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The Comptroller of the State of New York will sell at his office at Albany, New York June 24, 1941 at 1 o'clock P. M. Daylight Saving Time

## \$15,000,000.00

## State Institutions Buildings

## Serial Bonds of the

## State of New York

Dated June 26, 1941 and maturing as follows: $\$ 600,000.00$-Annually June 26,1942 to 1966 inclusive
Principal and semi-annual interest payable December 26 and June 26 in lawful money of the United States of America at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, 40 Wall Street, New York City.
Exempt from all Federal and New York State Income Taxes
Bidders for these bonds will be required to name the rate of interest which the bonds are to bear not exceeding 4 (tour) per centum per annum. Such interest rands must be in multiples of one-fourth of one per centum and not more than
single rate of interest shall be named for the issue.
Bidders may condition their bids upon the award to them of all but no part o
the entire $\$ 15,000,000.00$ bonds and the highest bidder on the basis of "all or none" the entire $\$ 15,000,000.00$ bonds and the highest bidder on the basis of all or none
will be the bidder whose bid figures the lowest interest cost to the State after deducting the amount of premium bid if any.
No bids will be accepted for separate maturities or for less than par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check o bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroler of the sidate. No interest will be allowed upon the good faith check of the successful bidder.
All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Proposal for bonds" and enclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the "Comp-
troller of the State of New York, "Albany, N. Y.
The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interest of the State.
Approving opinion of Honorable John J. Bennett, Jr., Attorney General of the State, as to the legality of these bonds and the regularity of their issue will be furnished the successful bidder upon delivery of the bonds to him.
If the Definitive Bonds of this issue can not be prepared and delivered at a If the Definitive Bonds of this issue can not be prepared and de purchaser, the State reserves the right to deliver Temporary time to suit the purchaser, the these Temporary Receípts ready for delivery on or about June 26, 1941. The net debt of the State of New York, on June 1, 1941, amounted to
$\$ 674,039,457.38$ which is about 2.6 per cent of the total assessed valuation of the $\$ 674,039,457.38$ which is about 2.6 per cent of the total assessed
real property of the State subject to taxation for Siate purposes.
MORRIS S. TREMAINE, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.,
Dated June 12, 1941.

Interest exempt from all present Federal and New York State Income Taxation

## \$1,849,000

City of Yonkers, New York
$2.40 \%$ and $2.60 \%$ Bonds
Due serially May 1, 1942 to 1961, inclusive
Legal Investment, in our opinion, for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York State
These Bonds, to be issued for various purposes, in the opinion of counsel will constitute valid and legally binding obligations of the City of Yonkers, payable from ad valorem taxes levied against all the taxable property therein without limitation as to rate or amount.

Prices to yield $0.40 \%$ to $2.50 \%$
These bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to approval of legality by Messrs. Hawkins, Delafield \& Longfellow, whose opinion will be furnished upon delivery.

## HALSEY, STUART \& CO. Inc.

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G. M.-P. MURPHY \& CO.
R. D. WHITE \& COMPANY

SCHLATER, NOYES \& GARDNER incorporatzd
Dated May 1, 1941. Interest payable October 1, 1941 and semi-annually, A pril 1 and October 1, thereafter, in Yonkers, N. Y. cr Boston, Mass. Coupon bonds in the denomination of $\$ 1,000$, registerable as to principal and interest. The information contained herein has been carefully
compiled from sources considered reliable, and while not guaranteed as to completeness or compiled from sources considered reliable, and while not guaranteed as
accuracy, we believe it to be correct as of this date. June 14, 1941.

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## The Financial Situation

EVER since I was a boy I have had a sentimental feeling about China," Wendell L. Willkie said the other day in the course of a few remarks at a China Relief luncheon in this city. It has for some time been evident that Mr. Willkie and a great many other Americans have during the past year or two developed "a sentimental feeling" about a number of other countries which have suffered conquest or great damage from the attacks of the German military machine. "A sentimental feeling' of a different nature has also developed, and often reached white heat, about the German, Italian, and Japanese nations. No one is likely to condemn either Mr. Willkie or the others for entertaining such feelings. The American people have always been inclined to have a fellow feeling for the so-called underdog, particularly when that animal is the victim of wanton attack. They have, moreover, always with substantial reason considered themselves as one of the world leaders in those political ideas which demand individual liberty, and they have always been easily aroused against any nation or people who attacked what they consider the inalienable rights of the individual. They have often shown evidence of a "sentimental feeling" about peoples who have never had, or have lost, their liberties even when they themselves were largely responsible for their plight, when their enslavement was not the result of conquest from abroad, but of their own indifference or incompetence to obtain or to defend their own liberties or of apparent preference on their part for some system which seemed to the American people to be wholly intolerable.

All this is, of course, very well. Within reasonable bounds it is even highly commendable and practically useful. We have, however, on occasion almost, - if not quite, permitted this "sentimental feeling" to run to the quixotic, which is always dangerous in this very real and practical world in which we live. Perhaps at no time in our history have we, moreover, been in greater danger from precisely this source than is the case today-whether it be about China, Holland, Belgium, France,

## Helping or Hurting the Cause?

The issue which has been raised today by the enemies of our system of government and life today is so clear-cut that its nature should be apparent to any one who faces should be apparent to any one who faces
it fairly. There is no danger of misunderstanding its fundamental character and the depth of the cleavage between what we believe in and what the other side believes in. To any one brought up in American standards it is an issue between right and wrong, between freedom and slavery, between kindness and cruelty.

Such an issue is not subject to compromise. The people who are urging today that we can make terms with the Nazi system and that our system can peacefully live in the same world with theirs simply have not thought this matter through. They are guilty of wishful thinking. There is no $\underset{p o s s i b i l i t y ~ f o r ~ t h i s ~ c o u n t r y ~ w i t h ~ i t s ~ p r i n-~}{\text { g }}$ possibility for this country with its prin-
ciples and its methods of life to live safely in a world dominated by the methods and practices of the leaders of the Axis nations. The world has grown too small to make that possible.

We are now facing exactly the same situation in the world at large which Abraham Lincoln faced within our Nation eighty-three years ago when he pointed out that a nation divided upon such an issue could not remain divided. It must either become all one thing or all the ot her. The world today is divided between two camps and the issue between those camps is irreconcilable. It cannot be appeased. It cannot be placated. Humanity cannot permanently make terms with incannot permanenty, make with cruelty.-
justice, with wrong, and with justice, with wrong, and with cruelty.-
The Secretary of War to the graduating class at the United States Military Academy on Thursday.
We find it very difficult to believe that the cause for which the Secretary pleads is greatly aided by such arguments as these.
It is too well known that liberty and freedom, ever since liberty and freedom began, have lived in the same world with tyranny and subjugation, and that they have repeatedly survived the encroachments of aggressive totalitarianism-and have done so without destruction, or even the attempted destruction of the latter.
Let us not impose upon ourselves the titanic task of imposing democracy upon peoples who either do not want it, or are not sufficiently interested to maintain it at home.

Norway, Sweden, the British Empire, South America, or any of the other parts of the world concerning which we hear so much today. There can be no doubt that brute force, aggressive, hungry might, is loose in the world today. Nor can there be any doubt that this state of affairs is posing problems for all peoples, even those who are inclined to rely on might rather than right and, of course, including nations like the United States which have always preferred international law and order. Certainly, likewise, our position has not been made the more secure by the course of our conduct and the utterances of our officials during the past few years. No one in his right senses would in these circumstances for a moment suppose that we could afford to be neglectful of our own defenses. We must be prepared for whatever the future brings, and we must make no mistake in the nature or the adequacy of that preparation.

But we shall gain nothing by permitting ourselves to become sentimental to the point of losing touch with the realities of the situation. Indeed we should lose a great deal by doing so. The Secretary of War in his address to West Point graduates the other day well remarked that "in your training at West Point you have already learned that the first duty of a commander in going into battle is to make a fearless and accurate estimate of the situation which lies before him and of the issues which he has to face." Continuing, he added that "that is our first duty today," which it certainly is. Yet the very address from which we take these sentences seems to us to offend seriously by failing to make an accurate estimate of the situation which lies before us. Elsewhere on this page we have quoted a few paragraphs which appear to be guilty of precisely this error. We venture to quote further from the address for the reason that it seems to us to typify a good deal of the loose thinking which we fear is all too common at this time. Here is the Secretary's general appraisal of the situation in question:
"Thirty years ago this month I had the honor as Secretary of War of coming to West Point to assist in launching the class of ' 11 upon its career in the

United States Army. Thirty years is a very short time in the life of a Nation and a very much shorter time in the life of human civilization. Yet think for a moment of the profound changes which have occurred during that brief period to transform the outlook which was before the class of ' 11 to the somber outlook which you gentlemen face today.
"In 1911, although we little realized it, we were approaching the close of a long period of constantly expanding liberty in the habits and thoughts of men. Freedom of the person, freedom of thought and of speech, freedom of movement and communication, and freedom to choose our own kind of government under which we should live, had been constantly expanding throughout the world ever since that time which we now call the Dark Ages, many centuries ago.
"During the particular hundred years which preceded 1911 that progress in personal liberty for the individual man, as well as political independence for the various Nations, had been spreading with great rapidity and with hardly a check. Our own Nation ever since its birth had been the recognized leader of that movement and the movement had spread so rapidly throughout the various Nations that we were becoming confident that the entire world would ultimately be governed by the habits and ideals which we believed in and to which we were devoted.
"Liberalism in thought and in action, justice under the reign of law, humanitarian ethics between man and man were all expanding toward even the darkest corners of the earth.
"Today, after that brief interval of thirty years, our own Nation, sheltered as it is by the geographical position and natural resources which hitherto we had believed made it impregnable, is confronted by the most dangerous threat which has ever faced its political and economic independence. Our President has declared it to be a national emergency and has characterized the danger as one which will require the muster of all of our energies.
"And when we look out beyond the boundaries of our own hemisphere into that world which thirty years ago seemed so rapidly moving along the pathway to freedom and humanity and tolerance, we see a world where justice and law have been overthrown, where mutual tolerance has been replaced by cultivated hatred, and where the doctrines of humanity and religion have been trampled under by ruthless barbarity and the organized slavery of fellowmen."

## What Does It Prove?

The Secretary's words are likely to be taken by the informed American as describing accurately in a general way the transformation which has occurred in the world during the past three decades. One of those periods in history in which a sharp reversal of previous trends occurs appears to have arrived, and the general direction of events certainly are not to the liking of any of those peoples whom we have often termed liberty-loving. But what does that proved Hardly that it is encumbent upon us to launch an effort by force of arms to reverse the trend in other countries. The truth is that we are in the grip of the same trend right here in the United States, and would do well to look to our own course with much greater care than we are doing, or have been doing for a good many years. As to foreign peoples who have been "trampled under by ruthless barbarity and the organized slavery of fellowmen," it is well to observe that most of them have enslaved themselves, or have not thought it worth their while to retain, and do not now think it well to restore their own liberties. No foreign armies have enslaved the Russians, the Germans, the Italians, or the Jap-
anese. It is within these countries that the preponderance of barbarity-according to our stand-ards-has been perpetrated. To be sure, not even the Secretary of War or the President himself in his calmer moments would suggest that it is encumbent upon us to shed our blood or spend our substance for the "liberation" of the Russians, the Germans, the Ialians, or the Japanese-or at least to do so as an end in itself. Such an idea would be too quixotic even for the most rabid interventionist, we should imagine.
But within the past year or a little more France and practically all the smaller countries of the Continent of Europe have been brought under the German yoke. Some of these were ruthlessly taken merely because Germany wanted them. Others quite as ruthlessly were over-run because they, or the facilities they possessed, were of strategic advantage to Germany in her effort to strike at her enemies. Of course, conduct such as this on the part of Germany cannot be defended by any moral or ethical standard, any more than earlier conquests by Eng land could be. Nor does any recognized law of civilized peoples condone such a crime by citation of similar behavior by others at some other period. It is but a manifestation of the law of the tooth and the claw. Such things have, however, in one degree or another and upon one scale or another been occurring since history began, and while we have suffered feelings of deep outrage upon occasion, we have not hitherto felt it encumbent upon us to go to war to make the remainder of the world behave as we thought it ought to behave, or to save the liberties of peoples many thousands of miles from our shores. We should certainly think twice before we assume such an attitude now. The Secretary of War, and many others in places of power and influence have on many recent occasions said many things which seemed to leave the inference that we should adopt some such course, as seems to be the case with the address now under discussion, but the American people must think more realistically than these leaders appear to wish them to do.

But neither the Secretary nor the others leave the case there. They are always careful to go further. Said he at West Point: "Today . . . our own Nation . . . is confronted by the most dangerous threat which has ever faced its political and economic independence." He is far from specific in his support of this sweeping assertion. Indeed he almost appears to suppose that it needs no support. Yet precisely what can he mean? Political and economic independence. Who will take it from us, and how? He can hardly mean to suggest that we are in imminent danger of sharing the fate of France, Belgium, and the others. Yet how else can any foreign power rob us of our privilege of remaining a democracy at home and of managing our own internal affairs as we please? Certainly we have begun to stray far from our traditions in these respects, but it has resulted from our own muddleheadedness not from external force. Actual conquest or enslavement of the United States by any foreign power or any combination of foreign powers, or any attack which could hope to rob us of our "political independence," must be set down as one of those remote possibilities for some distant future, even if we accept the warnings of the alarmists at face value so far as they are concrete enough to be definitely appraised.

But the Secretary says, as others have in effect said before him, that our "economic independence" is likewise in serious danger. Here the allegation becomes difficult to discuss for the reason that nowhere does the Secretary explain what he means by "economic independence." Nor have the others who have taken similar positions troubled themselves to define their terms precisely. The fact is that no Nation has, and no Nation has ever had, "economic independence" in any very realistic meaning of the term. Despite prolonged and at times almost frantic effort, in terms of trade restrictions, the development of substitute materials, and deprivation of populations, no Nation has yet succeeded in establishing independence of foreign materials, or, in any ordinary sense, of foreign manufactured goods. The Germans for years prior to the outbreak of war had set up complete, or relatively complete economic independence of foreign countries, but they still even for ordinary peace-time requirements were obliged to look abroad for many articles-and that despite reductions in the standard of living of the people. Our "economic independence," so far as we had any, consisted merely in the privilege of selling our goods where we could find buyers and buying where we could find sellers. Nothing more. If what the Secretary and the others fear is that the Axis powers will conquer practically the entire world outside of our boundaries and refuse to trade with us-certainly an almost unimaginable conception-the answer is that they still have to conquer it, and when they do, they will still find that they need to trade with us about as badly as we need to trade with them.
There are, of course, dangers confronting us, the more so in light of the course that we have pursued. These dangers we must do our utmost-which we are not doing at the present moment-to meet adequately, but we still most woefully lack an accurate appraisal of those dangers and those problems. These constant reiterations of the alleged danger of early loss of our independence, political or economic, far from clearing the atmosphere, tend to keep it murky. It would not be suprising if we have here one of the reasons why the President is finding it so difficult to unite the Nation behind him.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

ONLY a minor part was played by changes in the gold and currency positions in the official banking statistics for the weekly period ended June 11. These factors have been leading ones for many months, but in the latest statement week gold stocks of the country advanced only $\$ 14,000,000$ to $\$ 22,593,000,000$, while currency in circulation fell $\$ 1,000,000$ to $\$ 9,393,000,000$. Excess reserves of member banks over legal requirements increased, however, by $\$ 80,000,000$ to $\$ 5,490,000,000$. This was due entirely to declines in Treasury and non-member deposits with the 12 Federal Reserve banks, the funds moving rapidly into member bank reserve accounts. Another instalment of the Federal income tax is due June 15, which makes it likely that changes in accounts will remain outstanding factors in the banking statistics. The demand side of the credit picture reflects continued effective inquiry for loans. The condition statement of weekly reporting New York City member banks, for the period ended June 11, shows an increase of $\$ 28$,

000,000 in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans to a total of $\$ 2,210,000,000$. Loans by the same banks to brokers and dealers on security collateral receded $\$ 12,000,000$ to $\$ 347,000,000$.
The Treasury in Washington again neglected to "cash" the new gold receipts, as the gold certificate holdings of the 12 Federal Reserve banks, combined, declined $\$ 999,000$ to $\$ 20,313,731,000$. Other cash of the regional banks increased modestly, and their total reserves advanced $\$ 12,387,000$ to $\$ 20,613$, 686,000 . Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation increased $\$ 7,981,000$ to $\$ 6,542,175,000$. Total deposits with the Federal Reserve banks were up $\$ 15,444,000$ to $\$ 16,061,794,000$, with the account variations consisting of an increase of member bank reserve balances by $\$ 110,695,000$ to $\$ 13,312,189,000$; a decrease of the Treasury general account by $\$ 52$,099,000 to $\$ 940,973,000$; a decline of foreign deposits by $\$ 17,135,000$ to $\$ 1,226,526,000$, and a decline of other deposits by $\$ 26,017,000$ to $\$ 582,106,000$. The reserve ratio was unchanged at $91.2 \%$. Discounts by the regional banks were up $\$ 61,000$ to $\$ 1,977,000$. Industrial advances were higher by $\$ 38,000$ at $\$ 8,744,000$, while commitments to make such advances fell $\$ 643,000$ to $\$ 11,629,000$. Open market operations again were lacking, as holdings of United States Treasury securities were unchanged at $\$ 2$, $184,100,000$.

## Government Crop Report

BUMPER wheat prospects are indicated in the Agriculture Department's crop forecast based on June 1 conditions, which estimates that this year's harvests will produce $910,699,000$ bushels spring and winter wheat combined. An output this size has been exceeded only five times in history-in 1938, 1931, 1928, 1919 and 1915. The 1915 harvest was the greatest of any and amounted to $1,008,637$,000 bushels.

When the coming season begins next July 1, it is estimated, $390,000,000$ bushels of old wheat will be on hand. This will be the greatest carryover on record, and, when added to the prospective output, indicates a total supply next season of approximately $1,300,000,000$ bushels, which, according to a vailable figures, 1919 to date, would be the greatest on record. The previous peak of $1,254,969,000$ bushels was established in 1931.
The formidable character of the probable surplus is brought into sharp relief when contrasted with usual domestic requirements of about $685,000,000$ bushels and the present poor outlook for exports, which would bring disappearance this year through both channels to not much more than $700,000,000$ bushels. The markets were only slightly depressed by the Government's report, however, because of the Government loan program and the marketing quotas voted by farmers May 31.
The June estimate of winter wheat alone placed that crop at $697,692,000$. bushels, $44,587,000$ bushels higher than the previous month's forecast and $81,564,000$ bushels above the April figure. A crop of the size in prospect would be the third largest on record and compares with last year's harvest of 589,151,000 bushels and the 10 -year, 1930-39, average of $569,417,000$ bushels. The average private estimate issued several days before the official forecast amounted to $680,000,000$ bushels, only a little short of the Government figure. The spring wheat crop is estimated to aggregate $213,007,000$ bushels,
slightly under last year's $227,547,000$ bushels but well over the 10 -year average of $178,090,000$ bushels. Condition of this crop was $87 \%$ of normal on June 1 compared with $88 \%$ a year ago and $74 \%$ average for the date.
The Government reports that corn was planted earlier than usual this year because of the less than average rainfall in principal growing States. Present prospects for the country as a whole are described as "seasonably good." Hybrid plantings are believed to have shown a further increase.

## Business Failures in May

COMMERCIAL failures in May declined seasonally from the month previous and were about $10 \%$ fewer than in May, 1940, thereby about equaling April's good record. In addition liabilities involved dropped to the lowest aggregate of any month since the present system of computing the failures was instituted by Dun \& Bradstreet in 1939. Last month's insolvencies numbered 1,119 and involved $\$ 10,065,000$ current liabilities, comparing with 1,149 casualties with $\$ 13,827,000$ liabilities in April and 1,238 , with $\$ 13,068,000$ in May, 1940.

All branches of trade and industry participated in the decline from a year ago and only the commercial service division had a greater number of failures than in the month before. Other groups shared about equally in the drop from April but the manufacturing division accounted for most of the decrease from a year ago. Last month's manufacturing casualties numbered 181 and involved $\$ 2,777,000$ in comparison with 245 involving $\$ 4,506,000$ in May, 1940. The wholesale division also showed a marked reduction from a year ago, insolvencies in this classification dropping to 100 involving $\$ 963,000$ from 120 with $\$ 1,646,000$ liabilities in May, 1940. In the retail division 735 firms failed for $\$ 4,765,000$ compared with 757 for $\$ 5,145,000$ a year ago. Construction failures numbered 63 involving $\$ 913,000$ in comparison with 70 involving $\$ 1,201,000$ last year. The commercial service division had 40 failures with $\$ 647,000$ liabilities last month which compares with 46 failures involving $\$ 570,000$ in May, 1940.

In the different sections of the country the failure trend was not uniformly downward, however. Of the 12 Federal Reserve Districts, four, the Boston, Philadelphia, Dallas, and the San Francisco, had a greater number of insolvencies than a year ago, and five, the Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Atlanta, and Dallas had more than in April. Compared with last year the New York District showed the greatest numerical reduction with 88 fewer failures while the Minneapolis District showed the highest degree of betterment with a drop of $60 \%$.

## The New York Stock Market

IMPROVEMENT in some vital phases of financial and industrial activity was reflected this week in trading on the New York stock market. The trend of prices was upward in most sessions and at times a fairly respectable volume of business developed. Gains were the most spirited in several months, with the result that the general list was lifted to best figures since the early days of April. The movement was well maintained and plainly stemmed from the hope that labor-capital relations in defense industries would be adjusted on a more sensible and realistic basis than has prevailed under

Administration guidance for recent months and years. The decision by President Roosevelt to take firm action to end the strike at the Pacific Coast plant of North American Aviation Co., which was followed on Monday by military control of the factory, heartened the market for stocks and bonds. When further outlaw strikes promptly developed in the aluminum and other industries, the original impression made by the North American Aviation procedure was somewhat vitiated. But it was apparent that the country would not tolerate much longer the Administration vacillation and labor-coddling which led directly to the stoppage in vital production, and hopes for adjustment of the differences were not dispelled.

Other factors were overshadowed for a time by the official determination to end the aircraft strike in California. Prices of virtually all groups of stocks were marked upward in the brief session last Saturday, as news of the impending move became available. The upswing continued briskly in the early sessions of this week. Modest recessions finally developed yesterday, partly in response to profittaking and partly because war news again was of a most perturbing nature. Sinking by a German submarine of the American merchant ship Robin Moor in the South Atlantic necessarily implies a sharp deterioration of relations between this country and the Axis, and it also is evident that war on a formal, all-out scale may result if incidents of this nature are repeated. But the decline yesterday merely modified previous gains, and the list at the close last night was generally higher than a week earlier. Trading on the New York Stock Exchange exceeded the 500,000 -share level in most full sessions, which also is an improvement over recent performances.

In the listed bond market a good tone prevailed for United States Treasury obligations, which managed to climb by small fractions in almost every session. Best-grade corporation bonds also were firm, indicating that genuine investment activity was on the increase. Among the speculative railroad obligations the tone was favorable as a whole, although setbacks occurred at times when it appeared that wage demands soon will develop from the rail unions. The more volatile industrial and utility bonds were steady to firm. Coal company bonds remained in excellent demand, and specialties also tended to advance. Foreign dollar bond trading was more active than in previous weeks, with almost all issues in request with the exception of German and Italian bonds. The commodity markets staged some sharp advances, especially in agricultural products, and this heartened the securities section to some degree. Foreign exchange trading remained dull, with the exception of a good tone in some Latin American units.

On the New York Stock Exchange 93 stocks touched new high levels for the year the present week while 43 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 45 stocks touched new high levels and 40 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 183,930 shares; on Monday, 442,610 shares; on Tuesday, 820.,780 shares; on Wednesday, $\tilde{536,960}$ shares; on Thursday, 564,320 shares, and on Friday, 443,580 shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange the sales on Saturday were 41,460 shares; on Monday, 77,185 shares; on Tuesday, 142,050 shares; on Wednesday, 84,980 shares; on Thursday, 75,985 shares, and on Friday, 88,645 shares.

On Saturday of last week the stock market moved narrowly at the start of trading, with prices mixed. By the end of the first hour equities grew stronger, and in the second hour they recovered all of the previous day's losses. Toward the close activity expanded and the list finished at its best levels since early April. Included in the groups that stood out prominently during the brief session were coal, steel and chemical shares. A belated rally occurring in the last hour on Monday extended the gains made on Saturday of the previous week. Resumption of operations at the strike-bound plant of the North American Aviation Co. in Los Angeles produced a desirable effect on trading, with investment buying in evidence and much of the demand for equities centered in better-grade stocks. Trading was at its heaviest in the last quarter hour as market favorites picked up gains of three or more points. Spirited buying was carried over into Tuesday's session, and the list again experienced sharp advances as choice issues were bid up from one to three points in the heaviest and broadest trading period in a month. Sales volume rose to 825,780 shares as compared with 442,610 shares on Monday. Firmness characterized opening sales and interest, as in previous sessions, centered in preferred and higher-grade common stocks. The height of the advance was reached shortly after midday, and in the final quarter hour evidence of profit-taking was noted, but it failed to have any great effect on prices. A temporary halt came to the upward flight of prices on Wednesday as caution gripped traders. Sales volume came in for sharp contraction and occasional spells of profit-taking forestalled most attempts of the market to break into higher ground. Copper issues evinced strength and were the focal point of interest as dealings in Inspiration Copper ran to 10,700 shares. Investment buying in prime stocks, however, continued in fair demand, and the general list closed in an irregularly higher position. Periodic movements among selected issues placed the list on Thursday in a more favorable position. A better spirit obtained throughout and the unfaltering demand for securities of an investment nature served to bolster the list and to encourage some speculative participation in stocks which of late have attracted little or no attention. Among the day's special favorites were the railroads, sugar, copper, shipbuilding and specialty shares, while motor and aviation stocks proved laggards. An easier tone prevailed on Friday as activity slackened and moderate profit-taking cut into prices. Oil stocks, inspired by Standard Oil of N. J., which established a new high for the year, ran counter to the day's trend and closed with gains. Copper and rail shares were dull, and motors were affected by threatened price reductions and a further cut in production for civilian requirements. Notwithstanding the easier tendency yesterday, the market presented a better appearance this week, as may be seen by a comparison of closing sales on Friday last with final quotations on Friday one week ago.
General Electric closed Friday at $311 / 4$ against $293 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of New York at $187 / 8$ against $183 / 8$; Columbia

Gas \& Electric at $31 / 8$ against $31 / 4$; Public Service Corp. of N. J. at $211 / 2$ against $227 / 8$; International Harvester at $501 / 2$ against 11 ; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at $725 / 8$ against $691 / 8$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $353 / 4$ against $331 / 2$; Woolworth at $281 / 2$ against $273 / 4$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at 158 against $1571 / 2$.
Western Union closed Friday at $243 / 4$ against $215 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at $1543 / 3$ against $1481 / 2$; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 1511/4 against 1481/4 ; National Cash Register at 127/8 against 12; National Dairy Products at 13 $1 / 4$ against $123 / 4$; National Biscuit at $163 / 4$ against $157 / 8$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $357 / 8$ against $347 / 8$; Loft, Inc., at $215 / 8$ against $191 / 4$; Continental Can at 34 against $313 / 4$; Eastman Kodak at $1323 / 4$ against 124; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at 95 against 91; Standard Brands at $53 / 4$ against $55 / 8$; Canada Dry at $127 / 8$ against 12; Schenley Distillers at $91 / 2$ against $103 / 8$, and National Distillers at 193/4 against $193 / 8$.

In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed Friday at $171 / 8$ against $163 / 8$ on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at $123 / 4$ against $121 / 2$, and United States Rubber at $221 / 4$ against 21.

Railroad stocks advanced this week. Pennsylvania RR. closed Friday at $235 / 8$ against $231 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at 29 against $263 / 4$; New York Central at $121 / 4$ against $117 / 8$; Union Pacific at $803 / 4$ against $791 / 4$; Southern Pacific at 12 against 11; Southern Ry. at $121 / 2$ against $121 / 8$, and Northern Pacific at $65 / 8$ against $61 / 4$.
Steel stocks rose further the present week. United States Steel closed Friday at $561 / 8$ against 54 on Friday of last week; Crucible Steel at $381 / 4$ against $373 / 8$; Bethlehem Steel at $733 / 8$ against 71, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $347 / 8$ against $331 / 2$.

In the motor group, General Motors closed Friday at $391 / 4$ against $371 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Chrysler at $571 / 4$ against $551 / 4$; Packard at $21 / 2$ against $21 / 2$, and Studebaker at $53 / 8$ against $47 / 8$.
Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed Friday at $393 / 8$ against $373 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $141 / 8$ against $133 / 4$, and Atlantic Refining at $203 / 4$ against $191 / 2$.
Among the copper stocks, Anaconda Copper closed Friday at 27 against 26 on Friday of last week; American Smelting \& Refining at $403 / 4$ against $391 / 2$, and Phelps Dodge at 30 against $293 / 8$.
In the aviation group, Curtiss-Wright closed Friday at $81 / 2$ against $81 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Boeing Aircraft at $161 / 2$ against $151 / 2$, and Douglas Aircraft at $691 / 2$ against $695 / 8$.

Trade and industrial reports of the week were generally favorable. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at $98.6 \%$ of capacity against $99.2 \%$ last week, the same figure of $99.2 \%$ a month ago, and $84.6 \%$ at this time last year. Production of electric power for the week ended June 7 was reported by Edison Electric Institute at $3,042,128,000$ kwh., against $2,924,460,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the preceding week, which contained Memorial Day, and 2,598, $812,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. at this time last year. Car loadings of revenue freight in the week ended June 7 were reported by the Association of American Railroads at 852,940 cars, a gain of 51,157 cars over the previous week, and of 150,048 cars over the same week of 1940 .

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the July option for wheat in Chicago closed

Friday at 102c. against $987 / 8$ c. the close on Friday of last week. July corn at Chicago closed Friday at $731 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. against $735 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. July oats at Chicago closed Friday at $363 / 4$ c. against $361 / 4$ c. the close on Friday of last week.
The spot price for cotton here in New York closed Friday at 14.57c. against 13.84c. the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber closed Friday at 21.40 c . against 22.25 c . the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed Friday at 12c., the close on Friday of last week.
In London the price of bar silver closed Friday at $233 / 8$ pence per ounce, the close on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed Friday at $343 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., the close on Friday of last week.
In the matter of foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed Friday at $\$ 4.04$ against $\$ 4.033 / 4$ the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

PRICE trends on the leading European stock markets were diverse this week, London reporting a succession of quiet and firm trading periods, while the Continental markets moved upward and downward on different days through a sizable arc. The uncertainties of the great war and the rumors that currently are in circulation regarding the next phases of the conflict plainly bothered the Reich investors more than their British counterparts. The London Stock Exchange was inactive at all times. Gilt-edged issues were marked fractionally higher in several sessions and maintained their levels in others. Occasional buying of industrial and home rail issues was reported at London, and in the mining list attention turned to South African gold shares, owing to buying from Cape Town. A favorable influence at London, Thursday, was the report made by President Roosevelt regarding operation of the Lend-lease measure. The Berlin Boerse was soft in the first two sessions of the week, when sizable losses were established in some issues, but a general recovery followed which lifted levels of most stocks for the week as a whole. Gains at Berlin in the mid-week period ranged to 4 and 5 points, leading industrial shares being preferred. The Amsterdam Bourse was soft and firm by turns, with net changes for the week of little consequence. An order was issued, Wednesday, for cessation of unofficial trading in American shares on June 30, and this depressed the entire Holland market for a time.

## Robin Moor Sinking

GRAVELY overshadowing all other war incidents of the week, so far as the United States is concerned, is the sinking by a submarine in the South Atlantic of the American merchant ship Robin Moor, 4,985 tons. The ship was torpedoed in the dim morning light on May 21, but first word of the incident only reached Washington via commercial communications channels last Monday, when eleven survivors of the Robin Moor were picked up in an open boat by the Brazilian steamship Ozorio. It was quickly established that the incident occurred about 950 miles northeast of Cape St. Roque, Brazil, as the Robin Moor proceeded on her voyage from New York to Cape Town and other African ports. The survivors were picked up almost 800 miles from the scene of the sinking, but no trace was found of 28 missing crew members and seven missing passengers. All
of the missing are feared lost. The Robin Moor carried no munitions and prominently displayed her American flag and other indications of her registry. No possibility of any mistake appears to exist with respect to the knowledge of the submarine commander of the nationality of the ship. The sinking is the first involving an American ship in this war, and it occurred far outside any prescribed combat zones.

When the first accounts were received in Washington, President Roosevelt requested a suspension of popular judgment pending determination of all facts and circumstances. This request was specifically revoked on Thursday, when survivors landed at Recife (Pernambuco), Brazil, and unfolded their stories to American officials there. According to such accounts, a submarine halted the Robin Moor and demanded to see the ship's papers. A boat was lowered, and after a brief interval, the Robin Moor was ordered to lower her boats and take off all passengers and the crew. Twenty minutes at first were given for this, but the time was extended to thirty minutes, after which the ship was first torpedoed and then shelled. The broken English of the submarine commander identified him as a foreigner, and the State Department announced that there was no doubt that the submarine was a German vessel. In Berlin it was stated, Thursday, that no authentic information was available as to the sinking of the Robin Moor by a German submarine. Official Washington began to study a course of action, and it is evident that another sharp deterioration of relations between the United States and Nazi Germany impends.

## American Foreign Policy

FRESH delineations of Administration policy with respect to defense and to foreign affairs were numerous, this week, but a general survey continues to present only a picture of confusion and uncertainty. It is possible that such an incident as the sinking of the Robin Moor will precipitate a more settled and unified program, but in our defense production a good deal of damage will have to be retrieved before the situation can be regarded as satisfactory. Endeavoring to offset at a stroke the effects of his own labor policies, President Roosevelt last Monday used the military forces to end a strike at the North American Aviation Company plant, and 2,500 men promptly went back to thier jobs. This, however, did not prevent other strikes from developing in various parts of the country. Nor did it end completely the trouble at the California plant of North American Aviation. The strike difficulty is one that rests squarely at the door of the Roosevelt Administration, and a reasonable program for dealing with it still appears to be far distant.
President Roosevelt sent to Congress, Wednesday, his first report on operation of the Lend-lease measure, in accordance with the requirement that such information be made available at intervals of not less than ninety days. The report, which disclosed information only to the degree that it might not benefit the Axis Powers, indicated that war material shipments to May 31, made principally to Great Britain, were valued by the President at $\$ 75,202$,425. Of this sum, $\$ 64,000,000$ of materials came from existing stocks, while $\$ 11,000,000$ represented new production. Since the Act was passed, Mr.

Roosevelt added, more than $\$ 4,250,000,000$ out of the $\$ 7,000,000,000$ appropriation for the purpose has been allocated to procure the aid authorized to Great Britain, China and other countries which, in the opinion of the President, require assistance in the interest of American defense. "With our national resources, our productive capacity and the genius of our people for mass production," Mr. Roosevelt said, "we will help Great Britain to outstrip the Axis Powers in munitions of war, and we will see to it that these munitions get to the places where they can be effectively used to weaken and defeat the aggressors."
In the strictly diplomatic sphere the moves of the State Department were not of a nature to clarify matters or to indicate the course that the United States will pursue. Controversies developed with the French Government in unoccupied France and with the Portuguese Government. Secretary of State Cordell Hull disclosed last Saturday that an agreement has been reached with French authorities regarding French possessions in the Western Hemisphere, a certain degree of supervision being exercised by the Untied States, while any action with respect to those possessions would be governed by the Havana Conference arrangements of 1940. Mr. Hull on Monday endeavored to bring the weight of the United States to bear in the Syrian situation, by informing French Ambassador Gaston HenryHaye that resistance to the British in that mandated territory would be regarded as evidence of Franco-German collaboration. "Mr. Hull was understood to have remarked," a Washington dispatch to the New York "Times" said, "that it would be regrettable if the French found themselves fighting their former Allies in Syria after having allowed the Germans, uncontested, to use Syria as a base during the affair in Iraq." It developed on Tuesday that Portugal had protested to the State Department against references to the Azores and Cape Verde islands made by President Roosevelt in his "fireside chat" of May 27. Secretary Hull gave Portugal "categorical" assurances that the United States has no aggressive intentions.

## Syrian Campaign

EMPLOYING tactics of the Blitzkreig variety, British Empire and Free French forces joined in a move against the French mandated areas of Syria and Lebanon early last Sunday, with the primary aim of securing the flank of the British defense of Egyjpt and the Suez Canal against any German attack from the East. The move was made when the London authorities were ready and were convinced that a heavy infiltration of Nazi troops had taken place in Syria, threatening the total occupation of that vital salient in the Eastern Mediterranean by the Germans. As the campaign developed, little evidence appeared of that sizable German force originally said to be in the French mandated territory, but London reports suggested a flight by the Nazis back toward Greece and the Dodecanese islands. Political considerations affecting a possible decision by the Vichy regime to engage in all-out war with Great Britain may have overruled any Reich tendency toward immediate military action in Syria, it was suggested. But the Vichy Government of unoccupied France seemed disinclined to declare war against the United King. dom, and as the British and Free French forces
moved rapidly into Syria all the evidence suggested an early and favorable termination of the campaign. Little effective resistance was offered by loyal French forces to the advancing Allies, and city after city swiftly fell to the British and their Free French associates.
That forces were being concentrated for the drive into Syria was well known some time before the march began, at dawn last Sunday, and no surprise was occasioned by the event. Political and military repercussions are not easy to gauge, however, since the French reaction still is developing and the military riposte of the Germans is not yet clear. Some uneasiness as to the Reich measures was permitted to creep even into the speech which Prime Minister Winston Churchill made before the House of Commons in London, Tuesday. In Berlin the question seemed to be whether Vichy would request aid in countering the British and Free French advance. No such petition apparently was made, and the Germans almost studiously refrained from tendering assistance. It was pointed out by Nazi spokesmen that the Vichy regime ought to prove itself worthy of holding its colonial Empire, and such comments were associated with tentative "peace" terms rumored to be under study by Vichy and Berlin. The Germans tried to brand the move as "unprovoked aggression," but no attention was paid to the comment. The concern of the United States Government that a strong defense might be organized by loyal French troops in Syria was made amply clear in a warning by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Monday, that military opposition to British forces would be regarded by the United States as evidence of Franco-German collaboration. This warning followed a declaration by Ambassador Gaston HenryHaye that France will defend French territories against any attack. After the British and Free French move developed the hint was supplied by Vichy that a mandated area may not be a "French" territory, which suggests some of the difficulties involved. The loyal French force, however, made a reasonably good attempt to defend Syria.
The military march into Syria and Lebanon was preceded by numberless British assertions that Nazi "tourists" and others were being concentrated in this Near East region. Such rumors were supported in large part by dispatches from Turkey to the same effect. When the march began the Foreign Office in London issued a statement asserting flatly that Vichy had placed air bases in Syria and Lebanon at the disposal of Axis forces, and that the French in Syria had sent war materials to rebel forces in Iraq. "German infiltration into Syria has begun and the Vichy Government are continuing to take measures whose effect must be to bring Syria and Lebanon under full German control," the Foreign Office maintained. This was said to be in contradiction of the terms of the French armistice, and of the Petain statement that France could not honorably undertake anything against her former allies. In behalf of the Free French leader, General Charles de Gaulle, a statement was issued by General Georges Catroux guaranteeing the liberty and independence of Syria, and with such promises the British Government associated themselves. British airplanes, flying over Syria and Lebanon, dropped leaflets asserting that the Free French and British forces were coming to aid in the fight against the "common enemy."

The distress of the French regime at Vichy over the Free French and British move into Syria and Lebanon was indicated by a statement which Marshal Henri Philippe Petain issued immediately after the military measures became known. "The attack was made, as at Dakar, under the flag of revolt by Frenchmen," Marshal Petain said. "Supported by British Imperial forces, they have not hesitated to shed the blood of their brothers who are defending the unity of the French Empire and its sovereignty. The pain caused by this fact France, faithful to her declarations, can meet with the pride of not having been the first to take arms against her former allies, any more today that at Mers el Kebir, at Dakar or at Sfax." Propaganda pretenses of German troop landings, and of French preparations to deliver the territories of Syria and Lebanon to the Germans, were scored by the French leader. By the time the military move occurred, according to Marshal Petain, the "few airplanes" that stopped on French territory had returned, with the exception of three or four which were unable to fly. "There is not a German soldier in Syria or the Lebanon," he added. Whether or not the events of the Levant influenced Vichy toward fresh collaboration with the Reich is not clear, but on Tuesday the policy of collaboration again was urged by Admiral Jean Darlan, the Vice-Premier. Vichy dispatches on Thursday said that "peace" proposals had been submitted to the British authorities through the respective Ambassadors to Madrid. According to the official French viewpoint, British observers had been given "positive proof" that no German troops remained in Syria.
The military move into Syria and Lebanon which began last Sunday obviously was well planned and prepared. The precise nature and extent of the British and Free French forces employed has not been disclosed, and it also is uncertain whether large forces are opposing the advance. In all probability no tremendous numbers of troops are engaged on either side. British mechanized divisions proceeded swiftly on their initial thrust northward into Syria from Palestine bases, with ample aircraft support. A number of French officers and soldiers from Syria joined the advancing contingents, it was claimed in London. British warships pounded the coastal route over which one of the British columns moved, and some attempts to land troops from the sea were indicated, but all reports agree that the landing parties were repulsed. From Iraq two further British columns swept up the Euphrates Valley and crossed the border into the eastern reaches of Syria. The loyal French troops were variously reported as apathetic and as bitterly determined to defend the mandated area. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson commanded the British and Free French forces moving into Syria, while the loyal French forces were under the leadership of General Henri Fernand Dentz, High Commissioner for Syria.

After the first swift advance of the British and allied troops, the movement slowed perceptably, which lends some color to persistent Vichy reports that determined resistance was being offered. All observers agreed, finally, that no German or Italian forces of any magnitude were aiding the loyal French. The British preferred to see in this a "flight" of the Germans and Italians, while Vichy simply insisted there were no Axis troops in Syria when the invasion began. Some German aerial
attacks were reported, however, against British warships engaged in shelling the Syrian coast. Diplomatic reports reaching Washington, Wednesday, stated that the French fleet had left Toulon and headed for the eastern Mediterranean. Damascus and Beirut were the immediate objectives of the British and Free French in their drive northward, and they reached the vicinity of those ancient towns in two days. Even after such cities are taken the way is a long one to the Turkish border, and fighting in Syria may well continue for some time to come.

## Eastern Africa

$A^{\mathrm{E}}$RIAL warfare was intensified this week in the conflict between Great Britain and the Axis centering in Egypt and the Italian colonies of eastern Africa, but there is no indication that this form of fighting will bring a decision in Egypt. The various campaigns in Eritrea and other former Italian possessions drew steadily toward their close, with Italian troops still surrendering by the thousands to the British Empire forces. The port of Assab, in Italian Eritrea, fell to the British on Thursday, and no seaport now remains in Axis hands throughout the vast region recently held by Italy. In the western desert area between Egypt and Cyrenaica, limited fighting developed between mechanized British and German troops. The summer heat is, of course, rendering all activities there extremely difficult. Tobruk remained in British hands, but it appeared on Thursday that the land attacks by the Axis against that besieged town are being augmented by heavy aerial assaults. British naval authorities at Alexandria announced the loss by reason of airplane bombings of the monitor Terror, 8,000 tons, and the gunboat Ladybird, 625 tons, at Tobruk. The heavy aerial raid on Alexandria of last week was repeated, on an even greater scale, last Sunday. No military damage was admitted by the British in the great naval base at Alexandria, but civilian losses aggregated 200 killed, and it appeared that extensive property damage also was caused in the Egyptian city. Strong diplomatic protests were made by Egypt to Germany and Italy.

## The War in Europe

TW0 weeks now have gone by since the episode in Crete ended, and there is still no definite indication of the next moves in the great conflict in Europe between Great Britain and the Axis Powers. The Syrian campaign shows that the initiative in the Near East rests for the time being in the hands of the British, but the lack of any German and Italian move in that region carries a suggestion of other intentions in the Axis capitals. Conjecture in recent days ranged all the way from a roundabout attack on the British position in Iraq by way of Russia and Persia, to a simple German assault upon Russia. Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador to Moscow, returned to London early in the week, and from the British capital a flood of rumors then began to emanate, chiefly to the effect that the Reich was concentrating forces on the Russian frontier in preparation for a seizure of the Russian Ukraine. These rumors are impressive only because dispatches from Finland, Rumania and other border States began thereafter to confirm Nazi troop and material concentrations. High Rumanian and Bulgarian officials were reported in
consultation with German authorities. The Italians were delegated to occupy Greece and Nazi troops were apparently withdrawn not only from Syria, but also from Bulgaria and to some extent from Rumania. These moves are portentous and can be interpreted not only as a preparation for Nazi moves eastward, but also as a gathering of forces for an invasion attempt against England.

Fighting between British and German forces in Europe was again on a modest scale, and it no longer seems likely that only weather conditions are preventing intensive aerial attacks. Moonlight raids were carried out by the British against German industrial cities and ports, and also against various submarine bases and other points in the German-occupied area of France and the Low Countries. Such British raids were a daily matter, but the Germans replied in kind only occasionally and mostly on a modest scale. A rather extensive Reich attack developed early yesterday against East Coast ports of England. The impression gained by some observers, however, was that the Germans plainly were concentrating and husbanding their resources for another all-out effort in some important theater of warfare. The war at sea was continued on a bitter basis, with German submarines apparently ranging almost to the coast of Greenland in order to find the British convoys. In consequence of the Hood-Bismarck incident, it was revealed that the largest British warships are being used to safeguard convoys. Possibly because of this circumstance, sinkings of British and allied ships in the Atlantic are said in London to be on a diminishing scale, but it is admitted that total sinkings lately have been sizable, partly because of losses suffered in the withdrawal from Crete. British submarine, surface and aerial forces, on the other hand, are reported to have sunk large tonnages of Axis merchant vessels during recent weeks, and this is believed to have modified any invasion threat. In particular, London took satisfaction in announcing that six German ships intended to supply the giant battleship Bismarck had been located in the Atlantic and sent to the bottom.

A good deal of recapitulating was done in London and Berlin, in order to bring up to date the information on recent aspects of the war. The British Admiralty admitted that in addition to naval losses previously announced around Crete, the anti-aircraft cruiser Calcutta and the destroyers Hereward and Imperial were sunk, in the withdrawal from Crete. A German official resume, Thursday, gave the Reich losses in the attack on Crete as 11,548 officers and men killed, wounded and missing. British and Greek casualties on the island were placed by the Germans at 5,000 , while 10,700 British and 5,000 Greek effectives were reported captured. The Reich Command said that 23 British war vessels in all were sunk in the action around Crete. Allied airplanes destroyed numbered 592, Berlin said, while admitting German airplane losses of only 236. During the first four months of this year, the German High Command said on Wednesday, British and allied shipping sunk totaled $2,235,000$ tons, while a further $1,200,000$ tons were reported damaged. German naval losses in the four months were said to be only three submarines and three "smaller" war vessels. All the disclosed German statistics are, of course, quite the reverse of the official British figures.

## Churchill and Mussolini

STATEMENTS regarding the recent war developments were made on Tuesday by Prime Minister Winston Churchill before the House of Commons in London, and by Prime Minister Benito Mussolini before the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations in Rome. Naturally enough, each speaker endeavered to put the best foot forward, but the grimness of the war drift toward national exhaustion was apparent in both cases. Mr. Churchill was questioned in the House about events in Crete, and he supplied a reluctant accounting. Press reports stated that he was "testy and resentful," and plainly on the defensive. There was no organized attack on the Government, but pointed questions were asked by leaders of the nominal Opposition, and especially by Leslie Hore-Belisha, former Secretary for War. The debate followed by only one day a fresh admission of losses suffered by the British Navy in the action around Crete. The antiaircraft cruiser Calcutta, 4,200 tons, and the destroyers Hereward, 1,340 tons, and Imperial, 1,370 tons, were added by the Admiralty to the list of ships sunk in the encounter. Signor Mussolini "celebrated" the first anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war with an apologetic admission that most of the Italian African Empire had been lost, but he centered his address on the campaign in Greece and commented incidentally on many other aspects of international affairs.

At the outset of the Commons debate Mr. Churchill made quite clear his viewpoint that the time for statements about the war should be left to his own decision and discretion, owing to the possibility that some information might be conveyed to the enemy by enforced discussions. He launched readily, however, into a declaration on Crete, since the disaster on that island occasioned the debate. Offering a virtual challenge to his critics to find an abler War Cabinet, the Prime Minister remarked that the choice in Crete lay between defense without effective air support and a simple surrender of the island to the Germans. British supplies of war materials, Mr. Churchill hinted, simply were not adequate for all purposes, and he laid sharply at the door of Mr. Hore-Belisha a portion of the responsibility for this situation. If the inadequate defense of Crete had not been made, he suggested further, the Germans might even now be in Syria or Iraq, and preparing to march against Iran. British Empire effectives killed, wounded, prisoners or missing in the Battle of Crete numbered about $15,000 \mathrm{men}$, according to the Prime Minister. His estimates of German losses in that struggle were about 5,000 drowned trying to cross the sea, and at least 12,000 killed or wounded on the island. Charges made early in the campaign that the Germans were dressing their parachute troops to resemble New Zealanders were retracted in the course of the summation.
Turning to the Syrian operation, Mr. Churchill justified that campaign on the basis of German infiltration and intrigues in Traq, which endangered the whole eastern flank of the Nile Valley and Suez Canal defense. The formidable menace of a Ger-man-Italian advance against Egypt from Cyrenaica was candidly recognized. But all aspects of the problem were taken into consideration when the decision to march into Syria was made, the Prime Minister stated. He found reason for some satisfaction in the lack of any German invasion attempt,
and in the steady increase of British arms production this year. The Battle of the Atlantic is being well maintained and losses there during May were not greatiy in excess of the 257,000 tons of Axis shipping which Mr. Churchill claimed were sunk in the same month. This, he cautioned, was apart from Mediterranean losses, which were "serious." The situation in the Near East, according to the Prime Minister, now is far more hopeful than might have been expected six months ago. He held it "unfair and wrong," in the middle of operations which have so far been crowned with remarkable success, to select the loss of Crete as a pretext for branding with failure.
Premier Mussolini made much, in his accounting for the war, of the "heroic" fighting of Fascist troops on land, sea and in the air. The war in Greece, which the Germans ended so rapidly in April, would have produced with "absolutely mathematical" certainty an Italian victory in that same month, even if nothing had happened to change the situation, Il Duce said. He revealed that almost all of Greece, including Athens, will be policed by the Italians for the time being. Albania will be extended to include the Kossovo district and the agricultural province of Ciamuria. Montenegro will be an "independent" State within the Italian orbit, and Croatia now is under an Italian King, of the Savoy-Aosta family. The Dalmatian problem has been "solved" and Italy could have obtained more territory if she had so desired, the Premier asserted. The Axis objective of expelling the British fleet from the eastern Mediterranean will be reached, the Italians were told. Collaboration between Germany and Italy will be continued and extended, and Japan will maintain what Il Duce called a "perfect line" with the Tripartite Pact. France and Syria were not mentioned in the address, while Turkey and Spain were described as out of the fighting. "American intervention does not bother us excessively," Signor Mussolini declared. "A specific declaration of war would not change the present situation, which is one of de facto war, if not de jure," said the Premier, who admitted that even in his own opinion American intervention would prolong the conflict. The British conquest of the Italian African Empire was waved aside as "not of decisive importance," and Il Duce claimed that the lost lands eventually will be regained.

## Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

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

| Country | Rate in Effect June 13 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { Effective } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pre- } \\ & \text { olous } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ | Country | Rate in Effect June 13 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { Effective } \end{gathered}$ | Preolous Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina.- | 31/2 | Mar. 11936 |  | Holland | 3 | Aug. 291939 | 2 |
| Belgium. | 2 | Jan. 51940 | $21 / 2$ | Hungary--- | ${ }^{3}$ | Oct. 221940 |  |
| Bulgaria.-- |  | Dec. 11940 |  | India | 3 | Nov. 281935 | $31 / 2$ |
| Canada | $21 / 2$ | Mar. 111935 |  | Italy | 41/2 | May 181936 |  |
| Chile |  | Dec. 161936 | 4 | Japan | 3.29 | Apr. 71936 | 3.65 |
| Colombia.- | 4 | July 181933 | 5 | Java | 3 | Jan. 141937 | 4 |
| Czechosio- |  |  |  | Lithuania-- | 6 | July 151939 |  |
| vakia - | 3 | Jan. 11936 | $31 / 2$ | Morocco | $61 / 2$ | May 281935 | 41/2 |
| Danzlg-- | 4 | Jan. <br> Oct. <br> 16 <br> 181940 | ${ }_{4}^{51 / 2}$ | Norway -.- |  | May 131940 | $41 / 2$ |
| Erie..- | 3 | June 301932 | $31 / 2$ | Portugai-.-- | $4{ }^{4}$ | Dec. 171937 |  |
| England. | 2 | Oct. 261939 | 3 | Rumania -- | 3 | Sept. 121940 | 315 |
| Estonia | 41/2 | Oct. 11935 | 5 | South Airica | 31/2 | May 151933 | 43/2 |
| Finland | 4 | Dec. 31934 | 41/2 | Spain | * | Mar. 291939 |  |
| France | 13 | Mar. 171941 | 2 | Sweden |  | May 291941 | $31 / 2$ |
| Germany | $31 / 2$ | Apr. 61940 | 4 | Switzerland | $11 / 2$ | Nov. 261936 |  |
| Greece | 6 | Jan. 41937 | 7 | Yugoslavia_ | 5 | Feb. 11935 | 63/2 |

## Foreign Money Rates

$I^{N}$N LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday were 11-32\%, as against 11-32\% on Friday of last week, and 1 1-32\%@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 $1 \%$.

## Bank of England Statement

THE Bank's statement for the week ended June 11 showed a further expansion in note circulation of $£ 1,736,000$, which raised the total outstanding to another record high of $£ 637,168,000$. Since Feb. 12 circulation has increased no less than $£ 35,136,000$. The Whitsun holiday and end-of-the month currency demands explain the circulation expansion of the last few months. There was a slight increase of £6,095 in gold holdings while reserves declined $£ 1,730,000$. Public deposits fell off $£ 3,890,000$ while other deposits gained $£ 49,040$. The latter consists of bankers' accounts, which rose $£ 801,901$, and other accounts, which dropped $£ 752,861$. The reserve proportion fell off to $24.7 \%$ from $25.1 \%$ a week ago, compared with $28.6 \%$ a year ago. Government security holdings decreased $£ 1,225,000$ and other securities, $£ 866,033$. Other securities comprise discounts and advances, which lost $£ 1,351,418$ and securities, which gained $£ 485,385$. No change was made in the $2 \%$ discount rate. Below we furnish the various items with comparisons for previous years:


## Bank of Germany Statement

THE Bank's statement for the first quarter of June showed notes in circulation at 14,904,533,000 marks, a loss of $305,796,000$ marks from the record total a week ago. Notes in circulation a year ago aggregated $12,353,559,000$ marks. Gold and foreign exchange, bills of exchange and checks, and other assets registered decreases of 86,000 marks, $72,337,000$ marks and $219,653,000$ marks, while investments and other daily maturing obligations increased $7,652,000$ marks and $39,346,000$ marks respectively. Gold and foreign exchange now total $77,635,000$ marks, compared with $77,605,000$ marks a year ago. The proportion of gold to note circulation, $0.52 \%$, compares with the record low, $0.51 \%$, the last quarter and $0.63 \%$ a year ago. Following we furnish the various items with comparisons for previous years:

|  | Changes for Week | June 7, 1941 | June 7, 1940 | June 7, 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | Reichsmarks | Reichsmark | Reichsmarks | Reichsmarks |
| Gold and forelgn exch- | - $\square^{86,000}$ | 177,635,000 | 77,605,000 | 76,522,000 |
| Bills of exch. \& checks | -72,337,000 | 15,845,284,000 | 12359660,000 | 7,176,340,000 |
| Silver and other coin-- |  | $a 167,632,000$ | 435,029,000 | 153,197,000 |
| Advances. | +7,652,000 | ${ }_{25,167} 1800$ | ${ }_{138} 2$ | 1 $34,072,000$ |
|  |  |  |  | 1,204,361,000 |
| Other assets | 10,63,00 | 1,32, 0 , 0 |  | 1,908,185,000 |
| Notes in circulation.-- | -305,796,000 | 14,904,533,000 | 12353559,000 | 8,191,937,000 |
| Oth.daily matur.oblig. | +39,346,000 | 2,051,523,000 | 1,432,040,000 | 1,117,235,000 |
| Other liabilities. |  | a283,863,000 | 484,875,000 | 579,063,000 |
| Propor'n of gold \& for'n curr. to note circul'n | +0.01\% | 0.52\% | 0.63\% | 0.93\% |

## New York Money Market

ITTLE business was done this week in the New York money market, where rates were continued at previous figures. The principal item of
note was the sale last Monday by the United States Treasury of $\$ 200,000,000$ discount bills due in 91 days, awards being made at $0.100 \%$ average, computed on an annual bank discount basis. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held to $1 \%$ for all transactions, and time loans again were $11 / 4 \%$ for 60 and 90 days, and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months, datings.

## New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, $1 \%$ was the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals. The market for time money continues quiet. Rates continued nominal at $11 / 4 \%$ up to 90 days and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' maturities. The market for prime commercial paper has been very active this week. Prime paper has been in good supply and the demand has been strong. Ruling rates are $5 / 8 @ 3 / 4 \%$ for all maturities.

## Bankers' Acceptances

THE market for prime bankers' acceptances has shown very little activity 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:

| Federal Reserve Banks | Rate in Effect June 13 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date } \\ & \text { Established } \end{aligned}$ | Previous Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston. | 1 | Sept. 1, 1939 | $13 / 13$ |
| New York | 11 | Aug. 27, 1937 | $13 / 2$ |
| Philadelphia | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 4, 1937 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |
| Cleveland | $13 / 15$ | May. 11, ${ }^{\text {Aug. }} \mathbf{1 9 3 7}$ | 2 |
| Aflanta. | *132 | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| Chioago | *119 | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| St. Louls - | *136 | Sept. 2, 1937 | 2 |
| Minneapolis | *135 | Aug. 24, ${ }^{\text {Sept. }} \mathbf{3} 19378$ | 2 |
| Dallas. | *1315 | Aug. 31, 1937 | 2 |
| San Francisoo | $13 / 2$ | Sept. 8, 1937 | 2 |

San Francisoon....................... 1,2 *Advances on Government obligations bear a rate of 1\%\%, erfective Sept. 1, 18uls
Chicago; Sept. 16, 1939, Atlanta, Kansas Clity and Dallas; Sept. 21, 1939, St. Loula

## Course of SterlingIExchange

TRADING in unofficial sterling has been further severely restricted since the British action published here on May 19 adding a group of 12 Latin American countries (known as the Central American area) to the list of those countries holding "special" accounts in sterling under the British exchange regulations. The countries included are Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama (excluding the Canal Zone), Salvador, and Venezuela. The procedure to be followed by these countries is the same as that now in effect in other countries with "special" accounts, except that the area will be treated as a unit and transfers between sterling accounts within the $g$ oup will be freely permitted. The unofficial market in New York has moved narrowly for the past several weeks.

The range for free sterling this week has been between $\$ 4.03$ and $\$ 4.033 / 4$ for bankers' sight, com-
pared with a range of between $\$ 4.03$ 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 $\$ 4.031 / 4$ 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, 90.09c@90.91c. per United States dollar); Australian, 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 13.30@13.70. Italina lire are pegged in New York since May 27 at $5.261 / 2$, with trading highly nominal.
Of passing interest to the sterling market is the following letter made public by the New York Foreign Exchange Committee received from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, New York agency, under date of June 3:
"Following our letter of March 22, No. 1210, our head office in London now writes us in connection with drafts on Australia.
"With reference to our Circular No. 216 of Feb. 13, 1941, in connection with the above in which we informed you at the request of the Australian Exchange Control in London that no draft over $£ 100$ (Australian) could be canceled nor the amount repaid to the purchaser if it had at any time been in circulation, we have now received a letter from the Bank of New South Wales, as under, which considerably amends and hardens these instructions:
"'The actual position is that in order to avoid leakages, Australian trading banks are not permitted to repurchase drafts issued on Australia without examination of each individual case on its merits. To assist in such examination the following information is necessary: (1) reason for the requested cancellation and repurchase, (2) whether the draft has ever been in circulation'."

The New York Foreign Exchange Committee has made public the following notice from the Foreign Exchange Committee of London, relating to remittance of drafts, \&c., overseas:
"In view of the possible loss of mail both outward and inwa d , the sending abroad of cheques, negotiable instruments, \&c., especially those in foreign currency, should be discouraged as far as possible.
"Where such instruments are lost considerable trouble and delay may be involved in obtaining duplicates, and exchange difficulties may arise. It is therefore urged that in the case of outward payments large amounts should be settled by telegraphic transfer and smaller items dealt with by mail transfer. In the case of inward remittances, the debtor or remitter ab:oad should be asked to pay the funds into a bank in the foreign center for account of a bank in Great Britain, under telegraphic or mail advice. By this means and the system of duplicate mails now in force, particularly between banks, much additional work and other complications may be avoided."
As regards outward bills for collection or negotiation, the London Foreign Exchange Committee says:
"In those cases where it is necessary to draw bills in this country on drawees abroad, such bills should be drawn in duplicate.
"As far as outward remittances from this country are concerned, we have been particularly lucky until a large batch was lost due to enemy action during the middle of March, and this has caused all banks in London a great deal of work and correspondence which can be avoided if we have recourse to the use of cable and mail transfers."

Mr. T. J. Carlyle Gifford, Special Agent of the British Treasury in charge of sales here of Britishowned United States securities, issued his monthly report on liquidation as of the end of May. He stated that in May, 18 stock and 23 bond issues have been liquidated in their entirety. Included in the list were several United States Government bonds and notes. In accordance with policy, the amount of the proceeds was not disclosed.

The policy of liquidating privately owned stocks and bonds was adopted soon after the outbreak of the war as one method of putting the British Treasury in funds. But there can be no doubt that this liquidation is injurious to the British position insofar as it tends to weaken Britain's future purchasing power in this and other markets, and consequently is anything but a favorable factor for sterling exchange. The passage of the Lease-Lend Act was intended in part at least to make it less necessary for Great Britain to liquidate by forced sales the United States investments of British interests.

The pre-eminence of the pound sterling in foreign exchange was due in the past primarily to such British private holdings of investment issues here, in South American countries and in other parts of the world. For the better part of a century such holdings were responsible for Britain's immense volume of invisible balances, which made it practieable to carry at all times an overwhelming adverse physical balance of trade, for since the close of the Napoleonic wars, Great Britain was the chief importer of goods from all parts of the world.

The latest Treasury Department figures concerning the liquidation of foreign-owned holdings of United States securities, issued at the end of May, relate only to transactions during February, and then it was pointed out that the United Kingdom was again the leader in sales of American shares during the four-week period ended Feb. 26. Britishers sold $\$ 1,774,000$ on balance, according to the Treasury report. However, it was noted that only security transactions reported by banks, bankers, brokers, and dealers are computed, so that the British liquidation may have been even larger.

The liquidation under charge of Mr . Gifford as Special Agent of the British Treasury is effected almost entirely through private disposal.

In the main British foreign trade, both of imports and exports, continues at a high level despite severe shipping losses. This trade is carried on for the most part with countries of the sterling area and with the large number of countries holding registered sterling accounts in London. These nations include the greater part of the world and no foreign exchange is required in transactions with these centers. The shipping difficulties have been considerably lessened by United States cooperation in shipping routes.

Washington reported a few days ago that additional unlimited licenses have been issued to the British Iron and Steel Corporation by the Department of State authorizing shipments of a great variety of iron and steel products to Sierra Leone and
the unfederated Malay States without individual export licenses. While this action makes it unnecessary for exporters to apply for individual export licenses for such shipments, the shippers export declarations must show the appropriate symbols and license numbers, which must be obtained from the British Iron and Steel Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, New York City. Such shipments must be accompanied by a "prior release" certificate, also obtainable from the Corporation.

A few days ago Sir Miles Lampson, the British Ambassador at Cairo, said on behalf of the British Government in a declaration to the peoples of Syria and Lebanon that if they supported and joined the Allies, the British blockade will be lifted "and you may enter into immediate relation with the sterling bloc, which will give you enormous, besides immediate, advantages from the point of view of your exports and imports. You will be able to sell your products and buy freely in all free countries."
In a speech before foreign traders in St. Louis a few weeks ago Eugene P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council, called for a close working agreement between the United States and England in the post-war era. "The Anglo-Argentine agreement of 1933, modified at intervals in successive years, was operated so that United Kingdom exports to Argentina received priority and a considerably more favorable rate of exchange than was accorded to the United States," he said. "The close alliance now existing between Great Britain and the United States, which unites us fundamentally in opposition to totalitarian aims, should continue to bind us in the period of reconstruction that will follow this war, in efforts to restore world commerce to its traditional orderly and economic lines, with elimination of all discriminatory practices."
The London money market continues easy. Call money against bills is available at $3 / 4 \%$ to $1 \%$. Bill rates are unchanged, with two- and three-months bills at $11-32 \%$, four-months bills $13-32 \%$, and six-months bills $11 / 8 \%$.
The Canadian dollar has continued relatively firm during the past few weeks, frequently quoted as high as 89 cents, the highest since 1939 . The firmness reflects moderately large purchases in the free market for tourist account. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of $125-16 \%$ and a discount of $111 / 2 \%$.
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 June 4.
GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS MAY 29 TO JUNE 4, INCLUSIVE

|  | 1 mports | Exports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ore and base bullion. | * \$2,658,062 |  |
| Refined bullion and coin. | 3,596,333 | ------ |
| Total. | \$6,254,395 | Nil |
| Detail of Refined Bullion |  |  |
| Canada. | \$3,544,094 |  |
| Venezuela | 28,178 |  |
| New Zealand | 24,061 |  |

* Chiefly $\$ 326,976$ Canada, $\$ 139,555$ Mexico, 8168,922 Ecuador, $\$ 103,642$ Peru, $\$ 140,124$ Venezuela, $\$ 322,794$ Netherlands Indies, $\$ 1,247,401$ Philippine Islands.
Gold held under earmark at the Federal Reserve banks was decreased during the week ended May 28 by $\$ 1,119,136$ to $\$ 1,919,647,038$.

Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was $\$ 4.03 @ \$ 4.031 / 2$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.031 / 4 @ \$ 4.033 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Monday the range was $\$ 4.03 @ \$ 4.031 / 2$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.031 / 4 @ \$ 4.033 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday bankers' sight was $\$ 4.03 @ \$ 4.031 / 2$ and
cable transfers were $\$ 4.031 / 4 @ \$ 4.033 / 4$. On Wednesday bankers' sight was $\$ 4.03 @ \$ 4.031 / 2$ and cable transfers were $\$ 4.0311 \times \$ 4.03 \% / 4$. On Thursday the range was $\$ 4.03 @ \$ 4.033 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.0311 / 4 \$ \$ .04$ for cable transfers. On Friday the range was $\$ 4.031 / 4 @ \$ 4.033 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.031 / 2 @ \$ 4.04$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 4.033 / 4$ for demand and $\$ 4.04$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 4.00 ; 60$ - and 90 -day bills are no longer quoted.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

N
OTHING new of importance can be said with reference to the Continental European situation. As frequently noted, Berlin seems to have gained complete control of the economic situation in all the European countries.
A few days ago Vichy dispatches stated that funds available for German army costs in occupied France were increased to a total of $108,000,000,000$ francs. It is understood that the German Government has nearly $60,000,000,000$ marks of unused funds on deposit with the Bank of France, and in the discussions of Franco-German collaboration it seems to have been agreed in principle that a reduction of the payment is to be granted soon. At the same time there have been rumors of a possible revalorization of the mark which might make the mark worth 23 francs instead of 20 francs. Another report is that the German Government has considered stipulating that the French occupation payments should be made in foreign valuta of which the Bank of France is believed to have considerable reserves.
Data published by five leading Netherlands banks show a continued drop in Dutch economic activity in German-occupied Netherlands as a result of the lack of raw materials and rapid declines in commodity stocks. The items of the banks show sharply increased domestic expenditures in connection with the occupation costs of the German forces.
The German Treasury's report on Reich indebtedness as of the end of February indicates that in the month the national debt increased by $3,400,000,000$ marks to $86,600,000,000$ marks. Assistant Minister of Finance Reinhardt recently stated that the Reich received $30,200,000,000$ marks from taxes and miscellaneous revenues during the fiscal year ended March 31. Since the Reich debt rose from 38,000 ,000,000 marks during the same period, the total Reich expenditures from 1940-41 amounted to around $68,200,000,000$ marks, compared with a national income estimated by Herr Reinhardt at $100,000,000,000$ marks.
According to a British economic investigator, it is estimated that taxes and levies paid by occupied territories to Germany already amount to $\$ 5,000,-$ 000,000 , or more than one-fifth of their national incomes. Confiscation of state and private property amounts to billions of dollars. Germany buys from occupied territories more than they would normally be willing to sell at prices from $15 \%$ to $40 \%$ below the free market value, and about a billion dollars' worth of these purchases are on credits which Germany forces the sellers to grant.
Exchange on the invaded European countries is not quoted in New York. The currencies in which trading has been suspended are those of Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Norway, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, as a result
of the war and the proclamations of President Roosevelt 'blocking the assets of the nations enumerated. The German official mark is pegged at 40.00 and registered marks are quoted at $13.30-13.70$, against $14.30-14.50 \mathrm{a}$ week ago. The Italian lira is pegged in New York in nominal trading at $5.261 / 2$. Swedish kronor in limited trading are steady around 23.86 , against 23.86. Swiss francs (commercial) are quoted around $23.211 / 2$, against 23.22. 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 is concerned chiefly with developments in Argentina. In view of contemplated discussions to negotiate a trade treaty between the United States and Argentina, the Argentine Government is unofficially reported to have decided to abolish the Exchange Control Office on July 1 and to end the system of "previous permits" under which no imports were allowed to enter the country unless the importer had obtained permission from the control authorities. About $85 \%$ of Argentina's imports will thus be allowed to enter without limitation, about $11 \%$ will be subject to quota restrictions, and about $4 \%$ will be excluded temporarily until the exchange situation improves. Essential articles, mostly raw materials such as fuel, iron, steel, rubber and copper, fall within the first group. In the second class are items deemed non-essential, such as motor cars and agricultural machinery. Luxuries, such as perfumes and cigarettes, are in the group of excluded items. Though Argentine imports are expected to increase under the new arrangement, a number of articles will remain on the "auction exchange list" and therefore cannot be admitted until the importers have obtained the exchange to pay for them at competitive auction sales. In order to utilize the credits which it has accumulated in blocked currencies, the Argentine Government has arranged to admit all classes of goods from blocked exchange countries without restriction.
Rapid improvement in the exchange position of Colombia is reflected in the fact that the country is now allotting exchange for payment of applications filed as recently as last month. When the exchange control fund was first established, allotments were more than four months behind.
In view of the rising prices of United States merchandise, which have the effect of reducing Nicaragua's purchasing power, the desirability of permitting merchants to order sufficient merchandise from this country for a six-month supply is now under consideration. Gold reserves of the National Bank of Nicaragua in New York amount to 2,500,000 cordobas, the largest since the predepression period.
The Argentine unofficial or free market peso closed at 23.80 , against 23.80 . 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 .

THE Far Eastern exchange situation presents an uncertain outlook owing to the plan of Japan to revalue the yen in terms of the pound sterling and
consequently in terms of the dollar. The project is essentially nothing more than an effort to convey to the multitudes of Japan the impression that their currency is increasing in value while that of Great Britain and of the United States is falling. Since 1936 Japanese government expenditures have risen from $40 \%$ to $68.0 \%$ of the national income. Real wages have declined from 100 to 91.1 from the 1937 level and actual consumption figures for the masses fell by almost one-half in the same period, or to 54.9 by the end of 1940.

On June 6 the Netherlands Indies delivered its reply to the Japanese demands for a large share of the Indies exports of such war materials as rubber, oil, and tin. The reply was said by informed sources to offer to maintain normal trade relations, but to limit the volume of the desired exports to the annual average of Japanese imports during the past five years. It was stated that the needs of the United States and Britain are to receive preference. Refusal of the Netherland Indies to grant Japan extraordinary trade concessions is ascribed to the failure of the Japanese to provide responsible guarantees that raw materials and products from the Indies would not be transshipped to the Axis powers. Recent Tokio dispatches state that Japan is supplying Germany with 1,500 tons of essential foodstuffs and commodities daily, despite a $500 \%$ increase in freight rates to Berlin on Soviet Russia's TransSiberian Railway. In return Japan receives such products as chemicals, dyes, and scientific apparatus.

Japan is reported to be seeking the entire output of Chilean manganese, which is expected to reach 60,000 tons this year, and in the first quarter of 1941 has taken 16,173 tons of Chilean bar copper, 2,000 tons more than the entire amount purchased during 1940.

Japan's recently established system of compensating exporters for foreign exchange losses is linked to its efforts at trade expansion. Under the method which went into effect on June 1, foreign exchange holdings in the currencies of the sterling bloc are concentrated in a "foreign exchange concentration account" in the Yokohama Specie Bank. Banks are required to transfer their foreign currency balances to the Bank of Japan in terms of sterling, selling or buying pounds each day to effect the transfer. The Bank of Japan in turn transfers the exchange to the concentration account in the Yokohama Specie Bank. Under its contract with that institution the government will compensate the bank for all losses and will absorb all profits from the concentration account.

Two trade agreements signed on June 11 by Russia and Japan provide for a $60,000,000$ yen (about $\$ 13,800,000$ ) annual barter between the two countries, balancing imports against exports. Domei, the Japanese news agency, reports, that most favored nation treatment is provided with respect to export and import tariffs, prohibition or restriction of imports and exports, shipping and cargoes, customs procedures, tonnage and harbor dues and pilot fees. The trade agreements are effective for one year and will be renewed automatically unless either party gives notice of intent to terminate.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 23.46, against 23.46 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 24.53 , against 24.50 ; Shanghai at 5.50 , against 5.50 ; Manila at 49.98, 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

T${ }^{\top}$ HE 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:

|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| from many of the countries shown in thls tabulation. Even before the present war, regular reports were not obtainable from Spain and Italy, figures for which are as of April 30, 1933, and March 20, 1940, respectively. The last report from France was received June 7; Switzerland, Oct. 25; Belglum, May 24; Netherlands, May 17; Sweden, May 24; Denmark, March 29; Norway, March 1 (all as of 1940) and Germany, as of June 13, 1941. Bank Notes Act, 1939, the Bank of England <br> * Pursuant to the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1939, the Bank of England atements for March 1, 1939, and since have carried the gold holdings of the Bank at the market value current as of the statement date, instead of the statutory price which was formerly the basis of value. On the market price basis ( 168 s . per fine about $£ 994,835$ at the statutory rate ( 84 s . $111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. per tine ounce), according to our calculations. In order to make the current tigure comparable with former periods well as with the tigures for other countries in the tabulation, we show Engllsh holdings in the above in statutory pounds. <br> I Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany as reported in 1939 and since include <br> y The Bank of France gold holdings have been revalued several times in recent years; on basis of latest valuation ( 23.34 mg . Gold 0.9 tine 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 francs were equivalent to the statutory pound. For detalla of changes, see footnote to this table in issue of July 20, 1940. |  |  |  |  |  |
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## The Public Order

The Secretary of War of the United States, using the military force of the Nation and acting under the direction of President Roosevelt, has taken possession of the great Inglewood, California, plant of North American Aviation, Inc., and is attempting to operate that property, beginning with some fivesevenths of its normal force of 7,000 employees, in the production of aircraft for military uses regarded as essential to the country's defense. The justification assigned for this extreme and unprecedented exercise of Federal power is that the daily production of 10 planes had been suspended for several weeks in consequence of a strike alleged to have begun in furtherance of the desire of a portion of the workers to obtain increased wages. That explanation is, however, so incomplete and involves such important suppressions of significant facts as to amount practically to deliberate and flagrant misrepresentation.
The strike was actually brought about by a local union of aviation workers, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations's subordinate body, the United Automobile Workers of America. It was undertaken while the differences between the workers and the corporation were in issue before the National Defense Mediation Board, especially set up by the President to prevent precisely this sort of interference with production in aid of the national defense, and directly in violation of a definite pledge not to strike pending action by the Federal board. Moreover, the withdrawal of the workers, although approved by the California officers of the labor organization, Messrs. Connelly and Bridges, both widely believed to be acting in the interest of the revolutionary Communist program, was strongly disapproved by the national officers, one of whom, National Director Richard T. Franken-
steen, in specific terms charged that the strikers had been misled by the "vicious underhand maneuvering of the Communist party." Sidney Hillman, one of the Directors of the Office of Production Management, which is charged with supervision of efforts to expedite production for defense, described the strike as a challenge to American democracy, saying:
"This defiance is a challenge that goes to the roots of the entire democratic system and the efforts of this democracy to preserve itself. A small band of irresponsibles have arrogantly assumed the right to speak for North American workers-workers who are loyal, patriotic, and law-abiding. This small band shall not be allowed to flout and betray the best best interests of labor throughout the country. Their action must be regarded as contrary to the welfare and security of the Nation and of labor. . . . Neither the Government nor responsible labor can or will be expected to tolerate interference with defense production by irresponsible and subversive groups irrespective of where they may be found."
The evidence is conclusive, therefore, that this California strike (and the same might be said of several other and similar interruptions of the production demanded by the President and approved by Congress as necessary to the public defense, in a military and naval sense) has been Communistcaused and Communist-conducted from its inception. Increased wages and improved conditions of employment were of course advanced as primary causes for cessation of labor, but the facts amply demonstrate that anything possibly required under these heads and in the interest of justice, had been completely secured to the employees before the strike commenced. As alleged justification for the delayed production with its possible impairment of the interests of the whole people, questions of wages and conditions were mere meretricious pretenseinsufficient to deceive anyone not intending to be fooled. The real purpose has been to cripple the production of arms and munitions, to promote disorder, to weaken the Government at home by spreading discontent and suggesting and supporting extreme and extortionate demands, to destroy the prestige of the United States in foreign countries by showing that its Government has become supine under subversive attack and is incapable of efficient effort even in the face of a common belief that its stability is threatened. With these impairments of the Federal system largely achieved, these malcontents believe that the step towards destruction of the American free government and substitution of a communistic autocracy could not be very difficult or every long postponed.
Many incidents of the strike, reported from Los Angeles, might tend to strengthen such faith. The following extracts are from a special dispatch, sent from that city on July 9, to The New York "Times."

[^1]So even the flag of the United States was not protected against desecration and the officers and men of the police, who ineffectively watched the disorder, did nothing to prevent that abuse and dishonor to the emblem of liberty which the conspirators against the public order caused to be flaunted in the van of their misguided followers. These followers, unfortunately, included youths little versed in the ways of industry or government, among whom the seeds of insurrection might find fertile soil. The cited dispatch continues:
"For many of them, youngsters from the farms and ranches of the middle West and the Southwest, it was their first taste of what the union leaders like to call 'militant action' and they seemed to like it."
Among the things these youths, with their plastic minds, were permitted to see and hear, was the local Chief of Police climbing upon a chair and, through the microphone, declaring:
"There are many workers in the parking lot across the street who want to get in."

It was clearly understood, of course, that he meant that these men, who were being kept out by fear of the pickets, wanted to get into the plant and to resume work. Then he stated that the laws of the State prohibited any forcible obstruction to the passage of men wishing to work and pleaded with his hearers not to "close your picket line so tight that no one can go into the plant" and followed this by congratulating the strikers "on the way you have managed your picket line so far." Nor was that all. When this Chief of Police descended from the microphone, a strike leader was permitted to take his place before it to say, among other things, that he looked to those in the picket line "to hold your lines," that is, to continue to obstruct by force the willing workers who desired to resume work in their own interest and in the interest of the national defense.

And so the President commanded the Federal army to act, and took the private property of the corporation which is under contract to supply military aircraft to the Government, which was producing them efficiently and in large numbers until interrupted by the strike, and which would be producing them again if the public order were preserved so that the lives and limbs of the workers would not be endangered by men not willing to work themselves. The seizure, under these circumstances, is without precedent. All sober-minded citizens must rejoice if it succeeds in securing orderly production without exaggerated increase in the vast burden of defense expenditure already entailed, although they cannot fail to deprecate the measure that was adopted. But the proof of that pudding will be in the eating-and possibly not for a long time apparent to the ordinary observer.

Meanwhile, it may well be questioned whether the arbitrary and extreme measure of expropriation and seizure is the best, or even a tolerable, method for dealing with such a situation. The first duty of any government is to preserve order within the area under its control. When that duty is performed there can be no possible obstruction to any person who attempts in a lawful manner to carry out a lawful purpose. Unless some effective but unwritten law or some valid statute restricts that right, every free American is lawfuly entitled to obtain a livelihood for himself and his family, and eyen to
accumulate savings if he can, by working for whom he pleases, where he pleases, during such hours as he pleases, and for whatever wages he is pleased to accept.

In the California instance now under discussion, and used only for purposes of illustration, there was no claim or suggestion of any law limiting the right of any man, who chose to do so, to work in the aviation plant on the terms which many men among the former workers were willing to accept. Many were denied that right and threats and force were ostentatiously used to enforce that denial. Those threats and that force were as completely unlawful, under the laws of California and those of the United States, as any crime or misdemeanor within the physical capacity of any man. To enforce such denial by mob action was insurrection. But no officers of any government, local, State, or Federal, came boldly forward to insist that lawful rights must be lawfully respected. Had that been done there would certainly have been no effective interference with the production of the aircraft declared to be essential to the public defense, no stoppage of work in the plant, no retardation of the supply. It was not done. On the contrary, the State of California, and the Government directed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, "as President of the United States of America and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States," as he describes himself in the order of seizure, humbly submitted to laws, that is, rules of conduct, decreed by a local and unofficial body of employees and others, not even an incorporated body, its membership and voting methods unknown, and arrogantly assuming to make laws directly opposed to the public law of the State and the Nation. Rather than enforce the public laws they had sworn to enforce, possibly intimidated by the supposed voting strength of organized labor or wishing to win its support by ignoring or permitting its illegalities, they allowed a seven-weeks suspension of essential production and finally, after toleration had passed all bounds, the President substituted himself for the corporate owner as the party in position to negotiate a "collective bargain" for continuance of defense effort by the workers who accept direction from the labor organization and its leaders. A government which follows such a course is not functioning as a real government, but is abdicating its real, potential, and effective authority in favor of a small number of law-defying persons who are at the best the ex-parte representatives of but one side in a field where the public interest requires harmonization of differences and who are at the worst, as too often happens, gangsters and racketeers serving only their own grasping selfishness. Preservation of the public order against all attacks, domestic and insidious as well as foreign and overt, is the primary obligation of government and the first requisite of uninterrupted defense production. Nothing but eventual confusion and detriment can come from any other course, however neatly temporizing or appealingly drastic and spectacular.

## British Guiana

The two southernmost bases which the United States arranged to lease last September are located in British Guiana. The one in Trinidad is being prepared to serve as a major air and naval operat-
ing base. All the others in the Caribbean area are to be either supply depots or staging bases for patrol operations. Accordingly, some 315 miles beyond Trinidad a seaplane base is being located at the mouth of the Essequibo River in British Guiana, and a landplane base is being established there on the Demerara River, about 25 miles upstream from Georgetown-the capital, 450 miles from the Equator. This will enable our air forces to conduct thorough reconnaissance operations out at sea and along the coast as far as the mouths of the Amazon. From there to the tip of the bulge of Brazil is about 1,000 miles, and we cannot look to the British, but only to Brazil if we are to have in that region a patrolling focus.
These bases in British Guiana are apt to be confined to aircraft activities, since the coast, like those of the other two Guianas, is very shallow-mud banks reaching from five to 12 miles out to sea. Georgetown, the capital and chief port, is situated just within the mouth of the Demerara River. The channel at the soft mud bar has a minimum navigable depth at low water of nine feet and a minimum width of three cables. The largest vessel recorded, up to 1939, as serviced at any wharf of the port had a tonnage of 7,619 and a molded depth of 27 feet. The only other town of any size-New Amsterdam-is situated near the head of the Berbice River estuary.
The name Guiana is said to be derived from the aboriginal Indian word for water. The colony is indeed well provided with rivers, of which the largest is the Essequibo, flowing from the extreme southern frontier some 600 miles through the center of the colony to a 14 -mile estuary. At a point-Bartica-about 30 miles above the mouth it is three and one-half miles wide, and ocean-going steamers can proceed a few miles further on. The Essequibo drains over one-half of the area of the colony. The next largest is the Courantyne River, which forms the boundary with Dutch Guiana. The third is the Berbice, which has a longer navigable channel than any of the others-its steamer terminus lying some 110 miles from the sea. The Demerara is commercially the most important, but is only 200 miles long. The colonial steamers go up it for some 65 miles, and it is navigable for smaller craft a further 15 miles. The usefulness of all of these, and the other rivers, in the development of the country is limited by the numerous rapids, cataracts and falls which block off the interior.
British Guiana is one of the most undeveloped possessions of the British Empire. The area is estimated to be approximately 90,000 square miles, or about the size of England, Scotland and Wales combined. However, only about 198 square miles have been cultivated, these being situated along the coast and up some of the rivers, and only 4,178 square miles had by 1939 been alienated under firm title. Topographically the country is divided into three zones. The coast line is about 250 miles long. Extending along it-most of the way about 10 miles wide, but, towards the southeast, reaching back as far as 40 miles, is a low-lying alluvial and fertile flat. Here live over $99 \%$ of the inhabitants, and practically all of the agricultural activities are conducted in this strip, except that small farmers of British Indian extraction have established themselves along the Courantyne River for some 52 miles from the mouth.

The coastal area is so low-lying as to be in great part below high water-at any rate below that of the spring tides. The Dutch-the original colon-izers-dealt with that problem in characteristic fashion, and the British have perfected and modernized the protection by a system of sea walls and inter-tidal drainage, built at considerable cost.

Behind these coastal flats lies a sandy and clay belt, for the most part covered with high forests, reaching at its widest-in the northwest districtback a further 40 or 50 miles. This region is about 50 feet above sea level, with occasional low hills or dunes. Between it and the interior frontier is a series of terraced plateaus separated by abrupt escarpments from 1,200 to 2,000 feet high, culminating in mountain ranges. It is this feature of the topographical layout of the country which makes the course of the rivers so accidented and leads to its holding the world's record for height of waterfalls. The most famous is Kaieteur Fall, 370 feet wide and with a single perpendicular leap of 741 feet, situated on an affluent of the Essequibo-some 35 miles, as the crow flies, from the Brazilian frontier. The Kukenaam Fall has a drop of 2,000 feet, and one on the Karanang River, discovered in 1938 , is 3,500 feet high.

About $12.6 \%$ of British Guiana consists of three main regions of swampy or grassy plains or savan-nahs-the two largest lying, respectively, near the northwest and the southwest corners of the colony. The remaining $87.4 \%$, extending from the coast to the interior frontiers, is covered by a huge, dense, tropical rain-forest containing vast quantities of valuable timber. Below the rapids and falls in the various rivers there are about 19,000 square miles of forests which are or could be made easily accessible. Above the falls the transportation of timber is, at present, too replete with difficulties to be practicable except on part of the Essequibo, which is tapped by a short railway, from the head of navigation on the Demerara.

The climate, though hot, is said to be a naturally healthy one for the tropics-provided certain precautions are taken, such as boiling water and milk and avoiding being bitten by mosquitoes. Malaria is the chief endemic disease. That such precautions are not unsuccessful appears by the death rate for Europeans-other than Portuguese-which in 1938 was 11.8 per 1,000 . The death rate for the local Chinese was 12 per 1,000 . These figures compare favorably with those for the same year of many of our States, including California and Florida. The general death rate of British Guiana was, however, much higher, 25.8 , due mainly to the much higher mortality among the British Indians, 30 , and Aborigines, 31.2. The mean temperature in the shade ranges from 79 degrees $F$. to 82 degrees $F$., the mean maximum registering from 83 degrees F . to 87 degrees $F$., and the mean minimum 74.5 degrees F . to 76.5 degrees F . The temperature is quite uniform without sudden changes. Fresh sea breezes blow steadily in the day time during the greater part of the year. During January, February and March these winds continue day and night.

There are two wet and two dry seasons. The dry seasons last from about the middle of August until the middle of November, and from the beginning of February to the end of April. The average annual rainfall for Georgetown is 88.64 inches-about double that of New. York City. Georgetown's
humidity has, however, averaged only $78 \%$ over a 75-year period-about $3 \%$ higher than that which many consider ideal for a temperate climate. Heatstroke and sunstroke are practically unknown. In the forests the contrast between the seasons is less marked than on the coast, and there is less rain in the remote southwestern savannah region than elsewhere.

The Government estimated the population as 337,521 on Dec. 31,1938 . There were 8,499 Portuguese and 2,199 other Europeans. The largest groups were the British Indians $42 \%$, Negroes $39 \%$, and mixed races $13 \%$. There are only 8,869 Aborigines.

When the Dutch first came to the Guianas the Aborigines were numerous and were divided into mutually hostile tribes. Not only the Dutch, but also the Spaniards, raided the tribes, especially in the middle of the eighteenth century, for slaves, but the local Indian male is a hunter and a warrior who could not be forced or induced to till the soil. To this day he cannot be persuaded to grow more than he needs, and the only remunerated work he is likely to accept is that of a boathand, carrier, or guide. Even such services he will only perform within what he regards as the boundaries of his tribal district. In the eighteenth century the native Indians began the slow process of dying out as a race. Their resistance to the attempts to enslave them, their intertribal wars and European diseases all contributed to that course. Nowadays they are peaceful, amiable and responsive to fair treatment, but are reserved and prefer to live in their own way in the interior.

Shortly after the Dutch began their first real attempt to colonize the region, by organizing the Dutch West India Company in 1621, slaves were brought over from Africa to do the heavy work of the plantations, since it was soon realized that the Aborigines could not be relied upon for that purpose. This slave traffic had to be constantly renewed as the mortality, both during and after the voyages, was great, and the proportion of women was small. In spite of this cheap labor the Dutch were not particularly successful as colonizers of this part of the Guianas, which they lost definitely to the British in 1796 , except for some 10 months in 1802.
The colony. quickly became very prosperous under the British-with high prices prevailing for the cotton, coffee and sugar then produced in important quantities on the plantations. Labor was abundant, as slaves were brought in at the rate of approximately 5,000 a year. This prosperity continued during the Napoleonic wars until 1807 , when at the instance of strong elements in English public opinion the traffic in slaves was abolished. The price of slaves was consequently increased, and the labor question became progressively more acute as time went on, reacting on the economy of the colony. The agricultural development of the colony was thereupon checked. One effect was that, for various seasons, the planters found it necessary to concentrate on the production of cane sugar and its derivatives, the cultivation of cotton and coffee gradually sinking in importance. Cotton has long disappeared as an export product of British Guiana, and the value of the coffee exports in 1938 was only $\$ 5,657$, and was still further reduced in 1939 to $\$ 1,816$.

British Guiana thus became a country with practically only one money crop-sugar-cultivated by slave labor. In 1812 there were reported to be 86,000 slaves. This is regarded as an underestimate, 100,000 being considered as more nearly right. On Aug. 1, 1834, a law emancipating all slaves went into effect, which, however, provided for a four-year preliminary stage of "apprenticeship." Thus in 1838 the slaves became their own masters. This measure worked, in effect, an economic revolution, as the whole fabric of the colony's economy-not to mention the social aspects-had been based on slavery. The former slaves refused, in large numbers, to work on the plantations, at the wages offered them. They have been accused of laziness. This charge may have been partly true, but certainly was not wholly so, for within four years of emancipation 4,646 freed Negroes had bought with their savings from plantation owners 7,000 acres of land at an aggregate cost of $\$ 100,000$, to be worked by themselves. Within four more years the total acreage thus purchased had doubled, and the total consideration reached the figure $\$ 250,000$.
The remaining planters had to look elsewhere for their labor. A system of importing workers was devised. The indenture or contract period was at first three and then five years. The experiment with the Portuguese hands was not successful-from the planters' point of view-as they were unwilling to work in the fields. Experiments with indentured Chinese labor ended in 1870, but there was one shipment of "free" Chinese immigrants in 1879. The Chinese proved to be the best of the imported labor, being more rugged than the British Indians, who in turn constituted the bulk of the indentured labor, and proved in the end to be the most satisfactory, as they were more inclined to stay in the country. From 1885 onwards the reliance to secure increase in the agricultural population was mainly on this source. However, this immigration, especially its indenture feature, was regarded in India as an affront to the national pride. The British Indian Government, though these Indians were given in Guiana the same rights as other British subjects, and were finding many opportunities to establish themselves after the contract period in various walks of life, finally in 1917 terminated the system of emigration and the inflow stopped.

It is commonly said that British Guiana needs only capital and labor to develop the potential resources and usher in an era of prosperity. Potentially, the country does in fact appear to offer an opportunity, if transportation difficulties can be overcome at not too great a cost, to establish a varied colonial economy, on the basis of its mineral wealth, believed to be diversified and important, its huge resources in vaulable timber, its savannahs suitable for cattle raising and its fertile coastal lands. The colony does, however, seem to be in a species of vicious circle owing to lack of capital and labor. Locally it is felt that if only capital is provided the labor problem can be quickly solved from the overpopulated British West Indies and elsewhere.
The Government is that of a British Crown Colony under a Governor. Fourteen out of the 30 members of the Legislative Council are elected on the basis of a franchise open to all British subjects over 21 , able to read and write, and qualified either by land ownership or tenancy or an annual income
not less than $\$ 300$. The majority of the members of the town councils of Georgetown and New Amsterdam are elected. A modification of this system of mixed appointed and elected councils prevails in the villages, but the rural areas are solely administered by appointed officials. Accounts are kept in local dollars and cents. British sterling, however, is legal tender, though there are also currency notes in dollar denominations. The State-aided elementary education system in 1939 had 238 schools with an enrollment of 50,160 .
The present Constitution went into effect in 1928 and was adopted on the recommendation of a commission appointed by the British Parliament, as it was felt that the older form of administration, largely inherited from the Dutch, though modified in 1891, was retarding the economic progress of the colony. While sound reforms were included in the new system, it has not yet had the tralismanic effect that had been hoped for it. Numerous improvements in the sanitation, water supply and irrigation of the colony have laid a foundation for the development of its potentialities and promoted the health of its inhabitants. However, the low prices of most of the principal products, the cost of servicing the loans incurred in making the improve-ments-relatively heavy in so undeveloped an economy-and the failure of capital to respond to the opportunity, such as it may be, are still retarding economic progress.

The Government began in August, 1933 a mineralogical and geological survey, which when completed it is hoped will tend to substantiate the belief that the mineral prospects of the colony are important. Minerals derived from Crownlands are subject to royalties, and in at least one case-bauxite-to an export tax. By investigations, precept and example the government is also endeavoring to inculcate sound and modern methods of exploiting the agricultural and forestal wealth. There are, however, still only 272 miles of roads, indicated as suitable for motors, and only two short railways.

The economy of British Guiana is based on its agricultural, mining and forest activities. Cane sugar has for some 130 years been the chief export crop. After the labor problem was more or less solved, the competition of beet sugar stimulated by the Continental European bounties of the nineteenth century, and more recently the world-wide low sugar prices created many difficulties. The sugar industry engages about $33 \%$ of the employed. In 1938 the crop was 196,502 tons-a record production. In 1939 it dropped to 189,245 tons. In 1938, out of 62,941 acres reaped, 60,944 were on the sugar estates and 1,997 acres on the lands of small farm. ers. There are 27 sugar estates as against 39 in 1922, which, however, cultivated about the same acreage. In 1938 the sugar exports amounted to 183,478 tons, valued at $\$ 7,573,905$; in 1939 the corresponding figures were 179,103 tons and $\$ 8,134,190$. Important to the sugar industry are its deriva-tives-rum, molasses and molaxuit (a cattle feed). In 1938 the first two, when added to the sugar exports, represented about $62.5 \%$ of the total exports of British Guiana. In 1939 the percentage was 60.

Rice ranks second to sugar in the agricultural field. It is the chief diet of the working classes, and after sugar the most important export crop. About 24,000 tons are consumed annually in the
colony. In 1938 the area in rice was 49,139 acres, but including the second crop the area reaped was 62,033 acres,. In 1939 the acreage was 60,607 , and with the second crop added aggregated $\mathbf{7 2 , 1 3 8}$ acres. In those two years the exports amounted to 12,888 tons valued at $\$ 577,155$, and 12,501 tons valued at $\$ 282,547$, respectively. Coconuts, citrus fruits, cof-fee-long demoted from its ancient prominenceand various subsistence crops ( 14,080 acres) also figure among the agricultural products. Livestock has distinct possibilities, but the colony has been an importer of meat.

As already indicated, the mineral wealth is still undeveloped, owing largely to the difficulties of transportation and prospecting presented by the dense forest and undergrowth. A huge territory extending from the northern Venezuelan frontier almost half-way down the colony through the interior is often referred to as the gold area. Commercial deposits, both quartz and alluvial have been found. Between 1884 and 1938, inclusive, 2,917,417 ounces of gold valued at nearly $£ 11,000,000$ were produced. Diamonds, discovered in 1890, are also found in alluvial deposits distributed over a large area of the remote interior. Between 1901 and the end of 1938 the total production was $2,134,934$ carats valued at $£ 8,059,558$. Most of the mining operations have been carried out by Negroes, who alone seem to be sufficiently rugged to meet the exacting requirements. They operate either in groups of their own or under short-term contracts (three to six months), which they must fulfill under penalty of fine or imprisonment.

Bauxite (aluminum ore) has been for some years the most important mineral export. A subsidiary of the Aluminum Co. of Canada has been exploiting a deposit on the Demerara River. In 1938 a workable body of ore was found by the American Cyanamid \& Chemical Corp. In that year the exports of bauxite were 376,368 tons valued at $\$ 2,020,275$. In 1939 there were exported 496,013 tons valued at $\$ 2$, 889,368 . In both years this mineral ranked second to sugar as the colony's most important export.

Mineral oil and manganese indications in comparatively accessible regions are being investigated. A number of other minerals of economic importance have been reported as occurring, including palladium mercuride, graphite, iron ore, scheelite, mica, \&c., but none is known to occur in commercial quantities.

As in Brazil, there is a decided tendency in British Guiana for valuable timber to scatter its
incidence through areas covered by other varieties of trees. However, some of the most valuable have in this colony more social habits. Such is the case of Greenheart, a heavy wood particularly resistant to the effects of immersion in water, and therefore suitable for piles, canal lock-gates, \&c. Said to be twice as strong as oak, this timber is of increasing interest to the United States. About $88.7 \%$ of the Crown land production of timber in 1938 was of this wood. While it is found scattered in mixed forests, it is also met with in gregarious patches. Mora, yielding a heavy brown timber, suitable for shipbuilding and railway sleepers, is also found in stands, and is, after Wallaba, the most abundant timber. The latter has been used mainly for shingles, but recent investigation has evoked hopes that it can be used for making wood pulp.
As a Crown Colony, British Guiana has been giving the produce and manufacture of the British Empire a custom tariff preference which generally is $50 \%$. On some food articles, cement, nitrogenous manures, bags and printing paper it has been greater, and on other articles, such as alcoholic drinks, illuminating oil, gasoline, it has been much smaller. Of recent years the trade with Canada has been developing, especially in the case of the exports to that country, which in the period 1937 to 1939 superseded the-United Kingdom as the colony's chief customer-taking large quantities of sugar, bauxite, molasses, and rum.
The foreign trade since 1935 has been as follows (values are in British Guiana dollars, as is also the case wherever dollars are mentioned herein) :


The chief imports have been food, rubber goods, automobiles, clothing, and paper. The chief exports in order of their value are sugar, bauxite, gold, rice, rum, diamonds, molásses, balata, timber, and charcoal.
The sources of imports and the destination of exports for 1938 and 1939 were in percentages as follows:

|  | Imports |  | Exports |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1939 | 1938 | 1939 |
| United Kingdom | $50 \%$ | 45\% | $34 \%$ | 35\% |
| Critish West Ind | 15 | 18 | 53. | 51 |
| Rest of Empire. | 8 | 8 |  |  |
| United States. | 11 | 14 | 4 | 6 |
| Other countries. | 12 | 11. | 4 |  |

## Gross and Net Earnings of United States Railroads for the Month of April

Notwithstanding some seriously adverse developments in the more important bituminous coal mining areas of the Appalachian region, gross and net earnings of railroads for the United States as a whole contrasted favorably, during April, with previous periods. The individual roads were far from uniformly prosperous, owing to a bituminous coal strike of major proportions which lasted throughout the month. For the transportation industry as a whole, however, other factors more than compensated the loss of business originating in the highly important soft coal regions. The economic stimulation afforded by the defense and aid to Great Britain programs was moving into full swing in April. Heavy demands were made upon the carriers to meet the requirements of the official aims, and it may be added that the demands were met ably and fully. In addition, the railroads coped speedily and amply with business offered to them in consequence of the sharp increase of ordinary business activities. Much advance buying of ma-
terials developed in April, owing to evidences of possible shortages in some lines and increasing prices in others. The railroads themselves began to order equipment on a large scale, and thus contributed to the general business improvement. It is necessary to add that the high rate of general activity is in large part a reflection of the semi-war economy into which the country has been thrust by the force of circumstances and the decisions of the Administration in Washington. The eventual soundness of the upswing is a matter on which opinions can and do differ.

April results of railroad operations reinforced the previous impressions that the tremendous defense expenditures of the United States Government, piled on top of virtually uncurtailed ordinary outlays, would occasion a rate of economic activities beyond anything previously known. With the exception of bituminous coal, business was offered to the carriers in that month on a scale that changed the aspect of things from a search for remunerative traffic to a
problem of meeting the requirements. This was done quite adequately in the month under review, but the expansion promises to continue for months and years to come, and the railroads lately have begun to contract for new equipment on a large scale. This, in itself, indicates the views entertained as to further developments by the cautious managers of the railroad properties. Car shortages have not yet developed, but they are in prospect, and this situation contrasts in the sharpest possible manner with the dull and unfortunate decade of the 1930's. Gross earnings of the railroads for April amounted to $\$ 374,304,613$, against $\$ 320$, 891,874 in April of last year, an increase of $\$ 53,412,739$, or $16.65 \%$. Net earnings for April totaled $\$ 100,508,419$ against $\$ 75,696,337$ in the same month of 1940 , an increase of $\$ 24,812,082$, or $32.78 \%$. We now present this comparison in tabular form :

| Month of April | 1941 | 1940 | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mrieage of 132 roads. | 232,250 | 232.951 | - ${ }^{701}$-0.30\% |
| Gross earnings....-. | \$374,304,613 | \$320,891,874 | + \$53,412,739 + ${ }^{16.65 \%}$ |
| Operating expenses.-.-.....-- | 273,796,194 | 245,195,537 | +28,600,657 $+11.66 \%$ |
| Ratio of expenses to earnings-- | (73.15) | (76.41) |  |
| Net earnings | \$100,508.419 | \$75,696,337 | + \$24,812,082 + 32.78\% |

Cessation of bituminous coal mining activities in some areas, and sharp curtailment in others, naturally caused a sharp decline in railroad earnings in the region affected. In turn, this brought about a lesser increase of railroad earnings for the country in general than otherwise would have been the case. The Appalachian strike began on April 1, and in the more northerly sections it ended just before the end of that month. In the Southern sections mining was not resumed until May 1, and the effect is indicated by a decided fall of both gross and net earnings in the Pocahontas region, as against statistics of railroad operations for April, 1940. All the more impressive, in these circumstances, is the gain in other districts and regions of the United States, which made possible the improvement in overall carrier operations for April, in comparison with the same month of 1940.

We turn now to the general business position and its effects upon railroad earnings. In order to indicate in a simplified form the measure of trade activity in relation to its bearing on the revenues of the railroads during the month under review, we have brought together in the subjoined table the figures indicative of activity in the more important industries, together with those pertaining to grain, cotton and livestock receipts and revenue freight car loadings for the month of April, 1941, as compared with the same month of $1940,1939,1932$ and 1929. The higher rate of activity is clearly demonstrated by such basic statistics as iron and steel production, lumber output, building con struction contracts and automobile production, shown in the table, all of which were in markedly greater volume in April than in the corresponding month of the selected preceding years, excent 1929. The iron and steel figures, in fact exceed even 1929. Anthracite coal production was lower than a year before, and bituminous output was sharply curtailed due to the strike afflicting that industry during April. The farm product movement continued unexceptional with respect to most items.

| April | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1932 | 1929 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Automobiles (units): Production (passenger cars, trucks, \&c.).a.- | 462,257 | 432,746 | 337,375 | 148,326 | 621,910 |
| Building (\$000): Constr. contr. awarded b | \$406,675 | 8300,504 | \$330,030 | \$121,705 | \$642,061 |
| Coal (net tons): Bituminous.c. | 6,266,000 | 32,790,000 | 9,627,000 | 20,300,000 | 44,057,000 |
| Pa, anthracite-d | 3,203,000 | 3,746,000 | 5,296,000 | 5,629,000 | 6,205,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton recelpts, Southern ports (bales).f... | 260,950 | 226,040 | 59,146 | 348,872 | 230,269 |
|  <br> Chicago (cars) | 6,168 | 6,192 | 5,705 |  |  |
| Kansas Clity (cars) | 2,897 | ${ }_{1}^{2,012}$ | 2,657 | 4,785 | 7,673 |
| Omaha (cars) -...-- | 1,599 | 1,712 | 1,753 | 3,603 | 7,719 |
| Western flour and grain recelpts: h |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour (000 barrels) --- | 81,70 | 11,596 $\times 26446$ | 11,770 $\times 1519$ | ¢1,448 | 81,700 |
| Wheat ( 000 bushels)-- | x16,481 | $\begin{array}{r}\times 26.446 \\ \times 10.888 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\mathbf{x 1 5 , 8 1 9}$ $\times 12.090$ | 区12,642 | +15,792 |
| Corn ( 000 bushels) Oats (000 bushels) | x15,683 $\mathbf{4 , 4 5 0}$ $\mathbf{4}, 500$ | $\mathbf{x 1 0 , 8 6 8}$ <br> $\mathbf{x} 3,988$ <br> 15 | $\mathbf{x 1 2 , 0 9 0}$ <br> $\mathbf{x} 5,324$ | $\mathbf{x} 9,279$ $\mathbf{4}, 850$ $\mathbf{8 1}$ | $\mathbf{x 1 5 , 5 6 6}$ $\mathbf{x 8 , 8 4 8}$ $\mathbf{8}$ |
| Barley (000 bushels)-- | - 5 , 350 | x5,909 | x5,313 | $\times 2,067$ | x2,788 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,757,728 | 4,100,474 | 3,431,600 | 1,429,848 | 5,626;610 |
| Lumber ( 000 feet): | x1,001 |  |  |  |  |
| Production-m | x1,005,253 | x906.518 | x868,897 | - 5 554,510 | x1,686,481 |
| Orders recelv | x1,040,354 | x919,613 | x901,805 | -506,510 | \|x1,653,561 |
| Noco-Figures in above table issued by: |  |  |  |  |  |

piled from private telegraphic reports. \& Reported by major stock yard companies and Steel Institutew York Produce Exchange. K "Iron Age". 1 American Iron of reporting mills varies in different years). X Four week's.
The individual roads of the country, with the exception of the important soft coal carriers, continued in April to show substantial increases in both gross and net earnings over a year ago, but the gains were not as large as in March. The Pennsylvania again headed the list of roads with gross gains showing an increase of $\$ 7,951,521$ over a year previous; in March the Pennsylvania produced gross earnings $\$ 11,292,107$ in excess of March 1940. The Southern Pacific, New York Central and Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe followed the Pennsylvania in the order named. With respect to net increases, the Southern Pacific headed the list, while the Pennsylvania was in no better than ninth position with a gain of $\$ 1,249,253$. The Duluth Missabe \& Iron Range was second to the Southern Pacific on the list of net gains, with an increase of $\$ 2,394,305$, nearly as great as its gain of $\$ 2,782,908$ in gross earnings. There were eight roads in the gross classification and nine in the net which reported decreases in their earnings of $\$ 100,000$ or more from a year earlier, in contrast with the March record of no roads in either category showing decreases of such amount. The three important coal conveyors, the Chesapeake \& Ohio, Norfolk \& Western and the Virginian, however, accounted for most of the total amount involved in such decreases. In the following table we show all changes for the separate roads and systems for amounts in excess of $\$ 100,000$, whether increases or decreases, and in both gross and net:
PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH

OF APRIL

a These figures cover the operations of the New York Central and the leased lines Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago \& St. Louis, Michigan Central, Cincinnati Northern, and Evansville Indianapolis \& Terre Haute. Includ-
ing Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie, the result is an increase of $\$ 4,006,124$. ing Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie, the resuit is an increase of $\$ 4,006,124$.
PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL


How seriously the bituminous coal strike affected carriers of this commodity in April is brought into sharp focus by the earnings results divided according to geographical areas. In the Pocahontas region, a part of the Southern District and center of the bituminous mining area, gross earnings decreased $45.64 \%$ from April, 1940, and net, $96.46 \%$. At the same time other areas in the Southern District bettered gross by $19.54 \%$ and net by $50.53 \%$ compared with a year earlier. In consequence the Southern District as a whole had $1.60 \%$ less gross and $15.67 \%$ less net earnings than in April, 1940, while the Western District was able to report a $25.81 \%$ improvement in gross and $81.13 \%$ in net, and the Eastern District a gain of $\mathbf{1 7 . 5 1 \%}$ in gross and $27.94 \%$ in net. Most marked betterment was shown in the North western region, a part of the Western District, in which gross earnings increased by $32.91 \%$ and net by $135.30 \%$. Our summary by groups is as below. As previously explained, we group the roads to conform with the classification of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The boundaries of the various grouns and regions are indicated in the footnote to the table:
sUMMARY by Groups-MONTH OF APRIL
Gross Earnings.

| District and Reston | 1941 | 1940 | Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(\rightarrow)$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eastern Distri | $\begin{aligned} & 16,887,478 \\ & 68,585+497 \\ & 77,918,185 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \mathbf{S}, \\ 60,224,197 \\ 65,282,220 \\ 65,374,475 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline{ }^{8} \\ +3,46,281 \\ +8,313,277 \\ +12,543,710 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & +26.21 \\ & +13.79 \\ & +19.19 \end{aligned}$ |
| New England reglon (10 road |  |  |  |  |
| Central Eastern region (18 ro |  |  |  |  |
| Total (51 | 183,201,160 | 138,880,892 | +24,320,26 | +17 |
| 析 | $\begin{aligned} & 52,674,136 \\ & 11,503,825 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 44,061,000 \\ 21,163,582 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} +8,613,136 \\ -8,659757 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{-19.54}^{+19.54}$ |
| Southern region (26 roads) Pocahontas region (4 roads) |  |  |  |  |
| Total (30 roads) | 64,177,961 | 65,224,58 | $-1,046,62$ | -1.0 |
| Western Dist |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 34,267,729 \\ 58,348,620 \\ 24,170,051 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} +11,276,877 \\ +13,357,987 \\ +5,504,234 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} +32.91 \\ +22.89 \\ +23.13 \end{array} \\ & +29 \end{aligned}$ |
| Northwestern region (15 roads) | 45,544,600 29,674,285$\qquad$ |  |  |  |
| Southwestern reglon ( 20 roads) |  |  |  |  |
| Total (51 roads). | 146,925,492 | 116,786,400 | +30,139,092 | +25.81 |
| 隹 |  |  |  |  |

Net Earnings

| District \& Region | Mileage |  | 94 | 1940 | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eastern Districh- | 1941 | 1940 | 5.555029 | 3126027 |  |  |
| New Eng. region.-- | 6,699 | 6.703 | 5,555,029 | 3,126,027 | $+2,429,002$ | 7.70 |
| Great Lakes region | 26,067 | 26,143 | 17,648,222 | 12,852,978 | +4,795,244 | $+37.31$ |
| Cent. ${ }^{\text {East. }}$ Iegion | 24,470 | 24,524 | 19,794,402 | 17,621,648 | +2,172,754 |  |
| Total | 57,236 | 57,370 | 42,997,653 | 33,600,653 | +9,397,000 | +27.94 |
| Southern District Southern region.. | 38,104 | 38,281 | 016,545 |  | +5,376,162 | $+50.53$ |
| Pocahontas region | 6,076 | 8,063 | 308,265 | 8,717,155 | -8,408,890 | ${ }_{-96.46}$ |
| tal | 44,180 | 44,344 | 16,324,810 | 19,357,538 | -3,032,728 | $-15.67$ |
| Western DistrictNor'western region | 45,526 | 45,682 | 14,269,250 | 6,064,293 | +8,204.957 | +135.30 |
| Cent. West. region | 56,249 | 56,411 | 18,118,004 | 11,661,916 | +6,456,088 | +55.36 |
| So'western region. | 29,059 | 29,144 | 8,798,702 | 5,011,937 | $+3,786,765$ | +75.56 |
| tal | 130,834 | 131,237 | 41,185,956 | 22,738,146 | +18,447,810 | +81.13 |
| cts | 232,250 | 232,0 | 100,508 | 75,696,3 | +24,812,082 | $+32.78$ |

NOTE-Our grouping of the roads conforms to the classification of the Interstate
Commerce Commission, and the following indicates the confines of the different groups and regions: EASTERN DISTRICT
New England Region-Comprises the New England States. Great Lakes Repion-Comprises the section on the Canadlan boundary between
New England and the westerly shore of Lake Michigan to Chicago, and north of a line from Chicago via Pittsburgh to New York.
Central Eastern Region-Comprlses the section south of the Great Lakes Region
ast of a line from Chicago through Peoria to St. Louis and the Mississippi River east of a line from Chicago through Peoria to St. Louls and the Mississippi River
to the mouth of the Ohlo River, and north of the Ohto River to Parkersburg, W. Va.. and a line thence to the southwestern corner of Maryland and by the Potomac River to its mouth.

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SOUTHERN DISTRICT
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Southern Regton-Comprises the section east of the Misslssipp1 River and south of the Ohio River to a point near Kenova, W. Va, and a line thence following the Pocahontas Region-Comprises the section north of the southern boundary of Virginla, east of Kentucky and the Oh1o River north to Parkersburg, W. Va.d
and south of a line from Parkersburg to the southwestern corner of Maryland and
thence by the Potomac River to its mouth

## WESTERN DISTRICT

Northwestern Region-Comprises the section adjoining Canada lying west of the Great Lakes Region, north of a lne from Chicago to Omaha and thence to Portiand, and by the Columbia River to the Pacific.
Central Western Region-Comprises the section south of the Northwestern Region west of a line from Chicago to Peoria and theace to Et. Louis, and north of a line
from St. Louis to Kansas City and thence to El Paso and by the Mexican boundary from St. Loulis
to the Pacifle.
Southwestern Regton-Comprises the section lying between the Missisippl River and by the Rio Grande to the Gulf of Mexico.
The Western movement of grains was, on the whole, somewhat reduced in April from a year previous, an aggregate of $42,964,000$ bushels being received during the month compared with 48,719,000 bushels in April, 1940. Flour receipts were a little larger. As regards the individual grains, the movement was rather mixed, wheat, rye and barley dropping below last year and corn and oats arriving in greater quantities. In the table which follows we give the details of the Western grain traffic in our usual form:

| (000 omitted) Year | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Flourt } \\ & \text { (bols.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wheat } \\ & \text { (bush.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Corn } \\ (\text { bussh. }) \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Oats } \\ \text { (bush.) } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | (bush.) | $\stackrel{\begin{array}{l}\text { Barley } \\ \text { (bush. })\end{array}}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chicago..-.......-.-...-- ${ }^{1941}$ | 794 | , 166 | 8.571 | 1,331 | 48 | 92 |
| Mlineapolls .-...-.-..... ${ }^{1941}$ |  | 5,587 | , 334 | ${ }^{1} 982$ | 555 | 2,182 |
| Duluth ...-.......-... $\int_{1941}^{1940}$ |  | r $\begin{array}{r}12,871 \\ 1,439\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}605 \\ 275 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}947 \\ 33 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{23} 9$ | 2,489 |
| 1940 |  | 4,099 | 120 | ${ }^{67}$ | 339 | 127 |
| M1lwaukee.----------- 11941 | 81 <br> 54 | 10 | 366 362 | [ 57 | 24 <br> 15 | 1,582 |
| Toledo...-.----------..- 1941 |  | 99 | 239 | 449 | - | 12 |
| Indan |  | 1,000 | ${ }_{2}^{2935}$ | 139 690 |  |  |
| 1940 |  | ${ }^{1,053}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2,493}$ | 489 | 57 |  |
| St. Louls --------------- 1941 | 524 502 | ${ }_{491}^{593}$ | ${ }^{625}$ | 340 | ${ }_{38}^{18}$ | 52 |
| Peoria............-.-.--- 1941 | 183 | 110 | 1,984 | 207 | 94 | 47 |
| \% ${ }^{1940}$ | ${ }_{126}^{174}$ | 3815 | 1,374 | 360 | 45 | 73 |
| Kansas | ${ }^{126}$ | 4,963 | ${ }_{973}^{633}$ | 194 |  |  |
| St. Jose |  | 113 | 136 | 163 |  |  |
| Wlehita_................. 1941 |  | ${ }^{322}$ | 186 | 72 |  |  |
| 1940 |  | 1,085 |  |  |  |  |
| Sloux City -.-.---------- 1941910 |  | 158 | 87 109 | 7 | 13 | ${ }_{21}^{59}$ |
| Total all .-.--------...- 1941 | 1,708 | 16,481 | 15,683 | 4,450 | 1,000 | . 350 |
| 1940 | 1.596 | 26,446 | 10.868 | 3,998 | 1,498 | 5,909 |
| Four M | nths $\mathbf{E}$ | nded A | pril 26 |  |  |  |
| (000 omitted) Year | (blour.) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wheat } \\ & \text { (bush.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\binom{\text { Corn }}{\text { (bush.) }}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { outs. } \\ (\text { bush. }) \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rye } \\ (\text { (bush. }) \end{gathered}$ | Barley (bush.) |
| Chicago................- ${ }^{1941}$ | 3,299 | 3.525 | 29,997 | 4,319 | 358 | 4,300 |
| Minneapolls..-.....----.- 1941 |  | 15,147 | 2,741 | 5,094 | 2.019 | ${ }^{40,853}$ |
| 1940 |  | 33,903 | 2,791 | 5,244 | 3,546 | 11,039 |
| 1940 |  | ${ }^{4} 10,1168$ | +1,517 | ${ }_{524}^{231}$ | 1,780 | ${ }_{950}^{897}$ |
| Ilwaukee .-..----..---- 1941 | 305 | 105 | 2,730 | 137 | 158 | 6,308 |
| Toledo-.-.-.-....-.....-- 1941 | 257 | 2,692 | 1,314 |  | 642 | 6,982 |
| ndianapolls and Omaha- 1941 |  | 2,232 | ${ }^{2} 1162$ | ${ }^{2}, 211$ | ${ }^{63}$ | 28 |
| ndianapolis | 19 | 3,268 | 7,845 | 2,365 | 173 |  |
| t. Louls.-.-.----..------ 1941 | 2.414 | 3,571 | 3,195 | 1,072 | 139 | 74 |
| 941 | 2,09 | 2,166 | 3,612 | 1,762 | 114 |  |
| 1940 | 738 | 213 | 6.205 | 1,260 | 246 | 1,033 |
| 1941 | ${ }_{383}^{401}$ | ${ }_{12,122}^{9,314}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2,810}$ | 528 |  |  |
| St. Joseph_-------------- 1941 |  | 447 | ${ }_{686}$ | 671 |  |  |
| Wlehita-.........-.-....... ${ }_{1941}^{1940}$ |  | ${ }^{669}$ | 689 | 541 |  |  |
| 1940 |  | 4,089 |  | 19 |  |  |
| \{1941 19 |  | 462 429 | 479 453 | $\begin{array}{r} 145 \\ 90 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{41}^{4}$ | 92 |
| - $\{1941$ | 7,211 7,054 | 77.827 | ${ }_{49,910}^{65,074}$ | $\underset{19,423}{17,059}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 3,200 \\ 8,849 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.622 \\ & 24,992 \end{aligned}$ |

Cotton receipts at Southern ports during April aggregated 260,950 bales, which was more than in either of the preceding years. The overland movement of the staple, amounting to 171,193 bales, was substantially above both April, 1940 and Anril, 1939, when the movement totaled 99,231 bales and 61,703 bales, respectively. Details of the port movement of the staple for the last three years are set out in the table which follows:
RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS FOR THE MONTH OF

| Ports | Month of April |  |  | Since Jan. 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1941 | 1940. | 1939 |
| Galves | 30,451 | 48,387 | 5,424 | 164,652 | 455,786 |  |
| Corpus Chri | 80,613 322 | 63,370 | 15,596 1,762 | 248,091 3,248 | 549,802 3,443 | 129,296 16,023 |
| Brownsville |  |  |  |  | 575 |  |
| Beaumont |  | 55 |  | 62 | 13,736 |  |
| New Orlea | 146,365 | 97,465 | 28,659 | 420,091 | 882,649 | $\xrightarrow{161,029}$ |
| Pensacola |  | 929 | ${ }_{47}$ | , ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{20,297}$ |  |
| Savannah | 624 | 1,329 | 525 | 10,839 | 17,178 | 7,215 |
| Charleston |  | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | 154 | 697 | 1,0 | 92 |
| Lake Char |  | 19 | 36 | 3,835 | 1.0 | 889 |
| Wilming | ,000 | 639 | 562 | 1,700 | 2,864 |  |
| Jacksonvilie | 702 | ${ }_{13}$ | 613 20 | 5,415 | 9,213 | ${ }^{4,176}$ |
| Total. | 260,950 | 226,040 | 59,146 | 867,753 | 8 | 445,105 |

In the subjoined table we give a summary of the April comparisons of the gross and net earnings of the railroads of the country for each year back to and including 1909:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { April } \end{gathered}$ | Gross Earnings |  |  |  | Mileage |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1909 | \$1 | \$17 |  | +12.52 | 22 |  |
|  | 225,85 | 197,024,777 | +28,831,397 |  | 228,973 |  |
| 1911 | 218,488,587 | 226,002,657 | 7,514,070 |  | 236,693 | 233 |
|  | 0,678 | 216,140,214 | +4,538,251 | +2.10 | 236,722 | 233 |
| 1913 | 45,170,143 | 220,981,373 | +24,188,770 | +10.95 | 240,740 | 236,5 |
| 1914 | 236,531,60 | 245,048,870 | 8,517,270 | 3.48 | 243,513 | 241 |
|  | 237,696,37 | 241,090,842 | - 3,394,464 | $-1.41$ | 247,70 | 245,170 |
| 1916 | 288,453,70 | 237,512,648 | +50,941,052 | +21.45 | 246,61 | 245,773 |
| 1917 | 326,560,287 | 288,740,653 | + 37,819,634 | +13.10 | ${ }_{23}^{248.7}$ | 248.12 |
|  | 39,409,895 | 319,274,981 | +50,134,914 | +15.7 | ${ }^{233} 8$ | 231,75 |
| 1920 | 401,604,695 | 389,487,2 | $\begin{aligned} & +17,986 \\ & +12,117, \end{aligned}$ | +4.85 +3.11 | $\begin{aligned} & 232 \\ & 221 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1921 | 433,357,199 | 402,281,913 | +31,075,286 | +7.72 | 220,3 |  |
|  | 416,240,237 | 432,106,647 | -15,866,410 | -3.67 |  |  |
|  | 521,387.412 | 415,808,970 | +105,578,442 | +25.39 | 234 |  |
|  | ,094,758 | 522,336,874 | 48,242, | -9.24 | 235, |  |
|  | 472,591,665 | 474,287,768 | -1,696,103 | $-0.36$ | 236. |  |
|  | 48,309 | 472,629, | +25,818,489 | +5.46 | 236, | 23 |
| 1927 | 497,212,491 | 498,677,065 | -1,464,574 | -0.29 | 238. | 237 |
| 192 | 473,428.231 | 497,865,380 | -24,437,149 | -4.91 | 239 |  |
|  | 513,076,026 | 474,784,902 | +38,291,124 |  |  |  |
| 1930 | 450,537,217 | 513,733,181 | - $63,195,964$ | $-12.30$ | 242 | 242 |
| 1931 | 69,106,310 | 450,457,319 | -81,461,009 | -18.08 | 242 |  |
| 1932 | 67,473,938 | 369,123,100 | -101,649,162 | -27.54 | 241 | 241,992 |
|  | 7,300,54 | 267,4 | -40,180,139 | $-15.02$ | 241, | 242,16 |
|  | 65,022, | 224,565,926 | +40,456,313 | +18.02 | 239,10 | 241,113 |
|  | 274,185,653 | 265,037,296 | +9,147.757 | +3.45 | 237,99 | 239 |
| 1936 | 312,908,137 | 274,144,735 | +38,763,402 | +14.14 | 237,02 | 238,208 |
|  | 350,958,792 | 312,822,778 | + 38,136,014 | +12.19 | ${ }^{236}$ | 236 |
| 1938 | 267,741,177 | 350,792,144 | - 83,050,967 | 23.68 | 233. | 234,372 |
|  | 281.513,409 | 267,685,764 | +13,827,645 | +5.17 | ${ }_{2}^{233}$ | 234,739 |
|  | 320,764.087\| | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 281,513,409 \\ & 320\end{aligned}\right.$ | + $39,250,678$ | +13.94 | ${ }_{232}^{232,924}$ | 233,547 |
|  | 374,304,61 | 320,891,87 | +53.412.73 | +16 | 232,2 | 232 |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { April } \end{gathered}$ | Net Earnings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { Given } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Preceding } \end{gathered}$ | Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) | Per Cent |
| 1909 | \$62,380,527 | \$50,787,440 | + $\$ 11,593,087$ | +22.83 |
| 1910 | 66,725,896 | 62,409,630 | +4,316,266 | +6.92 |
| 1911 | 64,768,090 | $66.709,729$ 63888.490 | -1,941,639 | -9.28 |
| 1912 | $57,960,871$ $\mathbf{6 0 , 1 2 2 , 2 0 5}$ | $63,888,490$ $58,082,336$ | - $+2,039,869$ | +3.51 |
| 1914 | 59,398,711 | 60,024,235 | -625,524 | -1.04 |
| 1915 | 67,515,544 | 59,266,322 | +8,249,222 | +13.92 +3813 |
| 1916 | 93,092,395 | 67,396,538 | +25,695,857 | +38.13 +0.06 |
| 1917 | $93,318,041$ $89,982,415$ | $93,257,886$ $91,678,695$ | + $-1,696,280$ | -1.85 |
| 1918 | $89,982,415$ $44,850,096$ | $91,678,695$ $89,943,898$ | - $45,093,802$ | -50.14 |
| 1920 | def2,875,447 | 44,716,664 | -47,592,111 | $-93.57$ |
| 1921 | 57,658,213 | 1,862,451 | +55,795,762 | +2995.82 +40.09 |
| 1922 | $80,514,943$ $118.627,158$ | $57,474,860$ $80,386,815$ | + $+38,240,343$ | +40.9 +47 |
| 1924 | 101,680,719 | 122,974,961 | -21,294,242 | -17.32 |
| 1925 | 102,861,475 | 97,471,685 | +5.389,790 | +5.53 |
| 1926 | 114,685,151 | 102,920,855 | +11,764,296 | +11.43 +0.68 |
| 1927 | -113,643,766 | $114,417,892$ $113,818,315$ | - $-\mathbf{2 , 9 1 0 , 8 6 2}$ | -2.56 |
| 192 | $110,907,453$ $136,821,660$ | $113,818,315$ $110,884,575$ | +25,937,085 | +23.39 |
| 1930 | 107,123,770 | 141,939,648 | - $34,815,878$ | $-24.53$ |
| 1931 | 79,144,653 | 103,030,623 | -23,885,970 | -23.18 |
| 1932 | 56,263,320 | $79,185,676$ | ${ }_{-22,922,356}$ | -28.54 |
| 1933 | ${ }_{65} 52,585,0473$ | $56,261,840$ $51,640.515$ | -13,612,958 | +26.36 |
| 193 | $65,263,473$ $65,305,735$ | 65,252,005 | $+53,730$ | +0.08 |
| 1936 | 78,327,373 | 65,214,202 | +13,112,171 | +20.11 |
| 1937 | 89,529,494 | 78,326,822 | +11,202,672 | +14.30 |
| 1938 | $48,713,813$ $54,422,823$ | $89,532,796$ $48,717,237$ | -40,8185,983 $+5,705,58$ | +11.71 |
| 194 | 75,627,655 | 54,422,823 | +21,204,832 | +38.96 |
| 19 | 100,508,419 | 75,696,337 | +24,812,082 | +32.78 |

## The Course of the Bond Market

A strong undertone has pervaded the bond market this week. While gains have not been large there have been moderate advances in the averages of all rating groups and in Treasury bonds.

High-grade rail issues have registered fractionally higher prices. Medium-grade and speculative rail issues in fairly active trading also scored gains. Among the former, Northern Pacific $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1997$, advanced $5 / 8$ to $763 / 8$. Among the more
$\frac{\text { MOODY'S BOND PRICES } \dagger}{}$

MOODY'S BOND PRICES $\dagger$
(Based on Average Ylelds)

| $\begin{gathered} 1941 \\ \text { Davy } \\ \text { Averages } \end{gathered}$ | U. s. Goot. Bonds | Avge. <br> Corporate * | Corporate oy Ratings * |  |  |  | Corporate by Groups * |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Aaa | Aa | $\boldsymbol{A}$ | Baa | R. R. | P. U. | Indus. |
| 13. | 118.97 | 106.92 | 117.60 | 114.08 | 107.44 | 91.48 | 97.00 | 111.25 | 113.89 |
| 12 | 118.95 | 106.92 | 117.40 | 114.08 | 107.44 | 91.48 | 97.00 | 111.25 | 113.70 |
| 11. | 118.89 | 106.92 | 117.40 | 114.08 | 107.44 | ${ }_{91}^{91.34}$ | ${ }_{9}^{96.85}$ | 111.07 | 113.70 |
| 10. | 118.86 | 106.74 | 117.40 | 113.89 | 107.27 | ${ }_{91}^{91.34}$ | 96.85 96.69 | ${ }_{111.07}^{111.07}$ | 113.70 113.50 |
| 9 | 118.88 | 106.74 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 107.80 \\ 107.80 \end{array}$ | 113.89 113.70 | 107.27 | 91.34 91.19 | 96.69 96.69 | 111.07 | 113.50 113.50 |
| 5 | 118.78 | 106.56 | 117.00 | 113.70 | 107.09 | 91.19 | . 96.69 | 110.88 | 113.12 |
| 4. | 118.76 | 106.56 | 116.80 | 113.50 | 107.09 | 91.19 | 96.69 | 110.88 | ${ }_{113.12}$ |
|  | 118.86 | 106.56 | 116.80 | 113.50 | 107.09 | 91.19 | 96.69 | 110.88 | 113.12 |
| 2 | 118.82 | 106.39 | 116.80 | 113.31 | 106.92 | 91.19 | 96 | 110.70 | .75 |
| May 29 | 118.71 | 108.39 | 116.61 | 113.31 | 107.09 | 91.05 | 96.69 | 110.70 | ${ }_{112}^{112.75}$ |
| 23 | 118.35 | 106.39 | 116.80 116.61 | ${ }_{113.31}^{113.50}$ | ${ }_{106.92}^{106.92}$ | 91.19 | 96.69 96.85 | 110.70 110.52 | ${ }_{112.75}^{112.93}$ |
| 16. | $\begin{aligned} & 118.52 \\ & 118.45 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{106.56}^{106.39}$ | 116.61 116.80 | ${ }_{113.12}^{113.31}$ | 106.92 | 91.34 91.62 | 96.85 97.00 | 110.52 | 112.93 |
| 2 | 118.66 | 106.39 | 117.00 | 112.93 | 106.74 | 91.34 | 96.85 | 110.52 | 112.75 |
| 25 | 118.62 | 106.21 | 116.61 | 112.75 | 106.56 | 91.19 | 96.69 | 110.34 | 112.19 |
| 18-- | 118.28 | ${ }_{105}^{105.86}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116.41 \\ & 116.41 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{112.19}^{112.56}$ | 106.39 | ${ }_{90}^{90.77}$ | ${ }_{96.54}^{96.54}$ | 110.15 109.79 | ${ }_{1112}^{11.00}$ |
| 10-- | 117.36 117.55 | $1{ }^{105.69}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 116.41 \\ & 116.80 \end{aligned}\right.$ | 112.19 112.37 | ${ }_{106.21}^{106.21}$ | ${ }_{90}^{90.77}$ | 96.54 97.00 | 109.79 109.97 | ${ }_{112.19}^{11.81}$ |
| ar. 28 | 117.80 | 105.86 | 116.41 | 112.19 | 106.04 | 91.05 | 96.54 | 109.79 | 111.81 |
| 21. | 117.85 | 106.21 | 117.00 | 112.93 | 106.56 | 90.77 | 96.54 | 110.15 | 112.75 |
| 14-- | 117.77 | 106.21 | 117.40 | ${ }_{113}^{113.31}$ | 106.56 | 90.48 90.20 | ${ }_{96.23}^{96.54}$ | 109.97 | ${ }_{113.12}^{113.31}$ |
| eb. 28 .- | ${ }_{116.06}^{116.93}$ | ${ }_{105.52}^{105.86}$ | 117.00 | 112.75 | 106.04 | 89.52 | 95.62 | 109.60 | 112.75 |
| 14.- | 116.24 | 105.86 | 117.60 | 113.12 | 106.21 | 89.64 | 95.92 | 109.60 | 113.12 |
| 7.- | 116.52 | 106.21 | 117.80 | 113.31 | 106.39 | 90.20 | ${ }_{96.85}^{95.54}$ | ${ }_{109}^{109.79}$ | ${ }_{113.31}$ |
| an. 31.- | 117.14 | 106.39 | 118.00 | ${ }_{113}^{113.70}$ | ${ }_{106.56}^{106.39}$ | ${ }_{90}^{90.48}$ | 96.85 97.16 | 109.79 109.97 | 113.70 113.50 |
| 24-- | ${ }_{118.06}^{117.64}$ | ${ }_{106.56}^{106.56}$ | 117.60 118.20 | ${ }_{113.89}^{113.89}$ | ${ }_{106.56}^{106.56}$ | 90.48 | 96.69 | 110.15 | 113.50 113.89 |
| 10.- | 118.03 | 106.56 | 118.20 | 114.27 | 106.56 | 90.34 | ${ }^{96.69}$ | 110.15 | 114.08 |
| 3. | 118.65 | 106.39 | 118.40 | 114.46 | 106.39 | 89.78 | 95.92 | 110.15 | 114.46 |
| High 1941 | 119.05 | 106.92 | 118.60 | 114.85 | ${ }_{106.04}^{107.44}$ | 91.62 89.23 | ${ }_{95.62}^{97.31}$ | ${ }_{109}^{111.25}$ | 114.66 |
| Low 1941 | ${ }_{119.63}^{115.89}$ | 105.52 | 116.22 119.00 | 112.00 115.04 | ${ }_{106.74}^{106.04}$ | 89.23 89.92 | 95.62 96.07 | 110 | ${ }_{114.85}^{11.62}$ |
| Low 1940 | 113.02 | 99.04 | 112.19 | 109.60 | 99.52 | 79.37 | 86.38 | 105.52 | 106.56 |
|  | 113.93 | 100.32 | 113.89 | 111.07 | 100.65 | 80.45 | 87.45 | 106.74 | 108.52 |

speculative rail bonds, Southern Pacific debenture 41/2s, 1968, gained $11 / 4$ points at $531 / 4$, while New York Central and Nickel Plate bonds were fractionally improved.
High-grade utility bonds have advanced steadily. Among these, Cleveland Electric Illuminating 3 s , 1970, gained $1 / 4$ these, Cleveland Electric Illuminating 38, 1970, gained $1 / 4$
point at $1083 /$; Detroit Edison 3 s , 1970, advanced $7 / 8$ to point at $1083 / 8$; Detroit Edison 3s, 1970, advanced $1 / 8$ to $1091 \%$. Bonds of lesser quality also participated in this movement. Speculative issues attracted less attention, but some activity developed in Laclede Gas 6s, 1942 ; Associated Electric $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1953$, and New England Gas \& Electric 5s, 1950.

A better tone has been observed among industrial bonds. The high-light has been in the sugars, which rose sharply toward the close of the week, the Francisco 6s, 1956, scoring a net gain of $61 / 2$ points at $561 / 2$, and the Manati 4 s , 1957, gaining $23 / 4$ at 36 . Steels, oils and meat packing and allied lines have been steady to fractionally higher; moderate strength occurred in the paper company issues and in building materials company issues. Several of the lower-grade and speculative bonds in the railroad equipment and shipping company groups gained a point or better, including the Atlantic Gulf and West Indies Steamship Lines 5s, 1959 and International Mercantile Marine 6s, 1941.
There have been signs of increasing interest in the foreign section, and toward the close of the week prices showed a firming tendency. Quite a few touched new highs for the move, among them Japan $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1960; Norway 6s, 1943, and Cuba $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. The readjusted Panama $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ appeared for the first time on the board and gained several points. Argentine bonds have been firm, the Province of Mendoza moving into new high ground with a gain of five points. Brazilian loans yielded somewhat under pressure, but most of the Latin American issues have been slightly improved. Canadian and Australian bonds have been fractionally better. In the Euronean department Scandinavian and Belgian issues attracted some speculative buying.
Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:

*These prices are computed from average ylelds on the basis of one "typical" bond ( $33 \%$ coupon, maturing in 25 years) and do not purport to show either the
and average level or the average movemene belng the true picture of the bond market.
movement of yleld averages, the latter belng the true picture of the bond market.

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


## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME Friday Night, June 13, 1941.
Business activity continues to expand. Steel makers are launching a major expansion program to meet ever-widening requirements of defense and civilian users, and in answer to a recent request of the Office of Production Management for enlarged capacity, it became known yesterday. Car loadingS this week show substantial gains over the previous seven-day period. Electric power production the previous seven-day is reported as the greatest in its history excepting the week of Dec. 21, last. Engineering construction awards are near top for the year. Non-agriculture employment has risen about $3,250,000$ persons since May, 1940.
From all this it will be seen that business and industry are expanding in a large way. The labor situation also shows definite improvement following the strong action of the Government in the airplane dispute at Inglewood, Calif.

It is pointed out that although current strikes may cause serious temporary disruption in key defense industries, they will not have the adverse effect upon industrial activity enerally that the acute strike situation had in April.
The news from Europe was not so depressing this week, and latest reports indicate a growing feeling of optimism, especially in Administration circles, over Great Britain's chances of winning the war.
The electric light and power industry distributed more energy in the week ended June 7 than in any other week in history excent that of Dec. 21, last, the Edison Electric Institute announced yesterday. The total was $3,042,128,000$ kwh., up $17.1 \%$ over the 1940 comparative of $2,598,812,000$. Output in the week ended May 31 was $2,924,460,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The all-time high, made in December, was $3,052,419,000 \mathrm{kwh}$.
Steel production in May was less than $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ below the record-breaking tonnage produced in March of this year,
the American Iron and Steel Institute reveals. Output in May totaled $7,101,750$ net tons, as compared with the March peak of $7,131,641$ tons. In April, 6,757,728 tons of steel were produced, and in May. 1910, the output was 4,967,782 tons.
Sharp curtailment of steel shipments to non-defense consumers and distributors has gone into effect as a result of the issuance of a steel preference order on May 29 by the Office of Production Management, the "Iron Age" reports "Although probably not more than $40 \%$ of the steel orders are clearly identifiable as direct defense business, there is a considerable volume for indirect defense for which preference ratings will be issued," the review says.
The "Iron Age" says that preliminary plans have been worked out for expanding the capacity of the steel industry by $10,000,000$ tons. Probably not more than five or six companies will share in the program. It states the tentative allotment of capacity additions have been made. Complicating the steel situation is a growing shortage of scrap. There also is a growing shortage of pig iron despite high production, quotes the "Iron Age."
Engineering construction awards for the week, \$139,825,000 , are at the third highest peak of the year, $147 \%$ higher than in the corresponding 1940 week, and $5 \%$ above the total for a week ago, reported "Engineering NewsRecord" yesterday. Public construction is $299 \%$ higher than in the 1940 week and $11 \%$ over last week, primarily as a result of the $\$ 45,500,000$ award for an ammunition loadin: plant in Texas, and the $\$ 15,000,000$ Tennessee Valley Authority construction project at Fort Loudon Dam in Tenthority construction project at Fort Loudon Dam in Ten-
nessee. Private awards are up $2 \%$ compared with a year nessee. put are $11 \%$ below a week ago
Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended June 7 totaled 852,940 cars, according to reports filed by the railroads with the Association of American Railroads and made public today. This was an increase of 51,157 cars over the preceding week this year, 150,048 more than the corresponding week in 1940, and 222,880 above the same period two years ago. This total was $133.82 \%$ of average loadings for the corresponding week of the 10 preceding years.
Passenger car and truck production this week will total 134,682 units for the highest single week's volume since May 15, 1937, according to Ward's Automotive Reports. Assemblies last week numbered 133,645 ; a year ago this week they totaled 93,635 . The survey said that heavy demand from the field, together with increasing Government requirements, was responsible for maintaining the present high production level. It added that "little change in pace is expected until the end of current passenger car models."

Retail sales this, week held at a level well over that of a year ago and showed a small margin of gain despite the fact that a spurt in such sales was recorded at this season in 1940, Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc., reported today. "Increases over the previous week's level were registered," said the credit agency, "by all available weekly measures of business activity. Three of the five most important production indexes reached new highs for the year." The uptrend in wholesale prices was resumed during the week, sending the daily index of 30 basic commodities to 137.19 as of yesterday, a gain of two points over the level of Thursday, June 5. The wholesale food price index moved to $\$ 2.97$ adding one cent to the increase from the start of the year, which already totals 47c. The credit agency estimates the overall net gain of retail sales this week against the corresponding week a year ago at between $15 \%$ and $18 \%$ for the country.
It is reported that rainfall during the last two weeks has effectively relieved drought conditions over a large area from the central Mississippi Valley eastward to the Atlantic Ocean, but in the Southeast and the extreme Northeast only local, temporary relief has been afforded. These latter areas include the northern portions of New York and New England, and the sections from southern Virginia and Tennessee southward. Since the first of June, according to Government advices, the Ohio and central Mississippi Val leys have had about twice to more than twice the normal rainfall, while from northern Texas northward most areas have had from two to four times the normal. However, for the same period the amounts in the Southeast have ranged from only $28 \%$ of normal in Georgia to about threefrom the neavy in North Carolina and Tennessee. Floods from the heavy rains continued to take their toll. The bodies of 12 persons drowned in a flood which swept a 20 foot wall of water in darkness through the town of Albany, Texas, was a feature of weather news from the South. Deluges of rain continued to feed disastrous floods in the Southwest and Midwest. Three days of violent weather brought the death total past 30, according to the Associated Press.
Heavy rains fell on Friday, with the prospect of a change to occasional light to moderate showers at night and on Saturday. Temperatures ranged from 55 degrees to 58 degrees. Lowest thermometer readings both for the city and suburbs Friday night are expected to touch 55 degrees, rising to a high of about 70 degrees on Saturday. Moderate southeast winds obtained on Friday evening, with indications pointing to a change to south and southwest on Saturday. Fair weather is the probable forecast for Sunday.
Overnight at Boston it was 57 to 65 degrees; Pittsburgh 58 to 77 ; Portland, Me., 42 to 67 ; Chicago, 59 to 78 ; Cincinnati, 67 to 86 ; Cleveland, 64 to 82; Detroit, 60 to 73 ;

Milwaukee, 53 to 64; Charleston, 70 to 87 ; Savannah, 71 to 98; Kansas City', Mo., 56 to 71; Springfield, III., 59 to 74; Oklahoma City, 60 to 79; Salt Lake City, 51 to 81 , and Seattle, 52 to 74.

## Moody's Commodity Index Higher

Moody's Daily Commodity Index advanced from 195.8 a week ago to 199.0 this Friday, representing a new high for the current year. The principal changes were the gains in cotton and hog prices, and the decline in rubber.

The movement of the Index was as follows:


## Loadings of Revenue Freight During Week Ended

 June 7 Totaled 852,940 CarsLoading of revenue freight for the week ended June 7 totaled 852,940 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on June 12. This was an increase of 150,048 cars or $21.3 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1940, and an increase of 222,880 cars or $35.4 \%$ above the same week in 1939. Loading of revenue freight for the week of June 7 was an increase of 51,157 cars or $6.4 \%$ above the preceding week, which included a holiday. The Association further reported:
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 362,312 cars, an increase of 22,538 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 75,241 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 159,712 cars an increase of 16,385 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 11,453 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.
Coal loading amounted to 151,478 cars an increase of 6,971 cars above week in 1940 .
Grain and grain products loading totaled 35,562 cars, a decrease of 581 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 7,401 cars above the corresponding week in 1940. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of June 7 totaled 22,446 cars, a decrease of 1,669 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 6,301 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.
Live stock loading amounted to 10,264 cars an increase of 1,291 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 394 cars below the corresponding week in 1940. In the Western Districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of June 7 , totaled 7,055 cars, an increase of 420 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 420 cars below the corresponding week in 1940.
Forest products loading totaled 42,168 cars, an increase of 2,972 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 7,842 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.
Ore loading amounted to 78,522 cars, an increase of 2,377 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 12,413 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.
Coke loading amounted to 12,922 cars, a decrease of 796 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 3,162 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.
940 and 1939 . 1940 and 1939.

|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 weeks of January |  |  |  |
| 4 weeks of February | 2,824,188 | 2,488,879 | 2,282,866 |
| 5 5 weekss of March- | $3,817,918$ <br> $2,793,563$ | $3,123,916$ $2,495.212$ | $2,976,655$ $\mathbf{2} 225,188$ |
| 5 weeks of May | 4,160,527 | 3,351,840 | ${ }_{2}^{2,926,408}$ |
| Week of June 7 . | 4,852,940 | 702,892 | , ${ }_{630}$,060 |
| Total | 17,189,231 | 14,720,474 | 13,329 |

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended June 7, 1941, loaded a total of 400,004 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 372,550 cars in the preceding week and 327,248 cars in the seven days ended June 8 , 1940. A comparative table follows:

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS

|  | Loaded on Oron Lines Weeks Ended- |  |  | Received from Connections Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { June } 7 \\ 1941 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 8 \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { June } 7 \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { May } 31 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} J u n e 88 \\ 1940 \end{array}$ |
| Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry- | 23,005 | 21,319 | 19,585 | ${ }^{7,084}$ |  | 42 |
| Baltimore \& Ohlo RR-...-..--- | 40,353 89,039 | 277,834 | 31,939 24,848 | ${ }_{13,130}^{21.512}$ | 21,647 |  |
| Chicaso Burlington \& Quincy RR | 16,005 | 14,984 | 13, |  |  | 6,831 |
| Chicago \& North Western Ry . Ry | 22,963 | 20.913 | 19,211 | 12,178 | ${ }_{12,438}^{8,556}$ | ${ }_{9}^{6,761}$ |
| Gulit Coast Lines | 3,122 | 2 2,738 | ${ }_{2,625}$ | 1,669 | 1.559 | 1,23 |
| International Great Northern RR | - ${ }_{4}^{2,020}$ | l1,844 <br> 4,198 |  | 2,147 |  | ci,1.647 <br> 2.522 |
| Missouri Pacific RR | ${ }_{14,532}$ | 13,577 | ${ }_{14,080}^{3,808}$ | ${ }^{3} 10,301$ | 10,133 | 20.272 |
| New York Central Line | 51,660 | 45,323 | 41,095 | 48,501 | 48,726 | 38,867 |
| N. Y. Chicaio \& \%t. Lio | ${ }_{23,542}^{\text {6,693 }}$ | 23,777 | ${ }^{5,487} 1$ | 12,637 | 13,120 | -9,924 |
| Pennsylvania Rr. | 86,739 | ${ }_{80,776}^{23,77}$ | ${ }_{65,422}$ | ¢ ${ }_{58,833}$ | 65,260 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Pere Marquette Ry }}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7.341}$ | ${ }^{6,297}$ | 5,609 | 6.095 | 6,499 | 4,7 |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie | 8,165 | 8,337 | -6,594 | 13 | 1 | 7,031 7.911 8 |
| Wabash Ry----------.-.-.--- | 5,863 | 5,236 | 4,782 | 10,622 | 10,601 | 8,151 |
| Total ...-.......- | 400,004 | 372,550 | 327,248 | 251,398 | 250,592 | 205,642 |

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS

|  | Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June 7, 1941 | May 31, 1941 | June 8, 1940 |
| Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific RyIllinois Central System St. Louis-San Francisco Ry | $\begin{aligned} & 35,1212 \\ & 14,749 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,927 \\ & 34,687 \\ & 14,483 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,1,134 \\ & 11,564 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total ....-..............-...-- | 49,861 | 76,097 | 39,698 |

Volume 152
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
In the following we undertake to show also the loadings 1941. During this period 115 roads showed increases when for separate roads and systems for the week ended May 31, compared with the same week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)-WEEK ENDED MAY 31


Retail Prices Gain for Ninth Consecutive Month,

## Accordin

There were further advances in retail prices during the month, with quotations showing a more rapid upturn, according to the Fairchild Publications retail price index. The index at June 2 at 96.3 (Jan. 3, 1931 equals 100) compares with 95.5 the previous month, an increase of $0.8 \%$. Comparison of the current figure with the June 1 index
of a year ago shows a gain of $3.8 \%$, but quotations are still
$0.3 \%$ below the 1937 high. Under date of June 13 the Fairchild advices further said:
After five months without change, an increase of $0.1 \%$ was recorded in infants' wear. Advances also occurred in the other four major groups comprising the index, piece goods leading with a gain of $0.9 \%$ over the previous month's figure. The greatest increase over the record low of May 1, 1933, occurred in home furnishings, which is now $40.9 \%$ above the corresponding figure of that date. In spite of gains in men's apparel during the past month; this group remains $2 \%$ below the 1937 high.
The greater number of commodities covered by the index advanced during the month. No declines from the previous month's figures were recorded, but a few items remained unchanged. A comparison of the latest figures with those of May 1 shows greatest gains in home furnishings, cotton goods, floor coverings, china, and furs. These are the same items in which the greatest gains were recorded during the previous month. Com pared with a year ago, the most mporint ad and
Gains in the index during the month show that retail quotations are beginning to reflect wholesale advances at a more rapid rate, according to A. W. Zelomek, economist, under whose supervision the index is compiled. Advances later in the year are expected as current replacemen levels are reflected at retail.

THE FAIRCHILD PUBLICATIONS RETAIL PRICE INDEX

$$
\text { Jan. } 3,1931=100
$$

|  | $\underset{1933}{M_{19 a y}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June 1, } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1941}{M_{a r}, ~}$ | $A_{1941} A_{197},$ | ${ }_{\text {May }} 1$ 1, | June ${ }_{\text {1941 }}$, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Compo | ${ }_{65.1}^{69.4}$ | 92.8 860 | 94.5 876 88 | 94.8 | 95.5 | ${ }^{96.3}$ |
| Prece grods | ${ }_{70.7}^{65.1}$ | 86.0 88.9 | 87.6 <br> 89.3 |  | 88.8 <br> 89.5 <br> 8 | 89 |
| Women's appa | 71.8 | ${ }_{91.8}$ | ${ }_{93.3}$ | ${ }_{93}{ }^{6} 6$ | ${ }_{93.9}$ | ${ }_{94.3}$ |
| Infante' wear | 78.4 | ${ }_{98.9}^{96.9}$ | 97.6 | 97.6 | ${ }_{97.6}^{97.6}$ | 97 |
| Home furnish | 70.2 | ${ }^{94.6}$ | 96.0 | 96.5 | 97.7 | 98.9 |
| Bliks. | 57.4 | 67.9 | 69.7 | 69.8 | 70.2 | 70.4 |
| Wooton | 68.6 | 103.2 | 89.8 103.3 | ${ }_{103.6}^{90.1}$ | ${ }^{906.0}$ | 107.7 |
| Domesties: | ${ }^{65.0}$ |  |  |  |  | 97.3 |
| Blankets \& comforta | 72.9 | 112.0 | 117.2 | 117.2 | 117 | 118.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aprons \& house dress | 75.5 | 105.7 | 108.6 | 106.7 | 106.8 | 107.1 |
| Corsets and brassieres. | 83.6 | ${ }_{10}^{93.0}$ | ${ }^{9219}$ | ${ }^{113.9}$ | ${ }^{92.9}$ | ${ }^{13} 18.1$ |
| Furserwear | 69.2 | 100.6 | ${ }_{87.0}$ | ${ }_{887} 18.5$ | ${ }_{88} 115.4$ | ${ }_{87.4}^{116.8}$ |
| Shoes. | 76.5 | 88.8 | 88.0 | 88.0 | 88.0 | 88.1 |
| Men's apparel: | 64.9 | 87.6 | 87.3 |  | 87.4 |  |
| Underwear | 69.6 | 91.8 | 92.0 | 92.0 | 92.0 | ${ }_{92.0}$ |
| Shirts and nec | 74.3 | 86.4 | 86.1 | 86.1 | 86.3 |  |
| Hats and ca | ${ }^{69.7}$ | 82.8 | ${ }^{83.5}$ | 83.8 | 83.9 | 84.1 |
| Clothing, incl. | 70.1 | ${ }^{91.5}$ | 92.7 | ${ }_{9}^{92.4}$ | 92.5 | ${ }_{95.3}^{92.8}$ |
| Intants ${ }^{\text {Sheosear: }}$ | 76.3 | 93.6 | 94.7 | 94.7 | 94.7 |  |
| Soeks | 74.0 | 102.0 | 103.6 | 103 | 103 |  |
| Underwe | 74.3 | 95.0 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.2 |  |
| shoes | 80.9 | 93.8 | 93.9 | 93.9 | 93.9 |  |
| Furniture | ${ }^{69.4}$ | 100.8 | 104.8 | 105.3 | 107.7 | 11 |
| Flior coveri | ${ }^{79.9}$ | 125.4 | ${ }^{127.8}$ | ${ }_{5}^{128.0}$ | ${ }^{130.6}$ | ${ }_{1}^{132.1}$ |
| Musical instrum | 50.6 | 54.2 | ${ }_{5}^{53.5}$ | ${ }^{53.5}$ | 53.5 | 53.8 |
| Luggage | 60.1 | 76.0 | 78.0 | 76.1 | 76.6 | 77.2 |
| Cilec. household apppiances | ${ }_{81.5}^{72.5}$ | - | 79.8 94.8 | ${ }_{96.1}^{80.5}$ | 80.6 97.9 | ${ }_{99.1}^{81.5}$ |

## Wholesale Commodity Prices Continued to Rise During Week Ended June 7, According to Bureau of Labor Statistics

Wholesale prices continued to rise during the first week of June, particularly in markets for farm products, foods and fuels, Acting Commissioner Hinrichs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported on June 12. "The Bureau's wholesale price index of approximately 900 price series rose $0.8 \%$ to $85.9 \%$ of the 1926 average, the highest level since midOctober 1937," Mr. Hinrichs said. "The general index has risen , $2.3 \%$ in the past four weeks and is $11 \%$ above a year ago." The Bureau's announcement also had the following to report:
The farm products and foods groups rose about $3 \%$, fuels, $0.8 \%$, house furnishing goods, 0.6 , and metals and metal products, $0.1 \%$. Hides and leather products and chemicals and allied products declined fractionally while textile products, building materials and miscellaneous commodities emained unchanged at last week's level.
Each of the 10 major group indexes is higher than last month. In the past four weeks, farm product prices have risen $6 \%$, fuel and lighting materials, $4.5 \%$, foods, $3.2 \%$, hides and leather products and textile products, $2.2 \%$, and housefurnishing goods, $1.1 \%$. Metals and metal products, modities are less than $1 \%$ above the May 10 level.
During the first week in June a large troup of
by wheat, cotton and wool, advanced. In addition to the sharp peasonal rise in prices for potatoes, the quotations for onions, apples, seasonal peanuts also moved higher. Wheat prices rose $11 / 2 \%$, on reports of probable damage to the crop because of heavy rains and oats advanced $2 \%$ Quotations edged upward for steers and sheep. However, prices for barley, corn, rye, flaxseed and for calves, hogs and live poultry were lower than a week ago.
Fruits and vegetables as a group averaged $14 \%$ higher than for last week, as short supplies of potatoes sold at a premium in certain markets, drought affected prices of fresh vegetables and citrus fruits rose seasonally. Prices also increased for dried fruits and canned vegetables. Dairy products were up $3.1 \%$ and meats $2.3 \%$ as butter, cheese, milk, pork, lamb and mutton all increased. Oleo oil and cottonseed oil moved upward while lard, edible tallow and olive oil receded slightly from their recent high levels. Lower prices were reported for flour and corn meal. The continued tight shipping situation accounted for higher prices for imported foods including cocoa beans, pepper, raw sugar and tea.
There was comparatively little activity in textile markets during the week as cotton goods registered the first decline since early in January because of lower prices for duck and for carded cotton yarns (reflecting ceilings established on combed yarn). Prices of osnaburg, tire fabrics, ilk, burlap and jute continued to advance.
Continued reports of transportation difficulties contributed to a further
dvance in prices for fuel oil, gasoline and kerosene advance in prices for fuel oil, gasoline and kerosene. Crude petroleum in
the California fields rose over $7 \%$ during the week and prices for bituminous coal also averaged higher.
Pig tin again advanced fractionally and higher prices were reported for certain types of farm equipment.
Average wholesale prices for lumber dropped $1.1 \%$ during the week because of weakening prices for most types of pine. Quotations were higher for birch, maple, spruce, maple and oak flooring, Douglas fir timbers and oxide and bone black. Price dvan black.
more recorded for most housefurnishing goods, particularly for refrigerators, metal beds and springs, stoves, cutlery, oil cloth and window shades
Prices for the industrial grades of fats and oils continued to fall and are now $6 \%$ lower than on May 24. Trade reports that a drastic priority of about $334 \%$ on rubber were largely responsible for another decime. Prices were higher for cylinder oil, paraffin wax and soap.

The following tables show (1) index numbers for the principal groups of commodities for the past three weeks, for May 10, 1941 and for June 8, 1940 and the percentages from a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago, (2) percentage changes in subgroup indexes

| mmodity Groups | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 7 \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c\|c} \hline \text { May } \\ \hline 1 & 31 \\ 1 & 19 i 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y \\ 24 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} M a y \\ 10 \\ 1941 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 8, \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage Changes to <br> June 7, 1941 from- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | May31, May10, June 8, <br> 1941 1941 <br> 1940   |  |  |
| All commo | 85.9 | 85.2 | 85.0 | 84.0 | 77.4 | +0.8 | +2.3 | +11.0 |
| Farm prod | 79.6 | 77.3 | 77.3 | 75.1 | 66.7 | +3.0 | $+6.0$ | +19.3 |
| Foods...-............- | 81.5 | 79.2 107.8 | 79.5 | 79.0 | 70.5 99.6 | +2.9 +0.2 | +3.2 | +15.6 +8.0 |
| Testlie products....-....-- | 83.2 | ${ }_{83.2}^{107}$ | 82.9 | 81.4 | 71.9 | -0.0 | +2.2 +2.2 | +8.0 +15.7 |
| Fuel and lighting materials. | 78.3 | 77.7 | 76.2 | 74.9 | 72.2 | $+0.8$ | +4.5 | +8.4 |
| Metals and metal products.- | 98.3 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 97.9 | 94.8 | +0.1 | +0.4 | $+3.7$ |
| Building materials | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.3 | ${ }_{78}^{92.1}$ | 0.0 | $+0.2$ | $+9.1$ |
| Chemicals \& allied products. | ${ }_{93}^{83.6}$ | 83.9 92 | 84.2 | ${ }_{92}^{83.1}$ | 76.4 89.9 | -0.4 | +0.6 | +9.4 +3.8 +3.8 |
| Housefurnishing goods Miscellaneous | 93.3 79.7 | 92.7 79.7 | 92.5 | ${ }_{79.0}^{92.3}$ | 89.9 77.0 | +0.6 0.0 | +1.1 +0.9 | +3.8 +3.5 |
| Raw materials | 81.9 | 80.4 | 79.9 | 78.4 | 70.7 | $+1.9$ | +4.5 | +15.8 |
| Semi-manufactured articles_ | 86.9 | 86.7 | 86.5 | 85.8 | 77.7 | +0.2 | +1.3 | +11.8 |
| Manufactured products ---- | 88.0 | 87.6 | 87.5 | 86.7 | 80.9 | +0.5 | +1.5 | +8.8 |
| All commodities other than farm products. | 87.3 | 87.0 | 86.7 | 85.9 | 79.8 | +0.3 | +1.6 | +9.4 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods | 88.4 | 88.2 | 87.7 | 86.9 | 82.4 | +0.2 | +1.7 | +7.3 |

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUBGROUP INDEXES FROM
MAY 31, 1941 TO JUNE 7,1941


Commodity Price Average Again Higher in Week Ended June 7, According to National Fertilizer Association

The general level of wholesale commodity prices advanced last week for the sixth consecutive time, according to the price index compiled by The National Fertilizer Association price index compiled by The National Fertilizer Association. In the week ended June 7 this index was 107.7 , compared
with 106.9 in the preceding week, 105.8 a month ago, and With 106.9 in the preceding week, 105.8 a month ago, and
96.4 a year ago, based on the $1935-39$ average as 100 . The Association's report, under date of June 9 , continued as follows:
Advancing prices in foods, farm products, textiles, and miscellaneous commodities were responsible for the higher index. Higher quotations for eggs, potatoes, meat, sugar, and cocoa offset lower prices for butter, flour and corn meal. Advances in all grains except corn, cattle, light-weigh hogs, lambs, sheep, alfalfa, cotton, tire fabric, yarns, and raw silk carried the farm products and textiles groups to new high levels. Higher prices for lubricating oil and book paper more than offset lower prices for rubber, cottonseed meal, bran and middlings in the miscellaneous com modities group. Declining prices for Southern pine and oak flooring were responsible for a decline in the building materials index. The decline in the fertilizer materials index was due mainly to the seasonal discounts on potash salts.
During the week 36 price series included in the index advanced and 24 declined; in the preceding week there were 18 advances and 20 declines; in the second preceding week there were 41 advances and 21 declines.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX
Compiled by the National Fertilizer Association. (1935-1939=100*)

| Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index | Group | $\begin{gathered} \text { Latest } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { June } 7, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Preced'g } \\ \text { Weekek } \\ \text { May } 31, \\ 1941 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { May 10, } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Aoo } \\ \text { June } \\ 1940, \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods. | 102.5 | 100.9 | 101.6 | 90.9 |
|  | Fats and oils | 110.8 | 110.8 | 108.9 | 67.4 |
|  | Cottonseed | 122.0 | 119.7 | 114.0 | 87.9 |
| 23.0 | Farm products | 123.4 | 123.2 | 100.5 113.2 | 82.0 94.7 |
|  | Grains | 95.3 | 93.4 | 94.3 | 83.3 |
|  | Livestock | 101.9 | 100.8 | 98.6 | 77.0 |
| 17.3 | Fuels | 107.2 | 107.2 | 104.5 | 103.7 |
| 10.8 | Miscellaneous commodities.- | 116.3 | 115.3 | 114.9 | 112.1 |
| 8.2 | Textiles .-...-.----------- | 128.5 | 127.6 | 123.5 | 102.7 |
| 7.1 | Metals--.-.----1/ | 103.4 117.1 | 117.7 | 103.4 116.5 | 103.3 |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and drugs | *105.0 | *105.0 | 104.3 | 100.7 |
| ${ }^{3}$ | Fertilizer materials | 104.7 | 107.1 | 107.0 | 101.0 |
| . 3 | Fertilizers | 101.1 | 101:1 | 101.2 | 101.4 |
| . 3 | Farm machin | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.7 | 100.5 |
| 100.0 | All groups combined...- | 107.7 | 106.9 | 105.8 | 96.4 |

[^2]Volume 152
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
3715

Electric Output for Week Ended June 7, 1941, Shows Gain of $17.1 \%$ Over Year Ago
The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimated that the production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended June 7, 1941, was $3,042,128,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The current week's output is $17.1 \%$ above the output of the corresponding week of 1940 , when production totaled 2,598 ,$812,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The output for the week ended May 31, 1941, was estimated to be $2,924,460,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., an increase of $18.0 \%$ over the like week a year ago.

| Major Geographic Regions | Week Ended <br> June 7, 1941 | Week Ended May 31, 1941 | Week Ended May 24, 1941 | Week Ended May 17,1941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England --....-- | 25.1 | 21.5 | 21.0 | 22.1 |
| Middle Atlantic.....- | 19.2 | 15.0 | 13.7 | 14.1 |
| Central Industrial...- | 22.2 | 21.4 | 21.3 | 20.7 |
| West Central | 11.5 | 18.7 | 8.4 | 11.5 |
| Southern States-....- | 15.8 | 22.4 | 19.9 | 22.2 |
| Rocky Mountain | 12.3 | 14.7 6.9 | 15.8 4.9 | 16.1 4.5 |
| Pacific Coast.- | 4.2 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 4.5 |
| Total United States_ | 17.1 | 18.0 | 16.3 | 17.0 |

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (THOUSANDS OF kILOWATt-HOURS)


Note-To assist those organizations which use the output report statement in
business indices, \&c., the data on the same basis as formerly released will be conbusiness indices, \&c., the data on the same basis as formerly released will be con-
tinued for a few weeks. Based on the old series, the figure for the current week was tinued for a few
$2,876,872,000$.
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 mater in Washington. The new definition includes certain additional governmental and indus trial power generation as part of the public supply not heretofore reported. of all plants contributing to such supply.

Trend of Business in Hotels, According to Horwath \& Horwath-April Sales Advance $6 \%$ Over Year Ago
Horwath \& Horwath, specialists in hotel accounting, report in their current monthly bulletin, "The Horwath Hotel Accountant," that total sales in Aprl were $6 \%$ above those of April, 1940, and that sales for the year to date are also $6 \%$ above the same period of 1940 .
The following tabulation shows the trend of business in hotels in April, 1941, compared with April, 1940:
TREND OF BUSINESS IN HOTELS IN APRIL, 1941, COMPARED WITH

|  | Sales-Percentage of Increases ( + or Decrease ( - ) |  |  |  |  | Occupancy |  | RoomRate +Percent-age ofInc. $(+)$orDec. $(-)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total * | Rooms | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Total } \\ \text { Restau } \\ \text { rant } \end{array}\right\|$ | Food | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bever- } \\ & \text { ages } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{194 i}^{A p 7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A p r . \ddot{\prime} \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| New York Cit | +6 | +7 | $+5$ | $+6$ | +4 | 68 | 63 | 0 |
| Chicago-- | +2 | +2 +10 | +2 +5 | +2 | +2 +3 | 68 58 88 | ${ }_{52} 6$ | ${ }^{0}$ |
| Philadelphia | +8 +13 | +10 | +5 +15 | +6 +14 | +3 +20 | 88 | 85 | +6 |
| Cleveland. | +5 | +3 | +8 | +5 | +15 | 76 | 74 | 0 |
| Detroit | $+1$ | +1 | +2 | $+1$ | +5 | 70 | 67 | -3 |
| Pacific Coast | +9 | +7 | +10 | +11 | +9 | 64 | 60 | 0 |
| Texas | - | 0 | + ${ }_{+4}^{2}$ | -1 +3 | +10 +5 | 77 70 | 75 67 | +2 |
| All others. | +5 | +6 | $+4$ | +3 | +5 | 70 | 67 | +3 |
| Total | +6 | +6 | +5 | +5 | +5 | 69 | 66 | +2 |
| Year to date, | +6 | +6 | +6 | +5 | +7 | 69 | 66 | +2 |

† The term "rates" wherever used refers to the average
not to scheduled rates. * Rooms and restaurant only.
Bank Debits for Week Ended June 4, 1941, $48 \%$ Above a Year Ago
Bank debits as reported by banks in leading centers for the week ended June 4 aggregated $\$ 11,060,000,000$. Total debits during the 13 weeks ended June 4 amounted to $\$ 130,235$,000,000 , or $17 \%$ above the total reported for the correspond-
ing period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of $11 \%$ compared with the corresponding period a year ago, and at the other reporting centers there was an increase of $21 \%$. These figures are as reported on June 9, 1941, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SUMMARY by federal reserve districts

| Federal Reserve Districts | Week Ended |  | 13 Weeks Ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June 4, 1941 | June 5, 1940 | June 4, 1941 | June 5, 1940 |
| Boston. | \$574 | \$417 | \$7,285 | \$5,977 |
| New York | 4,892 | 2,960 | 54,022 | 48,400 |
| Philadelphia | 786 | 410 | 7,368 | 5,688 |
| Cleveland. | 691 | 520 | 9,120 | 7.088 |
| Richmond. | 374 | 296 | 4,945 | 3,976 |
| Atlanta | 297 | 234 | 4,135 | 3,341 |
| Cnicago | 1,532 | 1,137 | 19,705 | 16,377 |
| St. Louls- | 436 | 289 | 4,119 | 3,355 |
| Minneapolis | 189 | 159 | 2,335 | ${ }^{2,281}$ |
| Kansas City | 305 | 254 | 3,842 | 3,419 |
| Dallas | 227 | 195 | 3,185 | $\stackrel{2,727}{ }$ |
| San Francisco | 756 | 603 | 10,174 | 8,634 |
| Total, 274 reporting center | \$11,060 | \$7,473 | \$130,235 | \$111,263 |
| New York Clity *-...------ | 4,542 | 2,681 | 49,331 | 44,441 |
| 140 Other leading centers* | 5,685 | 4,127 | 70,155 | 57,793 |
| 133 Other centers | 832 | 664 | 10,749 | 9,029 |

## April Building Permit Valuations Were 39\% Above March, Reports Secretary of Labor Perkins Residential Construction Shows Largest Seasonal Gain in 12 Years-Four Months' Permits $34 \%$ Higher than 1940

The largest seasonal gain in 12 years in permit valuations for residential construction featured April building construction reports, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported on May 31. "Residential permit valuations were $38 \%$ higher than during March, and the gains spread over all geographic divisions," she said. "All other types of construction also showed increases, comparing April with March," Miss Perkins stated. "The gain in non-residential permit valuations amounted to $52 \%$, and in additions, permit valuations amounter and repairs to $15 \%$. Total building activity as alterations and repairs to $15 \%$. Total building activity as
measured by permits was $39 \%$ higher than during the preceding month." Secretary Perkins also stated:
Permit valuations for April, 1941, were also higher for each type of structure than during the corresponding month of 1940. The value of new residential buildings was $30 \%$ greater than during March, 1940, while there was a gain of $97 \%$ in indicated expenditures for new non-residential buildings and a gain of $5 \%$ in the value of additions, alterations and repairs to existing structures. Total building construction registered an increase of $42 \%$ over the year period.
During the first 4 months of 1941, permits were issued in reporting c $t$ tee for buildings valued at $\$ 853,068,000$, an increase of $34 \%$, as compared with the like period of 1940. Permit valuations for new residential buildings during the first 4 months of the current year amounted to $\$ 456,463,000$, a gain of $25 \%$, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The Labor Department's announcement further stated: The percentage changes in permit valuations from April, 1940 to April, 1941, by class of construction, are given below for 2,134 cities having a population of 1,000 or over:

| Class of Construction | Change from Apr., 1940 to Apr., 1941 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All Cities | Excl.N. Y.City |
|  | + $29.5 \%$ $+96 \%$ | $+36.8 \%$ $+43.6 \%$ |
| New non-residential --. Additions, alterations, and repairs | $+96.6 \%$ $+4.8 \%$ | $\begin{array}{r} +43.6 \% \\ +6.7 \% \end{array}$ |
| All construction..---.------- | + $42.0 \%$ | +27.8\% |

Permits issued during April of the current year provided 42,487 dwelling units. Of these, 9,554 were in projects financed from public funds. March permits in these cities provided for 30,681 dwelling unts, 1940 , there was an increase of $25 \%$ in the total number of dwelling units provided. Publicly financed projects for which contracts were awarded during April, 1940, provided 4,130 dwelling units.
The changes occurring between April and March, 1941, in the permit valuations of the various classes of building construction are indicated in the following table:

| Class of Construction | Change from Mar., 1941 to Apr., 1941 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All Cuties | Excl.N.Y.City |
| New residential. | $+37.5 \%$ | +39.3\% |
| New non-residential --.------ Additions, alterations, and repair | $\begin{aligned} & +52.1 \% \\ & +14.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2.7 \% \\ & +16.2 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| All constructi | +38.7\% | +23.1\% |

The changes occurring between the first 4 months of 1941 and the cor ${ }^{\text {m }}$ responding period of 1940 are indicated below, by class of construction:

| Class of Construction | Change from 4 Months of 1940 to First 4 Months of 1941 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All Cutes | Excl.N.Y.Cuty |
| New residential- | +25.4\% | +35.8\% |
| New non-residential --.----- Additions, alterations, and repai | $+70.2 \%$ $+6.6 \%$ |  |
| All construction........-. | +34.2\% | +39.5\% |

The information collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics includes contracts awarded by Federal and State Governments in addition to private and municipal construction. For April, 1941, Federal and State 1941, $\$ 28,179,000$; and for April, 1940, $\$ 18,151,000$.

Permits were issued during April for the following important building projects: In New Haven, Conn., for institutions to cost $\$ 912,000$; in New York City-in the Borough of Brooklyn, for a navy power plant to cost $\$ 3,860,000$, for a navy foundry and shop to cost $\$ 1,650,000$, for 00000 , and or a partment he to cost $\$ 31,000,000$, for a hospital to cosh of Manhattan, for apartment houses to cost $\$ 1,245,000$; in the Borrough of Queens, for 1-family dwellings to cost $\$ 3.755,000$, and for apartment houses to cost $\$ 834,000$; in Chester, Pa., for factories to cost $\$ 830,000$; in Philadelphia, Pa., for 1-family dwellings to cost $\$ 2,772,000$, and for a navy shop and storehouse to cost $\$ 915,000$; in Chicago, Ill., for 1-family dwellings to cost $\$ 1,960,000$; in Melrose Park, Ill., for factories to cost $\$ 2,500,000$; in Dearborn, Mich., for 1 -family dwellings to cost \$858,000; in Detroit, Mich., for 1-family dwellings to cost $\$ 5,907,000$; in Akron, Ohio, for factories to cost $\$ 2,022.000$, in Cleveland, Oho, for 1-Ramily in W ashington, D. ment houses to in Charleston, $8 .$, . Baltimore, Md., for 1-family dwellings to cost $\$ 1,422,000$ in District No. 12 , Baltimore Cor lo ton, Vases to cost $\$ 817,000$; in Houston, Tex., for 1 -family dwellings to cost 8885,000; in Denver, Colo, for 1 -family dwellings to cost 8905.000; in Bakersfield, Calif., for buildings at the army flying field to cost $\$ 909,000$; in Burbank, Calif., for 1-family dwellings to cost $\$ 935,000$; in Los Angeles, Calif., for 1 -family dwellings to cost $\$ 4,167,000$, and for apartment houses to cost $\$ 1,803,000$; in SanDiego, Calif., for 1 -family dwellings to cost $\$ 936,000$; in San Francisco, Calif., for 1 -family dwellings to cost $\$ 1,428,000$; in Vallejo, Calif., for navy administration buildings to cost $\$ 930,000$; and in Seattle, Wash., for 1 -family dwellings to cost $\$ 1,057,000$.
Contracts were awarded during April for the following publicly financed housing projects: In New Britain, Conn., to cost $\$ 924,000$ ( 300 d. u.); in Newport, R. I., to cost \$1,535,000 ( 538 d. u.); in Newark, N. J., to cost $\$ 1,047,000$ ( $300 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{u}$.), in Elmira, N. Y., to cost $\$ 658,000$ ( 200 d . u.), in Erie, Pa., to cost $\$ 1,732,000$ ( 500 d. u.), in Philadelphia, Pa., to cost $\$ 1,845,000530 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{u}$.), in Williamsport, Pa., to cost $\$ 783,000(250 \mathrm{~d}$. u.), in Jeffersonville, Ind., to cost $\$ 244,000$ ( $75 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{u}$.), in New Albany, Ind., to cost $\$ 333,000$ ( 100 d. u.), in South Bend, Ind., to cost $\$ 1,571,000$ ( 500 d. u.), in Muskegon, Mich., to cost $\$ 1,017,000$ ( 300 d. u.), in Canton, Ohio, to cost $\$ 974,000$ ( 300 d. u.), in Cincinnati, Ohio, to cost $\$ 3,263,000$ ( $1,015 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{u}$.), in Dayton, Ohio, to cost $\$ 376.000$ ( $110 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{u}$.), in Warren, Ohio, to cost $\$ 507,000$ ( 200 d. u.), in Wichita, Kansas, to cost $\$ 1,251,000$ ( 400 d. u.), in St. Louis, Mo., to cost $\$ 2,362,000$ ( 657 d. u.), in Miami, Fla., to cost $\$ 459,000$ ( 200 d. u.), in Atlanta, Ga., to cost $\$ 611,000$ ( $179 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{u}$.$) ,$ in Wilmington, N. O., to cost $\$ 898,000(374 \mathrm{~d}$. u.), in Portsmouth, Va., to cost $\$ 2,022,000$ ( 665 d . u.), in Birmingham,
d. u.), in Corpus Christi, Tes., to cost $\$ 1,210,000$ ( 500 d . u.), in Orange, d. u.), in Corpus Christi, Tes., to cost $\$ 1,210,000$ (500 d. u.), in Orange,
Tex., to cost $\$ 488,000(200 \mathrm{~d}$. u.), in Ogden, Utah, to cost $\$ 463,000$ ( 150 Tex., to cost $\$ 488,01{ }^{2}$. in Fresno, Calif., to cost $\$ 475,000$ ( 150 d . u.), in Sacramento, Calif., d. u.), in Fresno, Calif., to cost $\$ 460,000$ ( 310 d . u.), and in San Francisco, Calif., to cost $\$ 823,000$ to cost $\$ 960,0$
$(246 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{u}).$.
PERMIT VALUATION OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN NEW DW ELLINGS,
IN 2,134 IDENTICAL CITIES IN NINE REGIONS OF THE UNITED
STATES, AS EHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED, APRIL, 1941

| Geographtc Dtotston |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Cutes } \end{gathered}$ | New Restdental Bulldings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Permit } \\ \text { Valuation, } \\ \text { Apr } 1 \mathrm{l}, 1941 \end{gathered}$ |  | Percentage Change from- |  | No. of Families Prooided for Apr. '41 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { Change from } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\underset{1941}{\text { Mar }^{\prime}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April, } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | Mar $^{\prime}$ April, <br> 194i  <br> 1940  |  |  |
| All divislons.-...--- |  |  |  | 2,13 | \$157730,984 |  | +37.5 | +29. |  |  |  |  | +25.1 |
| New England...... <br> Middle Atlantic. . |  | 138 | \$10,345,066 |  | +60.6+45.2 |  |  | +79.5+19.0 |  |  | +71.5 |  | +101.4 |
|  |  |  | \$1,389,067 |  |  | 9,7701 |  |  | + + +59.9 |  | +9.2 |
|  |  | 477 | 42,750,226 |  | +48.8 |  |  | +65.3 |  |  | +75.0+56 |
|  |  | 200 | 11,300,653 + |  |  |  | 2,964 |  | +126.6 |  |  |
| West North Central South Atlantlo |  | 240 | 19,938,054 |  |  |  | ${ }^{6,334} 1,427$ |  |  |  | -7.9 |
| South Atlantlc. Soun Atan Co....- |  |  | 3,161,160 |  | +24.2-14.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - ${ }^{6.4}$ |
| West South Central |  | 122 8,395,477 |  |  | +1.0 +24.7 |  | 1,310 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +26.0 \\ +16.7 \\ +18.4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 102 4,199,965 |  |  | $+37.8+12.5$ |  |  |  |  | +40.4 |  |
| Pacific. |  |  | 26, | 318 | +18.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Geooraphic Division | New Non-Restdenttal Bulldings |  |  |  | Total Butlding Construction (Including Alterations and Repaits) |  |  |  |  | Population(Censu8of 1940) |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Permit } \\ \text { Valuation, } \\ \text { Apr., } 1941 \end{gathered}$ |  | Percentaje Change from- |  | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Permit } \\ \text { Valuation, } \\ \text { April, 1941 } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  | Percentaje Change from- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All divisions.. | 97,76 | $340$ | +52.1 | +96.6 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \\ \hline 289,376,796 \end{array}$ |  | +38.7 | +42.0 |  | 64,258,810 |  |
| New England. | 5,30 | 9,254 | $\begin{array}{r} 15.0 \\ +239.2 \end{array}$ | +127.7 | 19,455,094 |  | $+30.2$ | +65.0+82.3 |  | b,581,167 |  |
| Middleatlantic | 49,39 | 5,251 |  | +245.2 | 89,62 | 9,169 | +99.2 |  |  |  | 422,860 |
| E. N. Central | 18,55 | 8,191 | +54.3 | +33.4 | 67,46 | 7,297 | +44.8 |  | 47.8 |  | 378,582 |
| W. N. Central | 2,27 | 5,171 | $-68.3$ | -4.8 | 15,53 | 1,828 | +16.7 |  | 32.6 |  | 748,159 |
| South Atlantio | 8,67 | 4,641 | +15.4 | +3.2 | 32,45 | 99,432 | +17.4 |  | -2.2 |  | 804,866 |
| E. So. Central | 1,42 | 5,106 | +40.4 | +73.7 | 5,70 | 5,440 | +25.1 |  | +0.1 |  | 142,247 |
| W. So. Central | 2,83 | 0,223 |  | +61.1 | 12,85 | 2,287 | -13.5 |  | 27.1 |  | 672,727 |
| Mountain .-... | 1,15 | 9,531 | -45.5 | -29.0 | 6,09 | 2,111 | -15.7 |  | -0.8 |  | 436,700 |
| Paolilc........ | 10,13 | 4,972 | +21.2 | +79.0 | 40,18 | 4,138 | +16.7 |  | +32.5 |  | 071,502 |

Business (Corporate) Profits During First Quarter of 1940 -Profits of 441 Companies $16 \%$ Larger Than Year Ago, Reports New York Federal Reserve Bank
In its June 1 "Monthly Review" the Federal Reserve Bank of New York states that "reported net profits of the 441 industrial and mercantile corporations summarized in the accompanying table showed a gain of $16 \%$ for the first quarter of this year as compared with the first three months of 1940 (profits figures for which period have been revised by some companies to reallocate last year's Federal taxes) and showed an increase of $10 \%$ over 1937. In fact, it would appear that reported profits of these leading corporations for the first quarter of this year were the highest porations for the first quarter of this year were the highest
first quarter profits since 1929 , despite recent increases in first quarter profits since 1929 , despite recent increases in
wage rates, material costs, and Federal taxes. During the first quarter of this year industrial production averaged about $20 \%$ higher than in the first quarter of either 1940 or 1987." The Bank goes on to report:
Since the second quarter of 1940 net profits reported by corporations have been somewhat distorted by varying procedures followed by individual
companies in providing for current and prospective Federal taxation. For the first quarter of 1940 some companies have issued revised profits data making allowance for reallocation of Federal tax liability, and in all such cases the revised profits figures have been lower than those shown by the initial reports. Similarly, any retroactive enactment of increased taxes this year will undoubtedly necessitate future downward revision of this year's first quarter profits of a large number of companies.
Large gains over a year ago in first quarter net profits were reported by companies in the steel, coal mining, machine tool, building materials (including heating and plumbing supplies), industrial machinery and accessories, and aircraft manufacturing industries. On the other hand, a lower level of net profits was shown by the petroleum, retail trade, textile, automobile, drug and cosmetic, and cigar company groups. The gain in profits over 1937 was concentrated in companies producing durable goods; 215 companies of this type recorded an aggregate gain of $24 \%$, while 190 companies producing non-durable goods or providing services showed a decline of $8 \%$ in proits, and mining company poal and copper groups.
the aggregate, despite better earnings by the coal and copper groups.
With respect to the impact of higher taxation on earnings during the First quarter of this year, it is interesting to note that for a group of 75 first quarter of this year, it is interesting to note that for a group of 75 companies that reported complete profit and loss data, gross sales in the aggregate gained $30 \%$. in the hrst three months of 1941 as compared with the corresponding perioes, rose $25 \%$ between the two periods and net profit, before payment of Federal income taxes, increased $59 \%$. Amounts proserved for Federal taxes this year accounted for $46 \%$ of net profit before ederal the a $21 \%$ a year ago, and restricted the rise in net profit after all charges for these companies to $8 \%$.
During the first quarter of 1941 Class I railroads as a group reported net income (after payment of all charges but before dividends) amounting to $\$ 69,000,000$. This compares with a deficit of $\$ 12,000,000$ a year ago and a profit of $\$ 15,000,000$ in 1937, and is the best showing for any first quarter since 1929. Net operating income (before payment of fixed charges and income taxes) of large telephone companies increased $13 \%$ over income of other public utilities increased slightly over the corresponding quarter of last year, and reached the highest level since the fourth quarter of 1931.

(Net Profits in Millions of Dollars)

| Corporation Group | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Cos. } \end{aligned}$ | First Quarter |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 |
| Advertising, printing and publishing | 6 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.7 | . |
| Alrcraft manufacturing -.....-. | 7 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 8.2 | 11.7 |
| Automobiles | 14 | 60.5 | 4.0 | 64.0 | 83.3 | 78.9 |
| Automoblle parts \& accessories (excluding tires) | 41 | 20.6 | $\times 2.7$ | 12.6 | 21.9 | 25.3 |
| Building supplies.-....-....-. - | 23 | 11.2 | 1.0 | 4.8 | 8.5 | 12.9 |
| Chemicals. | 27 | 39.9 | 18.0 | 27.1 | 41.5 | 40.0 |
| Containers (metal and glass)-- | 4 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Drugs \& cosmetics (incl. soap)- | 11 | 17.2 | 9.8 | 15.4 | 16.6 | 16.2 |
| Electrical equipment.-..----- | 22 | 26.4 | 11.7 | 13.9 | 23.3 | 27.1 |
| Food and lood products: Bakery | 8 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.1 |  |
| Beverages | 8 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.7 |
| Confectionery | 8 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 6.2 |
| Other food prod | 13 | 15.6 | 13.9 | 13.0 | 14.4 | 15.9 |
| Heating and plumbin | 6 | 2.2 | $\times 0.9$ | $\times 0.4$ | 0.7 | ${ }^{2.3}$ |
| Industrial machinery | 37 | 16.0 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 11.0 | 13.9 |
| Machine tools |  | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 2.4 |
| Mining-Coa | 10 | 1.2 | $\times 1.2$ | $\times 0.2$ | 1.6 | 2.9 |
| Copper---7- | 5 | ${ }_{7}^{13.1}$ | 6.0 | 6.8 | 15.0 | 15.4 |
| Gold and silv | 10 | 7.6 17 | 5.3 13.0 | 4.8 12.0 | $\stackrel{4.1}{13}$ | 4.6 |
| Other mining | 11 | 17.3 | 13.0 3 | 12.0 3 | $\begin{array}{r}13.9 \\ 8 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 14.9 3.6 |
| Motion pictures Office equipment | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 5.2 4.8 | 3.1 3.5 | 3.2 4.2 | 2.7 3.6 | 3.6 4.4 |
| Paper and paper | 16 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| Petroleum. | 30 | 40.5 | 29.7 | 12.9 | 32.4 | 27.4 |
| Rallroad equipme | 14 | 14.1 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 10.9 | 14.0 |
| Retail trade | 14 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 5.5 |
| Steel | 32 | 68.6 | $\times 5.5$ | 10.4 | 45.8 | 88.6 |
| Textiles | 11 | 5.2 | $\times 0.8$ | 2.2 | 5.5 | 4.8 |
| Tobacco (elgars) | 5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Miscellaneous | 30 | 2.1 | x2.3 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 2.1 |
| Total, 30 groups | 441 | 423.9 | 138.2 | 246.4 | 401.2 | 466.1 |
| Class 1 rallroads, net income.- | 137 | 15.4 | ธ105.7 | $\times 42.8$ | $\times 11.9$ | 69.0 |
| Telephone companies, net operating income. | 97 | 60.3 | 50.0 | 56.6 | 62.5 | 70.9 |
| Other public utils net income__ | 68 | 71.9 | 63.2 | 73.0 | 82.3 | 83.2 |

## Both Exports and Imports of United States Increased

Slightly in April According to Preliminary Report
Exports, including reexports, from the United States aggregated $\$ 364,000,000$ in April, according to a preliminary report of the month's foreign trade, issued June 12 by the Department of Commerce. General imports in April amounted to $\$ 288,000,000$. The report indicates a gain of $7.5 \%$ in exports and $1.8 \%$ in imports over March, places exports at the highest level of any month since January, 1940 , and imports at the highest since March, 1937. The resulting export balance of $\$ 76,000,000$ compares with one of $\$ 89$,781,000 in March and raises the total for the year to April 30 , to $\$ 332,000,000$.
For tabulation of previous months' figures, refer to our issue of May 3, page 2769.

## Summary of Business Conditions in Federal Reserve Districts-Effect of Defense Operations

The trend of business in the various Federal Reserve districts is indicated in the following extracts taken from the "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve districts of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas and San Francisco. The effect of defense operations on business is brought out in the various reports:

First (Boston) District
The level of general business activity in New England during April continued to rise over that which prevailed during the earlier months of the year, after allowances had been made for customary seasonal changes, and was substantially higher than in April, last year, the Federal Re-
serve Bank of Boston said in its "Monthly Review" of June 1. In part, the summary added:
The increases in the volume of production were general in most industrial lines and were accompanied by further gains in employment and payrolls. In New England during the four-week period ending May 10 car loadings amounted to 108,594 , an increase of $22.4 \%$ over the total of 88,756 for the corresponding four-week period a year ago, and during the 19 sweeks' period ending May 10 this year were 495,951 , as compared with 427,840 during the corresponding period last year.
The sales volume of 118 reporting New England department stores and apparel shops during April was $25.9 \%$ larger than in March and exceeded the April volume last year by $25.6 \%$.
The amount of raw cotton consumed by mills in New England during April was 115,985 bales, an amount $13.5 \%$ higher than in March and $60 \%$ larger than in April, last year.
During April production of boots and shoes in New England is estimated to have been $15,727,000$ pairs, an amount $0.9 \%$ below the March total but $38.5 \%$ higher than in April, last year.

Second (New York) District
Surveying "production and trade," the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in its "Monthly Review," June 1, observes that "preliminary data for May indicate a renewed rise in the general level of business activity following a temporary decline in April resulting from ,strikes in the bituminous coal and automobile industries." In part, the Bank adds:
From about $941 / 2 \%$ of capacity at the end of April steel mill operations Fcovered to practically full capacity by the middle of May. Orders for steel required directly or indirectly in defense work continued in large volume during May, but some decline was reported in the demand for steel for non-defense purposes. Bituminous coal production recovered sharply following the reopening of the mines at the end of April and by the middle of May output was running about $30 \%$ ahead of a year ago. Railroad loadings of coal and coke likewise increased rapidly, and, as shipment of other classes of freight continued heavy, total car loadings moved up to a point somewhat above last fall's peak. Seasonally adjusted figures for electric power production indicate a recovery in the first three weeks of May from a decline in April.
Automobile production in May ran at the highest rate in four years, and consumer demand continued exceptionally large. During the first half of May the cotton gray goods market was active, but following the announcement on May 19 that price ceilings would be set on combed yarns by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, the volume of sales fell off sharply. Nevertheless, cotton mill activity was reported to have been maintained at a high level.
This Bank's monthly index of production and trade for April declined one point from the level of February and March to $103 \%$ of estimated long-term trend. In April, 1940, when the general level of business activity was at the low ebb of the war period, the index was 87 . While operations in many lines of business were maintained at or above March levels during April, work stoppages resulting from labor disputes led to the decline in the index.

Third (Philadelphia) District
The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia in its "Business Review" of June 2 reports that "business activity shows further gains. Production and employment have expanded almost steadily, and the increase in general buying power has stimulated the movement of goods through trade channels." The Bank further says:
Industrial production in the Third Federal Reserve District improved omewhat from March to April, after allowing for the usual seasonal change. The output of manufactured goods expanded further, owing to continued increases in defense production, further gains at plants producing other heavy goods, and unusually well sustained levels of operations in consumer' goods industries. The output of crude oil increased, and the production of electric power declined less than seasonally.
The volume of retail trade improved considerabily from March to April, when Easter buying was the most active since 1929, and continued heavy in May. Purchases at wholesale also have been large, owing to increased forward buying and a substantial volume of reordering to fill in reduced inventories.

Fourth (Cleveland) District
"Business conditions in the fourth [Cleveland] district are beginning to reflect defense work to a greater extent than in the country as a whole because of the concentration, of facilities for heavy goods production in this territory," says the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland in its monthly "Business Review" of June 2, from which we also quote:

Now that some of the new defense plants are getting into operation, the larger demand for metals and fabricated parts and materials is exerting increasing pressure on existing manufacturing capacity. It has caused several expansion programs to be pushed to the limit and others to be undertakdirectly related to prearedness, including consumers' goods, particularly indirectly related to preparednes,
Effects have been most evident in the labor field: The index of Ohio industrial employment advanced four points further in April to $116 \%$ of the 1926 average. Monthly gains of as much as $3 \%$ and $4 \%$ were reported the 1926 average. Monthly gains of as much as $3 \%$ and $\%$ were reported in principal western Pennsylvania areas. On May in Cuyahoga Cunty (Cleveland) approximately 100,000 fewer people were unemployed than a
year before. The total number of jobless was the smallest since public year before. The total number of jobless was the smallest since pubir four months of the year the State of Ohio paid out $\$ 2,290,000$ less for relief than in the same period of 1940. In Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) there has been a reduction of 18,000 in the number on public assistance rolls so far this year, and factory payrolls in mid-May were at record levels.

The Bank further says that "the demand for special labor has been so great in certain lines that the problem of turnover is becoming increasingly important to employers."

Fifth (Richmond) District
Reporting that "all branches of trade and industry expanded further in April and early May in the Fifth [Richmond] Reserve district except bituminous coal mining and railroad car loadings, both exceptions resulting from the month-long shut-down in the Appalachian coal fields," the

Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, in its May 31 "Monthly Review," continues, in part:
during May the miner we ercedingl several production lines during April.
The putstanding feature of business in the district is the strong effect exerted by defense construction and industrial work. In the Hampton Roads area great expansion in shipbuilding, with several hundred million dollars in naval and merchant ship contracts, has brought in thousands of new workers who have made necessary a number of housing projects and have swelled retail trade in Norfolk, Newport News and Portsmouth to record levels. Cantonments and new defense industries in other sections of the district, expansion of airplane plants at Baltimore, and record activity in the cotton textile and rayon yarn industries have brought large volumes of business to many cities, towns and counties. There is hardly a section of the district which has not felt the impact of the defense work. Sixth (Atlanta) District
The following regarding business conditions in the Sixth Federal Resere District is contained in the Atlanta ReFederal Reser "Monthly Review" of May 31: serve Bank's "Monthly Review" of May 31:
Merchandise distribution in April at both retail and wholesale increased Merchandise distribution in April at both retail and wholesale increased
more than usual over March and was well above the level at the corremore than usual over archailding and construction sponding time last year; there were gains in building and andition activit, and textle operations rose in furnace operations.

## Seventh (Chicago) District

According to the "Business Conditions" report, May 29, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, "industrial activity in the Seventh [Chicago] District continues to show marked expansion, with several major industries which had been hampered by labor disputes during April recovering rapidly in May." The Bank further reports:
Further gains have been made in primary and subcontracting of national Further gains have been made in primary and subcontrade tontinues at
defense items in the district. Retail and wholesale trade cont defense items in the district. Retail and wholesale trade continues at
high levels, and income of farmers is being augmented by the substantially increased level of farm commodity prices.
Operations in the iron and steel industry in the Seventh District made a quick recovery during the early part of May, after their operations had been reduced to $96 \%$ of rated capacity April 26 because of the coal shortare. While it was generally believed that it would take several week before the mills could again be operating at capacity, they were able to bring production up to the $102 \%$ level by May 13. Increased'purchasing power and the fear that there might be delays in delivery have caused retail sales of automobiles to exceed seasonal expectations, and dealers stocks of new cars are now estimated to be below those of a year ago The trend in both employment and payrolls was upward during the month of April and, with the exception of coal mining, every reporting month of April and, wincease in the number of workers employed. Both the durable and non-durable goods showed a wide margin of gain over the 1940 level in employment and payrolls. Industries in the former classification showed the best year-to-year increase, with employment up $30 \%$ and payrolls up $40 \%$. There have been substantial gains in the building materials industry.

Eighth (St. Louis) District
At to business conditions in its district, the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis says, in part:
Except for a drastic reduction in production of bituminous coal, cause by work stoppage incident to management-labor disputes, industrial activity and trade in the Eighth District [St. Louis] during April and the first half of May maintained and in many instances bettered the record volumes in evidence since last fall. In virtually all lines investigated demand con tinues to expand, with sales advancing considerably above the rela tively high levels recorded during the corresponding period a year ago. Despite the high rate of current production and extraordinarily heavy shipments, backlogs in certain key industries increased further and are of sufficient size to insure the present high plane of operations well into the third quarter of the year. Quite generally both factory and wholesale delivery dates are reported more remote. With a growin and prices rose sharply, and in virtually all categories are measurably higher han a year earlier.
Reflecting the broadening scope and requirements of the national defense rogram, gains in manufacturing outputs were most marked in industries making defense materials.

## Ninth (Minneapolis) Distric

The Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis reports that April business volume in its district, "aside from seasonal changes, rose to the highest level for the month since 1930 or earlier." The Bank also says:
The index of bank debits at 94 cities advanced five points to the highest level since 1930 . The indexes of debits at farming centers and country check clearings declined slightly from the March level but were nevertheless the highest for the month on record. After adjusting for the changing date of Easter, department store sales were well above one yaer carmber and were the largest for April in our 13 -year sales increased more than seasonally from March and were larger than in any other April since 1930. The index of miscellaneous car loadings increased five points to a level $28 \%$ above April, 1940, and the highest since 1930, while other car loadings advanced to the highest April level since 1929. The index of Minnesota commercial and industrial employment increased more than seasonally to a level $11 \%$ above a year ago and substantially higher than any other Seler Farm prices rose to the highest level since September, 1937.

Tenth (Kansas City) District
Indicating that "heavy rains in April and early May, and ising prices of hogs, corn, wheat, cotton and other farm products have further improved the very favorable farm produc in most sectons of the district," the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, under date of May 30, further states: Bank of Kansas City, under date of May 30,
Farm income in March was $22 \%$ above a year aso. payrolls are being Rising farm income and enlarged employme his par are $10 \%$ and increasingly reflected in that last year, and inventories and forward buying continue to increase.
Livestock elaughter and the output of flour, zinc and petroleum are above last year, and there was a further advance in crude oil prices on

May 19. Public works construction is in much smaller volume, but other building remains active.

## The Bank likewise says:

Employment in the district in April was about $7 \%$ and payrolls nearly $14 \%$ above a year ago as compared with gains of $5 \%$ and $10 \%$, respectively, for the year to date.

## Eleventh (Dallas) District

According to the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank activity in most lines of business and industry in the Eleventh District during April was either maintained close to the advanced level attained during the first quarter of 1941 or showed an improvement. In its "Monthly Business Review" dated June 1, the Bank reported further:
The value of construction contracts awarded rose sharply to the highest level of record, due in part to heavy awards for national defense projects. The rate of petroleam production fell off slightly in April, but crude oil for refined products. Activity at cotton textile mills in Texas continued for refined products. Activity at cotton textile milis in Texas continued to expand. Although a seasonal contraction took place in operations at cottonseed oil mills, output and shipments of cottonseed products were substantially larger than the respective totals in April, last year. The in April and exceeded the volume of sales in April last year seasonally in April and exceeded the volume of sales in April last year by a wide margin. Sales at reporting wholesale establishments were about the same as in March and nearly one-fifth larger than a year ago. Although row
crops in the eastern half of the district are later than usual, the outlook for agricultural and livestock production is promising throughout most of the district, as physical conditions are generally favorable.

## Twelfth (San Francisco) District

The course of industrial activity in the Twelfth District [San Francisco] in April continued one of uninterrupted expansion, said the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco on May 27, which likewise stated:
Factory employment and payrolls advanced further, the seasonally adjusted index of employment in the three Pacific Coast States rising to $157 \%$ of the $1923-25$ average in April, some $44 \%$ higher than a year arlier and $50 \%$ above April, 1939. Factory payrolls showed even larger ncreases over a year and two years ago, the gains amounting to $50 \%$ , $81 \%$
Besides noting gains in industrial production, employment and payrolls in building activity and in retail trade, the Bank states:
Farm income in the seven Western States showed a large gain over a year earlier, partly reflecting advances in prices of farm products, and these advances in prices of farm products have been reflected in rather sharp increases in retail costs of foods. Expanding business volumes were accompanied by a continued increase in demand for bank credit from commercial and industrial enterprises.
The Bank also has the following to say:
Current and recent gains in production, employment and trade are traceable to a large extent to the aircraft and shipbuilding industries. Not only have aircraft manufacturers and shipbuilding firms increased operations sharply, utilizing their rapidly expanding plant facilities to the full, but they have pressed into their service an increasing number and variety of plants by means of sub-contracting and other measures.

## Conference Board Reports May Living Costs Increased $0.6 \%$

An increase of $0.6 \%$ in the cost of living of wage earners families in the United States was reported for May by the Division of Industrial Economics of The Conference Board in its monthly survey. Living costs were found to be $2.6 \%$ greater than in May, 1940, and $21.9 \%$ higher than in April, 1983. They were still $11.7 \%$ lower than in May, 1929. Under date of June 11 the Board also said:
Food cost 1.5\% more than in April, and $5.2 \%$ more than in May, 1940. It cost $34.5 \%$ more than in March. 1933, but $21.4 \%$ less than in
May, 1929.

Rents were $0.2 \%$ higher in May than in April and $1.5 \%$ higher than in May, 1940. In January, 1934, housing costs were $40.4 \%$ lower than they are now, though in May, 1929, they were $4.5 \%$ higher.
Olothing prices increased $0.4 \%$ in May, bringing them $0.7 \%$ above May, 1940, prices. At the depression low point in April and May, 1933, clothing prices were $21.3 \%$ below those of May, 1941. But clothing cost $\mathbf{2 5 . 1 \%}$ more in May, 1929, than it costs now.
Although coal prices declined $0.1 \%$ last month, they were $4.7 \%$ higher than in May, 1940. They were $2.8 \%$ lower than in May, 1929.
Sundries advanced $0.2 \%$ in May and were $1.5 \%$ above May, 1940, prices. They cost $9.2 \%$ more than in June, 1933, and only $0.6 \%$ less than in May, 1929.
The purchasing value of the 1923 dollar at retail was 114.4c. in May, as compared with 115.1c. in April; 117.4c. in May, 1940, and 101.0c. in May, 1929.
The following table shows the Conference Board's indexes for the various items in the family budget for April and May, 1941, and the percentage changes:

COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES

| Item | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Relative } \\ & \text { Importance } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Family } \\ & \text { Budjet } \end{aligned}$ | Indexes of the Cost of Living $1923=100$ |  | Percent of Inc. ( + ) or Dec. (-) from A pril, 1941 to May, 1941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May, } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1941}$ |  |
| Food (1) | 33 | 82.2 | 81.0 | +1.5 |
| Housing | 20 | 88.0 | 87.8 | +0.2 |
| Men's |  | 73.6 81 | 73.3 808 | $+0.4$ |
| Women's |  | 86.0 | 80.8 65.8 | +0.4 +0.3 |
| Fuel and light | 5 | 86.4 | 65.8 86.4 | +0.3 |
| Coal--- |  | 86.6 | 86.7 | -0.1 |
| Sundries- |  | 85.9 98.5 | 85.9 98 |  |
| Welghted average of all items | 100 | +88.5 | 98.3 86.9 | +0.2 +0.6 |
| Purchasing value of dollar-- |  | 114.4 | 115.1 |  |

(1) Based on food price indexes of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics
for May 13. 1941 and April 15, 1941. of natural gas, or 2,000 cubic feet of manufactured gas.

Report of Lumber Movement Week Ended May 31, 1941 Lumber production during the week ended May 31, 1941 (containing Decoration Day), was $12 \%$ less than in the previous week; shipments were $1 \%$ greater; new business is $16 \%$ less, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of representative hardwood and softwood mills. Shipments were $14 \%$ above production; new orders $13 \%$ above production. Compared with the corresponding week of 1940 , production was $6 \%$ greater, shipments $9 \%$ greater, and new business $17 \%$ greater. The industry stood at $115 \%$ of the average of production in the corresponding week of 1935-39 and $133 \%$ of average 1935-39 shipments in the same week. The Association further reported:

Year-to-Date Comparisons
Reported production for the 22 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 22 weeks of 1941 to date, new business was $10 \%$ above production and shipments were $6 \%$ above production.

Supply and Demand Comparisons
The ratio of unfilled orders to gross stocks was $41 \%$ on May 31, 1941, compared with $20 \%$ a year ago. Unfilled orders were $71 \%$ greater than a compared with $20 \%$ a year ago. Unfil
year ago; gross stocks were $14 \%$ less.

Softwoods and Hardwoods
Record for the current week ended May 31, 1941, for the previous week and for the corresponding week of a year ago follows, in thousand board feet:

|  | Softwoods |  | Hardwoods |  | Softwoods and Hardwoods |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1940 \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1941 \\ \text { Prevous } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { (Revised) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Mills | ${ }^{3}{ }^{376}$ |  | 95 |  | 455 | 455 | 474 |
| Production. | 210,847 | 100\% | 11,336 | 100\% | 222,183 | 209,762 | 252,970 |
| shipments.- | 239,248 | 113 | 13,809 | 122 |  |  | 249,467 |
| Orders.... | 239,612 | 114 | 12,225 | 108 | 251,837 | 215,541 | 298,326 |

Lumber Production and Shipments During Four Weeks Ended May 31, 1941
We give herewith data on identical mills for four weeks ended May 31, 1941, as reported by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association on June 9:
An averare of 471 mills report as follows to the National Lumber Trade Barometer for the four weeks ended May 31, 1941:

| (In 1,000 Feet) | Production |  | Shipments. |  | Otders |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 |
| Softwoods.- Hardwoods. | 954,667 43,647 | 898,845 | ${ }^{993,171} 5$ | 931,001 | 1,107.772 | 884,195 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.:-..-- | 998,314 | 935,350 | 1,045,307 | 970,057 | 1.129,574 | 921,207 |

Production during the four weeks ended May 31, 1941, as reported by these mills was $7 \%$ above that of corresponding weeks of 1940 . Softwood production in 1941 was $6 \%$ above that of the same weeks of 1940 and $11 \%$ above the record of comparable mills during the same period of 1939. Hardwood output was $13 \%$ above production of the 1940 period.
Shipments during the four weeks ended May 31, 1941, were $8 \%$ above those of corresponding weeks of 1940, softwoods showing a gain of $7 \%$ and hardwoods a gain of $33 \%$.
Orders received during the four weeks ended May 31, 1941, were $23 \%$ above those of corresponding weeks of 1940. Softwood orders in 1941 were $22 \%$ above those of similar period of 1940 and $25 \%$ above the same weeks of 1939. Hardimilar period of 1940 and $25 \%$ above the pared with corresponding weeks of 1940.
On May 31, 1941, gross stocks as reported by 384 softwood mills were $2,889,065 \mathrm{M}$ feet, the equivalent of 83 days' average production (three-year average, 1938-39-40) as compared with $3,358,674 \mathrm{M}$ feet on June 1, 1940, the equivalent of 98 days' average production.
On May 31, 1941, unfilled orders as reported by 381 softwood mills were $1,231,010 \mathrm{M}$ feet, the equivalent of 37 days' average production, compared with $703,668 \mathrm{M}$ feet on June 1, 1940, the equivalent of 21 days' average production.

## Car-Makers' Group Estimates May, 1941, Sales at 530,300 Units

Factory sales of motor cars and trucks in the United States for May, 1941, were estimated at 530,300 units, an increase of $14.7 \%$ over the previous month of April, according to figures appearing in the June, 1941, issue of "Automobile Facts," a publication of the Automobile Manufacturers Association.
The May estimate of 530,300 units is $35.6 \%$ above the corresponding month a year ago, which totaled 391,215 units. The previous month of April, 1941, showed a total of 462,257 units compared with 432,746 units for the corresponding momht of Apill 19090, or an in inceraso of $6.8 \%$.

Figures for the month of March, 1941, appeared in our issue of April 19, page 2465.

## 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.

Volume 152
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
3719

STATISTICAL REPORTS-ORDERS, PRODUCTION, MILL ACTIVITY

| Pertod | OrdersRecetvedTons | ProductionTons | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unfiled } \\ \text { Odders } \\ \text { Remaining } \\ \text { Tons } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Actody |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Current | Cumulative |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1940-Month of } \\ & \text { January } \end{aligned}$ | 528,155 | 579.739 | ${ }^{167.240}$ | 72 | 71 |
| February --------- | 420,639 | 453,518 | 137,631 | 70 | 71 |
| March ${ }^{\text {April }}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 429,334 \\ & 520907 \\ & \\ & \\ & \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{456,942}^{449,221}$ | 1939,466 | 69 <br> 70 <br> 8 | 70 |
| May- | 682,490 | 624,184 | 247,644 | 76 | 72 |
|  | ${ }^{508} 5005$ | 509,781 | ${ }^{236,693}$ |  | 73 73 |
| Ausust | ${ }_{452,613}^{544,22}$ | ${ }_{487,127}^{587,39}$ | ${ }_{162653}$ | 74 | 73 |
| ptemb | 468,870 | 470,228 | 183,769 | 72 | 73 |
| October | 670,473 | 648.611 | 184,002 | 79 | 73 |
| November | ${ }_{464.537}^{48898}$ | 509,945 479,099 | 161,985 151,729 | 71 | ${ }_{73}$ |
| January Month of | 673,446 | 629.863 | 202,417 |  |  |
| February | ${ }_{608,521}$ | 548,579 | ${ }_{261,650}^{21,45}$ | 81 |  |
| March. | 652.128 | 571.050 | 337.022 | 82 |  |
| April. | 857,732 | ${ }^{726,460}$ | ${ }_{4}^{447.525}$ | 83 |  |
| Week Endede 1941 | 656,437 | 602,323 | 488,993 | 84 |  |
| Mar. 1. | 155.262 | ${ }^{141.176}$ | ${ }^{261,650}$ | 82 | 77 |
| Mar. ${ }^{\text {Mar. }}$ | 164,701 | (143,748 | - ${ }_{3}^{270,378}$ | 82 | 78 |
| Mar. 22 | 167.430 | ${ }^{1411,874}$ |  | 82 <br> 84 | 78 79 |
| Mar. 29 | 161,996 | - 147,263 | 边337,022 <br> 368804 | 84 <br> 83 <br> 8 | 79 |
| ${ }_{\text {Apr }} \mathrm{Apr} .12{ }^{5}$ | 181,788 | 146,58 150,59 | - | ${ }_{85}^{83}$ | 80 |
| Apr. 19 | ${ }^{160} 16869$ | + | 415.485 | 88 | 80 |
| ${ }_{\text {Apr. }}{ }^{\text {Maj }}$ | - 166,338 | 147,582 | ${ }^{431,859} 4$ | 84 <br> 83 <br> 8 | 80 |
| May 10 | 170,436 | 148,381 | 466.064 | 84 | 80 |
| May 17 | 168,875 | - 149.888 | - ${ }_{489,915}^{472,782}$ | 85 | 81 |
| May 31 | 155,831 | 151,648 | 4888,993 | 84 | 81 |
| June 7....... | 156.188 | 144,481 | 500,252 | 84 | 81 |

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

## 1941 Wheat Loan Program Announced by Department

 of Agriculture-Rates to Average 98 Cents a BushelA 1941 wheat loan program based on the recently enacted $85 \%$ of parity loan law was announced on June 6 by the Department of Agriculture. Wheat producers in the national referendum on marketing quotas May 31 voted in favor of the quotas by a majority of $80.8 \%$ and under the law the $85 \%$ of parity loan is mandatory when quotas are approved. Loans for 1941 rye and barley also were announced by the Department, which says:

The wheat loan rate is based on the July 1 parity price for wheat, and the Department estimates that $85 \%$ of parity on that date will represent the Department estimates that $85 \%$ or prarty on thationately 98 c . a bushel. an average national livg rate to farmers of appections of the country and will reach considerable volume in the next week or two, the loan is announced now in order to give producers in the early wheat areas the announced now in order to give producers in the early
same advantages producers in the later areas will have.
"The loan," said Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, "is one part of the wheat program that wheat farmers have used and can continue using to protect their income and provide orderly marketing of abundant supplies during the present emergency period." Mr. Wickard added:
With farm loan values averaging about 98 c . a bushel for the Nation, and 1941 wheat parity and conservation payments amounting to 18 c., the program cooperator will receive a parity price. In other words, wheat the firme since the farm depression hit American agriculture in the early 20 's.

Thé Department's announcement further explained:
As in previous years, the loans will be made by the Commodity Oredit Corporation, and State and County Agricultural Conservation Committees will be responsible for field administration of the program.
all growers who comply with their acreage allotments will be eligible for wheat loans. In addition, farmers who overseed will be eligible for loans at $60 \%$ of the regular rate on wheat produced on their excess acreage. The loans, which are callable on demand, will be made up to Dec. 31 and will fall due April 30, 1942. Interest will be at $3 \%$.
Loan rates to farmers are based on terminal rates, taking into account the location, handling charges, grade. and quality of the wheat.
Loan values are as follows for these terminal markets:
No. 2 Hard Winter-
At Kansas City
At Chicago-
At No. 1 Sorf White-
At Portland $\qquad$ $\$ 1.10$
$1.093 / 4$
1.15
1.17 No. 2 Red Winter-
t Portland..........
1.05 At Minneapolis 1 Darthern Spring-

Simultaneous with the wheat loan announcement the Department announced a loan for rye and barley produced in 1941. Details were given as follows:
The rates on rye are 35 c . per bushel less than the rates applicable for No. 2 hard winter wheat, or 50c., whichever set at 45 c . per bushel for No. 1, 44 c . for No. 2, 42 c . for No. 3, and 39 c . for No. 4, with a discount of 2c. for mixed barley. No rye loans will be made except for farm storage, and no storage allowance is permitted. Barley loans may be made under farm or eevator se bushel less than the farm storage.
The farmers' approval of wheat quotas was reported in these columns June 7, page 3566 , while the $85 \%$ parity loan law was mentioned in our issue of May 31, page 3425.

## May Flour Production Represents Large Increase Over

 That of Previous YearMills accounting for $65 \%$ of the national flour output reported to "The Northwestern Miller" a May production totaling $5,785,160$ barrels, compared with $5,868,995$ barrels
the previous month. The month's production, though about 84,000 barrels under that of April, is a gain of more than 250,000 barrels over that of May, last year.
Both the Northwest and the Southwest showed slight gains, of approximately 16,500 barrels each, over their respective production of April. Over May a year ago, however, the increases were large. Northwestern production bettered last year's figure by about 73,000 barrels, and the Southwestern figure outstepped the May, 1940, output by more than 190,000 barrels.

Buffalo mills registered a slight decrease from the May, 1940, output, and fell behind the April production by about 65,725 barrels. A detailed table on monthly flour production appears below :
total monthly flour production
(Reported by mills producing $65 \%$ of the flour manufactured in the United States)

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mav, } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Prettous <br> Month | $\begin{gathered} \text { May, } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | May, 1939 | May, <br> 1938 <br> 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Northwe | 1,199,101 | 1,182,570 | 1,261,555 | 1,215,919 | 1,121,914 |
| Southwest | 2,155.745 | 2,139,269 | 1,965,616 | 1,931,218 | 1,894,772 |
| Buffalo ---------- | 817,809 | 88.573 | - 818.35 | 8473925 | ${ }_{286,614}^{767,364}$ |
| Central West-East'n Div. Western Division...- | 553,774 230,031 | - | - | ${ }_{264,076}$ | ${ }_{266,910}^{286,014}$ |
| Southeast. | 105,644 | 107,79 | ${ }^{120,410}$ | 141,287 | +290,021 |
| North Pactic Coas | 723,056 | 727,775 | 601,498 | 757,965 | 388,197 |
| Totals | 5,785,160 | 5,868,995 | 5,533,312 | 5,631,832 | 5.015,792 |

* Includes Indiana, since 1938 under Central West, Eastern Division.


## 2,817,650 Tons of Sugar Entered Against Quotas for First Five Months of 1941

The U. S. Department of Agriculture issued on June 5 its fifth monthly report on the status of the 1941 sugar quotas for the various offshore sugar-producing areas supplying the United States market. The sum of the offshore and continental quotas represents the quantity of sugar estimated, under the Sugar Act of 1937, to be required to meet consumers' needs during the current year. The report, prepared by the Sugar Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, shows that the quantity of sugar charged against the quotas for all offshore areas, including the fullduty countries, amounted to $2,817,650$ short tons, raw value, during the first five months of the year, as compared with $1,956,531$ tons in the corresponding period of 1940. The announcement further said:
The report includes sugar from all areas recorded as entered or certified for entry before June 1, 1941. The figures are subject to change after final outturn weight and polarization data for all entries are available.
There were 129,246 short tons of sugar, raw value, charged against the quota for the mainland cane area, and 768,736 short tons, raw value, against the quota for the continental sugar beet area, durng the piliod January-April this year. Data for these two areas are not yet available for May.
The quantities charged against the quotas for the offshore areas during the first five months of the year and the balance remaining, under the 1941 quotas, as revised on March 19, 1941, are:
(Short Tons, 96 Degree Equivalent)

| Area | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \text { Sugar Quota } \end{aligned}$ | Quanttly Charged gainst Quota | $\begin{gathered} \text { Balance } \\ \text { Remaining } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cuba | 59,947 | 1,337,693 | 622,254 |
| Phillpplines---alioted Less amt. realoted on Apr. in | $\begin{array}{r}1,0,0585 \\ \hline 73,23 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | 982,663 ${ }_{8}^{988,166}$ | 537,170 567,352 | 445,493 |
| ${ }_{\text {Puerto }}^{\text {Hawali }}$ | 961,764 | 334,986 | 626.778 |
| Vor'gn Coundries other than Cuba | 100,1414 <br> 9.14 | 1,764 38,685 | ${ }_{61,629}^{7,787}$ |
|  | 4,831,995 | 2,817,650 | 2,014,34 |


Direct-consumpt
various quotas.
(Short Tons-96 Degree Equivalent)

| Area | $1941$ | Quantty Charged Agatnst Quota |  |  | Balance Remaining |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Supar Polarizing 99.8 Degrees and Above | Sugar <br> Polarizing <br> Less Than <br> 99.8 Degrees | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Charge } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Cuba | 375,000 | 193.789 | 18,251 | 212,040 | 162,960 |
| Puerto Rico | 126,033 | $\begin{array}{r}99,982 \\ \hline 135\end{array}$ | 8,423 1.287 | 108,405 3,422 | 17,628 $\mathbf{2 6 , 1 9 4}$ |
| Hawail...- Phillppines | 29,616 80,214 | 2,135 20.322 | 1,287 720 | 21,042 | 59,172 |
| Tot | 610.883 | 316,228 | 28,681 | 344,909 | 265,954 |

QUOTAS FOR FULL-DUTY COUNTRIES
(In Pounds)

| Area | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \text { Quota } \end{aligned}$ | Quantity Charged Against Quota a | Balance Remaining |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canada | 2,245,875 | 592,514 298173 | $1,653,361$ |
| China and Hongkong......- | 26,544,533 | 26,544,533 |  |
| Dominican Republic | $26,544,533$ $3,668,574$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,668,574 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Mexic }]{ }$ | 24,010,472 | 318,679 | 23,691, |
| Peru. | ${ }^{44,240,758}$ | ,240,758 | 95,006,783 |
| Quotas not used to date.b.- Unallotted reserve.-.--- | $95,764,140$ 3,7 | 1,766,307 | 1,997,833 |
| Tota | $\begin{array}{r} 200,628,000 \\ 100,314 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77,369,538 \\ 38,685 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 123,258.462 \\ 61,629 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

- In accordance with Sec. 212 of the Sugar Act of 1937, the first 10 short tons of sugar, raw value, imported from any foretgn country other than Cuba have not been charged against the quota for that country.
b This total includes the following (in pounds): Argentina, 58.024; Australla, 811; Belgium, $1,171,520 ;$ Brazil, 4,765; British Malaya, 103; Colombla, 1,064; Costa Rica, 81,$990 ;$ Czechoslovakia, 1,048,099; Dutch East Indies, 841,433; Dutch West
Indies, 26; France, 697; Germany, 466; Guatemala, 1,333,108; Honduras, 13,663,670. Italy, 6,970; Japan, 15,958; Netherlands, 867,233 ; Nicaragua, 40,685,700; Salvador. 32,674,900; United Kingdom, 1,395,865; Venezuela. 1,154,381.

Seventy-four pounds have been imported from Brazil, 155 pounds from the Dutch
East Indies, 32 pounds from Guatemala and 42 pounds from salvador East Indies, 32 pounds from Guatemala and 42 pounds from salvador, but under
the provisions of Sec. 212 of the Sugar Act, referred to in Footnote a, these importations have not been charged aga, nst the quo a.

## Agriculture Department Increases Sugar Consumption

 Estimate for 1941 by 273,672 Tons-Figure Now Estimate for 1941 by 273,Stands at $7,125,561$ Tons
The Department of Agriculture announced on June 9 an increase in the estimate of consumers' requirements of sugar for the calendar year from the estimate of $6,851,889$ short tons, raw value, announced March 19, 1941, to $7,125,561$ tons, an increase of 273,672 tons. Explaining this action the Department's announcement stated:
The Sugar Act of 1937 directs the Secretary to make an initial determination of consumers' requirements in December for the following calendar year, and to make any necessary adjustments during the year. The initial estimato wh $6,616,817$ tons, was announced Dec. 7, 1940, and the first 1941 Adjustment Administration stated that the present revision follows receipt Adjustment Administration stated that the present revision follows receipt of complete official data on stocks, distribution or usage, and other factors consideration under the Act. Thideration under the Act.
figures compare with the former quotas as follows in short tons, raw value

|  | Present Determination | Determinntion of March 131941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Domestic Areas- |  |  |
| Continental beet | 1,652.571 | 1.589.100 |
| Mainland cane (Loulsiana \& Florida) | 448.000 | 430.794 |
| Pawail --- | 1,000,177 | 961,764 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Foreion Areas- |  |  |
| Cuba ---- | 2,038,230 | 1,959,947 |
| Foreign countries other than Cub | c101,396 | c100,314 |
|  | 7,125.561 | 6,851,889 |

a Quota of $1,098,068$ tons less 73,232 tons reallotted to foreign countries other
than Cuba, on April 11, 1941,
b Quota of $1,055,895$ tons, less 73,232 tons reallotted to foreign countries other than Cuba.
c Original quota plus 73,232 tons reallotted from Philippine quota on April 11
Deliveries for consumption totalled 6,890,792 tons in 1940 and 6,867,533 tons in 1939. The present estimate of consumers' sugar requirements represents an increase of about $31 / 2 \%$ over average deliveries of these two years.
"Invisible" Sugar Stocks at, Record Level for First Quarter of 1941, According to Agriculture Department
The Department of Agriculture issued on May 29 its summary of data on "invisible" supplies of sugar in the United States for the first quarter of 1941, together with a record of receipts and deliveries. The last quarterly report, issued March 13, 1941, covered the fourth quarter of 1940. This was given in our issue of March 22, page 1825. The Department's announcement of May 29 continued:
The Sugar Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration pointed out that such stocks in the possession of wholesalers and retailers, public eating establishments, and sugar-using manufacturers, on March 31, 1941, were greatly in excess of the supplies reported by such firms at the
end of any quarterly period since these reports have been published. The end of any quarterly period since these reports have been published. The
large "deliveries or use" shown in the table represents primarily heavy dislarge "deliveries or use" sh
tribution by wholesalers.
The data for the first quarter report were obtained from schedules received from 1,540 manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and others. The following table summarizes the data:
STOCKS OF SUGAR HELD BY 1,540 MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALERS,
RETAILERS, de., ON SPECIFIED DATES, TOGETHER WITH R
CEIPTS AND DELIVERIES OF SUGAR FIRST QUARTER, 1941 * (Short Tons)

|  | Total | Comparable Data for First Quarter, 1940 | Comparable Data for First Quarter, 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of firms reporting .-. | 1,540 | 1,376 |  |
| Stocks Dec. 31, 1940-1-March ${ }^{\text {a }}$-1941 | 398,686 998,434 | 315,570 | 299,794 |
| Deliveries or use Jan. 1-Mar. 31 |  |  | 674,885 |
| Stoeks March 31,1941 -........ | $\begin{array}{r} 867,232 \\ \mathbf{a} 523,888 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 644,187 \\ & 357,094 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 659,672 \\ & 315007 \end{aligned}$ |

* The first quarter recelpts by the firms reporting for thls period on Form SS 33
were approximately $48.7 \%$ of the total deliveris and importers for the period Jan. 1 to March 31, 1941.a Does not include sugar in transit, amounting to 139,198 tous on March 31, 1941.


## Average Raw Sugar Price in May Highest Since October, 1939

The average price for raw sugar, duty paid basis at New York, for the month of May, 1941, was 3.37 cents per pound as compared with 2.79 cents for the same month last year, according to Lamborn \& Co., New York. The May, 1941, average is the highest monthly average since October, 1939, when the figure was 3.44 cents per pound, it is stated in the firm's announcement from which we also quote:
For the first five months of 1941, the average duty paid price for raw
sugar was 3.19 cents per pound as against 82 cents for the sugar was 3.19 cents per pound as against 2.82 cents for the corresponding
period in 1940 . The average for the January-May period of 1941 is the period in 1940. The average for the January-May period of 1941 is the highest since 1937 when the price for the similar five months period averaged 3.55 cents per pound.

The average price for refined sugar, net cash at New York, including excise tax, during the month of May, 1941, was 4.95 cents per pound as against 4.41 cents per pound for the same month last year.
For the first five months of 1941, the average price for refined sugar was 4.68 cents per pound as compared with 4.42 cents per pound during the similar period of 1940. The average for the January-May period is the
highest since 1937 when the price for the corresponding five months averags 4.77 cents per pound.

1941 Cuban Sugar Crop $13.3 \%$ Below Last Year
Cuba's 1941 sugar crop, grinding of which was completed June 3, totaled 2,442,708 long tons, raw value, as contrasted with $2,816,462$ tons last year, a decrease of 373,754 tons, or approximately $13.3 \%$, according to Havana advices received by Lamborn \& Co., New York.

The firm's announcement also stated:
The current crop is the smallest in seven years, or since 1934 when the outturn amounted to $2,274,303$ tons. In the interval between 1934 and 1941, Cuba's production reached a high of $3,017,718$ tons. Sugar production in Cuba during the past decade has been restricted by Government decree. Prior to Government restriction, Cuba's crop reached an all time high of $5,156,315$ tons in 1929.

Cuba's 1941 quota for marketing to the United States, fixed by the United States Department of Agriculture under the Sugar Act of 1937, amounts to 1,749,953 long tons. Local consumption approximates 155,000 tons, and the balance is marketed in countries other than the United States.

## Cuban Sugar Exports in Five Months $16 \%$ Above Last Year

Cuban exports of sugar from Jan. 1 to May 31, totaled $1,311,045$ long tons, raw value, as compared with $1,123,816$ tons during the same period last year, an increase of 187,229 tons, or $16.66 \%$, according to advices from Havana to Lamborn \& Co. of New York.

Details are given as follows:
Shipments to the United States amounted to $1,261,751$ tons, as against 909,788 tons in the same period in 1940, an increase of 351,963 tons. To 909,788 tons in the same period in 1940, an increase of 351,963 cons. Tith
other distinations the exports aggregated 49,294 tons, as compared with $\mathbf{2 1 4 , 0 2 8}$ tons during the similar period last year, a decrease of 164,734 tons. Cuban exports of sugar for the week ended May 31, amounted to 67,547 tons, of which 64,423 tons went to the United States, and 3,124 tons to Mexico. During the corresponding week last year, the exports totalsd 49,630 tons, of which 43,628 tons went to the United States, 5,985 tons to the United Kingdom, and 17 tons to the Bahama Islands.

Farm Product Prices Up Two Points in May, Reports Department of Agriculture-Highest Level Reached Since October, 1937
Stimulated by improved domestic demand and by Government purchases under the food-for-defense program, the index of prices received by farmers for their products in mid-May advanced two points to $112 \%$ of the 1910-14 level, the United States Department of Agriculture reported on May 29. This figure, it is stated, is 14 points above a year earlier and the highest level recorded since October, 1937. Prices of cotton and cottonseed gained 10 points during the month ended May 15, but other farm commodity prices advanced more moderately. Prices of grain, dairy products, and chickens and eggs averaged three points higher. Meat animal prices advanced one point. Fruit prices were steady. The Department's announcement further stated:
Large supplies of most farm products remained on hand in May. Cotton supplies continued large as curtailment of the usual export demand more than offset increased domestic consumption. Stocks of grains at domestic markets during the week ended May 17 were $52 \%$ larger than at the same time last year; livestock slaughter under Federal inspection during the same week averaged $13 \%$ higher than in the corresponding week last year; and milk production on May 1 continued at record levels. The volume of egg output was about the same as a year earlier. Oarlot shipments of fruits were running higher than last year, but market supplies of trops were
At $130 \%$ of the 1910-14 level, the index of prices paid, interest, and taxes averaged one point above a month earlier and two points higher than in May, 1940. Increases in both per-unit rural living and farm production costs contributed to the rise, food and feed prices advancing moderately an
little higher.
little higher. The per-unit purchasing power of farm products also rose during the month ended May 15, with prices received by farmers advancing relatively
more than prices paid. The ratio of prices received to prices more than prices paid. The ratio of prices received to prices paid, inter
est, and taxes increased to 86 in mid-May, compared with 85 on April 15 and 77 a year ago. On the whole, farm product prices were still about $14 \%$ under parity levels.
Prices received by farmers for cotton lint and cottonseed averaged $98 \%$ of their August, 1909-July, 1914, level n mid-May, compared with 88 on April 15 and 83 a year ago. Domestic mills continued to operate at an exceptionally high rate.
The index of all grain prices advanced three points during the month reaching $93 \%$ of the pre-war average. But this was only one point higher than a year earlier, with wheat, oats, and rye still selling at prices below last year. Since May 15, however, terminal market prices of most grains have held steady or shown small additional gains.
Prices of the principal dairy products advanced to $124 \%$ of the pre-war average, compared with $121 \%$ a month earlier and 106 a year aro. In only two previous years-1917 and 1934-has the index of dairy product prices risen during the early spring months.
The index of poultry product prices stood at 107 on May 15-23 points higher than a year earlier. Ordinarily, the national average drops about $1 \%$ from mid-April to mid-May.
Meat animal prices advanced only one point from April 15 to May 15, but, at $138 \%$ of pre-war, the average was 30 points higher than a year ago. Small increases in local market prices of hogs and calves during the month more than offset minor declines in prices of cattle, sheep, and lambs.
Somewhat higher prices for citrus fruit were offset by lower apple prices in mid-May, and the index of the principal fruit crops was unchanged from a month earlier at $89 \%$. Carlot shipments of five important fruits during the four weeks ended May 17. were about the same as during the preceding four weeks, but were $23 \%$ larger than for the same period a year ago.
Prices received by growers for commercial truck crops during the first half of May averaged $146 \%$ of the pre-war level, a rather sharp decline from a month earlier.

Farmers' Cash Income in April Totaled \$709,000,000, According to Bureau of Agricultural Economics-
Compares with $\$ 681,000,000$ in March and $\$ 627$,Compares with
000,000 Year Ago
Cash income from farm marketings and Government payments in April amounted to $\$ 709,000,000$, compared with the revised estimate of $\$ 681,000,000$ in March and $\$ 627,000,000$ in April, last year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, reports in its May issue of "The Farm Income Situation." The Bureau states issue of "The Farm Income Situation." The Bureau states
that income from livestock and livestock products increased more than usual from March as a result of both increased marketings and advances in price, and in April was nearly a third larger than in April, last year. Income from crops was slightly smaller than in April, last year, because of the decline in income from grains. Income from most other groups of crops was larger than in April, 1940. Government payments in April totaled $\$ 39,000,000$, compared with $\$ 71,-$ 000,000 in March and $\$ 65,000,000$ in April, last year. The Bureau further reports:
During the first four months of 1941 cash farm income, including Government payments, amounted to $\$ 2,776,000,000$, or $\$ 160,000,000$ ( $6 \%$ ) more than in the corresponding period of 1940 . Income from farm marketings of $\$ 2,497,000,000$ was $\$ 237,000,000(10 \%)$ larger than a year earlier, whereas Government payments so far in 1941 have been $\$ 77,000,000$ less. Income from crops from January to April, this year, amounted to only $\$ 783,000,000$, as against $\$ 846,000,000$ last year, as declines in income from rain and 1941 have been much smaller than rops. Marketings of naced correspona bere 1940 crop have been much smaller than on the 1939 crop. The decline in income from been much smaller than on the smasler production this year, but largely to the earlier movement of the crop.
Income from livestock and livestock products during the first four Income from livestock and 1941 was $\$ 300,000,000(21 \%)$ larger than in the same period months of 1941 was $\$ 300,000,000$ ( $21 \%$ ) larger than in the same period
last year. All groups of livestock and livestock products have shown last year. All groups of livestock and livestock products have shown centage gain.
Income from farm marketings in April of $\$ 670,000,000$ was $\$ 108,000,000$ higher than in April 1 last year and was $\$ 60,000,000$ higher than in March. The increase in income from farm marketings from March to April this year was somewhat larger than usual, and the seasonally average in March to 93.0 in April.
Income from marketings of crops increased slightly less than usual from March to April, as marketings of grains and cotton in April were relatively small. The index of income from all livestock and livestock products increased from $97.0 \%$ in March to $107.5 \%$ in April. After seasonal adjustment, income from meat animals was up about $14.5 \%$ and income from dairy products was up $11.5 \%$. Income from poultry and eggs made about the usual seasonal change from March to April.
The level of cash farm income during the next few months should continue substantially higher than a year earlier. Income from fruits and vegetables is expected to continue higher than during the corresponding period in 1940. Present prices of cotton are considerably higher than the loan rate plus the cost of carrying the loan to date, and the quantities redeemed and sold are expected to continue large. Nearly half of the loans on the 1940 cotton crop have already been redeemed and over 200,000 bales of 1938 cotton under loan have been redeemed and sold. The quantity of free wheat remaining for sale from the 1940 crop is relatively small, but there were about $50,000,000$ bushels of 1940 wheat under loan on farms on May 1, and at present prices farmers are able to redeem their wheat and obtain some additional income by selling it. In addition, crop conditions for the 1941 winter wheat crop are much better this year than last, and this year's crop is expected to move earlier than usual whereas last year the crop moved later than usual. Prices of meat animals and dairy and poultry products have recorded further gains since mid-April, and feeding prospects favor heavy production of livestock products. Government payments are expected to be relatively small for the next two or three months, or until payments on 1941 programs begin to be made in volume.

Department of Agriculture Announces Corn Policy--Liquidation of CCC Stocks Will Provide for Ample Feed Supplies at Fair Prices
Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard announced on June 7 that liquidation of corn stocks held by the Commodity Credit Corporation in terminal, sub-terminal, and steel bin storage would be handled in such a manner as to assure livestock, dairy and poultry producers ample feed supplies at fair prices. This in turn, it is said, will help assure sufficient livestock, dairy and poultry products for domestic consumers and aid to Great Britain under the defense program.

The Department recently announced the concentration of considerable corn in Eastern points to be kept available for sale to farmers and feed concerns serving farmers.

Concerning the corn policy the announcement stated:
Government-owned corn will be offered for sale into consumption channels at a Chicago basic price for No. 2 yellow, at between 69c. and 75c. Differentials applicable to points other than Chicago now in effect will remain approximately the same. For the present minimum release prices
on steel bin and country elevator stored grain will remain at 65 c . per on steel

Sales will be restricted to those purchasers who will immediately place corn in consumption channels. In order that commercial storage space may be made available for wheat storage, industries and deficit feeding areas will be supplied first from terminal and sub-terminal stocks and country elevators in wheat areas. Later movement will be from the heavy surplus corn-produci
the 1941 corn crop.
the 1941 corn crop.
The Corporation owns approximately $51,000,000$ bushels in terminal and sub-terminal storage, $34,000,000$ bushels in country elevators, and $125,000,000$ bushels in steel bins, or a total of $210,000,000$ bushels. In 000,000 bushels of 1938-39-40 corn which may be redeemed at 61c. to 65c.

The Corporation prefers to sell corn in large quantities to the customary agencies of distribution and processing, but car-lot sales will be made to corn users who cannot otherwise secure satisfactory service at a lair price
Petroleum and Its Products-Ralph K. Davies, Standard of California Executive, Named Oil Coodinator Ickes' Assistant-OPAC Orders West Coast Crude Advance Rescinded, Then Defers Action-Oil Coordinator Ickes Asks Illinois Proration Laws-Daily Average Crude Output GainsPetroleum Stocks Rise
Ralph K. Davies, senior Vice-President of the Standard Oil Co. of California, was named Deputy Oil Coordinator on June 9 by Oil Coordinator Harold L. Ickes, recently named by the President to this post. Mr. Davies, who has resigned from the West Coast Oil Co. to work for the Government, will assist Mr. Ickes in formulating an organization to coordinate the work of handling petroleum in the national emergency and will be responsible to Mr. Ickes directly, it was announced. Mr. Davies participated in the administration of the NIRA Oil Code, and the Pacific Coast Petroleum Agency.

In the first Government "crack-down" on the oil industry, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply asked that California crude and gasoline prices be restored to the May 22 level at the June 7 meeting between OPACS officials and representatives of the West Coast oil industry. After this decision had been made by OPACS officials at the meeting, Leon Henderson, OPACS Adminsitrator announced in Washington Monday that further action in the matter will be postponed until July 1. The investigation was undertaken by the OPACS at the request of Governor Olson, of California, who protested the price advances to Leon Henderson,s office prior to the appointment of Mr. Ickes as Oil Coordinator.
OPACS officials will review the records of the June 7 meeting and other data which small-high-cost producers and other West Coast oil men have been asked to submit to the office of Mr. Henderson. This affords oil men who protested to Dr. J. K. Galbraith and Quinn Shaughnessy, OPACS representatives at the meeting, that it would be OPACS representatives at the meeting, that it would be time to support their argument with the proper data. Floyd S. Bryant, Production Manager and a director of Standard Oil Co. of California, presented the case for the West Coast oil men at the June 7 meeting.

Week-end developments in Washington included a warning from Oil Coordinator Ickes that restrictions on the use of gasoline and fuel oil on the East Coast are inevitable, and of gasoline and fuel wave to make a choice between gasoline or consumers will have to make a choice Senate subcommittee headed by Senator Truman to consider the House-approved Cole pipeline construction bill. An added highlight was the favorable report by the House Merchant Marine Committee of legislation suspending load line provisions of the existing law which will permit a 3 per cent increase in the loading of oil tankers and make possible the transportation of between 30,000 and 40,000 barrels of crude oil daily from the Gulf Coast to the East.

Oil Coordinator Ickes held several conferences in Washing ton during the week with oil men and other interested figures in an effort to end the transportation bottleneck in the East which threatens to curtail consumption of motor and heating fuels because of the lack of sufficient bottoms or pipeline facilities to move the crude oil from the gulf coast to the Eastern area's refineries. The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee passed the Cole Pipeline Bill which commerce that actual legislation making new pipelines possible was just that much closer. Transfer of tankers from West Coast to East Coast runs was one of the substitutes sought by Mr . Ickes to end the bottleneck.

Acting in his capacity as Oil Coordinator, Mr. Ickes telegraphed Governor Green of Illinois during the week advising him that "it is imperative" that Illinois enact a petroleum conservation bill and asking the Governor to give his "personal attention" to this matter. Since Illinois and Calisonal atten the only two States out of the Interstate Oil fornia are the only two States out of the Interstate On Compact Commission, it was thought also that Coordinator Ickes would move to have both join the Compact group "For several years I have been advocating the necessity of a petroleum conservation law by oil producing States," Mr Ickes wired Gov. Green. "Oil conservation is essential at all times, in view of the emergency which this country now faces, it is imperative. I urge you to give this problem your faces, it is imperative. Itention to the end that Illinois enact a immediate personal attention to the end the waste of oil and law to eliminate as far as is practicable the waste of oil and gas and at the same time eliminate the drilling of unnecessary wells."

Coordinator Ickes also wired the Texas Railroad Commission urging that the Texas Legislature enact a law making permanent oil production proration. Recently, the Texas Senate passed a bill extending the current proration laws for two years from their expiration date of Sept. 1, next, but two years from their expiris measure. Commissioner Jerry Sadler conferred in Washington with Mr. Ickes during the week. Mr. Ickes has been invited to send a representative week. Mr. Ickes has been invited to send a represented to to the State-wide proration meeting in Texas, scheduled to be held in Austin on June 16, first meeting since the Secretary of the Interior was placed in charge of the American petroleum industry by President Roosevelt.

Hearings on the Gillette pipeline divorcement bills started before a Senate subcommittee, headed by Senator Chandler with W. R. Boyd, Jr., Executive Vice-President of the American Petroleum Institute, the first witness. Mr. Boyd told the subcommittee that the oil industry planned to spend approximately $\$ 300,000,000$ to construct oil tankers and additional pipelines to meet the bottleneck transportation situation in the East. Independent jobbers appearing before the subcommittee vigorously upheld the three divorcement bills, contending that integrated oil units were divorcement bills, contending that integrated oil units were to subsidize the prices of petroleum products.

Other Washington developments that made headline news for the petroleum industry was the announcement by the Chandler Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee that consideration would be given next week of the Gillette bill for the divorcement of piepline transportation from other branches of the oil industry. Senator Gillette, of Iowa, made a sharp attack upon Attornev General Jackson in Washington a sharp attack upon Attornev the week for allegedly turning over to Oil Coordinator Ickes the power to veto pending oil anti-trust proceedings which might interfere with national defense, in which he pointed out that he had deferred pressing oil divorcement legislation at the request of the Department of Justice. Senator Gillette also objected strenuously to the naming, of Mr. Davies, of Standard of California, as Mr. Ickes' Deputy Oil Coordinator.

California and Oklahoma were the main factors responsible for a net gain of 30,600 barrels in daily average production of crude oil in the United States during the initial week of June. The American Petroleum Institute placed production for the period at $3,816,700$ barrels, which, compared with a June allowable of $3,830,000$ barrels daily recommended by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. California production was up 26,600 barrels while Oklahoma showed a gain of 13,350 barrels and Illinois was up 4,200 barrels. Sharpest contraction of production was shown by Kansas while Texas output also slumped. Stocks of domestic and foreign crude oil were up 780,000 barrels during the final week of May, the Bureau of Mines reported, totaling $262,356,000$ barrels. Domestic crude holdings were up $1,040,000$ barrels but this was offset somewhat by a slump of 260,000 barrels in foreign crude inventories.
There were no crude oil price changes.
Prices of Typical Grude per Barrel at Wells
(All gravities where A. P I degrees

REFINED PRODUCTS-OPACS ASKS PRICE RISE DELAYSTANDARD OF OHIO HAD ADVANCED TRACTOR FUEL OIL-IDAHO GOVERNOR HITS PRICE ADVANCES, SEEKS STATE ACTION-MAY GASOLINE PRICES HIGHEST IN 19 MONTHS-MID-CONTINENT GAS MARKET HIGHER-GASOLINE INVENTORIES CUT DESPITE SHARP REFINERY EXPANSION
A $1 / 2$ cent advance in the price of furnace oil, tractor and diesel fuel oil throughout Ohio announced by the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio as becoming effective June 11 was deferred at the request of officials of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply who asked that such action be taken until the company had discussed the advance with OPACS officials. "The OPACS position," it was indicated "is that the increase is due to an unusual demand situation for the types of oil involved rather than an increase in cost. For that reason, it is believed that the increase should not be carried out unless additional substantiating factors can be shown by the company."
Some State action to control prices in Idaho may be in prospect as Governor C. A. Clark, irked by 2 gasoline price advances in recent weeks which have lifted the price to 26.5 cents a gallon, including all taxes, is reported to have asked the Idaho Attorney-General of the possibility of enacting special legislation to establish price-control machinery within the State. Governor Olson, of California, appealed to Washington when his State underwent 2 gasoline price advances and the matter currently is under investigation by OPACS officials.
Further improvement in net dealer gasoline in 50 cities throughout the country during May lifted the average to the highest level since November, 1939, with consumer prices, meluding taxes, hitting a new top since late in the summer of 1938, surveys made by the American Petroleum Institute disclosed this week. Reports to the trade institute from 50 representative cities showed an average net dealer price of 9.85 cents a gallon on June 1, against 9.40 cents a month earlier and 9 cents on June 1, 1940. Only last Dec. 1 were prices at a 7 -year low at 8.46 cents a gallon.

- Retail prices, before taxes, had moved to 13.69 cents a 1.03 cents ane 1 , up . 59 cents from the May 1 figure and comparable period a year earlier the figure shown on the comparable period a year earlier. Including all taxes, the average price to the consumer as of June 1 was up to 19.64 cents a gallon, against 19.03 cents a month earlier and 18.08 cents on June 1, last year. Since dealer gasoline prices have advanced since the first of the current month, it is likely that the 50 -city average is now around 10 cents a gallon, which is the best figure posted since mid-1938.

All'refined product markets were strong but caution pending possible Government action was a factor in some, while in others the industry was experiencing a bit of a breathing spell following the recent sharp changes in the price structure. In the mid-continent market, further strength developed this week as demand continued to expand. Regular grade gasoline moved up $1 / 8$ cent to a range of $57 / 8$ to $61 / 8$ cents a gallon with corresponding advances being marked up in the middle west whole price structure and in north Texas. Lubricants showed further price strength on tight supplies. Lower freight rates on June 11 brought corresponding cuts in Lower freight rates on June 11 brought corresponding cuts in
prices of gasoline, naptha and kerosene in its territory by prices of gasoline, na.

Stocks of finished, unfinished and aviation motor fuel showed a sharp slump during the first week of June despite sharply higher refinery operations and output of gasoline, according to the mid-week report of the American Petroleum Institute. The slump of $1,323,000$ barrels in gasoline stocks pared the figure to $92,522,000$ barrels. Production of gasoline during the June 7 week was up 914,000 barrels from the previous period at $13,294,000$ barrels. Refinery operations previous period at $13,294,000$ barrels. Refinery operations Daily average runs of crude to stills gained 181,000 barrels to 3,880,000 barrels.
Representative price changes follow:
June 11-Mid-continent bulk gasoline prices advance $1 / 8$ cent to a range of $57 / 8$ to $61 / 8$ cents a gallon, middle western and northern Texas prices showed corresponding gains.
U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery
${ }^{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{x}$ Yocony-V New York- $\quad$ Other CutiesNew York-



## \& Branded, y Super.

Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery
New York$\left..052\right|_{\mathrm{P}} ^{\mathrm{P}}$
 8.052
.0525 (Bayonne)

Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal . Y. (Harbor)Bunker C. . $\$ 1.35$
-2.00 $\left|\begin{array}{l|l}\text { Savannah, Bunker C_81.30 } \\ \text { Phila, Bunker C.-... }\end{array}\right| \begin{aligned} & \text { Gulf Coast... } \\ & \text { Halifax. }\end{aligned}$ Gas Oil

$\qquad$ | $\$ .85-.90$ |
| :---: | Gas Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal

N. Y. (Bayonne)$\left.\$ .04\right|^{\text {Chicago- }}{ }_{28.30}$ D. $\qquad$ $\left.\$ .053\right|^{\text {Tulsa. }}$ $\qquad$ $\$ .031 / 8-.031 / 6$
7 plus.......... $\left.\$ .053\right|^{\text {Tul }}$

## Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended June 7, 1941, Gained 30,600 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average crude oil production for the week ended June 7, 1941, was 3,816,700 barrels. This was a gain of 30,600 barrels from the output of the previous week. The current week's figures were below the $3,830,000$ barrels calculated by the United States Department of the Interior to be the total of restrictions imposed by the various oilproducing States during June. Daily average production for the four weeks ended June 7, 1941, is estimated at $3,790,050$ barrels. The daily average output for the week ended June 8, 1940, totaled $3,816,950$ barrels. Further details as reported by the Institute follow:
Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal United States ports for the week ended June 7 totaled 1,581,000 barrels, daily average of 225,857 barrels, compared with a daily average of 258,571 barrels for the week ended May 31, and 257,393 barrels daily for the four weeks ended June 7. These figures include all oil imported, whether bonded or for domestic use, but it is impossible to make the separation in weekly statistics.
There were no receipts of California oil at either Atlantic of Gulf Coast ports during the week ended June 7.
Reports received from refining
Reports received from refining companies owning $86.2 \%$ of the $4,535,000$ barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines basis, $3,880,000$ barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all companies had in storage at refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines as of the end of the week $92,522,000$ barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline. The total amount of gasoline produced by all companies is estimated to have been $13,294,000$ barrels during the week.
CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS, PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE AND STOCKS
OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL
OIL, WEEK ENDED JUNE 7, 1941


DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
(Figures in Barrels)

|  | B. of $M$ <br> Calcu <br> lated <br> Require- <br> (Junt) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { State } \\ & \text { Allovo- } \\ & \text { ables } \end{aligned}$ | Actual Production |  | FourWeeksWnedJnedJne1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { June 8, } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { June } 7, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | Change <br> $\xrightarrow{\text { from }}$ <br> Week |  |  |
| Oklaho |  | 415,000 | b426.700 | $\underline{+13,350}$ |  |  |
| Kansas- | $\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} 220,400 \\ 4,300 \\ 4,30 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 232,400 | b201, 650 $\mathbf{b} 4,350$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1050 \\ +50 \\ +50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 211,400 \\ 2,350 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150,950 \\ & \hline 250 \end{aligned}$ |
| Panhandle Texas |  |  | 74,300 | -3,500 | 76,750 | 67,450 |
| North Texas---- |  |  | 99,650 |  | ${ }_{29,950}^{99,550}$ | ${ }^{114,600}$ |
| West Central Texas,- |  |  | - $\begin{array}{r}30,00 \\ 260,250\end{array}$ | +1,150 | 258,550 | $\xrightarrow{337}$ |
| East Central Texas-- |  |  | 80,300 | +800 | 79,150 | 81,100 |
| Esart Texas.-.-.-: |  |  |  | -500 | 373,550 209,900 | 336,700 236,950 |
| Southwest Texas.... Coastal Texas....... |  |  | - $\begin{aligned} & 210,000 \\ & 275,400\end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}+150 \\ -1.250\end{array}$ | ${ }^{276,250}$ |  |
| Total Texas | 1,371,700 | c1411732 | 1,403,100 | -1,350 | 1,403,650 | 1,393,950 |
| North Louisiana |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 74,000 \\ 251,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +800 \\ -1,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73,300 \\ 248,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 69,200 \\ 22,250 \end{array}$ |
| Total Loulslan | 319,700 | 319,500 | 325,000 | -800 | 321,50 | 291,450 |
| Arkansa | 83,000 | 73,612 | 73,250 | +50 | 63,05 28,50 2, | 71,500 10,900 |
| Mlisgissip | ${ }_{345,300}^{23,300}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {chen }}$ | +4,200 | 333,250 | 457,200 |
| Indiana. | 22,000 |  | b21,000 | -1,000 | 0,850 | 12,850 |
| Eastern (not incl. Inlinols and Indiana). |  |  |  | -7,750 | 90,300 |  |
| Michigan. | 38,000 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} -150 \\ +3.150 \end{array}$ | - 38.0050 | 58,900 74,200 |
| Montana | 19,700 |  | 88,200 <br> 18 |  |  | 17,800 |
| lorado | 5,000 |  | 4,100 | +100 | 113,950 13 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,200 \\ 107,350 \end{array}$ |
| New Mexico | 113,000 | 113,000 | 113,050 |  |  |  |
| Total East of Calif. California $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,214,700 \\ 615,300 \end{array}$ | d575,000 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 3,179,990 \\ 636,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +4,000 \\ +2,6,60 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,162,950 \\ & 627,100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,180,550 \\ 636,400 \end{array}$ |
| Total United States | $\frac{3,830.000}{}$ |  | 3,816.700 | +30,600 | 790.0 | 16. |

a These are Bureau of Mines' calculations of the requirements of domestic cruad ${ }^{\circ}$ oll based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month or June-
As requirements may be supplied eitner from stocks, or trom new production, conAs reauirements may be supplied eitner from etocks. or from nee from the Bureau's estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be. produced.
b Okkahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Mississippi, and Indiana tigures are for week ended 7 a. m. June 4.
cThis is the net basto 30-day allowable as of June 1 , but experience indlicates that it will increase as new wells are completed, and if any upward revisions are
made. Panhandle shutdown days are June 7 , 14, 21 , and 28 ; with a few exceptions made. Panhandle shutdown days are June on' June $1,7,8,14,15,21,22,28$, and 30 .
the rest of the State was ordered shutdown on d Recommendation of Conservation Committee of Calitornia Oil Producers. Note-The tigures Indicated above do not include any estimate of any oll which
might have been surreptitlously produced.

## April Natural Gasoline Statistics

The production of natural gasoline increased in April, 1941, according to a report prepared by the Bureau of Mines for Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. The daily average in April was $6,972,000$ gallons compared with $6,660,000$ in March, 1941, and 6,180,000 in April, 1940. The chief gains occurred in the Panhandle, the Ẹast Texas field and in other parts of eastern Texas.

1. Stocks again increased, amounting to $231,168,000$ gallons on hand April 30,1941 , compared with 223,902,000 gallons on March 31, and 256,704,000 on April 30, 1940.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF NATURAL GASOLINE

|  | Production |  |  |  | Stocks |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Aprr }}$ 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan.- } \\ & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan.- } \\ & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. 30, 1941 |  | Mar. 31, 1941 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { At } \\ \text { Refin- } \\ \text { eries } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { At } \\ \text { Plants } \\ \text { \& Ter- } \\ \text { minals } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { At } \\ & \text { Refin- } \\ & \text { eries } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| East Coast. |  |  |  |  | 1,218 |  | 1,932 |  |
| Applachian | 7,140 | 9,118 | ${ }^{34,051}$ | 31,802 8,649 | 4.830 | 7,879 | 5 5,124 | 8829 |
| Ill, Mich., Ky -- | 31,117 | 31,612 | 122,743 | 130,406 | 2,268 | 22,192 | 1,896 | 22,203 |
| Kansas | 5,674 | 6,258 | 24.495 | ${ }_{273}^{22,283}$ | 4.788 | 1,137 | 5 878 | ${ }_{78} 956$ |
| Texas | 92,715 9,858 | 86,011 | 342,898 | 273,992 <br> 34,013 | 4,788 | 91,736 1,983 | 5,670 126 | 78,631 2,188 |
| Arkansas | 2,876 | 2,892 | 11,204 | 9,038 | 420 | ${ }^{2} 256$ | 420 | ${ }^{2,181}$ |
| Rocky Mountain | 8,161 | 7,895 | 30,991 | 27,310 | 4,074 | 2,069 | 3,738 | 2,051 |
| California.-...- | 46.747 | 47,607 | 187,632 | 191,333 | 83,580 | 1,705 | 87,024 | 2,032 |
| Total | 209,160 | 206,472 | 812,490 | 728,826 | 101,598 | 129,570 | 106,218 | 117,684 |
| Daily aver- | 6,972 | 6,660 | 6,771 | 6,023 |  |  |  |  |
| Total (thousands of barrels) | 4,980 | 4,916 | 19,345 <br> 161 | 17,353 ${ }_{143}$ | 2,419 | 3,085 | 2,529 | 2,802 |

## May Anthracite Shipments Up $33.3 \%$

Shipments of Anthracite for the month of May, 1941, as reported to the Anthracite Institute, amounted to $3,563,905$ net tons. This is an increase, as compared with shipments during the preceding month of April, of 889,737 tons, or $33.3 \%$, and when compared with May, 1940, shows an increase of 137,901 tons, or $4 \%$.
Shipments by originating carriers (in net tons) were reported as follows:

|  | May, 1941 |  | May, 1940 | ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {Apra }}$ 190, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading Compan | 865,189 | ${ }_{7}^{711.185}$ | ${ }_{7}^{750,347}$ | ${ }^{738.758}$ |
| Ienigh Valley RR . | - $\begin{aligned} & 699,293 \\ & 335.226\end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 404,233 \\ & 2384\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{334,672}^{629.760}$ | ${ }_{319,629}^{527,910}$ |
| Delaware Lackawanna \& Western | 472,826 | 306,995 | ${ }^{475,884}$ | ${ }_{4}^{424,834}$ |
| Delaware \& Hudson RR. Cord | - ${ }^{324.536}$ | \| 2588.001 | - 3470,912 | ${ }_{\text {- }}^{\text {- }}$ |
| Pennsylvania RR- | 342,729 | ${ }^{360,1965}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 340,339 \\ & 301089\end{aligned}$ | - ${ }_{254,794}^{313,975}$ |
| Erie RR | 281,607 | - 53,159 | ${ }_{76,882}$ | -82,307 |
| Lehigh \& New England RR | 175,681 | 122,159 | 169,019 | 159,983 |
|  | 3.563,905 | ,674,1 | ,426, | ,144,12 |

Preliminary Estimates of Production of Coal for Month of May, 1941
According to preliminary estimates made by the Bureau of Mines and the Bituminous Coal Division of the United States Department of the Interior, bituminous coal output during the month of May, 1941, amounted to $43,400,000$ net tons, compared with $34,896,000$ net tons in the corresponding month of 1940 and $5,975,000$ tons in April, 1941. Anthracite production during May, 1941, totaled $3,858,000$ net tons, as against $3,957,000$ tons a year ago and $3,198,000$ tons in April, 1941. The consolidated statement of the two aforementioned organizations follows:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Month } \\ \text { (Net Tons) } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Working } \\ \text { Days } \end{array}\right\|$ | Average per Working Day <br> (Net Tons) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May, 1941 (Preliminary) - <br> Bituminous coal | 43,400,000 | 26.4 | 1,644,000 | 0 |
| Anthracite_b_-.- | 3,858,000 |  |  | 21,060,000 |
| Beehive coke | 548,000 |  |  | 2,237,000 |
| April, 1941 (Reolsed) Bituminous coal a |  |  |  |  |
| Bituminous coal.a | $5,975,000$ $3,198,000$ | 25.0 | 239,000 |  |
| Beehive coke. | 93,000 |  |  |  |
| May, 1940 (Reolsed) <br> Bituminous coal_a.... | 34,896,000 | 26.4 | 1,322,000 | 187,183,000 |
| Anthracite-b.-. | 3, 1257,000 |  |  | 20,644,000 |
| Beehive coke | 112,300 |  |  | 780,500 |
| a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the production of lignite and of anthracite and semi-anthracite outside of Pennsylvania. <br> b Total production, including colliery fuel, washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. <br> Note-All current estimates will later be adjusted to agree with the results of the complete canvass of production made at the end of the calendar year. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## Weekly Coal Production Figures

The current weekly coal 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 31 is estimated at $9,540,000$ net tons. The decrease from the preceding week, 930,000 tons, or $8.9 \%$, was due to the partial holiday observance of Decoration Day, May 30.
The United States Bureau of Mines reported that the estimated production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended May 31 was $1,043,000$ tons, an increase of 203,000 tons over the preceding week. Compared with the output in the corresponding week of 1940, June 1, there was an increase of 218,000 tons (about $26 \%$ ).
estimated weekly production of coal, by states (In Thousands of Net Tons)
(In Thousands of Net Tons) arroang and river shlp-
(The current weekly estimates are based on railiogac carloadng and
ments and are subject to revistion on recelpt of monthly tonnage reports from district and State sources or of final annual returns from the operators.)

| State | Week Ended |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ \text { Avge. } \\ 1923 \text { e } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} M a y 24 \\ 1941 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 17 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} M a y \\ 1940 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y 27 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} M a y 25 \\ 1929 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  |
| Alaska | ${ }^{3}$ | $4{ }^{4}$ | 5 |  |  | 398 |
| Alabama...- | 354 16 | 12 | 19 | 7 | 48 | 66 |
| Arkansas and Oklahoma | ${ }_{94}^{16}$ | 87 | 70 | 42 | 109 | 168 |
| Colorgdo -n- ${ }_{\text {Gerth }}$ |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| Illinols ..- | 975 | ${ }_{9} 918$ | ${ }^{651}$ | 424 | 887 309 | , 292 |
| Indiana | 416 | 386 |  | 162 | 58 | 89 |
| Iowa.. | ${ }_{95}$ | 81 | 74 | 37 | 106 | 131 |
| Kansas and Missoun | 900 | 844 | 750 | 650 | 844 | 679 |
|  | 154 | 206 | 110 | 59 | 210 | 183 |
| Maryland. | 38 | 38 | 24 | 35 6 | 45 <br> 14 | 47 12 |
| Michigan | 41 | 41 | 47 | 39 | 48 | 42 |
| Montana | 18 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 40 | 57 |
| Mew Mexico | 23 | 24 | 15 | 11 | $f 11$ | f14 |
| North and So | 598 | 561 | 384 | 334 | 405 | 860 |
| Ohlo--...- | 2,841 | 2,766 | 2,028 | 1,612 | 2,743 | 3,578 |
| Tennessee. | 146 | 137 | 117 | 87 | ${ }_{19} 9$ | 121 |
| Texas |  |  | 32 | 27 | 63 | 74 |
| Utah |  | 372 | 287 | 253 | 242 | 250 |
| Virginia | 32 | 34 | 23 | 23 | 38 | 44 |
| West Virginia | 2,283 | 2,273 | 1,901 | 1,589 | 1,868 | 1,380 |
| Northern_b | 854 | 840 | ${ }_{5}^{581}$ | ${ }_{66} 520$ |  |  |
| W yoming. |  | 88 |  |  | 83 $\mathbf{f} 2$ | 110 |
| Other west |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bituminous co | $\begin{array}{r} 10,470 \\ 840 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,158 \\ 872 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,839 \\ 844 \end{array}$ | 6.168 836 | $\begin{gathered} 9,332 \\ 1,485 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,878 \\ 1,932 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 11,310 | 11,030 | 8,683 | 7,004 | 10,817 | 12,810 |

Total, all coal.

 and on the B. \&. inan Renawhict and Crant, Mineral. and Tucker counties. cincludes Arizona, California, Idaho. Nevada, and Oregon. CData for Pemnsylvania
anthractite from published records of the Bureau of Mines. e Average weekly rate
 with "other Western States." ${ }^{\text {Io }}$ Less than 1,000 tons.
ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL, IN THOUSANDS OF NET TONS, WITH
DUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM

|  | Week Ended |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { May } & 31 \\ 1941 \end{array}\right\|^{2}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} M a y 24 \\ 1941 \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }^{\text {June }} 1$ | 1941 | 19 |  |
| Btuminous Cool a- | ${ }_{\text {di }}^{1,767}$ | 10,470 | 7456 <br> 1,381 <br> 1 | 187,1851,447 | 187,901 | 21,878 |
| Totali, including min Daily average |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude Petroleum b-- |  | 6,042 | 005 128,111 132,180 |  |  | 93,5 |
| equivalent of weekiy outp | 6.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| a Includes for purposes of bistorical comparison and statistical conventence the production of lignite. I Total barrels produced during the week converted t. equivalent coal, assuming , Nat most of the supply of petroleum products is not per pound of coal. Nite coal ("Minerals Yearbook, 1939," page 702.) c Sum of 22 full weeks ended May 31, 1941, and corresponding weeks of 1940 and 1929. d May 30 weighted as 0.4 of a normal working day. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^3]June 14, 1941

ESTLMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANLA ANTHRACITE
AND BEEHIVE COKE (In Net Tons)

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Year to Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} M a y 31 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { May } 24 \\ 1941 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { June 1 } \\ 1940 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1941 | 1940 c | 1929 c |
| Penna. AnthracttoTotal, including colliery fuel a | ${ }^{1043,000} 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 840.000 \\ & 798,000 \end{aligned}$ | 825.000 | 21,060,000 | $20,215,000$$19,204,000$ | 30,526,000 28,328,000 |
| Comm' ${ }^{\text {d }}$ production_b |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dally average......- | 124,767 | 24,567 | 24,033] | $\begin{array}{r} 2,230,300 \\ 17,156 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{724,30} 5$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \mathbf{2 , 7 1 7 , 3 0 0} \\ \hline 20,902 \end{array}$ |

## May Production and Shipments of Slab Zinc

The American Zine Institute on June 9 released the following tabulation of slab zine statistics:
sLab zinc statistics (all grades)-1929-1941 (Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

|  | Produced During Pertod | Shipped Period | Stock at End of Perlod | (a) Shipped $\xrightarrow[\text { Export }]{\text { for }}$ | Retorts Operating End <br> of Perlo |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year 1829 ... | 631,601 | 802,601 | 75,430 | 6,352 | 57,999 | 68,491 | 18,585 |
| Year 1930.... | 504,463 | 436,275 | 143,618 | 196 | 31,240 | 47,769 | 26,651 |
| Year 1931--. | 300,738 | 314,514 | 129,842 | 41 | 19,875 | 23,099 | 18,273 |
| Year 1932...- | ${ }_{324.705}^{213,51}$ | 218,517 | 124,856 | 170 | 21,023 | 18,580 | 8,478 |
| Year 1934 | 366,933 | 352,663 | 119,830 | 148 | 32,944 | 28,887 | ${ }^{150,978}$ |
| Year 1935. | 431,499 | 465,746 | 83,758 | 59 | 38,329 | 32,341 | 51,186 |
| Year 1936.. | 523,166 | 561,969 | 44,955 | 0 | 42,965 | 37,915 | 78,626 |
| Year 1937.. | 589,619 | 569.241 | 65,333 | 0 | 48,812 | 45,383 | 48,339 |
| Year 1938 | 456,990 | 395,554 | 126,769 | 20 | 38,793 | 34,583 | 40,829 |
| Year 1939 | 538,198 | 598,972 | 65,995 | 0 | 48,159 | 39,333 | 53,751 |
| January - | 52,399 | 54,862 | 63,532 | 0 | 47.287 | 47,863 | 36,808 |
| February | 53,387 | 51,050 | 65,869 | 50 | 47,188 | 47,287 | 47,496 |
| March. | 56,184 | 49.909 | 72,144 | 0 | 49,744 | 49,513 | 34,580 |
| April | 53,055 | 46,803 | 78,386 | 364 | 49.805 | 49,524 | 145,326 |
| May. | 51,457 | 57,224 | 72,629 | 2,800 | +44,936 48,989 | $* 44,665$ 49,197 | 55,389 |
| June. | 48,213 | 53,935 | 66,907 | 2,342 | $* 44.179$ 46,577 | *44,387 | 59,043 |
| July | 52,098 | 57,606 | 61,399 | 1,710 | *41,834 | *41,793 | 63,726 |
| August. | 51,010 | 64,085 | 48.344 | 2,935 | +50,715 | $* 42,216$ 48,991 | 69,508 |
| September | 52,869 | 67,650 | 33,563 | 4,023 | *44,427 | +42,884 | 95,44 |
| October | 56,372 | 65,713 | 24,222 | 280 | *47,705 <br> 53,979 | +47,179 <br> $\mathbf{5 3 , 5 5 2}$ <br> $\mathbf{5}$ | 116,420 |
| November | 56,459 | 62,295 | 18,386 | 560 | * 48,680 55.228 | *48.253 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | *50,008 | *49,438 | 126,120 |
| December | 59,883 | 65,385 | 12,884 | 0 | 55.288 $* 50.169$ | + $\begin{array}{r}55,229 \\ \mathbf{5 0 , 1 1 0}\end{array}$ | 125,132 |
| Total for yr Monthly avge. <br> 1941 <br> January | $643,386$ | 69 |  | 12,823 |  |  |  |
|  | 60,414 | 63,272 | 10,02 |  | 58,000 | 57,160 | 121,026 |
|  | 56,227 | 59,168 | 7,085 |  | *51,754 | * 51,09758,842 | 108,151 |
| Tebraary-...-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March | 63,390 | 63,425 | 7,050 | 0 | ${ }_{\text {* }}^{\text {* }}$ 63,416 248 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5 2 , 6 2 7} \\ 60.513 \end{array}$ | 97,638 |
| Ap | 63,210 | 62,974 | 7,286 | 0 | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { *54,543 } \\ 64,696\end{array}$ | *53,995 | 95,256 |
| M | 64,657 | -63,638 | 8,305 | 1,192 \{ | $\begin{array}{r} * 58,608 \\ 65,540 \\ 559,439 \end{array}$ | *56,340 | 98,435 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{59,410}$ |  |

Note-To reflect a true pleture of the domestic slab zinc situation under existing conditions, the 1940 figures have been adjusted to eliminate some production from all production trom forelgn

* Equivalent retorts computed on 24-hour basts. a Export shipments included in total shipments.


## Non-Ferrous Metals-Full Zinc Priorities Ordered,

 Effective July 1-Lead Demand Continues Active"Metal and Mineral Markets" in its issue of June 12 reported that zinc was added to the list of metals under priority status. The order, issued on June 11, becomes effective July 1, which will give the industry an opportunity to iron out all questions that may be raised. Clarification of a few questions asked in reference to the copper control measure came through June 11, but answers to others will follow soon. Demand for copper, lead, and zinc was active. Tin advanced on increased uncertainty about JapaneseDutch negotiations. Quicksilver was higher on light offerings. Antimony buying has increased. The publication further reported:

## Copper

Sales of copper to domestic consumers during the last week amounted
o 20,900 tons. The price situation was to 20,900 tons. The price situation was unchanged, with large mine operators at 12c. and scattered business in other directions at $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., Valley
basis.
The
The Priorities Division announced on June 11 that the emergency pool ${ }_{20} 0 \%$ of the April output of "duty-free" $20 \%$ of the April output of "duty-free" metal, or 17,732 tons. Also, it was Deliveries of copper under the control plan need notion concerning them. carload lots.
Estimated copper content of shipments by mills and foundries, allowing for normal return of processing scrap. was 134,000 tons during April, according to the American Bureau of Metal statistics. This compares with 132,000 tons in March and 68,500 tons in April, 1940. The figures indicate that fabricating plants in this country used far more copper during April

With consumers asking for more metal than producers care to sell, the situation in lead is becoming more complicated daily. Inability to move lead freely on coastal deliveries, particularly foreign pig lead, brings up the question of higher delivery charges. This development has started rumors going of a possible advance in the price. So far as the nearby situation is concerned, producers look for no change in quotations. On distant deliveries, however, lhe oul obs hars definite pronouncements. Some observers felt that the import duty might be waived by action in 107 .
at 5.85 c . New York, which was also the contract settling basis of A 8 . R. Co., and 5.70c., St. Louis.

## Zinc

Zinc was placed under full priority on June 11, the action to become effective July 1. The emergency pool will be continued and priority ratings will be assigned to consumers not engaged in defense work. Estimated zinc requirements for the year are now placed at $1,165,000$ tons, and the supply will total between 890,000 and 950,000 tons.
Sales of zinc by the Prime Western group for the last week amounted to 5,978 tons. Shipments of common zinc for the week totaled 4,371 tons, and the backlog on June 7 was 96.483 tons. The quotation continued at $71 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., St. Louis.
The May statistics of the domestic zinc industry revealed inconsequential changes in the position of the metal. Stocks increased 1,019 tons to 8,305 tons, but with deliveries of 63,638 tons for May the industry is still called upon to ship zinc "hot."

Tin
Straits tin averaged about three-quarters of a cent a pound higher during the last week than in the preceding week. The strength in the price structure was due to the increased political tension in the Far East. Buying here was in good volume. The tin-plate industry increased its operating rate to slightly more than $90 \%$ of capacity.
Straits tin for future arrival was as follows:

|  | June | July | August | September |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 5 | 52.250 | 52.250 | 52.200 | 52.125 |
| June 6........-- | 52.750 | 52.750 | 52.625 | 52.500 |
| June 7........- | 52.875 | 52.875 | 52.750 | 52.750 |
| June 9.......-- | ${ }_{5}^{53.125}$ | 53.125 | 53.000 | 52.875 |
| June 10-----..-- | 52.875 | 52.875 | 52.800 | 52.750 |
| June 11......--.-- | 53.000 | 53.000 | 52.875 | 52.875 |

Chinese tin, $99 \%$, spot, was nominally as follows: June 5, 51.625c., June 6, 52.125c., June 7, 52.250c., June 9, 52.500c., June 10, 52.250c., June 11, 52.375 c .
DAILY PRICES OF METALS ("E. \& M. J." QUOTATIONS)

|  | Electrolytic Copper |  | Stratis Tin | Lead |  | Zine |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dom.,Refy | Exp., Refy. | New York | New York | St. Louts | St. Louts |
| June 5....- | 11.825 | 10.950 | 52.250 | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |
| June 6..... | 11.775 | 10.950 | 52.750 | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |
| June 7 | 11.775 11.800 | 10.950 10 | 52.875 | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |
| June 10 | 11.875 | 10.950 10.950 | 53.125 52.875 | 5.85 5.85 | 5.70 5.70 | 7.25 7.25 |
| June 11...-. | 11.775 | 10.950 | 53.000 | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |
| Average.- | 11.804 | 10.950 | 52.813 | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |

Average prices for calendar week ended June 7 are: Domestic copper f.o.b. refinery, 11.792 c ., export copper, f.o.b. refinery, 10.950 c ., Straits tin, 52.396 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.' $\overline{\text { an " appralsal of the major United States }}$ markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencles. They are reduced to the basis of cash, New York or St. Louls, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound.
Copper, lead and zinc auotations are based on sales for both prompt and future deliveries; tin quotations are for prompt delivery only.
In the trade, domentic copper prices are cuoted on a dellivered basis; that is. dellvered at consumers' plants. AB delivery charges vary with the destlnation. the figures shown above are net prices at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. De-
Iivered prices in New England average 0.225 . per pound above the refinery basis. Export quotatlons for copper are reduced to net at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. On foreign business, owing to the European War, most sellers are reflect thts change in method of dolng business. A total of 0.05 c . is deducted from t.a.s. basis (lighterage, \&c.) to arrive at the $\boldsymbol{f}$.o.b. refinery quotation.

Due to the European war the usual table of daily London prices is not available. Prices on standard tin, the only prices given, however, are as follows: June 5, spot, £2661/4, prices given, however, are as ollows: $2681 / 4$, three months, $£ 2681 / 4$; June 9, spot, $£ 2681 / 2$, three months, $£ 269$; June 10 , spot, £266, three months, £266 $\frac{3}{4}$; and June 11, spot, £266, three months, £267.

## May Pig Iron Production Increased by $2.7 \%$

The "Iron Age" in its issue of June 12 reported that production of coke pig iron in May totaled 4,599,966 net tons compared with $4,334,267$ tons in April. Output on a daily basis last month showed a gain of $2.7 \%$ over that in April, or from 144,475 tons to 148,386 tons a day in May. The operating rate for the industry was $93.8 \%$ of capacity in May, compared with $91.8 \%$ in April.
On June 1 there were 206 furnaces in blast, one more than the 205 in operation on April 1 before the coal strike, compared with 195 in blast on May 1. The United States Steel Corp. blew in seven furnaces during May, independent producers put four in blast and took two off blast and two merchant furnaces were blown in, making a net gain of 11 furnaces.

Among the furnaces blown in were: Two Carrie, one Ohio, one Chicago (new) and one Gary, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.; one Lorain, National Tube Co., and one Fairfield, Tennessee, Coal, Iron \& Railroad Co.; one Susquehanna, National Steel Corp.; one Harriet, Wickwire-Spencer Steel Corp.; one Monessen, Pittsburgh Steel Co.; one Mary, Sharon Steel Hoop Co.; one Shenango, Shenango Furnace Co.; and one River, Republic Steel Corp.
Furnaces blown out or banked included: One Cambria, Bethlehem Steel Co., and one Detroit, National Steel Corp.

PRODUCTION OF COKE PIG IRON AND FERROMANGANESE NET TONS

|  | Plo Iton $\times$ |  | Ferromanganese $\mathbf{y}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 |
| January | 4,663,695 | 4,032,022 | 35,337 | 43,240 |
| February | 4,197,872 | $3.311,480$ | 33,627 | 38,720 |
| Maroh | 4,704,135 | 3,270,499 | 55.460 | 46,260 |
| April | 4,334,267 | 3,137,019 | 56,871 | 43,384 |
| May | 4,599,966 | 3,513,683 | 58,578 | 44,973 |
|  | , | 3,818,897 |  | 44,631 |
| Half year | ------- | 21,083,600 | -.---- | 261,208 |
| July |  | 4,053,945 |  | 43,341 |
| August |  | 4,238,041 | ------ | 37,003 |
| September |  |  |  |  |
| Ootober.-. |  | $4,445,961$ $4.403,230$ | - | 32,270 31,155 |
| December |  | $4,547,602$ |  | 35,666 |
| Year | ------ | 46,948,906 | -...-- | 473,667 |

## $\times$ These totals do not include charcoal pig iron. y CoKE PIG IRON DAILY AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF COKE

|  | 1941 |  | 1940 |  | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Net Tons | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \% \\ \text { Capactiy } \end{array}\right\|$ | Net | Capacty |  |
| Janu | 150,441 | 95.5 | 130,061 | 85.8 | 78,596 |
| February | 149,924 | 95.2 | 114,189 | 75.1 | 82,407 |
| March. | 151,745 | 96.9 | 105,500 | 68.9 | 86.516 |
| April | 144,475 | 91.8 | 104,567 | 68.6 | 76,764 |
| May. | 148,386 | 93.8 | 113,305 127,297 | 74.8 83.9 | $\begin{array}{r}62,052 \\ 79,089 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Half year | --.--- | --- | 118,844 | 76.1 | 77,486 |
| July |  | --- | 130,772 | 86.3 | 85,130 |
| August |  | -.. | 136,711 | 90.4 | 96,096 107,466 |
| September |  | --- | 139,218 143,418 | 92.2 94.8 | 107,466 131,061 |
| November |  |  | 143,418 $\mathbf{1 4 , 7 7 4}$ | 94.8 97.1 | 138,877 |
| D. cember | ....- | --. | 142,407 | 94.4 | 136,146 |
| Year- | - | --- | 127,912 | 84.4 | 96,760 |



United States Steel Corp. Shipments 3.4\% Above April Shipments of finished steel products by subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corp. for the month of May, 1941, totaled 1,745,295 net tons. The May tonnage, constituting an all-time monthly shipment record, compares with $1,687,674$ net tons in the preceding month (April), an increase of 57,621 . net tons, and with $1,081,057$ net tons in the corresponding month in 1940 (May), an increase of 661,238 net tons.
For the year 1941 to date shipments were $8,384,240$ net tons compared with $5,078,714$ net tons in the comparable period of 1940, an increase of $3,305,526$ net tons.
In the table below we list the figures by months for varions periods since January, 1929:

|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1932 | 1929 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 1,682,454 | 1,145,592 | 870,866 | 570,264 | 464,524 | 1,364,801 |
| February | 1,548.451 | 1,009,256 | 747.427 | 522,395 | 449,418 | 1,388,407 |
| March | 1,720,366 | 907,904 | 845,108 771,752 | 627,047 550,551 | 429,1965 | 1,617,302 |
| May.........- | 1,745,295 | 1,084,057 | 795,689 | 509,811 | 369,882 | 1,701,874 |
| June. |  | 1,209,684 | 607,562 | 524,994 | 355,575 | 1,529,241 |
| July..........- |  | 1,296,887 | 745,364 | 484,611 | 294.764 | 1,480,008 |
| August-..----- |  | 1,455,604 | 1,086,683 | 615,521 <br> 635,645 | 316.417 340.610 | 1,500,281 |
| September..---- |  | 1,572,408 | 1,345,855 | 730.312 | 336,726 3 | $1,333,385$ |
| November. |  | 1,425,352 | 1,406,205 | 749,328 | ${ }^{2959} 0$ | 1,110,050 |
| December- |  | 1,544,623 | 1,443,969 | 765,868 | 250,008 | 931,744 |
| Tot. by mos_ Yearly adjust.- |  | $\begin{array}{r} 14,976,110 \\ 37,639 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} 11,752,116 \\ { }^{*} 44,865 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,286,347 \\ 29,159 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,329,082 \\ * 5,237 \end{array}$ | $16,825,477$ |
| Total..... |  | 15,013,749 | 11,707,251 | 7,315,506 | 4,32:,845 | 15,812,650 |

* Decrease
$\quad$ Note-The monthly shipments as currently reported during the year 1940, are subject to adjustments reflecting annual tonnage reconclilations. These will be


## Steel Production Near Peak in May

Total tonnage of steel produced in the United States during May, 1941, was $0.4 \%$ below the record tonnage produced in March, 1941, according to figures issued June 11 by the American Iron and Steel Institute.
Production of ingots totaled 7,101,759 net tons in May, against the March peak of $7,131,641$. In April output was $6,757,728$ tons, and in May, 1940 , production was $4,967,782$ tons.
During May, 1941, the steel industry operated at an average of $99.3 \%$ of capacity, compared with $97.6 \%$ in April, $99.7 \%$ in March, and $71.3 \%$ in May of last year. Over the first five months of 1941 steel operations have averaged approximately $98.1 \%$ of capacity.
Steel production averaged 1,603,106 tons a week in May, 1941, compared with average weekly output of May, $1,575,228$ tons in April and 1,609,851 tons in March, 1941.

In May, 1940, steel ingot output was at the rate of $1,121,395$ tons a week.
The following tabulation shows steel ingot production by months for 1940 and 1941 to date:
PRODUCTION OF OPEN HEARTH, BESSEMER AND ELECTRIC STEEL ingots and steel for castings

a Based on reports by companies which in 1940 made $92.91 \%$ of the open-hearth $100 \%$ of the Bessemer and $85.82 \%$ of the electric ingot and steel for castings produc-
tion.
b Based on reports by companies which in 1940 made $98.43 \%$ of the open-hearth, $100 \%$ of the Bessemer and $85.52 \%$ of the electrle ingot and steel for castings produc100.
tion
Note Note- In 1940 the percentages of capacity operated are calculated on weekly eapac-
ties of $1,410,130$ net tons
 canaceities as of Dee., 31, 1939 as follows: Open hearth, $77,721,592$ net tons, Bessemer,
B,009,920 net tons, electric $1,882,630$ net tons, and in 1941 the percentages of $\begin{aligned} & 6,009,920 \text { net tons, electric } 1,882,630 \text { net tons, and in } 194 \text { the percentages of } \\ & \text { capacity operated are calculated on weekly capacties of } 1,430,102 \text { net tons open }\end{aligned}$ capacity operated are calculated on weekyy capacitles of $1,430,102$ net tons open
hearth, 134,187 net tons bessemer and 49,603 net tons electric ingots and steel tor
 follows: Open hearth
$2,588,320$ net tons.

## Steel Shipments, Particularly Sheet Mill Products,

 The "Iron Age" in its issue of June 12 reported that sharp curtailment of steel shipments to non-defense users and distributers has gone into effect as a result of the issuance of the steel preference order of May 29 by the Office of Production Management. The "Iron Age" further reported:Although probably not more than $40 \%$ of the steel orders on steel companies' books are clearly identifiable as direct defense business, there is a considerable additional volume for indirect defense for which preference ratings will be issued.
The allocation of 469,420 tons of steel, mostly plates, for ships by the OPM, the granting by OPACS of preferences on railroad steel over all other non-defense requirements and the probability that the OPM will soon allocate 850,000 tons of steel for oil pipe lines, together with the fact that most of this steel is scheduled for early delivery, point clearly to the displacement of a good deal of commercial steel busmess now on the books Sheet and strip users generally who have no claim to preference ratings will be first to feel the effects of curtailed shipments. Shipments to some warehouse distributers have already been cut down materiall.

Two significant developments have followed the issuance of the steel preference order. One is a scrambleing of some consumer products so the work and the other is the redis plastics and other materials can be substion steel.

The steel industry's distribution problem has not been solved, but in fact has been more seriously complers satisfied can be distributed among each steel is left arter priont but the total amount thus remaining is not compa refient to supply all commercial requirements. The problem going ling up such tonnage is one which admits of no satisfactory solution Shipments of steel to non-defense consumers are now estimated to be less than consumption, with the result that inventories are being reduced and curtailment of some manufacturing operations will inevitably result
The recommendation of the Office of Production Management for a increase of $10,000,000$ tons in the annual capacity of the steel industry was a surprising development in the light of the Gano Dunn report that such an expansion would require $4,160,000$ tons of ingots and take 2 years to complete. However, preliminary plans have been worked out for such an expansion. Probably not more than 5 or 6 companies will participate in the program, the tentative allotment of capacity additions being aa follows: United States Steel Corp., $3,200,000$ tons, Bethlehem Stsel Co. $1,800,000$ tons, Republic Steel Corp., 1,400,000 tons, the remainder to be divided among the Jones \& Laughlin Steel Corp., the National Steel Corp. and the American Rolling Mill Co. About 95 open hearth furnaces and from 17 to 20 new blast furnaces would be required. Additionas to th Great Lakes ore fleet would also be a part of the program.
Steps have been taken by the OPM toward the alteration of continuous sheet-strip mills so that they can produce wider and thicker plates for ships and railroad equipment. Freight cars now on order will require abou $1,400,000$ tons of steel over the remainder of the year and fur the all trans to car orders are in prospect, particu in the past wels totaled 10.275 freight portation problem. Orders placed in cars and 30 locomotives, with inquiries for 5,500 cars pending.

Complicating the steel supply situation is the growing shortage of scrap. An Eastern mill may be forced to shut down some open hearths this week unless its supply is augmented. Meanwhile, the Treasury Department will soon allocate orders for 280,000 tons of scrap to be shipped to Great Britain, also orders for $1,000,000$ tons of steel and 240,000 tons of pig iron. Celing prices for pig iron may be announced shortly by the Office of Price higingtration and Civilan supply. There is a growing shortage of pig was 208 one more than on March 1 the previous hirh point of thi year and the greatest number since June 1, 1929, when the 219 then in blast were making less iron than 206 are now.
Ingot production this week is estimated at $100 \%$. The American Iron and Steel Institute's estimate this week was $98.6 \%$, but with the withdrawal of the National Steel Corp. from membership the Institute now reports only $92.91 \%$ of the open hearth capacity compared with $98.26 \%$ previously.
OPACS has permitted the Granite City Steel Co. to charge 2.25c. a pound for plates, $\$ 3$ a ton above the "frozen" price.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES

## Finished Steel

June 10, 1941, 2.261c. a Lb. .261. $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates, } \\ \text { wire, rails, black plpe, sheets and hot }\end{array}\right.$



Pig Iron
June 10, 1941, $\$ 23.61$ a Gross Ton Based on average for basic fron at Valley
 One year ago.


Steel Scrap
June 10, 1941, $\$ 19.17$ a Gross Ton $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Based on No. } 1 \text { heary melting steel }\end{array}\right.$ One week ago-.
$\qquad$


The American Iron and Steel Institute on June 9 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that operating rate of steel companies having $91 \%$ of the steel capacity of the industry will be $98.6 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning June 9, compared with $99.2 \%$ one week ago, $99.2 \%$ one month ago, and $84.6 \%$ one year ago. This represents a decrease of 0.6 points, or $0.6 \%$, from the preceding week. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations


#### Abstract

since May 6, 1940, follow : 


"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on June 9 stated:

Steelmakers will present full facts to Washington officials on the proposition of stepping up steel ingot production by $10,000,000$ tons or ingots yearly. They will point out the amount of steel needed to create more steel, from added ore facilities to finished steel works, estimating the adilding and operating the expanded mills
Then it will be up to the Government to decide whether this compli cated program, which will require two years to fulfill, will be worth the cated in this ing materials, labor and time from immediate defense undertakings. It is ing materials, la $o$ obious that if the steel expansion program is attempted materials and labor must come out of that now supplying civilians.
In the current situation chief complaints involve the tremendous amount of time needed to fill out reports for the Government, time which is needed for the ordinary routine of production, sales and shipments. It is often alleged that makers are being asked to do by Washington what they had already been doing to place steel where it will do most good. Yet the many reports are being filled out conscientiously and with good grace.
For many companies May established new records, particularly as to production. In several cases shipments for the month were at an all-time high, at least for several departments, with last March the closest rival. Sales in May were usually less than in April because of greater reluctance to sell. The sales rate continues at $100 \%$ to $140 \%$ of production.
Helpful to the morale of the entire industry were the record-breaking shipments of over $11,000,000$ tons of Lake iron ore in May. Were this rate kept up over the rest of the year-which is improbable because of days of unfavorable weather and lack of storage facilities-about $85,000,000$ tons will have been transported for the entire season, or nearly $30 \%$ above the previous record. The performance is important, since the foundation of the industry is ore.
Despite the cry of steel shortage for over half a year the fact is that practically no shutdowns have occurred among consumers because of lack of steel. This gives confidence that supply can be made to do, without intolerable hardships, for an indefinite period ahead. Moreover, confidence in American ingenuity is being revived as the emergency is being met in manifold ways. Wooden ships are being built to relieve steel, for instance. Railroads may use larger proportions of wood, as in box cars, for the same reason. Where possible, automobile makers are removing chromium-plated parts where used for decoration to conserve that metal.
Some coke shortage again is feared as result of a cloudburst in western Pennsylvania which temporarily has shut down a number of mines which are the source of coal for metallurgical coke. Moreover, high water on rivers interfered with loading of barges at tipples. The coke situation has never recovered completely from the coal strike of a few weeks back. It is impossible to purchase metallurgical coal in substantial tonnages for early delivery.
Pig iron production in May gained $2.5 \%$ in daily rate, or as 148,262 tons in May compares with 144,685 tons in April. Aggregate May output was $4,506,113$ tons as against $4,340,555$ tons in April. During the month net gain of 15 furnaces to 206 took place, a recovery from the coal strike, the largest number in blast, since August, 1929, when 209 operated. roduction rate in May was at $94.1 \%$ of capacity as against $91.8 \%$ in April, highest rate since March, 1941, $96.3 \%$.
Scheduled automobile production for the week ended June 7 was at a new high of 133,645 units, a gain over the holiday week of 27,250 , comparing with 95,560 for the corresponding week of 1940.
Steel ingot production nationally was unchanged at $99 \%$ of capacity last week. It gained in two districts, each by 1 point, Chicago to $1011 / 2 \%$ and eastern Pennsylvania to 97 . Two districts dropped, Cleveland by 3 points to 93 and Cincinnati by 1 point to $91 \frac{1}{2}$. Unchanged were the following: St. Louis at 98, Detroit at 92, Birmingham at 95, Buffalo at 93, Pittsburgh at $1001 / 2$, Wheeling at 88 , New England at 90 , and Youngstown at 97.
"Steel's" three composite price groups for last week were unchanged: iron and steel at $\$ 38.15$, finished steel at $\$ 56.60$, and steelworks scrap at \$19.16.
Steel ingot production for the week ended June 9, is placed at $981 / 2 \%$ of capacity, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of June 12. This compares with $99 \%$ in the previous week and $100 \%$ two weeks ago. The "Journal" further reported:
U. S. Steel is estimated at $97 \%$, against $98 \frac{1}{2} \%$ in the week before and $991 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with $99 \%$, unchanged from the preceding week, and compared with $100 \%$ two weeks $\stackrel{\text { ago. }}{\text { The }}$
with the nearest table gives a comparison of the percentage of production with the nearest corresponding week of previous years, together with the approximate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding:

|  | Industry |  | U. S. Steel |  | Independents |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1941 | 981/2 |  |  | -13/2 | 99 |  |
| 1940 |  | +3 | 841/2 | +1112 |  | +5 +4 |
| 1938 | $261 / 2$ | +1/2 | ${ }_{27}$ | $+1 / 2$ $+1 / 2$ | 601/2 | +41/2 |
| 1937 |  | $+1$ | 88 |  | 66 | $+2$ |
| 1936 | $701 / 2$ 39 | $\pm 1$ | ${ }_{351 / 2}^{65}$ | $\pm 11 / 2$ | ${ }_{41} 71 / 2$ | +11/2 |
| 1934 | 69 |  |  | +1 |  | -1 |
| 1933 |  | +11/2 | 38 | +1/2 | 55 |  |
| 1931 | $371 / 2$ | -11/2 |  | -1 |  | -11/2 |
| 1930 |  | -3 |  | -3 | $641 / 2$ | -3 |
| 1929 |  | -3 ${ }^{1 / 2}$ | 100 76 |  |  | -13/2 |
| 1927. | 73 71 | -3 -3 | 76 74 | -4 |  | $\square_{3}^{11 / 2}$ |

1932 not available.

## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks During the week ended June 11 member bank reserve balances increased $\$ 111,000,000$. Additions to member bank reserves arose from reductions of $\$ 52,000,000$ in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and $\$ 43,-$ 000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, and increases of $\$ 9,000,000$ in Reserve Bank credit, $\$ 14,000,000$ in gold stock, and $\$ 2,000,000$ in Treasury currency, offset in part by an increase of $\$ 11,000.000$ in Ireasury cash. Excess reserves of member banks on June 11
were estimated to be approximately $\$ 5,490,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 80,000,000$ for the week.
The statement in full for the week ended June 11 will be found on pages 3764 and 3765 .

Changes in member bank reserve balances and related items during the week and year ended June 11, 1941, follow: Increase ( + ) Sin Decrease ( - )
June 4, 1941 Junce 12, 1940
Bllls discounted
June $\underset{8}{11,1941}$ June $\underset{8}{4,1941}$ June $\underset{8}{12,1940}$
$2,000,000$
2179,000



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

Below is the statement of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the New York City member banks and also for the Chicago members 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 MBMBER BANKS IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES


## Complete Returns of Member Banks of the Federal

 Reserve System for the Preceding WeekAs 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 June 4:
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended June 4: An increase of $\$ 33,000,000$ in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, a decrease of $\$ 75,000,000$ in loans to brokers and dealers in securities, Government bonds, and decreases of $\$ 5110$ in holdinge of United states Federal Reserve Banks and $\$ 423,000,000$ in demand deposits-adjusted.
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $\$ 16,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 33,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Loans to brokers and dealers in securities declined $\$ 88,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 75,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Holdings of Treasury bills increased $\$ 72,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 21,000,000$ at all reporting member banks, and decreased $\$ 42,000,000$ in the St. Louis district. Holdings of Treasury notes increased $\$ 19,000,000$. Holdings of United States Government bonds increased in nearly all dis tricts, the principal increases being $\$ 46,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 25,000,000$ in the Boston district. Holdings of obligations guaranteed by the United States Government increased $\$ 8,000,000$. Holdings of "Other securities," which increased $\$ 17,000,000$ in the Chicago district and declined $\$ 17,000,000$ in the Cleveland district, show a small decrease for the week.
Demand deposits-adjusted declined in nearly all districts, the principal decreases being $\$ 261,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 87,000,000$ in the Philadelphia district.
Deposits credited to domestic banks declined $\$ 26,000,000$ in New York City and increased $\$ 16,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Deposits credited to foreign banks declined $\$ 14,000,000$.
A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended June 4, 1941, follows:
ncrease ( + ) or Decrease ( -

|  | June 4, 1941 | $\text { May } 28,1941$ | Decrease (- <br> June 5, 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Commercial, , industrial an |  |  |  |
| Open market paper--...-- $366,000,000 \quad-1,000,000 \quad+48,000$, |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Other loans for purchasing |  |  |  |
| Real estate loans |  |  |  |
| ns | 0,000 |  |  |
| herl oans. | 1,892,000.000 | +9,000,000 | +288,000,000 |


|  | 4, 1941 | Increase ( + ) <br> May 28, 1941 | Decrease ( - ) <br> June 5, 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Treasury |  | +19,000,000 | 00 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| (tates Governmen | 3,692,000, | ,000 | 164,000,000 |
| with Fe | ,982,000,000 | -511,000,000 | 326,000,000 |
| Cash in vault | 565,0 | 2,000,0 | +82,000,000 |
| lances with |  | ,000,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | -423,000,000 | , 582,000000 |
| U.S. Government deposits...-.-.- $479,000,000 \quad+65,000,000-105,000,000$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| tic banks | 9,236,000,000 | ${ }^{16}$ | $+748,000,000$ |
| oreign ban | 1,000,000 | -2,000,000 |  |

## French Ambassador Declares His Country Will Not

 Attack and Oppress Other Nations, But Will Defend Its Territories-Secretary of State Hull Discloses Pact With France Regarding Latter's Islands in Western HemisphereIn a statement issued on June 6, Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador to the United States, emphasized that, "far attacking and oppressing other Nations, France always gave a helpful hand to other countries. The Ambassador made this declaration as an indirect reply to a statement issued the previous day (June 5) by Secretary of State Hull warning France that if it adopted a policy of collaboration with Germany it would become an "instrument of aggression" against many other peoples and Nations. . . Mr. Henry-Haye's statement also said that France intends to continue cordial relations with the United States and that in the French conception, the destiny of France can never be opposed to that of America.
Saying that France will defend its territories against any attack and will never take the initiative of any operation against the British, the Ambassador stated that "it was difficult for the Federal Government to understand the reasons for the accusations made against its policy." Mr Henry-Haye also expressed gratitude for the food shipments made to France. Stating that France never committed any unfriendly gesture against the United States, the Am bassador explained that all conceivable assurances and guar anties about the French possessions in the Western Hem isphere have been given to the American Government.
With respect to this latter matter, Secretary Hull on June 7 revealed that the United States has an agreement with Admiral Georges Robert, the High Commissioner for French Territories in the "Western Hemisphere, concerning the relationship of the French Territories" to the American Re publics. Mr. Hull disclosed this in a letter to Senator Mead Democrat of New York, who had addresed the State Department with respect to the question of the United States undertaking "negotiations with the government at Vichy for the establishment of defense bases in the French Islands the estabishment of derense bases in the French Fiens of the Antilles, St. Pierre-Miquelon, as well as on French
territory in French Guiana." In his reply Secretary Hull said:

The department is giving full and careful consideration to all aspecto of the problem presented by these French Terroritories in this hemispher and its possible implications as regards national security and defense. As you are no doubt aware, the policy of this Government as regards the French West Indies, which includes all territories subject to the jurisdic tion of the High Commissioner for French Territories in the Western Hemisphere, is governed by an agreement entered into at the Havana Con ference in 1940 by all of the American Republics, including the Untied States, as well as by the arrangement entered into between the High Com missioner and Admiral Greenslade, United States Navy, and later con firmed by both governments. This arrangement provides certain guar antees regarding the movement of French vessels in American waters and commits the French Government to prior notification regarding any ship ments of gold. It also permits the establishment of a daily patrol by vessel and by plane of the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, and naval observer is at present stationed at Fore de France, Martinique, to check its observance.
This Government is also releasing on a monthly basis a restricted amoun from French funds blocked in this country to permit the islands to make purchases in this country of foodstuffs and essential supplies to maintain the economic structure of the islands and French Guiana. It has been agreed that supplies purchased through the use of these funds shall $b$ limited to products urgently required on the islands themselves and shal not be for re-export from the islands to French North Africa or metro politan France.

Should evidence develop so that further action by this Government in the interests of national defense be required, you may be assured that any action contemplated will accord with ehe agre
American Republics at the Havana conference.

On June 9 the French Ambassador conferred with Secretary Hull and it is said that the whole question of American French relations was considered.

The Ambassador's statement of June 6 bearing on Secre tary's statement of June 5, given in our June 7 issue, page 3582, follows:
After persuing the statement issued by Secretary of State Cordell Hull I am myself very much concerned about a situation which is steadily growing more complicated, mostly through false rumors or intentionally exaggerated reports.

All the news pretending that German troops were at Dakar, Casablanca or French Mediterranean ports have been emphatically denied and the of ficial representatives of the United States in those places can assert that these informations are contrary to the truth, Untrue also is the statement
that German forces landed at Lataquie (Latakia), Syria. Furthermore, I
am able to deny formally today that any airborne Axis troops ever landed in the French possessions of the Near East.
But true is the statement of the leaders of France that they will defend French Territories against any attack. Incontestable is also the declaration that French forces will ever, by air, sea, or land, take the initiative of any operation against the British.
Therefore, it is diffcult for the French Government to understand the reasons for the accusations made against its policy.
I beg to remind you that all those made against the Government of Marechal Petain during the last year have been proved totally unjustified. Is it necessary to recall that the French soldiers and the French people, who fought and resisted almost alone last made she Fresh in the armen the French people in the occupied and unsccupied zones went proudly through the most cruel winter with starving rations?

We are deeply grateful to the American Government for the four shipments of food ent to France, through the good care of the American Red Cstimated at roughly 170 shiploads to be purchased in the United States, with the frozen funds accumulated through the thrift of our forefathers
It is most painful to recall that even a request to use $\$ 2000$ o00 from. funds to buy meat for our war prisoners was rejected. Frenchmen our the greatest difficulty to understand why in these financial matters they the greatest difficulty to understand why, in these financial matters, they Germans.
Despite the most cruel and unjustified attack at Oran and Dakar, where hundreds of French lives were lost amongst the sailors, who fought gallantly to protect the British Isles, we refused to take arms against our former toically enduring British bombardments and never a complaint is made about that.
It is perfectly clear that the Untied States Government's policy is based on aiding Great Britain, but it is because we, Frenchmen, who have been the first to aid England by declaring a war at her suggestion, by mobilizing all the men of France between 20 and 50, by putting all our resources, blood, money, material, land to aid Great Britain in this struggle, is it because we have made such tremendous
I want to emphasize that, far from attacking and oppressing other Nations, France always gave a helpful hand to other countries. Before this war and after the armistice, France has been the land where millions of people of all races and religions found refuge and are now, according o American observers on the spot, receiving the best possible treatment in view of the terribly precarious situation in France.
It has been our privilege, since the days of Rochambeau, De Grasse and LaFayette, to have the most cordial relations with the United States of America. We intend to keep this friendly collaboration as far as it is possible. Never did we commit any unfriendly gesture against the United States. On the contrary, we have given to the American Government all conceivable assurances and guaranties about the French possessions of this hemisphere.
The Government of Marechal Petain, namely the Government of all the Frenchmen heartily united behind this great soldier, with the exception of few thousand refugees residing abroad, claims or our Nation the right to ive and asserts its will to maintain the sovereignty of France. It is impossible to conceive that such action might interfere with the interests or deals of the Americans.
No propaganada, no false rumors can prevent the French Nation, which has such a long and glorious past, from following the road of her destiny. I can assure, solemnly and most sincerely, that, in the French conception, the destiny of France can never be opposed to that of America.

## Belgian Government Orders Payment on Dollar Bonds

 of Specific Serial NumbersHolders of the Kingdom of Belcium external loan dollar bonds were notified recently by Georges Theunis, Belgian Ambassador to the United States, that the Belgian Government has directed J. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc., and Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, sinking fund administrators and paying agents, to apply all moneys now on deposit and to be deposited with them for redemption, sinking fund and payment of interest only to those bonds the serial numbers of which may be designated by the Belgian Government, including specifically the serial numbers of those bonds on including specifically the serial numbers of those bonds on
which interest has been paid in New York since June 1, which interest has been paid in New York since June 1,
1940. This order applies to the $6 \%$ 30-year sinking fund gold bonds, payable Jan. 1, 1955 ; the $61 / 2 \% 25$-year gold bonds, payable Sept. 1, 1949, and the $7 \% 30$-year sinking fund gold bonds, payable June 1, 1935.

## Redemption of Cuban 30 -Year $51 / 2 \%$ Gold Bonds in in Amount of $\$ 666,900$

Republic of Cuba, through Pablo Suarez, Consul General of Cuba in New York City, is notifying holders of its external loan 30 -year sinking fund $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ gold bonds issued under loan contract dated Jan. 26,1923 , that $\$ 666,900$ principal amount of the bonds have been drawn by lot for redemption on July 15, 1941, out of moneys in the sinking fund, at $100 \%$ of their par value and accrued interest to the redemption date. The bonds drawn for redemption will be paid at the office of the fiscal agents, J. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc., on or after July 15,1941 , after which date interest on the drawn bonds will cease. It is stated that on June $9,1941, \$ 369,900$ principal amount of these bonds previously drawn for redemption had not been presented for payment.

Argentina to Abolish Prior Exchange Permit System The Argentine Minister of Finance, Dr. Carlos A. Acevedo, has issued a statement that from July 1 the system of prior permits will be abolished and the Exchange Control office will cease to exist. The formalities will be left to the usual mechanism of the Argentine Central Bank, under which $85 \%$ of all imports on the 1940 basis will not require prior exchange allocation. Reporting this, a cable dated June 6
from Buenos Aires to the Argentine Information Bureau in New York continued:

A further $11 \%$ of imports will be subject to quantitative allocation. according to how essential are the goods involved, and the remaining 4\% will be shut out as a temporary measure untll the exchange situation improves. The general arrangement is in anticipation of the early approval or the Argentine Congress of the 110 million dollar credits deal, which has con awaiting ratification. It is also evidently intended to facilitate the A don of the proposed United States-Argentine reciprocal trade treaty. bulk decree issued by the Argentine Government emphasizes that the buis of imports will henceforth be essential materials to speed up local manomic activity and help manufacturing industries. These are becoming mawe important in view of the new lower ratio of transport costs of nalive raw products to the delivered costs of the imported manuactured equivalent. The action taken
blocked overseas funds.

Comparative Figures of Condition of Canadian Banks
In the following we compare the condition of the Canadian banks for April 30, 1941, with the figures for Mar. 31, 1941, and April 30, 1940:
STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF THE DOMINION


## New York Stock Exchange Short Interest Decreased During May

The New York Stock Exchange announced on June 6 that the short interest existing as of the close of business on the May 29 settlement date, as compiled from information obtained by the New York Stock Exchange from its members and member firms, was 496,892 shares, compared with 510,969 shares on April 30, both totals excluding short positions carried in the odd-lot accounts of all odd-lot deal ers. As of the May 29 settlement date, the total short interest in all odd-lot dealers' accounts was 44,298 shares, compared with 53,537 shares on April 30. The Exchange's announcement further stated:
Of the 1,234 individual stock issues listed on the Exchange on May 29, there were 21 issues in which a short interest of more than 5,000 shares
existed, or in which a change in the short position of more than 2,000 shares occurred during the month.
The number of issues in which a short interest was reported as of Yay 29, exclusive of odd-lot dealers' short position, was 400 , compared
with 417 on April 30 , 1941 with 417 on April 30, 1941.
In the following tabulation is shown the short interest existing at the close of the last business day for each month since Dec. 30, 1938 :

| 1938- |  | 1939- |  | 1940- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 30. | 500,961 | Oct. 31 | 523,226 | Aug. 30 | 474.033 |
| 1939- |  | Nov. 30 | 479,344 | Sept. 30 | *517,713 |
| Jan. 31. | 447,543 | Dec. 29 | 381,689 | Oct. 31 | 530.442 |
| Feb. 28 | 536,677 | 1940 |  | Nov. 29 | 515.458 |
| Mar. 31 | 529,559 | Jan. 31 | 454,922 | Dec. 31 | 459,129 |
| Apr. 28 | *662,313 | Feb. 29 | 485,862 | 1941 |  |
| May 31 | 667,804 | Mar. 29 | 488,815 | Jan. 31 | 498,427 |
| June 30 | 651,906 | Apr. 29 | 530,594 | Feb. 28 | 487,151 |
| July 31 | 481,599 | May 31 | 428,132 | Mar. 31 | 537,613 |
| Aug. 31 | 435,273 | June 28 | 446,957 | Apr. 30 | 510,969 |
| Sept. 29 | 570,516 | July 31 | 479,243 | May 29 | 496,892 |

Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges During Weeks. Ended May 24 and May 31
Trading in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange by members, except odd-lot dealers, for their own account, amounted to 231,440 shares during the week ended May 31, it was announced by the Securities and Exchange Commistion yesterday (June 13), which amount was $16.12 \%$ of total transactions on the Exchange of $1,565,740$ shares. During the previous week ended May 24 (as announced by the SEC on June 9), round-lot purchases and sales of stocks for the account of the members, except odd-lot dealers, totaled 352,395 shares; this amount was $16.70 \%$ of total transactions for the week of $2,173,810$ shares.

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 31 the member trading was 44,120 shares, or $16.15 \%$ of total transactions of 239,450 shares, while in the preceding week (May 24) the Curb members traded in stocks for their own account in amount of 64,580 shares, which was $15.58 \%$ of total volume of 372,965 shares.

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

Total number of reports recel ved...-

| as speciallsts. | 190 | 95 | 178 | 93 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. Reports showing other transactions initlated on the floor | 178 | 25 | 145 | 22 |
| 3. Reports showing other trans- | 171 | 54 | 132 | 48 |
| 4. Reports showing no trans- |  |  |  |  |

Reports initlated off the floor
4. actions.--................625

617
684
626
Note-On the New York Curb Exchange, odd-lot transactions are handied solely
by spectalists in the stocks in which they are registered and the round-lot transaotions by specialists in the stocks in which they are registered and the round lot trangactions
of specialists resulting from such odd-lot transactions are not segregated from the specialists' other round-lot trades. On the New York Stock Exchange, on the other hand, all but a fraction of the odd-lot transactions are effected by dealers
engaged solely in the odd-lot business. As a result, the round-lot transactions of specialigts in stocks in which they are registered are not directly comparable on the two exchanges.
The number of reports in the various classifications may total more than the number of reports received because a single report may carry entries in more than one classification.
TOTAL ROUND-LOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EX-
CHANGE AND ROUND-LOT STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR ACCOUNT CHANGE AND ROUND-LO
OF MEMBERS * (SHARES)


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

|  | Week En <br> -May 24, Total for Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { aded } \\ & \text { 1941- } \\ & \text { Per } \end{aligned}$ Cent a | Week En -May 31, Total for Weet |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. Total round-lot sales: |  |  |  |  |
| Short sales--- Other sales_b. | 6,225 366,740 |  | 2,440 |  |
| Total sales | 372,965 |  | 239,450 |  |
| B. Round-lot transactions for the account of members: <br> 1. Transactions of spectalists in stocks in which they are registered- |  |  |  |  |
| Total purchases.- | 32,930 |  | 20,650 |  |
| Short sales.Other sales_b | $\begin{array}{r} 4,825 \\ 47,625 \end{array}$ |  | 1,665 28,180 |  |
| Total sales. | 52,450 | 11.45 | 29,845 | 10.54 |
| 2. Other transactions inltiated on the floor-Total purchases. | 5,775 |  | 4,525 | - |
| Short sales. Other sales_b | 5,575 |  | 100 3,500 |  |
| Total sales | 5,575 | 1,52 | 3,600 | 1.70 |
| 3. Other transactions initlated off the floor-Total purchases. | 12,935 |  | 8,065 |  |
| Short sales .. Other sales.b | $\begin{array}{r} 850 \\ 5,705 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 395 \\ 10.280 \end{array}$ |  |
| Total sales | 6,555 | 2.61 | 10,675 | 3.91 |
| 4. Total-Total purchase | . 51,640 |  | 33,240 |  |
| Short sales. Other sales_b | $\begin{array}{r} 5,675 \\ 58,905 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,160 \\ 41,960 \end{array}$ |  |
| Total sales. | 64,580 | 15.58 | 44,120 | 16.15 |
| C. Odd-lot transactions for the account of speclalists: <br> Customers' short sales $\qquad$ <br> Customers' other sales_c <br> .................... | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 33,310 \end{array}$ |  | 25,616 ${ }^{0}$ |  |
| Total purchases. | 33,310 |  | 25,616 |  |
| Total sales | 16,675 |  | 11,216 |  |

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

In calculating these pers' transactions as per cent of twice total round-lot volume. pared with twice the total round-lot volume on the Exchange, for the reason that the Exchange volume includes only sales.
b Round-lot short sales which are exempted from restriction by the Commission
rules are Included with "other sales." c Sales marked "short exempt" are included with "other sales."

## Odd-Lot Trading on New York Stock Exchange During Week Ended June 7

The Securities and Exchange Commission on June 13 made public a summary for the week ended June 7,1941 of complete figures showing the daily volume of stock trans actions for the odd-lot account of all odd-lot dealers and specialists who handle odd lots on the New York Stock Exchange, continuing a series of current figures being published by the Commission. The figures are based upon reports filed with the Commission by the odd-lot dealers and specialists:
STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR THE ODD-LOT ACCOUNT OF ODD-LOT
DEALERS AND SPECIALISTS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended June 7, 1941

Odd-lot sales by deaters (customers' purchases):
Number of orders

| Number of orders. | 11,119 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Number of shares. | 289,260 |
| Dollar value. | 11,274,440 |
| Odd-lot purchases by dealers (customers' sales): Number of orders: |  |
| Customers' short sales..................... | 193 |
| Customers' 0 ther sales.a | 13,288 |
| Customers' total sales | 13,481 |
| Number of shares: |  |
| Customers' short sales. | 4,711 |
| Customers' other sales.a | 315,416 |
| Customers' total sales. | 320,127 |
| Dollar value. | 10,302,544 |
| Round-lot sales by dealers: |  |
| Number of shares: <br> Short sales. |  |
| Other sales.b | 102,920 |
| Total sales. | 103,040 |
| Round-lot purchases by dealers: |  |
| Number of shares...-.....-- | 69,590 |
| a Sales marked "short exempt" are reported |  |
| b Sales to offset customers odd-lot orders, an which is less than a round lot are reported with | g position |

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

Market Value of Bonds Listed on New York Stock Exchange May 31 Below April 30
The New York Stock Exchange announced on June 9 that as of the close of business May 31, 1941, there were 1,283 bond issues aggregating $\$ 55,533,776,568$ par value listed on the New York Stock Exchange with a total market value of $\$ 52,321,710,056$. This compares with 1,287 bond issues aggregating $\$ 55,678,495,902$ par value listed on the Exchange on April 30 with a total market value of $\$ 52,518,036,554$.
In the following tables listed bonds are classified by governmental and industrial groups with the aggregate market value and average price for each:

|  | May 31, 1941 |  | April 30, 1941 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Market } \\ & \text { Value } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aver. } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | Market Value | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aver, } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\underset{37,364,543,908}{8}$ | 108.60 | $\frac{\$}{37,376,572,235}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{S} \\ 108.64 \end{gathered}$ |
| Untted States Companies- |  |  |  |  |
| Amusement....--..------ | 46,032,739 | 97.23 | 47,209,705 | 97.77 |
| Automobile | $14,118,118$ 19 | 102.52 84.96 | $14,024,848$ $20,002,936$ | 101.33 85.08 |
| Building - ${ }^{\text {Business and ofice equip }}$ | 19,42, 188 | 104.38 | 19,354,400 | 104.00 |
| Chemical.........- | 77,037,813 | ${ }^{97.61}$ | 81,214,070 | 97.46 |
| Electrical equipmen | 16,106,250 | 107.38 | 16,125,000 | 107.50 |
| Financla | 49,751,843 | 101.38 | 50,443,364 | 101.21 |
| Land and realty | 9,769,452 | 63.29 | $9,781,393$ | 63.37 |
| Machinery and metals | 49,569,747 | 98.17 | 49,545,358 | 98.12 |
| Mining (excluding iron) | 90,816,870 | 54.20 | 87,159,013 | 51.99 |
| Paper and publlshing | 71,294,627 | 101.37 | 71,239,083 | 101.15 |
| Petroleum | 693,083,881 | 103.13 |  | ${ }^{102.76}$ |
| Ralifroad | $6,512,867,567$ $11,192,231$ | ${ }_{72}^{62.84}$ | 6,589,625,231 | ${ }^{62.69}$ |
| Retail mer | $\begin{array}{r}11,192,231 \\ \hline 25\end{array}$ | 106.00 | 71,775,900 | 104.38 |
| Shlpbuilding and or | 20,130,936 | 87.75 | 20,446,283 | 89.13 |
| Shipping servlces | 15,712.028 | 56.31 | 15,558,838 | 55.76 |
| Steel, Iron \& C | 560,555,708 | 100.12 | 532,877,438 | 100.01 |
| Textiles | 25,809,953 | 97.23 | 25,669,163 | 126.70 |
| Toba | 41,427,836 | 122.60 | 41,288,658 | 122.19 |
| Utilitles: | 3,067,196,741 | 107.51 | 3,163,789,560 | 107.46 |
| Gas and electric (holding) | 147,883,630 | 104.94 | 147,549,900 | 104.69 |
| Communications. | 1,048,396,416 | 106.63 | 1,053,730,089 | 106.97 |
| Miscellaneous utilit | 83,825,991 | 55.02 | 83,568,451 | 54.85 |
| U.S. companies operating abroad | 89,367,751 | 46.62 | 87,660,148 | 45.73 103.88 |
| Miscellaneous busine | 8,850,625 | 104.13 | 8,829,375 | 103.88 |
| Total U. S. companies | 12,928,636,188 | 76.62 | 13,138,009,665 | 77.23 |
| Foreign government | 1,280,937,444 | 43.34 | 1,252,373,223 | 42.28 |
| Foreign companie | 747,592,516 | 57.53 | 751,081,431 | 57.78 |
| All listed bonds | 52,321,710,056 | 94.22 | 52,518,036,554 | 94.32 |

The following table, compiled by us, gives a two-year comparison of the total market value and the total average mrice of bonds listed on the Exchange:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Market } \\ & \text { Value } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Market } \\ \text { Value } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1939-$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apry ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 31- | ${ }_{48,920,968,566}{ }^{48,127,51,42}$ | ${ }_{92}^{89} 92$ | May 31-- | ${ }^{\text {\$ }}$ 47, $4665,777,410$ | ${ }_{90.14}$ |
| June 30 | 48,570,781,615 | 92.08 | July 31 | 48,601,638,211 | 90 |
| July 31 | ${ }^{49,007,131,070}$ | - ${ }_{90}^{93.59}$ | Aug. 31 | 49,643,200,867 | 91.33 |
| Sept. 30 | ${ }^{46,430,860,982}$ | ${ }_{88.50}$ | Oct. 31 | 50,438,409,964 |  |
| Oct. 31 | 47,621,245,885 | 90.79 | Nov. | 50,755,887,399 | 58 |
| Nov. 30 | 47,839,377,778 | 91.24 | Dec. | 15 |  |
| Dec. ${ }^{1940}$-.-- | 9,919,813,386 | 92.33 | Jan. ${ }^{1941}$ | 50,374,446,095 |  |
| Jan. 31-- | 49,678,80 | 92.02 | Feb. 28 | 50,277,456,796 | ${ }^{93.72}$ |
| b. 29 | ${ }^{49,605,261,998}$ | ${ }^{91.97}$ | Mar. | - $52,252,053,607$ | 3 |
| Mar. 30. | ${ }_{4}{ }_{49,611,937,544}$ | ${ }_{92.48}^{92.86}$ | ${ }_{\text {May }}$ Apri | - $52,521818,710,568$ | -94.22 |

Short Position on New York Curb Exchange Increased in May
The total short position of stocks dealt in on the New York Curb Exchange for the month of May, 1941, reported as of May 21, 1941, amounted to 8,494 shares compared with 7,302 shares reported on April 30, 1941, the Exchange announced on June 7. Five issues showed a short position of more than 400 shares. They were:

|  | May 31, 1941 | A pril 30, 194 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American Gas \& Electrice Co. common-...... | ${ }_{1}^{412}$ | ${ }^{68}$ |
| American Cyanamid Co. B non-voting common- Atlas Corp, warrants | $\begin{array}{r}1,157 \\ \hline 461\end{array}$ |  |
| Electric Bond \& Share Co. 66 preterred. | 422 | $\cdots$ |

## SEC Sends to Congress Another Chapter of Its Report

 on Investment Trusts and Investment CompaniesThe Securities and Exchange Commission on June 9 transmitted to the Congress, Chapter I of Part Four of its overall report in connection with the study of investment trusts and investment companies which it has conducted pursuant to Section 30 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. This chapter, which deals with the control of industry by investment companies, is next to the last chapter of the Commission's entire report. Chapter II (the last chapter) of Part Four of the Commission's report dealing with the economic significance of investment companies will be transmitted to the Congress in the near future. With regard to this current section, the Commission said:
Investmen I, which was prepared in draft prior to the passage of the Tnvestment Company Act of 1940, deals primarily with the period 1927
to 1935, and is in essence economic and historical. The rept intended to indicate that the Investment Company Act of 1940 is inadequate or that any further legislation is necessary at the present time for the regulation of investment companies.
The report discusses in detail the total assets of all industry controlled by investment companies; the techniques of obtaining control, and the economic aspects of such control, including the effect upon the investment companies and upon the controlled companies. The report sets forth detailed case studies which deal with control by investment companies of public utilitites, rairroads, chemical companies, banks, insurance companies,
real estate and various miscellaneous industries. este and various miscellaneous industries.

## New York Stock Exchange Amends Minimum Capital Requirements with Respect to Commodities

The Committee on Member Firms of the New York Stock Exchange announced on June 3 the following additions to its minimum capital requirements to make provision for requirements on commodities. These additional requirements are to become effective July 1, 1941.
The debit items appearing in the Exchange's Directory and Guide are amended by the addition of the following paragraphs:

Five per cent of the market value of all "long" and all "short" future commodity contracts (other than those contracts representing spreads or stradules in the same commodity in the same contract market and those contructs offsetting or hedging any spot commodity positions) carried for the firm and its general partners.
the firm and its general partners.
One-tenth of $1 \%$ of the market values of the total "long" or total One-tenth of $1 \%$ of the market values of the total "gea or total
"short" future contracts in each commodity, whichever is greater, carried "short" future contracts in each commades, "accounts.
or customers, including bona ride equal to:
Cash required to provide margin equal
Cash required to provide margin equal to:

1. Five per cent of the markes value of all "long" and all "short" future commudity contracts (other than those contracts representing spreads or straddles in the same commodity in the same contract market and those or straddles in the same commodity insetting spot commodity positions) in each customer's future commodity account exclusive of a bona fide "trade" accounts;
2. One per cent of the market value of all "long", and all "short" future commodity contracts (other than those contracts representing spreads or straddles in the same commodity in the same contract market and those straddes (spetting spot commodity positions) in each customer's bona fide "trade" account;
3. Thirty per cent of the debit balance in each customer's account in equity containing spot commodity positions not hedged by future contracts in the same commodity;
4. Fifteen per cent of the adjusted debit balance in each customer's combined account in equity when such account contains spot commodity positions hedged by future contracts in the same commodity.

## SEC Publishes Report on Cost of Flotation of Securities in 1940-Cost Relationship Parallels Those of 1938-39

Detailed statistics on the cost of flotation for securities registered under the Securities Act covering the year 1940 were made public on June 6 by the Securities and Exchange Commission. These statistics bring up to date the annual data presented in a report of the Research and Statistics Section of the Trading and Exchange Division on the Commission entitled "Cost of Flotation for Registered Securities, 1938-39," and published in March, 1941 (referred to in our issue of March 8, page 1518). In general, the cost relationships indicated in 1940 paralleled those in evidence in the years 1938-39. The more prominent results shown in the analysis of cost of flotation of securities proposed for sale by issuers to the public for 1940 are summarized as follows by the Commission:

1. Cost of flotation in 1940 was much the same as in the preceding two years. Out of each $\$ 100$ to be paid by the public, costs absorbed $\$ 2.40$, or $2.4 \%$ in the case of 85 bond issues in 1940. This compared with cost ratios of $2.5 \%$ in 1939, and $2.4 \%$ in 1938. For 81 preferred stock issues, 1938. For 136 . $5.2 \%$ in 1939 and $5.4 \%$ in compared with $9.5 \%$ in 1939 and $13.3 \%$ in 1938.
2. The two cost components, compensation to distributors and expenses, also showed marked similarity in the three years. Compensation for bonds was $1.8 \%$ in $1940,1.9 \%$ in 1939 , and $1.9 \%$ in 1938 , while expenses absorbed $0.6 \%, 0.6 \%$ and $0.5 \%$, respectively. Compensation for preferred stock equaled $4.7 \%$ in $1940,4.2 \%$ in 1939, and $4.3 \%$ in 1938, while expenses were $1.0 \%, 1.0 \%$, and $1.1 \%$, respectively. Compensation for 1938, while expenses amounted to in 1940, $8.0 \%$ in 1939 , and $11.9 \%$
3. Flotation costs varied widely where different methods of offering were employed. In the case of preferred stock offered to the public in were employed. In the case of preferred stock offered to the public in
1940 , costs equaled $5.0 \%$ for underwritten issues, as contrasted with $14.6 \%$ ior non-underwritten issues. In the case of common stock, costs equaled $12.6 \%$ for the underwritten group, as contrasted with $22.3 \%$ for the non$12.6 \%$ for the underwritten group, as contrasted with $22.3 \%$ for the non-
underwritten group. No comparison is made for bonds, practically all of which were characterized by one method of offering-offered to the public and underwritten.
4. An analysis of the individual expense items indicates that those partly attributable to registration requirements aggregated $0.352 \%$ for bonds, while expense items not attributable to registration aggregated $0.219 \%$. Comparable expense figures for preferred stock were $0.688 \%$ nd 0.228 , respectively, and lor common stock $0.918 \%$ and $0.199 \%$, 5. Cost variations by type of the most important single expense item. the total cost figure of $2.4 \%$ for underwritten manufacturing issues offered to the public comparing with $2.3 \%$ for like utility issues. A pronounced difference, however, was shown for preferred stock, $7.9 \%$ for underwritten manufacturing issues offered to the public comparing with $3.4 \%$ for similar utility issues. Most of the common stock issues fell in the manufacturing group.
5. The proportion of costs declined consistently as size of issue became reater. For underwritten bond issues offered to the public, a steady decline in costs from $5.6 \%$ for bond issues of under $\$ 1,000,000$ to $2.2 \%$ for bond issues of $\$ 20,000,000$ and over was shown. Costs declined consistently from $8.3 \%$ for underwritten preferred stock issues of under $\$ 1,000,000$ to $3.5 \%$ for issues of from $\$ 5,000,000$ to $\$ 20,000,000$. Simiarly, for underwritten common stock issues, costs declined from $10.2 \%$ for issues of under $\$ 1,00,000$ to $12.6 \%$ for issues of from $\$ 1,000,000$ to $\$ 5,000,000$.
6. A definite relationship could also be observed between cost of flotation and size of the issuing company. For underwritten bond issues offered to the public, costs declined consistently from $5.5 \%$ for issues of companies with assets of from $\$ 1,000,000$ to $\$ 5,000,000$ to $2.1 \%$ for issues of companies with assets of $\$ 200,000,000$ and over. For underwritten preerred stock issues, a consistent decline from $\mathbf{1 5 . 5 \%}$ for issues of companies with assets of less than $\$ 1,00,000$ to $3.4 \%$ for issues of companies with assets of $\$ 100,000,000$ to $\$ 200,000,000$ was indicated. For underwritten common stock, the same tendency was evidenced in a decline from $22.8 \%$ for issues of companies with assets of less than $\$ 1,000,000$ to $10.4 \%$ for issues of companies with assets of from $\$ 10,000,000$ to $\$ 50,000,000$.
7. A special analysis of cost variations for bonds according to yield suggests that cost of flotation, particularly compensation, tended to decline the lower the yield in the case of non-utility bonds, although little correlation of this type was indicated for utility bonds.
8. Little variation in cost of flotation by type of underwriting contract was shown. The analysis revealed, however, a pronounced tendency during 1940 to lengthen the period during which the contract could be canceled, with many ordinary termination clauses extending up to the public offering date, instead of the customary effective date of registration; and with many market clauses extending up to the payment date, instead of the usual public offering date.

SEC Adopts Rules Under Investment Company Act Relating to Registration Statements
The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on June 9 that it has adopted rules which permit closed-end management investment companies to file copies of their registration statements under the Investment Company Act of 1940 as a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 or as an application for registration of securities on an exchange under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Commission states:
The rules provide that registration statements and applications must be accompanied by any additional information and documents required by the appropriate form which are not included in the registration statement under
the Investment Company statements and company Act. The rules also provide that registration limited time after the date of filing the thereto must be filed within under the Investment Company Act.

The SE
request of anso announced on June 9 that upon the specific conies of management investment companies it will retur doces or their certificates of incorporaion and other formal answents which the companies may have supplied in with the the questionnaires filed by them in connection may file summission's Investment Trust Study, so that they may file such copies with the Commission as part of their registration statement under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The announcement further says:
These documents will be returned to management investment companies only to the evtent that such documents have not become part of any public record of the Commission. This procedure is being adopted in order to avoid subjecting investment companies to the expenses which may be in volved in making photostatic copies of formal documents of which they may have only a few copies necessary for their own use.

The Commission also announced on June 9 the adoption of one amendment to the instructions to Form N-8B-1, the detailed registration statement required to be filed by management investment companies.

## Liquidation of Six Insolvent National Banks Completed During May

Comptroller of the Currency Delano announced on June 9 that during the month of May, 1941, the liquidation of six insolvent National banks was completed and the affairs of such receiverships finally closed. The announcement further stated:
Total disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these six receiverships, amounted to $\$ 18,660,318$, while divi-
dends paid to unsecured creditors amounted to dends paid to unsecured creditors amounted to an average of $49.09 \%$ of their claims, Total costs of liquidation of these receiverships averaged Dividend distributions to all all sources, including offsets allowed.
Dividend distributions to all creditors of all active receiverships during liquidation of the receiverships finally elosed during the month are as follows:
insolvent national banks liquidated and hinally closed
dURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1941 (

| Name and Location of Bank | Date of Faillure | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Dishursements } \\ \text { Incruxinting } \\ \text { Offsets } \\ \text { Allowed } \end{gathered}$ | Percent Declared to All Claimant | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Copteal } \\ & \text { Stock at } \\ & \hline \text { Fate of of } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Nat. Bank, Llinton, Ind Chelsea-Second Nat. Bk. \& | 2-1-34 | 8831,706 | 97.27 | \$100,000 |
| Co., Atlantie City, N. J.-..- | 1-27-33 | 5,140,026 | 10.28 | 600,000 |
| N. Y Y | 2-7-34 | 758.448 | 94.98 | 50,00 |
| ville, Pa .-. Bank. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7-31-30 | 2,254,406 | 74.0 | 00,0 |
| Holston-Union Natlonal Bank, | 11-12-30 |  |  |  |
| Frrst[Nat. Bank, Keyser, W. Va-l | 12-8-33 | ${ }_{1,047,512}^{8,042}$ | ${ }_{85.68}$ | 80,000 |

Tenders of $\$ 439,503,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 200$, 000,000 of 91 -Day Treasury Bills- $\$ 200,298,000$ Accepted at Average Rate of $0.100 \%$
A total of $\$ 439,503,000$ was tendered to the offering on June 6 of $\$ 200,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 91 -day Treasury bills dated June 11 and maturing Sept. 10, 1941, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on June 9. Of this amount, $\$ 200,298,000$ was accepted at an average price of approximately $0.100 \%$.
The tenders to the offering were received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p . m. (EST) June 9. Reference to the offering appeared in our issue June 7, page 3575. The following regaraing the accept bids to the offering is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement:
Total applied for, $\$ 439,503,000$.
Total accepted, $\$ 200,298,000$
Range of accepted bids
High_-.-....-.-.......- 100.
99.970 equivalent rate approximately $0.119 \%$

Average price...-.-- $\quad 99.975$ equivalent rate approximately $0.100 \%$
( $5 \%$ of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted).

## New Oftering of $\$ 200,000,000$ of 91 -Day Treasury Bills Will Be Dated June 18, 1941

Tenders to a new offering of 91-day 7 reasury bills to the amount of $\$ 200,000,000$, or thereabouts, to be sold on a discount basis under competitive bidding, were invited on June 13, by Secretary of the Treasury Morgentnau. Tenders received at the Federal Reserve banks, and tne branches thereof, up to 2 p. m. (EST) June 16 , but will not oe received at the Treasury Department, Washington. The

Treasury bills will be dated June 18 and will mature on Sept. 17, 1941, and on the maturity date the face amount of toe bills will be payable without interest. There is a maturity of a previous issue of Treasury bills on June 18 in amount of $\$ 200,167,000$.
Mr . Morgenthau in his announcement of the offering further said:
They (the bills) will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of $\$ 1,000, \$ 5,000, \$ 10,000, \$ 100,000, \$ 500,000$, and $\$ 1,000,000$ (maturity value). Each tender must be for an even multiple of $\$ 1,000$, and the price decimals, e. be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three tenders be made on the . Fractions may not be used. It is urged that whicl will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on aplops 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 express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.
Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised or 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 tender.at the prices offered must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank in cash or other immediately available funds on June 18, 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 after after enaced. taxation now or herefter imperal or state, but shall be exempt from all any State, or any of the posed on the Dist al or interest thereof by any state, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local Treasury bills are orisinuly reasury bils to be interest.
Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue.

President Roosevelt Authorizes Maritime Commission
to Take Over Foreign Merchant Vessels Immobilized
in American Harbors
After signing the foreigh ship-requisitioning bill on June 6 , President Roosevelt immediately issued an executive order authorizing and empowering the U.S. Maritime Commission to take over the foreign merchant vessels lying idle in American ports in the interests of national defense. The signing of this bill by the President was reported in our issue of June 7, page 3579. The number of ships coming under this order is 84 , which includes 80 vessels taken into custody by the U. S. Coast Guard and belonging to Denmark, France, Italy and Germany.
The Maritime Commission is given power to operate, charter or lease any or all of such vessels in any service of the United States or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise. None of the vessels would be permitted to be transferred, chartered or leased to any belligerent government without the approval of the President.

The text of the President's order follows:

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

Authorizing the United States Maritime Commission to Take Over Certain Foreign Merchant Vessels
Whereas section 1 of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the acquisition by the United States of title to or the use of domestic or foreign merchant vessels for urgent needs of commerce and national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1941, provides, in part:
during the existence of the national emergency declared by the
on Sept. 8, 1939 , to exist, but not after June 30, 1942, the PresiPresident on sept. and empowered, through such agency or officer as he dent is authorized and empowered, through such agency or officer as he ency charter or requisition the use of, or take over the titlee to, or the eros-
session of, for such use or disposition as he shall direct any session which is lying idle in waters within the jurisdiction of the United
vessel wincting
States, including the Philipine Islands and the Canal Zone, and which is necessary to the national defense
And Whereas I find that the foreign merchant vessels now lying idle in waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, including the Philippine Islands and the Canal Zone, are necessary to the national defense: Now, Therefore, by virtue of the Authority vested in me by the aforesaid Act, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The United States Maritime Commission (hereinafter called the "Commission") is hereby authorized and empowered, at such time or times and upon such terms and conditions as the Commission shall deem desirable and conducive to the national defense, to purchase, requisition, charter, requisition the use of, or take over the title to, or the possession of, any or all foreign merchant vessels which are lying idle in waters within the jurisdiction of the United states, including the Philippine 1slands and the Canal Zone, including all tackle, apparel, furniture, spare parts and equipment, and all sor appertaining thereto, for the use and disposition hereinafter directed.
2. Without limiting the authority of the Commission under the provisions of sections 3,4 and 5 of the said Act of Congress or under any other
provision of law, the Commission is authorized and directed, to such exprovision of law, the Commission is authorized and directed, to such ex tent and upon such terms and coninal desirable and conducive to the national defense.
(a) To operate any or all of such vessels, either directly or by agent, in any service or the or lease any or, all of such vessels to any persons for opera tion in any service of the United States, or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise P Provided, that no vessel shall be transferred, chartered or leased to any belligerent government without the approval of the President.
(c) To document any or all of such vessels under the laws of the United States or any neutral country of the Western Hemisphere. of such vessels
(d) To make such other use or disposition of any or all of (d) To make such other use or disp
as the President may hereafter direct.
(e) To repair, equip, and man suchyvessels and to do whatever may be
(esers to accomplish the purposes of the said Act or this order.
3. The Commission is directed to determine and make to the owner or wners of any vessel taken in accordance with the provisions hereof, just compensation for such vessel,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

## The Whitehouse.

June 6, 1941.

## President Roosevelt Revises Rules Respecting Doc uments Required of Aliens Entering United States

President Roosevelt, in an executive order issued June 3, prescribed the regulations pertaining to documents required of aliens entering the United States. This action supersedes and cancels the provisions of a similar order issued June 5, 1940 (referred to in our issue of June 8, 1940, pages 3590-1), and was issued in connection with the Alien Regisration Act of 1940 . One of the provisions of this order is that "no passport visa transit certificate, limited entry that no passor certificate, or hon-resanted to an alien whose entry would be tion card shall be granted contrary to the public safety nor to an alien who is unable proposed entry.
The text of the President's order follows:

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

## Documents Required of Aliens Entering the United States

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Act of Cay 22, 1918, 40 Stat. 559, as extended by the Act of March 2, 1921, 41 Stat. 1205, 1217, and by section 1752 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and in connection with the Alien Registration Act, 1940, approved June 28, 1940 ( 54 Stat. 670), I hereby prescribe the following egulations pertaining to documents required of aliens entering the United States (which regulations shall be applicable to Chinese and to Philippine citizens who are not citizens of the United States, except as may be otherwise provided by special laws and, regulations governing the entry of such persons) :

## PART I

1. Non-immigrants must present unexpired passports or official docu1. Fons in the nature of passports issued by the government of the countries to which they owe allegiance or other travel documents showing their origin and identity, as prescribed in regulations issued by the Secretary of State, and valid passport or other non-immigrant visas.
2. A non-immigrant alien who is passing in transit through the United States may present a transit certificate granted by an authorized officer of the United States.
3. A non-immigrant alien who enters the United States for a period ot exceeding 10 days, landing temporarily while the vessel on which he is a passenger is in port, or crossing the border, entering and departing via the same port of entry, may present a limited entry certificate granted by an authorized officer of the United States.
4. A non-immigrant alien who is a citizen of Canada, Newfoundland, or Mexico, or who is a British subject domiciled in Canada or Newfoundland, may present a non-resident alien's border-crossing identification card issued by an authorized officer of the United States, if he is entering the United States for a period of less than 30 days.
5. The Secretary of State is authorized to define cases of emergency in which the passport and visa requirements may be waived for a nonimmigrant alien.
6. No passport visa, transit certificate, limited entry certificate, or nonresident alien's border-crossing identification card shall be granted to an alien whose entry would be contrary to the public safety nor to an alien who is unable to establish a legitimate purpose or reasonable need for the proposed entry.

## PART I

1. Immigrants must present unexpired passports, or official document in the nature of passports, issued by the governments of the countries to which they owe allegiance, or other travel documents showing their origin and identity, prescribed in regulations issued by the Secretary of State, and valid immigration visas granted by the consular officers of the United States in accordance with the requirements of the Immigration Act of 1924 and the regulations issued thereunder
2. An alien immigrant who has previously been legally admitted into the United States for permanent residence, has departed therefrom and has returned from a temporary visit abroad, may present, in lieu of an immi gration visa, an unexpired permit to reenter, issued pursuant to section 10 of the Immigration Act of 1924. The bearer of such a permit to reenter is not required to present a passport.
3. An alien immigrant who has previously been legally admitted into the United States for permanent residence and who has frequent occasion to cross the land borders of the United States may present, in lieu of an immigration visa or a permit to reenter, a resident alien's border-crossing identification card. The bearer of such a border-crossing identification card is not required to present a passport.
4. An immigrant Spanish national who on April 11, 1899 (whether adult or minor) was a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico or adjacent slands which comprised the Province of Puerto Rico, and who, in accord ance with Article IX of the treaty between the United States and Spain of April 11, 1899, has preserved his allegiance to Spain, may present a passport visa, in lieu of an immigration visa, for entry into Puerto Rico. uch aliens may be admitted into Puerto Rico without regard to the proisions of the Immigration Act of 1924, except section 23. (Act of May 26, 1926, ch. 400,44 Stat. 657.)
5. The Secretary of State is authorized to define cases of emergency in which the passport and immigration visa requirements may be waived for an immigrant alien.

PART III
The Executive Secretary of the Panama Canal is hereby authorized to issue passport visas, transit certificates, limited entry certificates, and immigration visas to aliens coming to the United States from the Oana Zone. The Governor of American Samoa is hereby authorized to issue passport visas, transit certificates, limited entry certificates, and immigration visas to aliens coming to the United States from American Samoa. The Governor of Guam is hereby authorized to issue passport visas, transit certificates, limited entry certificates, and immigration visas to aliens coming to the United States from Guam.

The documentary requirements for aliens applying for admission into American possessions outside the United States are to be prescribed by the competent authorities in such possessions.

PART V
The definitions contained in section 28 of the Immigration Act of 1924 shall be regarded as applicable to this order, except as otherwise specified herein.

PART VI
The Secretary of State and the Attorney General are hereby authorized to make such additional rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this order, as may be deemed necessary for carrying out the provisions of this order and the statutes mentioned herein.

## PART VII

This order shall take effect immediately and shall supersede and cancel the provisions of Executive Order No. 8430 of June 5, 1940, entitled "Documents Required of Aliens Entering the United States," but shall not supersede Executive Order No. 4049 of July 14, 1924, entitled "Document Required of Aliens Entering the United States on Airships, or Exceutiv Order No. 8429 of June 5, 1940, entitled "Documents Required of Bona Fide Alien Seamen Entering the United States."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
The White House, June 3, 1941.

## President Roosevelt Revises Order Setting up Coffee

 Quotas for Non-Signatory Countries to InterAmerican AgreementPresident Roosevelt issued an executive order on June 10 modifying his order of April 21 which allocated by types of coffee the initial quotas established under the Inter-American Coffee Agreement for non-signatory countries. The President's action was necessitated because the Inter-American Board has increased as of June 1, 1941 the initial quotas for Boar ary countries and because the allocations established signatory countries 21 except for Mocha coffee, have already nhis order been filled. His revision on June 10 of the previous executive order is ind
this week.
Subject to the allocation of a maximum of 20,000 bags established in Executive Order 8738 of April 21, 1941, for coffee of the mocha type which may be entered for consumption from April 22 to Aug. 31, 1941, both in clusive, coffee produced in countries not signatories of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement may be entered for consumption in the United States up to the amount of the unfilled balance of the total quota for such countries as determined pursuant to the said Agreement, for the quota year ending Sept. 30, 1941.

The Inter-American Coffee Board on May 28 increased quotas for producing countries participating in the Agreement by $265,689 \mathrm{bags}$, or $5 \%$ for the four months beginning June 1.

In another item in these columns today we report on the imports of coffee subject to quota limitations.

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

The Bureau of Customs announced on June 12 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.

The following tabulation lists the coffee quotas which have been filled, and shows import figures for the quotas now under telegraphic control as of June 7, 1941. Total imports under the other coffee quotas are shown as of May 31, 1941.

| Quota Period and Country of Production | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Established } \\ & \text { Quota (Lbs.) } \end{aligned}$ | Entered for Consumption |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | As of Date | Pounds |
| Quota Period (12 Months from |  |  |  |
| Dominican Republic | 16,138.333 | Impo | ota filled |
| Guatemala | a71,950,208 ${ }_{56,484,233}$ | Import | dill |
| ${ }^{\text {venezue }}$ | ,230,166,80 | May 31, | 099,273,442 |
| Colombla | 416,669,400 | May 31, 1941 | 372,261,767 |
| Costa Ric | ${ }^{26,455,200}$ | May 31,1941 | ${ }_{4}^{4.664 .550}$ |
| Cuba- | 79,365,600 | May 31, 1941 | 56,696,402 |
| Honduras | 2,645,520 | May 31, 1941 | 1,432 |
| Mexico | 62,831,100 | May 31, 1941 | 55 |
| Nicarag | 25,793,820 | May 31, 1941 | 16,686,79 |
| Ecuador | 20,173,016 | June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ | - ${ }^{35}$ \%.226.060 |
|  | 3,362,191 | June 7, 1941 | 2,947,165 |
| Non-signatory countries: <br> All types of coffee.- | 46,957,980 | Apr. 21 | ${ }^{42,192,125}$ |
| Quota Period (Apr. 22 to Aug. 31, 1941, inclusite)- |  |  |  |
| n-signatory countries: |  |  | 821,377 |
| Arabica cottee oth | 2,645,520 | J'ne 7 , | $t$ quota till. |

a Quotas increased by Inter-American Coffee Board, effective June 1, 1941. b Under the terms of an Executive order signed April 21, 1941, entry for consumpArabica species during the of non-signatory countries is limited to 22 to Aug. 31,1941 , and separate quotas of not more than 20,000 bags each were established for Mocha coffee and for Arabica coffee other than Mocha, within the annual quota for all types the produce of hoen signatory countries. The quota for Arabica coffee other than Mocha has nownatory filledt therefore entry for consumption of Mocha coffee the prod

President Roosevelt's Statement and Executive Order Directing Army to Take Over and Operate North American Aviation Co. Plant in California
President Roosevelt by Executive Order on June 9, authorized the Secretary of War to take possession of and perate the plant of the North American Aviation, Inc., at Inglewood, Calif., which had ceased production of planes due to a labor dispute. In an accompanying statement, the President explained that the plant had been engaged
in the production of airplanes vital to our defense and that much of the property in the plant is owned, directly or indirectly, by the United States. Asserting that "our country is in danger," and that "the men and women who are now making airplanes play an indispensible part in the defense," the President called upon the workers to return to their jobs, confident of the desire and ability of the Administration "to protect their persons and interests."
In his executive order Mr. Roosevelt said that the objectives of his proclamation of May 27, 1941, declaring an unlimited national emergency, are jeopardized by the cessation of production. He also explained in his order that possession and operation of the plant by the Government possession and operation of the plant by the Government will terminate when he "determines that the plant will be of the national defense."
The events leading up to the President's action are re ported in a separate item in today's columns.
The statement issued by the President on June 9, follows: Continuous production in the Los Angeles plant of North American Aviation, Inc., is essential to national defense. It is engaged in the production of airplanes vital to our defense and much of the
Production in this plant has ceased because of a labor dispute.
Conciliation was resorted to and efforts at conciliation failed. The dispute was then certified by the Secretary of Labor to the National Defense Mediation Board.
The course of mediation has now been interrupted in violation of an agreement entered into by the bargaining representatives of the workers to centinue production during the course of the mediation. Full stoppage of production has resulted. This has created a situation seriously detrimental to the defense of the United States.
Because of this situation, as President and Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States, I have determined that this plant must be reopened at once. I have therefore directed that the Secretary of War shall immediately take charge of the plant and remain in charge and operate the plant until normal production shall be resumed.
Our country is in danger and the men and women who are now making airplanes play an indispensable part in its defense. I call upon the workers to return to their jobs, with full confidence in the desire and ability of this Administration to protect their persons and their interests. I have an abiding confidence in the loyalty and patriotism of the American workers and I am sure that they will seize this opportunity to cooperate in the national interest. Their fundamental rights as free citizens will be protected by the Government and negotialions will be conducted through the process or conective bargaining to reach a selmeno ny wh tor and ill any such settlement will be retroactive to May 1
ore Army protection to all workers entering or leaving the plant, and in their own homes.
Following is the text of the Executive Order:
Whereas, on the 27th day of May, 1941, a Presidential proclamation was issued declaring an unlimited national emergency and calling upon all loyal citizens in production for defense to give precedence to the needs of the Nation to the end that a system of government which makes private enterprise possible may survive, and calling upon all our loyal workmen as well as employers to merge their lesser differences in the larger effort to in sure the survival of the only kind of government which recognizes the rignts needs first in mind and calling upon all loyal citizens to place the and have ready for instant defensive use all of the physical powers, all of the moral strength and all of the material resources of the nation, and
Whereas, North American Aviation, Inc., at its Inglewood plant in the city of Los Angeles, State of California, has contracts with the United States for the manufacture of military aircraft and other material and articles vital to the defense of the United States, and the United States owns aircraft in the course of production, raw material, machinery and other property situated in the said company's plant, and

Whereas, a controversy arose at said plant over terms and conditions of employment between the company and the workers which they have been unable to adjust by collective bargaining, and whereas the controversy was duly certified to the National Defense Mediation Board, established by the Executive Order of March 19, 1941, and whereas before the negotiations had been concluded before said Board and in violation of an agreement be tween the bargaining representatives of the company and the workers authorized to appear before the Board and conduct the negotiations, pro duction at said plant of said aircraft and other articles and materials vital to the defense of the United States was interrupted by a strike which still continues, and

Whereas, the objectives of said proclamation of May 27, 1941, are jeopardized and the ability of the United States to obtain aircraft essential to its armed forces and to the national defense is seriously impaired by said cessation of production, and
Whereas, for the time being and under the circumstances hereinabove set forth it is essential in order that such operations be assured and safeguarded that the plant be operated by the United States:
Now, Therefore, 1, Franklin D. Roosevelt, pursuant to the powers vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, as President of the United States of America and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, hereby authorize and direct that the Secretary of War immediately take possession of and operate the said
plant of North American Aviation, Inc., through such person or per sons as he may designate, to produce the aircraft and other articles and material called for by its contracts with the United Statas or otherwise and to do all things necessary or incidental thereto. Such necessary or appropriate adjustments shall be made with respect to existing and future contracts and with respect to compensation to the company, as further orders hereafter issued by the Secretary of War shall provide. The Secretary of War shall employ or authorize the employment of such em ployees, including a competent civilian adviser on industrial relations, as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this order, And I hereby direct the Secretary of War to take such measures as may be necessary to protect workers returning to the plant.
Possession and operation hereunder shall be terminated by the President as soon as he determines that the plant will be privately operated in a manner consistent with the needs of national defense.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
The White House
June 9, 1941.

President Roosevelt Makes First Report to Congress on Operations Under Lease-Lend Act-Reveals Over $\$ 4,250,000,000$ Allocated for Aid to Demo cracies and $\$ 75,000,000$ Worth of Defense Articles Transferred Up to May 31
In his first report to Congress of operations under the Lease-Lend Act, President Roosevelt disclosed on June 11, that in the 74 days since the funds were appropriated more than $\$ 4,250,000,000$ of the $\$ 7,000,000,000$ have been allocated to procure "long-range bombers, ships, tanks, and the other sinews of war that will be needed for the defense of the democracies."

The exact amount of allocations was given by the President as $\$ 4,277,412,879$. The total amount of defense articles transferred to the democracies up to May 31 was $\$ 75,202,425$ broken down into the following classifications as reported to Congress by President Roosevelt:
DEFENSE ARTICLES TRANSFERRED UNDER THE LEASE-LEND ACT

| Classification | From Appropriations Made Prior to March 11, 1941 | From Defense Ald Supplemental A ppropriation Act | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ammunition for small arms and artillery, explosives, \&c | \$9,760,361.08 |  | \$9,760,361.08 |
| Ordnance, arms and miscell...-- | 20,580,109.13 |  | 20,580,109.13 |
| Aircrait- | $2,572,570.67$ | \$1,455,726.16 | ${ }_{3,405,718.45}$ |
| Vehicles | $3,005,807.00$ $26,155,193.89$ | $399,911.45$ 27,000 | 3,405,718.45 $\mathbf{2 6 , 1 8 2 , 1 9 3 . 8 9}$ |
| Clothing \& medical supplies, \&c. | 616,000.00 |  | 616,000.00 |
| Signal \& chemical eqpt., \&c.--- | 1,782,700.00 | 21,866.10 | 1,804,566.10 |
| Agricultural products.-------- |  | 7,998,261.67 | 7,998,261.67 |
| Raw materials and metals. |  | 497,806.82 | 497,806.82 |
| Miscellaneous.-.-.-.-.-- |  | 86,930.62 | 86,930.62 |
| Total | 64,472,741.77 | 10,729,684.10 | 5,202,425.87 |

We also take from the same advices the following showing the figures on defense articles transferred under the LeaseLend program and the government departments in which they originated, as reported to Congress by President Roosevelt:
DEFENSE ARTICLES TRANSFERRED BY DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE DEFENSE ARTICLES TRANGFERRED BY DEPART

Department or Apency

## 

| Appropriations Made Prior to March 11, 1941 | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { From Defense Atd } \\ \text { Supplemental } \\ \text { Appropriation } \\ \text { Act } \end{array}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 34,963,187.38 \\ & 7.086 .246 .38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8421.777 .55 \\ & 845.39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 35,384,9 \\ 7,087,0 \end{array}$ |
| 10,492,908.01 |  | $10,492,908.01$ $14,239,199.49$ |
| 11,930,400.00 | $2,308,799.49$ $7,998,261.67$ | $14,239,1999.49$ $7,998,261.67$ |
| 472,741.77 |  |  |

Of the allocations made between March 11, when the Lease-Lend Act was signed, and May 31, the War Department will handle $\$ 2,890,620,953$; the Navy, $\$ 589,339,958$; the Maritme Commission, $\$ 562,354,800$; the Treasury Department, $\$ 180,085,863$; the Department of Agriculture $\$ 54,886,305$; the Executive Otfice of the President, $\$ 25,000$ and the Office of Emergency Management, $\$ 100,000$.

The allocations for specific purposes were summarized as follows:
SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS BY APPROPRIATIONS UNDER THE DEFENSE A1
MAY 31, 1941

\$4.277,412,879.50
In his letter accompanying the report the President specitied that "facts and figures are given to the extent advisable without disclosing military secrets to benefit the Axis powers.'

The President stated in his retier bearing on the report that "with our natural resources, our productve capacity, and the genius of our people for mass production we will help Britain to outstrip the Axis Powers in munitions of war and we will see to it that these munitions get to the places where they can be effectively used to weaken and defeat the aggressors."
The text of the letter sent by the President to Congress follows:
To the Congress of the United States:
Section 5 (B) of public law No. 11, 77 th Congress, approved by me on March 11, 1941, provides in part as follows
"The President from time to time, but not less frequently than once every 90 days, shall transmit, to the Congress a report of operations unde his Act except such information as he deems incompatible with the public interest to disclose.

In compliance with this provision I am submitting this report
We have supplied, and we will supply, planes, guns, ammunition and other defense articles in ever increasing quantities to Britain, China and other democracies resisting aggression.
Wars are not won by guns alone, but wars are not won without guns. We all know this full well now. Beginning with the outbreak of the war, the American public began to realize that it was in our own national interest an security to help Britain, China and the other democratic nations,
Beginning with the outbreak of the war British and French orders began o be placed. But dollars could not be immediately turned into airplane and ships and guns and ammunition.

In those dark days when France was falling, it was clear that this govern ment, to carry out the will of the people, had to render aid over and above the materiel coming off the assembly line. This government, therefore, In June of 1040 anat it possibly could out of its surplus stocks of munitions. rifles, machine guns, field artillery, ammunition and aircraft in a 1940 the stocks more than $\$ 43,000,000$. This was equipment that would have in a value of and months to produce and which with the that would have taken months about $\$ 300,000,000$ to produce during the World War period Mont cost materiel would not have been usable if we had War per much. Most of this equipment arrived in Britain after the retreat from Duntirk wh. This British had lost great quantities of guns and other military supplies the one can appraise what effect the delivery of these supplies had upon the successful British resistance in the summer and fall of 1940 when they were fighting against such terrific odds.
Since June, 1940, this Government has continued to supply war materiel rom its surplus stocks, in addition to the materiel produced by private manufacturers. The 50 over-age destroyers which Britain received in exchange for the defense bases were a part of the aid supplied by the Government.
By the turn of the year 1941 the British commitments in this country for defense articles had reached the limit of their future dollar resources. Their striking power required the assurance that their munitions and equipment would steadily and certainly be augmented, not curtailed.
The will of our people, as expressed through the Congress, was to meet this problem, not only by the passage of the Lend-Lease Act, but by the appropriation of $\$ 7,000,000,000$ made on March 27 of this year to carry ut this task.
In the 90 days since the Lend-Lease Act was passed, and in the 74 days since the funds were appropriated, we have started in motion the vast In these 74 days more than $\$ 4.250,000,000$ out of the Axis powers.
In these 74 days more than $\$ 4,250,000,000$ out of the $\$ 7,000,000,000$ have been allocated to the War, Navy, Agriculture and Treasury Departments have been let for long-range bom to procure the aid authorized. Contracts have been let for long-range bombers, ships, tanks and the other sinews of less than $\$ 2,750,000,000$ is being rapidly the democracies. The balance of To be effective the is being rapidly allocated.
necessary to carry the munitions and the food. We are immedided. Ships are available to Britain $2,000,000$ gross tons of cargo are immediately making But this is not enough. Adequate tons of cargo ships and oil tankers. reasonably assured. Since the appropriation act was passed, $\$ 550$ must be has been allocated for the construction of new ships under the Lend-Lease Act. Contracts have been let, and the new ways required to build these hips are now nearing completion, Allied ships are being repaired by use Allied ships are being equipped by us to protect them from mines and are being armed by us to protect them as much as possible against raiders Naval vessels of Britain are being repaired by us so that they can return quickly to their naval tasks.
The training program of 7,000 British pilots in our schools in this country is under way, Valuable information is being communicated, and other material assistance is being rendered in a mounting benefit to the democracies.

Millions of pounds of food are being and will be sent. Iron and steel, machine tools and the other essentials to maintain and increase the production of war materials in Britain are being sent and received in larger quantities day by day.
Since September, 1939, the war goods sent to Britain have risen steadily. The over-all total exports to the British Empire have greatly increased in 1941 over 1940. What is more important, the increase of those things whrts. In the fir beyond our other exports. In the first five months of this year we have sent more than 12 And as the rate of aircraft produs we did in the first five months of 1940. heavy bombers and medium bomb more we have sent months of 1941 as we did in the first five aircraft engines in the first five months of 1941 as we did in the first five months of 1940. For the first Empire was about 17 times as mur value of explosives sent to the British Ninety times as much in dollar valus of months of 1940. sent to Britain during the first four months of this and ammunition was four months of 1940 . four months of 1940.
our pith our natural resources, our productive capacity and the genius of powers in munitions of war, and we will see to it that to outstrip the Axis to the places where they can be effectively used to weeken munitions get aggressors.
In the report that follows, facts and figures are given to the extent advisable without disclosing military secrets to benefit the Axis powers. These facts describe the past and portray the present status of our aid to those nations so gallantly fighting the aggressors. They do not present the most important fact of all-the strong will of our people to see to it that these forces of aggression shall not rule the world. - We have before us a constant purpose not of present safety alone but equally, or future survival.
The W
White House, June 10, 1941.
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
The text of the Lease-Lend Act was given in our issue of March 15, 1941, page 1648.

President Roosevelt Says Adequate Housing for Defense Workers Requires Cooperation of States, Cities,
Towns, Real Estate Owners and Private Builders President Roosevelt said on June 11 that the task of providing adequate housing for defense workers requires not only quick action and intelligent planning by the Federal Government but also the cooperation of States, cities and towns as well as the cooperation and unselfish assistance of real estate owners and private builders." The President made this assertion in a letter to Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman of New York, who is Chairman of the National Committee on the Housing Emergency. This group opened a conference in Washington on June 11 in order to take an inventory of housing needs in defense areas and to find ways for meeting them.
The speakers at the opening session included William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, and C. F. Palmer, Defense Housing C 0 ordinator.

The President's letter was as follows:

## My Dear Mrs. Rosenman

This is a most appropriate time for the conference now being held in Washington by the National Committee on the Housing Emergency. The demands of speedy, all-out national defense have served to focus attention upon the whole housing problems of the nation.
The rapid expansion of industrial plants for airplanes and tanks and guns and all kinds of defense materials, the building of new plants for such purposes, the construction of camps and training quarters, the doubled and quadrupled activities of shipyards-all of these efforts of our Nation to build up its national defense have brought hundreds of thousands of workers and their families into areas not equipped to house them.
But they must be housed-and adequately housed. The Government has already taken steps to do its part to provide adequate housing for these defense workers. But we have just made a beginning. The task requires not only quick action and intelligent planning by the Federal Government. It requires the cooperation of States and cities and townsand, equally as important, the cooperation and unselfish assistance of real estate owners and private builders.
I understand that your conference has brought together not only the representatives of civic associations and Government departments-Federal, State and local-but also representatives of labor, of real estate boards and of private construction companies. It is in this type of cooperative effort and planning and discussion that the road to success is possible. not only made surn housing needs of the of all kinds with which to proceed to plan and a I am sure that the forth proceed to plan and act in the future.
the generai puolic with what has bee if democracy is really to serve its function, and with what must be done, of the average American citize for an meeting the justiffable desire of the average American cind of living.

Very s
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

## President Roosevelt Advises Individual Campaigns for <br> Funds by Red Cross, United Service Organizations and Community Chests

Individual campaigns for funds should be conducted by the Red Cross, United Service Organizations, and Community Chests, President Roosevelt advised Norman H. Davis Chairman of American National Red Cross in a letter June 7. In his letter, which was written in response to Mr. Davis; request for an expression of the President's views on the question of whether to conduct a single annual campaign for the three organizations, Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that separate campaigns permit givers "free choice in their giving" while enabling the organizations to "maintain their direct contacts with the people" and he says "established campaign times and procedures" will have a minimum of disruption."
Following is the President's letter:
Dear Mr. Chairman:
I have given careful consideration to the important question, referred to in your letter of June 2d, of raising funds during the national emergency for the support of essential charitable and welfare activities and to the proposal that such funds be raised through a single annual campaign.
of the regular welfare and charitable services through Comequate support of the regular welfare and charitable services through Community Chests is even more important in time of national emergency thanin normal times.
Likewise, the special services of the United Service Organize Likewise, the special services of the United Service Organizations for wave he hearty support of the nation through the campaign now under way
have the have the hearty support of the nation through the campaign now under way
and in such future campaigns as may be necessary. The American Red Cross occupies a nuique necessy
ported yet semi-governmental agency, acting in place as a popularly supported yet semi-governmental agency, acting in acordance with the Treaty or Geneva and under a charter from the Congress. Its services to the armed orces, its responsibilities in time of disaster and its foreign relief require It must continue to fe fully in time of emergency.
overnment. It must have mobility and fr will and the reliance of the retain its name and emblem, as required by law and in action. It must for its own purposes.
I, therefore, heartily endorse the action of the Central Committee of the Red Cross in maintaining freedom to conduct a roll call for its annual membership and freedom to launch a campaign for funds to meet needs in disaster or in time of national emergency. Whenever the timing of events beyond control brings conflict in such Red Cross emergency campaigns with other campaigns, I agree that a common sense adjustment should be made in individual local instances.
Plans for a national emergency should include a proper spacing of the three major campaigns, those for the Red Cross, the United Service Organizations, and Community Chests. Givers may thereby have free choice in their giving, the organizations will maintain their direct contacts with the people, and established campaign times and procedures will have a minimum of disruption.

Very sincerely ours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

## President Roosevelt Signs Bill Giving RFC Broad Powers to Expedite Defense Program-Borrowing Power Increased by $\$ 1,500,000,000$

President Roosevelt signed on June 10 the legislation authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to create corporations to expedite the national defense program and to increase its borrowing power by $\$ 1,500,000,000$. The new defense corporations could perform any functions the President deemed necessary to expedite the defense program, but could not include any activities which Congress had rejected since Jan. 1, 1926. Among other provisions of this bill are extension of the life of the Disaster Loan Corporation and the Electric Home and Farm Authority, both subsidiaries of the RFC, to Jan. 22, 1947, and permitting loans to foreign governments when American securities are offered as collateral.

Congressional action on this bill was completed on June 5 when both the Senate and the House approved a conference report; this was referred to in our issue of June 7, page report; this was referred to in our issue of June 7, page
3580 . The measure was originally passed by the Senate 3580 . The measure was originally pa
on May 17, and the House on May 28 .

## President Roosevelt Cautions Labor Unions Against Raiding Each Others Membership

Labor organizations were warned June 13 by President Roosevelt against seeking to take members away from each other and told Government agencies to watch jurisdictional strife. A telegram from Daniel Tobin, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers (A. F. of L.) is said to have inspired Mr. Roosevelt to make the statement. Mr. Tobin charged that because of his union's support of the President in the national emergency "subversive organizations" were "working to destroy" unions supporting the Government's defense program. Mr. Tobin recently informed the President that the Teamsters Union would endeavor to cooperate with the defense program, as noted in another item in today's issue.

## President Roosevelt Signs Bill Making Office of Government Reports Permanent Agency

President Roosevelt signed on June 9 the bill giving permanent status to the Office of Government Reports and authorizing an annual expenditure of $\$ 1,500,000$ for the organization. The agency which is a division of the executive office of the President and is headed by Lowell Mellett, acts as a clearing house for information about Federal activities and reports on the opinions, needs and desires of citizens. A conference report on this bill was adopted by the House on June 3 and by the Senate on June 5, thus com pleting Congressional action. The House had originally passed the legislation on March 25 by a 202 to 144 vote (noted in these columns April 5, page 2169) and the Senate approved it on May 20 by a vote of 39 to 18 in slightly amproved form.

## Text of Resolution Passed by Congress and Signed by President Providing for Government Loans on Basic Farm Crops as $85 \%$ of Parity

The legislation, in the form of a joint resolution, providing mandatory Government loans of $85 \%$ of parity on the five basic farm crops-cotton, corn, wheat, rice and tobacco, because a low on May 26, when the President signed it, after Congress had finally disposed of the legislation on May 14. In signing the resolution, however, President Roosevelt issued a statement indicating that he had approved it "on the distinct understanding that parity payments will be limited to the amount necessary to bring the basic commodities to parity, but not beyond parity." In his statement the President pointed out that under the new law, farmers co-operating with the Government farm program "will be able to receive an $85 \%$ parity loan plus a cash parity payment plus a cash soil conservation payment. Under no circumstances" he added "should the sum of these three exceed parity." The President's statement was given in our May 31 issue, page 3425 , wherein reference was made to the final Congressional action on the resolution. The text of the resolution follows. As will be noted the $85 \%$ of price applies to all co-operators except those "outside the commercial corn-producing area, in the case of corn," as to which the rate of $75 \%$ of parity will apply).
[s. J. Res. 60]
JOINT RESOLUTION
Relating to corn and wheat marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the Act) -
(1) The farm marketing quota under the Act for any crop of wheat shall be the actual production of the acreage planted to wheat on the farm, less the normal production or the actual production, whichever is the smaller, of that acreage planted to wheat on the farm which is in excess of the farm acreage allotment for wheat, The farm marketing quota under the Act for any crop of corn shall be the actual production of the acreage planted
to corn on the farm, less the normal production or the actual production to corn on the farm, less the normal production or the actual production, Whichever is the smaller, of that acreage planted t
in excess of the farm acreage allotment for corn.
The normal production, or the actual production, whichever is the smaller of such excess acreage is hereinafter called the "farm marketing excess" of corn or wheat, as the case may be. For the purposes of this resolution, "actual production" of any number of acres of corn or wheat on a farm means, the actual average yield of corn or wheat, as the case may be, for the farm times such number of acres.
(2) During any marketing year for which quotas are in effect, the producer shall be subject to a penalty on the farm marketing excess of corn and wheat The rate of the penalty shall be $50 \%$ of the basic rate of the loan on the commodity for cooperators for such marketing year under section 302 of the Act and this resolution.
(3) The farm marketing excess for corn and wheat shall be regarded as available for marketing, and the penalty and the storage amount or amounts to be delivered to the Secretary of the commodity shall be computed upon the normal production of the excess acreage. Where, upon the application of the producer for an adjustment of penalty or of storage, it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the actual production of the excess acreage is less than the normal production thereof, the difference between production and as computed upon the basis of actual production shall be returned to or allowed the producer. The Secretary shall issue regulations
under which the farm marketing excess of the commodity for the farm may be stored or delivered to him. Upon failure to store or deliver to the Secretary the farm marketing excess within such time as may be determined aforesaid rations prescribed by the Secretary, the penalty computed as Secretary hereunder by the producer. Any corn or wheat dellvered the shall be disposed of by the Secretary for relief purposes in the United States or in foreign countries or in such other manner as he shall determine wil divert it from the normal channels of trade and commerce.
(4) Until the producers on any farm store, deliver to the Secretary, or pay the penalty on, the farm marketing excess of any crop of corn or wheat the entire crop of corn or wheat, as the case may be, produced on the farm shall be subject to a lien in favor of the United States for the amount of the penalty.
(5) The penalty upon corn or wheat stored shall be paid by the producer at the time, and to the extent, of any depletion in the amount of the commodity so stored, except depletion resulting from some cause beyond the control of the producer.
(6) Whenever the planted acreage of the then current crop of corn or wheat on any farm is less than the farm acreage allotment for such commodity, the total amount of the commodity from any previous crops required reduced by in order to postpone or avoid payment of penalty shall be number of acres by which the farm equal to the normal production of the number ace plicable also to whent
(7) A farm marketin
(7) A farm marketing quota on corn or wheat shall not be applicable to any farm on which the acreage planted to the commodity is not in excess of 15 acres. The marketing penalty on corn or wheat shall not be applicable to any farm which, under the terms of the then current agricultural con-
servation program formulated under sections 7 to 17 inclusive of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, is classified as a nonallotment farm if the acreage of the commodity harvested on such nonallotment farm is not in excess of 15 acres or the acreage allotment for the farm, whichever is larger. If the acreage of the commodity harvested on any such nonallotment farm is in excess of 15 acres and in excess of such acreage allotment, the normal production or the actual production, whichever is the smaller, of the acreage harvested in excess of 15 acres or such acreage allotment, whichever is larger, shall be taken as the farm marketing excess and shall be subject to penalty: Provided, That there shall be no penalty on wheat harvested on any such nonallotment farm from which no wheat is sold if the acreage of wheat harvested on such farm does not exceed such acreage per family living thereon as may be used for home consumption without reducing the payment with respect to the farm under the then current agricultural conservation program, Provided further, That for the marketing year beginning in 1941, there shall be no marketing penalty on wheat with respect to any such nonallotment farm if the acreage of wheat harvested on the farm is not in excess of the usual acreage determined for the farm under the 1941 agricultural conservation program and the county committee determines, in accordance with regulations of the secretary, that there will not be marketed an amount of wheat in excess of the 1941 farm marketing quota
(8) Until the farm marketing excess of corn or wheat, as the case may be, is stored or delivered to the Secretary or the penalty thereon is paid, each bushel of the commodity produced on the farm which is sold by the producer specifie in paraph (2) of this resolution Such penalty shall be paid py the buy by the burice to the producer
(9) The marketing penalty for cotton and rice produced in the calendar year in which any marketing year begins (if beginning with or after the 1941-1942 marketing year) shall be at a rate equal to $50 \%$ of the basic rate of the loan for cooperato
ct and this resolution
(10) The Commodity Credit Corporation is directed to make available upon the 1941 crop of the commodities cotton, corn, wheat, rice, or tobacco, ing which producers have not disapproved ma
(a) To cooperators (except cooperators outside the commercial cornproducing area, in the case of corn) at the rate of $85 \%$ of the parity price for the commodity as of the beginning of the marketing year;
(b) To cooperators outside the commercial corn-producting area, in the case of corn, at the rate of $75 \%$ of the rate specified in (a) above;
(c) To noncooperators (except noncooperators outside the commercial corn-producing area, in the case of corn) at the rate of $60 \%$ of the rate specified in (a) above and only on so much of the commodity as would be subject to penalty if marketed.
(11) The provisions of this resolution are amendatory of and supplementary to the Act, and all provisions of law appliable in respect of marketing quotas and loans under such Act as so amended and supplemented shall be applicable, but nothing in this resolution shall be construed to amend or repeal section 301 (b) (6), 323 (b), or 335 (d) of the Act.
Approved, May 26, 1941.

## Senate Passes Plant Seizure Bill-Also Limits Draft

 Age to 21-27The Senate on June 12 passed by a vote of 67 to 7 legislation empowering the President to take over defense plants or those capable of being converted for such operation if production was tied up or threatened by a strike, lockout, or any other cause. This measure, which represents a modification of the drastic legislation introduced in Congress last week, is in the form of an amendment to the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. It also provides for deferring from military service those registrants who have passed their 28th birthday. The present age limit is 21 to 36 . The legislation now goes to the House.
Introduction of the original bill was reported in these columns of June 7, page 3580.

## House Passes Bill Providing for Construction of Interstate Petroleum Pipe Lines Related to National

 DefenseThe House by a voice vote on June 5 passed and sent to the Senate the Cole pipe line bill designed to meet the lack of adequate oil transportation facilities in the States along the Atlantic seaboard. Under this bill, sponsored by Representative Cole, Democrat of Maryland, permission would be given to private builders to acquire, with Government aid,
the rights of way across State lines necessary to construct petroleum pipe lines. The measure would also allow the Getroleum pipe lines. deems such action desirable in the interest of national dedeems
fense.
President Roosevelt on May 20 urged passage of this legislation because he said it is concerned with "one of the vital phases of our National defense program," this was reported in our issue of May 24, page 3267. The seriousness of the petroleum transportation situation was recently aggravated by the Maritime Commission's decision to withdraw from service along the Atlantic seaboard 50 tankers in an effort to aid Great Britain.

House Passes $\$ 10,000,000000$ War Department Appropriation Bill for 1942 Fiscal Year
A record peace-time War Department appropriation bill for the 1942 fiscal year carrying $\$ 10,009,655,187$ was passed by the House on June 9 by a vote of 350 to 1. The bill, which now goes to the Senate, provides for cash purchases totaling $\$ 9,826,509,492$ in the fiscal year beginning July 1 and $\$ 183,145,695$ in contract authorizations. The bill was sent to the House by its Appropriation Committee on June $\tilde{5}$, at which time Associated Press advices from Washington said:
In recommending the $\$ 10,000,000,000$ outlay to finance the Army's greatly expanded activities for the year starting July 1, the committee said it would bring the total of defense appropriations contract authorizations and recommendations since last July 1 to $\$ 30,115,051,142$, exclusive of the $\$ 7,000,000,000$ provided for the Lease-led program and the $\$ 6,000$,000,000 required to complete the two-ocean navy.,
pointed out that of the total recommended, $\$ 9,828,509,492$ was in cash and $\$ 183,145,695$ in contractual authority.
Some of the major allotments in the bill included $\$ 2,650,000,000$ for 12,856 additional warplanes, including bombers, pursuit and cargo ships.
The $\$ 30,115,051,142$, includes $\$ 19,993,051,728$ for the Army, $\$ 7,836,691,861$ for the Navy and $\$ 2,285,307,553$ for other agencies. Other major allotments were listed by the Associated Press as follows:
The $\$ 1,208,000,000$ for pay of the $1,418,000$-man Army $; \$ 45,000,000$ for the purchase of 3,000 barrage ballons; $\$ 92,000,000$ for seacoast defenses, chiefly to begin a complete modernization of those defenses along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast; $\$ 245,000,000$ for spare engines and parts for bombers ; $\$ 51,000,000$ for continuation of the development of the new At-
lantic island bases ; $\$ 276,000,000$ for new military post construction; $\$ 402$, lantic island bases; $\$ 276,000,000$ for new military post construction; $\$ 402$, . 000,000 for the acquisition of additional critical and essential weapons and
other equipment, and $\$ 750,000,000$ for the maintenance and operation of other equipment, and
plant and equipment.
When the House was debating the bill on June 6 it approved by a 95 to 83 vote an amendment barring cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts in Army cantonment construction. However, on June 9 in reconsidering this action, following the pleas of Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Brig. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the Army's Construction Division, who said that this amendment would seriously delay the construction program, the House by a 179 to 175 eliminated the amendment prohibiting fixed-fee contracts.
The House on June 9 also included in the War Department supply with two amendments designed to curb defense strikes. Regarding these provisions the Washington "Post" strikes. Regardi
of June 10 said:
Under the two anti-strike amendments approved during a stormy sixhour session, defense workers who refuse to abide by the recommendation of the National Defense Mediation Board for as long as ten days or who picket a plant after the board has asked them to return to work would be denied any further employment on arms orders paid for under the bill.
Employers Would likewise be required to comply with the recommenda-
tions of the Mediation Board or be denied any compensation under 1942 tions of the Mediation Board or be denied any compensation under 1942
military appropriations.

Consideration of Excess Profits Tax Proposals By House Ways and Means Committee-Acts to Continue Present Income Tax Exemptions-Favors Retaining Normal Tax at $4 \%$-Joint Returns of Husband and Wife Proposed
The House Ways and Means Committee in its consideration this week of tax proposals designed to raise $\$ 3,500,000$,000 in additional revenue to help finance the defense program, voted on June 10 to retain the present individual income tax exemptions of $\$ 800$ for single persons and $\$ 2,000$ for married couples. On June 7 it was reported by the Associated Press that indications had come from the Committee that the individual income tax base might be broadened in the proposed new tax bill to include persons making less than the present exemptions of $\$ 800$ for single persons and $\$ 2,000$ for married couples. The Committee on June 10 , in upholding the existing exemptions, voted to continue as well the present $\$ 400$ credit for dependents, except in the case of "heads of families" who are not husbands or wives As to this the Washington "Post" of June 11 said:
Under this decision, a widow or a widower who has only one child could not claim the $\$ 400$ credit in addition to their $\$ 2,000$ exemption, but could allow the credit on the second or succeeding children. The Committee
voted to disallow "the $\$ 400$ exemption for the first dependent voted to disallow "the $\$ 400$ exemption for the first dependent who makes
it possible for the head of the family to qualify as such." it possible for the head of the family to qualify as such.'
sider it may later be made substantial opposition, and a move to recon-
The decision was reached by the Committee on June 12, it is stated, to require the filing of joint income tax returns by husbands and wives. Reporting this the Associated Press accounts from Washington on June 12 also stated:

At the same time, some members said the Committee will probably favor continuing the present $4 \%$ normal income tax and adding to it a system of surtaxes starting at $7 \%$ on the first dollar of taxable income. Mandatory joint returns would prevent husbands and wives with substantial separate incomes from avoiding higher surtax brackets by filing separate returns.
The Committee move, if enacted into law, will affect husbands and wives with separate incomes in all states. It would affect especially, however, the residents of nine states where property and income of the parties to marriage is now divided by state law between husband and wife. These States are California, Texas, Oklahoma, Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and Idaho.
The motion adopted by the Committee provided that the tax should be prorated according to the individual income of each.
In observing that the Committee was likely to advocate keeping the income tax at $4 \%$, with a new set of surtaxes, the Associated Press on June 11 added:
Such a decision would follow in general the recommendations of the Treasury that the normal tax be kept where it is and that a new set of The treasury suggested surtaxes starting at $11 \%$ on the first dollar of The treasury
The Committee was reported at its closed session this morning to have considered various compromises between the Treasury plan and one formulated by the staff of the Joint Congressional Committee on Taxation. The latter suggested a $6 \%$ starting surtax rate and that the first $\$ 2,000$ of taxable income be exempted from the surtax although subjected to the normal tax. At the present time there is a $\$ 4,000$ surtax exemption.
If the Committee does retain the current $4 \%$ normal tax and some surtax exemption is allowed, persons in the income brackets just above persons would pay next year the same amount of taxes as this year.
It was predicted yesterday (June 13) by Representative Doughton of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee, that the latter probably would vote to levy new income surtaxes on the first dollar of taxable income, meaning bigger tax bills for all present income taxpayers. The Associated Press, from which we quote, added:
He announced, however, that the Committee agreed to postpone a final decision on the income surtaxes until after determining a new schedule of excass profits taxes and the estimated amount that could be obtained therefrom. Excess profits taxes will be taken up by the Committee to-

The rejection by the House Committee on June 4 of the Treasury Department's excess profits program was noted in our issue of June 7, page 3580 .

## Payment of $\$ 10,000,000$ By German Interests to Lehigh

Valley RR. For Damages in "Black Tom" Explosion
A report filed in the United States District Court at Philadelphia May 29 disclosed the payment by German interests to the Lehigh Valley Railroad of $\$ 10,016,955.60$ for property damage caused in the "Black Tom" explosion at Jersey City during the first World War. The Philadelphia "Inquirer" of May 30 stated:
Two men were killed and damage estimated at $\$ 22.000,000$ was done by the blast, attributed by a Government Commission to German saboteurs, which rocked a Jersey City dock on July
ties of munitions bound for the Allies.
The railroad's claim in the case was based on the explosion of carloads munitions on a siding at the dock. The $\$ 10,016,953.60$ award to the allroad was made by the American Mixed Claims Commission several years ago.
Payment was made by the United States Treasurer, the report showed, rom German-owned property seized and liquidated during the World War, and was in two separate amounts, one of $\$ 9,818,595.79$ last Jan. 10 , and one of $\$ 198.357 .81$ last April 7.
In January of this year the United States Supreme Court upheld awards of claims of approximately $\$ 50,000,000$ in the Black Tom and Kingsland, N. J. munitions explosions in 1916-17; mention of this was made in these columns Jan. 11, page 205.

United States Appeals Court in Philadelphia Upholds
Federal Excess Profits and Capital Stock Taxes
Federal taxes on corporation capital stock and excess profits were held constitutional by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia on June 7. In the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of June 8 it was stated:
Yesterday's decision, written by Judge John Biggs Jr., with the concurrence of Judges William Clark and Charles Alvin Jones, was said to be the first Circuit Court ruling in the dispute, although the Government had earlier won 19 decisions in the lower courts, 15 in Federal District Court cases, and four in the U. S. Court of Claims.
The core of Judge Biggs' decision was his ruling that the capital stock tax is not an "excise tax" on the corporation's right to do business, but is an ad anorem (according to the value) assessment on property and he
There are reported to be approximately 500 suits throug out the country seeking recovery of more than $\$ 50,000,000$ paid in capital stock and excess profits taxes.
With respect to the ruling of the Appeals Court we quote the following from the Philadelphia "Record" of June 8:

The Court's ruling here was on an appeal by the American Viscose Corp. and four other firms from a decision handed down by the Federal istrict Court in Wilmington in favor of the Government
The other companies are the Empire State Ice Co., Inc., Federal Ice Refrigerating Co., Continental Ice Co., and Hygienic Ice Co.
American Viscose, spearhead for some 100 corporations attacking the tax sought return of $\$ 131,923$ it and two subsidiaries were taxed for the year 1935.

Viscose challenged the capital stock statute on the ground it is "arbitrary
and capricious" and violates the fifth amendment of the Constitution.

On the latter contention, the corporation declared the law sets up no tandards by which officials of corporations can determine the "real value" of their capital stock, and, by forcing them to "make a guess," it may Under the Federal capital stock tax due process of law.
Under the Federal capital stock tax statute, the 500,000 or more corporations in the country are obliged to declare the value of their capital stock without question, and for each $\$ 1,000$ of the declared valuation taxes the corporations \$1.
Should the profits of a corporation subsequently prove to be excessive in relation to the declared valuation of its stock, the excess profits tax is invoked. Corporations which undervalue their stock in declarations to the Government may have to pay more in the end through the excess profits tax route.

## American Ship Sunk in South Atlantic by German

 Submarine, According to Official ReportThe State Department announced on June 12 that the American freighter Robin Moor was undoubtedly sunk by a German submarine in the South Atlantic on May 21. This announcement was made by Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles based on an official report from Walter J. Linthicum, American Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil, who Linthicum, American Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil, who
interviewed the 11 survivors of the ship. There are 28 interviewed the 11 survivors of the ship. There are 28
members of the Robin Moor's crew and seven passengers members of the Robin Moor's crew and seven passengers
missing. The Consul's report on the sinking said that 'the commander of the submarine was fully aware that the vessel was American."

It is understood that the State Department is preparing a note strongly protesting the action. This, it is said, will be handed to the German Government within a few days.
President Roosevelt on June 10 requested the American people to withhold judgment on the sinking until the facts were known. On June 12, after the receipt of the report, this request was withdrawn because as Stephen Early, White House Secretary, explained "there seems to be no longer any reason to reserve judgment."

The eleven survivors, all seamen on the Robin Moor, were rescued by the Brazilian freighter Ozorio after drifting in a lifeboat for nearly three weeks. The other 35 , who also took to lifeboats, are feared lost.
The American Consul first sent a preliminary report on the incident as follows:
The Robin Moor was undoubtedly sunk by a German submarine at 6 o'clock Greenwich time on the morning of May 21 at latitude $6: 10$ North and longitude $25: 40$ West. The commander of the submarine was fully aware that the vessel was American. All survivors in good health, Depositions of survivors taken and comprehensive summary will be sent soon as coded.
Later a more detailed report was filed with the State Department by Mr . Linthicum.

Fines Imposed on American Medical Association on Charges of Violating Anti-Trust Law-Individuals Exonerated-Association Had Claimed It Was a "Profession" Not Subject to the Law
The American Medical Association, fined $\$ 2,500$ on May 29 on a charge of violating the antitrust law by conducting a campaign against a medical cooperative; indicated that it would make an immediate appeal, it was stated in Associated Press accounts from Washington May 30, in which it was pointed out that the Government based its case on the contention that the practice of medicine is a "trade" as defined in the Sherman antitrust law, while the defense contended that it is a "learned profession" not subject to the provisions of that law. The same advices also said:
The fine was imposed by Federal District Judge James M. Proctor. He also assessed a fine of $\$ 1,500$ against the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, which was convicted along with the A, M. A.
Attorneys for both groups indicated that they would appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals and possibly to the United States Supreme Court
Originally a District Grand Jury indicted the two societies, the Harris County (Texas) Medical Society and 21 individual physicians on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Sherman Act by opposing the activities of the Group Health Association. Group Health is an organization of Federal employees which engaged phy
periodical prepayment basis.
The Texas organization and two of the physicians were eliminated from The Texas organization and two of the physicians were eliminated from the trial on a directed verdict by Justice Proctor and a third physician died
before the trial began. The jury exonerated all of the individual physicians before the trial began. The jury exons
but held the two associations guilty.

- On March 7 last Justice Proctor refused to direct the acquittal of the association. He made the ruling, it is stated, in directing the acquittal of four of the A. N. A.'s co-defendents. A reference to the case appeared in these columns a year ago-March 9, 1940, page 1527.


## Secretary of State Hull Tells Portuguese Covernment <br> United States Has No Aggressive Designs on Any <br> Country-President Roosevelt's Remarks on Portu guese Atlantic Islands Had Occasioned Protest

F Secretary of State Hull informed the Portuguese Government in a formal note on June 10 that the United States "harbors no aggressive intentions against the sovereignty or territorial integrity of any other country," but that its policy today," but that its policy today is based upon the inalienable right of self-defense." Mr. Hull made this statement in a note to Dr. Joas Antonio de Bianchi, Portuguese Minister at Washington, who had asked the State Department on May 30 for a clarification of certain passages in President Roosevelt's address of May 27 with respect to the Portuguese Islands in the Atlantic-the Azores and Cape

Verde Islands. The Secretary explained that the President intended "to point out the dangers to this hemisphere which would result if these islands were to come under the control or occupation of forces pursuing a policy of world conquest and domination." He also said that the President stressed the strategic importance of these islands, because of their geographical location, "solely in terms of their potential value from the point of view of attack against this hemisphere."
Following is the text of Secretary Hull's reply, as given out by the State Department:
Sir:
I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of May 30, 1941, transmitting the observations of the Government of Portugal with respect to the references to the Portuguese islands in the Atlantic made by the President in his address of May 27, 1941.
I have carefully studied the observations of the Portuguese Government. and have noted the declarations reaffirming its position of neutrality and its determination to defend its neutrality and sovereign rights against any attack.
For its part, the Government of the United States can state categorically that it harbors no aggressive intentions against the sovereignty or territorial integrity of any other country. The Government and people of the United and have sought to lve in pod the principds of non- all other nations, intervention in the relations between States. This Government tim non again has reiterated its support of this principla.
Our policy today is based upon the inalienable right of self-defense. The Government of the United States cannot but view with increasing anxiety the constantly expanding acts of aggression on the part of a certain belligerent power, which now threaten the peace and safety of the countries of this hemisphere.
In referring to the islands in the Atlantic it was the intention of the President to point out the dangers to this hemisphere which would result if these islands were to come under the control or occupation of forces pursuing a policy of world conquest and domination. The strategic import ance of these islands, because of their geographical location, was stressed by the President solely in terms of their potential value from the point of view of attack against this hemisphere.
Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.
CORDELL HULL
The text of President Roosevelt's speech, to which the Portuguese Government objected, appeared in our issue of May 31, page 3422.

## Maritime Commission Gains Greater Control Over Shipping and Shipbuilding Under Unlimited Emergency Proclamation-32 Coastal Ships

 AcquiredThe Maritime Commission announced on June 5 that President Roosevelt's recent proclamation of an unlimited emergency automatically put into effect the wide powers over both the merchant marine and the shipbuilding industry, granted the Commission by Section 37 of the Shipping Act of 1916. It was also revealed that operators of Atlantic and Gulf coastal shipping had volunteered $50 \%$ of their tonnage to emergency operation, in response to the request of the Commission which resulted in the acquisition of some 32 ships for Government purposes. It is reported that only ships of 3,500 tons dead weight, or over, will be taken.

Concerning the new powers gained by the Commission, a special dispatch June 5, from Washington to the New York "Times" said:
The principal effect of the new powers acquired by the Commission through the World War legislation will be to extend the control of the Commission over transfer of ship registry from ships operating under the American flag to all vessels owned by Americans whether flying the American flag or otherwise.
This means that the Commission gains control over the more than 200 vessels that have gone from American to foreign registry since the fall of 1939. These vessels have been able to disregard the prohibitions of the Neutrality Act. The Commission now can control their registry to see that none go to potential enemics.
Similarly, the new powers give to the Commission broad authority to keep American shipyards in American control and to prevent shipyards from engaging in work not sanctioned by the Government. Any agreement permitting control of a ship or shipyard to pass to foreign hands shall be unlawful.

Any vessel or shipyard involved in a violation of the Acts provisions "shall be forfeited to the United States." The powers cover leases as well as sales.

The President's proclamation of the existence of "an unlimited National emergency" was given in our issue of May 31, page 3424.

## OPM Places Zinc and Aluminum Scrap Under Priority <br> Control System-Borax, Rubber and Other Ma-

 terials Put Under ControlZinc and aluminum scrap were added to the list of essential defense metals under mandatory industry-wide control by the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management on June 11.

Zinc had been under partial control through a production pool, but under the priority order, effective July 1 , an emergency pool will be created to meet urgent needs and the remaining supplies will be allocated for civilian purposes under a program of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

Primary and secondary aluminum have been under priority control since last March, (noted in our issue of March 29, page 1999) and aluminum scrap has only been subject to a price schedule since March 23. Under the new order virtually
all scrap will go for defense uses except when the Priorities Director specifies otherwise.

The OPM announced on June 6 the temporary addition of borax and boric acid under full priority control since a shortage had been caused by a labor dispute at one of the large producers.

On June 9, the OPM put mandatory priority control on all types of synthetic rubber and on polyvinyl chloride, a plasticized resin material. Neoprene, one of the synthetic rubbers, was put under priority control on March 8; this was mentioned in our issue of March 15, page 1680.
E. R. Stettinius Jr., Director of Priorities issued on June 12 a general preference order designed to conserve the small supply of tungsten by directing the substitution of molybdenum type steel for high-speed tungsten steel.

On June 12 the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply announced that it had negotiated agreements with leading producers in the paper board industry whereby voluntary price ceilings are established.
OPM Production Director Biggers Says Greater Effort Must Be in Armament Production During Second Year-Reviews Progress Made in First Year's Output
Marking the end of the first year of the defense program and the beginning of the second, John D. Biggers, Director of Production of the office of Production Management, issued the following statement on May 28 in connection with a review of the year's armament production:
We may look back on the first year of our intensified defense program with mixed feelings.

On the one hand, the people of the United States have good reason to be pleased with the important strides taken toward prepari
On the other hand, they dare not be satisfied because the task has grown so great since the program was first undertaken that any fair analysis leads to the inevitable conclusion that far greater effort must be made during the second year.
The following picture of defense production at the close of the first was given by the OPM Division of Production:
Machine Tools-The annual volume of machine tool manufacturing has risen from $\$ 220,000,000$ in 1939 to $\$ 450,000,000$ in 1940 to an estimated $\$ 750,000,000$ in 1941. May production this year is expected to be more than double that of May, 1940. Trade estimates are that 1,000 machine tools are being delivered daily to defense industries.
Aircraft-Actual production of 1,376 military planes in April was more than three times what it was in June, 1940. Manufacturers' estimates for May would represent quadrupled production within the year. Monthly output in March, 1940, was only 287.
The output of all types of military planes was almost 9,000 for 11 months. When May's production is added, the year's record was expected to fall just short of 10,500 .
Ships-Major combat ships under contract or on order April 30 numbered 360, of which preliminary work actually had started on 312 . The Navy contracted for 629 vessels, large and small, during the current fiscal year, as against 23 in the preceding year, On Jan. 1, 1940, there were only 43 major combatant ships on order or under contract. Ship construction is of schedule.

Total tonnage of major combat vessels on order last July 1 was 585,930 tons. By April 30, 1941, it was $2,226,950$. Auxiliary vessels under construction between the same months had risen from 74,938 to 282,507 constr
tons.
and
The following tables present the picture of progress briefly. Ships on Britain in exchange for naval air bases. The number of combatant ships also was reduced by the reclassification of 30 destroyers as "special purpose" vessels.


* Includes USS. North Carolina and USS. Washington, 35,000 -ton

Tanks-Light-13 ton-tanks are being produced at the rate of about 150 a month. Medium- 26 ton-tanks were re-designed in the light of experience of the British and French armies in Flanders. Production was delayed purposely so that machine tool priority could be given more critical military weapons. Quantity production of medium tanks is expected by late summer.
The Army has more than four times as many light tanks on hand as it had last July. By July, 1941, the increase was expected to be six-fold. Scout Cars-Scout cars, which are well armed combat vehicles, are coming
out at the rate of 400 a month out at the rate of 400 a month. By July the Army will have its present
requirements. Ordnance-Machine guns, rifles, munitions, and ammunition are being
turned out in quantities that represent large increases over production a turned out in quantities that represent large increases over production a
year ago. Powder output has risen $1,000 \%$, small arms ammunition year ago. Powder output has risen $1,000 \%$, small arms ammunition
$1,200 \%$. Twice as many Garand rifles are coming out monthly as in July, 1940. The output of . 30 caliber machine guns has trebled, that of . 50 caliber machine guns has quadrupled. Gains of 40 and $35 \%$, respectively, have been made in the manufacture of field artillery and anti-aircraft artillery.

Aircraft Deliveries in May Totaled 1,334-Reduction of 55 Planes Compared with April Output Reported
by OPM by OPM
Military aircraft manufacturers delivered 1,334 airplanes during May as compared with 1,389 in April, the Office of Production Management announced June 11. With the current report the April figure has been revised downward; the statement of the OPM issued last month placed April production at 1,427 planes. The reduction in output from

April to May is said to be partly attributable to a Decoration Day week-end shutdown taken by a number of manufacturers, whose plants closed the night of May 29 and did not reopen until June 1.
Aircraft deliveries in other recent months have been as follows: March, 1,216; February, 972; January, 1,036; 1940: December, 900 ; November, 779 ; Óctober, 742 ; Sept1940: December, 900; November,
tember, 670; August, 586; July, 547.

## War Department Increases Working Hours from

39 to 44 But Leaves Pay Unchanged
War Department employees were placed on a 44-hour working week effective June 9, compared with 39 hours previously. The order, issued June 7 by Secretary of War Stimson, provides for no extra pay for the additional five hours work. Under the revised schedule employees will, as in the past, start in the morning at 8.15 a.m. and be allowed 45 minutes for lunch, but will remain at work until 5 p.m. from Monday to Friday, instead of 4 p.m. as before. Saturday remains unchanged as a four-hour day. It is said that 14,000 persons are affected.

## Army Has Peace-Time Record of $1,324,800$ Officers and Men

The Army reached a peace-time record of $1,324,800$ officers and men on May 22, said Washington advices, that day, special to the New York "Times," which added:

This total included 14,000 officers and 462,000 men in the Regular Army, 21,800 officers and 270,000 men in the Federalized National Guard, 47,000 Reserve officers, 18,000 men in the Regular Army Reserve called up for one year's training and 492,000 Selective Service trainees.

Wage and Salary Payments to Federal Employees to Be Staggered-President Roosevelt Points to Inconveniences of Present System
Under a revised salary payment system to be instituted next month a portion of the Federal personnel in the District of Columbia will receive their semi-monthly pay checks on the 8th and 23d of each month instead of nearly all on the 15th and final days of the month, as at present. President Roosevelt informed Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau of the new arrangement in a letter dated June 7, in which he explained that the objectives contemplated by the change are "to spread more evenly over the month the work load are "to spread more eventy over the month the work load
incident to such payments, to level off the semi-monthly peak loads in the local banks and stores, and to alleviate the attendant inconveniences experienced by Federal employees and the public."

The new payment dates will apply to all employees in the District of Columbia of the Agriculture, Commerce, Navy, Treasury and War Departments of the Federal Security and Federal Works agencies. The first payroll under the new schedule will cover the period July 1 to July 8, inclusive.

## Draft Boards Ordered to Reclassify Deferred Defense

 Workers Who•Are Not on Job-Designed to Cover Strikers in Defense IndustriesBrig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Acting Selective Service Director, notified local draft boards in a telegram on June 9 to take the necessary action to reconsider the classification of registrants who have been deferred because of defense work but have ceased to perform these jobs, thus impeding the national defense program. General Hershey's order, designed to cover strikers in defense industries was issued with the approval of President Roosevelt. The telegram said that "the citizen who has been deferred because of the job he is performing in the national defense program cannot expect to retain the status of deferment when he ceases to work on the job for which he was deferred."
The text of the telegram sent by Gen. Hershey to local draft boards follows:
The President has proclaimed a state of national emergency. The Government of the United States is exerting every possible effort to place this Nation in a position which will insure its self-preservation. Congress has enacted the Selective Training and Service Act for the purpose of securtial arms and equipment for the armed forces.
Men by the hundreds of thousands farces
Men by the hundreds of thousands have been selected and are now in training under the Selective service Act. These men are giving their
whole efforts to become strong in body, disciplined in mind, skilled and trained in the methods by which the country will be defended. These trained in the methods by which the country winl be defended. These
citizen soldiers have been promised that arms, supplies and equipment will be furnished by their fellow-citizens who are engaged in the production of ships, airplanes, tanks, guns and other necessary munitions and supplios. They know that other registrants have been deferred from service in the armed forces to accomplish that purpose. They demand that no citizen hesitate to do his full share in the strengthening of the defense of America. Our cititen soldiers have merged their individual desires in the common objective, the citizens who have been deferred because they are necessary in the production of defense supplies and equipment may not refuse to do likewise.
The basic principle upon which selective service operatss is to keep the man on the job where he can render the greatest service to his Government.
The citizen who has been deferred because of the job he is performing in the The citizen who has been deferred because of the job he is performing in the national defense program cannot expect to retain the status of deferment
when he ceases to work on the job for which he was deferred. The status when he ceases to work on the job for which he was deferred. The status
of deferment and the responsibility to perform the necessary work are of deferment
inseparable.
nseparable. I hereby direct all agencies of the Selective Service system to
Therefore, take the necessary action to reconsider the classification of all registrants who have ceased to perform the jobs for which they were deferred, and who are, by such failure, impeding the national defense program.

United States Army Runs Seized Plants of North American Aviation Company Pending Negotiations United States Army troops took over the strike-bound North American Aviation Company plant at Inglewood, Calif., on June 9 under a Presidential order after local union officials had disregarded pleas of National union leaders, including Philip Murray, C.I.O. President, to return to work and await mediation, and an ultimatum issued by President Roosevelt that the strikers return to work by June 9 or see the plant confiscated and operated bv the Army.

Army officers in charge of the plant reported that, on June 9,1881 workers returned to work on the day shift and 600 on the night shift. Normally 12,000 are employed on three shifts. The following dav operations were reported as $75 \%$ of normal and the strikers then voted to return to their jobs and virtually all were at work on June 11.

After taking over the factory on June 9 Lt . Col. Charles E. Branshaw said: "These men are now working for the United States Government. I am in complete charge of the plant and the company officials are under my supervision and jurisdiction."

Army control of the plant, which has a backlog of about $\$ 200,000,000$ in plane orders, came five days after the workers struck, demanding a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour and an increase of 10 cents an hour for all workers now paid 75 cents an hour. The strike was instigated by the officers of Local 683 of the C.I.O. United Automobile Workers on June 5.

United Press advices from Washington, D. C. on June 9, reporting the President's action said:
The President acted under his powers as Commander in Chief of the United States armed forces after consultation with his Cabinet, defense agencies and Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management.

Acting at Mr. Roosevelt's specific instructions, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson placed a long distance telephone call from the White House, ordering the army to move in.
Patterson talked to Lt. Col. Charles E. Branshaw, army technician in charge of aircraft production in Southern California.
At Mr . Roosevelt's
At Mr. Roosevelt's side when he issued the ordsr were Lease-Lend Administrator Harry Hopkins, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, Hillman, Patterson and Stephen T. Early, White House Secretary.
Angeles police no longer were able to cone with the by telephone that Los the vast plant, which holds contracts for $\$ 191,000,000$ in airplanes for this nation and Britain.

An oral statement by Early disclosing the order follows:
"At 10:40 the President in his study signed the executive order authorising the Secretary of War immediately to take possession of and operate the plant of North American, Inc., at Los Angeles, now closed as a result of a strike.
"The order was prepared in collaboration with the War Department, the Justice Department, the defense agencies, and the office of Production Management. He also took the step unanimously approved by the Cabinet when he laid it before it at its last meeting.
"Before he signed the order, the President with Col. Patterson, Jackson and Hillman had talked to the plant by telephone to the army officer then on duty. This officer (Lieut. Col. Branshaw) told the President that there were about 1,000 men with dinner pails ready to enter the plant and re-
sume work. They were being prevented by about 1,000 other men on sume work. They were being prevented by about 1,000 other men on
picket lines. The officer said that in his opinion the army should move in picket lines. The officer said that in his opinion the army should move in
because, in his opinion, the situation was beyond the control of the Los because, in his
Angeles police.
"When the order was given the Colonel was specifically directed by Patterson, acting in accordance with the President's instructions, to tell the military they should give the men protection at work, leaving work and at their homes.
"Sidney Hillman and the others agreed that the issuance of the order was necessary if the plant was to open and to operate because the workers willing to return to work seemed timid and hesitant to do so unless given army protection."
The use of Federal troops to open up a struck plant marked the second time in ten years that they have been used to cope with a domestic disorder. The last occasion was the dispersal of the World War bonus army in this

Los Angeles advices June 9 to the Associated Press reported:
Richard T. Frankensteen, national C. I. O. organizer for the aviation industry, gave assurance his organization would co-operate in obtaining the skilled workers necessary for operation of the plant, producer of nearly one-fourth of the nation's warplanes, recruiting them from other factories, unionists having walked out as the National Defense Mediation Board was holding hearings on the case and in the face of a company pledge that any settlement suggested by the Board would be retroactive.

Associated Press dispatches from Los Angeles June 10 said in part:
When interviewers asked Col. Branshaw when the troops would be removed, he said: "When and only when the United States Government decides the need for them no longer exists,",
Mr. Mortimer, as spokesman for the strikers, said he told them it would be "silly to tell the Army what to do." As a result, the demand for removal of the troops was abandoned. "The best thing for them to do is to return to work immediately," he asserted.
The vote to return to work followed reading of a telegram from Harry
Bridges, West Coast.C. I. O. Director, stating Bridges, West Coast, C. I. O. Director, stating:
"I urge North American workers to return to their jobs. I believe their strike was justified in view of the huge war profits of the airplane industry, but $I$ urge them to return to work in view of the odds against them, and $I$ am sure that the national C. I. O. leadership will see that they get fair
treatment. The strike should not be called a defeat but a strategic retreat,"
A statement issued bv Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General, Office of Production Management, June 9, concerning situation at the plant of North American Aviation, Inc., Inglewood, California, read:
When a dispute arose between the management and workers of the North American Aviation, Inc., at Inglewood, California, the Labor

Division of the Office of Production Management lent its offices to both parties, as it has done in countless other instances, in an attempt to achieve a settlement and thereby avert an interruption of production of vital defense materials. When we became a ware that this dispute could not be settled by the parties through routine processes of collective bargaining, we joined in asking that this dispute be certified to the National Defense Mediation Board. However, it soon became apparent that we were dealing not with a genuine labor organization, but rather with an irresponsible group which had acquired certain key official positions in Local 683 and had embarked upon a course of outrageous defiance. From the first their conduct spelled defiance of the charter under which Local 683 operates as an affiliate of the United Automobile Workers of America. It is defiance of the duly constituted and responsible leadership of the United Automobile Workers of America. It is defiance of the duly constituted leadership of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which has cooperated wholeMediation Board in its sincere effort to is deflance of the National Defense of the don equitable disposition is defiance of is deflance ornmen in Government in their determined effort to build a strong defense for this
This d
This defiance is a challenge that goes to the roots of the entire democratic system-and the efforts of this democracy to preserve itself. To such a
challenge there can be only one answer-and that answer has been given in the form of the Presidential Executive Order issued this morning. The best interests of this nation-the best interests of labor-demand this course.
We are engaged in an all-out defense program to prevent the enslavement of free people and free labor. Workers realize that their survival as Labor Divisiongs depends upon the victory of democracy. We, of the izations and have striven to safeguard labor's rights in this emergency. The President's statement, accompanying the issuance of his Executive Order, specifically preserves these rights. The President said: "Their (workers) fundamental rights as free citizens will be protected by the Government and negotiations will be conducted through the process of collective bargaining to reach a settlement fair and reasonable to the workers and to the company.
A small band of irresponsibles have arrogantly assumed the right to speak and act for North American workers-workers who are loyal, patriotic, and law abiding. This small band shall not be permitted to flout and betray the best interests of labor throughout the country. Their action must be regarded as contrary to the welfare and security of the nation and of labor. I, therefore, follow the President, in joining with the leadership of CIO and the United Automobile Workers, in calling upon the workers of the North American plant to return to their jobs at once. Nelarate in with tolerate interfersive with defense production by irresponsible and subersive groups
Under another head we are giving President Roosevelt's statement and executive order incident to the taking over of the North American Aviation plant.

## Agreement Reached in Aluminum Co. of America,

 Cleveland, Ohio, Plant StrikeThe National Defense Mediation Board announced on June 10 that an agreement had been reached for immediate reopening of the strike-bound Cleveland, Ohio, plants of the Aluminum Co. of America. The strike was called on June 9 by the National Association of Die Casting Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) for an increase in wage scales. The company has been turning out such defense materials as bomb casings, magnesium flares, aircraft parts and aluminum ingots for ordnance equipment industries.
United Press dispatches from Washington, D. C., on June 11, reporting the agreement, said:
The agreement provides wage increases of from one to six cents an hour for the company's 6,000 workers in the giant Cleveland plants which were closed Monday by a strike of the Die Casting Workers Union (C. I. O.).

Judge Walter Stacy, Chairman of the three-man board panel hearing the dispute, announced that a "satisfactory agreement", was reached shortly before 9 ,p. m. and that "a contract will be signed as quickly as it can be written."
The settlement provides, Judge Stacy said, for signing of the regular
I. 0 a agreement by all parties to the dispute C. I. 0 agreement by all parties to the dispute.

The agreement provides for a one cent an hour increase for all workers, raising the plant minimum from 72 c. to 73c. an hour, and for an additional three cents for workers on the second shift and five cents an hour on the third shift.

## Strike at the Bohn Aluminum Co., Detroit, Mich., Settled

A strike by the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) which halted production on vital aircraft parts at the Bohn Aluminum Co.'s six plants for three days, was settled on June 11. The strike was called on June 9 after collapse of negotiations on the union's demand for a 10-cent an hour wage increase.
United Press advices from Detroit, Mich., on June 11 reporting the strike settlement said:
Simon Den Uyl, Secretary-Treasurer of the company, said production on $\$ 25,000,000$ worth of parts for marine and airplane engines would be resumed tomorrow.
A mass meeting of more than 2,000 union members approved the agreement which will permit plant operations while a demand for a 10 c . hourly wage increase is taken up with the National Defense Mediation Board at Washington. A hearing of the case is scheduled to start next Monday. The truce was arranged at the urgent request of the Mediation Board preparations. The company earlier had taken the position that it would preparalions. Me compatract which does not expire until April, 1942 not Cnited Sta Conciliation Commissioner John Connor brought rep sentatives of both sides into conference to break the deadlock.
Approximately 4,000 employees were affected by the strike.
The Mediation Board opens hearings on the dispute at Washington Monday. It urged that production of aircraft and marine engine parts be resumed immediately with the understanding that any future agreements
would be made retroactive to June 9 . when the strike of 4,000 employees began.

After the conference with Mr. Connor, Mr. Uyl said that the company, "in the interests of national defense," would agree to the retroactive proposal. He had declined such an offer from the union yesterday, insisting levels until April, 1942.
Mr. Uyl expressed confidence that the Mediation Board would support the company's position on its present contract.
Leo Lamotte, regional director of the U. A. M.-C. I. O., said he expected the union membership to ratify the suggestion in view of the fact that they had voted in favor of such an arrangement at a mass meeting yesterday.

## Armored Truck Service in New York City Halted by Strike

A strike of members of the Armored Car Chauffeurs' and Guards' Union, No. 820, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, against the four largest armored car companies in New York City went into effect on June 12 as a result of the inability of the union and the employers to reach an agreement on terms for a new contract. The companies against whom the strike is directed, according to Robert Illig, Business Agent of the Union, are United States Trucking Corp.; Brink's Inc.; Wells Fargo Armored Transportation Corp. and Cross Armored Car Transportation Corp.

The old contract between the companies and the union expired on May 31 and negotiations collapsed a few days later, The New York State Board of Mediation tried unsuccessfully to bring about a settlement of the issues, but recently had been unable to get the employer representatives to attend a conference.

The union men receive $\$ 45$ for a forty-two-hour week under the old agreement. The union is seeking $\$ 50$ for a 40 -hour week. The company was reported to have offered to renew the old contract.

Southern Soft Coal Operators and Mine Workers Accept National Defense Mediation Board's Recommendations in Wage Dispute-Differential Between North and South Eliminated-Anthracite Pact
The labor controversy in the bituminous coal industry was removed as a threat to the national defense program on June 9, when the several factions-Southern and Northern operators and the United Mine Workers (Congress for Industrial Organizations)-accepted terms outlined by the National Defense Mediation Board. The dispute had actually been narrowed down to one between the Southern operators and the union, when the Northern operators, on May 20, entered into a formal contract with the union, based on terms arrived at by their joint negotiating committee on April 21, which, among other things, provided for a wage scale of $\$ 7$ a day, $\$ 1$ more than paid under the contract that expired April 1. Under the old contract contract that expired April 1. U nder the old contract union demand that the 40 cents differential be eliminated in the new agreement. The Southern operators held this differential to be necessary because of higher freight costs to them in the competitive markets to which, they said, about $80 \%$ of their production is shipped. The temporary wage agreement, under which Southern miners agreed on April 30 to go back to work provided for a $\$ 6.60$ a day scale.
After the signing of the Northern agreement, the Southern group continued to negotiate with the labor representatives, and when this failed the Mediation Board, on May 20, asked the various groups to meet with the Board. Subsequently, on June 5, the Board submitted its recommendations, which included a $\$ 7$ wage for Southern miners, and acceptances were received from the three groups shortly before the expiration of the deadline fixed at $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. June 9 by the Board.
United Press Washington advices of June 9 said:
Operators and representatives of the mine union will begin negotiations immediately for a new two-year contract embracing the Board's program. Chief points are a $\$ 7$ a day wage for workers above ground, a $121 / 2$ cents a ton increase for pick miners, a 10 -day vacation with pay and elimination reject and not pay for a certain percentage of coal mined by individual reject and not pay for a certain percentag.
workers on the ground that it was inferior.
Southern operators finally yielded to the demand of John L. Lewis, President of the miners, that the day worker in the South receive the same basic $\$ 7$ a day scale as paid in the North. Heretofore the workers in the South have received 40 cents a day less than men doing similar tasks in the Northern States.
The men who actually dig the coal in Southern mines, however, will receive 15 cents a ton less than pick miners in the North.
The controversy over the wage differential split the Appalachian coal conference, with Southerners walking out of wage negotiations with the union in New York. Heretofore there has been one blanket contract with the union covering both the Northern and Southern mines.
Mr. Davis (Wm. H. Davis, Vice-Chairman, Mediation Board-ed.) reported tonight that separate contracts, containing the same provisions, will be negotiated with the miners as a result of the split among employers. The Board, he said, would take no part in the negotiations.
He said that the 40 cents a day increase for day workers in the South who have been working for $\$ 6.60$ a day, would be retroactive to May 1 .
End of the protracted dispute came at a time when there was only a
10-day supply of coal on hand to feed vital defense industries. Partici-10-day supply of coal on hand to feed vital defense industries. Partici-
pants in the dispute waited until the deadline was almost reached before they pants in the dispute waited
announced their decision.
announced their decision.
The Northern operators previously had initialed a contract with the miners but it had not been formally attested. The agreement stipulated that the Northern group were to receive any additional concessions granted
by the mine union to Southern operators as a result of the Mediation board's efforts to restore peace to industry.

With the adjustment of the bituminous controversy, the labor question in the entire coal mining industry was virtually settled for the next two years, as anthracite operators in the Pennsylvania area reached an agreement with the United Mine Workers last May 19, after a one-day strike, which was made retroactive to May 1 and runs to May 1; which was made retrod in the New York "Herald Tribune", of May 20, as follows:
The terms of the agreement, retroactive to May 1 , which will run for two years, are:
years, are, An increase of $71 / 2 \%$ on all day and contract rates from May 1 to Oct. 1 and $10 \%$ thereafter until the expiration of the agreement;

Agreement on a vacation period to all employed one year or more in the industry, with a $\$ 20$ token payment for vacations payable next Christmas. In 1942 the $\$ 20$ will be payable during the regular vacation period.
The union had originally demanded a $20 \%$ increase. The old daily scales were $\$ 4.62$ for outside men, $\$ 5.25$ for labis of in the mines and $\$ 5.96$ for miners. Contract miners, paid on the basis of what they produce,

A previous reference to the labor problem in the coal industry appeared in our issue of May 3, page 2786.

## Teamsters Union Pledges Itself to Support Government During Emergency

The General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers June 5 pledged its support to the National Administration in its defense efforts, in a letter addressed to President Roosevelt on June 5 and signed by its President Daniel J. Tobin, which said in part:
The General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, meeting in Washington, D. C. and representing over one half million members, citizens of the United States, hereby solemnly pledge our support to you and to our country, and we wholeheartedly and sincerely endorse your declarations and principles of procedure as outlined in your radio address to the Nation on the evening of May 27, 1941. We, who are Americans and member of one of the largest labor organizations in America, or in the world, do solemnly pledge that we will follow out and put into practice any procedure outlined by you and your associates who are handling this most dangerous world situation which is now confronting civilization, and which is threaten ing the very freedom which the men of Labor have struggled to bring about and for which they have made sacrifices untold in all the years that are past.

## Food Buying With Blue Stamps Totaled $\$ 9,577,000$ in April

Blue food stamps added $\$ 9,577,000$ worth of farm products in April to the diets of $3,828,000$ members of families eligible to receive public assistance, the Department of Agriculture announced on June 6 in its monthly report of the Food Stamp Plan. The Department further states:
During April families taking part in the Food Stamp Plan used blue stamps-which increased their expenditures for agricultural products approximately $50 \%$-as follows: $14 \%$ for butter; $14 \%$ for eggs; $31 \%$ for pork products; $15 \%$ for flour and other cereals; $13 \%$ for fruit, and $13 \%$ for vegetables.
Purchases with blue stamps, representing new outlets for surplus farm commodities, included about $3,565,000$ pounds of butter; $5,204,000$ dozen eggs ; 34,577,000 pounds of white and Graham flour ; 7,064,000 pounds of corn meal; 971,000 pounds of hominy grits ; $11,848,000$ pounds of pork, and $5,864,000$ pounds of pork lard; 193,000 pounds of vegetable shorten ing; $37,00,000$ pounds of potatoes; $4,996,000$ pounds of and 334,000 $3,756,000$ pounds of
pounds of fresh kale.
Other blue stamp purchases included about $2,354,000$ dozens of fresh Other blue stamp purchases inciuded 666000 pounds of fresh apples; oranges; $5,646,000$ pounds of dried prunes, and $1,373,000$ pounds of raisins.
In addition to purchases of commodities by blue food stamps, the In addition to purchases of commodities by Alue food stamps, farm surplus Marketing Administration continued tor use in free school lunches, and to needy families in areas not served by the Food Stamp Plan.

## Changes in Farm Program Announced by Secretary Wickard to Offset Drought Conditions-Amend ments to AAA Program Designed to Aid Farmers in Drougth Area

To offset the effects of drought conditions which have threatened or seriously affected the entire Eastern part of the United States, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard announced on June 6 farm program changes to provide for increased plantings of emergency forage crops. At the same time he called attention to the need for plantings of summer gardens and canning crops to offset the losses and reduced yields from early plantings. "I have asked all agencies of the Department of Agriculture," he said, "to use their facilities to meet the problems created by the drought. Secretary Wickard also said:
The damage caused by the drought calls for immediate action. Hay, pasture and early vegetable crops have been damaged to such an extent in much of the East that even with good rains this month yields will
be substantially below normal. The recent rains, however, which have be substantially below normal. The recent rains, however, which have been general over the area affected from Virginia and Kentucky northwar will help insure the surcess of new plantings to offset the damage that
has been done. A preliminary survey indicates adequate seed supplies has been done.
for this purpose.
According to the Department's announcement, in counties where drought conditions justify, the machinery of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be used to encourage plantings of emergency forage crops such as Sudan grass, soybeans, and sorghums to suppement drought-damaged pastures and feed crops. The Department likewise states:

Since drought counties will need emergency forage crops the deductions from payments for exceeding the total soil depleting allotments will not apply in these counties. These provisions may be put into effect in counties where the drought has been serious, on request of county committees and with the approval of State committees and AAA regional directors.
Under one amendment to the AAA program; farmers in counties "designated by AAA regional directors (on the recommendation of the State committee), as counties in which the production of feed for livestock has been seriously reduced by drought" may plant emergency forage crops
without incurring payment-deductions for exceeding their total soil-depleting allotment. This amendment applies to farmers in the States of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and to certain counties in Florida and Louisiana.
Another amendment to the program, which applies to countics in Tennessee that have elected to devote $20 \%$ of the total acreage of cropland on the farm to uses other than soil-depleting crops, provides that deductions will not be incurred for planting meergency forage crops if the counties have been designated as drought counties.
A third amendment makes it possible for livestock farmers wishing to plant additional acreages of emergency forage crops in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and some counties in Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas, to do so without incurring deductions in program payments by planting less than the required minimum acreage of erosion-resisting crops, provided their county has been designated as in the drought area.

The Department reports that the rainfall deficiencies responsible for the drought conditions have been cumulative since December. "In practically all sections east of the Mississippi River," it is stated, "these deficiencies developed into either a serious drought or threatened drought of major proportions," It is indicated that the Western half of the United States has been unusually well supplied with moisture this year, but Secretary Wickard said that in spite of recent rains "unless emergency measures are taken in the east the Food-for-Defense Program could be seriously handicapped. Much of the great commercial dairy and vegetable areas are included in the region affected by the drought and increased production of dairy products and some vegetables are essential for our needs and for export under the Lend-Lease Act. He also says:
As far as feed grain supplies are concerned we have nothing to worry about. We are fortunate in the present situation in having the great Ever-Normal Granary reserves needed for increased production of livestock products. Ever-Normal Granary supplies of corn are now being moved into the East for future use. The Commodity Credit Corporation has moved $10,500,000$ bushels of corn out of the Middle West into Eastern storage points. As supplies are used for feeding, Eastern storage stocks will be replenished to maintain available reserves. Wheat will also be moved to Eastern storage for future use.
Although our situation has been affected by unfavorable weather conditions at a time when we need increased amounts of dairy and poultry products and meats and certain vegetables we can use the machinery of the farm programs to help compensate for the drought damage that has occurred.

FHLBB Reports Non-Farm Mortgages Recorded in April Totaled Nearly $\$ 400,000,000$
Almost $\$ 400,000,000$ in non-farm mortgages of $\$ 20,000$ or less were recorded by institutions and individuals during April, it was reported on May 31 by Corwin A. Furgus, Director of the Division of Research \& Statistics of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, in his "Mortgage Recording Letter" for April. It is added that although recording statistics have been gathered for only $21 / 2$ years, all related data available indicates that this volume represents a new high in real estate financing activity for any single month since the early 1930's. The letter goes on to state:

The accelerated activity from March, which in turn represented a sharp rise from the midwinter low reached in February, prevailed generally throughout the country. The Chicago, Boston and New York Federal 25,20 , and $19 \%$, respectively.
5, 20, and $19 \%$, respectively.
Each type of mortgage lender participated in the March to April rise of Each type of mortgage lender participated in the March to April rise of
$\$ 50,000,000$ or $14 \%$. These increases ranged from $10 \%$ for individuals to $21 \%$ for mutual savings banks. Of the institutional type of lenders, to $21 \%$ for mutual savings banks, Of the institutional type of lenders,
savings and loan associations and bank and trust companies, which to gether supply almost three-fifths of all non-farm mortgage credit, evidenced the smallest percentage gains during April.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Type } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { of } \end{aligned}$ | A prll, 1941 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% Chg. } \\ & \text { from } \\ & \text { Mar. } \end{aligned}$ | Apru, 1940 |  | $\|$$\%$ Chg. <br> $A p r$. <br> 1940 <br> $t o$ <br> tpr. <br> 1941 | Cumulative Recordings January-Aprll |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Vol ume } \\ \text { (000) } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% of } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Volume } \\ (000) \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \% \text { of } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & (000) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1940 \\ & (000) \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\%}{c h} .$ |
|  | \$ |  |  | \$ |  |  | \$ | \$ |  |
| assns_-- | 129,348 | 32.5 | +13.9 | 110,787 | 32.5 | +16.8 | 424,100 | 358,686 | +18.2 |
| Insur. cos-- | 32,313 | 8.1 | +16.1 | 27,091 | 8.0 | +19.3 | 111,562 | 93,514 | +19.3 |
| cos. \& tr | 98,076 | 24.6 | +13.8 | 82,569 | 24.3 | +18.8 | 337,757 | 286,626 | +17.8 |
| Mut'l savs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Individuals | 65,708 | 16.5 | +10.2 | 56,561 | 16.6 | +16.2 | 231,687 | 201,516 | +15.0 |
| Others. | 55,972 | 14.1 | +17.5 | 50,203 | 14.7 | +11.5 | 191,085 | 175,052 | +9.2 |
| Total.. | 398,305 | 100.0 | +14.2 | 340,333 | 100.0 | +17.0 | 1351,688 | 1159,064 | $+16.6$ |

## Non-Farm Real Estate Forclosures Continued Down-

 ward Trend in April, Reports FHLBBThe downward trend in urban real estate foreclosures continued in April, with the number 5,445 , being the second lowest figure for any one month in more than a decade, it was reported on June 7 by economists of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The number of homes foreclosed by all types of mortgage lenders in April totaled $3.6 \%$ less than in March and $15 \%$ below April, 1940. The April foreclosure
rate was 3.5 per thousand non-farm dwellings. The Board's announcement added:

During the first four months of 1941 there were 21,519 urban foreclosures, or $14 \%$ below the same period in 1940 .

The Board's Division of Research and Statistics said that the decline in foreclosures from March to April this year and from April, 1940 to April, 1941, occurred in every size urban area, with
60,000 dwellings having the heaviest decline.
The monthly survey of the Board's economists is compled from the co operative reports of sheriffs, county clerks, court clerks, recorders and other local government officials.

Mortgage Bankers Association Survey Reveals Real Estate Taxes Could be Reduced if Savings Were Made in Operation of Majority of Cities
Real estate tax bills in 45 leading cities would average about $13 \%$ lower if municipal authorities would effect savings in operations which mortgage bankers in these commnuities say they know could be made, according to a statement issued June 7 by Dean R. Hill, President of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, in announcing a recent survey of the organization. Mortgage bankers in 81 cities were asked if they "knew of savings that could be effected in the municipal operation of their cities that would mean lower real estate taxes." Mortgage men in 45 cities declared they knew of definite savings that could be made. Opinions from the other 36 varied. The following regarding the results was contained in the Association's announcement:
In 19 southern cities nearly $74 \%$ of the bankers know of savings that could be made and the average estimated cut in property taxes was $17 \%$ In 15 Eastern cities more than $66 \%$ of the mortgage men reporting know of economies that could be accomplished and the average cut was set at around $13 \%$. In 11 Far Western and Mountain cities $45 \%$ said they could effect municipal economies and the average estimated saving was around $8 \%$. In 36 Middle Western cities $44 \%$ of the mortgage men answering the poll know of possible savings and the average estimated cut was $16 \%$.
"Elimination of useless services" was the most pressing need noted in the replies. The savings that could be made by more efficient and busi-ness-like management, while important, are relatively small compared to those that would result firm expression of maty. The need a city manager form of government was the need in their cities.
On the other hand, many of the bankers in the 36 cities where no tangible saving is frend, many or the bankers in the 36 ches here no tangl been protty well oliminated in the past decade and that such minor savings as could be fected would not materially alter the real estate tax rate Others said that "only a broadening of the tax base will lower real estat taxes in our town now."
In one of the largest cities in the country, a leading mortgage banker admitted that no lower real estate taxes might be expected from obvious: economies that could be achieved. "Yet,"' he said, "these economies would economies that could ace achieved.
The survey was made among members of the Association to determine if they actually knew of savings that could be made and if so what cut in real estate taxes might be expected to result.

Savings Dollars Held Vital to Defense-Robert W.
Sparks, Director of Treasury Department's Cam-
paign, Says Such Fund Can Be Profitably Devoted to Purchase of Defense Bonds
Gratifying progress in advancement of the defense savings bond program was noted at Boston on June 10 by Robert W. Sparks, Vice-President of The Bowery Savings Bank, New York, and representative of the United States Treasury in forwarding defense bond sales. Mr. Sparks spoke over radio stations WBZ and WBZA in the afternoon and later addressed the Savings Bank Officers' Forum. "Today, as never before," he said "the savings of the American people have vital bearing upon the national destiny. I speak not only of our accumulated savings, which approximate the great total of 75 billions of dollars, but especially refer to great tota tay to saving of small funds, which can be profitably devoted to the purchase of defense savings bonds."

In part Mr. Sparks went on to say:
This is an unexcelled opportunity to provide for the future of the individual and a basic means of assisting the Government pay its way in this unlimited emergency. Every one recognizes that defense savings bonds constitute the premier investment in a troubled world, but, it may
be well to emphasize, this investment carries with it a better rate of return than any other form of security available for small capital.
Certainly no one, speaking to a New England audience, need explain the place of mutual savings banks in their own communities and the nation at large. Indeed, New England was the hearthstone of the mutual sayings bank system. The first bank of this kind in the United States-the banks of the people-was a Boston institution and the year of its founding 1816, a long century and a quarter before our time. Since then it has been a function of mutual savings banks to help preserve the nation in a series of wars, panics and booms. Oncemore they stand int $i$ corefront of the crisis and wherever they be note with pride that in the first month of the deens, savings bond movement mutual institutions sold about 25 millions of dollars of the new Treasury securities. That was a sizable part of the 441 dollars of the new Treasury securities. That was a sizable part or he
millions sold throughout the country. Since mutual institutions operate in 17 States only, the extent of their activity in behalf of the nation can be in 17 States only.
truly estimated. . . mum number of citizens as regular weekly or monthly purchasers of Savings Stamps and Bonds. It is designed to raise a substantial part of the funds to meet the cost of training our men and providing them with modern equipment, to give every citizen a chance to participate in the defense of his country, and to provide a simple and convenient means of promoting thrift in a time of national prosperity so that family reserves can be upbuilt for a. future day. There will be no spectacular flag-waving, over the top
coercive maneuvers, but their will be a week- fn, week-out sustained educational program based upon the determination of a resolute people to defend.
their idsals and their freedom. I can think of the cold, slow, irresistible force of the ever-creaking glacier when I think of the inevitable power of this movement
Mr. Sparks was also a speaker at a luncheon forum on defense bond sales, of the Financial Advertisers Association, held in New York on June 5, when he was reported as saying that savings bankers anticipate large withdrawals from the mutual banks after July 1 with the cash used to buy defense bonds. As to his further remarks on that occasion we quote the following from the New York "Journal of Commerce":
The July 1 date was indicated because that starts a new fiscal period in the computation of savings bank dividends. In reply to a question about savings funds, Mr. Sparks said that the Treasury did not wish for such a development but that it appeared probable.
Taking part in the forum were Robert W. Rouse, Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, James Rowley, Vice-President of the Bankers Trust Co., William T. Wilson, moderator, of the American Bankers Association, and Mr. Sparks.
Mr. Sparks said that the Treasury is avoiding a high pressure campaign because at some point it would lag, requiring a new pressure drive. Moreover, persons impressed into buying would be early in returning their bonds, Instead, the Treasury is seeking gradually to build up the campaign, decome and, as far as possible, from increases in income.

Priorities and Price Controls Discussed by Speakers at Convention of National Retail Dry Goods Assn.- L. E. Scrivens, W. D. Fuller and Senator Lucas Among Speakers
L. Edward Scrivens, Deputy Assistant Director of the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management, addressing the National Retail Dry Goods Assn. Mid-year Convention, in Chicago, on June 3, forecast more priority controls and said continuance of present shortages is likely for "a long time to come." Concerning other remarks of Mr. Scrivens and an address of Charles S. Craigmile. who also spoke at the June 3 session, the Chicago "Journal of Commerce" of June 4 said:
Production of many important raw materials is increasing, but military and defense demands are rising at an even more rapid rate, Mr . Scrivens told members of the National Retail Dry Goods Association at their midyear convention at the Stevens Hotel. The difficulties which follow shortages in basic materials, he explained, "come home with special force to retailers, distributors, jobbers, manufacturers and thousands of businessmen whose activities lie in what might be called the civilian or nondefense areas.
Retailers, he emphasized, "are in for some pretty rapid changes in merchandising habits and practices. You are not going to be able to get for distribution all of the things you have been getting." He asked retailers to anticipate these problems now and to have alternate procedures planned in advance "so you will not be seriously hurt by these changes when they occur."
"You can help the defense program and help yourselves," he said, "by featuring and encouraging the sale of goods made from raw materials which are not needed primarily for defense industry." Employees should be trained, he suggested, to know something about the defense program and how it affects the goods in which shortages exist.
Charles S. Craigmile, Vice-President of the Belden Manufacturing Co., Chicago, presented a plea for peace within industry as the best defense against a foreign enemy. "If we successfully meet our present wage problems we will do much to insure the future security of our standard of iving and our way of life," he declared.
He pointed out that "nothing in the operation of a business can be substituted for the frank discussion of company affairs between employees and management. Misunderstandings often develop from small grievances nly because there has existed no prompt and simple way for grievances to be aired."
At the dinner meeting of the convention on June 4 Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers and of the Curtis Publishing Co., directed his remarks toward Government price-fixing while at the same meeting Senator Scott W. Lucas (Dem., Ill.) defended the price program of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply and urged statutory power for the President to control the price structure. Concerning their remarks, the Chicago "Tribune" of June 5 said:
Mr. Fuller assailed the Administration for counteracting efforts to snuff out inflationary trends. He referred to the buying of food under the lend-lease law to aid Britain which has caused the "American housewife to pay 10 cents a pound more for butter than the Canadian housewife pays."
Mr. Fuller's proposed substitute for Government price-tinkering was increased production. He urged that the Administration permit the Nation's productive capacity be used to the fullest.
"Greater production will control inflation better than all whip-cracking From Washington," he said
Senator Lucas announced that he approved Mr. Henderson's attempt to prevent repetition of the inflation of the last war. He characterized Govarnment price regulation as a "sound piece of business."
If voluntary restraint and self-discipline by business is not successful in controling prices. Senator Lucas warned that there will "ultimately come a ceiling over all prices, above which they cannot rise, and below
which they are free to fall." He declared that President power to fix prices, if his present authority is challenged
President power to fix prices, if his present authority is challenged,
Both Mr. Fuller and Senator Lucas lashed out against strikes in arms
Mr. Fuller charged that industry's performance in the preparedness effort has been impeded by "the coddling of racketeering labor leaders who are acting as if they are bigger than Uncle Sam himself."
Senator Lucas asserted that the President will take "affirmative action" against strikes,
Let it be understood that I do not contend that certain strikes may not have been justified, but certainly the reason behind the great majority of these strikes is not justified under any fair and impartial interpretation," the Senator said, "A few small leaders of the laboring cause have at tempted to use the emergency to further their own selfish ends."

Pledging cooperation with the Government in the National defense program a statement issued on June 4 by the directors of the Association, said, according to Chicago advices to the New York "Herald Tribune":
In view of the grave emergency which now exists in the affairs of the Nation and its citizens, the Board of the National Retail Dry Goods Assoclation, believing that it will be the determination of American business to support in every possible way the defense efforts of the Government extends the cooperation of the Association to our Government and to all business which will wholeheartedly endeavor to faciitate the soining of those difficult problems which attend the pro invincibility of our defenses.
"In this situation we recognize that among the dangers which must be avoided are the possibilities of inflation through a too rapidly rising price level and the distress which run-away prices may bring to large sections of the public.
In the endeavor "to prevent such a condition," it was urged that retailers "observe and direct their store policies" in accordance with suggestions which were presented in the statement.

Necessities of Defense Should Not Obscure Need for Improvement in Governmental Structure Says J. C. Gall, Council for National Association of Manufacturers-Speaks Anent Hatch-Van Nuys Measure to Curb Powers of Administrative Bureaus -Urges Protection of Private Enterprise
While the "business interests of the country owe the duty of supporting the foreign policy finally laid down by our Government," industry should not relax its efforts "to secure domestic laws and governmental policies under which they can live," John C. Gall, Counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, asserted at New Wilmington, Pa. on June 5. On the eve of Senate hearings on the HatchVan Nuys measure to curb the powers of Washington's numerous administrative bureaus, Mr. Gall traced the numerous administrative bureaus, Mr. Gal traced the
growth of bureaucratic powers. "More than 140 such adgrowth of bureaucratic powers.
ministrative agencies have been created within the Federal ministrative agencies have been created within the Federal
Government," he said. "Over 100 of them have authority to make decisions, orders, rules, or regulations, having the full force and effect of law and touching in some way the conduct of American business." Mr. Gall spoke at the American Economic and Business Foundation, Westminster College, New Wilmington. "We all recognize that more public authority must be exercised during emergency periods than in normal times," Mr. Gall declared, "but that authority should be exercised within the framework of our conity should be exercised within the framework of our con-
stitutional system." "To that end," he said, "the following stitutional system." "To that end," he said,
suggestions may be worthy of consideration:

1. Necessary controls over the civilian population should be temporary in character, by their terms expiring with the emergency.
2. Vast executive authority cannot in the nature of things be exercised by the President personally. Much of it must be delegated. Therefore, to the fullest extent possible such authority should be governed by definite legislation, which will provide the standards and the limits, and will at the same time assure the people that their legislative representatives have not abdicated.
3. Controls over industry, such as priorities and price control, should be worked out in cooperation with representatives of the indsutries most directly affected.
4. Legislation should be enacted which will guarantee those who enter into cooperative plans for national defense at the request of governmental agencies that they will not later be punished or held civilly liable under the anti-trust laws for doing what their Government has requested and approved
5. The tremendous cost of the defense program should be offset so far as possible by economies and retrenchments in non-defense Government spending.
6. Government policies now should be such as to protect the system of private enterprise to the fullest extent, by utilizing private facilities and services rather than building public facilities, and by encouraging private investment in private job-making business.
7. Attacks upon initiative and invention should cease, and the protection of the patent laws strengthened rather than weakened, so that we may emerge from the present period with new products and improved processes to give jobs to millions now engaged in defense production,
and save our American standard of living from serious permanent imand save
pairment.
8. Efforts to federalize the entire social security system, and increase 8. Efforts to federalize the entire social security system, and increase
payroll taxes and benefits, should be abandoned. Such burdens would be payroil taxes and benefits, should be abandoned. Such burdens would be
difficult to bear in normal times ; their imposition now would seriously difficult to bear in normal times ;
impair the national defense program.
impair the national defense program.
9. The neessities of defense should not obscure the need for improve ment in our governmental structure. Administrative agencies should be ment in our governmental structure. Administrative agencies should be
confined to administrative enforcement of statutes, and should not themconfined to administrative enforcement of statutes, and should not them-
selves establish policies independent of congressional action. Legislation selves establish policies independent of congressional action. Legislation
should be enacted now, without interfering with operation of defense should be enacted now, without interfering with operation or defense
agencies, to separate investigatorial, prosecuting and judicial functions agencies, to separate investigatorial, prosecuting and judicial functions of administrative agencies, to assure to the citizen the opportunity for full fair hearings before impartial tribunals, with c
10. Government should adopt, and enforce, a firm labor policy which will protect the basic rights of employers, employess, and the public. The keystone of this policy should be that national defense comes first, and that hasty and ill-considered strikes shall not be permitted to obstruct or delay national defense-that the right to work is at least as important as the right to strike.
"This," said Mr. Gall, is a fair program." He went on to say:

It puts the public interest first and private interests last. Under such a program we can produce the goods needed for national defense and at the same time preserve our American system of representative government and free enterprise.

The business interests of the country owe the duty of supporting fully the foreign poliey finally laid down by our Government. National unity in that is a duty of citizenehip. But they should not cease their efforts to
secure domestic laws and governmental policies under which they can live and under which the system of private enterprise can endure.

Repeal of New York State Law Which Bars Deduction of Federal Income Tax Payments From State Returns Urged By C. T. Gwynne of New York Chamber of Commerce
A united effort to bring about repeal of the New York State law which prohibits the deduction of Federal income tax payments from State income tax returns was urged upon civic, trade and taxpayers organizations on June 10 by Charles T. Gwynne, Executive Vice-President of the New York State Chamber of Commerce. "This is an indefensible tax," Mr. Gwynne said in a letter addressed to the leading tax, Mr. Gwynne said in a letter addr
organizations of the state. He added:
It violates the very principles of taxation which the state recognizes when it permits deductions of other varieties of taxes. Its collection is defended by the state only on the ground that it needs the money. Yet, by practicing the same economy which it forces upon taxpayers, the state easily could eliminate this unfair tax without curtailing any essential function of government.
The letter pointed out that with the heavy increases in Federal taxes next year, due to the national defense program, the payment of this "tax upon a tax" was going to be inthe payment of this
creasingly difficult.

Sales of Defense Bonds in Financing of Defense Program Discussed by H. V. Roelse of New York Federal Reserve Bank Before New York League of Savings and Loan Associations-Urges Use of Savings In Bonds to Avoid Price Rises-Figures of Defense Spending and Tax Revenues
The part to be played by sales of defense savings bonds "in the financing of the National defense program, and the reasons why it is important that these securities be distributed widely and in large volume" was discussed by Harold V. Roelse, Assistant Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, before the New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations in Convention at Saranac in N. Y. on June 11. Mr. Roelse stated that "there are increasing doubts as to the ability of the country to carry increasing doubts as to the ability of the country to carry sible speed, and at the same time to increase still further the production of goods for civilian consumption." "There are" he added "growing indications of a tendency for public spending power to outrun the production of consucr goods, especially the goods that are most in demand in a period of rising National income-that is, durable goods, such as automobiles, homes, electric refrigerators and various other items of household equipment." He went on to say:
Shortages or threatened shortages of materials needed for the defense program have been appearing in an increasing number of cases, and shortages of skilled labor are appearing in an increasing number of industries and communities. Meanwhile the income of the public continues to rise. Not only has there been a rapid increase in the number of people employed, but they are working longer hours, and, in an increasing list of industries, are receiving higher wage rates. In April, factory payrolls in New York State were $45 \%$ greater than a year previous, and for the country as a whole the increase was about $371 / 2 \%$.
There are indications that the larger incomes now being received by the public are for the most part being spent, not saved. Furthermore, the spending power of the public is being still further enlarged by increased use of instalment credit. As a result, there is clear evidence of a tendency for public spending to compete with the National defense program for the available supplies of various materials and skilled labor.
It is, of course, possible that some of the purchasing power of the public can be diverted to other channels where it will not interfere with the defense
program, and where further expansion is still possible. There is danger, program, and where further expansion is still possible. There is danger, the public, competition for the available supplies will have a tendency to ward inflation of prices.
Other factors tending to promote a rise in prices are increased costs of production resulting from the increasingly widespread wage increases, and also larger farm loans, crop restrictions, and purchases of supplies for Great Britain which are tending to increase the cost of foodstuffs.
Under such circumstances, it seems clear that the saving of substantial amounts of the larger incomes now being received by the public would contribute materially to the avoidance of an accelerated rise of prices. The defense savings bond program provides an excellent means for the absorption of such savings. The larger the amount of public savings and investments in these bonds, the less will be the danger that the purchasing power of the public will outrun the ability of the country to produce consumers' goods, and the less will be the inflationary pressure on prices. Such an increase in savings is to the interest of the public, not only in the immediate situation, but in the longer run. If it does not occur, there is danger that current incomes will be very largely spent, but that less will be received for the money, so that at the end of the war period people who
have been receiving increased incomes will have little left to show for it. have been receiving increased incomes wil have little left to show for it. On the other hand, if inflation of prices is avoided, and if large amounts of savings are accumuated by the pubilic, current consumption during the war
period may be just as great and the accumulated savings will provide period may be just as great and the accumulated savings will provide
spending power when the war is over, which will ease the situation of those who lose their jobs in defense industries. Thus the adjustment to peacetime conditions will be facilitated.

In the earlier portion of his address Mr. Roelse referred to the increased rate of spending for National defense, and he said "plans now contemplated are expected to increase the rate to around $11 / 2$ billion dollars a month by $1942 . "$ He noted that the sale of defense bonds "may be considered from two points of view: first, simply as a means of rising a considerable amount of money toward the financing of the National defense program, and as a means of widening the sources of funds for this purpose; second, as one means of accomplishing the financing in the most desirable waythat is, in a way that will minimize inflationary tendencies
which could easily develop out of the tremendous Government expenditures now comtemplated, if preventive measures were not taken." He continued in part:
Considering the savings bond program, first, simply as a money raising device, it is certainly apparent by this time that the Government can use to
good advantage for defense expenditures all the funds that can be obtained good advantage for defense expenditures all the funds that can be obtained
through the sale of these bonds, and a great deal more as well.
Total appropriations for National defense since the program was initiated a year ago, and further expenditures now definitely contemplated, amount to approximately $\$ 43$ billion, and it is quite clear that very large additional amounts will be required. A deputy director of the Office of Production Management estimates that total expenditures of $\$ 100$ billion will be required to match Germany's war effort. To most of us such figures are so astronomical as to have little meaning-they are just figures. Perhaps I give some idea of their magnitude by saying that the $\$ 43$ billion so far planned is one-third more than the total cost of our participation in the last World War, including loans to our Allies. To give you another comparison -it is more than was spent by our Federal Government not merely for National defense, but for all purposes, during the first 129 years of its existence.
Some of these expenditures will, of course, extend over a considerable period, as for instance, the expenditures on the building of a two-ocean navy, but it is expected that a considerable part of those now authorized will be completed within the next two years. The rate of spending on National defense has been increasing very rapidly. A year ago spending that time it has increased to more than five times that rate, it rose to about $\$ 300$ million last than $\$ 800$ million in May It will probably reach the rate of $\$ 1$ billion a han $\$ 800$ million in May. It will probably reach the rate of $\$ 1$ billion a month before the end of the summer, and plans now contemplated expected to increase the rate to around $\$ 1 / 2$ billion a month by 1942 .
ear (that is, from July, 1941 through July, 1942) during the next fiscal year (that is, from July, 1941 through July, 1942) have been progressively
raised. The President's budget message of last January indicated a total of about $\$ 171 / 2$ billion; in April the Secretary of the Treasury raised the estimate to $\$ 19$ billion, and more recently the Director of the Budget raised it still further to more than $\$ 22$ billion, of which $\$ 151 / 2$ billion is for defense. On the other side of the ledger, tax revenues are running substantially above earlier estimates, and the Bureau of the Budget has estimated that the present tax structure will yield about $\$ 9,400,000,000$ during the next fiscal year. That is a larger amount of taxes than has ever been collected in any previous year, but, as against the latest estimate of total expenditures, it will leave about $\$ 12 \frac{3}{4}$ billion to be raised by additional taxation and borrowing. The Secretary of the Treasury has presented to Congress proposals for increased taxation designed to yield approximately $\$ 3 \frac{1}{2}$ billion a year, and it is estimated that, although the proposed increases in individual and corporation income taxes would not be payable until 1942 , these proposed taxes would yield at least $\$ 21 / 2$ billion in the next fiscal year. That would leave about $\$ 10 \frac{1}{4}$ billion to be raised by borrowing. Probably about $\$ 1 / 2$ bilion will be obtained from the investment of old age retirement, unemployment insurance, and other trust funds, leaving $\$ 83 / 4$ billion oo be obtained from the general public and from banks and other financial institutions.
There is.
the reason to anticipate that any difficulty will be experienced by the Treasury in borrowing this amount.

Need of Credit Regulation to Curb Civilian Competition with Government in Defense Urged by E. A. Goldenweiser of Federal Reserve System at Convention of District of Columbia Bankers Association
C. F. Palmer Urges Lower Interest Rates by Bankers
The need for credit regulation to curb civilian competition with the Government for defense materials and man-power was emphasized on June 5 by E. A. Goldenweiser, statistician of the Board of Government of the Federal Reserve System, in addressing the annual convention at Hot Springs, Va., of the District of Columbia Bankers Association. Mr. Goldenweiser's remarks, as indicated in the foregoing, were reported by $S$. Oliver Goodman, Financial Editor of the Washington "Post," in that paper's issue of June 6. In his account Mr. Goodman goes on to say in part: Mr. Goldenweiser said that if private banking institutions are to be
preserved they must "serve the common purpose, which at present is an preserved they must "S
"Later, a transition to post-defense existence with as little painful readjustment as possible," must be undertaken, he added.
"Bankers must energetically seek out the business of financing contractors engaged in defense effort wherever it may be done with the lowest rate of return consistent with the nature of the business.
"Secondly, banks must be a supplementary reservoir of funds to the Treasury, available when needed. They must not speculate in the credit of the Government. When they buy United States Government securities, short or long-term, they must carry them through to maturity and not dump them at the first sign of alarm. Banks will never become insolvent through depreciation of Government securities. Temporary indebtedness to the Federal Reserve
ties by banks.
"Third, banks will find more opportunities for private non-defense loans than in recent years. Service to communities should continue to be their slogan, and they should not be carried away by speculative enterprises stimulated by the defense boom."
He concluded: "If banks accept these principles, they will do their bit. Inflation will not only hinder defense effort but greatly intensify the difficulties of post-defense effort. Inflation is the last resort of impotent nations-not for us."

In the June 7 edition of the Washington "Post" Mr. Goodman reported one of the speeches of June 6, in part, as follows:
Charles F. Palmer, Coordinator of Defense Housing, called today on the banking fraternity to forget a part of its traditional conservatism and wade into the all-out defense offort,
Defense housing is a field where bankers "can do their dollar's worth," he asserted, voicing a plea for immediate financial aid regardless of profit or possible risk.
"Rightfully", he told the more than 200 assembled bankers, "you purpose to keep capital busy at decent rates of hire. But the job of capital is bigger than that. The job is to make sure that capital does all it should during this great test of our democracy, instead of
running away, suiking in the corner or being a downright cry-baby as it was in 1933 and 1934 and has continued to be in greater or lesser degree ever since.

Specifically, Mr. Palmer advocated lower interest rates and longer term loans. He declared that $1 / 2 \%$ (interest rates) and 40 years (credit term) will give the building busincss a prosperity that will spread far and wide in other lines of business.
Turning to bankers' complaints of Government competition in the credit field, Mr. Palmer said:
"Instead of lending money at $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ to the Government to be used for $3 \%$ loans to business, why not let business have it for $21 / 2 \%$ and freeze the Government out of the market?"
The times call for bold and courageous action, he told the Washington bankers. "You would gain nothing by hanging onto a comfortable, con servative position.. if as a result you should find yourselves trying to do business in a Nazi world order."

Chartered Banking Termed Bulwark of American Free Enterprise System in Conferences of Annual Convention of American Institute of Banking at San Francisco-Need of Thrift Urged Incident to Mounting Expenditures-George T. Newell Elected President
Chartered banking is "one of the great bulwarks of the American system of free enterprise" and its preservation largely depends on public awareness of that fact, it was declared at San Francisco on June 4 by speakers in a conference on public relations held as part of the annual convention of the American Institute of Banking, educational arm of the American Bankers Association. Speakers at the conference were Eben C. Johnson, Chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the American Trust Co., San Francisco, who presided over the meetin'; E. V. Krick, San Francisco, who presided over the meetint; E. V. Krick,
also of the American Trust Co.; Dr. William A. Irwin, also of the American Trust Co.; Dr. William A. Irwin,
National Educational Director of the A. I. B., and John D. National Educational Director of the A. I. B., and J
Arthur, of the Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mr. Arthur urged that all banks throughout the country should take steps, as some of them are now doing, to inform the public of the services of banking to the Nation, by means of visits to the banks by the public for a "behind the scenes" view of banking, staff conferences at which bank staff members who come in contact with customers are told of the best ways of aiding and informing the public, and the use of radio talks and special motion pictures.
and the use of radio talks and special motion pictures.
Mr. Krick asserted that "today bankers have more to do Mr. Krick asserted that "today bankers have more to do
than just a good job." "It is necessary," he said, "that the public understand what the bankers are doing and the significance of their acts." He added:
Among the many problems facing chartered banking are three important oncs-economic change, infiltration of philosophies foreign to the American way of life, and enlarged responsibilities. A thorough understanding by the public of the importance of these is essential to the existence of chartered banking. The first two are very closely interrelated. It is apparent to anyone who is conversant with present trends that philosophies have been introduced into this country that have played and are playing an important part in our economic trend.
In the economic change that is occurring it is evident that bankers must constantly be reviewing banking service for the purpose of determining whether chartered banking is giving the public the type of service it needs and is demanding. It is obvious that a democratic institution such as chartered banking cannot exist unless it is furnishing the country proper banking facilities.
Chartered banking is one of the great bulwarks of the American system of free enterprise. If we are successful in maintaining it we shall not only have preserved chartered banking, but we shall have performed a great service in helping to preserve the American way of life.
The need for thrift as a safeguard against a future made uncertain by mounting expenditures occasioned by the war was stressed by speakers on June 3 before a Savings Conference held as part of the convention of the Institute. Walter H. Tietjen of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City, declared that bankers must "adopt a program of propaganda for thrift" to counteract "the disturbing influences that a continued easy credit policy will inevitably bring about." Mr. Tietjen further said:
For the past decade or so we as a Nation seem to have adopted a For the past decade or so we as a Nation seem to have adopted a
philosophy of borrowing and spending. Our national debt has risen to a staggering figure. The cost of national defense will at least double it. will lead to inflation.
At the moment our national income is steadily rising. The wage earner must be urged to lay aside part of his earnings to take care of his needs in the post-war depression. Easy credit has proved to be a serious deterrent to thrift. Instalment buying in particular has frequently led the wage earner to mortgage his future earnings to purchase luxuries which he neither needed nor could afford. This method of consumer financing has become so widely adopted that it seems no longer fashionable to pay for what we buy when we buy it.
Joseph A. Kaiser, assistant auditor of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, New York, addressed the conference on the subject of "School Savings and Thrift Education."
J. H. Roberts, Assistant Comptroller of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., in addressing the conference stated that "the principal factor to keep in mind continually is the encouragement of the small steadv saver; not a huge total of deposits, but a larger number of thrifty citizens entering the banks to leave on deposit a portion of their weekly or monthly wages against a time of need."
The importance of well-organized debating activities within the local chapters and study groups of the American Institute of Banking was outlined on June 5 by speakers at a debate conference held as part of the convention. John Adams of the Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa., one of the speakers at the conference, urged that more interest
and effort be given to the development of good debating teams in the Institute's local chapters. Roy E. Peterson of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, who also spoke before the debate conference, declared that "in considering effective debating within the A. I. B. we must set forth certain objectives. They must be with reference to the individual, the chapter, and national A. I. B. activities. With respect to the objective in debating, the individual is aided in two ways: First, it enables him to develop knowl edge and clear thinking. Second, this training assists the individual because of his improved ability in oral expression."

The successful operation of a bank's trust department depends to a large extent upon a continuous stream of new business flowing into the bank, it was asserted by P. W McEntree, Assistant Trust Officer of the Seattle-First National Bank in an address before a trust business conference held on June 3 incident to the convention. Mr. McEntree, who presided over the conference, asserted that many banks "are again using trust business solicitors after dropping this method of securing trust business during the depression years. Turning to the subject of trust investments, Mr. McEntree declared that "the matter of trust investments is probably the biggest problem of trust management facing trust men today." He went on to say:
There is a growing possibility that Congress may pass legislation regulating trust investments for National banks or that the Board of Governor of the Federal Reserve System will pass regulations on the subject. Such action might be desirable in standardizing trust investment requirements throughout the country, but it would also present new problems.

Present tendencies indicate that the size of the average trust unit in the future will be smaller than those now being administered and smaller units mean increased operating costs. The advocates of the common trust fund claim that this is the answer to the problem. Since the issuance of Regulation F covering the trust powers of National banks by the Board of Governors of the Reserve System, new interest has been aroused in the to permit investment in common trust funds.
An address at the convention by P. D. Houston, President of the American Bankers Association, was referred to in our June 7 issue, page 3577.
At the closing session of the convention, on June 6, George T. Newell, Vice-President of the Manufacturer Trust Co. of New York, was elected President of the Institute. He has served as national Vice-President during the past year, and acted as Chairman of the convention's Program Committee. Regarding his activities an announcement from the New York Chapter says
Mr. Newell graduated from the Elmira Business College and secured his early banking training in the Second National Bank of Elmira, N. Y. After 14 months' service in the United States Army he joined the Industrial Bank of New York, which was later merged into the Manufacturers Trust $C_{0}$ In 1922 he was promoted to Assistant Secretary of the latter organization in 1930 he was placed in charge of the Fourth Avenue branch, and in 1932 he was made an Assistant Vice-President in charge of the new Empire State Building branch. He is now Vice-President of that bank and a member of the Robert Morris Asscciates and the New York Credit Men's Association.
Mr. Newell's service to New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking, prior to his work with the national organization, was extensive Graduating from its standard course in 1923, he served as Chairman and member of many committees and was elected to the Board of Governors in 1929. In 1932 he was elected Vice-President of the Chapter, and the following year was elected President.
He has served as speaker, leader and committee Chairman at national conventions of the Institute, and as national associate councilman. After serving as a member of the National Executive Council he was elected national Vice-President at the convention in Boston last June.
At the San Francisco convention, on June 6, David E. Sims of Salt Lake City was elected Vice-President of the Institute. The 1942 convention of the Institute will be held at New Orleans.

## May F. McCusker Appointed Chairman National A. I. B. Women's Committee

Announcement of the appointment of Miss May $F$. McCusker, with the Irving Trust Co., New York, as Chair man of the National Women's Committee of the American Institute of Banking was made on June 6 at the closing session of the annual convention, held in San Francisco. Miss McCusker is engaged in trust administration work in the personal trust department of the main office of the Irving Trust Co. at 1 Wall Street. She graduated from the standard course of the American Institute of Banking at New York Chapter in 1933. She has been active at New York Chapter, having been both a member of and Chairman of the Women's Committee and the Library Committee During the past year she served as Chairman of the Small Trusts Committee of New York Chapter's Personal Trust Round Table, and as a member of the national Women's Committee.

## Annual Report of New York Community Trust Show

 16 Funds Valued at $\$ 9,409,021$ at End of 1940Funds of the New York Community Trust at the close of 1940 were valued at $\$ 9,409,021$ according to the Trust's annual report, published May 22. Receipts of $\$ 5,207,281$ produced a greater increase in the Trust's resources than in any prior year, it is stated "Deferred" funds-those temporarily dedicated to non-charitable uses-that last year comprised approximately half the Trust's resources, have been written down to $\$ 1$. The advices regarding the report state:

In disbursing $\$ 222,964$ in 1940 , compared with $\$ 205,028$ in 1939, the Trust appropriated more money from a greater number of funds to a larger group of beneficiaries than in any earlier year. Among the recipients of arger grants were the Salvation Army. \$48.586. Visiting Nurse Service, $\$ 39,823$; Hebrew University in Palestine, $\$ 17,7724$; Community Service Society, \$17,521; Unit
comprise the Community Trust of last year outpayments, slightly less than half went to local organizations, the remainder going to national or international agencies or to local associations outside New York. Payments made in 1940 included disbursements of principal aggregating $\$ 37,000$. Cumulative distribution by the Community Trust since 1924 exceeds $\$ 2,500,000$.
Funds created, or first becoming active, in 1940 were the Chemistry Scholarship Fund, $\$ 4,874$ : Wilhelm Loewenstein Memorial Fund, $\$ 902,393$; Lucy Wortham James Memorial, \$1,994,219; John Purroy Mitchel Memorial, \$10,011; Addison O. Rand Fund, \$68,386; Semaj Fund, \$8,000; and Mildred Anna Williams Fund, $\$ 2,021,398$.
Increases received last year for additions to previously created funds ncluded $\$ 145,098$ to the William and Francoise Barstow Foundation; $\$ 17,720$ to the Robert Clark Morris and Aline Brothier Morris Fund; $\$ 10,000$ to the Emily Griggs Fund; $\$ 10,000$ to the Ralph D. Mershon Fund; $\$ 4,180$ to the Musical Arts Fund; and $\$ 11,000$ to the Irma N. Straus Fund.

Charitable appropriations made by the New York Community Trust in the first three months of 1941 totaled $\$ 141,912$, it was recently announced by Ralph Hayes, Director. This was the largest volume of disbursements Director. paid our by the Trust within a quarter year. In the ever paid our by the Trust within a quarter
first quarter of $1940, \$ 32,727$ was allocated.

## Flag Day Ceremonies to be Conducted at New York

 City Custom House TodayThe Federal Business Association of the New York Area will conduct a program of Flag Day Ceremonies at the United States Custom House, Foot of Broadway, New York City, beginning at 11.30 a. m., today (June 14). Albert Goldman, Postmaster of New York, is President of the Federal Business Association. The ceremonies will be attended by officials of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Customs Service, Internal Revenue Service, and other Federal departments. Harry M. Durning, Collector of the Port of New York, will serve as Chairman of the Flag Day Ceremonies. The principal address will be delivered by Judge Murray Hulbert of the United States Second District Court.

## Death of Daniel Beard, Boy Scout Leader-President

 Roosevelt Expresses RegretsDaniel C. Beard, one of the organizers of the Boy Scouts of America died at his home near Suffern, New York on June 11, a few days before his 91st birthday, which he would have celebrated June 21. Mr. Beard held the office of National Scout Commissioner since the origin of the Boy Scouts in 1910 and in recent years also served as Honorary Vice-President and Chairman of the National Court of Honor. Prior to his association with the scout movement, Mr. Beard had established a reputation as a naturalist, author and illustrator, but thereafter his leadership of the Boy Scouts overshadowed his other interests.

President Roosevelt telegraphed condolences to Mr . Beard's son June 12. The message read:
I have learned with deep personal sorrow of the passing of your devoted father. Uncle Dan was an outstanding champion of American boyhood and a long-time friend whose passing brings a deep sense of personal loss. Mrs. Roosevelt joins in this assurance of heartfelt sympathy.

## Formal Presentation of Portrait of Senator Carter

 Glass to College of William and Mary-Gift of New York State Bankers AssociationThe formal presentation of the portrait of Senator Carter Glass to the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Va., took place at the college on June 7. The presentation was made by W. Randolph Burgess, President during the past year of the New York State Bankers Association. In his remarks Dr. Burgess described Virginia's senior Senator as a person who "embodies for us certain old-fashioned virtues without which the banking business cannot be conrirtues without which the banking business cannot be con-
ducted nor any human business, for long, but which the ducted nor any human business, for long, but which the The Associated Press, in thus quoting Dr. Burgess, also said:
Bernard M. Baruch also paid tribute to Senator Class, comparing him with the figure of David. Mr. Baruch said that "no matter what form Goliath may take or how he might be clothed, this modern David always has been ready to fight against him even as did the ancient David. I would like those of today and the many who come after us to carry with them that silhouette of Carter Glass and think of him as the modern David, the man with sublime courage. It will give them the inspiration to fight against all intolerance, unfairness and all Goliaths no matter what the odds might be."
President Bryan declared that "when all the world is wondering whether democracy can exist or freedom endure, those who know the Senator will take heart, for in his life he had manifested anew that the great spirit of courageous citizenship was again revealed when it clothed itself with Carter Glass."
Senator Glass holds an honorary degree from William and Mary and is an honorary member of the Alpha Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.
Senator Glass, who is 82 years of age, in acknowledging the tributes, expressed himself as "deeply touched." Prior to the formal presentation (on June 7) at the closing session on May 27 of the annual convention of the New York State Bankers Association, at Buffalo, N. Y., the portrait State Bankers Association, at Buffalo, N. Y., the portrait

University of Buffalo, an alumnus of the college; reference thereto was made in our June 7 issue, page 3590 .

## Sir Gerald Campbell, British Minister to United States <br> Designated to Direct British Information Services

 in This CountrySir Gerald Campbell, British Minister to the United States, who on June 3 was assigned to the post of Director General of British Information Services in the United States, assumed the duties of the latter post on June 4, at which time he met with newspaper men in the offices which he has opened at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York. The announcement of his appointment to his new office was made at London on June 3, as follows:
In response to increasing demand in the United States for fuller and more complete information concerning Great Britain's war effort and for improvement of the supply of news from British sources, it has been in the United States to Sir Gerald Campbell, K O M G now serving his Majesty's Minister at Washington.
Mr. Campbell, whose office will be in New York, will relinquish his appointment as Minister in order to assume that of Director General of appointment as
British Information Services.
In his talk with newspaper men on June 4 Sir Gerald, after hearing complaints of delays in news transmission and suggestions for spot news and human interest stories in place of cold statistics, said, according to the New York "Times," that he believed restrictions could be eased and that his office wanted to give the "British angle" and tell what use is being made of American war materials. In part, he is also quoted as saying:
"In the past," Sir Gerald eaid, "we have wanted you to form your own opinions, of your own free will, as to war aid. After the lease-lend bill it seems that you will want to know what we are doing with the materials you are sending us and the presents such as ambulances, kitchens and clothes. I hope we can give you more news from now on,"
Sir Gerald was named as British Minister to this country on Jan. 15, last, as was noted in our issue of Feb. 1, page 754, in our reference to the arrival here of Lord Halifax, as successor to the late Lord Lothian as British Ambassador to the United States. With the appointment of Sir Gerald to his new post, United Press advices from London, June 3, said:

The new appointee is well known in the United States, having served in New York as Consul General from 1930 to 1938, when he was named High Commissioner to Canada. He held that post until last January, when he was transferred to Washington as Minister. He previously had served as consul at Philadelphia and San Francisco.

Harlan Fiske Stone Named by President Roosevelt As Chief Justice of United States Supreme Court-Attorney-General Jackson and Senator Byrnes Nominated Associate Justices
President Roosevelt on June 12 nominated Associate Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, New Hampshire Republican, to be Chief Justice of the United States succeeding Charles Evans Hughes, who, as was indicated in our June 7 issue (page 3589) will retire on July 1. Simultaneously the President nominated Attorney-General Robert H. Jackson and Senator James F. Byrnes (Dem., S. C.) to be Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. The vacancy in the Court, in addition to that created by the resignation of Chief Justice Hughes, came about through the resignation of Justice McReynolds effective last Jan. 31 .

The Senate unanimously confirmed Mr. Byrnes' nomination 10 minutes after it was received. Early action is expected on Justice Stone and Mr. Jackson.
United Press advices from Washington, D. C. on June 12, reporting the nominations said:
Mr. Byrnes filled the vacancy created last Feb. 1 by retirement of conMr. Byrnes
servative Justice James Clark McReynolds.
Mr. Roosevelt did not name a new Attorney-General but most frequently mentioned for the post is Solicitor-General Francis Biddle.
Mr. Stone has been an Associate Justice since March 2, 1925, when he was promoted from the Attorney-Generalship by the late President Coolidge. He is noted for his liberal philosophies and is a frequent dissenter.
Between 1933 and 1937 he joined the late Justice Benfamin N. Cardozo and now-retired Justice Louis D. Brandeis on many occasions to urge approval of New Deal programs which the majority held unconstitutional. His dissent in the 1935 A . A. A. case is widely regarded as a judicial landmark.
Mr. Byrnes is Mr. Roosevelt's sixth appointee to the Court, and Mr. Jackson-assuming he is confirmed-will be the seventh. That is more justices than any other President has named except President Washington, who appointed eleven.
Mr. Stone's nomination is in line with the Administration's policy of seeking national solidarity and unity by bringing into the Government men of all political faiths, announced by Mr. Roosevelt last year after the fall of the European Low Countries.

With respect to Senator Byrnes' background, the New York "Sun" of June 12 said:
Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, acting majority leader, who was nominated as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court today, made news only yesterday by saying hat he Government should use the Army is necessary, to enforce the decisions of the Nathecessary
Although he has not been behind the Administration on all of its proAllhougn to as nes nevertheless has always been regarded as a thorough "Roosevelt man.". He backed up the President on the Supreme Court and "Roosevelt man." He backed up the President on the supreme Court and Gritish aid and many emergency measures during the depression.
But he split with the Administration on wage-hour legislation, fought against relief appropriations and took the side of his South Carolina col-
league, Cotton Ed Smith, when the President attempted to purge Mr. Smith in the 1938 Democratic primary.
He has often been found among the opposition in matters of taxation, and he strongly urged that the States should bear the burden of relief.
He is an advocate of "a common sense interpretation of the Constitution." speaking of the supreme Court once, he declared that the real danger of ictatorship in this country would come from "Justices who forget the arning of Chief Justice Marshall that
Senator Byrnes's public career began as a court reporter in South Carolina. He was by turns then a newspaper publisher, a Congressman for 14 years, a practicing attorney in Spartenburg, and a Senator since 1930.
Concerning Mr. Jackson, the New York "Times" of June 13 said in part:
One of the leading members of the younger group of New Deal advisers to the President, Robert Houghwout Jackson has long been regarded by Mr. Roosevelt as one in whom he placed his most complete trust.
A lawyer of exceptional ability, a life-long Democrat with a background of liberalism, Mr. Jackson was comparatively unknown in Washington when he went there from Jamestown, N. Y. His rise was rapid. He became
 Attorney General before his nomination by the Prate ustice of the United States Supreme Court.
Born Feb. 13, 1892, in Spring Creek, Pa., the son of William Eldred and Angelina Houghwout Jackson, the prospective Associate Justice never ecelved a degree from a law school. Without college training, he read law the bar examinations took a one-year course in Albany Law school, passed to obtain the permission of the court to try his first case as attorney for a group of Buffalo street car strikers because he was under age. He won the case and worked for a short time in a Buffalo law office

## David Schenker Resigns as Director of SEC's Investment Company Division

David Schenker, Director of the Investment Company Division of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has tendered his resignation, effective June 30, to return to the private practice of law in New York City. Mr. Schenker has been associated with the SEC since its inception and has headed the Investment Company Division since it was formed last September. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Schenker had been counsel for several years to the Investment Trust Study, which resulted in the enactment of the statute providing for the registration and regulation of investment companies and investment advisers. Mr. Schenker became associated with the Commission after serving as associate counsel to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to investigate stock exchange practices. His appointment last year was referred to in our issue of Oct. 5, page 1978.

Senate Confirms Nomination of Ganson Purcell as Member of SEC-Also approve Reappointment of Commissioner R. E. Healy
The Senate on June 5 confirmed President Roosevelt's nomination of Ganson Purcell to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The President nominated Mr. Purcell on May 29 (noted in these columns of May 31, page 3437) to fill the unexpired term ending June 5, 1942 of Jerome N. Frank, former SEC Chairman, who is now a Judge of the Second United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York. At the same time Mr. Purcell was named by the President Robert E. Healy of Vermont, was renominated to SEC membership for a term expiring June 5, 1946. The Senate approved this reappointment on June 2.

## Appointment of T. F. Wilson as Director of Personnel of Treasury Department

Secretary Morgenthau announced on June 11 the appointment of Theodore F. Wilson, Director of Personnel, Farm Credit Administration, as Director of Personnel of the Treasury Department. According to the announcement his first omployment in Washington was in 1914 as a messenger in the Government Printing Office. It is further stated:
In 1917, he enlisted in the United States Navy and served until 1919. The following year he became an investigator in the Bureau of Efficiency. He was appointed an investigator in the Farm Credit Administration in 1934 and has served in that agency successively as Assistant to the Director of Personnel, Chief of the Classification Unit, Assistant Director of Personnel and Director of Personnel.
Mr . Wilson is a
Mr. Wilson is a member of the Society for Personnel Administration and the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

## John Buntin Named to Transportation Post in Agriculture Marketing Service

Appointment of John L. Buntin of Orlando, Florida, as transportation specialist in the Agricultural Marketing Service, was announced June 4 by the United States Department of Agriculture. From the announcement we quote:
Mr. Buntin, who comes to the Department after 18 years of service with railroads serving important agricultural areas, will have immediate supervision of matters in the Agricultural Marketing Service pertaining to transportation. These activities include the direction of all reporting programs in connection with shipments, movement, and unloads of farm products as reported by public carriers. In this capacity he assumes the duties of the late James G. Cross, who had been identified with the collection of transportation statistics in the Department for 22 years prior to his death on Nov. 22, 1940.
Mr. Buntin is a native of Houston County, Ala. He was formerly employed by the Albaama Polytechnic Institute and State Extension Service at Auburn, Ala., after which he devoted his time to reilroad matters havin to do with traffic management and claims. For the past 5 years he has been a railroad freight agent in charge of the Florida territory.

## A. B. Lane, American Minister to Yugoslavia, Returns

 to United StatesArthur Bliss Lane, United States Minister to Yugoslavia, returned from Europe on June 8 aboard the Yankee Clipper He will report to the State Department at Washington as to conditions in this German-occupied country. Accompanying Mr. Lane was Robert B. Macatee, First Secretary of the American Legation at Belgrade.

## United States Embassy at Paris Closed in Compliance With German Request

The United States Embassy in Paris has closed officially, it was announced June 7 by the State Department at Washington. This action was taken in compliance with a request of the German Government, which controls the former French capital. Among the diplomatic officials affected are Edwin A. Plitt, Second Secretary and Consul, who has been in charge of the Embassy, and Tyler Thompson, Third Secretary and Vice Consul. Mr. Plitt has been ordered to return to the State Department at Washington while Mr. Thompson goes to his new post at Zurich, Switzerland, as Vice Consul. Other diplomatic officials are now stationed at Vichy, unoccupied capital of France.
The German request, which affected other nations as well, was made on May 21 as was reported in our issue of May 24, page 3260.

## W. W. Riefler Named Class C Director of Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced on June 11 the appointment, effective July 1, 1941, of Winfield W. Riefler, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J., as a Class C Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia for the unexpired portion of the term ending Dec. 31, 1941.

Bert White Named Chairman on Banking of National Research Councils South American Committee
Bert White, of Buffalo, N. Y., Vice-President of the Liberty Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., has been named Chairman of the Committee on Banking of the National Research Council's South American Committee, Maurice Holland Director of the National Research Council's Division of Engineering and Industrial Research recently announced. Mr. White was a member of the group of 21 industrial executives, research directors and banking representatives who, under the sponsorship of the National Research Council recently visited South American countries to observe industrial progress and to make a report for the Council which will shortly be submitted to Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce. Countries covered included Colombia, Peru Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Brazil. The announcement also said:
The special sub-committee headed by tour members, of which Mr White's committee is one, were named by the Council to handle inquiries from South America growing out of the tour on textiles, banking, iron and steel, petroleum, transportation, and research and standardization.
Other members of the Banking sub-committee are: Frank McNair Vice-President, Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, Chicago, Thomas A. Shields, Vice-President, Schroder Trust Co., New York.
At the direct request of several south American governments, the Na-
tional Research Council tour tional Research Council tour members have been set up as a permanent advisory committee in five divisions of industry, banking and research, as outlined above, to make recommendations regarding the selection of American laboratories, engineers and other technicians upon specific request from the appropriate agencies of government or industry.

## F. G. Marburg Elected Vice-President of Baltimore Stock Exchange

At the annual organization meeting of the Board of Governors of the Baltimore Stock Exchange held June 9, F. Grainger Marburg, of Alex. Brown \& Sons, was elected Vice-President of the Exchange. R. Lea Thompson was reelected Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Marburg became Acting Vice-President last January when Theodore Gould moved up from that post to the presidency to succeed Henry C. Evans, who resigned to enter military service; this was indicated in our issue of Feb. 1, page 770.

John Lowry Again Heads Merchants' Association of New York-Other Officers Elected
At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association of New York held June 12, John Lowry, President of John Lowry, Inc., was reelected' President of the Association for another year.
Other officers elected at the meeting were:
1st Vice-President, Stephen F. Voorhees, of Voorhees, Walker, Foley \& Smith, 2nd Vice-President, William Fellowes Morgan Jr., Commissioner of Public Markets, 3rd Vice-President, Jeremiah D. Maguire, President, Federation Bank \& Trust Co., Treasurer, Samuel D. Leidesdorf, of S. D. Leidesdorf \& Co., Secretary, Thomas Jefferson Miley.

## J. B. Glenn Elected President of Omeletai Council of Speech

John B. Glenn, President of the Pan American Trust Co. New York City, has been elected President of the Omeletai Council of Speech, a non-profit membership organization limited to business and professional men and women who seek to improve their public speaking abilities. Mr. Glenn
succeeds Samuel W. Fraser, of Burroughs Wellcome \& Co., Charles A. McAvoy, also of Burroughs Wellcome \& Co., was elected Vice-President and Treasurer and Edward War, of the Continental Baking Co., was elected Secretary. The executive committee consists of the three officers and Professor Charles A. Dwyer. Training sessions and speech clinies are conducted weekly under the supervision of Professor Dwyer for the benefit of the membership.

New York Stock Exchange Institute Awards Certificates to 18 Students-Change In Name to New York Institute of Finance July 1
Fifteen employees of member firms of the New York Stock Exchange, two employees of non-member security houses and one employee of the Stock Exchange were awarded certificates on June 12 at the 20th annual commencement exercises of the New York Stock Exchange Institute. The certificates evidence the student's successful completion of the full 4 -year course of study devoted to the securities market. Dr. Birl E. Shultz, Director of the Institute since 1923, made the presentation. The announcement of the Stock Exchange further said:
Special Certificates, recognizing completion of a one-year course designed for prospective registered employees, were aiso awarded. Both certificates are accepted by the Exchange as qualifying the owner to solicit securities business for member firms of the Stock Exchange. Others who wish to become registered representatives must first pass the Exchange's rigid examination requirements.

The exercises marked the close of the New York Stock Exchange Institute's last scholastic year. On July 1, the Institute will change its name of the Exchange by Albert $p$ Squier, and will be administered independent Stock Exchange Institute. Dr. Shultz will retire as director.

Harold T. Johnson, member of the Board of Governors of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, distributed cash prizes to outstanding members of the graduating class and to undergraduates. These awards were contributed by individual members and firms, sections of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms and, also, by the Association of Customers' Brokers.

Plans to discontinue the Stock Exchange Institute were mentioned in these columns May 24, page 3278.

Association of Customers' Brokers Elect T. B. Meek as President-Resolutions on Commissions Adopted
Thomas B. Meek, of Orvis Bros \& Co., was elected President of the Association of Customers' Brokers at the organization's annual election held June 12 in the governors' room of the New York Stock Exchange. Other officers elected included: Allyn C. Donaldson, Francis 1. duPont \& Co. as Vice-President; Armand E. Fontaine, Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce \& Cassatt, as Treasurer; and Ralph F. Rotnem, Harris, Upham \& Co. as Secretary.
Following are the Governors elected for the specified terms:
For four years: Louis C. Reynolds, Harris, Upham \& Co.; Albert C. Besson, Francis I. duPont \& Co., retiring president; Kenneth I. Walton, J. S. Bache \& Co., and Gordon C. Sleeper, Fenner \& Beane.

For three years: John A. Hevey, Newman Bros \& Worms; Robert J. Davidson, Fahenstock \& Co., and Stanley farrar, E. F. Hutton \& Co. For two years: James W. Sloat, Goodbody \& Co.
For one year: Harold C. Strohn, Maynard, Oakley \& Lawrence.
At the meeting the members adopted a resolution recommending the principle of charging smaller commissions to those who buy and sell the same security within short periods of time than to long-term investors. This resolution, together with others adopted, are to be sent to the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange. It was also recommended that commissions be computed as a percentage of the price of the security, and that the rate of this percentage should decrease as the price of the security increased. The association also recommended that in any revision of commission charges there should be no excessive differential between commissions charged large and small investors.

## Oscar R. Kreutz Named General Manager of Federal

## Savings \& Loan Insurance Corporation, Succeeds

## Nugent Fallon, Resigned

Oscar R. Kreutz has been appointed General Manager of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, it was announced by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board on June 7. He succeeds Hugent Fallon, who resigned last month to become President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York. Mr. Fallon's appointment to the latter post was noted in our issue of May 24, page 3278. He assumed his new duties on June 2.
Mr. Kreutz has served in various capacities under the Home Loan Bank Board for more than seven years. For some time he has been Deputy General Manager of the Insurance Corporation and Chairman of the Review Committee of the Board. The announcement of the Bank Board says:
Mr. Kreutz first became identified with the savings and loan business in Kansas City, Mo., shortly after the first World War when he made a study of the operations of associations there. He organized the Sioux City (Iowa) Building Loan and Savings Association in 1923 and became its Executive Secretary. This institution, weathering the financial crisis and the depresion, is operation of sioux Cits. Savings and Loan Association of Sioux City
Mr. Kreutz became Secretary of the Iowa Building Loan League in 1925 in 1932 he served as a director of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Des

Moines. Later he was a field representative of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in Wisconsin and Illinois and in 1934 was appointed First Vice-President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago.
At the request of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, he came to Washington in 1934 as Acting Chief Examiner of the Federal Savings and Loan insurance Corporation and as a member of the Review Committee. Later hat year he became Chairman of the Review Committee.
Mr. Fallon's final report to the trustees of the Insurance Corporation, it is stated by the Bank Board, shows that since he took charge of the Corporation shortly after it was created six years ago its assets have increased $30 \%$ and it now insures the savings of $3,000,000$ American families invested in 2,302 savings, building and loan associations having assets of more than $\$ 3,000,000,000$.

## Vermont Bankers Association to Hold Annual Meeting at Woodstock, Vt., June 20-21

The 31st annual meeting of the Vermont Bankers Association will be held next Friday and Saturday (June 20-21) at The Woodstock Inn, Woodstock, Vt. The speakers at the organization's annual banquet, to be the evening of June 21, will be Robert E. Healy, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and P. D. Houston, President of the American Bankers Association. The convention program includes a meeting of the executive council and a general session on both days. In addition there will be round table discussions and several sessions devoted to the reports of various divisions.

## Special Courses on Various Phases of Real Estate to be

Given at Columbia University Next Week
What is believed to be the world's first lecture course on residential neighborhood analysis will be given at Columbia University, New York City, June 16-20 by Thurston H. Ross, Director of the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Southern California. The lectures will be sponsored by the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers.
Appraisers
Iwo short courses covering condemnation appraisal and the mathematics of valuation will be given at Columbia University by George L. Schmutz, former President of the Institute. Both are one-week courses; the one on the mathematics of real estate valuation opening June 16 and the other course running from June 23-27.
In the week of June 23-27, another course, under the auspices of the Institute, on the disintegration and decentralization of American cities will be given by Gordon Whitnall of Los Angeles.

HOLC Repayments Reflect Rising National IncomeAccording to Corporation Officials-Monthly Col, lections Nearly $100 \%$ of Billing-In Addition Deposits Being Made Again'st Future Tax Payments
With collections steadily approximating $100 \%$ of current monthly billings, officials of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation announced on May 31 that its reports "clearly reflect the effect of the rising national income." They declared the reports were the more encouraging because, in addition to its monthly collections of nearly $\$ 20,000,000$ in principal and interest, the HOLC is receiving more than $\$ 3,000,000$ a month in deposits for future tax payments on 400,000 of its nearly 850,000 accounts-effectively guarding against tax delinquencies which in the past were a primary cause in most foreclosure cases.
"Increased employment and income are enabling an increasing number of American families to build or purchase homes of their own," said John H. Fahey, Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which supervises the HOLC. "The same trend is definitely aiding the rehabilitation of HOLC borrowers." Chairman Fahey added:

More than $90 \%$ of HOLO accounts are current or less than three months in arrears at the present time. This does not mean that these accounts always have been current since their establishment; in extending the amortization period of some 300,000 accounts, we recast them and included delinquencies into the principal debt. But it does mean that the vast majority of HOLO accounts now are currently being paid out on regular, stated terms.

These accounts fall into two classes-those of original HOLO borrowers and those who have bought homes from the HOLC. Of the more than a million original accounts, over 100,000 have paid in full. of the 724,000 remaining original accounts, 666,000 are current or less than three months in arrears; of the 58,000 accounts more than three months in arrears $45 \%$ have been brought into a liquidating class, meaning that all current monthly bills are being met and regular monthly payments are being made on arrearages. Of the nearly 122,000 accounts of families who have purchased homes from the HOLO on long-term contracts, 118,200 are current or less than three months in arrears; of the 3,650 accounts
are delinquent more than three months $40 \%$ now are liquidating.

## Chicago Home Loan Bank Advanced in March, Highest Amount in 10 Years

A new high in the amount of money borrowed for home ownership in Illinois and Wisconsin for any month in the past 10 years was reached in March, when $\$ 32,314,000$ was advanced by all types of lenders, the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago reported on June 1. Borrowers in this district, numbering 9,547 , comprised one-eighth of all the borrowers in the Nation during the month, and they used $9.2 \%$ of all the home mortgage money advanced. The bank further reports:
A. R. Gardner, President of the Chicago Bank, said that this record month, up $20 \%$ from February, brought the first quarter's home-owner borrowings in the district to $\$ 86.352,000,30 \%$ more than in the like more families obtaining advances on homes than during the same three months a year ago.
Of the total borrowed during the quarter $33.6 \%$ came from savings, building and loan associations this year, a somewhat heavier leaning on this source of supply than was seen in 1940, when the proportion was $32.9 \%$. In Illinois 2,000 more families were borrowing from savings and loan associations, while in. Wisconsin the number was almost exactly the same as last year. For the two States the borrowers totaled, respectively, 7,702 and 2,130 .

## Further Good Gains Reported by New York State Factories in May

Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller, in a statement released June 12 , reported further good gains in employment and payrolls at New York State factories from the middle of April to the middle of May. Largely as a result of continued expansion at plants with defense orders, contra-seasonal gains of $1.5 \%$ in forces and of $5.0 \%$ in payrolls were recorded in the month. Records of the State Department of Labor going back to June, 1914, indicate that the average April to May changes are drops of $1.3 \%$ in employment and of $0.9 \%$ in payrolls. Commissioner Miller's statement added:
Developments on the labor relations front had a decided effect upon the clanges in certain industries this month. Strikes at automobile, steel, metal furniture and heating equipment firms that were reported in April were settled in ray with consequent rises in employment for those indusMay and affected a dyeing and finishing plant connected with it. Several new strikes were reported in May, but they were at smaller plants and less serious than those reported in April. A short-lived labor controversy at fur coat plants was settled by granting wage rate increases of about $10 \%$. Wage rate increases, ranging between $5 \%$ and $10 \%$, were noted at individual plants in such varied industries as electrical machinery, metal furniture, non-ferrous metal products, wooden and paper boxes, paper and pulp, oil refining and textiles. May marked the fourth consecutive month in which a new all-time high for average weekly earnings for New York State factory workers was recorded. The May, 1941, figure of $\$ 32.63$ was more than a dollar above the April figure and almost $\$ 5$ greater than the corresponding figure for May, 1940.
The New York State Department of Labor's index of factory employment, based on the $1925-27$ average as 100 , was 113.6 . The corresponding payroll index, at 128.7, was higher than any figure previously recorded. The spread between the corresponding figures for 1940 and 1941 has been increasing each month of the year. In May, 1941, there were $28.1 \%$ more factory workers employed than in May, 1940, and payrolls were $50.7 \%$ higher.
Preliminary tabulations of reports, covering 2,335 firms throughout the State, form the basis for the statements made in this report. During the middle week of May these firms employed 524,035 workers on a total payroll of $\$ 17,097,818$. The Division of Statistics and Information, under the direction of Dr. E. B. Patton, is responsible for the collection, tabulation and analysis of these reports.
Industry in up-State New York has benefited much more, relatively, from the defense boom than has New York City industry. This is explained chiefly by the fact that while the major portion of up-State manufacturing is of producers' goods for which the need is great at the present time, New York City factories are engaged primarily in the production of consumers' goods where expansion is not nearly as urgent. In May, when most of the consumers' goods industries are seasonally quiescent, this point was brought out clearly.
All six up-State industrial districts reported gains in both employment and payrolls from April to May. The largest gains were the result of further expansion at plants with defense orders. In all six districts, all industries with a few notable exceptions expanded. In Buffalo the abandonment of manufacturing operations by one large mail order house resulted in a loss for the oil products industry. The strike at a Utica cotton mill had a depressing effect upon the textile industry in that district. In Rochester shoe and men's furnishings plants contracted their operations seasonally. Syracuse shoe and food products plants laid off workers, but increased payrolls. In Binghampton-Endicott-Johnson City the employment gains at most firms were small, but increased activity is indicated by the jump in payrolls, particularly at shoe and business machine plants. Except for small seasonal losses at a few printing and paper goods and underwear
firms in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area, practically firms in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area, practically all other firms expanded. The average weekly earnings figures for May, ranging from $\$ 30.14$ in Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City to $\$ 40.65$ in Albany-Schenec-ady-Troy were at all-time highs in all six up-State districts.
In New York City the large seasonal losses in forces from April to May reported by apparel, printing, furniture and candy firms were more than sufficient to offset the gains reported by almost all other industries.
Gains in payrolls, however, were greater than the losses.

## Cuty



New York City.
Bureau of Labor Statistics Reports Retail Food Costs Increased $11 / 2 \%$ Between April 15 and May 13 Retail costs of food increased $11 / 2 \%$ between April 15 and May 13, continuing the widespread advances of the previous month, Acting Commissioner Hinrichs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported on May 31. Prices of all groups of food moved upward, but the increase in the cost of the family food budget was primarily the result of contra-seasonal advances for dairy products and higher prices for fresh fruit and vegetables, pork and lamb. These advances reflect increased consumer demand, Government purchases and seasonal price
increases for certain domestic commodities and an increasingly tight shipping situation for imported commodities. The Labor Bureau's announcement further said:
Food costs have advanced without interruption during the last six months, rising $6.5 \%$ since November, 1940 . They are now $5.3 \%$ above the level of last May. Prices of meats, dairy products, coffee and tea fats and oils, and sugar ranged from 3 to $10 \%$ higher on the average this year than in May, 1940. Eggs and butter were about $20 \%$ higher and prices of canned and dried fruits and vegetables were up $11 / 2$ to $2 \%$. Prices of cereals and bakery products and of fresh fruits and vegetables, on the Other hand, were low
and the latter by $2 \%$
Changes in prices during the month and since last May for the more important foods were as follows:

| Item | Percentage Change May, 1941. Compared with |  | Item | Percentage Change May, 1941, Compared with |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aptil, } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May, } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{1941}{A_{19 r i l}}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| Potatoes. | +7.9 | $-24.1$ | Roasting chickens- | +2.1 | +5.0 |
| Butter. | +4.3 | +20.1 | Coffee -...-.-.---- | +1.4 | +3.3 |
| Pork chops. | +3.2 +2.5 | +15.2 +21.1 | White bread.-...--- Milk, fresh (avge.) | - 0.0 | -4.9 +3.3 |
| Oranges | +2.2 |  | Round steak ....-) | $-1.1$ | $+7.4$ |
| Sugar | $+2.2$ | +9.9 | Rib roast. | -2.6 | $+6.7$ |

Costs of fruits and vegetables advanced $3 \%$ on the average between mid-April and mid-May, with particularly sharp seasonal increases reported for potatoes and onions. A temporary shortage of lettuce contributed to a rise at retail. Prices of beans, cabbage and spinach were lower, however, because of the seasonally larger supplies ayailable. Prices of apples and oranges continued to advance as usual at this time of year. Canned fruit and vegetable prices increased substantailly ( $1.2 \%$ ) between April 15 and May 13. Canned peaches moved up $21 / 2 \%$ and canned tomatoes by a similar amount following large tomato purhas by one Goverament Dried prunes and navy beans also rose in price.
Costs of dairy products increased $1.3 \%$ during the month, largely as the result of a $.3 \%$ adance in butter prices. Wholesale prices or butter and cheese wre han purchasing program. Retail egg prices rose seasonally by $2.5 \%$.
Prices of fresh and cured pork continued their advance between April 15 and May 13, and are now $21 \%$ higher than a year ago, when pork price were relatively low as compared with the five-year average for 193539 Lamb and chicken prices also advanced seasonally. There was, however an average decline of $2 \%$ for beef between mid-April and mid-May, and beef prices were only $8 \%$ higher in May, 1941, than in May, 1940, while in each of the first four months of this year, the differential over the corre ponding month of 1940 was at least $12 \%$. The average cost of meat products increased $0.7 \%$ during the four weeks ended May 13.
Prices of fats and oils continued to advance at retail following a succession of sharp increases in wholesale markets. Government purchases of lard have been rather heavy during the past few weeks and exports increased greatly in March of this year. Lard prices were $25 \%$ higher than year ago. Prices of salad dressing and oleomargarine advanced $11 / 2$ and $2 \%$, respectively, between April 15 and May 13.
Prices of sugar, coffee and tea continued to rise in retail markets, reflecting earlier advances in wholesale prices caused by the tight shipping situation.
There was a $2 \%$ increase in retail prices of flour between April 15 and May 13. This has not been reflected in prices of bread and other bakery prodicts. Flour prices are still $31 / 2 \%$ below the level of a year ago and for white bread about $5 \%$ less than in May, 1940.
INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL COSTS OF FOOD BY COMMODITY GROUPS

| Commodtly Group | May 13, 1941* | ${ }_{1941}^{A_{1} p r i l} 15,$ | $\mathrm{Mar}_{1941}^{18}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May 14, } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All foods | 102.1 | 100.6 | 98.4 | 97.0 |
| Cereal and bakery products | 95.3 | 95.2 | 95.1 | 98.4 |
| Meats...-. | 104.2 | 103.5 | 102.5 | 94.9 |
| Dairy products | 107.7 94 | 106.3 920 | 104.6 83.0 | ${ }_{77}^{99.1}$ |
| Eruits and veget | 94.3 103.5 | 92.0 100.6 | ${ }_{97}^{83.1}$ | 177.9 |
| Fresh. | 105.8 | 102.5 | 98.1 | 107.8 |
| Canned | 94.2 | 93.1 | 92.5 | 92.9 |
| Dried | 102.7 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 100.9 |
| Beverages | 96.1 | 95.0 | 93.5 | 93.3 |
| Fats and olls | 88.0 | 85.1 | 81.3 | 82.9 |
| Sugar.-..--- | 106.9 | 104.6 | 98.1 | 97.3 |

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c. Harvey D. Gibson, President of Manufacturers Trust Co., New York City, announced on June 13 that Jay Keegan, formerly Assistant Administrator for Title I and Director of the Division of Education of the Federal Housing Administration in Washington, has become associated with the bank and will make his headquarters at the bank's principal office at 55 Broad Street, New York. In his bank work Mr. Keegan will devote himself principally to the administration, development and extension of the F. H. A. activities collateral to the Bank's operations. His experience, it is said, will be at the disposal of banks throughout the country and of the building industry.

Albert Stern, a special partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of Stern, Lauer \& Co., died on June 13 at his home at Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. He was 74 years old. A native of Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Stern came to New York in 1886 and became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1897. He continued his membership in the Stock Exchange until 1933 and at the time of his death was associated with the firm of Stern, Lauer \& Co.

Arrangements were completed on June 11 for the transfer of a membership in The Chicago Stock Exchange at $\$ 500$, off $\$ 700$ from the last previous sale. This is the lowest price at which Chicago memberships have been transferred since 1915.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. of New York, held June 11, Dunham
B. Sherer was elected Chairman to succeed the late Walter E. Frew. Mr. Sherer has served as President of the bank for over ten years and has been associated with the Corn Exchange Bank and the succeeding trust company for the past 39 years. He is succeeded in the presidency by Ralph Peters Jr., First Vice-President. The Directors also elected John R. McWilliams as First Vice-President and a Director and made Edward E. Strong a Vice-President. Mr. McWilliams was formerly a Vice-President and Mr. Strong an Assistant Vice-President.
${ }^{r}$ Lawrence C. Marshall has been appointed an Assistant Secretary of the United States Trust Co. of New York.

- At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of The National City Bank of New York on June 10, John A. Painter, Arthur F. Spellman and Seth A. Emerson were appointed Assistant Vice-Presidents. All were Assistant Cashiers and will continue with their assigaments in the Personal Credit Department at the 42nd Street and Madison Avenue branch. The Board also appointed Eldrich C. Campbell and Cedric R. Lane Assistant Cashiers.

John A. Hopper, Vice-President of the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. of New York was this week elected to the Board of Trustees of Central Savings Bank in the City of New York, according to an announcement by Charles G. Edwards, President. Mr. Hopper was Secretary of the United States Mortgage \& Trust Co. at the time of its merger in 1929 with the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. Since that time he has been a Vice-President of the latter institution.

A visit to the extensive apple orchards on the Lawrence Howard fruit farm at Kinderhook, N. Y., will be one of the features of a Land Tour on Saturday, June 28, when members of the New York State Bankers Association will be the guests of officers of the State Bank at Chatham, N. Y. It is stated that the Howard farm, consisting of over 70 acres devoted almost exclusively to apple orchards, is a show place in the Hudson River Valley fruit growing section. W. F. Salmon, President of the Chatham bank, heads the local committee arranging the tour.

Sidney B. Dexter has been elected Assistant Vice-President of the trust department of the Land Title Bank and Trust Co., of Philadelphia, according to the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin," of June 6, which also stated:

- Mr. Dexter formerly was an executive of Kidder, Peabody \& Co. and is a"Trustee of the Bureau of Municipal Research. At the same time Percy O. Madeira, President, announced that Stephen E. McLoughlin Jr., and Frank T. Howard have been named Assistant Trust Officers and Richard B. Willis an Assistant Investment Officer.

At a meeting of the directors of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Baltimore, W. Bladen Lowndes Jr. was elected President of the institution to succeed his father, W: Bladen Lowndes Sr., whose death on May 30 was noted in our issue of June 7, page 3592. The newly elected President, the Baltimore "Sun" reports: He became associated with the Fidelity Trust Company in 1929. For a year he worked in the various departments, acquainting himself with the bank's facilities and activities. In 1930 he was named a Vice-President. From the same paper we also quote:
In March, 1940, Mr. Lowndes was elected a director and a member of the company's executive committee. He also was elected a member of the executive committee of the Fidelity and Daposit Co.
In 1923 Mr . Lowndes associated himself with the Cumberland Savings Bank, where he remained a year before going to the Second National Bank of Cumberland, of which his uncl3, Tasker G. Lowndes, is the President After six years with that institution, Mr. Lowndes came to Baltimore.
He was elected a Vice-President and Director of the Commercial Coal and Coke Co., of Clarksburg, W. Va., in 1932, and the following year was named President and Director of the Lowndes Savings Bank and Trust Lowndes.

- Edgar C. Gatewood and W. Albert Hess were elected Assistant Cashiers of the Morris Plan Bank of Virginia (at Richmond) at the regular monthly meeting of the bank's board on June 5, it was announced by President Thomas C. Boushall. According to the Richmond "Times Dispatch" which on June 6 also stated that Mr. Gatewood, a native of Richmond, first entered the employ of the bank in 1932 as a teller in the main office here in Richmond. Mr. Hess became associated with the bank in a clerical capacity at Norfolk in 1936, after several years of previous banking experience, and was transferred to the main office at Richmond in 1939.

The Commercial Bank of Iron Mountain, Iron Mountain, Mich., a State member bank of the Federal Reserve System, has converted into a national bank under the title Commercial National Bank of Iron Mountain it was announced on June 2.
W. L. Hemingway, President of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank \& Trust Co. of St. Louis, announces the following changes in the bank's officials, due to the growth and expansion in the business of the Trust Department: Joseph W. White, trust officer, was elected Vice-President and Trust Officer, and I. A. Long, who has been Vice-President
in charge of the bond department has been transferred to the trust department where he will continue as Vice-President. The trust department will be under the supervision of both Mr. White and Mr. Long. W. P. Sharpe, formerly New York representative of the bank has been elected VicePresident, and will succeed Mr. Long as head of the bond department. Mr. Sharpe's position in New York will be taken by William W. Hibberd, his former. assistant.

## THE CURB MARKET

Prices ruled higher on the New York Curb Exchange during much of the present week. There were no spectacular movements and while the advances were generally narrow movements and while the advances were pull that registered a number of substantial gains and some new tops. Industrial specialties were the most active and led the advance on a number of occasions. Public utilities were mixed with advances and declines about evenly divided. In the shipbuilding group Todd Shipyards moved to the front on Tuesday with a gain of $23 / 4$ points to 90 and in the chemical section Heyden Chemical worked up to a new top for the year with a gain of 6 points to $855 / 8$. Oil shares were unsettled during much of the week and while there was no general weakness, with few exceptions the changes in this group were downward and usually in minor fractions. Aluminum stocks were moderately higher and the cardboard and paper issues moved within a narrow range.
Higher prices prevailed during the greater part of the abbreviated session on Saturday. The changes were generally small with only about a dozen issues registering advances or declines of a point or more. These included among others, Colt's Patent Fire Arms, which surged forward $23 / 4$ peints to $753 / 4$, and Jones \& Laughlin, which worked up to a new peak at $301 / 4$ at its top for the day and slipped back to $281 / 2$ at the close. Brown Co. pref., advanced 2 points to 17 , and Phoenix Securities pref. gained 11/4 points to $361 / 2$. Petroleum stocks were fractionally higher except Oklahoma Natural Gas, convertible pref. which forged ahead 2 points to $1143 / 4$. In the aircraft section, prices were generally unsettled, Beech registering a modest gain, Cessna Aircraft and Brewster declining while Vultee and Republic were quiet. The paper and cardboard issues moved within a narrow range, International Paper \& Power warrants moving up a minor fraction and St. Regis Paper closing unchanged.

Advancing prices were again in evidence during the initial session of the week on Monday. Industrial shares led the advance and nearly three dozen issues registered gains ranging up to two or more points. The transfers totaled 76,580 shares as compared with 76,590 on Friday, the last preceding full session. The gains in the public utility group preceding full session. The gains ingland pubelephone, which climbed upward $41 / 2$ points to 115 , North American Light \& Power pref. $11 / 4$ to $811 / 2$ and Puget Sound Power \& Light $\$ 6$ pref. $11 / 2$ points to 52 . Petroleum stocks were moderately higher, the advances including Ohio Natural Gas, So. Penn Oil, Standard Oil of Ohio and Northern Pipe Line, the latter selling at its top for the year. Shipbuilding shares were featured by Todd Shipyards which worked up to a new top for the current movement and then slipped back and closed with a gain of $11 / 4$ points at $901 / 8$. Brown Co. pref. was the most active stock in the paper and cardboard section and worked up to a new high at 18 at its peak for the day, closing at $171 / 2$.

Curb stocks continued their advance on Tuesday and as the trading activity increased gains were apparent over a broad list of stocks, many of which are usually in the slow moving group. The turnover for the day climbed up to 144,335 shares, the best volume of transfers since March 10. There was a fairly long list of gains ranging up to 2 or more points among which were Arkansas Power \& Light pref. (7) 3 points to $84 \frac{1}{2}$; Brill pref., 4 points to $391 / 2$; General Public Service pref., $21 / 8$ points to $251 / 4$; Heyden Chemical, $35 / 8$ points to $795 \%$; Sherwin Williams, $57 / 8$ points to $747 / 8$; Texas Power \& Light pref., (7), $31 / 2$ points to 107 ; and Utah Power \& Light pref., $11 / 2$ points to 69 . Aluminum stocks were stronger all along the line, Aluminum Co. of America, advancing 1 point to 120, while Aluminum pref. and Aluminium Ltd., registered smaller gains. Aircraft shares moved within a narrow rance Bell Ryan Waco and Vultee recording small gains range, Bell, hyan, waco and Sor lower. Todd Shipyards continued its advance and added $23 / 4$ points to its gain of the preceding day.
The industrial specialties again led the advance on Wednesday and while the volume of transfers dropped to 84,970 shares against 144,335 on the preceding day, the tone was firm and there were numerous gains ranging up to 2 or more firm and there points. Noteworthy among the so; Draper Corporation, $21 / 2$ Benson \& Hedges, points to $641 / 2$; General Gas \& Electric pref. B, 6 points to 83; Lane Bryant pref., $33 / 4$ points to 106 ; and St. Regis Paper pref., 3 points to 93 . Petroleum stocks were unsettled the advances and declines being about evenly divided. Aircraft shares moved within a narrow range, Brewster and Vultee registering fractional gains, while Bell declined. Shipbuilding stocks were unsettled, Todd closing unchanged while New York Shipbuilding (founders shares), moved ahead $1 / 2$ point to $271 /$. Public utilities were quiet, the gains and losses showing little variation at the close.

The tone of the market continued firm on Thursday with the industrial specialties and public utilities leading a moderate upward swing. Noteworthy among the advances were Royal Typewriter which gained 2 points to 54 ; Bell Telephone of Canada, $21 / 2$ points to $991 / 2$; G. A. Fuller, 2 points to 49 ; Oklahoma Natural Gas, convertible pref., $25 / 8$ points to 116 and U. S. and International Securities Corp., $21 / 4$ points to 54 . Petroleum shares improved but the changes were largely fractional. Aircraft stocks were unsettled, Solar Aircraft, Brewster and Bell closing on the side of the Solar Aircraft, Brewster and Bell closing on the side of the
advance, while Waco, Republic and Beech were down and advance, while Waco, Republic and Beech were down and issues moved within a narrow range and paper and cardboard stocks were quiet.
Lower prices prevailed as the market closed on Friday. During the opening hour trading was fairly active but the trend gradually turned downward and for the first time this week the losses exceeded the gains as the session ended. Aircraft shares were fractionally lower all along the line while the paper and cardboard issues were unchanged or did not appear on the tape. Oil shares were generally quiet and the shipbuilding stocks were lower. As compared with Friday of last week, the market was slightly higher; Aluminum Co. of America closing last night at 120 against 118 on Friday a week ago; American Cyanamid B at 38 against 363 3/4; Gulf Oil Corp. at $345 / 8$ against 34 ; New Jersey Zinc at 65 against $621 / 2$ and Sherwin Williams Co. at 75 against $681 / 2$.
daily transactions at the new york curb exchange

| Week Ended June 13, 1941 |  | Bonds (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestle ${ }^{\text {For }}$ | Foredon overnment | Foretgn Corpotate | Total |
| Saturday | 41,460 | \$362,000 |  | \$2,000 | - \$364,000 |
| Monday | 77,185 142,050 | 651,000 $1.240,000$ | \$16,000 | 5,000 | - 656,000 |
| Wednesday | 142,050 84,980 | $1,240,000$ 913,000 | $\$ 16,000$ 11,000 | 7,000 7,000 | - 1,263,000 |
| Thursday | 75,985 | 796,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 802,000 |
| Friday | 88,645 | 1,060,000 | 16,000 | 6,000 | 1,082,000 |
| Total | $510,305 \quad \$ 5.022,000$ |  | \$45,000 | \$31,000 | 85,098,000 |
| Sales at New York Curb Exchange | Weet Ended June 13 |  | Jan. 1 to June 13 |  |  |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 |  | 1940 |
| Stocks-No. of shares- Bonds | 510,305 | 7 763,370 |  | 42,262 | 25,752,360 |
| Domestic. ..........-- | \$5,022,000 | \$4,335,000 | 0 \$123.0 | 66.000 \$ | \$164,312,000 |
| Foreign government--- | 45,000 | - 16,000 |  | 14,000 | 1,041,000 |
| Foreign corporate...-- | 31,000 | 272,000 |  | 92,000 | 3,517,000 |
|  | \$5,098,000 | 1 \$4,623,000 | 0 \$125,3 | 72,000 s | \$168,870.000 |

## THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

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

|  | Sat., $\text { June } 7$ | Mon. <br> June 9 | Tues., June 10 | Wed., June 11 | Thurs., <br> June 12 | Fri. <br> June 13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boots Pure Drugs |  | 35/9 | 36,- | $36 /-$ | 36/- | $33 / 9$ |
| British Amer Tobacco. |  | $82 /$ | $82 \%$ - | 82/6 | $83 /-$ | $83 /-$ |
| Cable \& W (ord) ....- |  | 2661/4 | 1661/4 | £643/2 | £641/2 | £641/4 |
| Central Min \& Invest. . |  | ¢11 | £111/4 | £11 | £11 | £11 |
| Cons Goldfielde of S A. |  | $32 / 6$ | 32/6 | 33/- | 33/9 | $33 / 9$ |
| Courtaulds S \& Co. |  | 29/- | 29/6 | 29/6 | 29/9 | 29/6 |
| De Beers.-... |  | £51/2 | £51/2 | £57/8 | £61/4 | 261/2 |
| Distillers Co |  | 64/6 | 65/- | 65/3 | $65 / 6$ | $66 / 3$ |
| Electric \& Musical Ind. |  | 9/9 | 9/9 | 9,6 | 9/9 | 9/9 |
| Ford Ltd. | Closed | 18/6 | 18/6 | 18/6 | 18/6 | 18/6 |
| Hudsons Bay ${ }^{\text {Co}}$ |  | 23/6 | 23/6 | 23/6 | 23/6 | 23/6 |
| Imp Tob \& G B \& |  | $92 /-$ | $92 / 6$ | $93 \%$ | 92/6 | 92/6 |
| London MId Ry_.... |  | £12 | 12 | £12 $\frac{1}{8}$ | £123/8 | 12125/8 |
| Metal Box.... |  | $72 /-$ | $72 /$ | $72 /$ | 72\% | $72 \%$ |
| Rand MInes. |  | 267/8 | 667/8 | 267/8 | 267/8 | ¢67/8 |
| Rio Tinto. |  | ¢6 | ¢6 | $\pm 6$ |  |  |
| Rolls Royce |  | 71/3 | $71 / 3$ | $71 / 9$ | 71/3 | $71 / 9$ |
| Shell Transport |  | $40 /-$ | 40/6 | 40/6 | 41/3 | $41 / 3$ |
| United Molasses |  | 23/6 | 23/3 | 23/3 | 23/9 | 23/9 |
| Vickers. |  | 15/3 | 15/3 | 15/3 | 15/3 | 15/6 |
| Areas. |  | £311 ${ }_{16}$ | £3 ${ }^{11_{16}}$ | $£^{11_{11}{ }_{16}}$ | £3 $1_{11}{ }_{16}$ | $£ 3{ }^{11_{16}}$ |

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

|  | Sat., | Mon., <br> June 9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tues. } \\ & \text { June io } \end{aligned}$ | Wed., June 11 | Thurs. June 12 | Fri. <br> June 13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Silver, per oz | Closed | 23 3/8d. | 233/8d. | $233 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. | $233 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. | $233 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. |
| Gold, p. fine oz. | 1688 . | 1688. | 168 s. | 168 s . | 168 s . | 168 s. |
| Consols $21 / 2 \%$ - <br> British $31 / 2 \%$ | Closed | £781/2 | ¢78\%/8 | 2783/4. | ¢787/8. | £791/8. |
| W. | Closed | \&1031/2 | £103 9-16 | ¢1035/8 | £1035/8 | £103 11-16 |
| 1960-90 | Closed | ¢112\% $\%$ | £1123/4 | 11123/4 | £1127/8 | £112 $1 / 8$ |

The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United BarN.Y.(for'n) $343 / 4 \quad 34^{3 / 4}$ as been: $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { BarN.Y.(for'n) } 343 / 4 & 343 / 4 & 343 / 4 & 343 / 4 & 343 / 4 & 343 / 4\end{array}$ | (newly mined) | 71.11 | 71.11 | 71.11 | 71.11 | 71.11 | 71.11 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing prices of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { June June June June June June } \\ 7 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13\end{array}$

| ${ }^{\text {June }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & J_{12} \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 13 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allege |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Berliner }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| utsche Bank | 144 | 144 |  | 144 | 145 |
| Duetsche Reichsbalm (Ger.Rys.017\%) ( $7 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Dresdaner Bank }}$ | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 |  |
| Reithsbank ( | ${ }^{204}$ |  |  |  |  |
| emens \& Halske |  | 335 | 130 |  |  |
| ereinigte Stahlwerke (6) | 151 | 150 | 153 | 155 |  |

## 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

| Country and Monetary | Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in Nevo Yotk Value in Untted States Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June 7 | June 9 | June 10 | June 11 | June 12 | June 1 |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ | 8 | 8 |
|  | - | a |  |  | 2 |  |
|  | , | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | . | a |  | a | a |  |
| Denmark, krone. <br> Engl'd, pound sterl'g Offlctal. | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | 4.0350 |
| Finland, Markka |  | 4.031562 | 4.031875 | 4.033125 | 4.032500 | 4.0325 |
|  | . 020100 | . 020075 | . 020100 | . 20100 | . 020100 | . 02010 |
| France, tranc.....Greece, drachma | 399700* | ${ }_{399700}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{399700 *}$ | ${ }_{399700}$ | 399700* | ${ }_{9}^{8} 700$ |
|  | , | , | , |  |  |  |
| Hungary, pengo.... | . 05262 | . 0526 | . 0526 | . 0526 | .052617* |  |
|  | . 020 | .05262 |  | . 05202 | . 05260 | * |
| Norway, krone.-.-- |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 040012 | . 040025 | . 040010 | . 040020 | 00 | , |
|  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {a }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { a }}{\text { a }}$ | -a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Spain, peseta-....-. | ${ }_{238357}$ | ${ }^{.238400}$ | ${ }_{238362}$ | ${ }_{23836}$ | ${ }_{238337}$ | ${ }_{238371}^{0.0130 *}$ |
| Switzeriand; frano-- | . 232078 | . 032068 | .232037 | 232056 | .232050 | ${ }_{.232067}$ |
| Yugoslavia, dinar | a |  |  | a | - | a |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chetoo (yuan) dol'r Hankow (yuan) dol |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | .052906* | .052906* | . $052906 *$ | . 053031 * | .053031* | .053031* |
| Shanghal (yuan) dol Tlentsin (yuan) dol | ${ }_{243237}^{\text {a }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { a }}{\text { a }}$ | ${ }_{.24331}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{243187}$ | ${ }^{243468}$ | . 2434 |
|  | . 301283 | . 301283 | . 012 | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2} 01283$ | ${ }_{301283}$ | ${ }_{301283}$ |
| Japan, yen, | ${ }^{234387}$ | .$^{234399}$ | ${ }^{234390}$ | ${ }^{234399}$ | . 273439 | 234387 |
| Stratts Settlem'ts, doi | . 471066 | . 471066 | . 471066 | . 471066 | . 47106 | 471066 |
| Australia, pound- |  |  | 3.228000 |  |  |  |
|  | 2133 | 3.2127 |  | 3.213958 | ${ }_{3}^{3} 2133333$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.228000}$ |
| New Zeealand, pound. |  | 3.225291 | 22 | 3.226791 | 3.225 | 3.225 |
| Atrica-ca | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 |  |
| South Atrica, poond- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Otficial |  | . 90 |  | . 90 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 877 |
| Mexico, peso | 50* | .205360* | 20 | 205360* |  | 205450* |
| Newtound $\begin{gathered}\text { Offililal d, dollar- } \\ \text { Free }\end{gathered}$. | 909090 | . 909090 | . 909090 | . 9090 | . 909990 | . 909090 |
|  |  |  | 878 | . 878125 |  | . 874531 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina, peso------ Offriclal. | . 29 | . 297 |  |  |  | 297733* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 4* |
| Official.-..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chile, peso- Ofticlal. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colombla, peso...-.- | .569825* | ${ }^{.569825^{*}}$ |  | 569825 | .569825* |  |
| Colombla $\qquad$ Controlled $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{417380}$ | .417380* | ${ }_{417380^{*}}$ | 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 14) clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly clearings will be $24.7 \%$ above those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 6,676,006,742$, against $\$ 5,352,209,751$ for the same week in 1940. At this center there is a gain for the week ended Friday of $24.7 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearings-Returns by Teleoraph Week Ending June 14 | 1941 | 1940 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fent } \\ \text { Cent } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | \$2,876,047,212 | \$2,077,392,317 | +38.4 |
| Chicago | 330,575,500 | -278,679,806 | +18.6 |
| Philadelphi | 402,000,000 | 256,000,000 | +57.0 |
| Boston | 218,438,350 | 179,634,361 | +21.6 |
| Kansas St | $\begin{array}{r}91,092,552 \\ 104 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$ | $74,955,125$ 80 8 | +21.5 +29 |
| San Franci | $104,700,000$ $139,629,000$ | $80,700,000$ $136,882,000$ | +29.7 +2.0 |
| Pittsburgh | 147,010,612 | 136,882,0075 | +68.8 + |
| Detroit | 138,773,150 | 88,448,388 | +56.9 |
| Clevela | 118,767,758 | 92,476,434 | +28.4 |
| Balt | 94,179,428 | 64,104,597 | +46.9 |
| Eleven cities, flve day | \$4,661,213,562 | \$3,416,390,103 |  |
| Other cities, five da | 952,125,390 | 836,319,635 | +13.8 |
| Total all cities, five day | \$5,563,338,952 | \$4,252,709,738 | +30.8 |
| All cities, one | 1,112,667,790 | 1,099,500,013 | +1.2 |
| Total all cities for week | \$6,676,006,742 | \$5,352,209,751 | +24.7 |

## 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 presults for the week previous-the week ended June 7 . For that week there was an increase of $47.5 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to
$\$ 7,923,387,061$, against $\$ 5,372,145,638$ in the same week in 1940. Outside of this city there was an increase of $33.4 \%$, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a gain of $61.2 \%$. 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 record an expansion of $59.3 \%$, in the Boston Reserve District of $41.6 \%$, and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $38.1 \%$. In the Cleveland Reserve DisDistrict by $46.2 \%$, and in the Atlanta Reserve District by $31.3 \%$. In the Chicago Reserve District the totals register an improvement of $28.9 \%$, in the St. Louis Reserve District of $36.5 \%$, and in the Minneapolis Reserve District of $22.5 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District the totals show a gain of $22.2 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District of $28.7 \%$, and in the San Francisco Reserve District of $39.8 \%$.
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:


| eartings at | Week Ended June 7 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 41 | 940 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | 1939 | 193 |
| Seventh Feder <br> Mich - Ann Arbor <br> and |  | istrict-Chi | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { cago- } \end{gathered}$ | s | \$ |
|  | al Reserve D |  | $+2.2$ | $\begin{array}{r} 375,815 \\ 78,217,503 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 160,388,225 | $443,755$ | + + +54.6 |  | ${ }_{68,605,623}^{307,875}$ |
| Grand Rapi |  | $\begin{array}{r} 103,777,088 \\ 3,242,572 \\ 1,786,413 \end{array}$ |  | $3,676,034$ $1,311,199$ 1 | 2, 2,26 ,382 |
| Ind.-Ft. Wayne |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,786,413 \\ & 1,879,442 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +24.1 \\ +22.9 \end{array}$ | $1,033,293$ | $\begin{aligned} & 936,488 \\ & 889,377 \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Indianap }}$ | $24,742,000$ 3 3 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 17,851,000 \\ 1,840,262 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,130,000 \\ 1,167,105 \\ 1002107 \end{array}$ |
| Terre Haute | 7,306,202 | 5,574,388 | $\begin{aligned} & +22.9 \\ & +35.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| is,-Milwauk |  |  | +31.1 +19.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 20,674,816 \\ 1,275,890 \\ 1,550,210 \end{array}$ |  |
| Ia.-Ced. Raplds |  |  |  |  |  |
| Des | $12,396,552$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,330,981 \\ 11,596,405 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +17.7 \\ +0.7 \\ +0.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,559,310 \end{aligned}$ | 1$3,9070,336$440,453 |
| S--Bloom | $\begin{array}{r} 1,560,931 \\ 572,758 \\ 10 \\ \hline 010 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,875,447 \\ \hline 568,795 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | - ${ }^{3,357,968}$ |  |
| Chicag | 418,081,825 | 339,777,668 | +23.0 | ${ }_{295}{ }^{4} 325,562$ |  |
|  | 1,695,7 |  |  | $1,030,593$ <br> $3,151,161$ <br> 1 |  |
|  | 5,946,655 $2,053,180$ | $4,856,239$ $1,695,726$ | $\begin{array}{r} +2.5 \\ +21.1 \\ +21.1 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Rockford. <br> Springfield | $2,053,180$ $1,909,229$ | 1,874,184 |  | 1,427 |  |
| Total (18 cities) | 680,086,309 | 527,732,499 | +28.9 | 448,166,640 | 439,917,724 |
| Eighth Federal | Reserve Dis | ${ }_{99}^{\text {trict-S00.000 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {uis- }}^{+33.9}$ | 85,500,000 | 72,900,000 |
| Mo.--St. Louis.- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ky.-Loulsville | 188,119704 | $99,600,000$ $35.554,098$ $19,436,661$ | +33.9 +35 | - | $\begin{aligned} & 31,213,089 \\ & 16,293,984 \end{aligned}$ |
| --Jacksonville | $\begin{array}{r} 29,447,087 \\ \mathbf{x}, 0,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c} 7 & 19,438,661 \\ 0 & \mathbf{x} \\ \hline & 55,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} +51.5 \\ \mathbf{x} \\ +41.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & 613,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 211,782,791 | 155,167,759 | +36.5 | 139,937,195 | $635,000$ |
| Total (4 cities). |  |  |  |  | 121,042,073 |
| Ninth Federal | Reserve Dis |  |  | $7,044,347$$69.861,805$ | $5,655,785$$60,285,700$ |
| inn - Duluth |  | 73,675,186 | ${ }_{+}+2.1$ |  |  |
| Mit. Paul. | $\begin{aligned} & 94,377,853- \\ & 33,236,546 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 25,185,778 | $23,705,086$ <br> $\substack{267 \\ \hline \\ \\ \text { a }}$ |
| N. D, -Far |  | 2,542,864 | +16.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,301,071 \\ 729,696 \end{array}$ |  |
| D.-Aberdeen- |  | ${ }^{856,568}$ | +14 |  | 608,553 739652 |
| Helena-- | 2,885.771 | 2,981,383 | +14.2 | 3,136,932 | 2,471,253 |
| Total (7 cities) | 140,360,131 | 114,625,376 | +22.5 | 108,985,568 | $95,733,338$ |
| nth | Reserve Dis trict - Kans as City |  |  |  | 103,103 |
| -Fren | $\begin{array}{r}137,117 \\ 3,080.550 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}119,292 \\ \hline 1555.500\end{array}$ | +16.7 | 108,239 <br> 145,57 <br> 15 |  |
| Hastings |  | 3,425, | +18.9 |  | 2,781,768 |
| Omaha | - $\begin{array}{r}36,055,984 \\ 2,122.421 \\ 4 \\ 4\end{array}$ |  |  | 27,605,618 | $\begin{array}{r} 26,233,278 \\ 2,015,818 \end{array}$ |
| Kan-Tod |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |  |  |  |
| Mo.-Kan. | 116,076,113 |  | +48.6 +25.6 | $2,913,402$ $80,436,369$ | (8,824.222 |
| St. Joseph |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,435,820 \\ 693,098 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.0 \\ -3.8 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$ | $3,443,390$951,080 |  |
| - ${ }^{\text {col }}$ |  |  |  |  | $643,465$ |
| Total (10 cities) | 166,973,376 | 136,613,911 | +22.2 | 121,182,353 | 17,142,619 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ral Res | District-Da | ${ }_{-24.0}^{\text {Has- }}$ | 2,268,416 | 1,663,287 |
| Texas-Aust | - 6 | $2,907,795$51,339610 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Dort }}$ |  |  | +31.1 | \% $7,506,696$ |  |
| Galveston |  | 2,176,000 | +34.4 | ${ }^{2,297,000}$ |  |
| ichita | $1,185,572$ 4,849783 | ${ }_{3,066,574}^{1,04928}$ | +13.0 +58.1 | $1,012,8$ 3,487 |  |
| tal (6 cities) |  | 67,645,332 |  | 72,132,098 | 61,491,799 |
| Twelfth Feder | 1 Reser | rict-San |  |  |  |
| Wash,-S | 55,452,283 | $38,700,989$ <br> $1,275,243$ | ${ }_{+0.1}^{+43}$ | ${ }^{31,500,838} 9$ | 3,145,068 |
| Ore.-Portland | 45,274,593 | 33,578.334 | +34.8 | 26,744,723 | 26,0888.609 |
| Utah-S. L, C | 17,544, | 14,840 4.325 | + 18.2 |  | 12,740,292 |
| t.-Tg | 6, 4,3612 | ${ }_{3,044,4}^{4,3254}$ | ${ }_{+43.3}^{+39}$ | ${ }_{3,596,43}$ | 431,622 |
| ${ }_{\text {San }}$ | 205,059,000 | 143,160,454 | +43.2 | 120,338,000 | 118,148,000 |
| San Jose | 3,437,431 | - | + +39.9 | 2,472,268 | $2,331,753$ 1.313233 |
| Stonta Bar |  |  |  | 退, $1,7879,858$ | 13 |
|  | 343,106,718 | 24 | +39 | , 32 | 3,456,5 |
|  | 7, | 5,372,145,638 | +47.5 | 5,601,950,12 | 6.517,401,776 |
| Outside New York | 3,531,623,80 | ,646,946,838 | +33. | 2,377,209 | . 135 |
|  |  |  | Ended |  |  |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | Inc. or Dec. | 1939 | 1938 |
| Can |  | 138919163 |  | 84 |  |
| Toronto | 141,106,224 | ${ }^{136,919,163}$ | ${ }_{+}^{+3.1}$ | -$134,843,652$ <br> $132,105,426$ | 79 |
| Montreal | 57,044,087 | 46,406,737 | +22.9 | 37,882,215 | 23,628,043 |
| Vancouve | 20;992,739 | 20,372,043 | +3.0 | 19,819,889 | 13,791.4888 |
| Ottawa | ${ }_{6,107722}^{58,053,113}$ | \| 4 4,553,662 | +6.8 | 5,705,087 | 4,503,716 |
| Huebee | 4,487,228 | ${ }_{3,965,935}^{6,030,}$ | +13.1 | 3,149,846 | 2,489,678 |
| Hamilto | 8,159,556 | 6,319,561 | +29.1 | 5,708,571 | $4,372,776$ 41131480 |
| Calgary | - ${ }_{2,266,169}$ | ${ }_{2,288,649}^{4,920,196}$ | +1.0 | ${ }_{2,1010,378}$ | 1,563,470 |
| Victoria | 2,170,280 | 2,150,072 | +0.9 | 1,933, | (1,563,027 |
| London |  | $3,277,709$ <br> 4,497856 | +27.0 +2.0 | ${ }_{3}^{2,742}$ | - |
| Edmont | 6,097,976 | 4,302,924 | +41.7 | 3,438,941 | 2,413,799 |
| Brando | 505,388 | 413,381 | +22.3 | ${ }_{455}$ | 307,147 <br> $3.54,195$ |
| Lethbridg | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 554,072 } \\ \\ \hline 1738888\end{array}$ | -497,212 | +11.4 | 1,245 | ,015,828 |
| Saskatoon. | ${ }_{7}$ | 1,623,124 | +24.2 |  | 416,467 |
| Brantford | 907,657 | 1,022,024 | ${ }_{-11.2}^{+31.3}$ | 840 | ${ }_{743,787}^{831,241}$ |
| Fort William | $1,236,625$ 860,159 | -941,812 | ${ }_{+22.0}$ | 755, | 552,387 |
| ${ }^{\text {New }}$ Medicine Hat | 306,509 | 255,115 | $+20.1$ | 249 , | ${ }_{169,791}$ |
| Peterbor | 816,265 | 722,138 | +13.0 | ${ }_{827}^{693}$ | -4964,925 <br> 656 |
| Sherbrool | 1,153,061 | 1 1326, ${ }^{990}$ | +16.4 | 1,003,42 | 884,985 |
| Kitchener | $1,402,094$ <br> $3,755,429$ | 3,137,872 | +19 | 2,927,9 | . 484,708 |
| ${ }_{\text {Pr mince }}$ Aliber | 439,117 | 378,873 | +15 | 295,17 | 25,.997 |
| Moncton. | 945,031 | 878.034 | +7.6 | 945.2 | 755.305 |
| Ingsto | 834,528 | ${ }_{7618693}$ | +14.8 | -690,081 | 560,031 |
| Chatham | 661,109 | 571.8 | +17 |  |  |
| ria--.. | 1,144,095 | (1,036,077 | +10.4 | 874,2 | 822,765 |
| Total (32 elties) | 457,571,966 | ,909 | +10.1 | 399,239,593 | 294,007,891 |
| (20.a) | 457,51,00\| |  |  |  |  |

*Estimated. $¥$ No tigures available. (a) Clearing House Assn. discontinued.

## MONTHLY REPORT ON GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES

The monthly report of the Treasury Department, showing assets and liabilities as of April 30, 1941, of governmental corporations and credit agencies, financed wholly or in part by the United States, was contained in the Department's "Daily Statement" for May 31, 1941

As now computed, the Federal Government's proprietary interest in these agencies and corporations, as of April 30, was $\$ 3,483,794,726$, and that privately owned was $\$ 421,862,309$.
SUMMARY OF COMBINED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT A GENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES, COMPILED FROM LATEST REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE TREASURY *-APRIL 30, 1941



* These reports are revised by the Treasury Department to adjust for certain inter-agency items and
the respective agencies.
a Non-stock (or includes non-stock proprietary interests).
b Excess inter-agency assets (deduct).
c Deficit (deduct).
d Beginning with this statement, the total assets and liabilitles for each corporation and agency will include inter-agency items, i. e., the amounts due to and due from other Government corporations and agencles.
e Excludes unexpended balances of appropriated funds
Also includes real estate and other property held for sale
Q Adjusted for inter-ageney ftems and items in transit
h Also includes deposits with the RFC and accrued interest thereon
i Shares of State building and loan associations, $\$ 37,254,410$; shares of Federal avings and loan associations, $\$ 145,375,950$.
j Also excludes contract commitments. As of Avril 30, 1941, the United States I $\$ 702,596,500$. Advances have been made in the amount of $\$ 260,019,100$, as of April 30, 1941 against loan contract commitments amount of $\$ 260,019,104$, a The Housing Authority has also agreed to disburse $\$ 233,558,000$ on additional securitles issued by local housing authorities.


## REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND NOTICES

Below will be found a list of corporate bonds, notes, and preferred stocks called for redemption, including those called under sinking fund provisions. The date indicates the redemption or last date for making tenders, and the page number gives the location in which the details were given in the "Chronicle."
Company and 1ssue -
American European Securities Co. $5 \%$ bonds.......... Dato American IU Gititiemical Corp.- See General Anilliè \& Film American Utilities Service Corp., $6 \%$ bonds.- .-..........June 1 Budd Wheel Co. preferred stock...... Cairo Water Co., 1 st mtge. 41/2s.- $194 \overline{2}$.
Canadian Pacific Ry. $41 / \%$ notes,
(Wliliam) Carter Co. preferred stock Canadian Pacific Ry. $41 / \%$ notes, $1944 .$.
(Willam) Carter Co, preferred stock...
Chicago \& Illinois Western RR. $6 \%$ bonds Cincinnati Newport \& Covington Ry. 1st mige. Wonds Cincinnati Newion Terminal Co. $5 \%$ preferred stock Connecticut Railway \& Lighting Co. 41/2 bonds
East Tennessee Light \& Power Co. $5 \%$ bonds East Tennessee Light \& Power Co. $5 \%$ bonds....
$6 \%$ refunding bonds 6\% refunding bonds Firestone Tire \& R Traction Co. $5 \%$ bonds. Firestone Tire \& Rubber Co. bo $1 / 2 \%$ debentures
Florida Telephone Corp. $6 \%$ bond. Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co. of Canada,
5\% preferred stock
Greenbrier, Cheat \& R, $5 \%$ bonds.


Peerless Cement Co 1 1st mtge
Pennslvania RR. $414 \%$ bon
Peoria Water
Peoria debentures
Prior lien 5 s
Prior lien 5 s
First consolidated
First consolidated
First \& consolidated 5
Phelps Dodge Corp. $31 / 2 \%$ debentures
Santa Barbara Telephone Co. 1st mtge. bonds
Scovill Mfg. Co. $31 / 4 \%$ debentures .............................................
Sevilla-Baltimore Hotel Corp. 1st mtge bonds.-.-.-.
Southeastern Power \& Light Co. See Commonwealth

$\mathbf{k}$ Excluded are the following amounts in bonds and notes held by the Secretary of the Treasury, which are shown as inter-agency liabilities: Tennessee Valley
Authority, $\$ 56.772,500$. U. S. Housing Authority. $\$ 37,000,000$, Commodity Credit Corporation, $\mathbf{\$ 1 4 0 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$.
and Represents inter-agency assets and liabilities of the Treasury Department overnment agencies, which agencies are not included in this statement.
n Represents inter-agency holdings of capital stock and pald-in surplus items which are not deducted
sponding organizations.
p Includes cash in trust funds.
a Includes accrued interest.
r Includes Metals Reserve Company, Rubber Reserve Company, Defense Planning Corporation and Defense Supplies Corporation and Defense Homes Corporation. s Includes capital stock and paid-in surplus of Government corporations and agencles.
tFIgure
available.
x Includes the assets and liabilitles of the Federal Land banks of Loulsville, Ky., and Houston, Texas, which have retired the capital stock and paid-in surplus prowily held by the Federal Government

## Virginia Coal \& Iron Co. $5 \%$ bonds

Virginian Corp. 5\% notes.
*West Penn Traction Co. 1st mtge. Wfiliamsport Water Co. $5 \%$ bonds.
$\qquad$

* Announcements this week.


## NATIONAL BANKS

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

CHARTERS ISSUED
Amount
May 31-North Jersey National Bank of Pompton Lakes, Pompton Capital stock consists of $\$ 100,000$, all common stock. President The First Kational Bank \& Trust Co, of Pompton Lakes, The First National Bank \& Trust Co. of
June 2 -Commercial National Bank of Iron Mountain, Iron
 Capital stock consists of $\$ 100,000$ common, and $\$ 90,000$ pre-
ferred. President, W. W. Thompson, Cashier, F. ©
Morett. Conversion of The Commercial Bank of Iron Morett. Conversion of Iron Mountain, Mich.

## VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS

June 2-The First National Bank \& Trust Co. of Pompton Lakes Pompton Lakes, N. J.
Common stock, $\$ 200,000 ;$ preferred stock
Effective close of business May 31,
(local), $\$ 1941$ Liouidating com mittee: G. Cornellus Houman, Otto Renz, William Scinski, mittee: Samuel Nochimson, care of the liquidating bank. Succeeded by North Jersey National Bank of
Pompton Lakes, N. J. (charter No. 14451).
June 3-The First National Bank of Bayfield, Bayfield, Wis....
Effective close of business May 3, 1941. Liquidating agent, Gust J Johnson, care of Washburn State Bank, Washburn
Wis. Absorbed by The First National Bank of Washburn Wis. (charter No. 12534).
June 3-The First National Bank of Washburn, Washburn, Wis-Preferred stock (RFC), $\$ 15,000$; common stock, $\$ 30,000$.
Effective close of business May 3,1941 . Liquidating agent, Effective close of business May 3, 1941 . Liquidashburn, Wis Gust J. Johnson, care of Washpurn State Bank, Washburn,
Succeeded by Washburn State Bank, Washburn, Wis.

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK INOREASED
Amt. of Inc.
June 3-The First National Bank at Orlando, Orlando, Fla_..... $\$ 40,000$ From $\$ 160,000$ to $\$ 200,000$

## AUCTION SALES

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

> By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:

> Shares Stocks

S Fer share Shares Stocks
1 Boston Athenaeum, par $\$ 300$. 1 Boston Athenaeum, par 4 units Washington Railway \& Electric Co............................................................................ 14 1,650 Canada Fur Farmers, Ltd., par \$1, and 100 The United Corp common. $\$ 53$ 1ot 100 The United Corp. common ................................................................. $\$ 53$ 1ot


## PRELIMINARY DEBT STATEMENT OF THE

## UNITED STATES MAY 31, 1941

The preliminary statement of the public debt of the United States May 31, 1941, as made up on the basis of the daily Treasury statement, is as follows:
$\begin{array}{r}849,800,000.00 \\ 15,761,000 \\ 13,133,500.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{r}15,761,000.00 \\ 131133,500 \\ 117,407,880.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \$196,102,380.00

## \section*{}


O. S. Savings bonds (current redemp. value):

| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 758,945,800.00 \\ 1,036,692,400 \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 035 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 2,611,092,650 |  |
|  | 214,428,95 |
| 1,223,495,850 |  |
| $1,626,687,150.00$$981,826,550.00$ |  |
|  |  |
| 1,786,130,150.00 |  |
|  | 540;843,550 |
| 450,978,400.00 |  |
|  |  |
| 1,185,841,700 |  |
| 485,384,600. |  |
|  |  |
|  | . $571,431,150.00$ |
| 1,118,051,100.00 |  |
| $680,692,350.00$$724,677,900$ |  |
|  |  |
| 1,115,368,400 |  |
|  |  |

$\$ 171,815,138.2$

$3 \%$ adjusted service bonđs of 1945
Total bonds.
$312,749,604.75$
$406,725,120$
$406,725,130.00$
$490,228,38.75$
$811,220,358.77$
$\begin{array}{r}1,011,176,053.00 \\ 404,485,912.50 \\ 57,744,018.75 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$37,744,018.75$
$37,816,812.00$
211,420
$\begin{array}{r}211,420,300.0 \\ 92,677,528.12 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Treasury Notes-Regulat Sertes-

$\%$ serles A-1945, maturin
National Defense Serles-
$6 \%$ series D-1944, maturing eept. 15, 1944.
$\% \%$ series B-1945, maturing Dec. 15, 1945

| \$23,815,000,00 |
| :---: |
| 204,425,400.00 |
| 426,349,500.00 |
| 342,143,300.00 |
| 232,375,200.00 |
| 629,113,900.00 |
| 420,971,500.00 |
| 279,473,800.00 |
| 65,039,700.00 |
| 415,519,000.00 |
| 515,210,900.00 |
| 283,006,000.00 |
| 718,013.200.00 |
| \$4,555,456,400.00 |
| 6635,06 |

51,105,003,1000
$\longdiv { \$ 1 , 1 6 5 , 9 0 3 , 1 0 0 . 0 0 }$
ary bllls (maturity
Special 1ssues-Bonds-
$41 / 2 \%$ adjusted service bonds (Govt. 1 fe insur, fund serles 1946). $5,721,359,500.00$
$1,603,263,000.00$ $500,157,956.40$ Special Issues-Treasury Notes-
Fed.old-age and survivorsingurance trust fund

3\% old-age reserve account series, maturing
$21 / 5 \%$ Federal old-age and survivors insur-
ance trust fund series, maturing June 30
ance trust fund series, maturing June 30
1944 and 1945

Civil service retirement fund:
$4 \%$ serles maturing June 30, 1941 to 1945 -.
$3 \%$ sorles maturing June 30, 1944 and 1945. $4 \%$ Forelgn Service retirement fund serfes. maturing June 30,1941 to 1945 ...........
$4 \%$ Canal Zone retirement fund series, ma4\% Canal Zone retirement fund serles, ma-
turing June 30,1941 to 1945 .
4\% Alaska Railroad retirement fund series;
maturing June 30 , 1941 to 1945 $2 \%$ Paturing June 30, 1941 to 1945 .........ing $2 \%$ Government ilfe insurance fund Beries, maturing June 30,1943 to 1945 -.......... $2 \%$ maturing June 30, 1945..................... $2 \%$ Feries, maturing Dec. 1,1943 to 1945 ....... $2 \%$ Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Cor-
poration series, maturing June 30,1945 Certuficates of Indebtectress
CWerlificates of Indebtedness-
 turing June 30, 1941.......................... Matured Deot on Which Interest Has Ceased-
Old debt matured Old debt matured -lssued prior to April 1 .
1917 (excluding Postal Savings bonds)....

 $41 / \%$ Third Liberty Loan bonds of 1928 ---$43 \%$ Fourth Liberty Loan bonds of 1933-38. $3 \% \%$ and $42 \% \%$ Victory notes of $1922-23$.
$33 / \% \%$ Treasury bonds of 1940.43 and 1941 . Treasury notes, at various int. rates, reg. ser Ctasury notes, at various int. rates, reg. ser. Treasury bills, regular serles................... Treasury savings certificate Debt Bearing No Interest-
United States notes.
Deposits for retirement of National bank and old demand notes and fractional ourrency.... Total gross debt..
$1,328,400,000.00$
817,900,000.00
$84,000,000.00$ $621,400,000.00$ 4,554,000.00

## $5,204,000.00$

 $967,000.00$
## 91,500,000.00

## 8,259,000.00

## 2,025,000.00

## $90,000,000.00$

$5,050,000.00 \quad 3,059,986,000.00$

19,550,000.00
$2,254,300,000.00$

4,008,059,239.89 $243,153,600.00$

COMPARATIVE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

| Date |  | Gross Public Debt |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount | Capta | ( ${ }_{\text {Com- }}^{\text {nuted }}$ Int. |
| Mar. 31, 1917-Pre-war debt _-.............- |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,282,044,346.28 \\ 26,596,701,648.01 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 16,026,087,087.07 |  | ${ }_{\mathbf{3} 324.72}^{12966}$ | - 3.750 |
|  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { b356.10 } \\ \text { b3590 }\end{gathered}\right.$ | ${ }_{2.531}^{2.98}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 2.534 |
| Date | Obligations of Governmental A gencles Guaranteed by the United States |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { General } \\ \text { Fuand } \\ \text { Balance e } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | Unmatured Princtpald |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Amount | $\left\|\begin{array}{l}\text { Com- } \\ \text { puted } \\ \text { Int. } \\ \text { Rate }\end{array}\right\|$ | Principal Interest e |  |  |  |
| Mar. 31, 1917-Pre-war debt Aug. 31, 1919-Highest war debt. | s | \% | \$ | ${ }_{74,216,460.05}^{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  | ---1...... |  |  | 1,118,109,534.76 |  |
| Dec. 31,1930 -Lowest post war debt $\square$ |  |  | 42,514, $\overline{8} 52.40$ | 306,803,319.55 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a Revised. b Subject to revision. c Computed on interest-bearing debt. d Does not Include obligations owned by the Treasury, e Cash is held by the Treasurer ostthe United States for the payment of outstanding matured principal of and interest the united states lor |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Name of Company | Per <br> Share | When Payable | Holders <br> of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aber | \$3 | July | June 20 |
| Acme S | 6 c | June 20 | June 10 |
| Addressograph-Muldigraph | 25 c | July 10 | June 25 |
| Aetna Casualty \& Surety | $\$ 1$ 40 c | July 1 | June 12 |
| Aetna Life Insurance Co. | 30c | July | June 7 |
| Affiliated Fund, Inc. (qua | 5 c | July 15 | June 30 |
| Air Associates, Inc. | $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | June 25 | June 18 |
| Alaska-Pacific Consol. Mining Co. (qua | + 51 | June 30 | June 20 |
| Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd., $5 \%$ preference Alexander \& Baldwin, Lid. (Hawaii) (ir | +821/2 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { July } \\ \text { June } \\ 14 \end{array}\right\|$ | June 14 |
| Allegheny Ludlum Steel | 50 c | July | June 16 |
| Allegheny Trust Co. (Pittsburgh) (qu | \$1 | July 1 | June 30 |
| Allemannia Fire Insurance Co. (Pitts | 25 c 5 c | June 30 | June 21 |
| Allen Electrical \& Equipment Co (quar | $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | July 1 | June 20 |
| American Air Filter Co., Inc., $7 \%$ pref. (q | \$13/4 | July | July 1 |
| American Barge Line Co., new (initial) | 25 c | Aug. | July 21 |
| American Brake Shoe \& Foundry Co. co | 40 c | June 30 | June 20 |
| 51/4\% pre | \$1.311/4 | June 30 | June 20 |
| American Capital | +10c | July 1 | June 18 . |
| Amer. Car \& Foundry Co. $7 \%$ non-cum. pf. (qu.) | \$13/4 | July | June 27* |
| ${ }_{\text {American Cast }}$ Iron Pipe Co. $6 \%$ pref. (s.-a. | \$3 | July | June 20 |
| $\dagger$ American Cities Power \& Light Corp. $\$ 2.75$ class A |  | July | June 20 |
| ( $68 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{c}$. in cash or $1-16 \mathrm{th}$ sh. of class B stock.) American District Telegraph Co. (N.J.) common |  |  |  |
| A\% preferred (quar.) |  | July 15 |  |
| American Felt Co.com |  | June 13 | June 9 |
| 6\% preferred (q | \$11/2 | July 1 | June 16 |
| American Foreign Investi | 10c | June 23 | June 11 |
| American Insulator Corp. conv. prior pref. (s.-a.) | 75 c | June 15 | June 2 |
| American Light \& Traction Co. com. (qua | 3710c | Aug, |  |
| 6\% preferred (quar.) | 37112 c 30 c | Aug. | July 15 |
| American Telephone Co. (Abilene Kansas) $5 \%$ preferred (initial) |  |  |  |
| Amer. Trust Co. (San Fran.) $4 \%$ conv pf. (qu.) | 50 c | July 15 | June 30 |
| Astor Financial Corp. 75c. 1st pref. (s.-a | 3712 c | June 20 | June |
| Atlantic City Fire Insurance Co. (qua | 50 c |  | June |
| Atlantic Guif \& West Indies S. S. Lin $5 \%$ non-cum. preferred (resumed) | \$21/2 | June 30 | J |
| Atlantic Savings \& Trust Co. (Savannah, Ga.) |  |  |  |
|  | \$3 | July |  |
| Auto Finance Co., co | $68^{40} \mathbf{4 c}$ | July | June 23 |
| Automatic Voting |  | July |  |
| Automobile Insurance Co. (Hartford) (qua | 25 c | July | June 7 |
| Avondale Mills (irreg.) | 15 c | July | June 14 |
| Bancohio Corporation (qu | 22 c | July | June 23 |
| Bangor Hydro-Electric (quar. | 30 c | Aug. | July 10 |
| (quar.) Commerce \& Trusts | 40 c | July | June 22 |
| Bank of Manhattan | 20 c | July | June 19 |
| Bank of New York (N. Y.) (qu | \$312 | July | June 20 |
| Bank of Yorktown (N. Y.) ( | 50 c | July 16 | June 21 |
| Bird Machine Co. (ir | 40 c | June 16 | June 1 |
| Bird \& Son, Inc | 10 c | June 28 | June 20 |
| Birmingham Electric Co. $\$ 7$ | \$1 3 | July | June 18 |
| \$6 preferred | \$11/2 | July | June 18 |
| Bishop Trust, Ltd. (Honolulu) | 10c | June 12 | June 3 |
| Bliss \& Laughlin, Inc., commo | 3715 | June 30 | June 23 |
| 5\% conv. preferred (qua | $371 / \mathrm{sc}$ | June 30 | June 23 |
| Boston Insurance Co. (quar.) |  |  | June 30 |
| Boston Personal Property Tru Boston Storage Warehouse (qu | 16 c 75 c | Juny 15 | June 30 |
| Bralorne Mines, Ltd. (quar | 120c | July 15 | June 30 |
| Extra | $\pm 10 \mathrm{c}$ | July | June 30 |
| Branch Banking \& Trust (Wilson, N. C.) (qu.) | \$2 | July | June 30 |
| Brantford Cordage Co., Ltd., \$1.30 1st pf. (qu.) | $\ddagger 321 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | July 15 | June 20 |
| Briggs Manufacturing Co | 50 c | June 28 | June 20 |
| British American Tobacco ordinary (interim) | 7 d | July 7 | June 17 |
| British Columbia Electric Ry. Co., Ltd.$5 \%$ prior preference (payable in pound sterling) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| British Columbia Power Co., Lidd., cl. A (qu.)-- | \$50c | July | June 30 |
| British Columbia Telephon $6 \%$ prior preference (qu |  | July |  |
| preferred (qua | +\$112 | Aug. | June 17 |
| Broad Street Investing Corp. (q) | 25 c | July | June |
| Brookline Trust Co. (Brookline, Mass.) (quar.)_ | \$3 | July 1 | June 10 |


| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { When } \\ \text { Payable } \end{array}\right\|$ | Holders of Record | Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | When Payable | Holders <br> of Recor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brooklyn Borough Gas Co. common (quar.) $6 \%$ partic. preferred (quar.) Brown-F orman Distilleries Corp. $\$ 6$ pref Buffalo National Corp, common (s.-a.) | $\begin{array}{r} 75 \mathrm{c} \\ 750 \\ 550 \\ 50 \mathrm{c} \\ \$ 112 \end{array}$ |  | June 30 | First Nat. Bank (Palm Beach, Fla.), (monthly) | $\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ 50 \mathrm{c} \\ 83 \\ 83 \end{array}$ | July 1 | June 25 |
|  |  |  |  | First National Bank (Pitts., Pa.) (quar.)---.-- |  |  |  |
|  |  | June | June | First Na |  | June |  |
| 6\%, preferred (s.-a.) ${ }^{\text {cosen }}$ |  |  |  | First Nat. Bk. \& Tr, Co. (Ramsey, N.J.) (s.-a.) |  |  | - |
| \$5 preferred (quar.) - | \$134 | Aug. 1 | Julf | Flintkote C | ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| rkhart (F). ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | July | June 12 | Florence | c | ne | June 23 |
| bie \& Wireless (Ho |  | July |  | Formica Insula |  | ly | e |
| 㑑 |  |  |  |  | \$1 |  |  |
| Canada Machinery corp. |  |  | June | Fu | 5 |  |  |
| Canada Southern Ry (sen | \$11/2 |  | June | Fyr-Fyt | - 25 | July | June 28 |
| Canadian Industries, I Common B (irreg.) |  |  | June | Galla |  |  | Jun |
| 7\% preferr | \$819 |  |  | Gemmer M |  |  | June 20 |
| Canadian Pacific Ry. | ${ }_{755}^{2 \%}$ |  | Juny | General B | 15 c | July | ne |
| Capital Bank \& Tr. Co. | 30 c | Jun | June | ${ }^{58}$ preferr |  |  |  |
| Capitol Nat. Bk. \& |  |  |  | General Tire | \$11/2 | June |  |
| Carnation |  | July |  | G | 2 |  |  |
| ' $5 \%$ 1st preferred (qu |  | July | June | Great Lakes Paper \$2 class $\mathbf{8}$ partic. preference (act |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{5} 6$ preferred (quar. |  | July | June | Great Lakes Power, $7 \%$ pref. (q | 掙 | July 15 | 0 |
| arreras Ltd. (Am. de |  |  | June 10 | Green (D.) Co., $6 \%$ preferred (qu | \$112 | July |  |
| mer. |  |  |  | Greenwich Gas Co-.-.---1.- |  |  |  |
| Central Insurances of |  | June | June | \$1.25 partucipat | 24.44 c | July |  |
| ${ }^{\text {tral }}$ | \$1.19 | July | June 30 | Grief Bos. Coop | c | Ju |  |
| 1 Republic | 15 | July | July | Hackley Union | c | y |  |
| Chain Store Investors | ${ }_{20}^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ | July | June | Hanover Fire Insu |  | Ju |  |
|  |  |  |  | Harding C | +5c | July |  |
| Chemical Bank \& Trus | \$1 | July | June 20 | Hartfo |  |  |  |
| Chicago Daill |  | July | June | Hawaiian Ele | 45 c | Sept. |  |
| Chicago Title \& Trust |  | July | June | Hayes Indus | 40 c |  |  |
| ticago Towel |  |  |  | Heller (Walt |  |  | June 20 |
| Chil preferred |  | ${ }^{\text {Junly }}$ | June | $7 \%$ prefer | $3{ }^{3} 4$ |  |  |
| Cincinnati Gas \& El |  | July | June | Hercules Mo |  | July | June 20 |
| incinnati Tobacco | ${ }_{25}^{10 \mathrm{c}}$ | June | June | ${ }_{7}$ | \$3 |  | June 16 |
| Cincinnati Union Sto |  |  |  | Hiph Street Bank \& Tru |  |  |  |
| 85 preferred (quar. |  |  | June | Hiiton-Davis Chemical | 37 |  |  |
| 56 preferred (quar.) |  |  |  | H |  |  |  |
| Citizens \& Southern Nat. Bank (So-vannă, Ḡa.) |  | July | June | $7 \%$ preferred (qua | $871 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
| Common | ${ }^{20 \mathrm{c}}$ |  | Sept | Houston Oil Field $M$ |  |  |  |
| City Nat. Bk. \& | 30 | June 30 |  | \%1/2 convertiol pr |  |  |  |
| Clayton \& Lambert | c | June | June | Hudson, Bay Mining | ${ }^{ \pm 81}$ |  |  |
| Clearfield \& Maho | 1/2 | July | June | Hudson's Bay Co., $5 \%$ \% |  | July |  |
| aring $M$ |  | July |  | doss | \$11 |  |  |
| - |  | July | June | Hygrade Sylvania Co | 62 | July |  |
| Cleveland Graphit |  | June | June | Ideal Cement Co. (qu | \$ |  |  |
| Cleveland Trust | ${ }^{1} 1$ | June |  | Income Foundation F | 1 |  |  |
| Coca-Cola Bottling | 623 | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | June | Indiana Gas \& Chemica | \$12/2 | July |  |
| Extra- |  | July | June | Indiana \& Michigan Electric Co., $6 \%$ pref. (qu.) |  | July |  |
| Extra, | 62 | July | June | 7\% preferred |  | Ju | June 12 |
| man |  | ne |  | Indiana |  |  |  |
|  | 25 c |  | June | Industrial Rayon |  |  | June 20 |
| Colonial Finance | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \mathrm{c} \\ & 81 \end{aligned}$ | July | June | Insurance Co. of No | \$1 |  |  |
| Columbus Bk. | \$1 | July | June | Interlake Steamship |  | July | June 16 |
| Commercial Sheari | 10c | July | June | International Button-Hole sewing International Cellucotton Products (quar.) |  | July | Jun |
| Commercial | ${ }_{81}$ | July | June |  | 123 20c | July |  |
| Concord Gas Co., 7 \% preferr | 450c | Aug. 15 | July | International | 40 c | ${ }^{\text {Aunge }}$ June | June 20 |
| Connecticut Fire.Ins. Co. (Hart | 25 c | July 1 | June ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | International Pape | \$614 |  |  |
| Conneeticut \& Passumpsic Ri |  |  |  | International Pap | $11 /$ |  |  |
| Consoldiated Bakeries, Ltd. | \$155 |  | June 18 | Interstate | +62 |  |  |
| Consolidated Rend |  | June | June | Investment | +3712c |  |  |
| Consolidated sand \& Gravel Lid., \% conv | +81520 | June | June | Jrving Mines, Ltd. (initial) |  | July | Jun |
| Continental Assurance C |  | June | June 16 | Jones \&f Lamson Machine (quar.) --.........-. |  |  |  |
| Continental Gas \& Elec. | + 1815 | July | June 20 | Sones \& Laughin stee | +\$1 |  |  |
| Cream of Wheat C |  |  | June 21 | Kahn's (E, ) Sons C |  |  |  |
| Crum. $\mathbb{C}$ Forster ( ( | 30 c |  | July | preferred | $\begin{aligned} & 818 \\ & 10 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $8 \%$ preferred |  |  |  | sas-Nebras |  | Jul |  |
| Crystal T | ${ }_{85}^{15 \mathrm{c}}$ | June 30 | June 15 | Kaufman (Chas | 50 c |  |  |
| Davenport Bank d |  |  | June 4 | Kaufmann Depart |  |  | July 10 |
| De Pinna (A.) Co., class | 71 | July | June 23 | Kendall Compan |  |  |  |
| 6\% conv. preferred |  | July | June | Kittanning Tel | 10 c | J | June 12 |
| Dennison Manufacturing $\mathbf{C o}$., | 82 | Aug. | July 23 | Lambton Loan \& Invest |  |  |  |
| Deposited Bank Shares, |  | July |  | Semi-an |  |  |  |
| Derby Ond Shoe Corp. 5 | \$114 | July | June 20 | Langelass | 50 c |  |  |
| Dominguez Oil F | 255 | June | July | Class B | ${ }_{75}^{15 \mathrm{c}}$ | July |  |
| Dominion Bank | +3832 | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ |  |  | 20 c |  |  |
| Dominion |  |  | July 15 | Lexington U | 81 |  |  |
| Donahoe's, | 37/2c | June | June 6 | Liberty National Bank |  |  |  |
| Dravo Corp. | ${ }_{40 \mathrm{c}}$ | July | June 20 | Liberty Trust bank . Ro |  |  |  |
| Duff-Norton Mrg. Co. (qua | 10 c | June 25 | June | Lion Oil Refining Co. ( $q$ | 25 c | July |  |
| Eaton \& Howard Balanced Fund |  | June 25 | June 1 | Loew's. Snc. | 50 c 50 c |  |  |
|  | \$150 | July 1 | $1{ }^{1}$ June ${ }^{\text {June } 20}$ | Long Island | \$1/4 | July |  |
| Electrical Products of California (gu |  | July 1 | June 20 | 5\% ref. ( $\$ 25 \mathrm{par}$ ) ( | 1133c |  |  |
| Elizabethtown Consolidated Gas Co. qua | \$23/2 | July 1 | June 24 | Loveman, Joseph \& Loeb | \$7 | July |  |
| Elmira Bank \& Trust Co. Elmira, N.Y.), (quar.) |  |  |  | Mahoning ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \$114 | uly |  |
| Evans-Wallower Zinc, | 201 | June 2 | May 15 | Manischewitz (B.) \& Co. |  | July |  |
| Fairmount Creamery Co. (Del | 20 c | July | June 20 | $7 \%$ prefeerred (qu | \$108 | June 20 | ${ }^{\text {J June }} 10$ |
| Family Loan Society, | 1/8 | July |  | Mansfield Tire $\$$ | 10 c | July |  |
| Common (quar.) |  | July |  | Marine Midla | ${ }_{81}$ | July |  |
| 81.50 co |  | July |  | Marlin-Rockw | 40 c | July |  |
| Faultess R | 25 | June | June 16 | Matson Navig | 30c | June |  |
|  | 25 c | June 2. | June | MauiAgr |  | July |  |
| Federal Dron Forge |  | June | May | Mc |  | July |  |
| Common (special) | \$1 | July 2 | June | McManus Petr | 30c |  |  |
| deral services Fin |  | July | June 30 | Merchants Bank of New York (quar | ${ }_{5} 50$ |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quar | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 11 / 2 \\ & \hline 25 c \end{aligned}$ | July | June 30 |  | 30 c |  |  |
|  | $811 / 2$ | June | June 30 | M |  |  |  |
| Fide lity Trust Co (Batimor |  | June | June |  |  |  |  |
| Fifth Avenue Ba |  | Juy |  | ${ }^{4} \mathrm{M}$ \% preferr | \$1 |  | June 20 |
| First National Bank |  | July | June | yer-3 |  | July | June 25 |
| First National Bank ( | \$71/2 | July 1 | June 30 | Common (irreg.) |  | June |  |
| First National Bank |  |  |  | Michiran Silica |  |  | 0 |
| First National Bank (Mt. Verernon, N. Y. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) (quar.) |  |  |  | Mid-City Nati |  |  | $0$ |
| First National Bank of New York ( | \$25 | July | \| ${ }^{\text {Sune }}$ | Middle States Securities Corp. |  |  |  |


| Name of Company |  | When Payable | Hoir |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$1/4 | July | June 20 |
| impesota Power \& L |  | July | June 14 |
| 6\% preferred (cuar) |  |  |  |
|  |  | July | June 20 |
| Mississippi River Power, $6 \%$ pref. ( $q$ |  |  | June 14 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Morroe Auto Equipment Co. (irreg.)--.......- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Morrison Cafeterias Consolidated, Inc.$7 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  | 8134 |  |  |
| Morris Plan Bank of New Haven (quar.) <br> Morris Plan Bank of Virginia (s-a) <br> Morris Plan Co. of San Francisco (quar.) <br> Mt. Diablo Oil, Mining \& Development Co. - <br> Coomon (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Mount Verron-Wodberry Mills, $7 \%$ pref....-- |  |  |  |
| Murray Ohio MPg. Co_ <br> Mutual Telephone Co. (Hawaii) (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Nachman-Springrilled Corp. (irreg.) --...-.-.-- | 62 |  |  |
| Nat. Bank of Commerce(New Orleans, La.) (s-a) National Bank of Detroit (s-a) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| National Candy, $7 \%$ 1st pref. (quar.) $7 \% 2 d$ preferred (quar.) | 81 |  |  |
| National Enameling \& Stamping (irreg.) Nation-Wide Securities Co. (Md.) - | 371 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Navarro 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Newberry (J. J.) Realty, $61 / 2 \%$ pref. A (quar.)$6 \%$ preferred B (quar.) - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co. (quar.) |  |  |  |
| New Orieans Public Service |  |  |  |
| New York \& Honduras Rosario Mining (interim) |  |  |  |
| - 86 preferred |  |  |  |
| Northern Central Ry. Northwestern Electric C0., $7 \%$ pref. (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 6\% preferred (quar.) --..-----...-.......- |  |  |  |
| Norwood-Hyde Park Bank \& Trust Co. (Cincinnati, Ohio) (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Novadel-Agene Corp. (quar.) Nu-Enamel Corp |  |  |  |
| Ogilvie Flour Mills (quar. Ohio Public Service Co. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 7\% preferred (monthly) |  |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred (mont |  |  |  |
| Old Colony Insurance |  |  |  |
| colony |  |  |  |
| Omaha Nati Extra |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Ontario siliknit, Lid., $7 \%$ preferred --.......- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Otter Tail Power Co. (Minn.), founders common Special common <br> $\$ 450$ preferred (quar |  |  |  |
| Pacific Can Co. (quar | 81 |  |  |
| Pacific Tel. \& Tel. (qua$6 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Packer Corroration (au |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities (Phila.) (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  | c |  |  |
| Pennsylvania Exchange Bank (N. Y.) s.-a....... Pennsylvania Forge (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Petroleum \& Trading Corp., $\$ 1.25$ partic. A Pfaudler Co, (irreg.) |  |  |  |
|  | +2 |  |  |
| Phoenix Acceptance Corp, class A (quar,) <br> Phoenix State Bank \& Trust Co. (Hartford, | 121/2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Pilot Royalty (semi-annual) <br> Plough, Inc. | \$2 |  |  |
|  | 15 c | Ju |  |
|  | 25 |  |  |
| Pr | 50 c |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Providence | \$2 |  | June 14 |
| Providence |  |  |  |
|  | Public Service Co. of Colorado-)- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (mor |  |  |  |
| \% $\%$ prefe |  | Ju |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\$ 5$ prior prefernece <br> Rath Packing Co |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | Jul |  |
| Reed Drug Co., class A (quar.) Reed-Prentice Corp (irrag) | $83 / 4$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Jul }}$ |  |
| Rellance Elec. \& Engineering (irre | 37 | Ju |  |
| Riekman |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ju |  |
| Risdon Manufacturing Co, \% pref. (quar.) | +82 | Jul |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Safeway Stores, Inc., common (quar.) <br> $5 \%$ preferred (quar.) <br> St. Joseph Ry. Lt., Heat \& Pow. Co. $5 \%$ pref. | \$11/4 |  |  |
| (quar.) |  |  |  |
| San Gabriel River Improvement Co. (monthy) Sangamo Co., Ltd <br> San-Nap-Pak Manufacturing Co., Inc--....... |  | Ma |  |
|  | 12 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ju |  |
| Scranton Electric Co-, $\$ 6$ pref. (quar.) <br> Seaboard Citizens National Bk. (Norfor | 12 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Seaboard Citizens National Bk. (Norfolk, Va.) Semi-annual <br> Extra |  | Jul |  |
| Seaboard Commercial Corp., common (quar.) -:- |  |  |  |
|  | $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ |  | une |
|  |  | Ju | Jne |
| lected American Shares, Inc elected Industries, Inc. <br> $\$ 5.50$ prior preferred (quar) | 15 c |  | June 20 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Aliotment certificates (quar.) Seymour Trust Co. (Conn.) <br> Shattuck-Denn Mining Corp. (irreg.) <br> Shawmut Association (quar.) <br> Sheep Creek Gold Mines, Ltd. (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | June 20 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Jul |  |


| Name of Company | Phar | When <br> Payable | Holdery of Recor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sheller Manufacturing | 10 c | July | June 20 |
| Singer Manufacturing Co. (q | \$11/2 | June 30 | June 10 |
| Smith (L. O.) \& Corona Typewriter com. (irreg.) <br> $\$ 6$ preferred (quar.) | \$11/2 | July ${ }^{\text {Jun }} 1$ | June 17 |
| Snyder Tool \& Engineering | 10 c | June 30 | June 10 |
| Southern New England Telepho | \$13/4 | July 15 | June 30 |
|  | +50c | July | June 20 |
| Squibb (E. R.) \& Sons, \$5 pref. series A (quar.)- | \$14 | Aug. | July |
| Standard Fuel Co. Ltd. 61/2\% pref. (accum | 1 | July | June 16 |
| Standard Siilca Corp. (ir | 20 c | Aug. 15 | Aug. |
| State Bank of Albany ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{5}^{83}$ | July 1 | June |
| Stayton Oil Co. (quar.) | 15 c | July 30 | June |
| Stix Baer (S.) \& Co., Inc. (irreg | 43, ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | July 22 | Juiy 10 |
| Sullivan Consolidated Mines, Lt | 521/2c | July 15 | June 16 |
| Sunset-McKee Salesbook Co., \$1.50 cl. A (quar.) | 371/2c | June 16 | June 4 |
| Class B - |  |  |  |
| Superior Water Lt. \& Pow, 7 \% pr | \$1\% | July 1 | June |
| Supertest Petroleum, comm | 50c | July | June 13 |
| Common beare | 50c | July | June 13 |
| \$1.50 preferred | $\pm 75$ | July | June 13 |
| Sussex Railr | 50 c | July |  |
| Tampa Gas Co., 8\% | \$134 | June | May 20 |
| Technicolor, | 25 c | June 301 | June 20 |
| Texas Electric S | \$11/2 | July | June |
| Tintic Standard Mini |  | June 20 | June |
| Orleans, La.) (irreg.) | \$11/2 | July | June 30 |
| Titusville Trust Co. (Tit |  | June 20 | June 9 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Toledo Trust Co. (Ohio) | 50 c | July | June 20 |
| Toronto Mortgage Co. | 18114 | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | June |
| Trrington co. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \$112 | July | June 20 |
| Trade Bank \& Trust Co. (N. Y.) (quar. |  | Aug. | July 21 |
| Travelers Bk. \& Tr.Co. (Hartford, Conn.) (ann.) | \$5 | June 30 | June 10 |
| Trico Products Corp. (quar | $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | July 1 | June 16 |
| Trust Co. of Georgia (qu | \$6 | July | June 20 |
| Trusteed American Ban | 913346 |  |  |
| Tubize Chatillon Corp., 7 | \$134 | July 1 | June $20{ }^{-}$ |
| Twin States Gas \& E1., $7 \%$ prior lien pf. (qu.)- | \$184 | July 1 | June 16 |
| Underwood Elliott Fish |  |  | June 21 |
| Union Trust Co. (Indianapolis, In |  | July 1 | June 20 |
| Union Trust Co. (Pittsburgh) (qu | \$50 | July | June 20 |
| Union Trust Co. (Providence, R | \$11/2 | June | une 23 |
| Union Trusteed Funds. Union preferred stock |  | June 20 | June 13 |
| Union common stock | 35 c | June 20 | June 13 |
| Union common stock | 12 c | June 23 | June 13 |
| Union Twist Drill | \$1 |  | June 21 |
| Union Wire Rope Corp. (quar | 20 c | June 30 | June 14 |
| United Bank \& Trust Co. (St. Louis, Mo.) (qu.)- | 50 c | June 30 | June 20 |
| Extra | 5 |  |  |
| United Fruit Co. (quar.) | \$1 | July 15 | June 19 |
| United Printers \& Publishers Ins. (quar) |  |  |  |
| United Savings Bank (Detroit) |  | June 30 | June 20 |
| United Shoe Machinery Cor | 621/2c | July 5 | June 18 |
| 6\% preferred (quar | 371/2 | Juiy | June 18 |
| U. S. \& Foreign Secs. Corp. 86 1st pref. (quar | \$1/2 | June 30 | June 25 |
| U. S. \& International Securities \$5 1st preferred. | + $\$ 21 / 2$ | June 30 | June 25 |
| United States Loan Society (Phila.) (s.-a |  |  |  |
| United Steel \& Wire Co., I | 10 c | June 14 | June 10 |
| Extra | 5 c | June 14 | June 10 |
| United Utilities, | 10 c | June 30 | June 23 |
|  | 10 c | June 30 | June 23 |
| Universal-Oyclops Steel (increa | 25 c | June 30 | June 20 |
| Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. (quar | \$1 |  | July 17 |
| ${ }^{8 \%}$ preferred (qua | 82 |  | June 21 |
| Utah-Idaho |  |  | June 20 |
| Vaney RR. Co. | \$232 | July | June 13 |
| Van de Kamp's Holiand |  |  |  |
|  |  | June | June 10 |
| \$6.50 preferred (qu | \$15/8 | June 30 | June 10 |
| Viau, Ltd. $5 \%$ preferred | \$ $11 / 4$ | July 2 | June 20 |
| Vlchek Tool | 10 c | June 30 | June 20 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$13/4 | June 30 | June 20 |
| Vulcan Detinning Co. | \$1/2 |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar | \$134 | July 19 | July ${ }^{10}$ |
| agner Baking Corp. | \$130 | ${ }^{\text {Juny }}$ |  |
| \$32 2 nd preferred (quar | \$15c | July |  |
| Walker \& Co. $\$ 2.50$. clas | $\dagger 621 / 2$ | July | June 20 |
| Walworth Co., $6 \%$ pref | 30c | June 30 | June 16 |
| Wellington Fund, Inc | 18 c |  |  |
| Wells Fargo Bank \& Union Trust Co. (San |  |  |  |
|  | \$314 | July |  |
| Western Nat. Bank of Baltimore (Md.) (s.-a.) - | 80 c | July |  |
| Western N.Y. \& Pennsyı. RR. Co., com. (s.-a.) | \$11/2 | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | June 30 <br> June 30 |
| West Hartford Trust Co. (Conn.) (qu | \$11/2 | July |  |
| West Michigan Steel Foundry Co. |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ prior preferred (qu | 171/2c |  | July 15 |
| \$1.75 conv. preference (qua | $43 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{c}$ | Sept. | Aug. 15 |
| West Virginia Pulp \& Paper | 50 c |  | June 20 |
| Western Electric Co | 75 c | June 30 | June 25 |
| Western Grocers Ltd. co | +75c | July 15 | June 20 |
| W\% preferred (quar.) - | $\pm 1818$ | July 15 | June 20 |
| Western Pipe \& Steel (Calif.) | 25 c 50 c | June 30 | Jung. 27 |
| Wetherill Finance Co. (qu | 15 c | July 1 | June 14 |
| 6\% preferred (qu | 15 c | July | June 14 |
| Weyerhauser Timb | 25 c | June | May 26 |
| Extra | 25 c | June | May 26 |
| Wheeling \& Lake Erie Ry | 81 | July | June 24 |
| Williams (R. O.) \& Co | 15 c |  | June 13 |
| Winn \& Lovett Grocery | 50 c |  | June 20 |
| Class B (irreg.) | 25 c | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | June 20 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (qua | \$134 | July | June 20 |
| Wisconsin Co. $7 \%$ preferred (quar | \$134 | July | June 25 |
| Wisconsin State Bank (Milwaukee) (irre |  | June 30 | June 20 |
| Woodward Iron Co. (quar.) | 25 c | June 27 | June |
| Yosemite Portland Cement 4\% non-cum. pf. | 5 c | July 1 | June 20 |

Below we give the dividends announced in previous weeks nounced this week, these being given in the preceding table.

| Name of Company | Per Share | When Payable | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Holders } \\ & \text { of Record } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abbott Laboratories (qua | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \mathrm{c} \\ 10 \mathrm{c} \\ \$ 11 / 8 \\ 1813 \mathrm{y} \\ 375 \mathrm{c} \\ 375 \mathrm{c} \\ 30 \mathrm{c} \\ 35 \mathrm{c} \\ 13 \% \\ 75 \mathrm{c} \\ 83 \\ 83 \\ 83 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{4} \times 1 / 2 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Acme Glove Works, Ltd., ${ }^{\text {a }}$ / \% \% pref. (accu |  |  |  |
| Adams Express Co |  |  |  |
| Aero supply Mrg. cla |  |  |  |
| Aetna Ball Bearing Manufacturing |  |  |  |
| Agnew-surpass shoe stores pret. (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Alabama Great Sout hern RR. ord. sh |  |  |  |





| Name of Company | Per | When Payable | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Holders } \\ & \text { eof Record } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ecuadorian C |  |  |  |
| Edison Bros．Stores，In |  |  | May 31 |
| Erry Regis |  |  |  |
| Electric Auto－Litel Co | 75 c |  | － |
| Electric Com | 75 c |  | － |
| 87 preferr | $\dagger 35 \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
| Electric sto |  |  |  |
| Participating | $\begin{aligned} & 506 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Elmira ${ }^{\text {E W Willam }}$ Spor | 32 |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred（semi－annual） | ${ }_{\$ 1} 1.60$ |  |  |
| P |  |  |  |
|  | \＄1 | July | ， |
| Ely \＆Walker Dry Go | \＄31／2 |  |  |
| Empire Pow |  |  |  |
| Emporium C |  |  | June |
| $41 / 2 \mathrm{pr}$ | 56／4． |  |  |
| Quarterl | 40 c 40 c |  |  |
| Ensineers Publi |  |  |  |
| div．cum．pre |  | July |  |
| ${ }_{5} 5$ div．cum．pref | 年 | July |  |
| ish Exectric |  |  |  |
| Equity Corp．，\＄3 convertibie | ＋75c |  |  |
| rsharp， |  |  | June 16 |
| ${ }_{\text {a }}$ Cell－O Cor | 25c |  |  |
| eelsior Insuranc | 15 c |  |  |
| elsior Life Ins | 4 |  |  |
| celisior Insu |  |  |  |
| Falstaff Brewing Co．pref． | ＋50 |  |  |
| mous Players |  |  |  |
| Fanny Farmer |  |  |  |
|  | 81 |  |  |
| eferred（qu | \＄134 |  |  |
| rmers \＆Trade |  |  |  |
| Fear（Fred．） | 50 c |  |  |
| Fedders Manufactu | 25 c |  |  |
| Federal Bake |  |  |  |
| Federal Insuran |  |  | June 14 |
| quart | 35 c |  |  |
| deral Mining \＆Smelting |  |  |  |
| Feilman 8 |  |  |  |
| Fernie Brew Co．， |  |  |  |
| （ |  | Juy | Ju |
| delity \＆$G$ |  | July |  |
| 6\％preferre | 2 |  |  |
| nes（ Wm |  |  |  |
| Finance Co．of |  |  |  |
| Common clas | 10 c |  |  |
|  | 6／82 |  |  |
| eman＇s Fund Indemnity | 50 c |  |  |
| rst Federal Savings \＆Loan A |  |  |  |
| First National Bank（Binghamton，${ }^{\text {N }}$－ Y ．）（s．－a．） |  |  |  |
| First National Bank of Chica |  |  |  |
| rst National Ba | $1 \%$ |  |  |
| First Nat，Bank（ |  |  |  |
| First Nationa | 621／2c | Jul |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{7} \mathrm{FI}$ zsimmons Stores， | 2， |  |  |
| Flintiote | 25c |  |  |
| Florsheim |  | July | Ju |
| Food Mach | ${ }_{3}$ |  | June 16 |
| 41／2\％conver |  |  |  |
| Foote Bros．Gear \＆Machi | 25 c |  | Juma |
|  | 5 |  |  |
| resight |  |  |  |
| Foster \＆Kleise |  |  |  |
| Foster Wheeler |  |  |  |
| tria Pre | c |  |  |
| ur Wheel Driv | ${ }_{6} 6 \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
| Fox（Peter）Br | 5 c |  |  |
|  | 25 c |  |  |
| Frankenmuth Brewing（qua | 23／2 |  |  |
| Frankort Kenucky（atural Gas－ | 15 c | June | Ju |
| Gamewell Co，com |  | Jun |  |
| Gannett Cor．．．${ }^{\text {In }}$ |  |  |  |
| Gartinckel（Julius）\＆ |  |  | June 14 |
| ${ }^{6 \%}$ conv．preferred |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{5} 51 / 2 \%$ preferr | ＋51．38 |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred | 疗1／4 |  |  |
| Gaylord Conta | 12 |  |  |
| 51／2\％pref | 68 行 |  |  |
| General Acceptance |  | June |  |
| Class（a | 25 c | ne |  |
| neral American | 81 |  | June 20 |
| General American | ${ }^{1}$ |  | June 5 |
| Goneral Candy Corp．，cla | 25 c | June | June 10 |
| General Cigar |  | Jun | May 26 |
| General Fire |  |  |  |
| General Mills，In |  |  |  |
| General Motors Cor |  |  |  |
| General Outdoor Ad |  |  |  |
| Preferred | $1 /$ |  |  |
| Preererred ${ }_{\text {G }}$ | \＄168 |  |  |
| neral Printing 1 |  | July |  |
| 86 prefe |  |  |  |
| General Public Utilit | \＄154 | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ |  |
| \％preferred |  |  |  |
| General Refa |  |  |  |
| General 1 einsurance Corp．（ |  | Ju |  |
| General Telephone Corp ；co |  |  |  |
| General Theatres Equipment Cot | 25 c | June | June |



| me of Company | （ $\begin{gathered}\text { Per } \\ \text { Share }\end{gathered}$ |  | Name of Company | ${ }_{\text {Phare }}$ | When Payabile Of R Recors Recra |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Loow＇s（Marcus）Theatres，Ltd．－ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Lone preferred（accum．）－（\％ür） |  |  |
|  |  |  | $5 \%$ partic．prefe．（quar |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％partic．pref．（quat |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Sun |
| $7 \%$ preferred（s5 pran）（qu |  |  | Loos－Wilies Biscuit |  | Aug． 1 Juby |
|  |  |  | Lord Lillard（P．）Co．． |  | July 1 June |
| tional salt |  |  | L\％preferred（ ${ }^{\text {7 }}$ |  | July ${ }^{\text {June }} 16$ June ${ }^{\text {June }} 16$ |
|  |  |  | Louisvill Gas \＆ F |  |  |
| Interstate Departm |  |  | ${ }^{7} \%$ proterred（final）－${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 372\％ | Juy |
|  |  |  |  | 10 |  |
| Intertype Corp－ |  |  | Luxdrow Mañū̆ācūuring |  | June |
| ， |  |  |  | 315 | July |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{6} \%$ prot arrerer |  | June | LYkens Valley RR．${ }_{\text {cta }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | No | McClatchey Newspaper，7\％ |  |  |
| Irving Air Chüte Co．，Inc．（quar．） |  |  | Mctillitronten |  |  |
| Jamaica Water supply，com．（quas | \＄14 | June 30，June | ${ }^{6 \% \text { cosrawefrred }}$ |  |  |
| Jameson（C．W．© |  | ${ }^{\text {andene }}$ June 36 June | McCrory stores Corp． | － | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |
| erson Lake sulrhür |  | June 16 May | McLouth steel Corp．（ir | soc | June 14 June 7 |
| 既 |  |  |  | t811／20 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ | Macazasine Repeating Razo | 込 |  |
| Inc．（quar |  | ${ }^{\text {June } 20 .}$ | apor Car Corp．com． |  | June 26 June ${ }^{\text {Jub }}$ |
| s－Manviue Cor | 8 |  |  |  |  |
|  | \＄1．4 | ${ }_{\text {July }}^{\text {June }}$ ， 7 June | nin | ${ }_{\text {S1 }}$ | Aug． 15 Aug． |
| Co．（qua | 8300 | June |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| amazo Vegetabio Parc |  |  | Malartic Gold ${ }^{\text {cee }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | uly il june | Mansitiel ${ }^{\text {M }}$ |  |  |
| $\%$ preerread（quar） |  | lil 1 June | S2 |  |  |
| \％nas Power OO． 6 6\％preferred |  | Iy 1 June | Marpay Consolicated | 55c |  |
| nsas Juilitios， $7 \%$ \％rof | 12.15 | li 15 | Marion－Reserve Power C | doc |  |
| 4．50 preferred．（quar．） | ${ }_{511} 11$ | June | Maryland Fund．Inc．（cus |  |  |
| liley filand Lime （ Transpo |  |  | $\frac{M \text { assachusets }}{\text { Master }}$ Plectric Co |  |  |
| 7\％sperail preferred（qua |  |  | Mastic Asphalit Corp．（quar．） |  |  |
| Exira－ |  |  | \％prearr |  |  |
| Kennedy M Inc．pref．（qua |  |  | Mead Johnson \＆Co．（quar |  |  |
|  | 5c |  | 7\％pre |  |  |
| Kerr－Adilison | 77 | June 28 June |  | ts1 | June 30 |
| trios K |  |  | $5 \%$ preferred（quar |  | Dec． 5 Dec． 1 |
| stone Puilic So | 20c | July 11. June | 6\％preferred（quar） | 30c |  |
| Tel．Co．or Ph |  |  | nitie Tatlo anal Bank（CL |  |  |
|  |  | une | 隹 | ， | Jung |
| ${ }^{6 \%}$ \％referred（que | ${ }_{2180}$ | Juny 20 June 14 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{86} 86$ cum．prior prefereded |  | July 1 June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ |
| ${ }^{6 \%}$ proferree，series O （ （uar |  | Jun | S5 cum．Preferred（ quar | 313 | July $1{ }^{\text {Jon }}$ June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ |
| burg cotit |  |  | ckelibery＇s Food Produ | 60c |  |
|  |  |  | Midade |  |  |
|  | \＄13／ | July 1 June |  | ＋ 4 co | July 2 June 14 |
|  |  |  | Midiand Steel $P$ |  |  |
| ess（8．H．）\＆ $\mathrm{CO}^{\text {o }}$ |  |  | S2 non－cumul |  | July il june 13 |
| roger Grocery $)^{\text {B Baldng }}$ | ${ }_{81}{ }^{1}$ | July 1 June | Mid vala Co ${ }^{\text {a }}$（（irreguar） |  | July |
| Kysor Heater Co．（quar |  |  | Mid－west Refinerioe |  | June |
| ackrawana F R． |  |  | Minsion Dries |  |  |
|  | 5 | ay | 6 preferrod（quar | 12 |  |
| se Shore Mines，Ltd．（int |  |  | Misisissipi valet |  | June 30 June 20 |
| mbert |  | July | dern Coulet $\&$ | 108 | juy |
|  | \％10 | ${ }^{\text {Juny }}$ June 30 June | Kadern |  |  |
| Machina Oo． $7 \%$ \％prer | ${ }_{511}^{511 / 4}$ |  | Morferre | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \\ & 750 \\ & \hline 50 \end{aligned}$ | June 2 |
| preferred（guar．） | \＄150 | Dec． 15 Dec． | Monon |  |  |
| （Jonn A．）\＆ 8 sons． |  | July 2 June | Monroe Chemical Oo．${ }^{\text {a }}$－ |  |  |
| \％conv |  |  | Montana－Dakota 6 \％ritit | ${ }^{31} 18$ | July |
| ${ }^{\text {utrimal Finance }}$ O | c | June 30 June | Monitromery Oount |  |  |
| Leather Co．（in |  |  | Montzomery Ward \＆Co． | 50 C |  |
| eodicuar |  |  | Montreal City \＆ |  |  |
|  | S11 | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ Jung ${ }^{1}$ June |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ntreal Cottons，Itdi．， c | 51 |  |
|  |  | June 14 May | Montre |  | June |
| Lesibe |  | June 15 May |  |  | ${ }_{\text {July }}$ |
| grit ${ }^{\text {gry M M Mers Tobacco Co．．，}}$ | \＄1306 |  | Moore（W．R．）Dry Goods Co．（Guai | 13 | July 1 Jul |
| coln National Life Insurance Co．（qu | $\begin{aligned} & 306 \\ & 300 \\ & 300 \end{aligned}$ | Aug． 1 July |  | \＄1 | Oct． |
|  |  | and |  | ${ }_{51}{ }^{\text {sid }}$ | ${ }^{\text {June }}$ |
| Undsay | 17.3 | June 16 June |  |  |  |
| Unquid Carbonic |  | July 1 June | Motorrs Ac ceoperreance |  |  |
| Little Miame Rr．，orligial capital |  |  | Mourtain Pc |  |  |
|  |  |  | Muncie M Water | ${ }_{32}$ |  |
|  | co |  | Muskogee Co，commo | 30 c 20 | June 14 June 2 |
|  |  |  | Mutual Chemical Co．of |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | S13 |  |


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| doup |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { New York \& Queens Electric Lig } \\ & \text { (quar.) } \\ & \text { Few York Shippurilding Corp. } \\ & \text { Panders Shares_- } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
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| of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | When Payable | Holders of Recor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\text {Gauge }} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | ${ }_{20}^{20}$ |
| U. S. Graphite Co (irre |  | Juny | June 31 |
| $7 \%$ Sypsum |  | July | Jun |
| U. S. Leather | 153 | July | ee 10 |
| Petrat | ${ }_{5}^{2 \mathrm{c}}$ |  | une 6 |
| Quarterly | 50 c | Sept. |  |
| United States Playing | 50c | Dec. |  |
| U. S. Potash |  | June | e |
| U. S. R Rubber Co. Co \% ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ non-cum | \$11/2 | June | June 2 |
| nited states Steel ( | 1 | June |  |
| Sugar Corp. (in |  |  |  |
| United States Tobacco ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | ${ }_{32}$ | Jume 16 |  |
| U. $7 \%$ non-cum. pre | 43 年 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | June |  |
| U. s. Trust Co | \$15 |  | June 20 |
| versal Prod |  | June | June |
| per Mrchigan Pow | \$13/2 | July |  |
| 6\% pref. (qua | \$1 | -2-42 |  |
| Upressit Metal Cap Corp. |  |  | Ju |
| pson Waiton | ${ }_{82}^{15 \mathrm{c}}$ |  | June |
| Utah Oil Refining | 10 c | June 16 | , |
| Utan Power \& Lighig |  | July 1 |  |
| Utica Kniting |  | Junge |  |
| 5 5\% prior pres | 623c | July 1 | Jupe 21 |
| Vaive ${ }^{\text {and }}$ Co. 6 | 18 | June | Ju |
| $n$ Norman M |  |  |  |
| Vapor Car Heating Co. | \% | Sep | Aug. 30 |
| Veeder-Root, In |  | Dund |  |
| entures, Lti | 10 c |  |  |
| ermont | 52 | July 1 |  |
| Extra | c |  |  |
| special riscal |  |  |  |
| ctor Chemical | 30 C |  |  |
| ictor-Monaghan Co. | +14/4 |  |  |
| Viking Pump Co. (Del.) |  |  | June 1 |
| Vinco $\$ 2.40$ preferred |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ Virginia Electric \& Power C | \$11/2 |  | May |
| Virginian Railway Co. |  |  | June 14 |
| abasso Cotto |  |  |  |
| Wagner Electric | 50 c | June 20 | June |
| Waialua Agricultura | ${ }^{30 \mathrm{c}}$ |  | June 16 |
| Waldort System, Inc. | 25c |  | 0 |
| Walgreen Co. (quar | 40 C | June | May |
| Walker (H.) Goodertan | ${ }^{\text {s }} 1$ | Jun | M |
| Preferred (quar.) |  | June | May |
| Warren (S. D. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Co. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \$35 | ${ }^{\text {Jul }}$ |  |
| Washington Water Powe | \$1 12 |  | M |
| Wayne Knitting Mills | \$131 | July 1 | Ju |
| Comm |  | July | July |
| Weich Grape Juice ${ }^{\text {Col., }}$ common | 50c 250 | Juy ${ }^{\text {June }}$ |  |
|  | 5\% |  | 9 |
| West Jersey \& Seawhore |  |  |  |
| West Penn Electric Co., cla | \$139 | Jun | Ju |
| West Penn Power C |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Ju |
| West Virginia Water ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | \$11/ |  |  |
| Western Light \& Telephone Co. \$1.7 | 433 c | June | Ju |
| Western Tablet \& st |  |  |  |
| Westgate-Greenland Oi | 1 c |  | June 10 |
| estmor | 25 c | July |  |
| Westside Bank (Milwauk | ${ }_{83}$ |  | June 12 |
| Weyenberg shoe Mrg. | 371/2c |  | June |
| Wheeling steel Corp | 25 c | Aug. | July |
| White Sewing Machine | 5 | Jund |  |
| Whitman (Wm.) | \$13/4 | July | June 14 |
| Wiebolt stores, Inc. | 75 c | July | June |
| Wilsil, Ltd | \$1.4 | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | June |
| insted |  |  | Jume |
|  |  | Aug | July |
| Quart | \$113 | No |  |
| Wiser Oil Cö- (qua | 25 c | Nu | Oct. |
| Extra | 10c | July | June |
| 6\% preferred (1897 series) | \$11/2 |  |  |
| Wisconsin I Iestment Co |  |  |  |
| Wisconsin Power \& Light Co.- |  |  | M |
| $7 \%$ preferred (qu |  |  |  |
| a prumuated |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1 | Jun |  |
| Wolveri | 15 C | Jun | June |
| Woodwa | +821/4 |  | June |
| 7\% preferred (qu | \$1\% |  | June |
| Wrorcester sall | 50 c | Jun | June |
| ${ }_{4} \mathbf{4} / 2 \% \%$ prior preferre |  |  |  |
| 4 4\%\% conv. prior pre | + $111 / 8$ |  |  |
| Wright-Hargreaves Mines, Ltd. ( | +10c | Ju | - |
|  | ${ }_{25 \mathrm{c}}^{5 \mathrm{c}}$ | July | May 21 |
| Mont | 25 c | Aug |  |
| Month | 25 c | Sep | Aug |
| Wurlitzer ( | \$135 | Oct. |  |
| Yale \& Towne Mig. | 15 c | July | June 1 |
| Yellow ruck ${ }^{\text {co }}$ |  |  |  |
| Class B | 5 C | July |  |
| pref | \$14. |  |  |
| Oungstown Sh |  |  | May 24 |
| Prengstown Steel | 50c |  |  |
| Zion's Cooperative Mercantile institution (gu.)- | 50 c | Ju |  |
|  | $50 \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |

* Transfer books not closed for this dividend.
$\dagger$ On account of accumulated dividends.
$\ddagger$ Payable in Canadian funds, tax deductible at the source. Non-resident tax, effective April
remains at 2\%. a Less British income trom. $5 \%$ to $15 \%$. Resident taxs


## 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 11, 1941, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | June 11, 1941 | June 4, 1941 | June 12,1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury_x. | 8,933,256,000 | 9,133,152,000 | 8,564,048,000 |
| Redemption tund-F. R. no | 1,697,000 | 1,697,000 | 1,597,000 |
| Other Cash $\dagger$ | 52,708,000 | 57,727,000 | 109,051,000 |
| Total reserves | 8,987,661,000 | 9,192,576,000 | 8,674,696,000 |
| Blils discounted: |  |  |  |
| Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations direct and guaranteed. |  |  |  |
| Other blls discounted.-.-...........----- | $132,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 644,000 \\ & 171,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 575,000 \\ & \mathbf{1 6 5 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ |
| Total bllls discou | 841,000 | 815,000 |  |
|  | 1,720,000 | 1,727,000 | 2,010,000 |
| U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed: |  |  |  |
| Bonds. | 389,312,000 | 389,312,000 | 404,247,000 |
| Not | 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 bllls and securit | 626,036,000 | 626,017,000 | 746,157,000 |
| Due from forelgn banks. |  | 18,000 |  |
| Federal Reserve notes of other ban | 2,300,000 | $1,642,000$ | 1,724,000 |
| Uncollected items | 201,520,000 | 201,077,000 | 273,780,000 |
| Bank premlses | 9,779,000 | 9,779,000 | 9,820,000 |
| Other assets | 14,296,000 | 13,982,000 | 18,828,000 |
| Total assets | 9,841,610,000 | 10045,091,000 | 9,725,023,000 |
| Llablutes |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual circulation. | 1,732,339,000 | 1,733,187,000 | 1,346,005,000 |
| Deposits-Member bank reserve acc't.- | 6,527,945,000 | 6,440,246,000 | 7,309,315,000 |
| U. s. Treasurer-General accoun | 338,095,000 | 394,604,000 | 56,935,000 |
| Forelgn | 466,273,000 | 701,145,000 | 163,196,000 |
| Other | 467,447,000 | 474,075,000 | 465,728,000 |
| Total depost | 7,799,760,000 | 8,010,070,000 | 7,995,174,000 |
| Deferred availability iten | 179,333,000 | 171,849,000 | 259,787,000 |
| Other liabilities, incl accrued dividends- | 1,739,000 | 1,563,000 | 1,636,000 |
| Total 11 | 9,713,171,000 | 9,916,669,000 | 9,602,602,000 |
| Capital paid 1 | 51,593,000 | 51,589,000 | 51,039,000 |
| Surplus (Section 7 ) | 56,447,000 | 56,447,000 | 53,326,000 |
| Surplus (Rection 13 | 7,070,000 | 7,070,000 | 7,109,000 |
| Other capital accounts | 13,329,000 | 13,316,000 | 10,947,000 |
| Total liabilities and capital accounts | 9,841,610,000 | 10045,091,000 | 9,725,023,000 |
| Ratio of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note liabilitles comblned. | 94.3\% | 94.3\% | 92.9\% |
| Commitments to make industrial ad- vances | 1,611,000 | 1,611,000 | 828,000 | +"Other cash" do

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

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

The weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House on Friday afternoon is given in full below: statement of members of tee new york clearina house ASSOCIATION AT CLOSE OF buSiness thursday, JUNE 12, 1941

| Clearing House Members | - Capital | - Surplus and Undiopded Profits | Net Demand Deposits, Average | TYme Deposits, Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of New York | 6,000,000 | $14,195,100$ | 242,375,000 | $17,524,000$ |
| Bank of Manhattan Co- | 20,000,000 | 26,989,700 | 624,116,000 | 39,431,000 |
| National City Bank. | 77,500,000 | 80,993,400 | a2,701,848,000 | 166,112,000 |
| Chem Bank \& Trust Co. | 20,000,000 | 58,009,600 | 842,787,000 | 6,697,000 |
| Guaranty Trust Co.. | 90,000,000 | 187,236,100 | b2,343,807,000 | 75,673,000 |
| Manutacturers Trust Co | 41,748,000 | 40,986,600 | 774,715,000 | 106,161,000 |
| Cnt Hanover Bk\&Tr Co | 21,000,000 | 75,370,100 | c1,202,507,000 | 75,613,000 |
| Corn Exch Bank Tr Co. | 15,000,000 | 20,258,800 | 330,296,000 | 27,795,000 |
| First National Bank | 10,000,000 | 108,726,400 | 799,847,000 | 662,000 |
| Irving Trust Co- | $50,000,000$ | $53,792,700$ | 751,297,000 | 5,128,000 |
| Continental Bk \& Tr Co. | 4,000,000 | 4,511,100 | 77,261,000 | 1,211,000 |
| Chase National Bank...- | 100,270,000 | 139,538,700 | d3,360,062,000 | 44,775,000 |
| Fitth Avenue Bank | 500,000 | 4,279,500 | 58,366,000 | 3,904,000 |
| Bankers Trust Co- | 25,000,000 | 83,878,300 | e1,230,657,000 | 64,914,000 |
| Title Guar \& Trus | 6,000,000 | 1,073,300 | 16,071,000 | 2,227,000 |
| Marine Midiand $\operatorname{Tr}$ C | 5,000,000 | 10,061,400 | 145,394,000 | 3,044,000 |
| New York Tr | 12,500,000 | 28,039,600 | 462,131,000 | 41,099,000 |
| Comm'l Nat Bk \& Tr Co | 7,000,000 | 8,843,900 | 147,195,000 | 1,642,000 |
| Public Nat Bk \& Tr Co. | 7,000,000 | 10,714,100 | 96,455,000 | 53,407,000 |
|  | 518,518,000 | 957,498,400 | 16,207,187,000 | 737,019,000 |

* As per offlclal reports: National, March 31, 1941; State, March 31, 1941; Trust companies, March 31, 1941.
Includes deposits in forelgn branches as follows: a $a \$ 285,100,000$ (latest avallable
date); $b \$ 61,252,000$ (latest avallable date); $c \$ 3,140,000$ (June 12) d $\$ 87,073,000$ date); $b \$ 61,252,000$ (latest avallable date); $c \$ 3$
(latest avallable date); $e \$ 22,697,000$ (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.:

|  | Stocks |  |  |  | Bonds |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 30 \\ \text { Indus- } \\ \text { trase } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { Radi- } \\ \text { roads } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ v_{\text {thes }} \\ \text { tees. } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{65}^{7}{ }^{\text {Total }}$ Stock | $\left.\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { Indusp- } \\ \text { trials } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 10 \text { Rrat } \\ \text { Crad } \\ \text { Ralls } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ \text { socond } \\ \text { Grade } \\ \text { Ralls } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { Vtill- } \\ \text { ties } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { rotal } \\ & \text { Bonds } \end{aligned}$ |
| June 13 | 12 | 28.36 | 17.60 | ${ }^{41.20}$ | 107.45 | 94.25 | 53.58 | 109.48 | 01.19 |
| June $12-$ | ${ }_{12218}^{12298}$ | 28.40 | 17.60 | 41.39 41.14 | 107.49 | ${ }_{94.35}^{94.55}$ | 53.91 53.70 | 109.39 109.34 | ${ }_{91.21}^{91.34}$ |
| June 10. | 121.89 | 28.20 | 17.65 | 41.04 | 117.41 | ${ }^{94.24}$ | ${ }^{53.76}$ | 109.20 | ${ }_{91.17}^{91}$ |
| June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ | 118.89 | ${ }_{27.69}^{27.65}$ | 17.32 | ${ }_{40.13}$ | 107.28 | ${ }_{93.90}$ | 53.29 | 109.25 | ${ }_{90.93}$ |

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

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEERLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES BY DISTRIGTS ON JUNE 4, 1941

| Federal Reserve Districts- | Total | Boston | New York | Phila delphta | Cleveland | Richmond | Allanta | Chicajo | St.Louls | Minneapolts | $\begin{gathered} \text { Kansas } \\ \text { Clty } \end{gathered}$ | Dallas | $\stackrel{\text { San }}{\text { Franctsco }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ |  |  |  |
| Loans and investments-total_....-- | 28,061 | 1,386 | 12,784 | 1,296 | 2,135 | 741 | 773 | 1,258 | 393 | 212 | 357 | 316 | 1,064 |
| Loans-total_-.-.-.-.-.-.-.--- | 10,183 | $\begin{array}{r}731 \\ 387 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 3,786 2,326 | ${ }_{277}^{529}$ | 854 <br> 397 | 310 149 | 192 | $\begin{array}{r}1,209 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 221 | 104 | 212 | 213 | 419 |
| Commercial, Indus, and agricul. loans | 5,706 | 387 81 | $\begin{array}{r}2,326 \\ \hline 108\end{array}$ | 40 | ${ }_{13}{ }^{197}$ | 14 | 182 5 | 45 | 18 | 3 | 24 |  | 16 10 |
|  | 496 | 13 | 365 | 24 | 16 |  | 7 | 44 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 10 |
| Loans to brokers and dealers in securs. Other loans for purchasing or carrying |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 12 | 40 |
|  | 444 | 16 | 206 | 31 | 19 | 13 | 11 | 133 |  | 14 | 32 | 23 | 385 |
| Real estate loans. | 1,240 | 81 | 194 | 51 | 183 | 48 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Loans to banks... |  | 149 | ${ }_{5} 51$ | 106 | 225 | 86 | 121 | 160 | 75 | 83 | 75 | 63 | 193 |
| Other loans-.- | 1.850 | 42 | 575 |  | , | - 1 | 5 | 253 | 16 | $\stackrel{2}{19}$ | 40 | 34 | 50 |
| Treasury notes | 2,231 | 40 | 1,501 | 25 | 163 | 56 | 45 | 221 | $\stackrel{3}{191}$ | 123 | 103 | 119 | 809 |
| United States bonds. | 7,975 | 368 | 3,558 | 395 | 706 | ${ }_{73} 3$ | 116 | 1,255 | 191 | 123 | 107 | 42 | 181 |
| Obligations guar, by U. S. Govt.-.- | 3,030 | 70 | ${ }_{1}^{1,835}$ | ${ }_{264}^{83}$ | 153 | 69 | 116 | ${ }_{624}$ | 118 | 42 | 139 | 60 | 346 |
| Other securities.-.-....-.--- | - 10.682 | 551 | 5,869 | ${ }_{517}$ | 780 | 282 | 182 | 1,581 | 258 | 112 | 208 | 144 | 498 |
| Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank | 1.365 | 150 | 136 | 25 | 52 | 26 | 16 |  | 14 | $1{ }^{7}$ | 17 |  | 26 327 |
|  | 3,511 | 182 | 254 | 204 | 387 | 295 | 260 | 667 80 | 190 | 132 | 29 | 31 | ${ }_{288}$ |
| Other assets-net.......-.-.........- | 1,212 | 68 | 421 | 81 | 92 | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 二2 LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted........- | 23,888 | 1,407 | 11,829 | 1,137 | 1,713 | 630 208 | 192 | 3,375 1,003 | 192 | 112 | 144 | 136 | 1,104 |
| Time deposits --...-...-.------.--- | 5,416 | 14 | 1,088 45 |  | 45 | 31 | 46 | 135 | 19 | , | 13 | 35 | 78 |
| United States Government deposits.-Inter-bank deposits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic banks.. | 9,236 | 383 | 3,965 | 468 | 529 | 373 | 366 | 1,375 | 474 |  |  |  | 19 |
| Forelgn banks | 649 | 23 | 587 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Borrowings |  | 29 | 302 |  | 20 | 40 | 15 | 20 |  |  |  | 5 | 320 |
| Other Habilities- | 3.877 | 250 | 1,648 | 220 | 392 | 102 | 98 | 424 | 97 | 62 | 108 | 91 | 385 |

## 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 12, 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) givgs details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve agents and the Federal Reserve banks. The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."
combined resources and liabilities of the federal reserve banks at the close of business june 11, 1941

| Three Clphers (000) Omitted | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 11, ~ \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June 4; } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 28, ~ \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { Má }^{2} 21,}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 14, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 7, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } 30 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\text { April } 23,$ | $\underset{1941}{ }$ | $\underset{1940}{\text { June } 12}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS <br> Gold ctfs. on hand and due from U. S. Treas.x. <br> Redemption fund (Federal Reserve notes) <br> Other cash | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 20,313,731 \\ 10,945 \\ 289,010 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { S } \\ \text { 20,314,730 } \\ 9,944 \\ 276,625 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8}, 7,732 \\ 20,316,732 \\ 9,549 \\ 299,593 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,256,731 \\ 9,549 \\ 321,025 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8}, 20,222,732 \\ 10,144 \\ 328,073 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} s \\ 20,202,772 \\ 10,104 \\ 315,002 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ 20,192,732 \\ 11,139 \\ 329,444 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ 20,159,729 \\ 10,507 \\ 334,198 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8}, \\ 20,124,731 \\ 10,507 \\ 325,987 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 8 \\ 17,201,476 \\ 11,190 \\ 367,698 \end{array}$ |
|  | 20,613,686 | 20,601,299 | 20,625,874 | 20,587,305 | 20,560,949 | 20,527,878 | 20,533,315 | 20,504,434 | 20,461,225 | 17,580,364 |
| Bills discounted: <br> Secured by U. s. Government obllgations, direct and guarantead. <br> Other b.lls discounted. | 1,358 <br> 619 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,242 \\ 674 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,433 \\ 722 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,539 \\ 658 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 854 \\ & 650 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 850 \\ & 641 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $1,286\|632\|$ | 1,617 600 | $\begin{aligned} & 736 \\ & 482 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,071 \\ & 1,346 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total bills d | 1,977 | 1,916 | 4,1 | 2,197 | 1,504 | 1,491 | 1,918 | 2,217 | 1,218 | ,417 |
| Indu | 8,774 | 8,736 | 8.163 | 8,154 | 8,092 | 8,059 | 7,549 | 7,491 | 7,470 | 9,085 |
| U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed: <br> Bonds <br> Notes | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,383,800 \\ 820,300 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 , 3 4 6 , 9 9 5} \\ & \mathbf{1 , 1 3 0 , 1 2 5} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Total U. s. Govt. seouritles, direct and guaranteed Total bills and securities | $\xrightarrow{2,184,100} \mathbf{2 , 1 9 4 , 8 5 1}$ | $2,184,100$ $2,194,752$ | 2,184,100 | $\stackrel{2,184,100}{2,194,451}$ | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | $2,184,100$ $2,193,808$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \mathbf{2 , 1 8 4 , 1 0 0} \\ \mathbf{2}, 192,788 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 , 4 7 7 , 1 2 0} \\ & \mathbf{2 , 4 8 8 , 6 2 2} \end{aligned}$ |
| Due from forelgn banks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve notes of | 26,825 | 24,554 | 25,436 828,654 | 27,122 | 1,017,150 | 24,011 775.198 | 22,339, | 23,183 849,341 | 23, 20488 | 20,849 819,868 |
| Unoollected items.....- | 889,067 40,035 | $\begin{array}{r}882,182 \\ 39,968 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 828,654 40,019 | $\begin{gathered} 986,086 \\ 40,055 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} 017,150 \\ 40,067 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}775,198 \\ 39,903 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 847,561 \\ 39,910 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}349,977 \\ \hline 17,535\end{array}$ | -39,966 | 41,532 68,863 |
| Bank premises. Other assets.... | + $\begin{array}{r}40,03 \\ 53,799\end{array}$ | 39,868 51,782 | $\begin{aligned} & 40,019 \\ & 51,819 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 , 5 1 2}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40,067 \\ 50,171 \end{array}$ | 48,857 | $49,228$ | 47,535 | 46.775 | $68,863$ |
| Total assets | 23,818,310 | 23,794,584 | 23,768,267 | 23,885,578 | 23,889,163 | 23,609,544 | 23,685,967 | 23,658,325 | 23,860,087 | 21,019,445 |
| LIABILITIES <br> Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.- | 6,542,175 | 6,534,194 | 6,460,010 | 6,384,387 | 6,359,671 | 6,343,877 | ${ }_{1}^{6,282,368}$ | 6,217,967 | $6,206,272$ $13,979,130$ | 5,081,314 |
| Deposits-Member banks' reserve account. | 13,312,189 | 13,201,494 | 13,748,879 | $\begin{array}{r}13,731,835 \\ 477,144 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13,457,866 | 13,439,698 | 13,523,857 | 13,505,723 946 | 13,979,130 | 13,510,111 |
| United States Treasurer-General account-- | - ${ }_{226,526}$ | 1 1 $1,243,661$ | 1,240,046 | 1,241,201 | 1,235,048 | 1,226,555 | 1,251,130 | 1,272,379 | 1,243,299 | 461,216 |
| Frorelgn | 1,582,106 | 1,608,123 | 1,688,292 | 1,730,450 | 725,782 | -678,940 | -579,092 | 535,630 | 520,127 | 552,894 |
| Total deposits | 16,061,794 | 16,046,350 | 16,136,891 | 16,180,630 | 16,180,320 | 16,149,134 | 16,219,515 | 16,260,530 | 16,276,271 | 14,789,645 |
| Deferred availability item Other llablities, incl. acor | $\begin{array}{r} 835,205 \\ 7,133 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 836,781 \\ \mathbf{5 , 3 1 2} \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 793,881 5,612 | 943,641 <br> 5,117 | 971,989 | 739,989 4,893 | 807,250 5,156 | 4,571 4,56 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,076 \\ 4,116 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9,297 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total liabilities | 23,446,307 | 23,422,637 | 23,396,394 | 23,513,775 | 23,517,484 | 23,237,893 | 23,314,269 | 23,286,828 | 23,497,735 | 20,665,784 |
| CAPITAL ACCOUNTS |  |  |  | 140,279 | 140,272 | 140,254 | 140,240 | 140,057 | 40,010 | 36,169 |
| Capital pald in. | 157,065 | 157,065 | 157,065 | 157,065 | 157,065 | 157,065 | 157,065 | 157,065 | 157,065 | 151,720 |
|  | 26,785 | 26,785 | 26,785 | 26,785 47 | 26,785 | 26,785 | 26,785 47608 | 26,785 47,590 | 26,785 47,492 | 26,839 38,933 |
| Other capltal accounts. | 47,822 | 47,786 | 47,739 | 47,674 | 47,557 | 47,547 | 47,608 |  |  |  |
| Total llablities and capltal accoun | 23,818,310 | 23,794,584 | 23,768,267 | 23,885,578 | 23,889,163 | 23,609,544 | 23,685,967 | 23,658,325 | 23,869,087 | 21,019,445 |
| Ratlo of total reserves to deposits a Reserve note llabilities combined | 2\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commitments to make industrial adv | 11,629 | 12,272 | 12,342 | 11,080 | 10,945 | 10,822 | 8,464 | 8,461 | 8,508 | 8,676 |
| Maturity Distributton of Bills and Short-Term Securlites- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1-15 days bills disoounte | 1,384 91 | 1,346 80 |  |  | 828 | ${ }_{47}^{62}$ | ${ }^{1} 23$ |  | 79 | 87 |
| ${ }^{16-30}$ days bills disount | 185 | 120 | 150 | 90 | 96 | 94 | 95 | 82 | 67 | 256 |
| $61-90$ days bills discounted | 77 | 148 | 116 | 150 | 162 | 181 | 162 | 151 | 151 89 | 128 |
| Over 90 days bills discounted | 240 | 222 | 230 | 225 | 237 | 207 | 213 | 188 |  | 495 |
| Total bills disoounted | 1,977 | 1,916 | 4,155 | 2,197 | 1,504 | 1,491 | 1,918 | 2,217 | 1,218 | ,41 |
| 1-15 days industrial advanc | 1,442 | 1,473 | 1,488 | 1,522 | 1,439 | 1,426 |  | 961 | 961 | ,621 |
|  | 284 | 270 | ${ }_{141} 2$ | 165 | ${ }^{266}$ | ${ }_{169} 16$ | 147 | 139 | 131 | 604 902 |
| 81-60 days industrial advanoes..........----- | ${ }_{407}^{555}$ |  |  | 550 | 549 | 169 | 139 | 137 | 149 | 102 |
| Over 90 days Industrial advance | 6,086 | 6,145 | 5,762 | 5,709 | 5,692 | 5,677 | 6.125 | 6,093 | 6,056 | 5,856 |
| Total Industrial arivances...- | 8,774 | 8.736 | 8,163 | 8,154 | 8,092 | 8,059 | 7,549 | 7,491 | 7,470 | 9,085 |

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

| Three Ciphers (000) Omitted | $\begin{gathered} \text { June 11, } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | June 4. 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 28, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { May } 21,}$ | $M_{1941}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 7, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1941}{\operatorname{Aprll}^{2}}$ | $\begin{gathered} A p r .23 . \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } 16, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 12 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maturity Distributton of Bills and Short-Term Securties (Concluded) | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | S | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-30 days. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $31-60$ days |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 61-90 days Over 90 da | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | $\begin{array}{r} 57,000 \\ 2,127,100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57,000 \\ 2,127,100 \end{array}$ | 2,127,100 | 2,57,000 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total U. S. Government securitles, direct and guaranteed. | 2,184,100 | 2.184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,477,120 |
| deral Reserve Notes- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Issued to Federal Reserve Bank by F. R. Agent | 6,865,638 | 6,835.331 | 6,767,692 | $\begin{array}{r}6,701,917 \\ \hline 317,530\end{array}$ | $6,682,910$ 323,239 | $6,643,710$ 299 | $6,574,463$ 292,095 | $6,538,248$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,513,752 \\ & 307,480 \end{aligned}$ | $5,398,209$ |
| In actual eirculation | 6,542,175 | 6,534,194 | 6,460,010 | 6,384,387 | 6,359,871 | 6,343,877 | 6,282,368 | 6,217,967 | 6,206,272 | ,08 |
| Collateral Held by Agent as Securtiy for Notes Issued to Bank- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold ctis. on hand and due from U. S. Treasury | 7,011,000 | 6,971,000 | 6,909,000 | 6,823,500 | 6,810,000 | 6,741,000 | 6,675,000 | 6,659,000 | 6,636,000 | 5,483,500 |
|  | 1,693 | 1,642 | 3,842 | 1,784 | 1,098 | 1,238 | 1,512 | 1,742 | 991 | 1,669 |
| Total collateral..- | 7,012,693 | 6,972,642 | 6,912,742 | 6,825,284 | 6.811,098 | 6,742,238 | 6,676,512 | 6,660,742 | 6,636,991 | 5,485,169 |

- "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes.
x These are certificates given by the United Scates Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.00 cents on Jan. 31, 1934, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as proftt 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 BANRS AT GLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 11,194

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Three Ciphers (000) Omuted Federal Resetve Agent at- \& Total \& Boston \& New York \& Phlladelphta \& Cleveland \& Richmond \& Atlanta \& Chicago \& St.Louts \& Minneapolis \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Kansas } \\
\text { Ctty }
\end{gathered}
\] \& Dallas \& San Francdsco \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
ASSETS \\
Gold certiflcates on hand and due from United States Treasury .-.... Redemption fund-Fed. Res, notes.Other cash *
\end{tabular}} \& \$ \& \$ \& \$ \& S \& \$ \& S \& S \& \$ \& \$ \& S \& \$ \& \$ \& \$ \\
\hline \& 20,313,731 \& 1,165,191 \& 8,933,256 \& 1,191,178 \& 1,528,486 \& 658,772 \& 458,478 \& 3,374,543 \& 561,033 \& 339,907 \& 465,952 \& 328,047 \& 1,308,888 \\
\hline \& 10,945 \& 1, 394 \& 1,697 \& 1, 832 \& 1,528,689 \& 1,907 \& 897 \& 1,033 \& 400 \& 156 \& 154 \& 8845 \& 1, 1,941 \\
\hline \& 289,010 \& 20,553 \& 52,708 \& 22,576 \& 16,776 \& 20,813 \& 27,613 \& 39,284 \& 18,273 \& 6,312 \& 18,157 \& 14,108 \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Total reserves Bills discounted: \\
Secured by U.S. Govt. obligations, direct and guaranteed. \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{20,613,686} \& 1,186,138 \& 8,987,661 \& 1,214,586 \& 1,545,951 \& 681,492 \& 486,988 \& 3,414,860 \& 579,706 \& 346,375 \& 484,263 \& 343,000 \& \(\overline{1,342,666}\) \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& 1,358 \& 95 \& 709 \& 216 \& 100 \& 58 \& \& \& 50 \& \& 55 \& 30 \& 25 \\
\hline \& 619 \& 19 \& 132 \& \& \& \& \& 34 \& \& \& 148 \& 43 \& \\
\hline Total bllls discounted \& 1,977 \& 114 \& 841 \& 258 \& 131 \& 58 \& 8 \& 34 \& 50 \& 182 \& 203 \& 73 \& 25 \\
\hline Industrial advances_.-..............- \& 8,774 \& 770 \& 1,720 \& 3,310 \& 348 \& 851 \& 15 \& 364 \& \& 412 \& 291 \& 276 \& - 217 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{U. S. Govt. securities, direct \& guar.: Bonds} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,363,800 \\
820,300
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 98,544 \\
\& 59,273
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 389,312 \\
\& 234,163
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
108,110 \\
65,027
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
136,462 \\
82,079
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 75,859 \\
\& 45,627
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 59,247 \\
\& 35,637
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
156,506 \\
94,136
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 63,283 \\
\& 38,062
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 41,178 \\
\& 24,769
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
66,277 \\
39,863
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 54,979 \\
\& 33,068
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
114,043 \\
68,596
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total U. S. Govt. securitles, direct and guaranteed..... \& 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 \\
\hline Total bills and \& 2,194,851 \& 158,701 \& 626,036 \& 176,705 \& 219,020 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
122,395 \\
2
\end{array}
\] \& \[
95,107
\] \& 251,040 \& 101,395 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
66,541
\] \\
See a
\end{tabular} \& 106,634 \& 88,396 \& 182,881. \\
\hline Due from forelgn banks
Fed. Res. notes of other \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{26,825
889,067} \& 723 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,300} \& 1,467 \& 1,770 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
2 \\
6,220
\end{array}
\] \& 2.685 \& 2,682 \& 2,698 \& \[
826
\] \& 1,436 \& 825 \& 3,193. \\
\hline Uncollected items \& \& 82,404 \& \& 60,991 \& 112,614 \& 74,162 \& 33,791 \& 130,181 \& 50,174 \& 22,493 \& 39,450 \& 30,936 \& 50,351 \\
\hline Bank premises. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40,035
53,799} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
02,407 \\
2.810 \\
3,529
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{9,779
14,296} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
4,720 \\
5,736 \\
5,7
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,598
3,211} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,973 \\
1,218 \\
2.218
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
3,012 \\
5,676
\end{gathered}
\]} \& 5,300
\(2^{2}, 301\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,355} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}2,964 \\ \mathbf{2 , 4 6 4} \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,189
2,332} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,810
4,739} \\
\hline Other assets \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 2,291 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total asset \& 23,818,310 \& 1,434,308 \& 9,841,610 \& 1,464,210 \& 1,889,569 \& 890,080 \& 622,764 \& 3,807,457 \& 738,565 \& 439,212 \& 637,212 \& 466,679 \& 1,586,6 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
LIABILITIES \\
F. R. notes in actual circulatl
\end{tabular} \& 6,542,1 \& 8,581 \& 1,732,339 \& 453,308 \& 609,662 \& 8,781 \& 215,776 \& 1,404,889 \& 243,641 \& 169,957 \& 220,103 \& 104,043 \& 541,095 \\
\hline eposits: \({ }^{\text {Member bank } \mathrm{r}}\) \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}
13,312,189 \\
\mathbf{9 4 0 , 9 7 3} \\
\mathbf{1 , 2 2 6 , 5 2 6} \\
582,106
\end{array}\right.
\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
679,310 \\
47,024 \\
57,462 \\
7,425
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c|c}
5 \& 707,019 \\
5 \& 66,127 \\
3 \& 118,967 \\
7 \& 20,362
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
954,314 \\
56,764 \\
112,835 \\
16,088
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
396,673 \\
36,809 \\
52,738 \\
6,136
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
279,504 \\
31,144 \\
42,926 \\
6,449
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|r}
1,889,074 \\
184,992 \\
147,176 \\
4,654
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
342,217 \\
42,931 \\
36,794 \\
11,620
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
170,173 \\
36,683 \\
26,982 \\
6,708
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
291,996 \\
38,800 \\
35,568 \\
4,298
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
246,792 \\
36,832 \\
35,668 \\
3,207
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
827,172 \\
24,772 \\
\quad 93,237 \\
27,712
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline U. S. Treasurer-Gen \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Forelgn..- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Other depos \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Tot \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
16,061,794 \\
835,205 \\
7,133
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
791,221 \\
78,343 \\
553
\end{array}
\]} \& 7,799, \& 912,475 \& 1,140,001 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
492,356 \\
72,564 \\
434
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|r|r}
2,225,896 \\
\hline 7 \& 128,416 \\
648
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
433,562 \\
49,398 \\
200
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
240,546 \\
18,846 \\
165
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
370,662 \\
34,968 \\
207
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
322,399 \\
28,584 \\
216
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
972,893 \\
44,561 \\
368
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Deferred avallability items \& \& \& 179,333 \& 62,090 \& 104,918 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Other llabilitles, incl. accrued d \& \& \& 1,739 \& 1,829 \& 607 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total liabilites. \& 23,446,307 \& 1,408,698 \& 9,713,171 \& 1,429,702 \& 1,855,188 \& 874,135 \& 609,150 \& 3,759,849 \& 726,801 \& 429,514 \& 625,940 \& 455,242 \& 1,558,917 \\
\hline CAPITAL \& 140,331 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{9,353
10,906

2} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{51,593

58,447} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{14,486} \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 4.516 |
| :---: |
| 3.613 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4,270

3,974} \& 11,728 <br>

\hline Surplus (Section \& 157,065 \& \& \& $\begin{array}{r}11,901 \\ 15,144 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
5,447
$$

$$
5,247
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4,809 \\
& 5,725
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
14,932 \\
22,824 \\
1.429
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4,925

4,53} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3,001 <br>
3,152 <br>
\hline 1

 \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{

11,785 <br>
\hline, 785 <br>
2,121 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}} <br>

\hline Surplus (Section 1 \& 26,785 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,874 \\
& 2,477
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7,070

13,329} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4,393
3,070} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,007
4,565} \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,000
2,545} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,138
2,005} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,263
1,930} \& <br>

\hline Other capital acco \& 47,822 \& \& \& \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 3,244 \\
& \mathbf{2 , 0 0 7}
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& 8,423 \& 2,011 \& \& \& \& 3,093 <br>

\hline abliltles \& 23,818,310 \& 1,434,308 \& 9,841,610 \& 1,464,210 \& 1,889,569 \& 890,08 \& 622,764 \& 3,807,457 \& 738,565 \& 439,212 \& 637,212 \& 466,679 \& 1,586,644 <br>
\hline Commitments to make Indus ad \& 11,629 \& 172 \& 1,611 \& 2,333 \& 1,81,732 \& 1,114 \& 32 \& \& ${ }^{364}$ \& 39 \& 1.094 \& , \& 3,076 <br>
\hline Other cash" \& \& \& a Le \& n $\$ 50$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& RAL R \& SERVE N \& E 5 \& TEMEN \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Three Clphers (000) omitted Federal Resetve Bank of- \& Toral \& Boston \& Nero York \& DhilaLelphia \& Clevelan' \& 21chmond \& Allanta \& Chicago \& St.Louts \& Minneap. \& Kan. Ctty \& Dallas \& SanFtan. <br>

\hline Federal Reserve notes: \& \& \& \& $$
469,818
$$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Issued to F. R. Bant Held by Federal Reserve Bank. \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
6,865,638 \\
\quad 323,463 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
554,797 \\
16,216
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,827,040 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
469,818 \\
16,510
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
633,263 \\
23,601
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
325,855 \\
17,074
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
235,597 \\
\quad 19,821
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,440,056 \\
35,167 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 259,010

15,369 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
175,261 \\
5,304 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
230,994 \\
10,891
\end{array}
$$

\] \& $\begin{array}{r}115,054 \\ 11,011 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
598,893 \\
57,798
\end{array}
$$
\] <br>

\hline In actual circulation \& 6,542,175 \& 538,581 \& 1,732,339 \& 453,308 \& 609,662 \& 308,781 \& 215,776 \& 1,404,889 \& 243,641 \& 169,957 \& 220,103 \& 104,043 \& 541,095 <br>
\hline Collateral held by agent as security for notes issued to banks: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Gold certifleates on hand and due from Unlted States Treasury..-- \& 7,011,000 \& 570,000 \& 1,845,000 \& 480,000 \& 640,000 \& 350,000 \& 240,000 \& 1,460,000 \& 269,000

50 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
177,000 \\
182
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
235,000 \\
189
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 121,000 \& 624,000 <br>

\hline Eligible paper.- \& 1,693 \& \& \& 259 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total collateral. \& 7,012,693 \& 570,114 \& 1,845,841 \& 480,259 \& 640,000 \& 350,058 \& 240,000 \& 1,460,000 \& 269,050 \& 177,182 \& 235,189 \& 121,000 \& 624,000 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, June 13 Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  | ${ }_{\text {bu }}$ | Asked |  | B1a | Askea |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury Buls |  |  | July $301941 \ldots$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.13 \%}$ |  |
| June 18 1941.-.--:- | 0.13\% | ---- | Aug. ${ }^{\text {Aug. }} 131941941 . .$. | 0.13\% |  |
| July 2 1941--.--: | - $0.13 \%$ | -..... | Aug. $201941 .-{ }^{\text {Aug }}$ | 0.13\% | ----- |
| July 9 1941-.: | ${ }^{0.13 \%}$ 0.13\% |  | Aug. $271941 . \ldots$ | ${ }^{0.13 \%}$ |  |
| July 23 1941--- | 0.13\% |  | Sept. 10 1941... | 0.13\% | -.-. |

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

Quotations for U. S. Treasury Notes-Friday, June 13 Fioures after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.

| Maturay |  | ${ }^{\text {b }}$ d 6 | Asked | Maturaty | ${ }_{\text {Inte }}^{\text {Int. }}$ | ${ }_{\text {B6 }}$ d | Astead |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 151941 | 114\% | $\underline{102.1}$ | 102.3 | Dec. 15 1943.-. | ${ }^{13 \% \%}$ | ${ }^{102.12}$ | 102.14 |
| Mar. 15 1942... | 2\%\% | 103.14 10317 | 103.19 | Mar. 15 1644--: | ${ }^{1 \%} \%$ | ${ }_{1018}^{102}$ | ${ }_{10110}^{102.2}$ |
| Dec. 151942 -- | 1\%\% | 103.11 | 103.13 | Sept. 151944 --- | 1\%\% | ${ }^{101.1}$ | ${ }^{102.4}$ |
| fMar. 15 1943.: | 13\% | 101.3 <br> 102.5 | 102.7 |  |  | 1018 |  |
| Sept. 15 1943..-: | 1\% | 102.2 | 102.4 | $\ddagger$ \&Sept. 15, 1944 $\ddagger$ Dec. 15, 1945 | \%\% | $\begin{aligned} & 100.12 \\ & 100.9 \end{aligned}$ | 100.14 100.11 |

Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly-See page 3781.

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

NOTICE-Cash and doferred dellyery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. No NoTricE-C Cash and doferred dellivery sales are digregarded
account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange
Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Treasury, Home Owners' Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the current week.



4s, 1944-54.
Th, 1944-54_............ 33/8, 1946-56.
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ un


31/4, 1941
Total sales $n \$ 1,000$ un

| [HIgh |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -52. .......... Low- $^{\text {Cow }}$ | -- | --.- | ---- | --. |  |  |
| Clo |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (n) \$1,000 (High |  | 111.24 |  |  |  |  |
| Low. |  | 111.24 |  | --- |  |  |
| Close |  | 111.24 |  |  |  |  |
| les in \$1,000 units |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -56............ ${ }^{\text {L }}$ Low_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Close |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {(Higb }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -Low- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Close |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| les in \$1,000 untts_- |  |  | -.-- |  |  |  |
| $\ldots . . \begin{aligned} & \text { High } \\ & \text { Low } \\ & \text { Lem }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Close |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| les in $\$ 1,000$ units ${ }_{\text {ung }}^{\text {High }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  | 107.3 | 107.2 | 107.2 |
| Close |  |  |  | 107.3 | 107.2 | 107.2 |
| © n \$1,000 units_-- |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 |
| - ${ }_{\text {High }}^{\text {Low }}$ |  | 108.3 |  |  |  |  |
| $\ldots . .-\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 108.3 |  |  |  |  |
| in $\$ 1,000$ units |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  | 110.30 | -- |  |
| - [ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ |  |  | --.- | 110.30 | -..- |  |
| in \$1,000 units..-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {High }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ |  | ---- | ---- |  |  |  |
| les in \$1,000 units --- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ( $\begin{aligned} & \text { High } \\ & \text { Low } \\ & \text { cion }\end{aligned}$ |  |  | 110.14 | -... |  |  |
| - |  |  | 110.14 |  |  |  |
| 31,000 units--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {High }}^{\text {Hig }}$ | ---- |  | 112.20 |  |  |  |
| Close |  |  | 112.20 |  |  |  |
| 8 in \$1,000 units_--3 |  |  | $110 .{ }^{1}$ | 110.27 |  |  |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 110.24 | 110.27 |  |  |
| Close |  |  | 110.24 | 110.27 |  | -..- |
|  |  |  |  | 108.18 ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low_ } \\ \text { Lo }\end{array}\right.$ |  | ${ }_{108.16}^{108.16}$ |  | ${ }_{108.18}^{108.18}$ |  |  |
| Close |  | 108.16 |  | 108.18 |  |  |
| ( $n$ \$ 1,000 units $_{\text {(High }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | --- |
| High |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Close |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ales $\mathrm{an} \$ 1,000$ unlts- - | 109.28 |  | 109.28 | 10929 | 110.3 |  |
| - ${ }_{\text {Low }}$ | 109.28 | 109.28 | 109.28 | 109.29 | 110.3 |  |
| untts | 109.28. | 109.28 | 109.28 | 109.29 | 110.3 |  |
| (High |  | 110.6 |  |  |  |  |
| ..- Low- |  | 110.6 | -.-- | --* | -..-- |  |
| \$1,000 units_- |  | 110.6 |  |  |  |  |
| (High |  |  |  | 110.10 |  | 110.15 |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low. } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  | 110.10 |  | 110.15 |
| $\text { is } \$ 1,000 \text { untts_-- }$ |  |  |  |  |  | 110.15 1 |
| (High |  | 110.23 |  |  |  |  |
| - $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ |  | 110.23 | --- | ---- | --- |  |
| in $\$ 1,000$ untts ${ }_{\text {Close }}$ |  | 110.23 |  |  |  |  |
| ( H Igh | 108.4 | 108.4 |  |  |  |  |
| - $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low } \\ & \text { L }\end{aligned}$ | 108.4 | 108.4 |  |  |  |  |
| in $\$ 1.000$ | $108.4{ }_{3}$ | $108.4$ |  |  |  |  |

$\qquad$
81/8, 1943-45 ...........
$31 / \mathrm{s}, 1044-46$
3 $1 / \mathrm{s}, 1944-46$..
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ u
31/88, 1946-49
Total sales $\$ n \$ 1,000$ un
31/88, 1949-52.
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ u
3s, 1946-48...
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ u
38, 1951-55.
Total sales
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$
2 \% / 8, 1945-47
$2 \% \mathrm{k}, 1948-51$
Total sales $\$ n \$ 1,000$
23/4, 1951-54
2\%/8, 1956-59
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$
23/4, 1958-63..
2\%/s, 1960-65
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$
$21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1945$.
Total sales in $\$ 1.000$ unts

$\frac{\text { Datly Recor }}{\text { Treasury }}$

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21/28,1956-58.
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$\qquad$ 21/48, 1951-53
$\qquad$ 21/4, 1954-56. Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ u 28, 1947 . Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ u 28, March 1948-1950.... 2s, Dec. 1948-50 ... Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ u 2s, 1953-55 Total sales in $\$ 1.000$ u Federal Farm Mortgage
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unti
38, 1942-47 $\qquad$
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unt 23/8, 1942-47.. Total sales in $\$ 1,000 u$ Home Owners' Loan Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unt
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Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ undt


Oda lots sales. †Deterred delivery sale, \& Cash sale. $\mathbf{x}$ No transactions. Note-The above table includes only sale of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were: 5 Treasury $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1954-1956$

New York Stock Record

| Ow And high sale prices-PER Shake, Not PER CENT |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sales } \\ & \text { fire } \\ & \text { the } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ |  | On Rasise Stis of Joo-share Lots |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Ranofefor Pretious } \\ \text { Year } 1940}}{ }$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\text {Monialy }}$ June |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Thurssay } \\ \text { June 12 }}}$ |  |  |  | Lowest | Hlohest | Lowen | Htohest |
| 3 per share | 8 pers |  |  |  |  |  |  | per thare |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | crer |  | (tal |  |  |  | ${ }^{124}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | * ${ }_{20}^{614}$ |  |  |  | Adams Expreseio-i-No |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Arr way El |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{*}{ }_{3}^{38}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 5,400 <br> 1,100 | Aldeak Juy |  |  |  |  |
| * | *5 |  | ${ }_{*}^{7}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {5\%\%\% }}$ | ${ }^{64} \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | ( 82.50 prior cony pret.No par |  | ${ }^{253}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {128 }}^{1588}$ | 2.100 | Allen Industrie |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {and }}$ |  | Auled Kid Coo |  |  | ${ }_{10}^{888}$ |  |
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| ${ }^{*}$ | ${ }^{165}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Ambartian Cem ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | cis |  |
| -1212 |  |  |  |  |  |  | A\%erasan | ${ }^{10}$ | ${ }^{1584}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $17{ }^{174}$ |  |  |  |  | Am Arrie Chem (Del) Am Arines Ino | $14{ }^{3} \mathrm{~b}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{83^{888} 8}$ |  |  | ${ }^{4212}$ | 1,600 <br> 120 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | , |  | ${ }^{*}$ | ${ }^{42} 2$ | 1,100 | ${ }^{6 \%}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{9 \%}$ Mas |

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|  | $\begin{array}{l\|l} \text { Hudson Motor Car L } \\ 0 & \text { \#Hupp Motor Car Col } \\ \text { \#Hu } \end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { maxay }}}$ |



| W AND HIGH SALE PRICES-PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sales } \\ & \text { sor } \\ & \text { the } \\ & \text { week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STOCKB } \\ & \text { NEWOKG } \\ & \text { EXCHANGECK } \end{aligned}$ | on Ranose Sthce Jan. 1 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Salurdij | Monday June 9 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Tuesday } \\ \text { June 10 }}}$ | Weltestay | ${ }_{\text {Thene }}^{\text {Thursaly }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Fruai } \\ \text { fune } 13}}$ |  |  | Lowest | Hiohest | Lovest | Hiohest |
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| *0 |  |  |  |  |  | 2,100 |  |  | 9 |  |  |
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| ${ }^{6} \mathbf{6} 512$ | ${ }^{*}{ }^{* 5512}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {rebin }}$ |  | melvili |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Meng | ${ }^{213_{4}}$ | 込 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{2}$ | ${ }_{\substack{23,4 \\ 232}}^{2}$ |  |  |  | 1,250 |  | ${ }_{2}^{174}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 硅 | Mes |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,000 | M1aConthent Peed |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $1144_{4}^{4} 114248$ | $\underset{900}{110}$ | - ${ }^{8 \%}$ \% cum |  | ${ }_{4512}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{62}{ }^{23}$ |  | ${ }^{63}$ |  |  | \% |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{10}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 4,100 | Morkan-Texas RR. | ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{\text {\% }}$ | ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.100 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | TM 7 prefererec series $A$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,100 \\ & \hline, 400 \\ & \hline, 900 \end{aligned}$ |  | 77 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{112}^{112}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}119 & \text { Jual } \\ 122 \\ \text { Oot }\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3}{ }^{3721}$ |  | 1,020 | Morrel ( ) d Coc | ${ }_{23} 3$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{712}$ | 1,0000 | Motor |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{*}{ }_{191}$ | ${ }_{20}$ | ${ }_{1912}^{198}$ |  | ${ }_{42014}$ | 200 | Mueller Brass $\mathrm{Cog}^{\circ}$ | ${ }_{284}^{184}$ |  |  |  |
|  | *5212 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{37}$ pretered --- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{4} 10$ | ${ }^{* 103^{3}}$ | ${ }_{112} 1_{2} 115_{8}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & 800 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Munsingwear Inc } \\ & \text { Murphy Co (GO } \end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }^{61788}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{588} 11{ }_{512}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,200 \\ & 5.3,300 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4} 7$ | ${ }^{4178}$ | ${ }_{184}^{418}$ | ${ }_{172}$ |  | ${ }_{41818}^{418}$ |  | Nas |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | cticle |  |  | 2,300 | ${ }^{\text {Nation }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{*}{ }_{7} 1_{12}$ |  | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{8}^{4,12}$ | ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{472}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1612}^{163}$ |  |  | National Bisulut |  |  |  |  |
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| $\underset{\substack{84 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 14}}{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | 000 | ${ }^{5 \%}$ |  |  | ${ }_{154}{ }^{\text {O }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,400 | National Can Corp |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,000 | National Cylinder | ${ }_{128}^{8}$ | $1412 \mathrm{j}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nat Dary Produs |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{8} 8$ |  |  | Nat Distlilers Prod. | ${ }_{17}^{712}$ | ${ }_{24}{ }_{24}$ |  |  |
| $14{ }^{12}$ | ${ }^{15}$ |  |  | ${ }_{1614}{ }^{1618}$ |  | - | Not Enam \& stampl | ${ }_{588}$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 6888 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{-7}{ }_{7}^{6,4}$ | $7{ }^{68}$ |  | $8{ }^{80}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{9378}$ | ${ }_{1418}^{66}$ |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,600 | National | ${ }^{63} 3^{6}$ | ${ }_{758}$ | ${ }^{55}$ |  |
| (1) | crer ${ }^{50}$ |  |  |  |  | 3,700 | Nato |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{4} 111_{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\mathbf{8} 2 \text { envy pref }}$ | ${ }_{41} 81$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {axb }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |  | ${ }_{8} 9$ AD |  |  |  |
| , |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { chis } \\ 1312}}$ |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 1312}$ | 130 | Neisnor Brosis in | ${ }_{13}^{13}$ |  | ${ }_{72}{ }^{14}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 130 |  | ${ }_{88}^{71}$ Jupe |  | ${ }_{36}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | (1064. | ${ }^{1066}$ | 3000 |  | (106 June | ${ }_{311}^{11_{4}} \mathrm{JJa}^{\text {Ja }}$ | ${ }_{20}^{100}{ }_{20}{ }^{\text {J J }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,200 | Newport Industries |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{108}^{2418}$ |  |  | ${ }^{24}$ | 8,7300 |  |  |  | 105 | eo |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{29,300}^{1,200}$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{3112}$ | ${ }_{1514}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{16}^{169_{8}^{16}}$ | cor |  | ${ }^{363}$ | $177_{8}$ | ${ }_{3}^{37}$3717 <br> 174 <br> 174 | 5,800 |  | ${ }_{158 \text { May }}^{25}$ | ${ }_{244}^{40}{ }_{4}^{4}$ Janay | ${ }_{2012}^{15}$ Ma | ${ }_{3312}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,600 | New York Doil | ${ }_{3}^{14 \mathrm{Map}}$ | ${ }_{12}^{63_{4}} \mathrm{~J}$ | ${ }_{\text {Ma }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 104 May |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{45212} 55^{3}$ | ${ }_{*}{ }^{1}$ |  |  | ${ }_{47}{ }^{4}{ }^{\text {dan }}$ |  | 45 | ${ }_{584}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 7000 \\ & 700 \end{aligned}$ | IN Y N H \& Hartiord.... |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  | ${ }_{\substack{2884 \\ 254 \\ 254}}$ |  |  |  |  | Noblitt-Sparks Indus |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nortiks Westert | 188 <br> 109 <br> Fe | ${ }^{15}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,300 | \% | 12 M |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{x 52378}$ | ${ }^{52548} 5$ |  |  | ${ }_{5212}$ |  | ${ }^{5} 505$ rretereries | 5024 | ${ }^{5718}$ |  |  |
| - | ${ }_{\text {\% }}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 9644}$ |  |  | ${ }^{1964}$ |  | North Amer Alitiol |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Norther Paentic | 110 | ${ }_{1}^{73_{5} / 8}$ | ${ }_{10}^{412} \mathrm{May}$ | t |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,000 | Northest Ar |  | ${ }_{40}^{10.44}$ |  |  |
| * ${ }_{23}^{11_{4}}$ | ${ }^{\text {Wr }}$ | ${ }_{4}{ }^{13^{13}}$ | crell | ${ }_{4}{ }^{134}$ | cill | 300 |  | ${ }_{23}{ }^{\text {a m Mr }}$ | ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | , | ${ }_{\text {8, }}^{\substack{\text { Jan } \\ \text { Jan } \\ \\ \text { a }}}$ |
|  | 11188 | ${ }_{111_{8}} 111_{8}$ | ${ }^{1111_{8}}$ | *1118. 111 | ${ }_{4111_{8}} 111_{2}$ |  | Norwtch Pharmacal Co ${ }^{-2}{ }^{-2.5}$ | ${ }_{11}^{11,5}$ | ${ }^{1334}$, Feb |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{1998}^{9}$ | (19, | ${ }_{* 19}^{998}$ | ${ }_{1912}^{918}$ |  |  | Onlo |  | $2{ }^{2}$ |  |  |
|  | 74 | ${ }_{7}{ }^{5,44}$ | ${ }_{7}^{58}$ | ${ }_{x 761_{2}}$ | ${ }_{80}{ }^{518}$ | 41 | ${ }^{\text {Ompribus Corr }} \mathbf{8 \%}$ | ${ }_{73}{ }^{43}$ | 10412 | 95 | 1488 Mar |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{1,100}$ | Oppenhelm | ${ }_{14}{ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{1784}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{140}$ | 1412 |  | 6\% pre | ${ }^{14}$ | ${ }_{150}^{150}{ }^{10_{8}^{3} \mathrm{Jan}}$ | 7 | ${ }_{125}^{15 z_{8} \text { Jee }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {coser }}$ |  | ${ }_{5}$ |  |  | 21 M |  |
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| $13{ }^{14}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1,13 |  |  |  | 8 |  |
| - ${ }^{* 6}$ |  | ¢ | ctis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\underbrace{\substack{18\\}}_{\substack{2318 \\ 33}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{13}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{414}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1614} 3{ }^{3}$ |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
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\& \text { LOW AND } \\
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\text { Saturday } \\
\text { June } 7
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \& \& \& \& R \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Sales } \\
\& \text { for } \\
\& \text { the } \\
\& \text { Week }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{STOCKS
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range Since Jan． 1 On Basis of 100－Share Lots} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range for Preotous Year 1940} \\
\hline \& Monday June 9 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Tuesday \\
June 10
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Wednesday } \\
\text { June } 11
\end{gathered}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Thursday \\
June 12
\end{tabular} \& Friday June 13 \& \& \& Lowest \& Highest \& Lowest \& Hiohest \\
\hline 11 \& \& \& \[
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\]} \& \& S per shate 116 May 6 \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{*} 151159\) \& \& \& \({ }_{* 151}^{120} 11^{1209^{2}}\) \&  \& \({ }^{*} \begin{array}{lll}* 12012 \& 125 \\ * 153\end{array} 159\) \& \&  \& \& \(\begin{array}{ll}126 \\ 160 \\ \& \text { Jan } \\ \\ \text { Jan }\end{array}\) \& \(1{ }^{15}\) May \& \({ }^{\text {Mar }}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{18}\) \& \({ }_{* 318}{ }^{1}\) \& \({ }^{314}\) \& \({ }_{314}\) \& \& \& \[
500
\] \& \& \& \({ }_{458}{ }^{5}{ }^{\text {Jan }} 10\) \& \& \\
\hline \& \({ }^{212} \quad 2{ }^{58}\) \& \& \& \& crer \({ }^{63_{4}}\) \& \({ }_{11,200}^{600}\) \& Pacitio Western Oll Corp－10 \& \(5^{512}\) Feb 18 \& 8 May 6 \& \& 878
418
48 Nar
Mar \\
\hline \({ }^{*} 111_{8} 1^{111_{2}}\) \& 114 \& 11 \& \(11{ }_{4}{ }_{4} 12\) \& \({ }^{115_{8}} 117^{27_{8}}\) \& \({ }_{1112}^{112}\) \& 5，300 \& Pan Amer Alrway \({ }^{\text {corpo }}\)－\({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& \& 16 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Pan－Am \& \& \& \& \(10{ }^{2}\) June \\
\hline 4 \& ＊26 \& \({ }_{-268}^{16_{4}}\) \& \({ }_{4}{ }_{2634}^{12}{ }^{12}{ }^{12}\) \& \({ }_{* 27} 7^{12} \quad 28^{11_{2}}\) \& \({ }_{2712}^{138}\) \& 1，400 \& Parattine Co Inco Refono par \& \(27^{1 / 2}\) \& \({ }^{3714} 4\) Jan 10 \& －\({ }^{12}\) M May \& \\
\hline \({ }^{* 9884}{ }_{4}^{4} 102\) \& \({ }_{* 9884}{ }^{20} 102\) \& \({ }_{* 9884}^{40} 10\) \& \({ }_{*} 988_{4}{ }_{4} 1023\) \& \({ }_{* 983}^{4} 10283_{8}\) \& \& \&  \& 99 May 31 \& \(10^{60}\) Jan 11 \& \& \(1055_{8}\) Deo \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{103_{4}} 10\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}x 10^{5} 8 \& 10 \\ 97 \& 97\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{1078}{ }^{1074} 10\) \&  \&  \& 00 \& Paramount Pl \& \[
\begin{array}{lll}
10 \& \text { Feb } \& 1 \\
9512 \& \text { Feb } \& 14
\end{array}
\] \& \[
123_{4} \mathrm{Mar} 28
\] \& \[
41_{4} \mathrm{May}
\] \&  \\
\hline ＊95 98 \&  \& \({ }_{1012}^{97}\) \&  \&  \& （1088 \(10{ }^{\text {a }}\) \& 2，100 \& \(6 \% 2 \mathrm{~d}\) preferred \& \(9^{951} 1_{2}\) Feb 14 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\(991_{2}\) Jan 10 \\
\(113_{4}\) Jan 9
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{cc}
64 \& \mathrm{May} \\
\mathbf{6 1}_{4} \& \mathrm{May}
\end{array}
\] \& \({ }^{99} 118\) Nov \\
\hline \({ }^{*} 15.15\) \& \({ }^{* 15}\) \& \({ }^{15}\) \& ＊15 \& ＊15 15 \& \({ }^{15} 1{ }^{11}{ }^{15}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{2} \mathbf{2 0 0}\) \& \& \& \({ }_{2}^{154}\) Jan \& \& \({ }_{18}^{18}\) Feb \\
\hline \(*_{26}{ }^{12} 26\) \& \({ }_{261}^{158}\) \& 112
2618
2 \& 18 \& \({ }_{x 26{ }^{12} 8}\) \& \({ }_{263_{4}}^{11_{2}} 2^{17}\) \& 1，100 \& Park \&  \& \({ }^{30}{ }^{2} \mathrm{~s}\) Ja \& － 1988 \& \({ }^{248}{ }_{4}^{298} \mathrm{Nov}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{\substack{1778 \\ *{ }_{*} \\ *}}^{18}\) \& \({ }_{18}{ }^{18} 8\) \& \({ }^{*} 18.18\) \& \({ }_{*}^{1814}{ }_{45}^{11_{4}}\) \&  \&  \& \& Parker R \& 17 May 27 \& \({ }^{2038}{ }^{2038}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan}\) Jan \({ }^{\text {Jan }}\) \&  \&  \\
\hline \({ }_{* 88}{ }^{18}\) \& ＊ \(88_{8}^{88}\) \& \({ }_{* 87}^{* 88}\) \& \& \& \(*_{858}{ }^{18}\) \& ， \& \& \& \({ }_{93}{ }_{4}\) Jan \({ }^{\text {Jan }} 10\) \& \& \({ }_{\text {238 }}^{238} \mathbf{M a r}\) \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& ＊778 \& 4，300 \& Patino \& \& \({ }_{912}{ }^{\text {Ja }}\) \& 514 June \& \({ }^{1038}{ }^{3}\) May \\
\hline ＊45 \& 45 \& \({ }^{45} 45{ }^{4538}\) \& \({ }^{4}\) \& \& \& \&  \& \({ }^{7484} 5\) \& \({ }_{87}^{48}\) Jan \& 43 Dee \& \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {che }}\) \& \({ }^{238}\) \& \& \({ }_{3}^{80}\) \& \({ }^{3}{ }^{3} 800\) \&  \& 3，600 \& \({ }_{\text {Penne }}\) \& \({ }_{14}{ }_{4}^{44}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Feb} 15\) \& \({ }_{318}{ }_{8}\) June 12 \& \({ }_{13_{8} \mathrm{Ma}}\) \& \\
\hline 倍 \& \({ }_{214}^{214}\) \& \({ }_{214}^{214}\) \& \({ }^{2} 214\) \& \({ }^{214}\) \& \({ }^{212}\) \& 1700 \& Pen \& \({ }_{2}{ }^{2}\) Feb 19 \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{14} 15\) \& \& \& 4214 \& \&  \& 2，400 \& Penn \({ }^{\text {¢ }}\) \& \({ }_{12}^{3412}\) Jpr \& \({ }_{1}^{461_{2} \mathrm{Ma}}\) \&  \&  \\
\hline ＊108 11 \& \& \& \& \& \({ }^{08} 11112\) \& \& \& 111 \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{* 23}^{233_{8}} \quad 23\) \& \({ }_{2318}^{238}\) \& \({ }_{* 2}^{2}\) \& \({ }_{* 23}^{2312}{ }^{2}\) \& \({ }_{* 23}^{233_{8}}\) \&  \& 13，500 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \mathrm{Per} \\
\& \mathrm{Ped}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{ll}22 \& \text { Feb } \\ 21 \\ 21\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{2412}^{2514}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Apr} \mathrm{Jan}^{4}{ }^{4}\) \& 15 May \& \({ }_{23}^{2578}\) Nov \\
\hline \& \& \& \& ＊3914 \& \(\begin{array}{lll}3912 \& 3978\end{array}\) \& 800 \& Peoples G L \＆C C（Ch \& \({ }^{365_{4}}\) Jan \& \({ }_{314}^{41}{ }^{\text {Jan } 23}\) \& 23 May \& \\
\hline \& \({ }_{* 11}{ }^{2}\) \& \& ＊11 \& \& －\({ }_{4112}\) \& 20 \& \({ }_{\text {Pere }}^{\text {fPeoria }}\) \＆ \& \({ }^{\text {M }}\) \& \({ }_{112}^{214}\) \& \& \({ }^{412}\) Jan \\
\hline \(* 884\)
\(* 5212\) \& \({ }_{2}\) \& \({ }_{533_{4}}^{914}\) \&  \&  \&  \& 1，050 \& \(5 \%\) prior preterred．－－－－100 \& 4214 \& \({ }^{60}{ }^{2}\) May 6 \& \({ }^{172} 1{ }^{\text {chay }}\) \& \({ }^{1363_{4}} \mathbf{}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{32} \begin{aligned} \& 32 \\ \& * 23\end{aligned}\) \& r2 \& \& － 3388 \&  \& \(\begin{array}{llll}33212 \& 34 \\ * 23\end{array}\) \& 870
100 \& Pet Muli \& \({ }_{21}^{2014} \mathrm{~F}\) \& \({ }_{\text {3312 May }}{ }^{38} 10\) \& 1112 May
15
15 May \& \({ }^{24}{ }^{294} 4 \mathrm{Apr}\) \\
\hline 23 \& \({ }_{622}{ }_{68}\) \& \({ }_{*}{ }_{612}\) \& \({ }^{+22}{ }_{61}{ }^{2}\) \& \({ }_{6}{ }_{612}\) \& \({ }_{612}\) \& 0 \& \({ }^{\text {Petrole }}\) \& \({ }_{x 512}^{21}\) \& \& ay \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& \& \({ }^{63}\) \&  \& \& \& \& 3578 \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{44214}{ }_{4}{ }^{4}\) \& \({ }_{423}^{2924}\) \& \({ }_{* 42}^{29}\) \& \({ }_{43}^{2912}\) \& \({ }_{4314}\) \& \({ }_{4312}{ }_{4}^{498}\) \& ， 500 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{* 821212}\) \& ＊821， 83 \&  \&  \& 8484 \& \({ }^{8} 831{ }^{12} 88{ }^{86}\) \& 00 \& \({ }_{\text {Philco }}^{86}\) Dret \& \({ }_{81} 7\) \& \({ }_{127}^{87}{ }^{12}\) \& \& － \(87{ }^{12}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{75}{ }^{818} 89\) \& \({ }^{7512}\) \& \({ }^{47518}{ }^{9} \quad 76\) \& \& \& 79 \& 1，000 \& Phil \& \& \& 68 May \& \({ }_{9718}^{14}\) May \\
\hline \({ }^{10718} 108\) \& 108 \& 108 \& \& \& 10812 \& \& Preterred 4／4\％series＿－100 \& 105 \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{* 55}^{* 5} \quad 60{ }^{538}\) \& \({ }_{* 55}^{* 5} \quad 608\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}*_{5}^{51} \& \\ { }_{5} 5^{5} \& 60\end{array}\) \&  \& \({ }_{60}^{538} 80\) \& \({ }_{60}^{* 5} \quad 60{ }^{53_{4}}\) \& 100
20 \& \begin{tabular}{|c} 
Phlllips Jones Corp．．．－No par \\
\(7 \%\) preferred．－．－．－100
\end{tabular} \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
7 \\
691_{2} \\
\text { Jan } \\
\text { Jan 18 } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \& \& \[
\begin{array}{rl}
78_{4} \& \mathrm{Apr} \\
\mathrm{Dec}
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline  \&  \& \({ }^{5} 512\) \& 43.431 \& \(\begin{array}{ll}433_{8} \& 435_{8} \\ 40\end{array}\) \&  \& 11，400 \& Phillips Petrol \& \(35{ }_{4}\) \& \({ }^{41}{ }^{\text {J Jun }}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{2718}{ }^{278}\) \& \({ }^{413_{4}} \mathrm{Jan}\) \\
\hline \(* 47\) \& \({ }_{* 47}^{* 21^{4}} \begin{array}{ll}318 \\ \& 50\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{50}{ }^{* 2}\) \&  \&  \&  \& 30 \&  \& \({ }_{238}{ }_{8}{ }_{8}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Ma}\) \& 51. \& \({ }^{36}{ }^{38} \mathrm{May}\) \& \({ }_{66}^{688} \mathrm{Feb}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{*}^{1578}\) \& \({ }_{*}^{1512} 1\) \& 15 \& \({ }_{*}^{* 1518}\) \& \({ }_{*}^{1512}{ }^{151}{ }^{1512}\) \& \({ }_{* 70}^{1514}{ }^{1512}\) \& ，00 \& Plusbury \& \({ }_{61}^{15}\) June \& \({ }_{78}\) Mar 28 \& \({ }_{35}^{22} \mathrm{May}\) \& \({ }^{8} 8 \mathrm{Apr}\) \\
\hline  \& \begin{tabular}{c}
470 \\
686 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }^{* 70} 70\) \&  \&  \&  \& 500 \&  \& \({ }^{61}{ }^{14} 4 \mathrm{AD}\) \&  \& \({ }_{312}{ }^{35}\) May \& 75
74
74
Nov \\
\hline \({ }_{4614}^{3838} 3\) \& \({ }_{361}^{38} 8\) \& 37. \& － \&  \& \(\begin{array}{lll}373_{8} \& 373_{8}^{8} \\ 7 \\ 7\end{array}\) \& ， 800 \&  \& \({ }_{50}^{30}{ }_{5}{ }^{\text {a }}\) \& \({ }_{83}^{4612}{ }_{8}^{4}\) Jan \({ }^{\text {Jan }} 2\) \& \({ }^{16}{ }_{514} \mathrm{May}\) \& \\
\hline \({ }_{* 62}{ }^{6}{ }^{75}\) \& ＊62 \({ }^{6}{ }^{2} 5\) \& ＊68 75 \& \({ }^{* 658}\) \& \({ }_{* 698}{ }^{78}{ }^{78}\) \& \({ }^{6} 69 \quad 75\) \& \& \＄\(\$ 5\) conv preferred．－No pat \& 699 \& \(84^{4} \mathrm{Jan} 30\) \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{*} 171411\) \& \({ }_{*}^{* 1034} 411\) \& \& \& \begin{tabular}{lll}
\(111_{4}\) \& \(111_{4}\) \\
\hline 173
\end{tabular} \& \({ }^{1171_{4}}{ }^{111^{11_{4}}}\) \& 1，300 \& Pltsburgh Forgings Co－－\({ }^{\text {Priol }}\) \& 174 M \& \({ }^{181}{ }^{15}\) \& \({ }_{167}^{1312}\) Nov \& \\
\hline 5 \& \begin{tabular}{cc}
17314 \\
478 \& \(-47^{\prime}\) \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \&  \& \&  \& \({ }^{173} 17{ }_{51}^{175}\) \& 2，300 \& － \& 174 \& \({ }^{181}{ }^{18}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}167 \\ 41_{2} \mathrm{May} \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{178}{ }_{88} 8_{8} \mathrm{Jan}\) \\
\hline ＊ 48. \& \& \& \& \& \({ }^{67}{ }^{4}\) \& \& Pittsburgh Steel Co．．．．No par \& \& \({ }_{65}{ }_{5}^{9585} \mathrm{Jan}^{\text {Jan }} 10\) \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{*}^{48} 48.49\) \& 50.50 \& \({ }_{5}^{50} 5\) \& \({ }_{*}^{*} 50\) \& \& －53 \& 310 \& \(7{ }^{7}\) \& \& \({ }_{4314}^{65}\) Jan \& \& \\
\hline  \& \(\begin{array}{ll}3212 \& \\ 57 \\ 57\end{array}\) \& 33
5812
58
5 \& \& \({ }_{* 581}\) \& \({ }_{* 581}\) \& 180 \& 559 \& 27 \& 7512 \& 19 \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{*} 10010\) \& \({ }^{1012}\) \& \({ }_{* 163}^{101}{ }^{101} 10{ }^{1}\) \& 研 \& \(\begin{array}{lll} \\ \& 111_{4}^{2} \& 111_{4} \\ 163\end{array}\) \& \& Pittsbur \& \(164{ }_{4}^{914}\) \& \(133_{4}{ }^{\text {Jan }} 10\)
164
Mar \& \({ }_{1512}{ }^{\text {J Juig }}\) \& \({ }^{1614}{ }^{1614}\) Apr \\
\hline \& \({ }_{118}\) \& \& \& \& \& 1，000 \&  \& 164 \& \({ }^{118}{ }^{\text {g June }} 9\) \& \& \\
\hline \& 15 \& \({ }_{16}^{16} 101{ }^{168}\) \& \({ }_{8}\) \& 16 \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
1578 \\
\hline 18 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \& 1，200 \& Ply \& \({ }_{18}^{144}\) Apr 21 \& \({ }_{21}^{1678}{ }^{\text {J Jan }}\) Jan \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& 15 May \& \\
\hline ＊1512 \& \({ }^{12}\) \& 1712 \& \& 19 \& 1819 \& \& \& 18 \& 21 Jan 2 \& 1214 \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \({ }^{618} 8{ }_{81}^{81}{ }^{618}\) \& 2，200 \& Poor \＆Co class B．－rion
Postal Teleg＇h Ino pret \&  \&  \&  \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{1088}\) \& 101 \& 74
1012 181818 \& \({ }_{10}{ }^{718}\) \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
\(104_{4}^{4}\) \& \(101_{4}\) \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 4，100 \& Pressed Stee \& \({ }_{9}^{4} 1_{8}{ }^{4}\) \& \({ }_{1318}{ }^{\text {dan }}\) J \({ }^{\text {and }}\) \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{*} 10{ }_{2}\) \& \({ }^{1012}\) \& \({ }^{105}{ }^{58} 8111_{4}\) \& \({ }_{*}^{* 1014}\) \& － \& ＊1014 11 \& \& \& 32 \& \({ }^{1312}{ }^{\text {d }}\) \& \({ }^{63}{ }^{3} \mathrm{May}\) \& \\
\hline \({ }^{3} 36.37\) \& \({ }^{3518}\) \& \& \& \& \({ }^{* 3312} 318488\) \& 200 \& \& \({ }_{50}^{32}\) \& \({ }^{403_{4}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Jan}^{5} \mathrm{Jan}^{2}}\) \& \({ }_{53}^{21}\) May \& \\
\hline  \& \& \({ }_{11514}^{511_{4}{ }_{4} 1}\) \& 11578 \& \& 5312 \& 00 \& \& 11 \&  \& \({ }_{11212}{ }^{53} \mathrm{May}\) \& \\
\hline \& 2 \& \({ }_{211}{ }^{11_{2}} 2214\) \& \({ }_{2178}\) \& \({ }_{2112}{ }^{215}\) \& 2112 \& 4,900 \& Pub Serv Corp of N J－No par \& \({ }_{2112} 112\) \& 2912 \& \({ }_{283} 3_{3} \mathrm{Dec}\) \&  \\
\hline 1 \& 99 \& 9918 \& \& \& \& 2，300 \& \({ }_{6 \%}^{35}\) \& \({ }_{10}\) \& \({ }_{12312}^{110}\) \& 100 \({ }^{\text {May }}\)
\(1107_{8} \mathrm{May}\) \& \({ }_{128}^{1152_{2}}{ }^{\text {Jan }}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{*}^{*} 1208122\) \& 12184 \& \& \(*_{123}{ }^{12934} 12\) \& 123125 \& \({ }^{*} 125{ }^{1095}\) \& \& \(7 \%\) \％preferred－．．．－．－．－．－－100 \&  \&  \& \({ }_{126} 128\) June \& 145 Mar \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{ll}{ }^{*} 140 \\ { }_{113} \& 1118 \\ 118\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{40} 14\) \& \({ }_{113}^{1402_{2}} 1814\) \& \& 140 \& \(\begin{array}{ll}140 \& 140{ }^{1} 2 \\ 113 \& 11512\end{array}\) \& \& Pubser \& \({ }_{\text {113 }}^{13912 \mathrm{M}}\) \& \({ }^{15814}\) \& \({ }^{\text {143 }}\) \& \(\begin{array}{lll}165 \& \text { Apr } \\ 118 \& \mathrm{Jan} \\ \& \end{array}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{2678}^{13}\) \& 27 \& 27 \& \& \& \& 19，800 \& \({ }^{\text {Publiman }}\) \& 1748 \& \({ }_{2818}{ }_{8}{ }^{\text {May } 22}\) \& 1678 \& \({ }_{3214}{ }^{\text {Jan }}\) \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \({ }^{978}{ }^{978} 10{ }^{10}\) \& \({ }_{958}^{98} 10\) \& 21，000 \& Pure 011 \& \({ }^{7} \mathrm{Fe}\) \& 10 May 10 \& \({ }_{8}^{634}\) \& \\
\hline \({ }^{99} 9\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}x 99 \& 99 \\ x 89 \& 89\end{array}\) \& 99
89
89 \& \(\begin{array}{ll}99 \& 99 \\ 89 \& 8988\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{891}^{99}\) \&  \& \& \({ }^{6 \%}\) p preterred－7－－．．．．． 100 \& \({ }_{833_{4}}{ }^{94}\) \& \({ }_{91}^{1011_{2} \text { Jun }}\) \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{10} 95_{8} 10\) \&  \&  \& \({ }_{* 10{ }^{3} 4}{ }^{89}{ }^{898_{8}}\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}107_{8} \& 107_{8} \\ 18\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}107_{8} \& 107_{8} \\ 10\end{array}\) \& 1，900 \& Purity \& \({ }_{9}{ }_{8}{ }^{\text {m }}\) \& 1158 \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{* 938} 810\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Quaker State O \& \({ }_{314}^{814}\) Apr \& 10 Ja \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{312}\) \& \({ }_{483}^{412} 4\) \&  \&  \&  \&  \& 29，200 \& \({ }_{\text {Radio Corp of }}^{\mathbf{8} 3.50 \text { conv }}\) \& \({ }_{4}{ }^{312}\) 2June \({ }^{\text {June }}\) \& \({ }_{6212}^{48}{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {Jan }}\) \& 4812 M \& \({ }_{69}{ }^{74}{ }^{4} \mathrm{ADPr}\) \\
\hline  \& \& \&  \& \begin{tabular}{llll}
\(503_{4}\) \& \(511_{4}\) \\
\(2_{7}\) \& \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{llll}5034 \& 51 \\ 3 \& 51\end{array}\) \& 3,200
1,300 \& Radio－Kelth－ \& \({ }_{212}{ }^{2}\) \& \({ }^{33_{4}} \mathbf{3}\) \& \({ }^{4} 2\) \& \({ }^{3} 3_{4}^{3}{ }^{\text {ADP }}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{*} 443_{4} 47\) \& \({ }^{45}\) \& ＊45 4712 \& \({ }_{4}^{45} 471\) \& 471250 \& \& 600 \& \({ }^{6 \%}\) conv preferred．－．－．－100 \& \({ }^{381}\) \& 49 Ju \& \& \\
\hline （1812 1818 \& \({ }_{* 1214}^{* 1812} 19\) \&  \& \& \& \& 2，400 \& \(\left.\right|_{\text {Ray }} ^{\text {Ray }}\) \& \({ }_{11}^{17}{ }^{17} \mathrm{May}_{\text {May }}\) \& \({ }_{17}^{20}\) J \& － \& \\
\hline \({ }_{2414}^{1214}\) \& \({ }_{24}{ }^{* 1214} 4\) \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
1258 \\
2518 \\
\hline 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{* 2458}^{134_{8}}\) \&  \&  \& 2，400 \& \({ }_{\text {Ray }}\) \& \({ }_{23}{ }^{3} \mathbf{M}_{4} \mathrm{May}\) \& \({ }^{287}{ }^{28}\) Jan \& \({ }^{24} 2{ }^{13} \mathbf{M a y}\) \& \\
\hline \({ }_{*}^{* 1418}\) \& \({ }_{*}^{14514} 414\) \& \({ }_{* 2514}^{1458}\) \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
\(143_{4}\) \\
\hline 254 \\
254 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \&  \& \({ }^{* 14} 14{ }^{15}\) \& \(\begin{aligned} \& 600 \\ \& 300\end{aligned}\) \& Reading \& \({ }_{231}^{1238}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Feb}\) \& \({ }^{1512}{ }^{1512}{ }^{\text {apr }}\) Apr \({ }^{4} 4\) \& 年年8 May \& \({ }_{27}^{171_{2}} \mathbf{}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{*} 211_{8}^{4}{ }^{4}\) \& \({ }_{2218}\) \& \({ }_{23}{ }^{2}\) \& \({ }_{* 2318}^{2034}\) \& \({ }_{2314}^{2388}\) \&  \& 200 \& \(4 \% 2 \mathrm{~d}\) preterred \& \({ }_{21}^{204}\) Jan 7 \& \({ }_{24}{ }^{4}\) \& 17 Ma \& \\
\hline  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \({ }_{* 2312}^{{ }_{* 11} 1_{8}}{ }^{158}\) \& \& \({ }_{\text {Real }}^{\text {Pref }}\) \&  \& －\({ }^{178}{ }^{178}\) \& \({ }^{18} 5^{18} \mathrm{Ma}\) \& \({ }_{55}{ }^{43_{8} 8 \mathrm{Feb}} \mathrm{Mar}\) \\
\hline  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& 2 \&  \& 78 \& \({ }_{71}{ }_{12}\) \& \({ }_{6} 6\) Jun \& 13 Jan \\
\hline －9848 \& \({ }^{7}{ }^{8} 8\) \& \({ }_{70} 7^{81}{ }^{712}\) \& 4 \& \&  \& 100 \&  \& \&  \& \({ }_{8}^{68_{8} \mathrm{Ma}}\) \& \\
\hline ＊9344 10 \& \({ }^{933_{4}}\) \& \({ }_{10}^{10} 1010\) \& \({ }^{* 912} 810\) \&  \&  \& 2，400 \& \(Rel

Rer\) \& \& ${ }_{1014}^{121}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Mar}_{10}$ \& ${ }_{8}^{8}$ Ma \& ${ }_{1012}^{1318}{ }_{10} \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>

\hline ${ }_{* 56}{ }_{58}^{88} 86$ \&  \&  \& $\begin{array}{lll}577_{4} & 577_{4}^{4}\end{array}$ \& | 58 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 588 |
| 888 | \& ${ }_{* 5712}{ }^{812} 80$ \& 2，400 \& Remeterred with wa \& ${ }_{5714} 57$ \& 6714 \& ${ }^{3734}$ Jun \& ${ }^{634}{ }^{2}$ Deo <br>

\hline  \&  \&  \& 45 \& ${ }^{5} 54 \quad 5884$ \&  \& 00 \& Rensselaer \＆Sara
Reo Motors $\mathrm{vt} \mathrm{C}_{\text {a }}$ \& ${ }_{51}{ }_{3}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Feb}$ \&  \& ${ }^{50}$ May \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{* 18} 1$ \& ${ }_{x 188_{2}}{ }^{7}{ }^{78}$ \& $19^{78} 10{ }^{198}$ \& ${ }^{798}$ \&  \&  \& 33，400 \& Republic \& $183_{4} \mathrm{Ap}$ \& ${ }^{235}$ \& 14. \& ${ }^{2412}$ A ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ <br>
\hline \& 100100 \& 100 \& ${ }_{* 85578}^{100} 100$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}100 & 100 \\ * 84 & 8718\end{array}$ \&  \& ${ }^{340}$ \& ${ }^{6 \%} 6$ \& ${ }_{821}^{100} \mathrm{Ma}$ \&  \& 7018 May
80
May \& ${ }^{10571_{2}{ }^{\text {Pr }} \text { Dept }}$ <br>
\hline \& ＊＊84120 \&  \& \& 8718 \&  \& \& Revere \& 82 \& $\begin{array}{ll}97 & \text { Jan } 13 \\ 11 & \text { Jan }\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{74}^{60} \mathrm{May}$ \&  <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{* 171}^{*}$ \& ${ }_{* 1712}^{812} 21$ \& \& 198 \&  \& 800 \& \& 17 M \& 24 Jan \& ${ }_{712} 17 \mathrm{July}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 1031810 \& 104104 \& 1044.10 \& 10511051 \& $106106{ }^{10}$ \& 180 \& \& ${ }^{97}$ \& 113 Jan \& \& Nov <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{117} 61$ \& ${ }_{*}^{61}{ }^{61}{ }^{121}{ }^{61}$ \& ${ }_{121}^{61}$ \& ${ }_{1178}^{62}$ \&  \& 1，100 \& Reyn \& \& ${ }^{73}{ }^{\text {338 }}$ Jan \& May \& ${ }^{7418} 8{ }^{\text {15 }}$ <br>
\hline $*_{* 8712} 89$ \& ＊8812 \& \& ＊89 \& \& ${ }_{9112}$ \& \& \& \& ${ }_{9412}$ Jan 161 \& 7578 \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 633_{4}}{ }^{7118}$ \& ${ }_{46}{ }^{2}$ \& \& ${ }_{738}$ \& \& $7{ }^{7} \quad 7{ }^{18}$ \& 700 \& Reynolds Spring \& ${ }^{614}{ }^{614}$ \& ${ }^{1038} 3_{4}$ Jan 6 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{*}^{2958}$ \&  \&  \&  \& $\begin{array}{lll}300_{8} & 303^{8} \\ 450 & 53\end{array}$ \& 7.300 \& Reynolds（RJ） \& ${ }_{52}^{2818}{ }^{18}$ \&  \& ${ }^{3012}{ }^{301}$ D \& ${ }_{56}^{44}$ May <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{9}{ }^{2} \mathbf{3}$ Jan 22 \& ${ }_{578}{ }^{2} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{914}{ }^{56}$ <br>
\hline 1 \& ${ }^{18}$ \& ${ }_{* 812}^{8 / 4}$ \& ${ }^{14}$ \&  \& 18 \& 1,200

100 \& Ritter D \& \& ${ }_{9}^{978}$ \& 31 \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{2}$ \& \& 161 \&  \&  \& $10^{\circ}$ \& 100 \& ${ }_{\text {Roan }}^{\text {Rouberon }}$ \& \& ${ }_{1744}{ }^{53}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{* 1614}{ }^{14}$ \& $x 16$ \& ${ }_{112}^{1612}$ \& ${ }^{* 1658}$ \& ${ }^{* 1112}$ \& 1634 $16{ }^{1634}$ \& 6 \& Ruberoid \& \& ${ }_{1312}^{173^{1} \mathrm{Mar}}$ \& \&  <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{*} 10{ }^{3} 41111_{8}$ \& ${ }_{* 4012}^{118}$ \& 1114 \& ${ }_{* 4112}^{112}$ \& ${ }^{114}$ \&  \& 800 \& Rusti \&  \& ${ }_{484}^{138}$ \& ${ }_{4512}{ }^{12}$ \& ${ }_{4812}^{1512}$ Nov <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{* 716}^{4012}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{16}$ \& ${ }_{47_{19}}^{437^{4}}$ \& \& FRutiand $\mathrm{RR} 7 \%$ \& ${ }^{1}{ }^{16}$ \& ${ }_{8} 8$ \& ${ }^{38}$ \& Feb <br>
\hline ${ }_{31}^{13}$ \& ${ }_{312}^{312} 32$ \& \& \& \& ${ }_{3}^{3314}$ \& 4，000 \& \& $288{ }^{3} \mathrm{M}$ \& $8^{7}$ \& \& ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Jan }}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ist Louls－San Francisco．．． 100 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{*}^{* 4} 1415$ \& \[
{ }_{4}^{*_{4} 1_{4}^{i}}

\] \& ， \& \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
{ }^{*} 5_{10}{ }^{*}
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
12 \\
51_{2}
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6 \% \text { preferred }-2--100 \\
& \text { ist Louls Southwestern }
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& ${ }_{28}^{18}$ \& \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }^{38} 14$ \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{14}^{14}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline （ ${ }^{40} 1040$ \& 111 \& ${ }_{1118}^{3958}$ \& \& ${ }_{40}^{40}$ \& ${ }^{* 3912}{ }^{* 395}$ \& \& ${ }^{5 \%}$ preterred－－－－－－－ \& ${ }^{\text {35 }}$ 3578 Aprl 19 \& ${ }^{\text {4，}} 1212$ Jan 131 \& ${ }_{96}^{34} \mathrm{May}$ \& ${ }_{\text {11158 }}^{53}$ <br>
\hline \& $\begin{array}{ll}137_{8} & 14\end{array}$ \& 81414 \& $13^{3} 4$ \& $13{ }^{188}$ \& \& 15，100 \& Savage Arms Cord new－ \& ${ }^{123}{ }^{3} \mathrm{~J}$ June 3 \& $1^{142} 2_{2}$ June 4 \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}




## Bond Record-New York Stock Exchange

## FRIDAY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

NOTICE-Prices are "and interest"-except for income and defaulted bonds. Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the



## N. Y, STOCK EXCHANGE

## Forign Govt. \& Mun. (Concl.) New So Wales (State) extl 58 .

External s f 5 s .-.t.
Norway 20 -year ext
Wis.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 0 -year external 6s. With declaration |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| External sink fund 4 |  |  |
| External s $f 41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 4 s f extl loa |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| *Nuremburg (City) extl 6s .......-1952 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| anama (Rep) extl |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Stamp mod 31/8 ext to .......... 1994 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\bullet}$ Pernambuco (State of) 78. |  |  |
| - Peru (Rep of) externa |  |  |
| * Nat Loan extl s f 68 18t ser-.----196 |  |  |
| - Nat Loan extl sf 68 |  |  |
| $8{ }^{\circ}$ Poland (Rep of) gold $68 . \ldots$ |  |  |
| ¢41/38 assented |  |  |
| Stabillzation loan s f 78 |  |  |
| *41/2s assented....---. |  |  |
| *External sink fund g 88......-- 1950 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\bullet}$ Porto Alegre (City or) 8 s |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| \$Prague (Greater City) $71 / 1 / 8$. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4}$ External 8168. |  |  |
| Queensland (State) extl I 78. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ${ }^{*}$ Rhine-Main-Danube 7s A ......-- 1950 |  |  |
| ${ }^{*}$ Rio de Janefro (City of) 8s........-1946 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Rto Grande do Sul (state or)- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| -Saarbruecken (City) 6s..-------1953 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ${ }^{*} 7 \mathrm{~s}$ extl water loan |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ${ }^{68}$ extl dollar 10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| axon State Mtge Ins |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Serbs Croats \& Slovenes (Kingdom) - |  |  |
| -8s secured extl ....................... 1962 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| With declaration.------ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Sllesla (Prov. of) exti 7 s .-.......-1958 |  |  |
| 441/s assented...- |  |  |
| -Silesian Landowners Assn 6s .....--1947 |  |  |
| Sydney (City) 8 f $51 / 8 \mathrm{~s}-\ldots-\ldots$. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Tokyo Clty 5s loan of 1912-.......- 1952 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Uruguay (Repubic) extl 88. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $\bullet$ External sf 6s.................-- 1964 |  |  |
| 3/8-4-41/8s ( $\$$ bonds of 37 ) external readjustment |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 33/4-4-41/83 ( $\$$ bonds of 1937)---1079 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $313 / 8 \mathrm{sext1}$ readjustment.-.-.-.--1984 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| - Vlenna (Clty of) 68...- |  |  |
| -Warsaw (CIty) external 7s......- 1958 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Yokohama (Clty) extl 6s............. 1961 |  |  |

Yokohama (Clty) exti 6s...............-1958


## $\underset{\text { N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE }}{\substack{\text { BONDS } \\ \text { Week Ended June } 13}}$ <br> Raliroad \& Indus. Cos. (Cont.)

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| neral 48....-...-.-.-.- 1995 |  |
| Adjustment gold 48.-.-.-.-. 1995 | Nov ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | M N |
| Conv gold 4s of 1909....... 1955 | J D |
| Conv 4s of 1905 _-----1955 | $J$ D |
| Conv gold 4s of 1910 _...- 1960 | $J$ D |
| Conv deb 43/18...---...- 1948 | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{D} \times \mathrm{b}$ |
| Rocky Mtn Div 1st 4s_...- 1965 | $J \mathrm{~J}$ |
| Trans-Con Short L 18t 48 _ 1958 | ${ }^{\boldsymbol{T}} \mathrm{J} \times$ |
| Cal-Ariz 1st \& ret 4 1/2s A.. 1962 |  |
| Atl Knox \& Nor 1st g 5s....-1946 | ${ }^{J} D$ |
| Atl \& Charl A L 1st 43/3s |  |
| 1st 30-year 58 serles B...-- 1944 |  |
| Atl Coast 1st cons 4s_July 1952 | $\mathrm{M} \mathrm{s} \times \mathrm{bb}$ |
| General unifled 41/2s A .... 1964 |  |
| 10-year coll tr 5s_M May 11945 | $M \mathrm{~N}$ y bb |
| L \& N coll gold 4s.....Oct 1952 | $\mathbf{M} \mathbf{N y b b}$ |
| Atl \& Dan 1st g 48.-.-....- 1948 |  |
| Second mortgage 4s...-... 19 | $J \mathrm{yb}$ |
| Atl Gulf \& W I SS coll tr 58._1959 |  |
| Atlantic Refining deb 3s.... 1953 | $\mathbf{M} S \mathbf{x a a}^{\text {a }}$ |
| Austin \& N W 1st gu g 5s...-- 1941 |  |

 Stamped modiffed bonds-
1st mtge $g$ (int at $4 \%$ to










\section*{| Friday |
| :---: |
| Last |
| Sale |
| Price |} $83 / \frac{B t d}{L o}$


 Range
Since

Jan. 1 | 660 | Hioh |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10886 |  |






## 3782

For tootnoter see page 3787


Volume 152
New York Curb Exchange-Continued-Page 4




## Other Stock Exchanges



| Stocks (Concluded) Par | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLow High |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wharek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1941 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Hig |  |
| ontgomery Ward com | 357/8 | $335 /$ | 361/8 |  | 495 | 313/6 May | 393/8 | Jan |
| Natl Bond \& Invest com |  | x101/2 | $101 / 2$ | 50 | $101 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ |  | Mar |
| Natt Cylinder Gas com...-1 | 101/8 | 10 | 101/4 | 1,150 | 83/4 Apr |  | Jan |
| Natl Pressure Cooker com 2 | 41/4 | 41/4 | 43/8 | 150 | Mar |  | May |
| National Standard com_. 10 | 27 | 27 | $281 / 2$ | 100 | 24 May |  | Jan |
| Noblitt-Sparks Ind cap. 5 |  | 2514 | $271 / 8$ | 210 | 241/6 Apr | 323/4 | Jan |
| No American Car com_-. 20 |  |  |  | 200 | 5 m May |  | Mar |
| Northwest Bancorp com.-* | 10\% | 101/2 | 11 | 600 | 10 Apr | 14 | Jan |
| Prior lien pref ....... 100 |  | 573/8 | $573 / 4$ | 70 | 5414 Feb | 63 | Feb |
| $7 \%$ preferred.-.-... 100 | 10 |  | 10 | 50 | $6 . \mathrm{May}$ | 13 | Jan |
| Peabody Coal Co cl B com 5 | 11/8 | 7/8 | 11/8 | 1,200 | 1/2 Jan |  | June |
| Penn Electric Switch el A10 |  |  | 14 | 100 | 13\% May |  | Jan |
| Penn RR capltal ...... 50 | $231 / 2$ | 231/2 | 24 | 770 | $22 . \mathrm{Feb}$ | 251/6 | Apr |
| Peoples G Lt\&Coke cad 100 | 39\%\% | 38188 | 397/8 | 475 | 367/8 Jan | 431/3 | Mar |
| Perfect Circle (The) Co.-* |  | 23 | 23 | 20 | 23 June |  | Jan |
| Poor \& Cocl B |  | 61/8 | 63/8 | 450 | 51/2 Apr | 8 | Jan |
| Pressed Steel Car com |  | $101 / 8$ | 10\% | 300 | $91 / 4 \mathrm{Feb}$ | 13 | Jan |
| Quaker Oats Co common-* | 75 | 75 | 761/2 | 380 | 75 June | 105 | Jan |
| Preferred_-.-..-.-- 100 |  | 149 | 1493/8 | 60 | 1483 Mar | 160 | Jan |
| Rath Packing com_.-... 10 | 46 | 451/2 | 46 | 300 | $411 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ | 57\% | Jan |
|  | 2 |  |  | 1,100 |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred |  | 11/8 | 11/4 | ${ }^{1} 400$ | $3 / \mathrm{Jan}$ |  | June |
| Reliance Mfg Ce com... 10 | 1014 | 1014 | 101/2 | 670 | $91 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ |  | Feb |
| Sangamo Electric com. | 191/2 |  | 191/2 | 300 | $181 / 2$ June | $221 / 2$ | Jan |
| Sears Roebuck \& Co cap |  | 69\%\% | 7258 | 883 | $671 / \mathrm{Apr}$ | 785/8 | Jan |
| Serriek Corp el E com. | 35/8 | 35\% | 33/4 | 700 | $11 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ |  | June |
| Signode Steel Strap pref_30 |  | 30 | 30 | 10 | $281 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  | Jan |
| Bou Bend Lathe Wks cap_ 5 | $303 / 4$ | $303 / 4$ | $30 \frac{3}{4}$ | 200 | $291 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 351/9 | Jan |
| Splegel Inc common...-. 2 |  | 51/8 | $51 / 2$ | 45 | 47/8 Apr |  |  |
| Standard Dredging - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred |  | 13 | 13 | 50 | 121/2 Jan |  | Jan |
| Standard Oll of Ind $\qquad$ | 1/8 | 298 | $30 \frac{58}{8}$ | 1,294 2,000 | ${ }_{615}{ }^{1 / 3} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  |
|  | 3014 | 30 | 311/2 | 12,000 500 | ${ }_{29}{ }^{63 / 2} \mathrm{Apr}$ | 86/ | Jan |
| Swift International cap.- 15 |  | 183/8 | 187/8 | 431 | 17\% Mar | 191/8 | Jan |
| 8wift \& C0........---- 25 | 221/8 | $215 / 8$ | 2238 | 1,742 | 193/4. May | 2431 | Jan |
| Texas Cord cadital ....-25 |  | 3918 | 397/8 | 560 | 345\% Feb | 401/2 | May |
| Thompson (J R) com |  | $37 / 8$ | 37/8 | 15 | 37/8 June | $61 /$ | Jan |
| Trane Co (The) com.... 25 |  | $91 / 4$ | 93/4 | 300 | 9 June |  | Jan |
| Onion Carb \& Carbon cap ${ }^{\text {F }}$ |  | 70123 | 725 | 690 | 61\% Feb |  |  |
| United Air Lines Tr cap.. 5 |  | 101/4 | $101 / 4$ | 30 | $933 / \mathrm{May}$ |  | Jan |
| U 8 Gypsum Co com... 20 |  | 5718 | 593/8 | 225 | 53\% May | 695/8 | Jan |
| United States steel com ${ }^{\text {co }}$ | $561 / 8$ | $5478$ | 571/8 | 3,800 | 491/3 Apr |  |  |
| 7\% cum pref -----100 |  | 1173/4 | 1201/8 | 161 | 1153/3 June |  | Jan |
| Utah Radio Products com 1 |  |  |  | 350 | $3{ }^{3} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 11/8 | May |
| Util \& Ind Corp conv pref 7 | $13 / 8$ | $13 / 8$ | $13 / 8$ | 150 | $\begin{array}{ll}11 / 4 & \mathrm{Feb} \\ 1_{16} & \mathrm{Mar}\end{array}$ | 11/2 | Jan |
| Common. |  |  |  | 350 | ${ }^{11_{1 / 6}^{16}} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  |
| Walgreen Co com_- Wayne Pump Co cap | 183/4 | 181/2 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 800 \\ 95 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 171 / 2 & \mathrm{Apr} \\ 153 / 8 & \mathrm{Apr} \end{array}$ |  | May Mar |
| Western Un Teleg com 100 | $243 / 8$ | 215/8 | $243 / 8$ | 268 | 19 Feb | 243/8 | June |
| Westnghs El \& Mig com_ 50 |  | 913/8 | 963 | 110 | 857\% June | 104\% | Jan |
| Wieboldt Stores com.....* |  | $71 / 8$ | 7318 | 50 | 53/4 $\quad$ Feb | 71/8 | June |
| Williams Oil-O-Matic com * | $1 / 4$ | $21 / 4$ | $21 / 4$ | 200 | $1 . J$ Jan | 31/8 | Mar |
| Wisc Bankshares com. |  | $43 / 4$ | $43 / 4$ | 200 | 43/4 Mar | 5\% | Jan |
| Woodall Indust com. | 33/4 | 334 | $33 / 4$ | 150 | $31 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ | ${ }^{5}$ | Jan |
| Wrigley (Wm Jr) Co cap-* |  | 641/8 | $651 / 8$ | 116 | $63 . \mathrm{May}$ | 7936 | Jan |
| Zenith Radio Cord com |  | 1214 | 127\% | 695 | 107/8 May | 15\% | Anr |

## Cincinnati Stock Exchange

$J_{\text {une }} \mathbf{7}$ to June 13, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { FTiday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Weok's Range } \\ \text { of Prices High } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { Sar } \\ \text { Shaeres } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Ranje Stnce Jan. 1, 1941 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lono | High |  |
| Am Laundry Mach_.-. 20 |  |  | 137 | 163/ Feb | 203/4 M |  |
| Champ Paper pref _-... 100 |  | $1043 / 4104$ |  | 10334. |  |  |
| Churngold.-..-- |  | ${ }^{3}{ }_{21 / 8}{ }^{3} 1 / 8$ |  |  | ${ }_{21 / 2}^{4} \mathrm{~J}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Anr } \end{aligned}$ |
| Cin Gas \& Elec pret.-.-100 | 9814 | 98 /4100 $10{ }^{2 / 8}$ | 249 | 983 June | $107 / 4$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |
| CNO\&TP |  | ${ }^{90}{ }^{90}$ |  | $871 / \mathrm{Feb}$ | $921 / 2$ | May |
| Cin Street-...-------- 50 |  | ${ }^{273 / 8} \quad 27 / 8$ |  | 23/4 May |  | Jan |
| Cin Telephone....-...-- 50 | 27/6 |  |  | ${ }_{2 \%}^{80}$ June |  |  |
| Crosley Corp | 2/8 | 6\%\% $71 / 8$ | ${ }^{8} 130$ | $4 \%$ Jan | $71 / 8$ | Jan |
| Eagle-Pleher | 87/6 |  | 250 |  | 10\% |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Formica }}$ | $261 / 2$ | 193/8 $191 / 2$ | 85 | ${ }_{26}^{18}$ May | ${ }_{29}^{23}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Hatield prior pref-----12 |  | 51/4 ${ }^{51 / 4}$ |  |  | $61 / 2 \mathrm{M}$ | Mar |
| Part pref | 35 |  |  | ${ }_{35} 11 / 2$ Jun | 151/2 | Mar |
|  |  | $12 \quad 12$ | 25 | 12 June | 131/2 | Feb |
| Kakn 1st |  |  |  | $1021 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 1053/2 Ju |  |
| ger- | 251/4 | 241/8 26 | 765 | 241/8 June | 30 J |  |
| nken |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{P} \& \mathrm{G}$. | $531 / 2$ | 511/8 535 | 1,019 | $501 / 8 \mathrm{May}$ |  |  |
| daill ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | ${ }_{31 / 2}^{20} 21 / 21 / 8$ | ${ }_{200}^{346}$ |  |  |  |
| Class ${ }^{\text {S Printin }}$ |  |  |  | $15 / 2$ Jan |  |  |
| Preterred. |  | 23.23 | 30 | 15 Feb | 23 Ju | June |
| urliter |  | 61/2 714 | 50 |  |  |  |
| referred.-...-.-. 100 |  | 981/8 981/8 | 10 | $95 \quad \mathrm{Feb}$ | 97 A | Apr |
| Unl |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Roling |  | 133/4 $141 / 2$ | ${ }_{24}^{209}$ | $117 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ | 151/2 |  |
| neral Mot | 39 | 39\% | 208 | 36\% May | 48 |  |
| Timken R Bearing |  | 43\% $\%$ 43\% ${ }^{\frac{1}{8}}$ | 10 | 411/8 May | 51/1/8 | Jan |

# Ohio Listed and Unlisted Securities <br> Members Cleveland Stock Exchange <br> GILLIS (0T) RUSSELL ${ }^{\circ}$. 

Unlon Commerce Bullding, Cleveland
Telephone: OHerry 5050 A. T. \& T. CLEV. $565 \& 568$

## Cleveland Stock Exchange

June $\mathbf{7}$ to June 13, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low High } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { Sor } \\ & \text { Wherek } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1941 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lovo | High |
| Akron Brass Mig Amer Coach \& Bo | 10\% | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 10 y \\ 105 \\ \hline 105 \end{gathered}$ | 550 160 160 | $\begin{aligned} & 43 / 4 \mathrm{Jan} \\ & 101 / \mathrm{June} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 / 8 \mathrm{Mar} \\ & 8 \mathrm{Mar} \end{aligned}$ |
| Apex Elec Mig.-...-.-.-. |  |  | 127 | $81 / 8$ June | 121/2 Jan |



## Detroit Stock Exchange

June 7 to June 13, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Fridary } \\ \text { Sast } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week's Ranje } \\ & \text { of Prices } \\ & \text { Low High } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { Jor } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Stnce Jan. 1, 1941 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lovo | Htgh |
| Bal | 6 | ${ }^{57 / 8} 6$ | 790 | $53 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ | an |
| Briggs Mig com- Brown McLaren | ${ }_{99}$ | 1990 ${ }_{990}$ | 200 |  | ${ }_{1.00}^{24}$ May |
| Burroughs Add M |  | 7/888 | 873 | ${ }^{73}{ }^{3}$ May | \%/8 Jan |
| Chrysler Corp com |  | 581/4 $581 / 4$ | 379 | 55\% May |  |
| Consolldated Paper com 10 | ${ }_{80}^{15}$ | ${ }^{15}$ | ${ }_{400} 20$ | ${ }_{60 \mathrm{c}}^{15 \mathrm{Mar}}$ | 161/ 18 Feb |
| Consumers Steel com-- |  |  | ${ }_{835}^{400}$ | ${ }^{60 \mathrm{C}} \mathrm{Mar}$ May | ${ }_{4}^{93 \mathrm{C}} \mathrm{May}$ |
| Continentam Drug com 2 - 12 |  | 15\% ${ }^{2 / 4} 15 \%$ | 200 | $15 \%$ June | $153 / 4$ June |
| Det \& Clev Nav com |  | ${ }_{20}^{77 \mathrm{c}}{ }^{79 \mathrm{c}}$ |  | ${ }^{68 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }_{23}{ }^{94 \mathrm{Cmar}} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Detroit Edison come-- | $2 \%$ | 201/8 | 1,300 | $13 / 4$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} / 2 \mathrm{Appr}$ |
| Detroit Paper Prod com |  |  |  | 100 May | ${ }^{450}$ Jan |
| Diveo Twin Truck cor | 18/6 | 13/8 $13 / 8$ | ${ }_{200}^{100}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}53 / 4 \mathrm{Apr} \\ 1 & \\ \text { Apr }\end{array}$ | 7\% ${ }^{7 \%}$ Jan |
| Federal Mogul com |  |  |  | $11 / 1 / \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |
| Frankenmuth Brew Gar Wood Ind com | 13/4 | $\begin{array}{lll}13 / 4 & 17 / 8 \\ 41 / 2 & 4 \% / 8\end{array}$ | 1,404 | ${ }_{3}^{13} /{ }^{13}$ Mapr | ${ }_{4 \%}^{21 / 4}$ Man |
| General Motors com. |  | 3818 |  | 368 May | 481/8 Jan |
| ${ }_{\text {Goebel Brewin }}$ | 65 c | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 21/ } & 21 / 8 \\ 650\end{array}$ | ${ }_{523} 5$ | ${ }_{62 \mathrm{c}}^{2 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}}$ | ${ }_{\text {2, }}{ }^{2 / 1 / 2}$ Jan |
| Grand Valley Brew c |  | 50 c | 100 | 30 CMar | ${ }^{500}$ Jan |
|  |  | ${ }_{19^{51 / 4}} 1^{5 / 4}$ |  |  | ${ }^{73 / 8} \mathrm{Japr}$ |
| Hoskins Mfg com. |  | 121/4 124/4 | 245 | 12 May | 143\% Jan |
| Houdaille-Hershey cl |  | 113/8 $123 / 4$ | ${ }_{25}^{285}$ | 1034 May | 131/3 Jan |
| Hudson Motor Car com |  | $30 \mathrm{c} \quad 30 \mathrm{c}$ | 800 | ${ }_{30 \mathrm{c}}$ June | ${ }_{4}^{4 / 50}$ Jan |
| Kingston P |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 600 \\ 153 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} { }_{23}^{1} & \mathrm{Mar} \\ \mathrm{Feb} \end{array}$ |  |
| Kresse (S S) com-c-a-il |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}{ }^{2} /{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan |
| ${ }_{\text {Lasco }}$ Lakey |  |  | 440 | $11 / 8$ May | 1\%\% Mar |
| Meclanahan O | 22 | ${ }^{210}{ }^{210}$ | 2,000 | ${ }_{1}^{16 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }_{16}^{250}$ Jan |
| chigan sill |  | 13/80 | 000 | ${ }_{60 \mathrm{c}}^{1 .} \mathrm{May}$ | ${ }_{1.25}{ }^{16}$ Jan |
| $\underset{\text { Michigan sug }}{\text { Preterred. }}$ | 776 | 760 | 1,050 | 44 | 6 June |
| Micromatle Hone co | 63/2 |  | 400 375 | ${ }^{55 \%}$ May | ${ }^{63 / 4}$ Jan |
| Mid-West A Arasive C | 73 | $73 \% 7$ |  | $7^{8 / \mathrm{May}}$ | 11. |
| Murray Corp comm_-.-10 | 15120 |  | 3,000 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & \\ 15 & \text { Apr }\end{array}$ |  |
| Michiga |  |  |  |  |  |
| Packard Moto | $21 / 2$ | ${ }_{26}^{21 / 2} \quad 261 / 2$ | 100 1,345 | ${ }_{25}^{21 / 2}$ May | 331/2 Jan |
| Parke Davis com- |  |  | ${ }^{100}$ | ${ }_{71 / 2}$ May | $11 . \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Peninsular Mt1 Prod com. 1 | 900 14 | $\begin{array}{ll}900 & 90 \mathrm{c} \\ 11 / 4 & 11 / 4\end{array}$ | 100 296 | 86 May $11 / 4 \mathrm{May}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}1.25 & \text { Jan } \\ 17 / 8 \\ \\ \text { Jan }\end{array}$ |
| Prudential | 1/4 | 750 | 100 | 750 Apr | 1.25 Jan |
| Reckel (H W) com- |  |  | 200 | Apr | ${ }^{23} 38 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| River Ralson Paper Scotten-Dillon com. |  | 1781818 | ${ }_{520}$ | ${ }_{17}^{178 \%} \mathrm{May}$ | 20 \% Jan |
| Sta Tube el B com. | 1\%/8 | 10 17\% | ${ }^{804}$ | ${ }^{133 / 8} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{1}^{21 / 8} \mathrm{~A}$ Apr |
| Stearns (Fred' Pr ) con |  | ${ }_{98} 10 / 10{ }^{\text {c/4 }}$ | ${ }_{20} 0$ | 98\% Mar | ${ }_{99}^{19 \%}$ |
|  | 11/2 |  | 290 | $13 / 8 \mathrm{May}$ | 1/3 Jan |
|  |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| Union Inves |  |  | 314 | 31/3 Mar |  |
| United Shirt Dist |  | $43 / 2$ | +235 |  |  |
|  | $70 \cdot$ | \% 140 |  | ${ }_{140} 70$ June |  |
| Universal Products com |  | 14/6143/4 | 110 |  | 16\%/8 Mar |


| Stocks (Concluded) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Liow } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saler } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Whek } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1941 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lovo | Hid |  |
| Warner Aircraft com ....-1 | 11/4 | $11 / 8$ | 13/8 |  | 3,685 | $1 . \mathrm{Feb}$ |  |  |
| Wayne Screw Prod com. 4 |  | 27/8 |  | 600 250 | ${ }_{41 / 2}$ Man |  |  |
| Wolverine Tube corn .....-2 |  |  | 10144 | ${ }_{210}^{250}$ | 93/2 |  |  |



## Canadian Markets

LISTED AND UNLISTED

| Industrial and Public Utility Bonds Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, June 13 (American Dollar Prices) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Montreal Stock Exchange |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Stocks (Concluded) Par | FridalLastSriceFrice | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Litgh } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { Jo } \\ & \text { Joek } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Stnce Jan. 1, 1941 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Hloh |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Foundation Co of Can_-_* | --- |  |  | $10 \frac{3}{2} \mathrm{Feb}$ |  |  |
|  | 68 68 70 |  |  |  | 67 | 69 | General steel Wares-.... ${ }^{*} 0$ Preferred Goodyear T pref inc '27.50 | - ${ }^{\text {4\%/8/8 }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 4 \\ \hline 65 \\ \left.\quad \begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 140 \\ 160 \\ 655 \\ 15 \\ 150 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Algoma Steel 56.-.-.-1948 |  | Lake St John Pr \& Pap Co 53/3. ................. 1961 |  |  |  |  |  | -...- |  |  |  |  |  |
| British Col Pow 4/88. 1880 | 67 |  |  |  | 54 | 56 | Goodyear T pret inc 27.50 Hamilton Bridge |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{64}$ | Hamitor BrandHollinger Gold Mines.....Howard Bmith Pper....Hudson Bay Mining....-* |  |  |  | ${ }_{11}^{12}$ May |  |  |
|  | 69 <br> 3 |  |  |  |  | 73 |  |  |  |  | 22/4 May <br> 9  <br>  Feb | $26 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |
| Ca |  | N Scotla stle Coal 33/8s ${ }^{\text {'63 }}$ |  |  | 57 |  | Hudson Bay Mining | $\begin{gathered} 96 \\ 934 \\ \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | 977 |  |  |  |
| Dom Steel $\&$ Coai $61 / 18195{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 68 | Power Corp of Can 41/8 ${ }^{\prime} 59$ Price Brothers 18t 58__ 1957 |  |  |  |  | Imperial On Ltd. | $\begin{array}{r} 93 / 4 \\ 123 / 4 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{255}^{495}$ |  | ${ }^{14} 4.9$ Jan |  |
| Dom Tar \& Chem 43, 1951 |  |  |  |  | 65 | ${ }_{67} 7$ | Preferred $\qquad$ | ${ }^{7}{ }^{7} 36$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| An, - ${ }^{\text {anana }}$ | 50 | Quebee |  |  |  |  |  | --31/6 | $\begin{array}{ll} 113 / 413 / 4 \\ 223 / 4 & 12^{3} / 4 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 121/4 Man } \begin{array}{c} \mathrm{Jan} \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ \hline \end{array} \mathrm{May} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Pla |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 3 / 2 \\ 151 / 2 & 15 / 2 \\ 181\end{array}$ |  |  | 15 2931/2 Jume |  | 361/2 Jan |  |
| Federal Graln 68. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  | $\begin{array}{r}2,435 \\ \hline 25 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Int1 Paper \& Power---- 15 <br>  International Power |  | $\begin{array}{ll}133 \\ 21 / 2 & 13 / 2\end{array}$ | 5 | $\begin{array}{ll}13 / 2 \\ 2 / 2 & \mathrm{Mar}\end{array}$ | 31/2 |  |
| Closinglbid and asked quotations, Friday, June 13 <br> (American Dollar Prices) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 210 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $2{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lake of the Woods Massey-Harris McColl-Frontenacoil Mont L H \& Power Cons |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $217 / 3$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 31431 \\ 203 / 4 & 211 / 4 \\ 15 & 15 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{15}^{203}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | rio- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mont L H \& Power Cons_* Montreal Loan \& Mtge <br> Montreal Telegraph |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 155 \% \end{aligned}$ | 15\%\% $15 \%$ | + ${ }^{5}$ |  | 15 |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{56}^{56}$-....-.--May 11959 |  |  |  |  | 35 | $\begin{array}{ll}223 / 8 & 223 / 2 \\ 35 & 35\end{array}$ | 165125 | ${ }_{31}^{19}$ May | ${ }_{38}^{27 / 8} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  | Natisteel Car Corp-....-*********) |  |  |  | 491/4 May |  |  |
| ${ }_{4} 1318 . . . .-\mathrm{Oct} 11953$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {orince of Manitoba }}$ |  | Province of Quebeo - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{65}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 153- |  |  |  | ${ }^{49}$ Jan |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 82 | 86 |  |  |  | 147 | 120 Jan |  |  |
| or of Now Brunswick- |  | 41/8.......-May 11961 |  |  |  | 86 |  | 124 |  |  | 33/8 May |  |  |
|  | 75 | chewan- ${ }_{\text {che }}$ |  |  |  |  | Power Corp of Canada Price Bros \& Co Ltd Price Bros \& Co LtPrice Bros \& Co $5 \%$ pretion Quebec Power............ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{lll}99 & 93 \\ 61 & 61\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{61}^{9}$ Jun |  |  |
| ovince of Nova Scotia- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - ${ }^{-1 / 2}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}61 / 2 \\ 91 & 91 / 2 \\ 3 & 31 / 2\end{array}$ | 240 | ${ }_{9}^{61 / 3}$ Ju |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { sept } & 15 & 1952 \\ \text { Mar } & 1980\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 87 \\ 91 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} 89 \\ 93 & 53 \\ 53 \end{array}$ | -.-No | - 15191961 | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & 52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | Price Bros \& Co $5 \%$ pref100 <br> Quebec Power |  |  | 240 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{\text {Ju }}$ | ${ }_{5}^{14 / 2}{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ |  |
| Railway Bonds <br> Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, June 13 (American Dollar Prices) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Saguenay Power pref _- 100 <br> St Lawrence Corp |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 106 & 106 \\ 1.50 & 1.50 \\ 14 & 141 / 4 \end{array}$ | 25100 | $\begin{array}{cc} 1041 / 2 \mathrm{Jan} \\ 1.50 \mathrm{May} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 107 & \mathrm{Jan} \\ 17 \\ 17 & \mathrm{Jan} \\ & \mathrm{Jan} \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | St Lawrence Flour Mills St Law Flour Mills pref_ 100 St Lawrence Paper pref. 100 |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 14 & 141 / 4 \\ 19 & 19 \\ 110 & 110 \\ 22 & 10 \end{array}$ | 645454 | ${ }_{10}^{19}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canadian Paciflc RyAs perpetual debentures <br>  uly 11944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Shawinigan Wat \& Pow Southern Can Power Steel Co of Canada Preferred Twin City |  | $\begin{array}{ll}32 \\ 12 / 4 \\ 10 & 1284 \\ 10\end{array}$ | - 385 | 12/ May $123 / \mathrm{May}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { 401/ } & \text { Jan } \\ 17 \\ 105 \\ \text { Jan } \\ \text { Jan }\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 62 <br> 85 <br> $041 / 2$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Ryy} \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline 1 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}643 / 2 & 643 / 2 \\ 70 & \end{array}$ |  |  | 2 | 59/3  <br> 64 Mar <br> 1  |  |  |
|  | 841/3 |  | -....-D |  |  | 793/2 |  |  |  | $1{ }^{10}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1041/2 $43 / 8$ | ---Jul | 11980 |  |  |  |  | 27/8 | 15 | ${ }_{2}^{5 / 6}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  | $81 / 2 \mathrm{~J}$ |  |  |
| , | , | ment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | aske | ed quota | Frid | lay, Jun |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Americ | can Dollar |  |  |  |  | Commerce-......-.- ${ }^{100}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nova Scotia............... 100 <br> Royal_-................ |  | ${ }_{153}^{272}$  <br> 152  <br> 153  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {dan }}^{\substack{\text { Jan } \\ \text { J }}}$ |
| 33/....-seot 11951 | 97312 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{973}^{99}$ |  |  |  |  |  | an |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{973} 3$ | 99776 |  | 1 | ${ }_{83}^{90}$ |  | June 7 t |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1003 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - ${ }_{\text {Feb }}$ | 100\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | njpe Stn | .1, | 1941 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Stocks- Pat |  | Low Hi |  |  | H40h |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 7 to Ju | hincl |  | d |  |  |  |  |  | 63/2 |  |  | 71/ |  |
|  |  |  |  | Range Strco | Jan. 1. | 1941 |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |
| Stocks- Par |  | Low High |  | Lowo | Hib |  |  |  | 90 | 10 | 90.10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Anglo }}$ |  |  | 10 |  |  |  | Calgary Pw |  |  | 230 |  |  |  |
| Asbestoe |  | 171/2/ 173/4 | 55 | 144\% Jan | 183/2 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ | Canada \& Do |  | ${ }_{34}^{203 / 4} 80$ | 30 | $3{ }^{20 \% 4}$ Jun |  |  |
| Assoclated B |  |  | 10 |  |  |  | Canadian |  | ${ }_{70 \mathrm{c}} 7$ |  | deb |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Preferreed. }}{\text { Bataurst Pow }}$ | 10931 | 109\% | 207 | 108 | 13 |  | Preferred |  | 223/43 |  | 22 Feb |  |  |
|  |  | 142144 | 182 |  | 160 | Jan | Cndn Dredge \& Dock |  | 151/4 1454 |  |  | $211 /$ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Brasillian Tr Lt }}$ S | $61 / 2$ |  | 956 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Brit Col Pow Corp }}$ British Col Pwr C |  | $\begin{array}{lll}231 / 2 & 231 / 2 \\ 1.75 & 1.75 \\ & 18\end{array}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 35\end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{22.50}$ May |  |  | Cndn Mareont Co--100 | 160 | ${ }^{160}{ }_{70 \mathrm{c}}{ }^{160} 70 \mathrm{coc}$ | ${ }_{75}$ | ${ }_{65 \mathrm{C}} \mathrm{May}^{\text {ane }}$ | 185 |  |
| British Col Pwr Co Bruck Sill Mills... |  | 1.75 | 40 | ${ }_{415}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Canadian Vickers | 2 T | $21 / 4 \quad 21 / 4$ |  | 2 F | 3/4 |  |
|  |  | $15 \% 15$ | 110 | 14/6 May |  |  | $7 \%$ cum pret |  | $10 \quad 10$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cndn Westingho |  | 38 <br> 1.50 <br> 18 |  | 1.50 |  |  |
| Canada Comen |  | ${ }_{95}^{51 / 2} \quad 95$ | ${ }_{10}^{24}$ | ${ }_{95}^{43 / 2} \mathrm{Feb}$ | 100 |  | Consolidat |  | 2 c | 1 |  |  |  |
| Canada Forging | 53 | 151/2 $153 / 2$ |  |  | 1614 |  | Consol div see pret_-2.50 |  | $71 / 81 / 8$ <br> 78 | 4 | ${ }_{26}^{7}$ June | 8. |  |
| Can North Power C | 6 |  | 80 | $51 / \mathrm{May}$ |  |  | Consolldated Paper CorD-* |  | 23/4 | 912 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Canada }}$ Steamshid |  |  | ${ }_{36}^{526}$ | 33, June | 214 |  | Dominion Engnrg Wor |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |
| Ondn Car ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Foundr |  | $5{ }^{5}$ | 1,220 | 5 May | 103 |  | Dominion Square Cor |  | 1.75 <br> 71.75 <br> 715 | 0 | (1.50 May |  |  |
| Canadian Celanose | 20 | $\begin{array}{ll}22 & 22 \\ 20 & 20 \\ \end{array}$ | 250 | 201/ Apr | ${ }_{281 / 2}^{273}$ |  | - ${ }^{\text {Dominion W Woollens pref }{ }^{\text {a }} \text { - }}$ |  |  | 60 310 |  | $5 \%$ |  |
| Canaferred 7\%-...--100 |  | 1111/1113/2 | 10 | $110 \cdot{ }^{\text {1 }}$ | 124 |  | Donnacona Paper cl B |  | $21 / 2$ | 297 | $23 / 4$ June |  |  |
| Rights .-.-------.-----* |  | 22/2/223/2 | 100 | 22 June | 23 |  | EKootenay Pr $7 \%$ cumptioo |  |  |  | ${ }_{11 / 2 \mathrm{May}}$ |  |  |
| Canadian |  |  |  | 1123/2 Feb | 118 |  | Fleet Aircraft ttd. |  | 1.50 1.80 | 70 | $31 / 2 / 2 \mathrm{Ju}$ |  |  |
| Cndn For |  | ${ }^{10}{ }^{1} 10$ | 25 | $10 . \mathrm{Jan}$ | 11 |  | Ford Motar of Can ${ }^{\text {cou }}$ | 1514 | 151/6 151 | ${ }_{38}^{225}$ | ${ }_{2}^{15}$ Ja |  |  |
| Cndn Ind |  | ${ }^{213}$ | 55 |  | ${ }_{2}^{3.75}$ |  | Int Paints (Can) Ltd. |  |  |  | $61 / 8 \mathrm{Ja}$ |  | May |
| Conadian Päcitio |  |  | 2,110 |  | $63 / 6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cookssutt Plo |  |  | 425 | ${ }_{32}{ }^{4} \mathrm{May}$ | ${ }_{39}{ }^{51 / 4}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Lak }}$ |  | ${ }_{13}^{63 / 2} 1^{61 / 2}$ | 15 305 | ${ }_{11}^{61 / 2}$ June | 155/8 |  |
|  |  |  | 115 | 3243/ Jane | 30 |  | M Macaren Pwr \& Paper--** |  |  |  | $71 / 4$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Paton Mfg $7 \%$ cum pretioo |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |
| Distulurs |  | ${ }_{21}^{19 \%}{ }^{20} 20$ | 1,455 | ${ }_{21}^{19}$, May |  |  | Power Corp ot Canada- $6 \%$ cum 1st pret |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dominlon Coal pref-...--25 |  | 1834 | 10 | 173 Feb |  |  | Sarnia Bridge:Co Ltud A-* |  | ${ }^{61 / 4} 1{ }^{61 / 4}$ | 100 | 61/4 June |  |  |
| Dominlon Steel \& Coai B 25 |  |  | 219 | ${ }^{615}$ | 95 |  |  |  |  | 52 | May |  |  |
|  |  | $4{ }^{4} 4$ | 25 | $33 / 4$ May | $87^{51 / 4}$ |  | Walkerville Brewery Ltd-* |  | 300 38 | 200 | 38/2 |  |  |
| Dominlon Textile-.......-* | 7176 | ${ }_{71} 8$ | 21 |  |  |  | Walker-G\& W \$1 cum prit |  | 1930 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $191 / 4$ | 201/4 |  |
| Dominion Textule prei....100 |  | ${ }_{151}^{151}$ | 365 | 150 4 |  |  | - No par value. P Cana | dilan ma | arket. |  |  |  |  |

## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 13





New York Trust Companies

| Par |  |  | Par | BuI | Ash |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ba |  |  |  |  |  |
| B8 | 51 |  | Gu | 270 |  |
| Bronx County ...-.-.-.in | 14 | $74{ }^{173 / 3}$ | ${ }_{\text {ringing }}$ |  | ${ }_{1610}^{113}$ |
|  |  |  | Lawyere |  |  |
| C | ${ }_{4336}^{95}$ | ${ }^{98} 5$ | ${ }_{\text {Man }}^{\text {Pre }}$ | 513/2 | 退 ${ }^{383}$ |
| Clinton .-..--------- 50 | 29 | 34 | New Y |  |  |
| Oo |  |  | Ttite Guarantee \& Tr $-\ldots 12$ | 13 |  |
| Continental | 123 |  | Trace Ba | 17 |  |
| Corn Exch Bk \& Tr-..... 20 | 44 | 47/4 | tta |  |  |

Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

| Phllipline Government | ${ }^{\text {Brd }}$ |  | \% Panama 3e June 11061 | ${ }_{126}^{B 4 d}$ | $\left.\right\|_{128} ^{A g E}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 106 106 |  | Govt of Puerto Rioo- |  |  |
| ${ }^{68}$ Apr 1855. | 100 | 101 | Se July 1952-9-7-3-3 | 7 | ${ }_{10816}^{120}$ |
|  | ${ }_{1008}^{108}$ |  | July 1948 odt 1943. |  |  |
| Hawail | 112 |  | S conversion 381946 ...- |  | $81107 / 2$ |

Federal Land Bank Bonds

|  |  | Ask |  | ${ }^{\text {Brd }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Joint Stock Land Bank Bon |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atianta |  |  | Latayette $1 / 68$, 28. <br> Lincoln $43 / 28$ <br> Lincoln $51 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ <br> New York 58. $\qquad$ <br> North Carolina //8s, 1s..... <br> Oregon-W ashington $\qquad$ <br> Pennsylvanis 11/6s, 13/25.... <br> St. Louls. <br> Ssn Antonlo $8 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 2 \mathrm{~s}$ <br> Southern Minnesota <br> Southwest (Ark) 58 <br> Unlon Detrolt $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ <br> Virginian 18. $\qquad$ |  | A8k <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ <br> 89 <br> 100 <br> 42 <br> 4 <br> 26 <br> 26 <br> 17 <br> 17 |
| Atantio |  |  |  |  |  |
| Culcago |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denver |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3¢, 34 c |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Fr }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frrat Texas |  |  |  |  |  |
| First Trust |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |



## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 13-Continued

## Guaranteed Railroad Stocks Joseph TJalker \& Sons

| 120 Broadway NEW YORK | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deakers in } \\ & \text { OUARNNTEP } \end{aligned}$ sTocks | Tel. RE ctor $2-6600$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

|  | Par\|in Dollars | ${ }^{\text {b }}$ d | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama \& Vloksburg (Illinola Central) ........... 100 | 6.00 | 71 |  |
| Abany \& subquehanoa (Delaware \& Hudson)..... 100 | 10.50 | 96 | 10014 |
| Allegheny \& Weetern (Butr Roch \& Pitta) .-....... 100 | 100  <br> 50 6.00 <br> 200  <br> 0  | ${ }_{29}{ }^{29}$ |  |
|  | 2.00 8.75 |  |  |
| Boston d Providence (New Haven) | 8.50 |  | 25 |
| Canada Southern (New York Central) ---.-.-. 100 | O 3.00 | 37 |  |
| Carotina Clinchtlerd \& Ohlo com (L \& N-A C L) $\ldots 100$ | $100 \quad 5.00$ | 891/2 |  |
| Cleve Cln Chicago i 8 St Louls pret ( N Y Central)... 100 | $100 \quad 5.00$ |  |  |
| Cleveland \& Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania) | 3.50 | $813 / 4$ |  |
| Betterment st | 2.00 | 483/2 |  |
| Delaware (Pennsy | 25 200 |  | 50 |
| Georgia RR \& Banking ( $L$ \& N-A O L) .............100 | 10080.00 | 1471/2 | 152 |
| Lackawanna Rr of N J (Deel Lat | 4.00 |  | 43 |
| Miohigan Central (New York Central) --..------.-100 | 00.50 .00 |  | 600 |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}50 & 3.875 \\ 000 & \\ 5000\end{array}$ | 512 | 2714 |
| Northern Central (Pannsylvanis)............-.-. 50 |  |  |  |
| Oswego \&s Byracuse (Del Lack \& Weestern) | 4.50 | $371 / 2$ |  |
| Pltasburgh Bessemer © Lake Erie (U A Steel) <br> Preterred | +1.50 |  | 47 |
|  | 50  <br> 00 3.00 <br> 7.00  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Youngstown \& Ashtabula pref (Penna).. 100 | 7.00 | $1641 / 2$ |  |
| nosselaer \& Saratoga (Delaware d Hud |  |  |  |
| Louls Briagee ist dret (Terminal | ${ }^{6.00}$ | 138 | $1421 / 2$ |
|  | 3.00 <br> 6.00 | 70 |  |
| United Now Jersey RR \& Canal (Pennsyivaniz) |  |  | ${ }_{253}^{142}$ |
| Utica Chenango \& Susquehanna ( DL L W) ........ 100 | $100 \quad 6.00$ | 46 | $491 / 2$ |
| Hey (Delaware Lackawanns ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 5.00 | 59 |  |
| Nspburg shreveport \& Pactio (ullnols C | 5.00 | 57 |  |
|  | 5.00 | 6134 |  |
| Weat Jeraev i Reashore (Penn-Resding). | $\begin{array}{r\|r} 50 & 3.50 \\ 50 & 800 \end{array}$ | $511 / 4$ | 4 |

Railroad Equipment Bonds

|  |  |  |  | bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atan | 20 | ,75 |  |  |  |
| Baltil | ${ }^{1} 1.75$ | 1.35 |  |  |  |
| Boston \& Mai |  | 1.50 |  |  |  |
| dian Nationa |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canadian Pactic 41/8... |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3.25 | Northern Pseltic $21 / 80$ |  |  |
| Che |  |  | No W Retr Line 3 3/9-48... |  |  |
| Chic Burl |  |  | Pennsplvanla 48 aerles $E$ |  |  |
| N |  | 1.25 | 2\%88 series $\mathrm{G} \& \mathrm{H}$ |  |  |
| nobtleld |  | , |  |  |  |
| Deil Lack |  | 175 | 23/88-21/8 and |  |  |
| Denva Rlo Gr West |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frult Growers Exp |  |  | ${ }_{\text {st }}$ |  |  |
| 484888 and 4 | b1 | 1.20 | shlppe |  | 50 |
| Grand Nrumk ertherte |  |  |  |  | 75 |
| 18 Central 38. | b2.25 | 1.75 | Southern Ry 48 and 4 /2s:- | ${ }_{61} 170$ | 5 |
| Kansas City Houthern | ${ }_{\text {b }}^{\substack{b 2.75 \\ b 1.75}}$ | 1.75 |  |  |  |
| Long 1 Bla |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loutstana \& |  | 1.50 | We |  |  |
| Maine Cen <br> Merchante |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insurance Companies |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | Home- |  |  |
| Aetas Life |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agrieultura |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Americasa }}$ A |  |  | Jers |  |  |
| American Equita |  | 11/2 | Lseol |  |  |
| 1can Home | 51/4 |  | Ma |  |  |
| cean of |  | $133 /$ | Mass |  |  |
| American Re |  |  | Merch |  |  |
| American Pu |  | 48 | National C | 24/3 | 源 |
| Automoblie ---.-.--- ${ }^{10}$ | $331 / 2$ | 35 | National Fire ---.-.-.- 10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 273 |  | New |  |  |
| City of New York...... ${ }^{10}$ |  | $22^{1 / 4}$ | New Yor |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{125}{ }^{47 / 2}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Friman's }}$ Fd ot Sos Fr 25 |  |  |  |  |  |
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| at $\Delta$ merican |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Amer Indemnity-- ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 243 | 26 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 8 Guarantee- |  |  |
| artford Steam Roitiar | 491/2 | $513 / 2$ | Wentebester Pire |  |  |

## Railroad Reorganization Securities <br> (When Issued) bear, Stearns \& Co.

 Members New York Stock ExchangeChicago
Reorganization Rail Issues

|  | Btd | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks- |  |  |
| Chicago Milwaukee St Paul \& Pacifle RR- |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred (par \$100) | $91 /$ | $93 / 4$ |
| Chicago \& North Western Ry- |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred (par \$100)..... |  |  |
| Common (no par).- | $21 / 8$ | $21 / 2$ |
| Erie RR- |  |  |
| 5\% preterred A (par \$100) | $27 \%$ |  |
| Nortolk \& Southern RR- |  |  |
| Common (no par) |  |  |
| Ctis of beneffilal interest in J L Roper Lumber Cos |  | 41 |
| Chicago Milwaukee St Paul \& Pacific RR- |  |  |
| First mortgage 4s.......-.-..........-................... 1989 | $831 / 2$ | $841 / 2$ |
| General mortgage income A 41/28.-..---..................... 2014 | f39 |  |
| General mortgage incone convertible B 41/28..........- 2039 | $f 29$ |  |
| Chieago \& North Western Ry- |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 687 / 8 \\ & 237 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Erle RR- |  |  |
|  | 831/2 |  |
| General mortgage income convertible $415 / 2 \mathrm{~A}$ |  | 493/8 |
| Norfolk Southern Ry- |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{731 / 2}$ | $741 / 2$ 183 |

Industrial Stocks and Bonds
$\stackrel{\mathrm{A}}{\mathrm{A}}$

| Alab |
| :---: |
| Ane |
| Aner |
| Aner |
| $5 \%$ |

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 Amer VIseose Corp.... 11
sp preferred.--100
Arden Farme


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\text { Cocoa }
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& \text { Cro } \\
& \text { Cub } \\
& \text { Dana }
\end{aligned}
$$Cuban-Amer Manganese-2

DentlatsDevoe \& Raynolds B com
Dlotaphone Corp......$\underset{\text { Dixon (Jos) Crucible..... } 100}{ }$Domestio Finance cum Dt .Draper CorD-............
Dun \& Bradstreet oomFarnsworth Telev \& Radi-1
FederalFederal Bake Shopa...-.
PreferredPreferred
Foundation Co Amer
8hsFoundation Co Amer 8 Bh
Gariok Packings com.Gariock Pacirings com-..-
Gen Fire Extingulsher...
Gen MachinetGen Machinery Gorp 00 m
GiddingsGiddings \& Lewis
Machine Tool_Graton $\&$ Knight Com.....
PreferredGreat Lakes 88 Co com.-.
Great Northern Paper-.Harrisburg steel OorD.-. 5
Interstate Bakerieg com-King Seetey Cord com.Landers Frary \& Come- 1Lawrence Ports Cement 100
Long Bell Lumber.....
$\mathbf{8 5}$ preferredMailory (P R) \& Coull
Marlln RollMarlin Rookwell Corp---
Merck \& Co com.Muskegon Plston Ring-21/Muskegon Platon Ring 2
Natlonal Casket......
PreferredPreferred$5 \%$ Dreferred -....... 50

Sugar Securities

| Bonas | B1d |  | Stocks | Par | Bid |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Antula Suga |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l\|} 21 \\ 6231 / 2 \\ 43 \\ 20 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |
| Baraoua Sugar Estatea- | \% 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{68}$ - | 601/2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Haytian Cord 48_-.--1964 | ${ }_{7183 / 2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Nitauero Eiugar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For tootnotes see page 37 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 13-Continued

## Public Utility Preferred Stocks

Bought Sold. Quoted

## Jackson \& Curtis

## ESTABLISHED 1879

Members Principal Stock and Commodity Exchanges
115 Broadway
New York City
Tel. BArclav 7-1600
Teretype N. Y. 1-1600

## Public Utility Stocks



Investing Companies


## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 13-Concluded

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



CURRENT NOTICES
-A golf team representing the Bond Club of New York won the Morgan Cup in a contest with the Bond Clubs of Philadelphia and Hartford at the 21st annual field day of the Bond Club of New York at the Westchester Country Club on Friday (June 6). The winning team, comprising Herbert S. Hall, Captain, Prescott S. Bush, Perry E. Hall and H. Kimball Halligan, rolled up a score of 20 points against 12 points for Philadelphia and four points for Hartford. Participating in the competition for the Morgan Cup were the following players from the out-of-town bond clubs:
Philadelphia-Walter A. schmidt, Walter E. Krause, Thornton C. Pray and James D. Winsor, 3rd.

Hartford-Norbert H. Eaton, L. H. Wiley, Charles J. Lyon and Alex Pardee.
Three other trophies went to members of the New York Bond Club in a tournament which enlisted several hundred players. The Ex-President's Cup was awarded to Prescott S. Bush, who turned in a low gross score of 78. The Hamilton Candee Memorial Cup went to Howard P. Richardson, with a low net score of 87-18-69, and the Robert E. Christie, Jr., Memorial Trophy was taken by John M. Fisher, who turned in the best score in handicap match play against par, finishing 3 up on par.

A round-robin doubles tennis tournament was won by a team of Frederick M. Warburg and James W. Maitland, who defeated Gerald E. Donovan and Carlton P. Fuller in the finals.
-The firm of Wahler, White \& Co., originators, participating distributors and dealers in stocks and bonds, have succeeded James A. Ross \& Co., with offices at 212-214 Dwight Building, Kansas City, Mo. All of the officers were formerly with James A. Ross \& Co. Leonard A. White is President of the new firm. John E. Wahler and Wm. E. Bilheimer, Jr., are VicePresidents. Mr. Wahler is also in charge of the Leavenworth, Kan., office. Resident managers of other branch offices are: Jack Besse, Topeka, Kan., Clyde A. Marshall, Wichita, Kan., L. J. Sommer, St. Joseph, Mo. Joe E. DuBreuil, Pittsburgh, Kan. Ralph O. Harvey, formerly of New York and Chicago, has been retained as business and financial consultant and sales analyst.
-J. G. Sheldon, for more than 20 years in the municipal bond business in Chicago, has become associated with Channer Securities Co. Mr, Sheldon has specialized in local governmental securities. He started in 1919 with T. J. Bolger \& Co., then one of the oldest houses in the field, and which later became Bolger, Mosser \& Willaman. In 1923 he joined H. M. Byllesby \& Co. to form a municipal bond department, which he managed until 1933. He then served in the Chicago offices of Brown Brothers Harriman \& Co., later affiliated with the National City Co. In 1934 he was elected Assistant Vice-President of Blair Securities Corp., Chicago affiliate of Blair \& Co., Inc., New York, serving as co-manager of the Chicago offices until 1940.
-Arthur E. Delmhorst was tendered a dinner on June 10 at the Montauk Club in Brooklyn, in celebration of his completion of 50 years at Whitehouse \& Co. The dinner was given by his associates in the firm and was attended by 20 guests, including all of the partners of Whitehouse \& Co. and a number of life-long friends of Mr. Delmhorst. The guest of honor was presented
with a souvenir book suitably engraved and containing the signatures of the guests and of every employee of Whitehouse \& Co.

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

reasons it is not always possible to arrange companies in exact alphabetical order.

FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER SECURITIES ACT
The following additional registration statements (Nos 4773 and 4774) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933 . The amount involved is approximately $\$ 4,000,000$.
R. G. LeTourneau, Inc. (2-473, Form A-2), Peoria, H11. has filed a registration statement covering 30,000 shares of cumulative convertible prefrred stock (no par), and an undetermined number or shares of cemmen
stock ( $\$ 1$ par), to be reser ved for conversion of the preferred. Proceds from stock (\$1 par), to be reser ved for conversion of the preferred. Prorceds from
sale of the preferred, to be offered publicly through underwriters, will be

 R. C. Mahon Co. (2-4774, Form A-2), Detroit, Mich, has filed a registration statement covering $81,000,000$ sinking fund debantures
1956. Company, which is engaged in design, fabrication, ection. and sale of steel and sheet metal products, intends to use $\$ 5228,468$ of the proceeds of the issue for redemption of all whil the balance will be used for general corporate purposes and for working captarfin \& Burr, Inc., Boston, of the issue will be Burr, Gannett \& Co, and Corfin \&
Mass. R. Mahon is'President. Filed June 9, 1941 .

The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of June 7, page 3640.

Abitibi Power \& Paper Co., Ltd.-Cash Payment on Bonds-

Justice W. E. Middleton at Toronto on June 7 ordered G. T. Clarkson receiver and manager to pay $\$ 6.274,710$ out of cash on account of principal.
This total works out to $\$ 130$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond. The application for the order was made by Montreal Trust Co. at the
request of H. J. Symington as chairman of the bondholders protective committee, $\begin{aligned} & \text { The order provides for the payment to be made in Canadian funds and }\end{aligned}$ inscructed G. T. Clarkson to apply to Foreign Exchange Control Board for facilities to pay non-residents hold
would produce.-V. 152, p. 3330 .
Acme Glove Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
Dírectors have declared a difidend of $\$ 3.25$ per share on account of
accumulations on the preferred stock, payabie July 2 to holders of record accumulations on the preferred stock, payabie July 2 to holders of record
June 18. Like amount was paid on Jan. 2, last and on July 1 and Jan. 2 , ${ }_{1940 .-}$ June 18. Vike amount, 152, p. 2227.

Addressograph-Multigraph Corp.-Stock Sold-Estabrook \& Co. announced June 6 that the block of common stock (par $\$ 10$ ) which they purchased recently from the British has all been sold.-V. 152, p. 3640.

Air Communications, Inc.-Transfer Agent, \&c.-
The Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. has been appointed the Transfer Agent and the Lawyers
V. 151, p. 2034 .

Aircraft Accessories Corp.-Pref. Stock Offered-A banking group composed of R. H. Johnson \& Co., New York; Nelson Douglass \& Co., Los Angeles; Murdock, Dearth \& White, Inc., Des Moines; Straus Securities Co., Chicago, and Searl-Merrick Co., Los Angeles, on June 10 offered, through means of a prospectus, 60,000 shares of cumulative convertible (54c.) preferred stock (par \$5). The shares are priced to the public at $\$ 9$ per share.
The preferred stock is convertible, at the option of holders, into common may be redeemed, in whole or part, by the company, upon 60 days' notice may be redemed, in whote or part, by the company, upon 60 days notice
by payment of the redemption price of $\$ 9.90$ per share, plus all accrued and
unpaid cumulative dividends. unpaid cumulative dividendens.
Transfer Agent. California Transfer Agent, California Trust Co, Los Angeles, Calif. Registrar,
Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association,
Los Angeles, Calif. History \& Busintss-Company was incorp. Aug. 18, 1937, in California
and as of April 16,1939 , acquired all the outstanding stock of the Thos. L . Siebenthaler MPg.' Co., which had been incorp. Feb. 24., 1937 in Missouri.
The name of the subsidiary was recently changed to Arcraft Accessories Corp. of Missouri. developing, manufacturing and selling hydraulic actuating equipment for operating landing gear, wing haps, cowl raps, bomb dioors, and power
brakes, together with hand pumps, sump pumps, pressure regulators, selector valves, check valves, relief valves, restrictor valves, swivel joints. and equipment for controlling airplane nose wheels. In order to facilitate
field testing of airplane hydraulic systems and hydraulic equipment, the company is also now starting to market test stands, , or which the demand
will in the opinion of the company naturally increase with sales of the company's hydraulic equipment.
Originally, the major vortion of the products of the company was manumactured and assemonators. Over a period of time it has acquired, and it is machine shop operators. over a period of tame it has acquired, and it it facilities and equipment with, adiew to the possession and operation itiseif
of a complete engineering, manufacturing and assembling plant. Company is now manufacturing the major portion of its requirements and expects that within a short time its own facilities will be such as to reduce to a minimum the operations for which it must rely on contracts with operators of the other plants. Substantially all of the business of the company and
the subsidiary, except that with the United States Government, is done on a current purchase order basis.
Most of the company's orders on hand are traceable directly to the present
omergency defense program of the United States and to emergency defense program of the United States and to war conditions
abroad. The backlog of undelivered orders on hand as of April 30. 1941, was approximately $\$ 1,600,000$. This represents an increase of approximately
 tomers of the company are: Boeing Aircraft Co. Consolidated Aircraft
Corp. Hughes Aircraft Co. Liockheed Aircraft Corp, North American
Arion Aviation, Inc., Northrop Aircraft, Inc. United States Naval Aircraft During the year ended March 31,1941 , over AO\% of net sales of the com-
pany were represented by sales to Lock pany were represented by sales to Lockheed Aircraft Corp.
The business of the subsidiary is principally that of designing, developing, manufacturing and selling radio transmitting and receiving equipment. radio accessory equipment, and arircraft minintenance equipment. This equipment includes ground radio stations, portable transmitters, aircrait
radio receivers, fixed and retractable antennae, amplifiers, and propeller goverror test units. The backlogg of undelivered, orders of the subsidiary as
of March 31, 1941, was approximately $\$ 411,000$.

Capitalization-The articles or incorporation, as amended, authorize a par \$5), and 1000,000 shares of common stock (par 50 c.). praferred stock, 1941 no preferred stock is outstanding and 407,215 shares of common tock are outstanding. Furthermore 50.000 shares of com. stk. are reserved as follows: 20,00 shares for R . C. Walker under a
shares for employees (including officers and directors). Purpose- It is estimated that the net proceeds to be raised from the sale
of this issue is $\$ 432,000$. This estimate is based upon the assumption that the entire offering will be sold.
the entire offering will be sold.
The estimated net proceevized from the sale of the shares being
offered are proposed to be devoted to increase the working capital of the
company and its subsidiary. Underwriting-The names of the underwriters are: Nelson Douglass
Co.. Murdoch. Dearth \& White. Inc., R: H. Johnson \& Co., Brush Slocumb \& Co., straus securities Co. and Searl-Merrick Co.
No firm commitment to take the issue has bocation and Subsidiary)
Consolidated Income Statement (Corporation

| ${ }^{\text {Period- }}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4 p r .30,40 \\ \$ 90,810 \\ 51,460 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 28,41 \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross sales Cost of goods |  | 161,311 |  |  |
| con |  | \$64,154 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Selling, gen. \& adm., \&c. exps., incl. deprec, \& taxes |  | \$72,275 | \$41,574 | \$156,917 |
|  |  | 108,444 | 55,511 | 32 |
| Misceellaneous other in income |  | \$36.168 | \$13, |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net loss <br> Interest $\qquad$ |  | \$35.821 | 848 <br> 638 | 872,750 3,012 |
|  |  | ${ }_{233}^{1,058}$ | 13 | 2,434 |
| ---------------- |  | 837.113 | \$14, |  |
| Consolidated | Balance | Sheet Feb. 2 |  |  |
| Assets- |  | Ltabilities- |  |  |
| Cash on hand \& demand depos Restricted deposit receivable | $\$ 78,674$ 12,689 | Notes payable |  | 419,0 |
|  | 178,262 | Accrued liabil |  | 41 |
| Accounts receivable | 73,618 | Trust deed no |  |  |
| Inventories <br> Inventories - dens. accts. receivable |  | Cap. stock (p) |  |  |
| Sund deps. \& accts, receivable Prop., plant \& equip. (net)... | 446,551 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Total.
2, p. 2840.
Alabama Power Cn.-Files $\$ 91,878.000$ Bonds and Notes The company on June 12 filed with the Seccurities and Exchange Commisssion an application due 1971, and $\$ 8.000 .000$ of $21 / 2 \%$ notes. The company will publicly invite sealed written proposals for the purchase or underwriting of the bonds and will issue the notes to evisission
bank loans. The application also covers, the Securities and Exchange Commission
tated the proposed surrender by Commonwealth \& Southern Corp. stated, the proposed surrender by Commonweabama Power. Alabama
parent of its holdings of preferred stock of Alabama parent of its hoasings of preferred so its preferred stock to the liquidating
Power will increase the stated value of its
valuo of $\$ 100$ anare and will also make certain adjustments in its property and depreciation reserve accounts
The parent company proposes to acquire all the assets of its subsidiary, the General Corp., which is to be dissolved, the SEC added These assets include the securities of sout Proceeds from sale of the bonds and bank loans. together with treasury and other funds, will be applied as follows. $\$ 10,036.950$ to the redemption
 modemption at $1011 / 2$ of $\$ 5.476 .0005 \%$ first mortgage lien and refunding gold bonds. due $1956, \$ 48315,370$ to the redemption at 101 of $\$ 47,837.000$
of $41 / 2$ first and refunding mortgage gold bonds, due $1967 ; \$ 5.450 .000$ of $41 / \%$ first and refunding mortgage gold bonds, due
to redemption at 103 of $\$ 15.000 .0005 \%$ first a nd refunding mortgage gold Kold bonds. due $19688 \$ 2.300$ to redermtion of $\$ 2,000$ of $6 \%$ Electric Light
Sstem refunding bonds. due 1945 of the Town of Headand (assumed) System refunding bonds. due 1945 of the Town of Headland (assumed,
$\$ 17.700$ to the redemption. including payment of principal and interest from Feb. 11941 to Feb. 1, 1952 . of $\$ 10,0007 \%$. 30 -year fu
due 1952 , of the City of Ozark (assumed) -V. 152, p. 3640 .
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co.-Earnings-

 x Includes other income and is after operating expenses and development
charges, but before depreciation, depletion and Federal taxes, \&c.-V. 152 , charges, bu

Albuquerque Gas \& Electric Co.-Sells $\$ 3,000,000$ Bonds Privately-See Federal Light \& Traction Co.

## Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corb.-Official Retires-

A. F. Dohn has retired as vice-President in charge of tool steel sales. He will continue in a consulting capacity as a Vice-President of the corpo
$\underset{\text { Company reports sales of } \$ 885.517}{\text { Allied Kid Co.-Sales- }}$
Company reports sales of $\$ 885.517$ for May, a gain of $34 \%$ over the figure
of $\$ 659.190$ in the same month last year. For the first 11 months of the company's in esent fiscal year, which will end on June 30, sales have totaled
$\$ 8,664,487$, an increase of $4 \%$ over the $\$ 8,294,223$ reported for the 11 $\$ 8,664,487$ an increase of $4 \%$ over the 88,2
months ended May 31,1940 . -152 . .3108.

[^5]is now engaged in a tooling program and on which production will start John W. Young, Peter V. Bouterse and W. A. Ward Jr., were recently
elected directors.-V. 151, p. 3225 .

American Bemberg Corp.-Directorate Reduced-
At the recent annual stockholders meetings of this corporation and the North American Rayon Corp. the number of directors of each corporation
wrom 14 to 9 .- 150, p. 3811 .
American Fork \& Hoe Co.-Common DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 45 cents per share on the common
stock, no par value, payable June 15 to holders of record June 14 . This compares with 25 cents paid in each of the four of record June 14 . Tharters; divi-
dend of 45 cents paid on March 15,$1940 ; 25$ cents paid on Dec. 15,1939 and previously regular quarterly dividends of 15 cents per share were dis

American Machine \& Metals, Inc.-Listing-Offers to Extend Debentures-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 12,420
additional shares of capital stock (no par) upon official notice of issuance in connection with an offer of extension and exchange dated May 27, 1941, making a total of 392,553 shares of capital stock applied for
the shares. Company has outstanding $\$ 621,000$ conv. $4 \%$ debs maturing Jan. 1,1943 . It is soliciting the extension of the conv. $4 \%$ debs. matering
debentures to maturity of these debentures to Jan. 1, 1950. As an inducerment to debenture holders to consent to such extension, the company is offering the shares to consenting
debenture holders at the rate of 20 shares for each $\$ 1,000$ of debentures so extended. The offer is being made by an offer of extension and exchange dated May 27, 1941. The offer expires on Aug. 29, 1941 . Company reserves
American Maize-Products Co.-President ResignsDonald K. David, President of this company, has been appointed Associate Dean of the Harvard School of Business Administration, effective
Feb. 1, 1942, and will also become the William Ziegler professor of business administration on the same date, the university disclosed from Cambridge on June 11. Mr. Davia will resign his present psoition and devote his full
time to administrative duties at the business school -V. 152, p. 2539 .

American Power \& Light Co.(\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period Ended Apr.30- 1941-3 Mos.-1940 1941-12 Mos.-1940 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Operating revenues_-.-.- } \\ & \text { Operating expenses, excl. }\end{aligned}$ 28,539,043 $\$ 27,325,281 \$ 110012,015 \$ 104226,363$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { direct taxpenses, excl. } & 10,635,483 & 10,534,918 & 42,023,169 & 40,671,498 \\ \text { a Direct taxes_-........ } & 5,300,141 & 4,010,599 & 19,399,967 & 15,015,694\end{array}$ Prop. retirement \& depl. eserve appropriation Net oper. revenues...
Other income (net) $2,772,874$

$\$ 9,830,545$ $\frac{2,621,56}{\$ 10,158,201}$ $10,944,848 \quad 10,210,763$ | Other income (net) | ..... | $\$ 9,830,545$ | 19,038 | $10,158,201$ | 17,687 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\$ 37,644,031$ | 112,366 | $138,328,408$ |  |  | Gross income

Int. to public and other $\overline{\$ 9,849,583} \overline{\$ 10,175,888} \overline{\$ 37,756,397} \overline{\$ 38,465,108}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\begin{array}{llllll}\text { deductions. } \\ \text { Less interest charged to }\end{array} & 3,934,299 & 3,952,564 & 15,803,877 & 15,884,087\end{array}$ Less interest charged to

 nority interests......$12,111 \quad 12,335 \quad 54,498$ 58,549 Net equity of Amer.
Pow. \& Lt. Co. in income of subs.
Amer. Pow. \& Lt. Co.- $\mathbf{\$ 4 , 1 1 9 , 5 4 1 \quad \$ 4 , 4 2 1 , 7 9 2 \quad \$ 1 4 , 8 0 6 , 8 8 9 \quad \$ 1 5 , 3 6 8 . 2 6 2}$ Amer. Pow. \& Lt. Co.-


 Balance carried to con-
solidated earned
solidated earned surp. $\$ 3,233,375$ \$3,622,124 $\$ 11,298,367 \$ 12,098,190$ a Includes $\$ 260,737$ and $\$ 1,157,417$ for Federal excess profits tax in the
three months and 12 months ended April 30,1941 , respectively. $b$ Full dividend requirements applicable to respective periods whether earned or
unearned.-V. 152 , p. 3484 .

American Reserve Insurance Co.-New DirectorAt a recent meeting of directors of this company Albert N. Butler was
elected a member of the board.-V. 151. D. 3385 . American Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-


 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net operating income- } & \$ 2,767,167 & \$ 1,804,615 & \$ 10,662,350 & & \$ 7,205,801 \\ \mathbf{x} \text { Net income........- } & 1,973,594 & 1,070,369 & 50,487,926 & & 47,146,845\end{array}$ x Includes dividends received from subsidiary and other companies. Gain in Phones-
telephone was a gaidiaries of about 121,600 telephones in service in the principal in the Bell System during the month of May, 1941 . The net gain for five months this year totals 605,400 as against 430900 for the same period in 1940. At the end of May this year there were about 18, The gain for May, 1941 Was the largest for the month of May in the history of the Bell System, the next largest May gain having been 95,738

American Type Founders, Inc.-Annual Report -
Consolidated Income Account Years Ended March 31

| Net sales | \$8,065,039 | \$7,608,477 | $\begin{aligned} & 1939 \\ & \$ 6,180,353 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \$ 7,564,458 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cost of goods sol | 5,571,125 | 5,171,170 | 4,319,840 | \$7,102,408 |
| Selling \& gen. expenses-- | 2,345,165 | 2,362,017 | 2,148,755 | 2,326,044 |
| ross inc. $\qquad$ | Cr202,500 |  |  |  |
| Net operating profit.. | \$351,249 | \$75,291 | loss\$288,242 | \$136,006 |
| Other income. | 195,904 | 186,279 | 190,720 | 184,438 |
| Total income | \$547,153 | \$261,570 | loss\$97,522 | \$320,443 |
| Discounts allowed | 102,603 | 98,569 | 71,987 | 93,625 |
| Miscell. deductions...- | 13,637 |  | 21,274 | 13,456 |
| Interest on debentures-- | 46,120 | 46,925 | 33,886 | 38.214 |
| Fed. \& foreign inc. tax | 83,510 |  | 2,489 | 30,000 |
| Net income. | \$301,283 | \$89,591 | loss\$227,159 | \$145,139 |
| Shs. cap. stk. (par \$10) | 568.096 | 568.096 | 568.096 | 568,096 |
| Earns. per sh. on cap. stk | \$0.53 | \$0.16 | Nil | \$0.26 |

$\$ 268.086$ in $1940, \$ 253,076$ in 1939 and $\$ 228,119,1938 . \$ 240,754$ in 1941 No provision has been made for Federal income tax for the reason that
none is deemed to be necessary. Assetsa Acct. \& notes rec.
Inventories Inventories Typograph.ilbrary, b Land, bidg., mach'ry, eqpt,., \&ce.
Assets identified
with munitions with munitions
contract Prepd. taxes - ins.
Factory \& shipping Factory \& shipping
supplies, \&c., deferred charges. Consolidated
ferred charges
1941. $\begin{array}{cc}\mathbf{8 4 1 1 , 1 0 4} & 1940 \\ \$ 613,31\end{array}$
ance Sheet March
Lic bilitites-
Accounts payable
$31 \quad 194$

|  | $\$ 613,31$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $3,580,05$ |  | Accrued payable.

salarles,
taxes, \&c...... 1941
$\$ 498,351$ 1940
$\$ 346,640$ 193,222 173,287 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Instal. on contract } \\ & \text { payable }-\ldots . . .\end{aligned}$ $191,563 \quad 171,876$ $\begin{array}{lr}\text { payable } \ldots . . . . & 14,000 \\ \text { Current taxes.... } & 61,069 \\ \text { Liabils. Identified } & \end{array}$ 2,384,166 $\quad 2,431,132 \left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Current taxesified } \\ \text { Libils. Identified } \\ \text { with munitions }\end{gathered}\right.$ $\begin{array}{lr}\text { contract_-....... } & 2,817,235 \\ \text { Notes pay to bank } & 300,000 \\ \text { Contract payamb }\end{array}$ 300,000
$\mathbf{c 7 7 , 0 0 0}$ $\begin{array}{ll}139.735 & 112,445\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { tax payable } & 105,000 & 72,500\end{array}$
 Total ......... $\$ 13,078,7 9 7 \longdiv { \$ 9 , 7 5 8 , 4 8 4 }$ Total ........ $\$ 13,078,797$ a After reserve of $\$ 156,206$ in 1940 and $\$ 163,298$ in 1941 . b After c Includes $\$ 14,000$ current insialments to March 31, 1941. - V. 152, p. 1581.
American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.-Weekly Output-
Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works \& Electric Co. for the week ended June 7,1941, totaling $61,781,000$
kilowatt hours, an increase of $18.0 \%$ over the output of $52,392,000$ kilowatt kilowatt hours, an increase of $18.0 \%$ over the output of $52,392,000$ kilowatt
hours for the corresponding week of 1940 .
Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five years follows:
Week Ended


Anheuser Busch, Inc.-Loses Tax Case-
St. Louis, Mo. in favor of whe brewing company and its subsidiaries wa reversed with direction to dismissewing company and its subsidiaries was
by U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the 8th in an opinion handed down The brewing firm sought to recover $\$ 123,179$ in Federal income taxes by the Commissioner for Internal Revenue referred to deductions made by the company for obsolescence of cases and bottles sold for junk in 1924

Arkansas Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Period End. Apr. 30- }\end{array} & \text { 1941-Month-1940 } & \text { 1941-12 Mos.-1940 } \\ \text { Operatingrevenues } \\ \text { Oper. exps., excl. direct } & \$ 833,570 & \$ 711,949 & \$ 10,373,326 & \$ 9,822,670\end{array}$ Operating revenues
Oper. exps., excl. direct
taxes........................ Direct taxes.-.....................
Prop. retire. res. approp.
Net oper. revenues
Other income
Other income revenues_--
Gross income-------
Interest on mtge. bonds Other int. \& deductions.
 Notes-(1) Provision for Federal income taxe $\$ 372,432 \quad \$ 196,353$ Notes-(1) Provision for Federal income taxes, subsequent to April 1,
1941, is being made at a rate whicb will result in the accumulation of sucb taxes at the rate of $30 \%$ for the full year 1941 .
(2) Includes provision of $\$ 164,001$ for Federal excess profits tax in tbe
12 months ended April $30,1941 .-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p}, 3013$.
Art Metal Construction Co.-50-Cent Dividend-
ADrectors have encclared a dividend or oro cents per share on the common
stock, payabal July 1 to holders of record June 21 . Dividend of 40 cents


Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Corporation Trustees File Answer in Holders' Plea-Takes Action on Recapitalization Fight-
Denis J. Driscoll and Willard L. Thorb, trustees of Associated Gas \& \&
Electric Corp. (AGECorp.), filed June 9 with the Federal Court their Electric Corp. (AGECorp.), filed June, with the FAseral Court their
answer and objections to the petition of the zeneral protective commitee answer and objections to the petition of the eneral protective committee
for security holders or Associated Gas $\&$. Electric Co. (AGEC) in connection with the litigation over the "Recapitalization Plan" of 1933.
The relative priorities of the security holders of AGECo and AGECorp The relative priorities of the security holders of AGECo and AGECorp
must be determined before reorganization of that holding company system must be determined before reorganization of that effected. and contentions of the committee were duplicates of those made by Stanley Through their counsel, Allen E. Thropp and O. John Rogge, the AGE Corp trustees urged the dismissal of all the 18 causes in the pettition of the protective committee, including those which attacked the validity of the "Recap Plan." They referred to their answer to the Clarke petry have a claim to the assets of the corporation superior to the ciaim of the debenture holders of AGECo
It was further pointed out that the AGECorp debenture holders, in fices in relation to principal and interest, receiving securities of AGECorp which, in most instances, entitled them to interest only if earned. At the time they made these exchanges, it was stated, they were informed and
believed they would have a prior claim to the assets and income of AGE believed they would have a prior claim to the assets and income of AGE
Corp and that their sacrifices would enable the business to be continued. The trustees also contended that the general protective committee was barred from asserting its claims because neither the committee nor its
present counsel had taken any judicial action prior to this time, even present counsel had taken any judicial action prior to this
though the "Recap Plan", was promulgated over eight years ago.
Weekly Output-
The Atlantic Utility Service Corp. reports that for the week ended June 6. net electric output of the Associated Gas \& Electric group was
$112,574,873$ units (kwh.). This is an increase of $17,923,486$ units or $18.9 \%$ above production of $94,651,387$ units a year ago.-V. 152, p. 3641.
Atlantic Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of
ccumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, payable June 1 to accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, payable June 1 to
to holders of record May 20 Last previous dividend was paid on July 1 ,
1939 and also amounted to $\$ 1.50$ per share.-V. 1, p. 3081.
Atlas Pipeline Corp.-Reorganization-SEC Report-
The Securities and Exchange Commission on June 7 issued an advisory
report on a proposed plan for the reorganization of this corporation. The plan was filed by the trustee on March 24,1941 and was referred to the Commission on May 7, 1941, for examination and report pursuant to
Section 172 of the Bankruptcy Act.

The sEC reports: "It is our conclusion that the plan is neither fair nor
easibe and we accordingly reconmend that it not be approved.' Present Capitalization of Debtor
First mitge. $6 \%$ sinhing fund conv. bonds, $\$ 836,000$; accrued int.
second mtge. $6 \%$ simking fund conv bonds, $\$ 1,305,000 ;$ accrued
\$961,400
1,500,750
Summary of Proposed Plan
Distribution of Cash and Securities The proposed plan provides for the
organization of a new compan to take ver the assets of the debto new company will have the following capitalization:
 Under the plan Federal tax claims aggregating approximately 100,000 as compromisad , will be paid in cash Sate ate ad valorem taxes in the
amount of 856,669 and certin other state tax claims aggreating $\$ 5,710$ will also be paid in cash in full. General unsecured claims aggregating approximately $\$ 400,000$ will recelve $10 \%$ in cash without interest. These
claims include the claim of the State of Louisiana for motor fuel taxes in the amount of $\$ 141,839$.
The first morttgage bondholders will recelve $\$ 981,400$ of the new $41 / 2 \%$
frst mortgage bonds, which corresponds to the first mortgage bonds, which corresponds to the principal amount of their
claims plus accrued interest to May 1, 1941. The remaining $\$ 50,000$ of new
 subject to a purchase agreement with the Producers Group. preferred stock, corresponding to one-third of the principal amount of their interest as ordinary creditors in the unmortgaged assets." stockholders are excluded from participation in the plan. The common stock of the new company is to be purchased for $\$ 100,000$ in the Magnolia Oii Fiveld, in Arkansas. The common stock cannot be because of failure to pay preferred stock dividends.
The plan further provides that the new company. shall enter into an oil purchase contract with the Producers Group under which it will agree to purchase all of its crude oil requirements from the group, up to a maximum tract provides theat the company will pay the yrice posted in the Magno mon-
field by the major companies provided, however, that in no event shall the frield by the major companies provided, however, that in no event shall the price payable under the contract be more than 5c. above or more than 5c.
below $93-110 t h s$ of the posted price for crude oil in the East Texas field In other words, the prrice formula in the contract fixes a minimum and maximum price in terms of the price of East Texas crude. The contract provides that it may not be modified or extended during its life without
the consent of those directors Who are to represent the bondholders and
preferred stockholders on the board preferred stockholder son the board.
new company the Producers Group. inmorder for to the common stock of the
motive Co. to subscribe to $\$ 50$ the American purchase such bonds from the latter at par plus accrued interest at the rate of $\$ 10,000$ of bonds each year after consummation of the plan. The Producers Group further agree that during the life of the three-year oil
purchase contract they will advance the company short-term credit not to purchase contract they will adyance the company short-term credit not to
$\$ 200,000$ in the event that additional working capital is needed. Summary
The plan, in brief, gives all the common stock and virtually complete control of the debtor to a group of oil producers who will have a three- year contract to sell crude oil to the debtor, under which the latter is obligated common stock of the company and will in effect guarantee the 850,000
invest investment in the new bonds by American Locomotive Co. In addition the group will to the extent required finanane the sale of its crude to the new
company up to $\$ 200,000$ by secured short-term credit. company up to $\$ 200,000 \mathrm{by}$ secured short-term credit.
from $6 \%$ to $43 / 2 \%$, to extend the maturity of their bonds for 15 years and to sive up thit 1 iln on axpend thately $\$ 150,600$ in casch held by the yeindenture
trustee. The sinking fund reauirements in connection with their bonds trustee. The sinking fund requirements in connection with their bonds mortgage bondholders are required to accept new $4 \%$ preferred stock having a par value equal to one-third of the princtpal amount of their claims. Feasibility and Fairness
The soundness of any planion of reorganization for the debtor must be To recapitulate, the salient facts are that (a) the debtor's value upon present liquidation may well equal, if not exceed, its salue as a continued operating entity; (b) its earnings prospects are subject to substantial fluctuation and as a going concern it would operate as a marginal enterprise; (c) its
remainingoconic life is limited by reason of advancing obsolescence of
its refining facilitites and its apparen its refinging facilities and is its apparen reason or or and to earng obso subsence of tial
investment to be required within a few years if the enterprise is to be kept competitive.
pospecially when viewed against this background, the terms of the propany emerging from reorganization as a going concera should. possess a proposed to be issued should be properly related to the value of the property and adequate provision must be made for working capital and the maintenance of a sound credit status. In a number of respects the proposed The plan provides for a total capitalization
$\$ 1.011,400$ or $41 / 5 \%$ first mortgage bonds, $\$ 435.000$ of $4 \%$, consisting of and $\$ 100,000$ par amount of common stock. It has been estlmated that the going concern value of the debtor does not exceed $81,100,000$, berore rethat amount, and it is obvious that the total capitalization proposed in the plan is excessive. The new bond issue would represent $92 \%$ of the going concern value; the bonds and new preferred stock would represent $131 \%$.
of such value; and the total capitalization $140 \%$.
Even of such value; and the total capitalization $140 \%$.
in the plan, the capital structure equald to the total capitalization proposed total capitalization in senior securities and apporaximately $65 \%$ in of the
interest bearing debt. The plan sets up a capital struct $65 \%$ interest bearing debt. The plan sets up a capital structure which would
be unsound even for a company with a long established record of stable
earnings. and we fave earnings, and we have demonstrated that the debtor has not been and will not be such a company. In this, connection, Mr. Booening 'Chairman of the first mortgage bondholders' committee, testified that "ir we were
approaching this
tainls not set up the financin a basis of original financing we would cer., Conclusion this proposed reorganization." Conclusion
We believe that the proposed plan cannot be approved as feasible or fair.
has been sugrested that the interests of the debtor's security holders require an agreement with the Producers Group, and that the plan embodies the most frvorable terms which coucers be obup, and that the plan embodies view that the risks to the debtor's security holders entailed by disapproval
of the plan are out weighed by the sacrifices they are asked to make under which are not subject to these same ebjections. -
Atlantic Gulf \& West Indies Steamship Lines (\& Subs.)-Earnings-



$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Net income-........ } \\ \text { Note-These operating earning } \\ \$ 352,345 & \$ 96,808 \\ \$ 938,437 \\ \$ 63,128\end{array}$ Note-These operating earnings are before Federal excess profits taxes
and year-and audit adjustments, and do not include profits or losses arising and
from dispositition of capital assets or purchase of this company's obligations.
-V . 152 , p. 3642.

Automatic Products Corp. (Del.)-ListingThe New York Curb Exchange has approved the application of the
corporation to list 225,000 shares of capital stock (par 1 ( upon official corporation to list 225,600 shares of capital stock (par s1) upon official
notice of issuance in exchange share for share of the stock of the Automatic Products Corp. (of Illinois).
55 a share, is now listed on the Curb and will be stricken upon admission of the nex \$1 par value stock to dealing. The Delaware corporation is acquiring the properties of the llinois company.-V. 152, p. 3336 .
Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co.-New Plan Proposed-- Stockholders are being polled on a plan to exchange the outstanding arerica Corp. which recently took over the company. The plan can america corp. which ir ecentiy took over the company.
become effective only if thirds of the stockholders assent.
The plan provides that Trans-america Corp. Would exchange for each share of Axton-Fisher $6 \%$ preferred, $85 \%$ in Axton-Fisher sinking fund $4 \%$,
debentures of 1961 and $15 \%$ in Axton-Fisher sinking fund debentures of
1951 1951. 4s of 1961 are callable at any time up to and including June 1,1943 1956 at 101 and then to maturity at par and accrued interest are convertible into 16 shares of class $B$ common to June 1 , 1943 , into 12
shares to June 1,1951 and thereafter until payment of the debentures into 10 shares of common stock. one-half pont less each year until June 1 , 1948 and thereafter to maturity at 100 . The bonds will be redeemable immediately for cash. A minimum purchasing group in order to provide cash for expenses incident to the by a purd for other corporate purpose. The $\$ 5$ Kentucky ad valorem tax will be
and refunded
Hs ${ }^{2}$ ar
As part of the plan, provision will he made for prevention of dilution of lends of $7 \%$ or less on the $\$ 10$ value of the class B stock in any one year however, will not be considered as a dilution of interest.

## Earnings for Quarter Ended March 31

a Net profit......................................... $\quad \$ 641,00$ 941
64,004 1940
$\$ 155,313$ 152, p. 2231 . . Balfour Building, Inc.-Earnings-

Period-
Gross income-1.......-.-.
Oper and miscelil. expenses, including



| 26,447 | 8,518 | 34,965 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 14,747 | 4,881 | 19,628 |

$\$ 14,471-\frac{84,727}{\$ 19,198}$
Beaver Valley Traction Co.-Sale, \&c.-
Bradshaw, McCreary \& Reed, Attorneys at Law. Beaver, Pa., writing June4, state: : sale on Feb. 24, 1941, return thereof made to the Court, and a final decree of confirmation made on March 4 . There is no plan for reorganization of Beaver Valley Traction Co. It will presently be wound reorganization of
Bhe reason
is that the owner of $98 \%$ of the first mortgage bonds carried through a is that the owner of $98 \%$ of the first mortgage bonds carried through a
receiver's sale in lieu of a foreclosure, and by purchase acauired the pro
 ably to the order of court. There are six first mortgate bonds outstanding whereabouts unknown. The distributive share of these bondholders will be paid to The Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives \& Granting Annui-
ties, Philadelphia, Pa., and by that company held until the bondtolders can, be, located, if ever. We have exhausted every effort to trace these
bonds."-V. 15 , p. 3488.

Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp.-40-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 14 This compares with stock, payabie June 30 to holders of record June 14 . This compares with
45 cents paid on March 31, last: 50 cents paid on Dec. 31 last: three divs of 45 cents were paid in preceding quarterss on ondidend of 50 cents paid on
Dee. 27.1939 and previously regular quarterly dividend of 45 cents were
distributed

Benjamin Franklin Corp.-Exempted by SEC-
The Securities and Exchange Commission on June 3, issued an order
exempting the corporation princlpal underwriter and depositor of Benexempting the corporation principal underwriter and depositor of Ber
jamin ment Company Act of 1940 , under which it would have been ineligible to act as umderwriter or depositor.
The company's application was filed on Nov. 1, 1940, and requested
temporary exemptions from the provisions of the act, pending the final temporary exemptions from the provisions of the act, pending the final
determination of the issues. The Commission issued a temporary exIn In 1936, the SEC filed a bill of complaint against the corporation in the New Jersey Federal District Court, alleging that certain individuals, agents, representatives, employees, salesmen and assignees engared in various acts
and practices in violation of sections 5 (B) and 17 (A) of the securities Act
of 1933. On Feb. 10, 1938, the court entered a decre tenjon portation and certain individuals from any further violation of the Securivies $\underset{\substack{\text { Act of } \\ \text { Benjamin } \\ 1933 .}}{ }$
that none of the indin Corp. in its application filed lasi November, stated the Commission in 1936 is now an officer, director, in the suit brought by otherwise connected with it.
of the far as the evidence discloses, the applicant has complied with all of the since the injunction decree was entered,." the SEC slates in its oninion.
part " "It appears that the company has been completely reorganized with the purpose of obviating the obsections made by the Commission in relation to
its method of doing business and practices complained of in che injunction
suit."-V suit. ${ }^{\prime}-\mathrm{V} .146, \mathrm{p} .3681$.

Bireley's, Inc.-EarningsEarnings for the 3 Months Ended April 30, 1941

 Other $\$ 17,910$
7,473
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Net profit.-. } & \$ 10,437 \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on } 200,000 \text { shs, of capital stock }(\$ 1 \text { par) } & \$ 0.05\end{array}$ Balance Sheet April 30, 1941
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Assets-Cash, } \\ \text { inventories } \\ \$ 23\end{array}\right), 15$; accounts and other receivables (net), $\$ 147,319$; Inventories, $\$ 272,167 ;$ due from employees, $\$ 1,467$; fixed assets (net);
$\$ 509.11 ;$ sundry assets, $\$ 7,380 ;$ deferred charges, $\$ 128,837 ;$ total, $\$ 11,-$
099,737 . Liabilities-Accounts and contracts payable, $\$ 44,258$; notes payable,



## Black \& Decker Mfg. Co.-50-Cent Common Dividend-

 Birectors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the commonstock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 16 . Dividend of 40 cents was paid on March 31, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of was paid on Dec. 20, last, and extra of 25 cents was paid on Sept. 20, 1940 .

Birmingham Electric Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Operating revenues- } & \$ 706,220 & \$ 631,504 & \$ 8,108,959 & \$ 7,836,175 \\ \text { Oper. exps., excl. direct } & 455,608 & 416,118 & 5297 & & \end{array}$
 Direct taxes-a--appo-.
Prop. retire.
Amort. of limited-term Amort. of limited-term
investments Other income. revenue
Gross income. Int. Gm mortgage bondsNet income $\quad \underset{\text { Nividends applic. to pref. stocks for the period }}{\$ 55,600}$
Balance
Notes-Provision for Federal income taxes, subsequent to April 1,1941 in accumulation of such taxes No provision has been made for Federal excess profits tax since present
indications are that no such tax will be payable.-- 152 , p. 3015 indications are that no such tax will be payable.-V. 152, p. 3015 .

Blue Diamond Coal Co., Inc., Knoxville, Tenn.-Report-

The annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1941 , shows that for the year company produced $2,734,952$ tons, as compared with $2,452,791$
tons for the previous year. The report shows that company added $\$ 479,580$ to earned surplus after all charges.

Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31
[Includes Blue Diamond Coal Sales Co., Wholly-Owned Subsidiary]


 | Notes recelvable-- | 45,602 | 20,119 |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Acc'ts recelvable_- | $1,469,101$ | 897,945 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Res. for workmen's } \\ \text { compensation.- }\end{array}$ | 101,546 | 92,571 |

 holds \& timber-
b Buildings, plant
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { and equinment_ } & \text { and } \\ \\ \text { and } & 1,509,009\end{array}$

| and equipment. | $3,002,850$ | $2,873,847$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Other assets_...- | 137,371 | 74,062 |

Total_........ $\overline{\$ 7,603,480} \overline{86,733,703}$ Tota1.......... $\$ 7,603,480 ~ \$ 6,733,703$ b After charging depletion of $\$ 260,331$ in 1941 and $\$ 259,176$ in 1940 .

Boeing Airplane Co.-New Plant Facilities-
New plant facilities and equipment costing $\$ 17,500,000$ for bomber
construction by this company were authorized in a lease agreement anconstruction by this company were authorized in a lease agreement anIt was estimated that $\$ 12,131,272$, of the amount would be used for land and buildings and the balance for machinery and equipment. An addiequipment to be placed in the existing Boeing plant near Wichita in which equipment to be placed in the existing Boeing
training planes are made.-V. 152, p. 3489.

Bond Stores, Inc.-Sales-
 152, p. 3015.

## Borg-Warner Corp.-40-Cent Dividend-

Directors on June 5 declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the com. stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 17 . Like amount paid on April 1, last, and special dividend of 50 cents in addition to regular quarterly
dividend of 25 cents paid on Dec. 10 last.

Chairman Resigns -
George W. Borg has resigned as Chairman of the Board because of the company announced on June 6.
Mr. Borg's responsibilities as Chairman will be assumed by C. S. Davis,
President. Directors voted to discontinue the position President. Directo
-V. 152, p. 2845.

## Boston Consolidated Gas Co.-Gas Output-

 $\underset{\text { Manuary- }}{\text { Month- }}$ January.-February
April.
,
Brown \& Williamson Tobacco Co.-New PresidentTimothy V. Hartnett was on June 4, elected to the Presidency of this man of the Board on acceptance by the directors of the resignation of On April 16 Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Adminsitrator, announced a $\$ 40,000,000$ loan to this company to make funds available to the British
Government for purchases of war materials in this country.-V. Governm.

Burlington-Rock Island RR.-Abandonment of Operation, dec.
The Interstate Commerce Commission on May 31 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by the company of operation under trackage rights, over lines of the Texas \& New Orleans RR., Galveston, Harrisburg a San Antonio Ry., and Southern Pacific Terminal Co. between Houston
and Galveston, 51 miles, in Harris and Galveston Counties, Tex. The Commission approved operation by the company, under trackage rights, over the line of the Gulf Colorado \& Santa Fe Ry., between Houston

Brown
Brown \& Sharpe Mfg. Co.-Extra Dividendto the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the common stock,
both payable June 10 to holders of record May 31 . Like amounts paid on March 10, last. During the year 1940 company paid a total of $\$ 21$ a share
(Edward G.) Budd Mfg. Co.-Buys Budd Realty Capital Stock-RFC Loan-
The company has announced that it has exercised its option to purchase the entire outstanding capital stock of the Budd Realty Corp. The purporation, with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and certain other hiladelphia banks participating
The loan is for $\$ 8,000,000$ and
The loan is for $\$ 8,000,000$, and in addition to providing part of the funds ecessary to exercise the option The Budd Realty Co., from which the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co leases properties in Philadelphia and Detroit, will be continued as a
(A. M.) Byers Co.-Preferred Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2.07$ per share on the preferred
stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 14 . This dividend repre stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 14. This dividend repre-
sents the $\$ 1.75$ dividend ordinarily due on Nov. 1, 1937 plus interest accrued. -V. 152, y. 3015.

Butterick Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Annual ReportConsolidated Income Account for Years Ended Dec. 31
Sales, incl. interest on standing credit
balances (less provision
balances (less provision for magaCost of sales and shipping exps. (inci.

$1940 \quad 1939$ 1938 | cost of replacing pattern discards)- | $1,355,261$ | $1,277,608$ | $1,366,616$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Selling, general and admin. expenses- | 824,568 | 895,969 | $\mathbf{9 0 4 , 6 8 2}$ |

$\$ 2,084.348$ \$2,252,587 $\$ 2,356,563$
 Int. on notes payable, foreign income Expenditures in connection with mov-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net profit for the year_..........loss } \$ 123,729 & \$ 42,659 & \$ 11,990\end{array}$
$\qquad$

# 27,038 

$\qquad$ loss\$123,729
$\qquad$ 44,691 Note-Costs and expenses include provision for depreciation of $\$ 31,585$
in $1940, \$ 32,597$ in 1939 , and $\$ 35,438$ in 1938 .

Assets-
Cash in banks and a Notes and accts receivable
Inventories Post office \& othe deposits Prepd. ins., exp.
advances, \&e.,
Miscell investm't Miscell. Investm ublica'ns, copy
rights, subser' Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 lists, advertis. 8

## pat. contr'ts, \&

Total …-..... $\$ 2,255,489 ~ \widehat{\$ 2,285,111}$ Total .......... $\overrightarrow{\$ 2,255,489}$ \$2,285,111 a After reserves of $\$ 14,360$ in 1939 and $\$ 12,343$ in 1940 . b After depre-
ciation of $\$ 313,506$ in 1939 and $\$ 342,346$ in 1940 . c Represented by 86,770
no par shares.

Canada Bud Breweries, Ltd.-Interim Dividend-
Directors have declared an interim dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 10 to holders of record July 2 . Dividends
of 20 cents were paid on Dec. 12 and July 5,1940 .-V. 149, p. 3867 .

## Canadian Breweries Ltd. - Accumulated Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of record June 14 leaving $\$$ cum. pref. stock, payable July 2 to holders of

Canadian Celanese, Ltd.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock,
both payable June 30 to holders of record June 16 . See also V.152, p. 1585 .

Canadian International Paper Co. (\& Subs.)-Earns. Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
Gross sales $\begin{array}{lllll}1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ -\$ 52,854,257 & \$ 38,380,617 & \$ 31,614,743 & \$ 49,027,296\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { redeemed.........- } & \text { loss31,919 } & 16,818 & 16,161 & \text { loss12,226 }\end{array}$ Total income .....-. $\$ \overline{\$ 2,822,338} \overline{\$ 38,397,435} \overline{\$ 31,630,904} \overline{\$ 49,015,070}$ penses (net) ex $\begin{array}{llllll}52,822,338 & \$ 38,397,435 & \$ 31,630,904 & \$ 49,015,070 \\ 41,171,608 & 32,767,704 & 28,140,725 & 40,995,219\end{array}$ penses (net) ---
Int. on 1 st mtge. bonds
and prior liens $\begin{array}{lllll}41,171,608 & 32,767,704 & 28,140,725 & 40,995,219\end{array}$ and prior liens.......-Inc. on obligs. of subs...-Depreciation----------
Amort. of disc't \& exp. $\begin{array}{rrrr}1,204,613 & 1,249,115 & 1,283,977 & 1,308,021 \\ 1,786,167 & 1,977,779 & 2,186,246 & 2,231,513 \\ 751,099 & 750,158 & 750,554 & 1,899,094 \\ 551,894 & 427,029 & 382,474 & 69,231 \\ 5,099,327 & 1,707,168 & 1,689,026 & 2,228,211\end{array}$ Prov. for doubtful acc'ts Prov. for income taxes.Net loss _...............
Deficit Jan.
Write-down non-opera-
 $\begin{array}{rr}315,733 & 321,064 \\ \mathbf{c} 6 \overline{03,470} & -030\end{array}$ 381,335
1,792 336,712
$C r 7,135$
26,732 $\mathbf{b C r} \overline{8} \overline{4}, \overline{3} \overline{6} \overline{6} \quad \mathbf{d}$ Dr $\overline{8} \overline{4}, 3 \overline{5} \overline{6} \quad 276,486 \quad$ Cr $2,4 \overline{7} \overline{0}, \overline{5} 2 \overline{1}$ a After deducting other in 276,439 \$15,599,221 \$14,705,980 \$11,234,311 $\$ 63,435$ in 1.938 and $\$ 435,639$ in 1937. b To restore to surplus (d) in 1939 , amount charged thereto at Dec, 31,1939 , with respect to converit) the net working capital of foreign subsidiary companies. c Includes excess capital of foreign subsidiaries in terms of foreign currencies into equivalent Canadian dollar

a After depreciation reserves of $\$ 25,769,567$ in 1940 and $\$ 20,740,223$ in

Canadian National Ry.-EarningsEarnings for Week Ended June 7
Gross revenues.
$\begin{array}{ll}\$ 5,1941 & 1940 \\ \$ 26,585 & 85,279,136\end{array}$
Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-
Earnings for 10-Day Period Ended May 31
Gross revenues
Earnings for 10-Day Period Ended Ma
Earnings for Week Ended June 76

1941 1010
Canadian Wirebound Boxes, Ltd.-Accumulated Div.of The directors have declared a dividend of $521 / \frac{1}{2}$ cents per share on account of accumulations on the 81.50 cum, class A partic. stock, no par value,
payable Jull 2 to holders or record June 14 Dividends of 37, cents were
paldo on April 1 , and in each of the 14 preced paya on April 1 , and in each or theo 14 preceding quarters. Accruals after the
current payment will amount to 82.10 per share.-V. 152 , p. 1423 .

Carib Syndicate, Ltd.-Liquidating Dividend-
Directors have declared an initial liquidating dividend of $\$ 1.20$ a share on
the outstanding capital stock payable June 24 to stock of record June 17 the outstanding capital stock payable June 24 to stock or record June 17 ,
meetuing on May or the company was voted by stockholders at a speciai

Carolina Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
 Operating revenues
Oper. expe-, excl.
otaxeet..................

Net oper, revenues.
Other income (net).
Gross income-
Int. on mortgage bonds.
Other int. \& deductions.
Int. chgd. to constr. (Cr.)
$\qquad$

Balance
Notes-Provision for Federal income taxe
is being made at a rate which will result iaxes. in the accumulation of such taxes
at the rate of $30 \%$ for the full
at the rate of $30 \%$ for the full year 1941,000 for Federal excess profits tax
Includes provision of $\$ 2000$ and 880,000 for In the month of April., 1941, and in the 12 months ended Apr. 30 , 1941 .

Celanese Corp. of America-50-Cent Dividend-
stock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 17 . Like amount was stock, payabe June 30 to holders of record June 17 . Like amount was
paid on March 31 . last. See also V. 152, p. 1586 for record of previous
sayments.-V. 152, p. 3173 .

## Celotex Corp.-Earnings-

6 Months Ended April 30-
Earnings per share on common stock.
 a After interest, amortization, depreciation, \&c., including Federal
income and excess profits taxes in 1941 . Commenting on the state of business, Bror Dahlberg said: "Current
operations are steadily showing im mpovement from month to month." He
also said: "Exact profits taxes cannot presently be determined. The corporation's liabily for excess $\$ 198,000$ is the maximum essimated liabinet. a llocable to the provided of
period ended April 30,1941 ."-V. 152 , p. 2543 .
Central Argentine Ry.-Earnings-

| Gross receipts.-.-.....- | $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ \stackrel{8}{8} 04.084 \\ 6,856,527 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1939 \\ { }_{t}^{t} \\ 9,421113 \\ 7,174,398 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1038 \\ \stackrel{y}{t} \\ 9.315,262 \\ 7,401,431 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ { }_{1}^{6,217,048} \\ 8,460.156 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Exchange diff | 1,547,557 | 2,246,715 | 1,913,831 |  |
| Exchange dir | 712,662 | 962,984 | -915,040 | 1,320,123 |
| Balance <br> Income from invest'ts. | 834,896 32,263 | $1,283,731$ | 998.791 34.221 | 2,436,769 |
|  | 887,159 | 1,316,487 | 1.033,012 |  |
| Interest on notest.....-. | $1,146,522$ 109,213 | 1,055.733 | 1,055,734 | 1,049,637 |
| Other interes | 26,833 | 115,610 | 109,213 90,787 | $\begin{array}{r} 109,213 \\ 113,756 \end{array}$ |
| Net income $41 / 2 \%$ pref. div | loss415,409 | 35,928 | loss222,722 | 1,196,241 |
| $6 \%$ cum. pref. div |  |  |  | 436,308 600,000 |

 benture stock, $5 \%$ redememable submitted to the the holders of the $4 \%$ de-
and approved' by them at meetings held on ock and $51 / 2 \%$ bearer notes sanction of the Court being obtainged on on Oct. $\mathbf{N}$. 29 , last, the subsequent
Under this scheme debenture stocks and antes hatarium for the sanctioned for a period of interest on the to Dec. 31, 1943, and with the sanction of the holders may be extended for
a further period of one, two or three a committee representing the three years.
affectedmittee representing the holders of the obligations of the company
149 , .3255 . 149, p. 3255.

## Chesapeake \& Potomac Telephone Co. (Balt.)-Gain

 in Phones-Company had a net galn of 3.026 stations during May, compared with had a net gain of 16,356 stations, compared with 10.412 in 1940 .-V. 152 .
p. 2544 .
Chicago \& North Western Ry.-Equip. Trusts OfferedA banking group headed by Harris Hall \& Co. (Inc.) Chicago on June 10 were awarded an issue of $\$ 2,325,000$ $2 \%$ second equipment trust certificates of 1941 , on a bid of 100.261, a net interest cost to the road of $1.95 \%$ a bid certificates were reoffered at prices to yield from $0.40 \%$ to $2.35 \%$ according to maturity. Other members of the group Illinois Co. of Chican \& Sons, Tucker, Anthony \& Co., Hutchinson \& Co. Hutchinson \& Co.
Trust \&ertsavintes are to be issued under the Philadelphia Plan. Harris
1951. Certificates isk, trustee. Certificates are due annually Trust Certificates issued for approximately $75 \%$ due are annually, 1942 to to
1951.
50 ton all Thomson, trustee of the proverty unconditionally guaranteed by cost of 1,000
 Co., 100.4388 for $21 / 8 ;$ si Salomon Bros. $\&$. Hutzler, 100.368 for $21 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$, Halsey,
Stuart \& Co., 100.309 for $21 / 8$.

To File Plan Soon to Pay Bond Interest-
Charles M. Thomson, trustee, will file petitions with the Federal Court at chicago shortly seeking to pay $\$ 9,028,315$ of interest on $\$ 280.175,823$ constitute the full amount of interest earned and payable on the new on the presently outstanding securities which would be stamped to evidence receipt of such payment. In case the present reorganization plan is thrown out, such payments would be charged back against the securities on which
they were paid and taken into consideration in an allocation of securities. The payments wouid mark the first general disbursement of interest by the rairoad since it went into reorganization in 1935.
$\$ 23,568,85$ or cash on hand Dec. Thomson showed that the road had payments and setting anide required amounts for sinking funter making such
for the additions and betterments fund, $\$ 6,000,000$ have a $86,339,239$ cash balance for a working fund. As of June 1,1941 , the roads cash balanee had risen to $829.515,400$.
"In the opinion of the undersigned trustee it wiustee sald:
of the estate of the debtor herein and of all parties to the best interests if the fixed and contingent herein and of all parties to these proceedings plan of reorganization and earned by the debtor herem, during pene two years 1939 and 1940, are paid to the various parties who hold securities pursuant to the terms of said plan, all such payments, however to bers accepted by each of said parties as payments on account of the amounts Which may firally be determined to be due them as the holders of such
securities during said two years, 1939 and 1940, or any parts theren securities during said two years, 1939 and 1940 , or any parts thereof,
pursuant to the provisions of such plan of reorkanization as may ultimately
be made effective in these be made effective in these reorganization proceedings."
The purpose of making the interest
time is so that attorneys who will be in Chicant recommendations at this final confirmation of the plan of reorganization can then make any hearinglon to the proposed interest payment.
At the same time the truste moved to settle all claims of the Railroad pay the Raifroad Credit Corp. 800 ente in the proposed that the railroad 021,000 of its 1 st \& ref. bonds and $\$ 1,000,000$ 1 1 st mtge in return $\$ 6$, Chicaso St. Paul Minneapolis \& Omaha which are pledged as collateral
security. The agreement proposes that stcurity. The agreement proposes that the Railroad Credit Corp. retain
the distributive shares which will be due the debtor and the Omaha the marshalling and distributing plan. Railroad Credit Corpana is to parer the debtor any excess which might become due it under the marshalling
and distributing plan.
Preferred Stock Committee-
conditionally authorizing Harry W. Harrison, J. H. Dornstreich and Hencer Broder to serve as a protective committee, for. . and to solicit authorizations
from holders of preferred stock.-V. 152 , p. 3493.

Chicago Union Station Co.-Bonds Offered-Central \& Copublic Co. (Inc.); A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc.; A. G. Becker \& Co., Inc.; Stern, Wampler \& Co. Inc.; Paine, Webber \& Co.; Blair, Bonner \& Co.; Jackson \& Curtis; H. M. Byllesby $\&$ Co., Inc., and Farwell, Chapman \& Co. on June 12 offered $\$ 6,860,000$ guaranteed serial bonds

> Amount
\$343,000
343,000
343,000
343,000
343,000
343,000
343,000
343.000
343000
343,000
7 Plus; Conpon
Rete
$2.00 \%$
$2.00 \%$
$0.70 \%$
$0.80 \%$
$1.05 \%$
$1.150 \%$
$1.30 \%$
$1.40 \%$
$1.55 \%$
$1.65 \%$
in each
in Maturties, Coupon Rates and Prices Dated July 1, 1941; due $\$ 343,000$ each Jan. 1 and July 1, , 1942 to it
incl. To be guaranteed by endorsement as to both princ
 scandrett. Walter J. Cummings and George I. Hai RR., and Henry property of Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul \& Pacific R R as trusteen of A. tered bonds in authorized denoms registerable as to principai, Coupon bonds bonds to be interchangeable under the thuon bonds and registered registerest payable Jan. 1 and July 1. All or part of the indenture. Inany maturity, may be redeemed prior to maturity less than all the bonds of

 to $11 / \%$ of such principal a amount for each period of 12 premium equal
thereof from the date fixed for the redemption to the or part maturity in each case with accrued interest. Continental Mlinois dational The issue and guaranty of the above
the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.-V. 152, p. 3493.
Chrysler Corp.-Prices Increased-
Dodge and Chrysler divisions on June 5 notifited dealers of price increase
effective immediately. Similar action was taken on June 14 by the corporation's Plymedouth and Dimilar action was taken on June 14 by the corpo-
The Dodge increase averages $\$ 32$ ins. ranges from $\$ 15$ to $\$ 53$ a rerages 832.10 per car, while the Chrysler advance Cincinnati New Orleans \& Texas Pacific Ry.- $\$ 3 \mathrm{Div}$. shares, payable June 25 to holders of record June 9 . Dive $\$ 20$ par common pec. 22, 1939, this latter paid on June 26, 1940 , and one of $\$ 4$ was paid on since they were exchanged fort the old $\$ 100$ par shares on a five-for-one shares Company paid a dividend of $\$ 10$ per share on the old stock of June 26,1939 .

## Cincinnati \& Suburban Bell Telephone Co.-Stock

 Offered -A total of 54,976 shares of capital stock (par $\$ 50$ ) are offered by the of one share for each 10 shares held. Both or transferable full 12 , in the ratio
warrent warrants and transferable fractional subscription warrants are belng to shareholders to subscription warrants may be combined so as to obtain rights. No fractional for one or more full shares. Subscription rights evidenced by the warci for under this offer will be dit on July 2 . Certificates for shares subscribed declared after that date. The net proceeds which will be received by the company from the sale of the eshares arter deducting the estimated expenses in connection with such exercised. Such net proceeds will reimburse to purchase such shares are penditures for extensions, additions and improvements to its tele for ex-
plant, in respect of plant, in respect of which securities have not heretofore been issued. Upon for extembursement, the company intends to use, as required, these funds the conversion of some of its central offices to dial operation and for ing general purposes.
Warren any is engaged in the telephone business in Hamilton, Butler Co, a a subsidiary, in Kounties in Ohio, and, through Citizens Telephoré
Counties in Kentucky Counties in Kentucky. The properties consist mainly of telephone instrin ments and facilities for their interconnection, the latter consisting chefly of

Capitalization-
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Notes sold to trustee of pension fund ( } 4 \% \text { demand notes) } & \text { De-- } \\ \text { Capital stock (par } \$ 50 \text { ) } & \text { as } 1,212,658 \\ \text { b27,488,400 }\end{array}$ a As of March 31, 1941, these notes had been reduced to $\$ 1,190.049$.
b Subsequent to Dec. 31, 1940 , directors by resolution reserved the 54,976 shares of stock now offered for issuance upon the exercise of transferable subscription w
May 12, 1941 .
 Dividends paid per share
Gain in Phones-
Gain in Phones- $\quad$ Stations in operation by this company as of May 31, 1941, totaled 205.361, Stations in operation by this company as
a gain of 1,132 over preceding month and
operated in May, 1940.-V. 152, p. 3339 .
Cities Service Power \& Light Co.-Liquidation Proposed by Cities Service Co.-
The following is from the "Wall Street Journal": Power \& Light Co.
its utility
properties
its utfity properties. Such a move would be important change in Cities Service's plans, for it was previously contemplated that the electric subsidiaries would be linked
together to form three integrated systems, all owned by Cities Service together to form three integrated systems, and Light. Liquidation of Cities Service Power \& Light would be accomplished,
according to present indications, by exchange of operating companies stocks for its outstanding deb
avoid heavy capital gains taxes
avoid he of program to be adopted for liquidation of Cities Service Power \&
Type of
Light is likely to take final form after conference with the staff of the utility Light is likely to take final form after conference with the staff of the utility division of the Securities and Exchange Commission. $\$ 51,004,400$ of $51 / 2 \%$
Cities Service Power \& Light has outstanding
$\$ 50,000,000$ of common debentures, $\$ 17,285,609$ of preferred stocks and $\$ 60,000,000$ of common
stock. Cities Service Co. owns $\$ 3,975,000$ of the debentures, $\$ 11,534,000$ of the preferred stock and all of the common of Cities Service Power \& Light.
On the basis of such holdings by the parent, a liquidation program for On the basis of such holght would bring control of the operating properties direct to Cities Service Co. and another step, therefor, would have to be taken for further divestment by the parent company of its utility hold-
ings. This presumably might be a duplication of what its subsidiary had undertaken, and mean the exchange of operating property securities for undertaken,
Cities Service Co. debentures.
The SEC's present interpreta
The SEC's present interpretation of terms of the Public Utility Act of
1935 has made Cities Service's earlier plans for recasting its electric prop1935 has made Cities Service's earlier plans for
The SEC early this year ruled that Cities Service must either retire from the utility field or dispose of its investments in petrocing and other indus-
tries.
Liquidation of Cities Service Power \& Light would clear the way for
Cities Service to divest itself of its utility interests and would also avoid Che difficulties it might encounter in an attempt to rearrange its properties in compliance with the SEC's requirements
istration of the 1935 Act.-V. 152, p. 3018 .

Cleveland Terminals Building Co.-SuitA suit for judgment and accounting involving securities put up as col-
lateral for a $\$ 23.500 .000$ loan negotiated in 1930 was filed in U. S. District lateral for a $\$ 23,500,000$ Juan negotiated in the company against George A. Ball, of Muncie, Frank B. Bernard and the George \& Frances Bals Foundation, It is the latest in a series of litigations involving Ball purchase
the Van Sweringen brothers of Cleveland.-V. 150, p. 3655 .

Coast Counties Gas \& Electric Co.-Bond Issue-
The company has applied to the California Railroad Commission for authority to issue $\$ 3,500,000$ first mortgage $31 / 4 \% 30$-year bonds to provide
funds to redeem outstanding series B 4s, due 1965 , and for capital purposes. funds to redeem outstanding series B 4s, due 1965, and fored 60 days before
The current call price on the 48 is 106 with notice required
the next interest date which is Sept. 1.-V. $152, \mathrm{p} .2937$.

Colonial Stores Inc.-Sales-
ales for the four-week period ended May 24, 1941, aggregated $\$ 4,346,631$, compared with $\$ 3,570,507$ combined sales of the merged companies, David Pender Grocery Co. and Southern Grocery St
sponding four weeks of 1940 .-V. 152, p. 3646 .

Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp.-Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Litigation Ended Outside of Court-Gasoline Company, Mokan Settle Dispute-SEC Approval RequiredAn agreement has been reached between Columbia Gas \& Electric Columbia Oil \& Gasoline Corp. and Missourilipe $\operatorname{Co}$ to and the years of litigation involving Kansas Pre to in whe in the affairs of the Panhandle Laster Plpe Line Co.,
the three concerns have a direct or indirect interest.
The following statement was issued by Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp. June 13:
An agreement has been executed June 7, 1941, between Columbia Gas ipe Line Corph in Delaware and the Securities and Exchange Commission within their espective Jurisdictions, provides in substance that:
(1) Columbia Oil \& Gasoline Corp and Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Co. will coincidentally dispose Eastern Pipe Line Co. to their own stockholders, or otherwise.
(2) Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Will refund its series A prefrred
俍 stock and retire its series B preferred stock, now both held by Columbia
Oil \& Gasoline Corp. (3) Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co, will have a new board of directors Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Co., one by Columbia Oil \& Gasoline Corp. and the other 10 members to be independent directors mutually acceptable o these two stockholding corporations. It is expected that the chairman that the new president will be an operating man of outstanding ability in the natural gas field.
(4) Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Will acquire from Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp. the latter's subsidiaries, Manhandle thereby acquires ownership of the pipe line which transports its gas to the Detroit market. The purchase price is the amount of the investment of in these two subsidiaries, plus an agreed price for a connection pipe line in Indiana. (5) Columbia Oil \& Gasoline Corp. Will discharge its debt, amounting to
$\$ 20,700,000$ now owned by Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp, out of the pro$\$ 20,700,000$ now owned its investment in Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. 000 . 000 in eash from these transactions. (7) Columbia Oil \& Gasoline Corp. wil retire its entire outstandicg preferred stock issue now owne oil and gasoline subsidiaries now owned by
transferring to the latter the five ore. Thereupon, Columbia Oil \& Gasoline Columbia Oil \& Gasoline Corp. Thereupon, Columbia Oil \& Gasoline
Corp. will be liquidated. (8) Upon consummation of the foregoing, Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line declares a moratorium on all steps therein pending consummation of the foregoing transactions.
This settlement includes all of the features involved in the plan for This settlement includes all of the eationtion heretofore conditionally that it provides for the distribution of the common stock of Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. now held It further results in Columbia Gas receiv Columbia Oil \& Gasoline Corp. It firther payment for all of its holding of Columbia Oil debentures, so that
it will receive a larger total amount of cash then under the old plan. Con-
summation of the present settlement will also accomplish termination of the pending anti-trust litigation against the two Columbia companies.

Hearing Postponed-
The Securities and Exchange Commission on June 9 announced the postponement from June 10 to June 17, of the hearing on the application
(File 70-263) regarding the proposed acquisition by Columbia Gas \& Electric (File 70-263) regarding the proposed acquisition by Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp., of al the outstanding stock andine Corp., namely, the Ohio Fuel
subsidiaries of Columbia Oil \& Gasoline
Supply Co., the Preston Oil Co., Union Gasoline \& Oil Corp., Viking Supply Co., the Preston Oil Co., Union Gasoline \& Oil Corp., Viking
Distributing Co. and Virginian Gasoline \& Oil Co. Postponement of the
隹 require additional time to prepare other applications which they believe it will be found desirable to consolidate with the pending application.

SEC Permits Cash Advance to Subsidiary-
The Securities and Exchange Commission granted, May 27, an application by Columbia Gas, for authority to make a cash contribution of
$\$ 3,402,090$ to a subsidiary, Cincinnati Newport \& Covington Ry. The company proposes to use the money to redeem on July. 1 the outstanding company proposes to use the money to redeem on July. A, $6 \%$ due in 1947 , The SEC's approval was made in an interim order since columbia Gas had requested expedition of this phase of its program Which includes the
proposed offering of $\$ 120,000,000$ of debentures. Columbia Gas told the proposed offering of $\$ 120,000,000$ of debentures.
Commission that it wished to obtain retirement of the subsidiary's bonds
without delay.-V. 152, p. 3494 . without delay.-V. 152, p. 3494 .
Columbia Oil \& Gasoline Corp.-Settlement in Panhandle Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp.-V. 152, p. 2546 .

Commercial Mackay Corp.-Sells Mfg. Corporation-
Commonwealth Edison Co.-Weekly Output-
Company has furnished us with the following summary of weekly kilo-watt-hour output of electrical energy adjusted to show general business conditions of territory s
other utility companies:
Ueek Ended
June 7 .
May 31
May 24
May 17
$-V .152$, $\qquad$
$\qquad$ Per Cent Increase

Commonwealth \& Southern Corp.-Weekly OutputThe weekly kilowatt hour 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 June 5,1941 amounted to $178.844,291$ as compared with $147,198,020$ for the correspondi
1940 , an increase of $31,646,271$ or $21.50 \%$. V. 152, p. 3646 .

Connecticut River Power Co.-Earnings-
 Total gross earnings_- $\frac{1,019,634}{\$ 1,034,921} \xlongequal{\$ 4,131,425} \xlongequal[\$ 4,099,657]{ }$ Operating expenses:
Oper. costs other than

| Oper. costs other than |  |  | 543,567 | 507,562 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| those listed below-- | 120.4 |  |  |  |
| Maintenance | 20.314 86.250 | 21,087 86,250 |  | 345,000 |
| Depreciation <br> a Federal, State and municipal taxes. | 86,250 235,493 | 86,250 179,529 | 8783,374 | 712,576 |
| Bal. before cap. chgs | \$557,109 | \$587,759 | \$2,283,939 | \$2,441,872 |
| Int. on funded debt.- | 177,816 | 180,891 | 716,606 |  |
| Amort, of debt discount, exps. \& prems. (net)-- | 26,780 | 27,059 | 106,649 | 157856 |
| Other int. expense...--- | 38,775 | 39,229 | 157,319 | 157,856 |
| Other chgs. agst, income | 10,430 | 10,024 | 10,430 | 16,536 |
| Bal, before dividends. | \$303,309 | $\$ 330,556$ 18,000 | $\$ 1,292,934$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,429,586 \\ 72,000 \end{array}$ |
| Pref. divs. declared..--- | 18,000 | 18,000 | $72,000$ | $72,000$ |

$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { Bal. for com. divs. \& } \\ \text { surplus }\end{array} & \$ 285,309 & \$ 312,556 & \$ 1,220,934 & \$ 1,357,586\end{array}$ a Federal income tax accruals applicable to the 1941 periods are based on a rate of $30 \%$. No provision is included in tax expenses for Federal excess profits tax under the Second Revenue Act of $19 \times 0$. In 1940 the company had no such tax and the amount applicable to the 1941 periods, if any
can be determined only at the end of the calendar year.-V. 152, p. 2390 .

Consolidated Aircraft Corp.- $\$ 2$ Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of \$2 per share on the common stock payable June 30 to holders of record June 16 . Like amount was paid on amounted to $\$ 1$ per share.

May Increase Stock-
Directors called a special meeting of stockholders to vote on an increase in authorized common stock to $2,400,000$ shares from $1,200,000$. No date has been set for the meeting. The company stated the action was neces-
sary to provide the financial structure for handling the tremendously sary to provide the financial structure for handing effort entrusted to Consolidated Aircraft by the Gov-
ernment. to call outstanding convertible $\$ 3$ preferred stock on 60 days' notice at call price of $\$ 55$ a share. There are about 23,000 shares of the issue outstanding Backlog of unfilled orders, including a recent awa
ment, approximates $\$ 684,000,000$.-V. 152, p. 2235.

Consolidation Coal Co.-Capital Chanqe Voted-
Stockbolders on May 26 approved an amendment to company's cbarter providing that approval of bolders of two-tbirds of the preferred stock no
longer would be required for mortagging any assets of the company' unless longer would or substantially all the corporation's property or assets were involved. The company had an opportunity this year to buy some of its outstanding $5 \%$ secured notes and to pledge them for a long-term bank loan at a reduced rate of interest, it was said at the meeting. The bank declined to approve a pledse of of the preferred stock because the notes constituted "assets" of the company and it was indicated would be reconsidered if the charter were amended and business contion would be reconsidered materially, it was explained.-V. 152, p. 3647 .

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.-Weekly Output-
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York announced production of the electric plants of its system for the week ended June 8, 1941 amounting to
$142,300,000$ kilowatt hours, compared with $138,200,000$ kilowatt hours $142,300,000$ kilowatt hours, compared with $138.200,000$ k. kilowatt hours
for the corresponding week of 1940 , an increase of $3 \% .-\mathrm{V} .152$, p. 3646 .

Consolidated Film Industries, Inc.-May Buy Own Shares Stockholders will hold a special meeting on July 8 to consider removing certain restrictions with respect to the purchase by the corpor
outstanding preferred and common stocks.-V. 152, p. 3647 .

Consolidated Paper Corp. - Interest PaymentJ. L. Belknap, President, stated that directors have definitely decided thash. In the past, interest has been paid in capital stock of the company at the rate of five shares per $\$ 1,000$ bond.-V. 152, p. 983.

Consolidated RR. of Cuba-New President-
Wilfred J. Brown was on June 3 elected President of this railroad, and the Cuba RR., and Chairman or the has been with the companies 22 years late Horatio s. Rubens. Mr. Brown has been with the companies 22 years
and has been Eexecutive Vice-President three years.-V. 152, p. 1127.

## Consolidated Gas Utilities Corp.-Earnings-

 Period End. Apr. 30-Operatingrevenues Operating revenues....
a Net earns. from oper.
Other income.
Total income . Prov. for depr. \& deple--
Interest deductions.
Miscellaneous charges.-

Net income.
a Before provision for


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 1,111,197 | 1,081,533 |
| \$1,110,276 | \$1,096,573 |
|  |  |
| \$1,120,487 | \$1,097,671 |
| 334,683 | 381,528 |
| 466,818 | 493,957 |
| 17,133 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 301,854 \\ \$ 0.34 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $22.1$ |

Total _......... $\overline{16,569,110} \overline{16,204,408}$

Total $16,569,1 1 0 \longdiv { 1 6 , 2 0 4 , 4 0 8 }$ - V. 152, p. 3019 .

## Consolidated Retail Stores, Inc.-Sales-

 Sales. V .

Continental Can Co., Inc.-New DirectorDirectors on June 11 elected Arthur G. Chase of Syracuse, N. Y., a
director in the place of the late O. C. Huffman.-V. 152, p. 3020.

Continental Baking Co.-To Recapitalize-
Stockholders have been called to a special meeting in Wilmington, Del.,
on July 15 to vote on a plan of recapitalization providing for paymen on July 15 to vote on a plan of recapitallzation providing for payment of
arrears, retirement of part of the preferred stock and exchanges for other securities of the company.
In the readjustmenti, company proposes to borrow, at an a average interest
of $3.35 \%, \$ 17,500,000$ of which as much as $\$ 17.325 .000$ would be used to of acquire outstanding preferred stock throurh tenders to wo invited at of to
 permit purchase of at least. 165,000 shares, leaving a maximum of 235,900
shares of $\$ 100$ par $8 \%$ preferred stock outstanding. The $\$ 5$ arrearages on such remaining shares would be paid in cash.
The company plans to exchange each present class A share for three shares of new common stock and each preesent class B Bhare for one-temth share of
new common stock. which would result in $1,075.429$ new common shares being outstanding out of $2,000,000$ shares to be authorized. Of the total 875,439 shares would be recevived by holders of class A stock and 199,900
shares by holders of class B tock shares by holders of class B stock.
The new debt would
February, 1942 , to August, 1948 , at an average annual interest of 2 on
 Revenue a ruling that there would be no taxable gain or loss to stockholders reclassification of the A and B shares. Approval of a majority of each class of theses shares would be necessary to consummate tte majority or each pach
of which woult be put into effect at the dilscretion of the board of directors.

Corn Products Refining Co.-New Directors-
Major T. P. Walker and Harold H . Helm have been elected directors of
this company to fill vacancies.-V. $152, \mathrm{p}$. 2701 .

- Creameries of America, Inc.-Listing-
-The application of company to list 100,000 additional shares ( 81 par) common stock has been approved by the Los Angeles Stock Exchange and
remistration with the securities and Exchange Commission has become
effective.-V


## Cosmopolitan Realty Co. (Mo.)-Organized-Exchange

 of Securities -The Cosmopolitan Realty Co. is a corporation organized in Missouri and
qualified to do business in Colorado. It was organized by Charles L. Holman, et al., as a committee constituted and acting under deposit agreement dated Nov.30, 1931 , for the protection of the holders of bonds secured by
deed of trust on Hotel Cosmopolitan and Broadway Theatre Building Denver, Col. (which see). This corporation owns and operates the above mentioned property which was acquired by the committeeat at foreclosure sale on behalf of depositing bondholders. The capital stock of the corpora-
tion consists of 10,600 shares $($ par $\$ 1)$. Approximately 10,500 shares of tion consists of 10,600 shares (par \$11). Approximately 10,500 shares of
this stock are to be issued to depositing bondholders on the basis of one share of stock for each $\$ 60$ of general mortrgane income bonds. The balance
of the stock will be held in the treasury of the company of the stock will be held in the treasury of the company.
mortgage income bonds of Cosmopolitan Realty Co. Which are to be issued to depositing bondholders prosmota in accordance with their holdings. For each deposited bond depositing bondholders will receive a new neneral mortgat of theme deposited bonds. The new Reneral mortgage income bonds
amount of the
will and will aggregate in principal amount $\$ 830,000$ and are secured by a deed of
trust on the above mentioned property subject only to the lie trust on the above mentioned property subject only to the lien of a first
mortgage deed of trust orizinally in amount of $\$ 450,000$ now reduced to $\$ 382,500$ The first deed of ruust promides for $\$$ interest at the rate of $5 \%$ per annum and annual principal payments of $\$ 22.500$. Said generall mort-
gage income bond a re dated sept 1,1940 , and mature Nov. 15, 1960 . They bear interest at the rate of $5 \%$ per annum, payable if and to the property as defined and provided to be aseertainaned and detereminerdtgaged
deed of trust securing said bonds, shall suffice for such payment. Said nterest is non-cumulative and is payable once a year beginning Nov. 1 , retirement of bonds on a tender basis. The stock will be attached to the
income bonds. The trustes.
Agew trustegs under said general mortgage deed of trust are Frank E . Agnk of St. Louis is registrar and depositary. Each of the three trustees above named is now acting as an officicer and director or the companystees
In addition to the above mentioned stock and bonds there will he In addition to the above mentioned stock and bonds there will be issued principal amount, or any multiple thereop, of such certificates may be exchanged for a like principal amount of income bonds. These certificates Fhe depositing ondy in certain instances and are intended to put certain of equal footing with those who did not deposit such coupon and became entitled thereby to a cash distribution out of the proceeds of the foreclosure sale.
On the basi
ncome for the of earnings for the last fiscal year there is more than sufficient provision for principal and interest payments on the first mortgage and after establishing the sinking fund above mentioned. Earnings for the six cIIIarable six months period of the preceding fiscal year ter than for the

## Statement of Income Year Ended Sept. 30, 1940


Rooms department profit -.--




Profit before interest, depreciation and amortization.........- $\$ 95,780$
Crown Drug Co.-Sales-
Sales for May this year were $\$ 747.559$ as compared to $\$ 707.971$ for May,
st year, an increase this year over last of $\$ 39.588$ or $5.59 \%$.-V. 152 ,

## p. 1746 .

Crown Zellerbach Corp.-Reduces Loan-
The corporation has prepaid $\$ 1,000,000$ of notes payable to banks leaving
$38,000,000$ outstanding as of May 31,1941 The prepayment represented the maturity of Feb. 1, 1943-V. 152, p. 1429.

Cuban-American Sugar Co.-Preferred DividendsDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$ pref. payable July 1 to holders of record June 20. Like amounts paid on April 1 . last.-V. 152 , p. 1746.
Cuba Northern Rys.- New Chairman-
Cuba RR.-Bondholders Committee Summarize SituationThe protective committee for the first mortgage 5s, due July 1, 1952,
sent summarized. "On March 24, 1941 ," the letter states, "the committee filed a bill of complaint in the Chancery Court of Now' Jersey requesting the appointment of a receiver. The committee claimed (1) insolvency of the pany in refusing to pay first morttgage bondholders $5 \%$ interest, and in offering them the procedure for deposit arrangement. A hearing was held On April 21, 1941, before Vice Chancellor James F. Fielder in Jersey City. on the second point the Vice Chancellor delivered a written opinion in On May 23 , 1941, the Vice Chancellor delivered a written opinion in
the matter. He decided not to appoint a receiver for the corporation under the mew Jersey insolvency statute. At the same time, he refused to disgeneral equity power of the Court. Accordingly, the Cuba RR. has until June 18, 1941, to file an answer to the committee's bill of complaint. After this has been done, a final hearing will be held to determine whether or
not a receiver should be appointed for the Cuba RR. under the general
equity power of the Court." Ambrose W. Benkert and includes Herbert
G. Lhe committee is headed, Arthur W. Palmer, Beverly R. Myles and Erich Held.
New President -
Davega Stores Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

- Consolidated Income Account (Incl. Wholly-Owned Subs.)

a Neriodb Cost of mdse. sold....-


Net oper. profit_-1.Net profit Provision for taxes----
Surtax on undist. profits Surtax on undist. profits
Res. against invest. in cap. stk. of Majestic
Radio \& Telev. Corp.
Nivet on ofit Divs, on common stocka Includes service department income of $\$ 32,058$ in $1941, \$ 34,658$ in 1940 ,
$\$ 32,085$ in 1939 and $\$ 33,527$ in 1938 . Including selling, general and losses (exclusive of depreciation and amortization). c No provision for excess profits taxes.


Consolidated Balance Sheet
Assets- Manks and on hand. .-....

 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Furn, \& fixtures.- } & 2,274,986 \\ \mathbf{3 6 2 , 1 7 8}\end{array}$ Furn, \&
Derred charges
preald expen

| ${ }^{\mathbf{8 2 8 4}, 487} 24.226$ | ${ }_{\text {\$128,166 }}^{17175}$ | \$15,105 | ${ }_{\text {818,440 }}^{81,130}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{c}^{8308,713}$ | \$160,341 60,677 | - ${ }^{\mathbf{3} 99,678}$ | ${ }_{\text {S }} 8189,570$ |

$\qquad$

## Total $-\mathbf{V .} 152$, p. 1747.

Dayton Power \& Light Co.-Morgan Stanley \& Co. Inc. Appeals SEC Decision Denying Compensation-
Morgan Stanley \& Co., Inc., on June 11, appealed to the U. S. Circuit and Exchange Commission denying them compensation in connection with Light first mortgage bonds in February, 1940.
This action, the first of its kind ever taken by an underwriting, firm against a decision of the sEC under the "arms" length bargaining" rule that had prevailed in financial circles since the Commission made known it findings in this case on March 27 last that the investment banking firm would take the case into the courts. It had been expected generally, inception, the frime would resort to the courts in an effort to reverse the Commission's order.
In effect, Morgan stanley \& Co., Inc., are seeking, on both constitutional that they may receive underwriting fees amounting to $\$ 90,844$ to whic they claimed title by their contract with Dayton Power \& Light with respect to the under writing of that company's bond issue. The SEC's
order, issued on A pril 15 last, which was about one year and two months after Morgan Stanley and Dayton Power both had assed the Commission for a decision on the firm's status in this case, specifically found Morgan Stanley to be an arfiliate of the issuing company and denied the payment
of any underwriting fees to which it otherwise would have been entitled of any under writing

Defiance Spark Plug Corp.-Stricken from ListThe common stock (no par) has been stricken from the New York Curb
Exchangelist.

Delaware Power \& Light Co.-CorrectionThe earnings appearing in the "Chronicle"' of June 7 . were for the three
and 12 months anded March 31.1941 and 1940 and not for the three and 12 and 12 months ended March 31, 1941 and 1940 and not for
months ended April 30,1941 and 1940 .-V. 152, p. 3649 .
Dening Ice \& Electric Co.-Sells $\$ 300,000$ Bonds Pri-vately-See Federal Light \& Traction Co.
(W. S.) Dickey Clay Mfg. Co.-Earnings-

a Before provision for Federal taxes.-V. 152, p. 826.
Di-Noc Mfg. Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { Guar. End. Mar. } 31- & 1941, & 1940 & 1939\end{array} & 1938 \\ \text { Net profit after all charg. } & \text { a } \$ 59,139 & \text { a } \$ 38,936 & \$ 12,125 & \text { loss } \$ 40,213\end{array}$ a Equivalent to 34 cents ser share of common stock in 1941 and to 22
cents per share in 1940.-V. 152, p. 2393 .
Derby Oil \& Refining Corp.-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31 - Incling Derby Oil Co.]
Sales (less discount)
3 Months Ended Ma Ma
Sales (less discount)
Cost of sales



Netinc
$\times$ Loss.

$$
\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31, } 1941
$$

Assets-Cash, $\$ 386,841$; accounts receivable (net), $\$ 231,051$; inventories,
478,859 ; fixed asset (net), $\$ 3,015,247$; deferred charges, $\$ 24,812$ total, $\$ 4,13,890$.
$\$ 4$.
Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 361,933$; accrued payrolls, commissions, taxes, \&c., \$104, $\$ 338 ;$ provision for sorial security, unemployment tax,
$\$ 6,005 ;$ deferred liabilities, $\$ 138,132$, miscella neous reserves abandonment taxes, \&c., $\$ 21,205$; minority interest (Derby Oil Co.), 83,$001 ; \$ 4$ cumula-
tive preferred-stock, $\$ 729,456$ common stock (263,142 no par shares,) tive preferred- stock, $\$ 729,456$ i common stock (263, 142 no par shares,
$\$ 2,076,192$; certificates of deposit outstanding calling for delivery of 21 shs. of common stock, $\$ 168$; capital surplus
total, $\$ 4,136,809$.-v. 152, p. 3649 .
Dome Mines, Ltd.-Stock Offered-Allen \& Co. offered after the close of the market June 12, 6,000 shares of common stock (no par) at a fixed price of $153 / 4$ less 65 cents concession to dealers. The stock is of domestic origin.
Output-New Director-
May production was valued at $\$ 661,808$, including premium, compared For the first five months 06 the current year builion output was valued at $\$ 3,271,664$, compared with $\$ 3,314,284$ in the similar 1940 period.
F. Warren Pershing has been elected a director of this company.-V. 152 , p. 3649 .

Duplan Silk Corp.-30-Cent Common Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common sitectors have ectaren ange Aug to holders of record July 31 . Last previous cividend
was the semi-annual dividend of 50 cents paid on Aug. 15, 1940.-V. 152 , wase the se.
Eastern Steamship Line-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumulations on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to holders of record
June 20 . After payment of current dividend arrears will be $\$ 2$ per share. June 20. After pa

Eastman Kodak Co.-Wages Raised-New Vice-President Company has announced a wage increase "of approximately $10 \%$ " for estimated $\$ 4,00,000$ to the ann a1a payroll.
Company on June 4 announced the election of Charles K. Flint as ViceCompany, on June 4 announced the election of Charles K. Flint as Vice-
President and the appointment of Edward S . Farrow as production manager. President and the appointment of Edward s . Farrow as production manager.
The company now has five Vice--Presidents. William S. Vaughn was made The company now has five Vice-Presidents.
assistant to Mr. Farrow.-V. 152, p. 3650 .
Easy Washing Machine Corp.-25-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the class A
and class B stocks payable June 28 to holders of record June 20 Four quarterly dividends of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per share were paid during 1940.-v. 152 , . 1280.
Ebasco Services, Inc.-Weekly Input-
For the week ended June 5, 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 \& Power \& Light Co., Electric Power \& Light Corp. and National Power \&x
Light Co., as compared with the corresponding week during 1940 were as follows:
-In Thousands of Kilowatt-Hours-
Operating Subsidiaries of

| Electric Power \& Light Corp | $1941, \ldots$ | 143,203 | 125,169 | 18,034 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 73,838 | 67,266 | 6,572 | 14.4 | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { National Power \& Light Co_........ } & 97,902 & 86,430 & 11,472 & 13.3 \\ \text { The above figures do not include the system inputs of any companies not }\end{array}$ ppearing in both periods.-V. 152, p. 3650.

Eddy Paper Co.-371/2-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share on the common stock, payable June 27 to holders of record June 16 . This compares with
25 cents paid on March 31 , last $; 75$ cents paid on Dec. 26 . last; 25 cents paid on Sept.
20 cents paid Jun March 31, 1938.-V. 152, p. 1430.
cents paid on arch 31, 1938. .. 52, p. 1430.
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.-SalesPeriod End. May 31- $1941-$ Month- 1940 (1941- 5 Mos. 1940
Sales -V. $152, \mathrm{p} .3 \ddot{6} \overline{5} \overline{0}$.
Electric Power \& Light Co.-Preferred DividendsDirectors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the 86 cumu-
lative preferred stock, and a dividend of 35 cents per share on the $\$ 7$ cumuative preferred stock, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 7 . Like amounts were paid on April 1, last, and Dec. 31, 194, these lat
being the first payments made since January. 1933.-V. 152 , D. 2853 .

Electric Bond \& Share Co.-Challenges SEC PowerThe power of the Securities and Exchange Commission to forbid atility companies with and interest payments on debt to their parent companies aas challenged June 10 by Electric Bond \& Share Co.
James L. Boone, counsel for the Bond \& Share system, told the SEC
that it had no authority under the Utility Act to take such action and that it had no authority under the Utility Act to tate such action and
declared that a rule proposed by the Commission's utility division to forbid
inter-company payments without prior approval of the regulatory body
would be unconstitutional Mr. Boone, pointing out that E. B. S. derived around $50 \%$ of its gross income from interest on loans to subsidiariess, asserted that the proposed
rule might result in a stoppage of dividends on Bond \& Share preferred rule might result in a stoppage of dividends on Bond \& Share preferred
stock. have to go to court to protect its legal rights.

Stockholders Question Deals in Bond \& Share SystemThree stockholders' suits for accountings and counsel fees were filed
June 11 in Federal court. They alleged that improper payments had been made by subsidiarieurt. They alleged that improper payments had been mond \& Share Co, to two other concerns, one of which was named a The suits were filed by three residents of Boston, each of whom holds stock in one of the three power companies
300 shares of stock of the American Power \& Didstin orn owner oo
Light Co. sued for herself and other stockholders. Julius Karlsberg, who has 50 shares of stock of the National Power \& Light Co., brought another suit. The third was
filed by A. Shell Leebrg, holder of an unspecified amount of stock of the
Electric Power \& Light Corp.V.

El Paso Electric Co. (Del.)-Earnings-
Earnings (Parent Company Only) 12 Months Ended April 30

 1941,
$\$ 352,243$

47,700 $\begin{array}{r}1940 \\ \$ 27,250 \\ 47,700 \\ 20 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Balance | $-\quad 24,887$ |
|  | 3,889 |

 Balance for common stock and surplus......... $\$ 196,021 \quad \$ 127,016$ Comparative Balance Sheet April 30



$1941 \stackrel{1940}{190}$ $-1$|  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | | Earned surplus...- | 27,586 |
| :--- | :--- | Total ....... $\$ 4,891,362 \$ 5,940,092$ Total ........... $\$ 4,891,362 \$ 5,940,092$ a Represented by 58,282 s

standing.-V. 152 , p. 2702 .
El Paso Electric Co. (Texas)-Earnings -
 Balance-- (public)
Int. \& amort. Balance
Interest (E1 Paso Ēlectric Co., Del.)

$\$ 28,576$ $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 1,001,700 & \$ 946,648 \\ 430,087 & 438,024\end{array}$ | $\$ 571,613$ | $\$ 508,625$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 47,700 |  |


Bal. applic. to El Paso Elec. Co. (Del.) ......- $\$ 468,673$ \$393,659 The company does not consider that it has any liability under the Excess 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 under-accrual for January and February over the remaining 10 months of
Equity Corp.-75-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the $\$ 3$ con-
vertible preferred stock, payable July 21 to holders of record Letible preferred stock, payable july 21 to holders of record June 16 . paid on June 1, 1940.-.. 152, p. 3022.

Esquire-Coronet, Inc.-Indictments ResistedCounsel for 12 persons indicted May 2 on Federal charges of illegally June 9 at Chicago challenging validity of the indictment fied demurrers Pleas in abatement also were filed in behalf of six of the defendants, Arthur Greene, Jeanette Kilmnick and Alfred Pastel. Federal Judge John P. Barnes set Sept. 8 for
and pleas.-V. 152, p. $3022 ;$ V. 148 , p. 3686 .

Excelsior Insurance Co. (Syracuse, N. Y.)-To Pay 15-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 20 . Dividends of 20 cents
was paid on Dec. 23 , last, and regular semi-annual dividend of 15 cents was paid on June 28, 1940.-V. 151 , p. 3088 .

Fairchild Aviation Corp.-Unfilled Orders-
Unfilled orders as of April 30, 1941 , were $\$ 23.132,686.86$, as compared
with $\$ 1,952,951.42$ a year ago and $\$ 21,704,505.99$ as of Dec. 31,1940 -

## V. 152 , p. 3022 .

Fedders Mfg. Co., Inc.-To Pay 25-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the
common stock, par $\$ 5$, payable July 1 to holders of record June 18 . This common stock, par \$5, payable July 1 to holders of record June 18. This
compares with' 20 cents paid on April 1 , last; 35 cents paid on Dec. 24 and compares with
on Oct. 1, last, 15 cents pard on on July 1 , and April 1,$1940 ; 20$ cents patd on
Dec. 20,$1939 ; 10$ cents on Oct. 2 and July 1,$1939 ; 15$ cents on April 1,1939 ; 10 cents on Jan, 10,$1939 ; 35$ cents on Oct. 1, 1937, and dividends of 25
cents paid on July 1 and April 1, 1937 , this last being the initial payment on the larger amount of stock now outstanding.-V.152, p. 1590.

Federal Light \& Traction Co.-Five Subsidiaries to Retire Indebtedness to Parent Through Private Sale of Bonds and Sale of Stock to Parent-
The Securities and Exchange Commission on June 5 issued its findings and opinion granting the applications (File 70-310) of the company and
five of its subbidiaries regardingt he proposed retirement of the subsidfaries,
find obter indebtedness to the parent company through the issuance and sale of $31 / 2 \%$, first mortgage bonds, oue M966, in an aggregate principal amount of $89,-$
0250000 to 0 IThn Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. and additional shares of their capital stock to the parent company
subsidiaries which will be effected by the cancellations to certain of the indebtedness and by partial cancellation of demand notes. The subsidiaries are Albuquerque Gas \& Electric Co., Deming Ice \&
Electric Co., the Tucson Gas, Electric Light \& Power Co., New Mexico Electric Co., the Tucson Gas, Light \& Power Co. The cash proceeds to be received by the parent as a result of these trans-
actions, aggregating $87,834,759$, will be applied to the redemption op actions, aggregating $\$ 7,834,759$, will be applied to the redemption of
$\$ 7,928,000$ of its $5 \%$ (as stamped $6 \%$ ) 30 -year first lien sinking fund gold The transactions in respect of each of the subsidiary companies are as
follows:

Albuquerque Gas \& Electric Co. proposes to issue and sell $\$ 3,000,000$ Pirst
mortyage bonds. $31 / 2 \%$ series due 1966 to John Hancock Mutual Life mortgaze bonds, $31 / 2 \%$ series due 19666 to John Hancock Mutual Life
Insurance Co., (all bonds are to be sold to this company and none involve a public offering) at $102 \%$. namely $83.060,000$, thereor p pus accrued interest
to the date of purchase. The new bonds are to be issued under and secured to the date of purchase. The new bonds are to be issued under and secured
by an indenture of mortgage and deed oo trust to be dated as of April 1 ,
Be by an indenture of mortgaze and deed of trust to be dated as of A pril 1 ,
1941 (all indentures are to be substantially similar and of the same date) All buquerque ailso proposes to issue and sell or exchange to Federal 14, 760
hhares of its capital stock ( $\$ 100$ par) at the par value thereor, namaly, shares of $i$
1.476 .000 .
3 . proceeds from the sale of the new bonds and capital stock aggregating (1) Retirement of all oo the company's indebtedness to Federal, which indebt
First mortgage 30 year $8 \%$ gold bonds due May 1. 1947_...... $\$ 2,000,000$
$8 \%$ demand notes.


Total..-.-.-...............................................- $\$ 4,536.000$ Albuquerque also proposes to sell to New Mexico Power Co, an Associate
company, 178 shares of that companys $\$ 7$ cumulative preferred stock at company, namely, 817,780 .
Deming Ice \& Electric Co. proposes to issue and sell $\$ 300,000$ its first
mortgage bonds, $31 / 2 \%$ series due 9966 , at $100 \%$, namely $\$ 300,000$, thereof plus accrued interest to the date of purchase. Federal 3,364 shares of its capital stocke $\$ 100$ part) at the par value thereof. namely $\$ 331$, 400 .
gating \$ 636,400 , wimp appled as ionow (1) Retirement of all of company's indebtedness to Federal remaining after giving effect to the capital contribution proposed to be made by
Federal, wbich indebtedness (exclusive of accued interest) is as follows $8 \%$ demand notes, $\$ 746.778$. less capital contribution, $\$ 188,978 \quad \$ 557,800$


 In connection with the financing of the company. Federal will make a
capital contribution to the company of $\$ 285,923$ to be effected by the cancapital contribution to the company's of $\$ 285,923$ to be effected by the can-
celation by Federal of the company's open account indebtedness amounting to $\$ 96,945$ and $\$ 188,978$ principal amount of the company's $8 \%$ demand notes. Company proposes to enter the capital contribution on its books as a capital surplus, The capital surplus so created will then be eliminated by
the transfer thereto of the adjusted balance in the surplus deficit of the company of trater thereto
Las Vegas Light \& Power Co. proposes to issue and sell $\$ 225,000$ first
mortgage bonds, $35 / 2 \%$ series due 1966 at $100 \%$, namely $\$ 225,000$, thereof plus accrued interest to the date of purchase.
Las Vegas also proposes to issue and sell. to Federal 841 shares of its
capital stock ( $\$ 100$ par) at the par value thereof namel $\$ 84100$. The proceeds from the sale of the new bonds and capital stock, aggregatng $\$ 309,100$. will be applied as follows.
after giving effect to the company's indebtedness to Federal remaining after giving effect to the capital contribution proposed to be made by
Federal, which indebtedness (exclusive of accrued interest) is as follows: Federa, which indebtedness (exclusive of accrued interest) is
1st mortgage sinking fund 20 -year gold bonds which became due
 2) To the payment of estimated expenses of the financing-...-

Total.
$\begin{array}{r}6.200 \\ \hline \$ 309.100\end{array}$
n In connection with the financing of the company, Federal wil make a cancelation by Federal of the company's open account indebtedness mounting to $\$ 49,291$ and $\$ 108,259$ principal amount of the company's its books as a capital surplus. The capital surplus so created will then be eliminated by the transfer thereto of the adjusted balance in the surplus deficit of the company of $\$ 157,551$.
New Mexico Power Co. proposes to issue and sell $\$ 2,000,000$ first mortgage
bonds. $31 / 2 \%$ series due 1966 at $101 \%$, namely $\$ 2,020,000$ thereof plus bonds. $31 / 2 \%$ series due 1966 at $101 \%$, namely $\$ 2,020,000$, thereof plus New Mexico also proposes to issue and sell to Federal 118,200 shares of The proceeds from the sale of the new bonds and common stock, aggre(1) Retirement of $\$ 2,000,000$ of company's 1 st mtge, gold bonds, series A $5 \%$ due Jan. 1,1958 and $\$ 109,500$ of first mor
$5 \%$ due Jan. 1,1958 , in the following manner $\$ 700,000$ of series A bonds held by the public to be called at Balance of old bonds, namely $\$ 1,409,500$ to be-accuired from (2) Redirement of to to Federal (excl. of accrued interest)

72 shares held by the par) in the following manner
178 shares to be acquired from Albuquerque Gas \& Fleceric
Co., an associate company, at cost to that company ---1--
3) Retirement of the company's indebtedness to Federal, which
(4) $8 \%$ demand note, $\$ 513,562$; open account, $\$ 497,724 . . . . .$.
(5) To the payment of estimated expenses of the finacing.........
$\$ 721,000$
$1,127,600$
28,560
17,780
240,000
$1,011,286$
39,000

Total_-
$\$ 3,252,000$
Tucson Gas, Electric Light \& Power Co. proposes to issue and sell $\$ 3,500,000$ first mortgage bonds, $31 / 2 \%$ series due 1966, at $102 \%$ of principal amount, Tucson also proposes to issue and sell to Federal 20,000 shares of common
stock (no par) at $\$ 10$ per share, namely $\$ 200,000$. The proceeds from the sale o namely $\$ 200,000$.
gating $\$ 3,770,000$, will be applied as follows.
(1) Retirement of all of the company's indebtedness to Federal, which indebtedness (exclusive of accrued interest) is as follows:
1st mtge. sinking fund $6 \%$ 20-year gold bonds which becan
due May 1, 1927 of which bonds $\$ 35,000$ bear additional

(2) Acquisition of 225 shares of the company's $5 \%$ preferred
stock ( $\$ 100$ par) from Federal at par
(3) Payment of estimated expenses of the financing.................
(4) To be added to general funds of the company

Total. $\$ 297,000$
$2.653,046$

The applications, as amended, are permitted to become effective subject,
however, to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24, and to the howeer, to the terms and co
following further conditions:
That, so long as any of the first mortgage bonds, $31 / 2 \%$ series due 1966 , of the Tucson Gas, Electric Light \& Power Co. shall be outstanding, such payable in shares of its common stock) on any shares of its com dividends unless its earned surplus remaining after such declaration is not less than $\$ 1.524,000$ provided, however, that such amount may be reduced by surplus adjustments applicable to a period prior to Feb. 28, 1941, and down of properties or investments owned on said date, write-down or writeoff of the excess of the cost to the declarant of propertiies over the original
cost of such properties when first devoted to the public use and transfer cost of such properties when first devoted to the public use and transfers
to capital or reserves. This provision shall be subject to revocation, in full or in part, by this Commission at any time on its own motion or upon

That, attorneys fees to be paid in connection with services performed io respect
$\$ 47,500$.

Special Dividend-
At an adjourned regular monthly meeting of the board of directors June $\$ 1.25$ per share was declared on the common stock, payable July 2 , of $\$ 1.25$ per share was declared on the common stock, payable July 2 ,
1941 to the stockholders of record June 23 . 191 .
Special dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 23 , last, and one of $\$ 1.75$ Special dividend of
paid on July 1, 1940 .

Bonds Called-- Company has called for remption Sept. 1 at 102 and accrued interest Company has called for redemption Sept. 1 at 102 and accrued interest
all outstanding first lien $5 \%$ sinking fund bonds, American series, stamped all outstanding first lien $5 \%$ sinking fund bonds, American series, stamped
and unstamped; first lien $5 \%$ sinking fund bonds, international series, and
first lien $5 \%$ sinking fund bonds. American series stamped first lien $5 \%$ sinking fund bonds, American series, stamped "interest option surrender the bonds at any time before Sept. 1 and receive 102 and option surrender the bonds at any time before sept.
accrued interest to Sept. 1, 1941.-V. 152, p. 3181 .

Federal-Mogul Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

|  | \$7.690,460 | $\stackrel{1939}{ } \mathbf{1 9 , 4 3 9 , 9 1 2}$ | $\stackrel{1938}{ }{ }^{19} 783,021$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cost of products | \$,234,797 | \$ $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4,284,838 }\end{array}$ | 3,354,631 | 4,716,776 |
| Sell., shipping, admin. \& general expenses | 1,537,812 | 1,315,147 | 1,015,652 | 940,598 |
| Operating p | \$917,850 | \$839,926 | \$412,738 | 505,735 |
| Othe | 2,550 | 6,131 | 5,454 | 4,160 |
| Total income | \$920,400 | \$846,058 | \$418,192 | \$509,896 |
| Other deductions | 25,419 | 26,080 | 33,117 | 33,524 |
| Prov. for U.S. \& Cndn. taxes on income (est.) | a300,994 | 171,652 | 61,827 | 74,779 |
| Net profit | \$593,987 | \$648,325 | \$323,247 | \$401,593 |
| Cash dividends paid | 273,231 | 190,948 | 101,839 | 203,678 | $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Net profit_-_-... } & \$ 593,987 & \$ 648,325 & \$ 323,247 & \$ 401,593 \\ \text { Cash dividends paid...- } & 273,231 & 190,948 & 101,839 & 203,678 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & 2.12 & \$ 2.54 & \$ 1.27 & \$ 1.57\end{array}$ a Includes excess profits tax.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- | 1940 | 1939 | Liabilities- | 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash. | \$115,63 | \$94,983 | Notes payable. |  | 100,00 |
| a Trade notes, |  |  | Trade accts, pay. | \$353,398 | 302,548 |
| ceptances 8 |  |  | Payrolls \& comm's | 141,202 | 148,033 |
| counts recel | 810,621 | 770,934 | Taxes, other than |  |  |
| Inventories | 1,927,852 | 1,506,962 | taxes on income | 106,858 | 5,190 |
| Other assets | 23 | 12,852 | U.S. \& Can. ta |  |  |
| Prop., plant \& |  |  | on inco | 301,318 |  |
| equipmen | 1,273,711 | 1,048,577 | Com. stk. (par \$5) | 1,397,370 | 1,272,990 |
| Patents \& good | 1 |  | Capital surplus | 247,843 | 184 |
| eferred charg | 44,156 | 39,719 | Earned surplus | ,635,708 | 314,952 |
|  |  |  | Total |  |  | a After reserve of $\$ 48,644$ in 1940 and $\$ 34,308$ in 1939 . Ifter reserve

## Federal Motor Truck Co.-Earnings-

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

| Operating loss <br> Other income $\qquad$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a1940 } \\ & \$ 228,681 \\ & \mathbf{1 3 , 5 5 9} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{a} 1939 \\ \$ 123,656 \\ 14,764 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{b} 1938 \\ & \$ 276,152 \\ & 39,295 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { b1937 } \\ & \$ 72,512 \\ & 42,545 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Lepreciatio }}^{\text {Lor }}$ |  | \$215,123 | \$108,892 | \$236,857 | 115,057 |
|  |  | 81,100 | 66,886 | 62,412 | 59,287 |
| Income tax. |  |  |  |  | 3,015 |
| Net loss Dividends |  | \$296,223 | \$175,778 | \$299,269 | \$52,754 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 49,154 |
| Deficit_..-...-.-.- |  | \$296,223 | \$175,778 | \$299,269 | x $\$ 3,600$ |
| Shs. cap. stock outstd'g. |  | 491,543 | 491.543 | 491.543 | 491.543 |
|  |  | Nil | Nil | Til | \$0.11 |
| a Including subsidiary. | bsidiary. Conso | b Includi idated Balan | ng subsidiarie nce Sheet Dec | x Profit | or surplus. |
| Assets- | 1940 | 1939 | Liabiluties | 1940 | 1939 |
| a Land, bulldings,machry. \& equip |  |  | b Capital stoc | \$2,457,715 | \$2,460,715 |
|  | \$906,272 | \$1,092,420 | Acets. pay., | 382,001 | 296,591 |
| Marketable securs. | 302,731 | 331,204 | Res. for contin |  | 22,601 |
|  |  | 8,725 | Accrued insur |  |  |
| Notes \& accts, rec.Inventories | 153,761 | 247,417 | \& taxes, \&c | 7,530 | 80,120 |
|  | 1,195,016 | 1,366,256 | Surplus_ | 13,937 | 567,656 |
| Cash surrender val. | 41,758 | 41,090 |  |  |  |
| Other 9ssets -...-- | 219,183 | 260,226 |  |  |  |
| Deferred charges.- | 42,461 | 80,344 |  |  |  |

Total_........ $\$ 2,861,183 ~ \$ 3,427,683$ Total_......... $\$ 2,861,183 \$ 3,427,683$ p. 3888 Afte

Federal Screw Works (\& Subs.) - EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

| Calendar YearsGross profit before depr Sell., adm. \& gen, exp.- | $\begin{array}{r} 1940 \\ \$ 438,189 \\ 183,565 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1939 \\ \$ 192,802 \\ 161,705 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \$ 59,236 \\ 148,115 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1937 \\ \$ 505,343 \\ 202,417 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating prof | \$254,623 | \$31,097 | loss\$88,879 | \$302,926 |
| Other income | 11,873 | 7,210 | 5,138 | 5,479 |
| Net income | \$266,496 | \$38,307 | loss\$83,741 | \$308,405 |
| Provision for deprec | 70,337 | 90,908 | 105,796 | 107,993 |
| Interest | 43,322 | 53,521 | 34,798 | 15,877 |
| Federal income t | 9,750 |  |  | 23.000 |
| Other charges | 318 | 11.297 | 4,204 | 7,721 |
| Net income. | \$142,768 | x\$117,419 | x 3228,538 | \$153,816 |
| Shares common stock | 161,465 | a161,465 | b199,375 | b199,375 |
| Earnings per share | \$0.88 | Nil | Nil | \$0.77 |

Shares common stock
a $\$ 1$ par. $\quad$ No par. $x$ Loss.
AssetsConsolidated Balance Sheet Dec, 31
Cash_............ Notes rec., incl, ac-
crued interest--
Cust. acets. receiv (net)---.....Misc. accts. receiv.
Inventories c Expenditure Special depos. with trustees current) (nonPrepd. insur.,taxes \& other charges.
Investments a Prop., plant and equipment.-.... Deferred charges.: Deterred charges..
Goodwill........
Total......... $\$ 1,613,827$ \$1,362,837 Total.......... $\$ 1,613,827 \$ 1,362,837$ a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 403,384$ in 1940 and $\$ 422,223$ in
1939. b Not used in operations (at cost). c On plant facilities for $U$. 8 . 1939. b Not used in operations cat cost). d On undeposited conv. $61 / 2 \%$
10 -y ear gold under notes.-V. 152, p. 2704 .

Volume 152
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
3807

Ferro Enamel Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Years End. Dec. } 31- & \mathbf{a 1 9 4 0} & \mathbf{2 1 9 3 9} & \mathbf{2 1 9 3 8}\end{array}$ Years End. Dec. 31-
Mross profit
Deintenane \& repairs.
Dere \& and Maintenance \& repairs.
Deprec. \& amortization.
Taxes (other than inc.) Other mfg. expenses.)Otling, general and -ad-
ministrative ministrative expenses.
Operating profit.-.--
c Miscellaneous income
Profit.
Interest
Interest, discount, dac.
Prov. or
Minority interest. tax.
$\mathrm{d} 74,905$
d $79 . \overline{3} \overline{3} \overline{3}$
21938
$\$ 1,552,183$
46,306
70.222
25.385
565,784 Parns. per share on com-
$\qquad$ 817,176
$\$ 542,958$
c 60

$\qquad$ | $\$ 115,288$ |
| :---: |
| 69,624 | \(\begin{array}{r}\$ 715,161 <br>

90,159\end{array}\)

| $\$ 184,912$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 53,267 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{c}\$ 805,320 \\ 73.232\end{array}$ | | 53,267 |
| :--- |
| 20,387 |

$$
1
$$

$$
\frac{8440.443}{81.89}
$$ a Includes accounts of Ferro Enamel Corp. and its wholly-owned domestic

subsidiary for the years ended Dec. 31 , and those of its foreign subsidiaries for the fiscal years ended Oct. 31. b HIncluding accounts of Ferro Enames Enamel
Corp, and its wholly $y$ owned domestic subsidiary for the year ended Dec. 31 , Corp, and its wholly-owned domestic subsidiary for the year ended Dec. 31 , 1937, with the exception of the Ferro Enameling Co of Canada, Ltd
Which are for 10 months ended Oct. 11,1937 includes $\$ 2,631$ in 1900
$\$ 16.947$ in 1939 . $\$ 28,989$ in 1938 and $\$ 40,311$ in 1937 commissions earned $\$ 16,94$ in $1939, \$ 28,989$ in 19.
d Depreciation charges only.

Consolidated Earnings for the 3 Months Ended March 31

| Net income after deprec., interest, | 1941 | 1940 | 183,68 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| med. \& foreign inc. taxes, \&c......- | $\$ 143,785$ | $\$ 123,409$ | $\$ 148,689$ | Shares common stock. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rrr}\$ 143,785 & \$ 123,409 & \$ 148,689 \\ 233,056 & 233,160 & 194,300 \\ \$ 0.62 & \$ 0.53 & \$ 0.77\end{array}$ Note-Above figures include accounts of wholly-owned foreign sub-

sidiaries for quarter ended Jan. 31, 1941, the first quarter of their fiscal year.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1940 | 1939 | Liabiluties- | 1940 | 1939 |
| Lands, buildings, |  |  | Com. stk. (par \$1) | \$233,148 |  |
| mach'y \& eauip. | \$909,837 | \$958,513 | Bank loan (forelgn |  |  |
| Cash | 443,155 | 549,676 | subsidiaries) | 112,865 | 55,822 |
| b Notes \& accts.rec | 873,106 | 995,650 | Accts. pay. (trade) | 350,126 | 339,328 |
| Inventories. | 1,000,729 | 921,729 | Accr'd liabllities.- | 113,129 | 112,461 |
| Investments | 135,317 | 158,833 | Dividends payable | 562 | 490 |
| b Pats. \& pat. rts_ | 10,465 | 12,518 | Adv. payments on |  |  |
| Other assets. | 179,854 | 80,813 | contracts. | 72,319 | 15,895 |
| Prepaid expenses. | 8,333 | 10,327 | Prov, for inc. taxes | 102,262 | 74,914 |
| Deferred charges.. | 44,547 | 52,057 | Other liablities .-- | 15,052 | 22,526 |
| Due from whollyowned subs. not |  |  | Llab. under com. agreement | 5,000 | 6,250 |
| consolidated ...- | 13,088 |  | Miscell. reserves.. | 6,900 | 26,629 |
| Excess cost over book val, of cap. |  |  | Res. for for'n exch. fluctuations |  | 67,998 |
| stock of subsid. cos. acquired | 56,956 | 38,107 | Inter-co.charges \& credits | 20,228 | 19,025 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus..- | 1,864,504 | 1,910,078 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus...- | 780,950 | 932,508 |
|  |  |  | Treasury stock. | Dr1,661 |  |
| Total | 5,387 | 78,224 | Total |  |  | Total_......... $\$ 3,675,387$ \$3,778,224 Total_......... $\$ 3,675,387 \$ 3,778,224$

a After reserves for depreciation of $\$ 395,653$ in 1940 and $\$ 402,742$ in
(Wm.) Filene's Sons Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Years Ended Jan. 31

| Net sales (incl. sales of leased departments) | 941 | 1940 | 1939 | 38 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 37,429,598 | \$37,044,450 | \$36,358,413 | \$36,397,782 |
| Cost of goods sold, sell., oper. \& admin. exps | 35,068,476 | 34,450,908 | 34,027,033. | 34,209,950 |
|  | \$2,361,122 | \$2,593,542 | \$2,331 | 2 |
|  | 23,312 | 18,737 | 19,601 | 34,723 |
| Gross income Interest paid. <br> Deprec. \& amortization <br> Prov, for Fed. inc. tax. <br> Other taxes. | \$2,384,434 | \$2,612,279 | \$2,350,981 | \$2,222,555 |
|  | 84,732 | 89,341 | 72,307 | 72,022 |
|  | 486,657 | 451,679 | 420,384 | 413,699 |
|  | 233,000 | 208,000 | 170,200 | 136,000 |
|  | 994,148 | 986,018 | 1,013,137 | 889,279 |
| Net profit. <br> Bal., surp., of prev. years Net disc't on repurchase | \$585,898 | \$877,240 | \$674,953 | \$711,554 |
|  | 4,321,901 | 4,216,707 | 4,219,235 | 4,495,181 |
| Net disct on repurchase of preferred stock | 3,266 | 30.5 | 36,258 |  |
| a Miscellaneous credit.- | 4,661 | 12,975 | 14,926 |  |
| Refund Federal income taxes, prior year | 281 |  |  |  |
| Total for contingencies | \$4,916,007 | \$5,137,495 | \$4,945,372 | \$5,206,735 |
|  |  | 50,000 |  |  |
| Additional Federal inc. tax prior years |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11.424 | 45,306 |  |  |
| Divs. on 48/4\% pref. stk. Divs. on common stocks |  |  | 228,665 |  |
|  | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | $750,000$ |


| Divs. on $48 / 4 \%$ pref. stk | 210,819 | 220,288 | 228,665 | 237,500 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Divs. on common stocks | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 750,000 |

Balance.............. $\$ 4,193,763 ~ \$ 4,321,902 ~ \$ 4,216,707 ~ \$ 4,219,235$ a Excess over requirements in reserve for possible additional tax assess-


Total.......... $\overline{17,085,827} \overline{17,209,252}$ Total_......... $\overline{17,085,827} \overline{17,209,252}$ $\times$ Includes (a) mortgage notes, $41 / 2 \%$
instalments payable within one year,
$\$ 42,000$; (b) mortgage note payable (mortgage on real estate of $R$. $\mathbf{H}$, White Co., maturity Feb. 1, 1959, $\$ 1,440,000$ ( (c) mortgage note, $41 / 2 \%$
(not assumed outstanding on real estate acquired by $R$. H. White Co. (not assumed-outstanding on real estate acquired by R. H. White Co.)
principal payable $\$ 6,000$ semi-annually; unpaid balance due Dec. 31 , 1946 The $\$ 1,500,000$ note payable of R. H. White Co. bears interest of $4 \%$ per annum for first 10 years; $41 / 4 \%$ per annum for next five years; $41 / \%$ per annum for last five years; $\$ 2,500$ to be paid monthly on account 0
principal, commencing Feb. 1, 1940 ; balance of principal payable Feb. 1
959 Represented by 500,000 no-par shares.-V. 151 , p. 3236.
Fidelity Bond \& Mortgage Co., St. Louis, Mo.-Sale,

## \& $c$.-

to holders of certificates of dor holders of bonds of the company, in a letter Hotel, Denver, Colo., May 29, states:
committee actin securing the bonds was acquired at foreclosure sale by the committee acting on behalf of deposititg bondholders. The property is
committee. The securities of this company are now ready for distribution
to depositing bondholders. to depositing bondholders. of bonds, certificates representing the capital stock of Cosmopolitan Realty Co. (for details see this company). and frac-
tional participation certificates. In addition, depositing bondholders will tional participation certificates. In addition, depositing bondholders will
receive at the time of the distribucion of the securities a dividend payment receive at the time of the distribucont of the securitites bonds. In order to obtain the new securities it will be necessary for depositing bondholders to present or forward to Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis,
as depositary for the committee, their certificates of deposit, duly endorsed as depositary for the committee, their certincates of deposit, in blank with signature guaranteed by a bank or trust company
The members of the committee are: C. L. Holman and Warren Browne, with James $\mathrm{S}_{\text {. }} \mathrm{Mc}$
-V .136, p. 1381

First National Stores Inc.-Earnings-
 Sales_.......... $\quad 142,680,922 \quad 131,041,158124,222,956124,294,618$



| Total income | 3,653,936 | 3,491,550 | 3,497,176 | 3,286,570 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interest paid-a-d-.- | 23,180 314,941 | 142,656 145 | 25,034 149,021 | 98,110 |
| Miscellaneous charges- |  | -51,540 |  |  |
| Surtax on undist. profits | a807,095 | 532,757 | 548,755 | $\begin{array}{r} 468,269 \\ 15,000 \end{array}$ |


| Net profit---1-..- | 2,508,719 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,739,075 \\ 4,163 \end{array}$ | 2,774,366 | $2,705,191$ $\mathbf{1 3 6 , 1 1 4}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Common dividends.-.-: | 2.046;417 | 2,045,478 | 2,044,226 | 2,042,975 |
| surplus. | 460,399 | 689.434 | 724.534 | 526,102 | $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Surplus-i-. } & & 460,399 & 689,434 & 724.534 & 526,102 \\ \text { Earns.per sh.of com.stk. } & \$ 3.06 & \$ 3.34 & \$ 3.38 & \$ 3.14\end{array}$ a No provision for excess profits taxes. b Includes interest paid.

Comparative Balance Sheet






 Total .......... $\overline{22,405,643} \overline{30,980,349}$ Total ..........32,405,643 b A After depreciation of $\$ 5,812,071$ in 1941 and $\$ 6183,801$ in 1940 .

First Security Corp. (Ogden)-Special DividendDirectors have deccared a special dividend of 25 cenis per share in addi-
tion the regur semi-annual dividend of 50 cents per share on the class $A$ and B stocks, all payable June 10 to holders of record June 2 . Like amounts were paid on Dec. 10 and June 10,1940 . Extra dividend of 15 cents was
paid on Dec. 15,1939 and 25 cents paid on Dec. 15,1931 -V. 151, p. 3888 .
(M. H.) Fishman Co., Inc.-Sales -
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. May 31- } & 1941-\text { Month- } 1940 & \text { 1941-5 Mos- } 1940 \\ \text { Sales } & \$ 463,356 & \$ 394,768 & \$ 1,717,552 \\ \$ 1,482,298\end{array}$ Florence Stove Co.-Earnings-

## Calendar Years- Gross sales

 Gross sales Cost of goods sold -.... $\$ 14,776.226$ \$11,924,647

 Final adjust. of $193 \overline{7}$ $\begin{array}{llllll} & \text { Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes } & \text { a } 65 \overline{5} 0,000 & 275,939 & 196,000 & \text { b } 27 \overline{7} 5,5 \overline{5} 0 \overline{0}\end{array}$

 a Includes $\$ 140.00$ excess0 for profits tax. $\quad \$ .6$ Includes $\$ 31,000$ or $\$ 3.71$
 on un
sold.

| Assels- | 1940 | Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  | 1940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1939 | Llabilltes- |  |  |
| Cash in banks and | 8719,424 | 81,579,831 | Accounts payable | \$475,984 | \$294,003 |
| cets, notes and |  |  | Accts, Day. Sears, |  |  |
| e accep'ces |  |  | Accounts ${ }_{\text {Robuck }}^{\text {payable }}$ |  | 35,455 |
| ${ }_{\text {r }}$ reentories | 2,550,260 | 1,857,518 |  | 27,127 | 28,299 |
| Est. return prem. |  |  | Accrued payroll \& |  |  |
|  | 14,063 | 14,081 | Other acerdissions exps, | 132,333 48,542 | 84,742 28,839 |
| sur |  |  | c Prov. for tax | 789,890 | 405,453 |
| Penses | 35,149 | 29,621 | Employers' liab |  |  |
| tm | 1,239,724 | 1,054,757 | b Common stock. | 3,681,042 | ${ }_{3,622,295}^{62,673}$ |
| a Property, plant |  |  | Earned su | ,986,807 | $2.681,457$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | pand equipment

Total_......... $88,227,844 \$ 7,343,215$ Total_......... $\$ 8,227,844$ a After reserve for depreciation, obsolescence and amortization, of
$\$ 1,353,402$ in 1940 and $\$ 1,344,003$ in 1939 b Represented by 344,053 $\$(311,442$ in 1939$)$ no par shares. c Including $\$ 655,000$ in 1940 and $\$ 291,000$
in 1939 . in 1939 for Federal taxes on income.-V. 152, p. 2704

Ford Motor Co., Detroit-FTC Upheld by Court Against Company in Financing Method-
In a unanimous opinion, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth In a unanimous opinion, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the sixth
Circuit (Cincinnati) has arfirmed a cese and desist order of the Federal
. Trade Commission aazainst Ford Motor Co. involving the legality of the
Ford Motor Co.'s advertising of its " $6 \%$ " plan for the purchase of autoFord Mo
The so-called " $6 \%$ plan" of financing the retail sale of automobiles was
first used in 1935 by the General Motors Corp. and was later adopted by other motor companies and finance corporations.

The opinion was delivered by Judge Hamilton. Comparative tables the credit charge under petitioner's " $6 \%$ " plan amounted to approximacely $111 / \% \%$ simple annual interest. In its appeal from the order of the Federal Trade Commission, petitioner
alleged, among other things, that the method used by it in the sale of its automobiles was not unfair; that the proceedings by the Commission to prevent the use of the method by the petitioner is not in the public interest, and that the method of petitio
commerce.-V.152, p. 3496 .
Follansbee Steel Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Earnings for 6 Months Ended. Dec. 31, 1940


 Royalties
(England) for the year ended Dec. 31, 1940, as reported by foreign auditors. The above statement includes an amount of $\$ 37,809$ representing the net
dollar value of dividends of $£ 10.493$ received from or credited by the British subsidiary and $\$ 8,296$ gross profit on sales to that company Substantially
all of the amounts representing dividends and profit has been realized in dollars in the United States.
Income shown in the above statement includes gross profit on billings and
service and interest charges against the Canadian gubidiry totaling service and interest charges against the Canadian subsidiary totaling
$\$ 43,536$, not realized by the corporation in the United States. The statement does not include, as in previous years, an adjustment in the reserve for loss on Foster-Wheeler Ltd. (Canada). Such adjustment has been omitted
because the reported net income of that company (Canadian \$73,518) may because tubject to adjustment by reason of additional ncome tax. sidiaries, $d$ After deducting all costs, incl. operation and maintenance of plants, expenses. e No provision for depreciation of assets of the British subsidiary is included in the deduction for depreciaxion shown above. It is considered that the depreciation previously provided by that company is sufficient to cover all acc
profits tax.

| Assets- | 1940 | a1939 | Liabtlites- |  | a19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | \$1,290,552 | \$771,581 | Accounts payable_s | ,263,305 | \$672,859 |
| Notes \& ac | 3,023,902 | 3,036,524 | Notes payable... |  | 1,200,000 |
| Marketable secur | 16.106 | 409,827 | Accr. commissions, |  |  |
| Accrued interest.- | 216 | 2,244 | wages \& exps... | 318,834 | 282,205 |
| Inventories | 2,668,300 | 2,046,601 | Accrued costs on |  |  |
| Invest. in Foster- |  |  | billed contracts. | 482,029 | 670,554 |
| Wheeler, Ltd. |  |  | Accr. income taxes | 915,000 |  |
| (England) ---- | 690,737 |  | Unshipped contr's |  |  |
| Invest. in Foster- |  |  | billed | 492,024 | 37.510 |
| Wheeler, Lt |  |  | Min. int. in subs |  | 1,1,930 |
| (Canada) | 185,275 | 97,025 | \$7 preferred stock. | 1,672,800 | 1,672,800 |
| Other subsidiaries. | 22,034 | 7,657 | c Common stock | 2,581,800 | 2,581,800 |
| Miscell. Invest... | 9,814 | 84,910 | Capital surplus... | 1,804,820 | 1,796,007 |
| Deposits with in- |  |  | Earned surplus. | 1,313,034 | 269,272 |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mecesits westh } \\
& \text { Deposits with in- } \\
& \text { s Firane cos... }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
22,034 \\
\quad 9,814
\end{array}
$$

$\begin{array}{r}38,832 \\ 2,829,056 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Deterred charges.-
Pats., \&c., purch.
Goodwill \& devel-
oped patents..
19,257
$2,727,790$
62,998
25,585

Total ....... $\$ \overline{10,843,646} \overline{\$ 9,292,000} \mid$ Total ........ $\$ 10,843,646$ \$9,292,000 a Includes British subsidiary. b After depreciation of $\$ 2,912,842$ in 1940
and $\$ 3,016,238$ in 1939 . c Represented by shares of $\$ 10$ par.-V. 152, a. 3652 .
(The) Foundation Co.-Earnings-
 Note-As of July 1, 1940, Follansbee Steel Corp. acquired the assets.
including the investment in three subsidiary companies, and assumed
certain liabilities of Follansbee Brothers Co. under the plan of reorganizacertain of that company. The present accounts set the plan of reorganiza- consolidated assets and liabilities os as of Dec. 31,1940 , and the consolidated results of subsidiary companies as of Dec. 31,1940 , and the consolidated results of
their operations for the six months ended on that date.-V.152, p. 3181.
International Paper Co.-Sells $\$ 26,500,000$ First Mtge. $35 \%$ Bonds to Four Insurance Companies-It was announced June 10 that company has sold privately to four insurance companies at 100 and accrued interest $\$ 26,500,000$ first lien \& general mortgage bonds, $35 \%$ series, dated April 1, 1941 , due April 1, 1956. The respective participations of the four insurance companies are: The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., $\$ 12,500,000$; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., $\$ 9,000,000$; John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., $\$ 3,500,000$, and Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., $\$ 1,500,000$. Arrangements for the sale of the bonds were made through the First Boston Corp. and Smith, Barney \& Co.
This financing not only represents a further important step in simplifying the company's capital structure, but also provides a permanent medium The bulk of the proceeds from the sairements.
(1) To redeem on July 12,1941 , at $1011 / 2$ and accrued interest, $\$ 9,928,000$ Southern Kraft Corp, Pirst leasehold and general mortgage bonds, 4i, $\%$
series due 1946 . This represents the entire outstanding balance of the series due 1946 . This represents the entire outstanding balance of the
Southern Kraft issue after the regular sinking fund operations which required call of $\$ 705.000$ bonds for redemption on March 4 , 1941 , and an
additional $\$ 300,000$ for redemption on July 3,1941 . Both sinking fund additional $\$ 300,000$ for redemption on July 3, 1941. Both sinking fund
redemptions were at 100 and int. (2) To refund the secured bank loans of International Paper Co. Which
amounted to $\$ 9,187,500$. These bank loans, whicb were in the formof amounted to $\$ 9,187,500$. These bank loans, which were in the formof
secured sinking fund notes due 1941-1944 with interest from $23 \% 4$ to $41 / 4 \%$ (3) To provide $\$ 4,500,000$ cash for new construction. This cash has
been deposited with Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. subject to withdrawal (3) To provide $\$ 4,500,000$ cash for new construction. This cash has
agan deposited with Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. subject to withdrawal
against $60 \%$ of the cost or fair value of additions and improvements to the Southern Kraft properties.
(4) To reimburse the company for the cost of the acquisition of the
steam and steam-electric plant near Mobile, Ala., purchased in April at a cost of $\$ 1,750,000$. This plant has heretofore supplied under contract the bulk of the steam and electric power requirements of Southern Kraft's
Mobile mill. The purchase of the plant will permit considerable savings in power and steam costs at this mill.
The bonds are secured by a first collateral lien on the Springhill, La.,
Georgetown, S. C., Panama City, Fla. and Mobile, Ala., mills of Southern Kraft Corp. Whicb are the most modern and most profitable propertios now a collateral lien, subject to the International Paper 1st \& \& ref. 5 s , on the mora important of the other properties of Southern Kraft Corp. and by a
mortgage, subject both to the 1st \& ref. 5s and to the refunding 6 s , on substantially all the directly owned properties of International Paper Co.
The bonds are issued under an indenture to Chemical Bank Trust Co. and Howard B. Smith as trustees. Additional bonds of different series
may be issued up to $60 \%$ of the cost or fair value of additions and improvements to the company's properties. A semi-annual sinking fund in gradually
increasing amounts is provided to retire over $75 \%$ of the present issue of increasing amounts is provided to retire over $75 \%$ of the present issue of
bonds prior to maturity.
Richard J. Cullen. president, also announced that International Paper Co. had redeemed at par on June, 9,1941, the $\$ 2,909,080$ secured promissory
notes due serially to Dec. 31,1944 , issued last December in connection notes due serially to Dec. 31,1944 , issued
with the acquistion of Agar Manuacturing Corp. Funds for the redemption of these notes werz obtained by a $\$ 3,000,000$ unsecured four year
term loan at $134 \%$ from Ohase National Bank, First National Bank of Boston and Bankers Trust Co. The new loan matures in semi-annual
instalments of $\$ 375,000$ every six months from Dec. 10,1941 , to June 10,

| Foster-Wheeler Corp.-Earnings - |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- | a1940 | b 1939 | c19 |  |
| Unfilled orders --- $\$ 30,674,886$ \$16,130,500 \$10,614,145 \$10,4 |  |  |  |  |
| d Prof. from manufactur ing and trading | 1,937,708 | 350,745 | 390,167 |  |
| Other income.-. | 1,117,350 | 116,387 | 87,807 | 171,276 |
| Divs. from British sub | 37,809 |  |  |  |
| Profi | \$2,092,867 | \$467,132 | \$477,975 | \$397,056 |
| Depresiation | 115,191 | 106,462 | -111,203 | 207,417 |
| Income tax | f915,000 | 79,969 | 97,232 | 63,244 |
| Other deductions | 59,159 | 188,876 | 107,092 | 74,394 |
| Loss on sale of Cleveland plant |  |  |  | 53.500 |

[^6]Calendar Years-
Oper. revenues (net)
Operating expenses.... Loss.-....................... Net loss,---il. deduct
Loss before extraordin Extraory deductable.-Deficit for year.

| 1940 |
| ---: |
| $\$ 77,591$ |
| 142,542 |
| $\$ 64,950$ |
| 33,206 |
| $\$ 31,745$ |
| 16,672 |

 Assets-
Current asse Current assets....-
Marketable securs. Mat'ls \& supplies. Indebt. of subs. (not current)--Securs. of affiliates
a Fixed assets_..a Frxed assets.
Other assets
b Trust fund

 \begin{tabular}{lr}
\& 16,9 <br>
Deferred charges.- \& 3,420 <br>
\hline

 Total ........- 

<br>
Total .......... $\overline{\$ 1,656,730} \overline{\$ 1,608,057}$ <br>
$\$ 1,608,057$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} b Conter reserve For depreciation of 86889.772 in 1940 and 8710,142 in 1939. property. \&c. Par siog, 140 Note notes, accounts and accrued interert payable (secured) $\$ 293,682$; notes payable to others $\$ 20$, 000 , accounts payahle $\$$ ecured $\$ 2,682$, notes payable to others $\$ 20,000$, accounts payable

$\$ 14,000$ due to officer $\$ 14,819$, accrued interest $\$ 20,428$, accrued com-
mission, $\$ 53,773$, notes payable $\$ 4,800$, accrued emplovees, indemnities mission,
$\$ 5,975$, and accounts payable to subsidiary not consolidated $\$ 1,690$.
V. 150 , p. 3559

Foundation Plan, Inc.-Exempted by SEC-
The Foundation Plan, Inc., William H. Ward, Mary H. Bodner and change Commission for an order exempting them from Section 9 and ExInvestment Company Act. All are officers and directors of Foundation On Jan. 9, 1940, the Federal Court for the Southern District of New
York issued a permanent injunction, in an action in which the SEC was plaintiff. The action enjoined the applicant, Foundation Plan, which had been formerly known as United Endowment Foundation, from violation
of Sections 5 (b) and 17 (a) of the Securities Act of 1933 . Permanently enjoined with the corporate applicant were six individulas, none of whom is now an applicant for exemption from the prohibitions of Section 9 (b)
of the Investment Company Act. Messrs. Ward and Crockett and Mary M. Bodner were not named in the criminal action of last January and no injunction was not named in
them. Furthermore, none of the persons enjoined are now with the orthem. Fur
mission now none of the applicants had violated the Securities Act the ComAct of 1940.-V exempts them from Section 9 (b) of the Investment Company

Four Wheel Drive Auto Co.-60-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 60 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 20 to holders of record June 10 . Dividend of 30 cents was paid on March 20, last, this latter being the first dividend paid since

Franklin Simon \& Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Consolidated Income Account-Years Ended Jan. 31
$\qquad$
 ss. 682,669 Cost of sale- and seling $\begin{array}{llll}8,553,466 & 8,043,247 & 7,984,718\end{array}$ 8,750,751 and general expenses Loss.-.-..........Miscellaneous earnings.
$\qquad$ Operating loss.
Provision for Yed. inc.
taxes (subsid cos.) taxes (subsid. cos.)--
 a After deducting discounts, returns and awowances, and including leased
department sales. department sales.

## 

| Assets- | 1941 | 1940 | Liabitities- | 41 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash Br.,impts.,\&c | 063,663 | \$2,940,384 | Preferred stock | \$2,299,400 | \$2,299,400 |
|  | 266,843 | 91,904 | b Common stock | 137,130 | 137,130 |
| Accts, receivable | ,149,499 | 1,038,552 | Curr. mtge. instal. | 25,000 | 22,500 |
|  | 862,971 | 717,652 | Mortgag | 1,398,500 | 1,205,000 |
| Mise, assets recelv. | 8,774 | 1,367 | Taxes reserved and |  |  |
| Mdse. in transit.. | 33,054 | 26,958 | Notes payable | 37,789 800.000 | 300,000 |
| oodwill | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | Accounts payable- | 288,375 | 379,386 |
| Deferred charges.. | 71,257 | 58,411 | Accr. wages, \&c. | 56,724 | 41,066 |
|  |  |  | Surplu | 2,913,144 | 2,976,898 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

a After deprec. and amortization. b Represented by $\$ 1$ par value shs
V. 152, p. 2068 .

## (George A.) Fuller Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years [Exclusive of 1107 Fifth Avenue Corp.]



Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- | 1940 | 1939 | Liabilities- | 19 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | \$1,072,949 | 31,094,746 | Accounts payable | 2,684,631 | \$2,2 |
| Accts, rec., \&e- | 127,996 | 501,341 | Notes payable | 600,000 |  |
| Work completed on |  |  | Int. \& taxes accr'd | 267,993 | 102,152 |
| bldg. contracts_ | 4,810,143 | 3,119,375 | Dividend payable. | 27,325 | 26,910 |
| Inventories | 213,352 | 224,009 |  | 45,832 | 45,39 |
| Deferred charges.- | 20,258 | 53,637 | $4 \%$ cum. conv. pf. |  |  |
| Invest. in 11075 th |  |  | 8tk. (par \$100).- | 2,418,600 | 2,414,500 |
| Ave. Cord --.- | 1 | 1 | a $\$ 3$ conv. stock.- | 437,687 | 437,175 |
| Mtges., stas., bds., |  |  | b Commons | 25,096 | 27, |
| Fixed assets (net). | 554,910 | 2669,996 | Capital surplus-- | 349,253 175,524 | 373,413 |
| Tot |  |  |  |  |  |

Total …...... $\$ 7,031,943$ \$5,799,418 Total .......... $\$ 7,031,943$ \$5,799,418 a Represented by 17,508 ( 17,487 in 1939) no par shares. b Par $\$ 1$.
-V . 152, p. 2239 .

## Gaylord Container Corp.-Gets $\$ 1,000,000$ Loan-

The corporation on May 8 borrowed $\$ 1,000,000$ from five banks to finance expansion and improvements at its Bogalusa, La, plant. Of the total,
$\$ 420,000$ was obtained from the Bankers Trust Co., $\$ 150,000$ from the $\$ 420,000$ was obtained from the Bankers Trust Co., $\$ 150,000$ from the
First National Bank of St. Louis, $\$ 150,000$ from the Mercantile-Commerce Bank \& Trust Co. of St. Louis, $\$ 80,000$ from the Boatmen's National Bank
of St . Louis, and $\$ 200,000$ from the Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo.-V. 152 ,
General Gas \& Electric Corp.-To Pay Pref. Div.-
The Securities and Exchange Commission announced June 9 that corpoAct regarding the proposed payment of the regular quarterly dividend,
amounting to $\$ 75,000$, on its $\$ 5$ prior preferred stock (no par). The applica tion states that there are 60,000 shares of this stock outstanding of which $27,889.1$ shares are held by the trustees of Associated Gas \& Electric Corp.
and $32,110.9$ shares are held by the public.

## Meeting Adjourned-

Annual stockholders scheduled to be held on June 11, 1941, will be ad-
journed to July 2, 1941.-V. 152, p. 3343 .
General Motors Corp.-May Car Sales-The company on June 9 released the following statement:
May sales of General Motors cars and trucks in the United States and
Canada, including export shipments, totaled 235,679 compared with 185,548 in May a year ago. Sales in April were 255,887 . Sales for the first five
months of 1941 totaled $1,201,280$ compared with 931,477 for the same five months of 1940 . F Sales to dealers in the United States totaled $217,120 \mathrm{in}$ May compared
with 171,024 in May a year ago. Sales in April were with 171,024 in May a year ago. Sales in April were 233,735 . Sales for the
first five months of 1941 totaled $1,104,239$ compared with 861,373 for the
same five months of 1940 . Sales to consumers in the United States totaled 265,750 in May compared with 165,820 in May a year ago. Sales in April were 272,853 . Sales for
the first five months of 1941 totaled $1,147,305$ compared with 768,609 for the same five months of 1940 .

 Total Sales of General Motors Cars and Trucks from All Sources of Mannfacture
United States and Canadian Factories-Sales to Dealers and Export Shipment:

|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 235,422 | 181,088 | 136,489 | 76,665 |
| Februa | 226,609 | 174.572 | 133,511 | 77,929 |
| March | 247,683 | 193,522 | 161,057 | 89,392 |
| April | 255,887 | 196,747 | 142,002 | 91,934 |
|  | 235,679 | 185,548 | 128,453 | 85,855 |
| July |  | 110.659 | 139,694 | 84.885 |
| August |  | 24,019 | 12,113 | 41,933 |
| Septembe |  | 124.692 | 53,072 | 19,566 |
| October |  | 226.169 | 144,350 | 108,168 |
| Novembe |  | 217.406 | 200,071 |  |
| December |  | 223.611 | 207,637 | 172,669 |
| Total |  | 2,025.343 | .542.776 | .108,007 |

[^7]ment which granted to 170,000 employees, working under an hourly rate, a
wage rise of 10 cents an hour. It was reported that all salaried employees earning $\$ 200$ or less a month Would receive the rise of $\$ 15$ a month. Adjustments are being made on an
individual basis for those receiving month Th recipients
U.A. W. contract. amendments to a new contract had been signed.-V. into effect on June 3 after
and 3023 .

## General Realty \& Utilities Corp.-Earnings

## Profit before depreciation-

| 1941 | 1940 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 211,612$ | $\$ 267,516$ |
| 15,147 | prof41,366 | Note- There has been excluded from income the shares of loss of Lefcourt

Realty Corg. for the same period applicable to the stockholders of Genera Realty \& Utilities Corp. which share for the six months ended March 31 last, amounted to $\$ 128,573$ after making provision for dividends on th mofcourt preference stock as compared with loss of $\$ 145,322$ for the six
the results of March 31,1940 . There has also been excluded from income the results of operations for the six months' period of Central Park income Corp. in which General Realty, \& Utilities has a one-half ownership. The latter's share in this company's loss after depreciation for the six month ended March 31,1941 , a mounted to $\$ 6,828$ as compared with loss of $\$ 6,706$
in corresponding period of previous year.-V. $152, \mathbf{p} .2069$.

General Telephone Corp.-Gain in Phones
Corporation reports for its subsidiaries a gain of 4,485 company-owned telephones for the month of May, 1940. The gain for the first five months of
tel 1941 totals 20,760 (exclusive of purchases) or $3.90 \%$ as compared with a The subsiditephones or $2.95 \%$ for the corresponding period of 1940 . phones.-V.152, p. 3653 .
Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings-


(B. F.) Goodrich Co.-To Increase Koroseal Output-

Military requirements for koroseal, company's synthetic rubber-like Management effective June 9, are so great that all present productive nounced on July 11 utilized for defense requirements the company an The OPM's action makes official the voluntary policy adopted by the company several months ago, the announcement said, under which sub-
stantially all production of koroseal, developed by the Goodrich for many industrial and consumer applications, was diverted to defense uses These defense needs also will take the output of the substantial additional capacity which the company had hoped would satisfy growing comUnits affected include the original facilities at Alkon and the recently
completed plant at Niagara Falls, completed plant at Niagara Falls, N. Y., for supplying raw materials both of which are being expanded, and a new $\$ 300,000$ plant in Akron
originally planned for processing koroseal for industrial and commercial Additional productive capacity at Niagara Falls went into operation June 1 and the company announced that a new large plant for the processing of koroseal will be constructed in Louisville, Ky., to be completed shortly
after Jan. 1, 1942.-V. 152, p. 3653 .

## (W. T.) Grant Co.-Sales-

 - Vales $\overline{15} \overline{2}, \mathbf{p} . \overline{3} \mathbf{6} 5 \overline{5}$.
(H. L.) Green Co.-Sales-

Period End. May 31- 1941-Month-1940 1941-4 Mos.-1940
Sales


Greenbrier Cheat \& Elk RR.-Bonds
The Interstate Commerce Commission on May 27 autnorized the com pany to issue not exceeding $\$ 2,000,000$ rirst mortgage bonds, consisting o of $\$ 100,000$ each on May 15 in each of the years 1942 to 1946 , incl.; $\$ 375,000$ each on May 15 in each of the years 1947 to 1951 , incl.: and $\$ 1,125,000$ o $4 \%$ term bonds maturing May 15, 1966; the serial bonds to be sold at par and the term bonds at 99.44 , in each case with accrued int. from May 15,
1941 to date of delivery, and the proceeds therefrom, together with $\$ 241,300$ 1941 to date of delivery, and the proceeds therefrom, togethe
in cash, used to redeem $\$ 2,235,000$ of its outstanding bonds.
Authority was granted to the Western Maryland Ry. to assume obligation and liability, as guarantor by endorsement, in respect of the bonds
authorized. The proposed bonds will be sold to a group composed of Dick \& Merle Smith and \&alomon Brothers \& Hutzler, both of New York, and Stroud \&
Co., Inc., of Pniladelphia, Pa. The $3 \%$ and $31 / 2 \%$ serial bonds will be Co., Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa. The 3 and $31 / 2 \%$ serial bonds will be accrued interest from May 15,1941 to date of delivery. At the price of 99.44, the average annual cost of the proceed
approximate $4.06 \%$. See also V. 152, p. 2553.

Gruen Watch Co.-121/2-Cent Common Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share on the compaid on April 1 and Jan. 2, last, this latter being the first dividend paid

Guarantee Co. of North America-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share and a regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the common stock, par $\$ 50$, both payable July 15 to holders of record June 30 . Extra of $\$ 4$ paid on April 15,
last, extras of $\$ 2.50$ paid on Jan. 15, last, Oct. 15 and July 15, 1940. See
also V. 152, p. 2240 . also V. 152, p. 2240.
Gulf States Utilities Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Apr. 30---
Operating revenues.
Operation Operation....
Maintenance
Depreciation.
a Federal income taxes $\qquad$
Net oper. revenues..
Other income-net.
$\$ 249,920$
15,002




Balance for common stock and surplus........ $\$ 1,771,656 \quad \$ 2,266,104$ Excess Profits Tax Act of 1940 as amended March, 1941. Beginning with the mont rate of $30 \%$ against the original estimate of $27 \%$ is based on an under-accrual for January and February over the remaining 10 months of the year. The rate under the present law is $24 \%$. Federal inconee taxes for the taxable year 1939 were substantially reduced as a result of the redemp-
tion of series C bonds on July 31,1939 -V.
(W. F.) Hall Printing Co.-Sells Debentures Privately Alfred B. Geiger, President, in the annual report states:
During the year the company redeemed and retired before maturity all of its remaining outstanding $21 / 2 \%$ serial notes payable to banks amounting
to $\$ 1,166.667$. Company also in April, 1941 completed the arrangements
commenced during the fiscal year for refunding its most recent outstanding
bonded indebtedness of $\$ 3,000000$ upon which interest was being he rate debtedness of $\$ 3,000,000$ upon which interest was being pald at bentures due April 1,1951 , and $\$ 1,800,000$ of serial debentures, having an averaxe interest rate of $2.04 \%$, due $\$ 100,000$ semi-annually from oct. 1 ,
1941 to April 1, 1950, were sold at par to the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. nd First National Bank of New York City. and Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, of Chicago, and Equitabie Lifo Assurance society, whe used to redeem and retire on Apri1 5 , 1941 , at 10334 a and accrued interest, the 83,000 -000 first mortgage and coilateral trust $4 \%$ sinking fund bonds, due oct. ${ }^{1954 \text {, The effect of this new refunding will be to remove the mortgage }}$ on the company's physical properties as well as to save a substantial sum in annual interest.

Consolidated Income Account Years Ended March 31

| Gross profit from oper Gen., admin., selling and shipping expenses...- | , 1969,242 | \$3.731,446 | \$3,249,066 | \$3,134,007 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{731.570}^{995.575}$ | 926,059 754.393 | 881,944 777,812 | -981,384 |
| Net profit from oper.Miscell earnings (net) | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,242,097 \\ 102,386 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82,050,994 \\ 90,488 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,589,310 \\ 79,186 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,288,578 \\ 58,045 \end{array}$ |
| Gross earnings Interest charges..... Prov, for Fed. inc. and excess profits taxes..Other charges <br> Min. int, in net income | , 3444,483 | \$2,141,482 ${ }_{249,971}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$1,668,497 } \\ 344.510 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 575,800 \\ \text { c } 140.930 \end{array}$ | 266,686 c 177,683 | 219,872 b45,000 | 211,665 a 37,319 |
|  | 190,907 | 228,083 | 160,261 | 141,141 |
| Net profit common dividends Shs.cap.stk.out.(par\$10) Earned per sbare | 12 | \$1,219,059 | \$898,853 | 8593,372 |
|  | 387,357 388.357 | 3898 | 7 | 370.357 |
|  | 83 |  |  |  | a Provision for loss on disposal of capital asets. b Addition to reserve

for contingencies.
c Includes expenses in connection witb issuance of bonds and provision for rehabilitation of equipment.
Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31

## Assets-

 Asset 8 -Cash -..................
Marbet. securities.
Value of life insur. Value of life insur.
Notes \& acts. rec. Inventories--.-.
Other noties and
accts. receivable
Amount received
from director.-
a Lrom director-...
machinery, \&c.-.
Other investments
Other investments
prepaid and de
ferred charges
Total_....... $\frac{87,037}{14,029,127} \frac{88,940}{13,876,000}$ Total $\overline{14,029,127} \overline{13,876,000}$ a After depreciation of $\$ 13,666,783$ in 1941 and $\$ 13,005,098$ in 1940. c First mortgage and collateral trust $4 \%$ sinking fund bonds $(\$ 3,000,000$ ) and premiums ( $\$ 112,500$ ) payable on redemption. The funds required or the redemption were obtained from (1) the issuance of $\$ 1,200,000$ 941 to April 1950 with interest at rates ranging from $11 / 2 \%$ to $23 \%$, 1941 to April ${ }^{\text {per }}$, 1950 with interest at rates ranging from 18

Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of to holders of record June 14. Like amount was paid on April 1, last; dividend of $\$ 1.75$ was paid ondan. 2 , cast; 75 cents pand april 1,1940 , and dividends of 50 cents were paid in preceding quarters. Accumulations after the current dividend will amount to $\$ 3.25$ per share. -V. 152, p. 1434.
Hat Corp of America-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lllll}6 \text { Mos, End. Apr.30- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$ Net profit after taxes,
deprec, interest, \& 8 c, a class A stock and 109,660 shares of class $B$ stock, and to 36 cents per share in 1940. cash of $\$ 651,686$, current assets of $\$ 4,080,627$ and current liabilities of
$\$ 543,018$ on April 30,1940 . Inventories were $\$ 2,568,232$ against $\$ 2,180,582$.
-V. 152, p. 679 .
Hayes Industries, Inc.-Earnings-
 a After depreciation, interest, provision for Federal taxes, \&c. a After depreciation, if corest, protick (par $\$ 1$ ).
b On 333,000 shares of
c On 212,000 shares of common stock (par $\$ 1$ ).-マ. 152, p. 1593.
Hearst Magazines, Inc.-Trade Commission Order Finds "Good Housekeeping" Claims Tend to Mislead Reader-
Hearst Magazines, Inc, of which Good Housekeeping Magazine is a mission to cease and desist from misrepresentations in its periodicals and magazines in connection with the use of seals, emblems and other insignia, purporting to guarantee the quality of various advertised products or to
indicate the nature and extent of respondent's testing of such products. The Commission states that the respondent maintains department known as Good Housekeeping Bureau and Good Housekeeping Institute for texting various products, and issues seals of approval containing the words "Tested and approved," a cut of a star followed by a serial number with the name
"Good Housekeeping Institute" or "Good Housekeeping Bureau." When the respondent issues a certificate certifying that the products has
been tested and approved, it authorizes the use of seals of approval on the been tested and approved, it authorizes the use of seals of approval on the
applicant's merchandise and the reproduction of such seals in various advertising and in circulars as may be desired.-V. V . 149, p. 2233 .
Heyden Chemical Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -
3 Months Ended March 31-
$\begin{array}{ll}1941 & 1940 \\ \$ 262.221 & \$ 206,743\end{array}$
a After provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes.-V. 152,
Home Insurance Co.-Chairman Resigns-
Announcement has been made of the resignation of Wilfred Kurth as with great reluctance on June 9 , and voted by a change in the by-laws to abolish the office of chairman. Harold V. Smith, who was elected President of the company on May 10,1937 , the same day Mr. Kurth became Chair-
man of the Board, now becomes Chief Executive of the company. Mr. Kurth was elected Chairman of the Finance Committee and will continue to interest himself in the financial end of the company's affairs. The same
action was taken at the Board meeting of the City of New York Insurance action was taken at the Board meeting of the City of New York Insurance
Co. and similar action is contemplated in the next board meetings of the Co. and similar action is contemplated in the next boan
other companies in the Home fleet.-V. 152, p. 1131.

Houdaille-Hershey Corp.-Class B Dividend-
tock, no par value, payable June 25 to holders of record June 17 class B compares with 25 cents paid on March 15, last; 50 cents paid on Dec. 30 ,

March 14, 1940; 50 cents on Dec. 21, 1939, and 25 cents paid on June 26 , 937, when a regular quarterly distribution of $371 / 2$ cents per share was made.-V. 152 , p. 3345 .

Holly Sugar Corp.-Earnings-



 Gross operating profit | $4,724,013$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gell., zen. $\&$ admin. exps. |
| $2,060,170$ | Sell., gen. \& admin. exps.

Prov. for special compen.
a Net oper. profit...-
Other income
$\$ 2,663,170$
34,576
 14,728
$\$ 2,139,772$
186,000
63,116
37,249 140,80
$\$ 1,163,34$
196,65
93,58
42,84 $\$ 1.628,163$
65,529 Other interest me. bonds. Amort.of bd. disc. \& exp.
Net loss on sales and retirements of property market----..-.-. Other misc, items (net)-
Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes $\qquad$ 120,500 $\begin{array}{r}95,000 \\ 6,477 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 Total--------1 $\$ 8,234,11$ Dividends on pref. stock
Dividends on com. stock

| $\$ 3,952,827$ |
| ---: |
| 15,500 |

$\$ 2,859,129$
8,398 $\$ 3,002,427$
81,763 $\$ 3,084,190$
$1,414,725$ Surplus March 31_... \$8,209,577 $\xlongequal{\$ 6,663,453}$ Net income per share on
500,000 shs. com. stk.
500,000 shs. com. stk.
outstanding
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Aiter deduc. for deprec } & 923,221 & 813,510 & 763,045 & 492,038\end{array}$ a sugar, by products, beet seed, fertilizer, livestock, \&c., less discounts
returns, freight allowances and Federal excise tax, b Includes $\$ 1,116$ undistributed profits tax. c Corporation and wholly-owned subsidiaries d Includes provision for excess pr

Balance Sheet Mar. 31

 a Represented by 500,000 no par shares. b After reserve for deprecia
tion, obsolescence and valuation adjustment of $\$ 9,092,537$ in 1941 and $\$ 11,500.438$ in 1940 . c After reserves of $\$ 25,000 .-\mathrm{V} .152$, p. 2397.

Idaho Power Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Operating revenues } \\ \text { Oper. exp., excl. direct }\end{array} \$ 351087 \quad \$ 483,35, \$ 6,602,109 \quad \$ 6,217,66$

Direct taxes...-.-.-. | 181,087 | 163,003 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 147,000 | 120,000 |
| 50,000 | 43,800 |

Net oper. revenues_-
Other income (net)
Gross income
Interest on mtge. bondsOther int. \& deductions
Int. chgd. to construc_Cr
 Balance.............................................. $\$ 1,116,808 \quad \$ 1,095,822$ 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. 3025 .

Indian Motocycle Co.-30-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock and a dividend of 30 cents on the $6 \%$ preferred steck, rar $\$ 10$, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 16 . Dividends of 25 cents wer last, and on July $1,1940 .-V .151$, p. 3090 .

## Indiana Harbor Belt RR.-Earnings

Period End. April 30- 1941-Month-1940 1941-4 Mos-1940

Net revenue from railWay operations.---
Railway tax accruals--
Equip. \& joint fac. rents Net ry. oper. income.

Total income-


Net income after fixed


Inland Steel Co.-Stock Offered-Alex. Brown \& Sons and Paul H. Davis \& Co. offered June 11, after the close of the stock market, a block of 14,000 shares of capital stock (no par) at a fixed price of $721 / 2$. The dealer discount was set at $\$ 1.75$ a share. The distributors informed the New York Stock Exchange that they may stabilize the market to facilitate the offering.

Meeting Date Changed-
The annual meeting date has been changed to the last Wednesday in
Insull Utility Investments, Inc.-Checks for CreditorsGarfield Charles special master in chancery. began mailing June ${ }^{7}$
17,000 checks totaling $\$ 249,453$ to creditors of this company, the second 17,000 checks totaling $\$ 249,453$ to creditors of this company, the second
distribution since bankruptcy hearings were completed in February, 1938 .



International Holdings, Ltd.-60-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 60 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 30 to holders of record May 30 . Last previous disstocke payable mane 30 May 15, 1940, and amounted to 70 cents per share.
tribution was mate on

International Hydro-Electric System (\& Subs.) -



Total revenue-1....-.
Oper. exps., incl. purMainten powe Taxes
 Interest of subs- sobs. of Intī. Amortiz. of debt discount Prov. for deprec. charged U. B. normal income \& Cndn inces profits taxes.Cndn income \& exces
profits taxes profits taxes - pref. and
Dive paid oo
class A stocks of subs Divs not being currently paid on prel. stocks of
minos.an int. in net earns Other charges against in-
 * Additional provision for depreciation was charged directly to surplus
by a subsidiary in the amount of $\$ 488,725$ for the year ended March 31,1940 . pany at March 31, 1931 (1) preferred stock, July 15,1934 to March 31, 1941 , (3) Class B stock, at March 31, 1941, 84,571,247. Class A stock also has tion value of $\$ 60$ a share plus accrued dividends. for possible liability for United States excess profits tax. The amount of such liability, if any, will be determined only at the end of the year.
International Shoe Co.-Stock Offered-
Blyth \& Co., Inc. and Stifel. Nicolaus \& Co. Inc. on June 12 after the close of the marked offered 12 . 000 shares of common stock (no par) at
281 net net to a list of selected dealers with discount of $\$ 1$ per share.-V. 152 ,

International Silver Co.-Annual Report-


International Telep. \& Teleg. Corp.-AcquisitionCommercial Mackay Corp. approved the sale by a subsidiary debentures of of the capital stock of Federal Telegraph Co. (amounting to approximately $99.76 \%$ or such stock) to International Telephone 8 Telegraph Corp interests which will deliver in payment for the stock $\$ 300,000$ in cash and Federal Telegraph owns and operates a factory of 125,000 s Mount Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J.. which designs and manufacture many types of radio eeviiwment and kindred communication apparatus It is employing at present 700 persons. It has unfilled orders op approxi-
mately $\$ 4,500,000$ of which a considerable proportion is radio equipment and supplies for departments of the U. S. Government.
I. T. $T$. has held indirectly a subse
through its holdings in American Cabsantial interest in Federal Telegraph controls the Commercial Mackay Corp. Federal Telegraph will, in turn subsidiary of and will be closely allied with I. T, \& T.'s new telephone and radio manufacturing company, International Telephone \& Radio Mfg
 wubsidiaries and other important comp compunications companies in Latil The proc The proceeds of the sale of Federal Telegraph will be used by Commercia Mackay Corp., or its subsidiary for the
Interstate Department Stores, Inc.-Sales-


| Net sales <br> Costs and expenses | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \hline 24,451,880 \\ & 54,550,229 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 1940 \\ \$ 24.720,323 \\ 24.184,020 & \$ 23,7 \\ 23,5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1939 \\ \begin{array}{l} 1,71,188 \\ 3,750,608 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \mathbf{3 6} \mathbf{1 9 4 7}, 882 \\ 26,377,953 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating pro Other income.. | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 901,651 \\ & \operatorname{Dr9,137} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\$ 36,303 \\ 47,975}}{\$ 1}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 166,580 \\ : 37,518 \end{array}$ | $\mathbf{8 5 6 9 , 9 2 9}$ 103,573 |
| Depreciation |  |  | 20 | 673,502 |
| Federal taxes. | 179, |  | 56 |  |
| Federal surtax- | 15,263 |  |  |  |
| Minority inter | 778 | Cr3行 |  | Cr 345 |
| Net profit. Preferred div | $\$ 534,441$ 149,448 | ${ }^{\$ 320,971}$ defs | efs 163,0 163 |  |
| Common dividends | 190,554 |  |  | 150 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Shs.com.stk.out.(no par) | $\$ 1.28$ |  |  | 8 |
| - Consol | d | Sh |  |  |
| Assets- 1941 | 1940 | Liabiliti |  |  |
| $\times$ Land, buildings, |  | Preferred stock | \$2,0 |  |
| leaseholds, \&c.. 82.051 .953 |  | y Common stock-- | -- 1,5 | , |
|  |  | Current liabilitles, | ${ }^{\text {es }}$ - $1,180,686$ |  |
| Inventories | 3,556,888 | Nue to landlord.-. | -. 26.687 |  |
| z Deposits in closed |  | Mtges. payable... |  |  |
| banks ------ 594 |  | Minority interest. |  |  |
| sc. other assets _ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ferred accounts ${ }_{\text {\% }}$ 316,481 | 286,049 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Earned surplus ... | -. 677,814 | 383,375 |

 x After depreciation and amortization. y R
par shares.

Investment Co. of America-Net Asset Value-
Net asset value per common share as This comparees with $\$ 16.73$ on April 30 , 1941, and $\$ 15.45$ on May 31,1940

- V. 152, p. 2708 .
Iowa Southern Utilities Co. (Del.)—Dividends-
Directors have declared payments of arrears on the former cumulative preferred stock outstanding on Aug. 3, 1938 , at the rate of 81.75 per share to on arrears certificates.-V. 152, p. 3658 .
Island Creek Coal Co. (\& Subs.)-Annual ReportConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Year


 Earned surplus. (par

1940
27,690
27,180 1939
$3,145,695$
135,529
 Earnings per share_--.- $\underset{\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. } 31}{\$ 3.65}$


Total ......... $\overline{21,250,139} \overline{21,888,930}$ Total .......... $\overline{21,250,139} \overline{21,888,930}$ in After depreciation and depletion of $\$ 12,393,426$ in 1939 and $\$ 13,003,576$ payment of workmen's compensation claims.-V. 152 , p. 3185 .

## (S. S.) Kresge Co.-Sales-

 Number of stores in operation on May 31, last, were 671 in the United
States and 61 in Canada, compared with 674 American and 61 Canadian a
year ago.-V. 152, p. 3028 . year ago.-V. 152, p. 3028.
(S. H.) Kress \& Co.-Sales-

Sales for May of this year amounted to $\$ 7,958,326$, an increase of $\$ 1,-$
120,401 , or $16.4 \%$ over May, 1940 . For the first five months of this year, sales totaled $\$ 35.318,642$, a a gain of $\$ 4,279,027$, or $13.8 \%$ over the first
five months of $1940 .-\mathrm{V}$. 152, p. 3348 .
(Byron) Jackson Co.-EarningsCalendar Years-
Gross prof from sales
G Grosing, gen, \& admin.,
Sc., oper, expenses... Operating profit -Profit.-. - Aeb. discount
Int. exp.
exp and expense, \&c--
Prov.
Prov. for Fed Fed surtax
 Assels- Comparalve Balance Sheet Dec. $\xrightarrow{\text { Cashect- }}$ Notes, contracts \& acets. rec., atter
reserves Inventories Equssolved co. or Instalments on customers, ${ }^{\text {contr }}$, its_
Selt-1ns, indemnnv. in deposits. Inv. in \& adys. to
aililed $\&$ adubs.
a Fixed a Fixed assets.-. Patents, \&o., at
nominal value neminal value-
Prepd
deferred charges

| 1940 | , |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8252,0 | \$334,095 | Accou Notes | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 263,098 \\ 150,000 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | Sub | 70,000 |  |
| ,651,838 | 1,337,569 | Acc |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | wor |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2,160,129 | 2,160,129 |
| 0,000 | 55,000 |  |  | + 414,698 |

Total ......... $\overline{84,323,989} \overline{84,043,766} \mid$ Total .......... $\overline{84,323,989} \overline{84,043,766}$ a After depreciation. b Represented by 378,680 no par shares. cIn-
cludes selective employee benefits. d Includes $\$ 63,481$ undistributed cludes selective employee benefits.
surplus of subsidiary.-V. 152, p. 3185 .
Jewel Tea Co., Inc.-Sales-
Company reports that its sales for the four weeks ended May 17,1941,
were $\$ 2,947,707$ as compared with $\$ 2,189,107$ for parallel weeks in 1940 , an increase of $34.65 \%$. . waeks of 1941 were $\$ 13,820,712$ as compared with sa, 15,020 for a like period in 1940 , an increase of $31.44 \%$--V. 152,
p. 3028 .
Jones \& Laughlin Steel Corp.-To Convert Present 7\% Preferred into 5\% Preferred and Common-To Wipe Out Preferred Accumulations-Plan Would Allow Resumption of Both Preferred and Common Dividends - To Merge Two Subs.Shareholders were informed June 11 that it is the intention of the directors upon consumian of its present stocks into new stocks, to inaugurate regular and a conversion ow preferred stock beginning with the first quarterly pay-
dividends on a new
met date and at the same time to inaugurate dividends on a new common
${ }^{\text {stock }}$ Apecial shareholders' meeting will be held July 22 in Pittsburgh to vote on a merger into Jones \& Laughlin steel Corp. of the Vesta Coal Co.
and shannopin Coal Co., which merger will involve the conversion of the outstanding $\$ 58,713,600$ of present $7 \% \%$ preferred stock including accrued dividends amounting to $\$ 45.75$ per share or a total of $\$ 26,861,472$ as of
and stock into new securities.
Under the proposed plan of merger, basis of the conversion of the present stocks into new stocks would
The holder of each share of present $7 \%$ each such share: (1) $1 / 2$ share of new $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock,
 series B, convertible (\$100 par). each full share of which may be converted
at any time into three shares of new common stock, and (3) $11 / 4$ shares of new common stock (no par value).
The holder of each share of present common stock will receive for each such share one share of new common stock. In . E. Lewis, Chairman of the Board, states as follows:
o.The board of direct
"'The board of directors after thorough study and consideration has come to the conclusion that it is both impracticable and unwise from the stand
point of the preferred shareholders, and the corporation as a whole, to point of the preferred shareholeris, and the co pay-off in cash the total sum or the accumulations on the preferred d stock. The board believes that
und ther the mont ideal conditions in the future this process would require a under the most ideal conditions in the future this process would require
substantial number of years for its accomplishment, during which period substantiar number oredit standing and ability to finance possible new capital requirements would be impaired. Although the management of the corporation has no immediate plans requirsig planges in the products and processes of the steel industry from time to time come so rapidly and require such large sums of money that no predictions can be made with reasonable capital." In refrring to the necessity of the corporation to retain a portion of its earnings in the business, it is pointed out that since the organization of the present corporation in 192, its andatexpendures ror plant and 675.083 in excess of its annual average appropriation for depreciation and depietion over the period, the total of such expenditures being $\$ 167,030,252$ and the total of such appropriations, being \$100,878,758.
Quoting again from the chairmans dividends on the present preferred stock exist in substantial amounts, it is not practicable to obtain capital through equity financing. The only other means of obtaining additional capital is
through the creation of additional debt. The board of directors of the through the creation of additional debt. The board of directors or the solely upon this type of financing and certainly unwise to create additional debt for the purpose of paying ofr dividend arrears. The board also considers it unwise to increase the already large amount of preferred stock out-
standing whether for the purpose of raising additional capital, or for use stancing, whetot in conversion of the present stocks.
Mr. Lewis' letter also sets forth. that the corporation has a substantial amount of cash on hand currentlly, but that its available current assets excess of requirements. Such current liabilities and operating commit excess of requiremed inctude the following.
ments it indicated in
(a)
(a) The necessity for large increases in ore inventories during the current
(b) Large reserves for taxes which must be paid when due, and
(c) Commitments for heavy construction expenditures necessary to increase steel production required by the defense program.
As a result of the proposed plan annual preferred dividend requirements $\$ 2,95,680$ on the new $5 \%$ preferred stock prior to any conversion of series 8 $\$$ proferred into common sock and to $\$ 1,467,840$, after giving effect to the
complete conversion of series B preferred. complete conversion of serine plan would result in the ownership of common stock being divided, prior to any conversion of series B preferred stock, as Pollows: 733,920 shares of new common stock to the holders of the presen preferred stock, and 576,320 shares to the holders of the present common
stock. After giving effect to complete conversion of the proposed series preferred stock, the present preferred shareholders would own $1,614,624$ preferred stock,
shares of the new conmon stoteck.
The consummation of the plan
The consummation of the plan, it is indicated, would permit payment of
dividends on the common stock of the corporation for the first time since 1931. series of the new prefer
York Stock Exchange.

Consolidated Income Statement Four Months Ended April 30, 1941

| Consolidated Income Statement Four Months | Ended April |
| ---: | :--- |
| Pa, |  |
| Particulars |  |

Profit for period................................ $\$ 5,224,810 ~ \$ 5,224,810$
a Before and $\mathbf{b}$ after giving effect to merger.
Consolidated Balance Sheet April 30, 1941
Assets-
 Inventories - Real estate sales contracts, long-term receivables and sundry securities (less reserves).-. Investments in other corporations.-.-......
Investments in and advances to associated ore $\begin{array}{llll}\text { companies } \\ \text { nvestments in and advances to subsidiaries not } & 466,323 & 466,323\end{array}$



Total............................................. $\$ 244,495,683$ Liabilities-
Accounts payable, trade.
Interest --:---.-.-.

Federal income Federal income........... er accrued liabilities $\qquad$ Advance collections on sales contracts.......-
Accident compensation and pensions payable Fund din year long-term debt payable within year Funded and long-term debt-................... Accident compensation and pensions payable Reserves-Fire insurance Contingencies. Minority interest in capital stock.................. $7 \%$ preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ ) $\qquad$
733.328

## 733,328 $3,806,265$ $1,620,014$

## $\longdiv { \$ 2 4 4 , 4 9 5 , 6 8 3 }$

## b Pro Forma

$58,713,600$
$57,632,000$
57,632,000
$31,010,055$
$27,533,998$
$29,356,800$
29,356800
$57,632,000$
$5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ ) ser. A Common stock (no par)
Capital surplus.-Capital surplus.

Total........................................244,495,683 $\$ 244,495,683$ a Before and bafter giving effect to merger. $\mathbf{c}$ Accumulated from earnings of the corporation, its predecessor company and their subsidiary companply Corp. and gain on sale of treasury shares, $\$ 994,720$. d Authorized, $2,500,000$ shares; 880,704 shares (minimum) reserved for conversion of preferred stock series B; issued and outstanding $1,310,240$ shares ( 733,920
shares issued to holders of the old preferred stock, and 576,320 shares issued to holders of the old common stock.
\$1.25 Preferred Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1,25$ per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, payable July 1 to
holders of record June 19. This compares with $\$ 1$ paid on April 5 , last holers of record June 19 , This compares with $\$ 1$ paid on April 5 , last
Dec. 23, Oct. 22 , July 22 and April 15, 1940, and a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ was
paid on Oct. 15, 1937. paid on Oct. 15, 1937, As stated above directors also approved what is likely to be the final plan As stated above directors also approved what is likely to be the final plan
to take care of balance of arrears on the preferred stock.-V. 152; p. 2708.

## Kansas Electric Power Co.-Earnings-

 Operating revenues_- $-\quad \$ 734,361$
Oper. exps. and taxes
Net oper. income....- $\quad \$ 190,310$
Other income (net)

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 169,201 \\
295 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$\$ 710,572$
1,207
$\frac{1,959,053}{\$ 711,553}$

Gross income.
Net income -
Pref. stock dividends...

| $\$ 190,610$ |
| ---: |
| 63,705 |
| $\$ 126,905$ |
| 44,347 |
| $\$ 82,558$ |


$\begin{array}{r}\$ 169,496 \\ 62,909 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 871,779 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $255: 922$ | 8712,782 |
| 253,431 |  |

$\begin{array}{lllll}\$ 82,558 & \$ 61,905 & \$ 278,474 & \$ 280,622\end{array}$
 Second Revenue Act of 1940 , and 1940 figures previously published have
been adjusted for purposes of comparison.-V. 152, p. 2708 . been adjusted for

## Kansas Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-

 Operating revenues
Oper. exps., excl. direct
Direct taxes................
Direct taxes.---7.-.-.
Prop. retire. res. approp-
Amortiz. of limited-term
Net oper. revenues
Other income (net)
Gross income.
Int. on mtge. bonds.---
Int. on deb bonds.----
Int. charged to construc

| 217,770 | 212,153 | $2,521,312$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 96,801 | 1,660 | 828,544 |
| 60,000 | 55,000 | 680,000 |

$2,613,217$
827,714
660,000
tion-credit_-....---- $\quad-\cdots-{ }^{-} \quad 363 \quad 632$

 Provision for Federal income taxes subsequent to April 1, 1941, is being
Palation of such taxes at the made at a rate which will result in the accumulation of such 1941 fuxe
rate of $30 \%$ for the No provision has been made for Federal excess profits tax since
indications are that no such tax will be payable.-V. 152, p. 3028.

Key West Electric Co.-Earnings-
 Operating
Opainatenanc
Maintenanc Depreciation
Depreciation..........-.
Other taxes.
Nat oper. revenues...
Other income (net) Balance-_-1. Balance Preferred dividend requireme $^{\text {Bain }}$ Balance--
a Compan
a Company does not consider that
Crofits Tax Profits Tax Act of 1940 as amended March, 1941 . Beginning with the
month of April, 1941 the accrual for Fed estimated rate of $30 \%$ against the original estimate of $27 \%$, spreading the under-accrual for January, February and March over the remaining nine
months of the year. The rate under the present law is $24 \%$.
re

Keystone Custodian Funds-Dividends-
35 Increased rates of payment and resumption of dividends by many of the Fund "K2" are reflected in the increased distribtution to be made June 15
Fudered to holders of record of this Fund as of May 31. The June 15 distribution of 40 cents per share is more than double the last payment of 18 cents per
share on Dec. 15,1940 . Net asset value per share also reflects improvement in the position of which declined $13.4 \%$ during 1940 , the average of all New York Stock Exchange listed preferred stocks advanced $2.29 \%$ and the Keystone Ap-
preciation Preferred Stock Fund "Kw" adyanced $14.67 \%$ Keystone Custodian Freferred Stock
Also making a distribution is the Keystone fnvestment Bond Fund "B1," Which will pay 77 cents per share on June 15 to holders of record as of
May 31 This is the same amount as on the last distribution date, Dec. 15 ,
1940 .
Kysor Heater Co-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share in addi-
ion to the rezular cuarterly dividend of 15 cents tion to the reguar auarterly divddend of 15 cents per share on the common
stock, both payabbe June 14 to holders of record $J$ une 2 . Extra of five cents. paid on Dec. 16, last, and an extra of 15 cents was paid on June 15, 1940.

## La Crosse Telephone Co.-Initial Dividend-

 Directors have declared an initial dividend of 27 cents per share on thecommon stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June $20 .-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p}$.

La France Industries-Merger Plan A pproved-
Federal Judge William H. Kirkpatrick at Philadelphia, June 4, approved Industries, Philadelphia textile fabrics manufacturing firm and its subidiary, Pendleton Manufacturing Co. of La France, S. C. and its sub over to the new corporation all of the merged assets, except approximately Of this amount, $\$ 250,000$ was set aside for payment of the reorganization proceedings, begun in 1936 . The remaining $\$ 200,000$ will meet obligations The merger plan is supported by a $\$ 600,000$ Reconstruction Finance
Corporation loan, which becomes a first lien on major assets of the combined companies:-V. 150, p. 2885 .
La Luz Mines, Ltd.-Earnings-
Tons ore milled. Earnings for the Quarter Ended March 31, 1941
Metal production (gross)
Marketing charges
Net production revenue

92,737
$\$ 579,875$
10,984
eserve for depreciation and deferred development.-.........................
$\$ 568,891$
239,552
Estimated net profit
92,194
Capital expenditure
$\$ 237,144$
105,954
Lamaque Gold Mines, Ltd.-Extra Dividendtion to the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share on the in addi-
themmon tion to the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share on the common
stock, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 10.-V. 150, p. 3516 .

Lane Bryant, Inc.-Sales-

Las Vegas Light \& Power Co.-Sells $\$ 225,000$ Bonds Privately-See Federal Light \& Traction Co.

Lehman Corp.-Extra Dividend-
to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, both payabe July 7 to holders of record June 20 . Extra of five cents, paid on April 4, last. See also V. 152, p. 1755.-V. 152, p. 2242.

## Lerner Stores Corp. - Sales-

 - V. $152, \mathrm{p}$. $30 ̈ 2 \overline{9}$.
(R. G.) Letourneau, Inc.-Registers with $S E C$ -

See list given on first page of this department.-V. 152, p. 3348
Locke Steel Chain Co.-Extra Dividend-
tion to a regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the in addition to a reguar quartery dividend ors of ents per share on the common
stock, both payable June 25 to holders of record June 14.4 Like amounts
Lion Oil Refining Co.-Earnings-
Consolidatea Income Account for Calenaar Years

|  |  | 8 | 11388 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross oper. inco Cost of sales |  |  |  |  |
| Adm. \& gen. exp. | 2,162,274 | 2,077,207 | 2,196,137 | 1,906,566 |
| ${ }_{\text {Miscellaneous }}^{\text {Bance }}$ | $\$ 2.780,981$ <br> 336,397 | \$2,560,715 | $\$ 2,587,589$ | ,307,089 |
| Total income | \$3,117,378 | $\$$ | $\$ 2,709,530$ |  |
| Res.for depr.\& delp, \&c. | 1,692,605 | 1,639,943 | 1,316,741 | 1,07 |
| Fed.and State taxes | 663,22 | 13,221 | ${ }^{277}$, 191 |  |
| Amt. of net inc. of sub cos. applicable to int. of minority common |  |  | 193, | Dr1210 |
| Net | \$456,873 | \$652, |  |  |
| Darndends paid-persh.oncom.stik. | \$5.049 |  |  |  |
| Includes \$5,260 | 18 in |  |  |  |

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

$1940 \quad 1939$
Assets
$\times$ Property, plant
and equipment_1

| and equipment_10,973,923 $13,015,585$ | Slant |
| :---: | :---: |
| Patent license | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Llabilities } \\ \text { Capl } \\ \text { standing }\end{array}$ |
| stock |  |



ceivable (net)
Life ins., cash val.
Invest., \& advances val.
Unamort. disct
Unamort. diset. \&
Deferred charges.-.
723,111
142,121

Deferred charges. | 113,530 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Notes payable } \\ \text { Accounts payable }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Accrued expenses |  |

Total_.........16,396,092 $\frac{88,378}{17,274,431}$ Surplus............ $1,041,12331 \quad 1,016 ; 219$ in After depreciation and depletion of $\$ 10,593,268$ in 1940 and $\$ 10,779,450$ in 1939. ${ }^{\mathbf{y}}$ Represented by- 435,060 ( 435,003 in 1939) no par shares.-V.

Little Schuylkill Navigation RR. \& Coal Co.-90-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 90 cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 50$, payable July 15 to holders of record June 13 . Dividend
of $\$ 1$ paid on Jan. 15 , last, and regular semi-annual dividend of $\$ 1.05$ pe of $\$ 1$ paid on Jan. 15, last, and regular semi-annual
share was paid on July 15, 1940.-V. 151, p. 3565.

Lone Star Cement Corp. (\& Subs.) - Annual Report
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Total income } & \text { anc-.-- } & \$ 7,987,743 & \$ 7,547,381 & \$ 6,950,705 & \$ 8,084,358 \\ \text { Deprec. and depletion } & 2,605,188 & 2,674,040 & \text { b2,792,816 } & & 2,735,740\end{array}$

 a No. come, surplus ${ }^{\text {Bal }}$.--Earnings per share a Including treasury shares. b Revised.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- ${ }^{1940}$ | $1939$ | Liabilities- | 1940 | 1939 |
| Cash .-.-.-.-.-. 6, 6, 64,163 | 7,527,688 |  |  |  |
| U. S. Treas. bonds $2,633,844$ |  |  |  |  |
| a Accounts \& notes |  | Prov. for taxes.-. | 1,440,158 |  |
| receivable...-.-- 1,951,741 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 , 3 4 7 , 7 3 6} \\ & \mathbf{5}, 086,396 \end{aligned}$ | Insurance reserves Res. for conting. \& | 552,582 | ${ }_{466,465}^{979,49}$ |
| Inventories ------ $5,442,082$ |  |  | 52,582 | 466,465 |
|  |  | del'd liablities.. | 483,740 |  |
|  |  | c Common stcck-- $33,333,774$ 33,333,695 |  |  |
| bldgs., mach., \& |  | Consol. adj. acct.Surplus of sub, co | 710,10 | 1,010 |
|  |  |  | Surplus of sub. co. |  |  |
| equipment $\ldots$. . - 29,390,250 | 30,325,525 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bond disc't, pre- |  | in Argentina set |  |  |
| paid exps., \&c-- 255,176 | 279,249 |  | 355,397 | 324,752 |
|  |  | Earned surplus...d Treasury stock. | 10,801,000 | 10,469,758 |
|  |  |  | Dr306,776 | DT406,725 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Total ......... $\overline{47,827,319} \overline{46,535,002}$ Total $\qquad$ 47,827,319 $\overline{46,535,002}$ a After reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 276,813$ in 1939 and $\$ 178,290$ in 1940 . b After reserve for depreciation and depletion of $\$ 39,714,018$ in d Represented by 11,972 shares at cost in 1939 and $\$ 9,030$ no phares in 1940 -V. 152, p. 2709.

## Louisiana Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{rllll}\text { Period End. Apr. 30-- } & \text { 1941-Month } & \text { 1940 } & \text { 1941-12 Mos. } 1940 \\ \text { Operating revenues } & \$ 760,765 & \$ 649,228 & \$ 8,462,745 & \$ 8.021,399\end{array}$ Operating revenues
Oper. exps., excl. direct taxes.-...-.........-Direct taxes.-.-.......-.
Prop. retire. res. approp.
Net oper. revenues...
Other income (net)
Gross income--
Int. on mortgage bonds-
Int. on mortgage bonds.
Other int. \& deductions.

| 398,805 | 372,237 | 4,38 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 126,221 | 73,723 | 1,275,484 | 968,509 |
| 70,224 | 67,295 | 817,549 | 791,983 |
| \$165,515 | \$135,973 | \$1,989,012 | \$2,032,817 |
| 272 | 194 | 12,918 | 10,506 |
| \$165,787 | \$136,167 | \$2,001,930 | \$2,043,323 |
| 72,928 | 72,947 | 875,151 | 875,381 |
| 8,243 | 8,154 | 80,496 | 86,736 |
| 75 |  | 1.049 | 4,170 | $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Net income -.-.-. } & \$ 84,691 & \$ 55,066 & \$ 1,047,332 & \left.\begin{array}{l}\$ 1,085,376 \\ \\ \text { Divs. applic. co pref. stock for the period. } \\ \hline\end{array}\right]\end{array}$

Balance ....................................... $\quad \$ 690,800 \quad \$ 728,844$ Notes-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. at the rate of $30 \%$ for the full year 1941 . 652 for Federal excess profits tax
Includes provision of $\$ 10,688$ and $\$ 68,652$ for in the month of April, 1941, and in the 12 months ended Apr. $30,1941$. respectively.-V. 152, p. 3029 .
Louisville Gas \& Electric Co. (\& Subs.) -EarningsYears Ended March 31-


Appropriation for retirement reserve-...
Amortization of limited-term investment
Taxes (other than income taxes)



Amortization of debt discount and expense-....
Otber interest - 1 -
Amortization of
Amortization of flood \& rehabilitation expense---
Amortization of contractual capital expenditure

Balance - pref stock of Louisville Gäs \& Elec. Co
(Ky.) beld by public-cash.-.....................
Net income
$\$ 2,898,313 \quad \$ 2,893,595$ $1,354,920 \quad 1,354,920$
 Note-Provision for excess profits tax under the Second Revenue Act of
1940 was made for the calendar year 1940 in the amount of $\$ 154,000$.

Louisville \& Nashville RR.-Equipment Trust Ctfs.The Interstate Commerce Commission on June 6 authorized the company
to assume obligation and liability in respect of not exceeding $\$ 4,970,000$ series $\mathrm{J}, 15 \% \%$ serial equipment-trust certificates, to ke issued by $\mathbf{J}$. P. P .
Morgan $\&$. Inc., as trustee, and sold at 100.0777 and accrued dividends in connection with the procurement of certain equipment.

The report of the Commission states in part: companies, commercial banks, trust companies and other prospective purchasers to bid for the purchase, of the certificates, the bidders being required to name the rate of dividends to be borne thereby in multisles of $1 / \%$ of $1 \%$
 recelv, per annum, was made by the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co.,
of $15 \% \%$,
and has been accepted.
On this basis, the average annual cost of the proand has been accepted. On this basis, the average annual cost of the p
ceeds to the applicant will be approximately $1.61 \%$.-V. 152, p. 3506 .

McCrory Stores Corp.-Sales -
 Sores in operation....
S. $\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p}, 302$.

McGraw Electric Co.-Earnings-
Calendar Yeairs-
Ced Net sales, after deduct-
ing discts., returns and
ing discts., returns and
allowances.
cher $\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { allowances. } \\ \text { Cost of goods sold, gen. } \\ \text { \& admin. \& sell. exps. }\end{array} & 6,110,251 \\ & 5,240,032 & 4.710,595 & 4,643,123\end{array}$

Net profits before ad-
justments of res.
a
 master division
Provision for Federal and

Net profit.
Shs. of cap.stk. outst'd'g
Carnings per share

|  | 47,600 | 472,600 | 472.600 | 472,600 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| - | $\$ 3.07$ | $\$ 2.99$ | $\$ 1.88$ | $\$ 1.99$ | b Includes provision excess profits taxes of approximately $\$ 218.000$. mately $\$ 89,000$ for $1937 ; \$ 15,000$ for 1938 and $\$ 24,000$ for 1939 .



McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd.-Earnings-




 Prospecting \& explorat'n
expenditures on outsid

| expenditures on outside properties | 22,020 | 87,638 | 320,180 | 8,981 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Transf. to res. for deple. of mining properties |  | 3,973 | 743.414 | 1,000,000 |
| Additional provisions for |  |  |  |  |
| prior years' taxes ${ }_{\text {- }}$--. | 122,076 |  |  |  |
| Prem. on N . Y. funds purch. for divs | 16.483 | 217,793 |  |  |
| Sundry charges.. | 5,399 |  | $5,60 \overline{9}$ |  |

Earned surplus. .-. $\overline{\$ 15,702,673} \overline{\$ 13,821,179} \overline{\$ 13,596,759} \overline{\$ 12,145,858}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Shares of capita stock } & 798,000 & 798,000 & 798,000 & 798,000 \\ \text { outstanding (par } \$ 5 \text { ) } & 7984 \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on cap.stk } & \$ 4.78 & \$ 4.66 & \$ 4.65 & \$ 4.51\end{array}$

 Balance Sheet March 31 | 1941 | 1940 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$$ | $\$$ | Total _--.-...-22,284,203 20,506,622 $\mid$ Total _.......-.22,284,203 20,506,622 a After deducting $\$ 4,747,387$ reserve for depletion giving the mining propertan a nominal value of $\$ 1$ and after deducting depreciation reserve

of $\$ 5,264,208$, giving plant and equipmenta value of $\$ 537,058$ (in 1940 total
for depreciation was $\$ 5,104,282$.)-V. 152, p. 684 .
McKesson \& Robins, Inc.-Court Takes Steps to Consummate Plan-Form of Underw, iting Agreement A pprovedPaving the way to final consummation of the plan of reorganization C. Coxe, June 12 , signed an order approving the form of agreement to be used in underwriting the new securities called for by the plan and appointing
the exchange agent to carry out the distribution of new securities and cash. the exchange agent to carry out the distribution of new securities and cash,
At the same time he authorized the trustee of the drug firm, William $J$, Wardall, to set the date on which the formal transfer of assets shall be made to the reorganized company if an agreement on the underwriting is made, and to take all necessary steps to consummate the plan of reorgani-
zation. Court directed that the property dealt with under the plan, other
The than cash distributable to holders of debt and certain claims belonging to the estate, be transferred to the reorganized company before the new underwriters or purchasers. Upon the transfer of this property and the completion of other steps, Judge Coxe ordered that Mr. Wardall should be relieved of his duties and responsibilities as trustee in regard to the
operation of the business.
The Court approved the appointment of the Manufacturers Trust Co. as transfer agent for the new preferred and common stock, as exchange
agent for new scrip certificates. City Bank Farmer's Trust Co. was anty Trust Co. of New York as indenture trustee. with plans for under Mr. Wardall is expected to proceed immediately with plans for underwriting the company's new securities and to announce shorty underwriting is completed he will make known the final date of distribution. Under pr
hoped that this will be about July 15.-V. 152, p. 3349 .

McLellan Stores Co.-Earnings-
 Net sales--.- seli. \& ad-
$\begin{aligned} & \text { minis. exps., int., \&c., } \\ & \text { less other income_- }\end{aligned} 22,426,053 \quad 21,630,378 \quad 20,983,145$ a21,121,923
Gross income--..... $\$ 1,604,726 \quad \$ 1,455,670 ~ \$ 1,298,923 ~ \$ 1,493,364$ Deprec. of bldgs. \& fixts.
\& amort. of invest. in

| \& amort. of invest. in |  | 37,057 | 363,928 | 312,007 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| leasehold improvem'ts | $367,924,828$ |  |  |  |
| Miscell. other charges.-- | 4,127 | 3,435 | 3,129 | 4,337 |
| Prov.for Fed. inc. taxes | b250,000 | 115,000 | 123,000 | 62,881 |

Net prof for period. Preferred dividends.. Common dividends.-.--
Shs. com. stk. (par $\$ 1$ )--
 $\begin{array}{rrr}\$ 982,642 & & \$ 973,3 \\ 179 & 17970 \\ 439,886 & 439,9 \\ 733,188 & & \\ & & \end{array}$ Earnings per share $-\cdots$, social
a Including $\$ 109,042$,
necessary for excess profits tax.

Comparative Balance Sheet Jan. 31
Assets- $1941 \quad 1940 \mid$ Liabilities-
 bks. \& in. transit $\$ 1,337,577 \$ 1,362,307$
Mdse. inventory \&
 Miscell. accts. rec. less reserve.....
Ins, fund (contra). Other actes. rec., less reserve-....
Securities (nominal securities ( Value)
Real estate-
$\begin{array}{ll}61,298 & 30,181 \\ 52,017 & 42,512\end{array}$ ceal estate- Furniture \& fixt's
Leasehold valus' Invest.in leasehold
improvements.--
Prepaid ins., taxes,
Prepaid ins., taxes,
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { store suppl., \&c. } & 200,511 & 1,509,945\end{array}$
Total ......... $\$ 9,243,178$ \$8,735,584 Tota I.......... $\overline{\$ 9,243,178} \overline{\$ 8,735,58}$ a The outstanding preferred stock is shown upon the basis of treating as
though issued 183 shares ( 188 shares in 1940) of new preferred stock for though issued 183 shares ( 188 shares in 1940) of old series A $6 \%$ preferred stock. $b$ The outstanding common stock is shown upon the basis of treating as though issued 137 shares of new common stock for 137 shares of old class A common stock, not yet converted; 275 shares
stock to be issued in connection with the conversion of 183 shares ( 188 shares in 1940 ) of old series A $6 \%$ pref. stock and 16 shares of new common stock
to be issued in connection with the conversion of $32(31$ in 1940) scrip certificates. c Less reserve for depreciation plus subsequent additions at cost.
Sale
Sales-New Officers-
 Howard J. Moffatt has been elected a Vice-rresident. Farle G. May

McLouth Steel Corp.-50-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 14 to holders or record
paid on March 14 , last; 40 cents paid on Dec. 17 , last; 35 cents on May 29 ,
1940 , and an initial dividend of 25 cents was paid on Feb. 15,1940 .- V. 152 ,

$P$

|  | 119,424 | 119,424 | 119,424 | 119,424 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Common dividends....- | 759,735 | 729,346 | 607,788 | 759,735 | | Earned surpus |
| :--- |
| Shares com stock out- |
| $\$ 2,579,605$ | $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { standing (par } \$ 10 \text { ) } \ldots-- & 303,894 & 303,894 & 303,894 & 303 ; 894 \\ \text { Earned per share } & \$ 2.61 & \$ 2.47 & \$ 2.38 & \$ 2.52\end{array}$ a Includes depreciation: $1939, \$ 104,104 ; 1938, \$ 85,222 ; 1937, \$ 67,203$

and $1936, \$ 67,748$. b Includes provisions for excess profits tax of $\$ 8,000$
 a After allowance for depreciation of $\$ 3,024,039$ in 1940 and $\$ 2,994,077$ in 1939. b Including foreign. c Includes excess pro
2557 .
(R. C.) Mahon Co.-Registers with SEC-15, 3401 .

## Magor Car Corp.-Extra Dividend-

Directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, both payable June 26 to holders of record June 16 . Extras of stock,
50 cents were paid on March 31 and on Dee. 26 , last. Extra of 25 cents
was paid on Sept. 30,1940 . V. 152, p. 2710.
Manning Bowman \& Co.-To Vote on Sale-
A special meeting of stockholders has been called for June 16 to act on a proposal for the sale of the company's assets to the Bersted MPg. Co.
of Fostoria, Ohio. The International silver Co. owns 61,000 of the 90.500 capital shares of Manning, Bowman \& Co.

Under the terms of the proposed sale, BerstediMff. will offer to buy
from present stockholders 12,500 shares of Manning Bowman stock in the ratio of one share for each eight owned at $\$ 8$ a share. Bersted also proposes to issuue 8798,000 in 15 -year debentures to finance the purchase.
Mandel Bros., Inc.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { operating expenses.-. } & 18,111,123 & 17,737,103 & 17,563,100 & 18,881,885\end{array}$ Operating profit---
Income credits-Interest
 Prov. for deprec. of prop.
and improve.
Fedents....
Miscellaneous charges--



Mengel Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
Net sales
Cost of
sal
Deprec. \& depietion-...-
Interest (net)
Amort. or bd bd. disc. $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ exp.
Prov. for 1 . Prov. for loss on assets of
sub in
Flood loss
Prov. for Federai
\& Stater
Prov. for Federaī Statē
income taxes.
Net profit-
Earns. per share on com-

| 887 | 1939 | 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 724,5 | 246,443 | 6,740,599 | 8,617,791 |
|  | 538,742 | 449,359 | 46 |
| 116.1025 | 122,973 15,887 | 132.121 16,042 | 137 |
|  |  |  | 18,752 125,612 |
| d77,000 | 11,000 |  | e40,00 |
| 431,9 | 33.6 | 440 |  | a Includes profit on joint venture of $\$ 16,880$ in 1940 and $\$ 22,756$ in $\$ 0.56$ and rentals and other income, \&c. (net) of $\$ 57.044$ in and 1940 and $\$ 9,635 \mathrm{in}$

 profit on sale of timberlands, stumpage, fixed assets, \&c., of $\$ 18,356$, and
rentals and other income, \&c. (net), $\$ 15,051$. d No provision for excess pentils
prox tax considider
distributed profits

| Assets- | 19 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash in banks and | 1940 | 1939 |  | 1940 | 1939 |
| on hand......- | 513,434 | 516,997 | other fund. ma- |  |  |
| a Receivables.. | 1,036,533 | 836,070 | turities due, cur. | 100,000 | 150,000 |
| Inventories .- | 3,038,110 | 3,020,612 | Notes payable-..- |  | 450,000 |
| Investments and |  |  | Accounts payable- | 307,599 | 208,287 |
| other assets | 147,139 | 158,950 | Accrued expenses. | 281,471 | 293,729 |
| Properties not used |  |  | Prov. for Fed. and |  |  |
| in operations--. | 433,787 | 542,163 | State inc. taxes. | 75,241 | 26,000 |
| timber at cost, |  |  | Funded debt | 2,574,413 | 662,589 |
| less depletion..- | 623,755 | 863,983 | Deferred income. | 48,885 | 56,051 |
| b Land, buildings, |  |  | $5 \%$ conv, cum. 1st |  |  |
| mdse. \& equip... | 3,640,309 | 3,813,738 | pf. stk. (par \$50) | 3,252,000 | 3,249,000 |
| Prepaid exps. and | 224,939 | 244,917 | $7 \%$ cum. pref. stk. <br> (\$100 par) | 42,800 |  |
|  |  |  | Com. stk, (\$1 par) | 417,681 | 417,591 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus.-. | 2,236,293 | 2,236,383 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 300,123 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

.-. $39,658,0 0 6 \longdiv { 5 9 , 9 9 7 , 4 3 0 }$ and $\$ 69$. re2cerve in for doubtful accounts and notes, \&c., of $\$ 66,381$ in 1940

Merchants \& Miners Transportation Co.Calendar Years-
Oper revenue (transp.)
Other income
 1939
$\$ 7,837,561$
108,866 $\begin{array}{cc}1938 & 1937 \\ \$ 7.202 .956 & \$ 7,540,616 \\ 123,762 & 133.611\end{array}$

-

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1939 |  |
|  | 8 |

$\qquad$ a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 7,705,780$ in 1940 and $\$ 7,161,188$ in
1939. b Represented by 245,914 no par shares. c Represented by 10,932 shares.-V. 152, p. 3030

Mexican Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. Mar. 31- } & \text { 1941-Month-1940 } & \text { 1940 } & \text { 1941-3 Mos.-1940 } \\ \text { Gross earns. from oper-_ } & \$ 713,264 & \$ 614,195 & \$ 2,185,308 & \$ 1,855,933 \\ \text { Oper. exps. and deprec. } & 605,272 & 475,868 & 1,793,987 & 1,440,856\end{array}$ | Net earnings........- | $\$ 107,992$ | $\$ 138,327$ | $\$ 391,321$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Note-The operating results are shown in Canadian dollars.-V. 152 , p. 3189 .

Miami Copper Co.-Earnings-
 131,665
$\mathbf{y} 113,491$ Net profit_........- $\$ \$ 508,608-\$ 102,966$ loss $\$ 490,457-\$ 338,191$ x Includes depreciation of $\$ 8,263$ in $194 \mathrm{~J}, \$ 7,179$ in $1939, \$ 5,880$ in 1938 ,
$\$ 6,062$ in 1937. y Includes $\$ 24,105$ for undistifibuted profits tax.

$$
\text { Condensed Balance Sheet Dec. } 31
$$


Total_........ $\$ 8,348,841 \overline{\$ 7,425,409}$ Total.......... $\overline{\$ 8,348,841} \overline{\$ 7,425,409}$ x After reserve for doubtful accounts and discounts of $\$ 128,299$ in 1940 due in 1940.-V. 192 , p. 3350 . Includes $\$ 80,000$ in default and $\$ 214,500$

## Market Street Ry.-Price Out of Line-

Mayor Rossi of San Francisco has notified Ladenburg, Thalman \& Co., that the proposal some months ago to negotiate for the purchase of Market
Street Ry .by the city with a price objective around $\$ 9,500,000$ is out of line with city ideas. No municipan 1 rrice iiecas are given publicly but $\$ 7,600,000$ is no probability the city will proceed on its transit probyems unt, there Hetch Hetchy power issue is settled. Arrangements for submission of new
power bond plan or around 860 ood. 00 ot 865.0000 .00 are now under
in accordance with agreement with secretary
Mathieson Alkali Works-New Officials-
George W. Dolan has been elected Executive Vice-President and J. V.
Melville Shoe Corp.-Sales -
Corporation on June 11 reported retail sales for May of $\$ 4,756,042$, as
compared with sales of $\$ 3,923.235$ in the same month last year, an 1 increan of $21.23 \%$. Sales for the five months wame month last year, an increase of $\$ 14,70,305$ in the first five months of 1940, a gain of $16.66 \%$.-V. 152 ,
p. 3187 .
$20,134,4 2 5 \longdiv { 2 0 , 8 6 9 , 8 9 4 }$ $\qquad$ Tot
Total --
a After depletion.-V. 151, p. 2947

Michigan Bell Telephone Co.-Gain in Phones-
At the berinning of June there were 457,412 telephones in service in
Detroit and immediate suburbs, a gain of 4,i70 over May 1, according to this company.

June 14, 1941

The company as a whole had 871.745 telephones in service June 1 , a gain of 9,878 during May, compared with a
a 6,876 gain in May,
1940.-V.

Middle States Petroleum Corp.-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Accoint for Calendar Years
Incl. affil. cos. consolidated, but excluding Louisiana \& North West RR.]

 Net inc. from oper--
anterest and discount
a Miscellaneous
Inc. Prom all sources.Inther interest

## Taxes.

Administrative expenses Deprec. of phy of leaseh. Abandonment , equip. leasehold expenses Miscellaneous charges.
Prot of of consol. net inc.
Minority int., oil cos.
 Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


Total .......... $\overline{84,842,311} \overline{\$ 4,354,400}$ Total .......... $\overline{84,842,311} \overline{\$ 4,354,400}$ a 299,954 shares class A. $\$ 1$ par, and 895,529 shares class $\mathrm{B}, \$ 1$, par in 1939) shares class A and 77,440 ( 77,666 in 1939) shs. class B are in in ${ }_{\text {treasury }}$ at stated value, $\$ 2,063,578$.- $-\mathbf{V} .152$, p. 125.

Middle West Corp.-SEC Acts to Integrate CorporationSets Hearing July 9 to Determine Course under Holding Company Act-

The Securities and Exchange Commission launched corporate simplification proceedings against its fourth major holding company June 11 when a
hearing was set July 9 to determine what steps Middle West Corp. and two hearing was set July North West Utiitities Co and Wisconsin Power \& L Light Co.; should tase to comply with the 11 (B) (2) provision of the Holding Company Act.
The Commission said it had "reasonable grounds" to believe the corporate
structure and (or) continued existence of North West Utilitities Co., a stubsidiary, complicate the Middie West structure and unfairly distribute voting power among the hec said it bevieved the voting power is unfairly and inequitably distributed among security holders of North West as well as that of Wisconsin Power \& Light Coo, the second subsidiar organized under Wisconsin laws
organized companies against which the Commission has institated 11 (B) (2) proceedings are Commonwealth \& .

Midland Oil Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared. a dividend of 25 cents per share on account of accumulations on the 82 cum. conv. preference stock, no par value, payable
June 16 to holders of record June 11 Same amount was paid in each of accumuan to holders of record June 11 . Same amount was paid in each of
June 16 preceding quarters and on June 20, 1938.-V. 152, p. 1757 .
Midland Steel Products Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Catendar Years

 a $\$ 338,000$ for normal income tax in 1938 ( 8482,000 in 1937, , $\$ 63,000$ for
surtax on undistributed profits in 1937 Aditional assessments and underprovision (est.) for prior years of $\$ 22,786$ in 1938 ( $\$ 52,786$ in 1937 . b Incluces $\$ 8,279$ over-provision for prior years-net. c Includes $\$ 431,000$ for
cond $\begin{array}{rllll}\text { Censess profits tax, ated Balance Sheet Dec. } 31 & 1940 & 1939\end{array}$ A Asets-
a
Land , willdings,
machinery, \&o-.





Total .........-18,521,558 $\overline{17,026,487}$ Total .........-18,521,558 $\overline{17,026.487}$ a After depreciation. b Consists of 2,005 shares of $8 \%$ pref. in 1940 and 1940 and 1939. c Represented by 96,930 shares ( $\$ 100$ par), including shares in treasury. d Represented by 242,325 no par shares, ineluding shares
in treasury. e Represented by 96,930 no par shares, including shares in in treasury $\begin{aligned} & \text { e Represented by } 96,930 \text { no par shares, including shares in } \\ & \text { treasury. }\end{aligned}$ Restricted to the extent of $\$ 1,023,402$ representing cost of treasury.
treasury stock.


Net income-_......
 a Equivalent to $\$ 1.01$ per share of capital stock in 1940 and to 87 cents per shack transfer tax of $\$ 10,000$ excess of amount received from sale of 250,000 shares Tide Water Associated Oil Co. common stock on March 19, 1937 (an the books ( 89.303 per share) on the books ( $\$ 9.303$ per

| Quar. End. Mar. $31-$ <br>  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Net inc. arter charges \&

Federal income taxes- \$174,110 a\$290,849 a $\quad$ a 247,717 a $\$ 227,003$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Earns per perare } \\ \text { stock outstanding cap. }\end{array} & \$ 0.12 & \$ 0.21 & \$ 0.18 & \$ 0.16\end{array}$
a Before Federal income taxes. Tide Water Associated Oil Co.; 574,557 common shares of Skelly Oil Co.; 44,700 common shares of Pacific western Oil Corp., and held 4,400 shares of its own capital stock in the treas

| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets | ${ }_{8}^{1940}$ | $\stackrel{1939}{8}$ | Liabilities- | 1940 |  |
| Cects receivabl | 324,754 | 280,764 | ccounts payab |  |  |
|  |  | 7,511 | Acerd. Fed. |  | 5,400 |
| Inv'y of crude |  |  | stock tax | 7,200 | 5,400 |
| Invest. in com.stk. of Tide Water |  |  | Fed. inc. ${ }^{\text {held on }}$ |  |  |
| Invest. in com.stk. of Skelly |  |  | Prov. for |  |  |
|  | 43 | 3,816,917 | tax on in | 53,00 | ${ }^{40,000}$ |
|  |  |  | a Capital st | ${ }_{2,543,829}$ | 1,494,212 |
| Oil Corp | 493,348 | 493,348 | ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |
| Ofl producing |  |  | for retirement.- | Dr36 | DT, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Furn. and inmentes | ${ }^{223,873}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Furn. and inxures Prepald exps., \&c. | ${ }_{4,352}^{3,254}$ | ${ }_{3,21}^{4}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Total ….....-16,367,968 15,333,239 Total …......16,367,968 15,333,239 a Represented by 1,379,545 no par shares. b Cost of 4,400 (900 in 1939)
Mississippi Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
 Oper. exps., excl. direct
 Net oper. revenues.. Oth
Gross income--.-.--
Int. on mortgage bonds

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} 88.224 \\ 66.667 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,88 \\ 65,000 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,069,137 \\ \hline 86,667 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| \$111,284 80 | . 397 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,216,251 \\ & 2,229 \end{aligned}$ | $70$ | Int. on mortgage bonds $\qquad$ | $\$ 1,218,480$ | $\$ 1.420,007$ |
| :---: | ---: |
| 100.000 | 818,800 |
| 117 |  |

 Balance $\qquad$ $\overline{\text { def } \$ 102,646} \$ 85,816$ Notes-Provision for Federal income taxes subsequent to April 1 , 1941, is being made at a rate which will result in the accumulation of such taxe at the rate of $30 \%$ for the full year 1941 . Includes provision of $\$ 32,479$ for Federal ex
months ended April 30 , 1941:-V. 152 , p. 3030 .
Missouri Gas \& Electric Service Co.-Earnings-
Period EndedMar.31- $\quad 1941-3$ Mos- $-1940 \quad$ 1941-12 Mos- 1940 Operating revenues---
Oper. expenses \& taxes_
Net oper income.
Net income

$\qquad$ $\mathbf{1}, 33,106$

$\mathbf{1 4 , 2 0 9}$ | $\$ 142,178$ | $\$ 116,842$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 56,437 | 56,860 |
| 5 |  |

$\begin{array}{lllll}\$ 20,647 & \$ 18,896 & \$ 85,741 & \$ 59,982\end{array}$朝 Second Revenue Act of 1940, and 1940 ngures previous
been adjusted for purposes of comparison.-V. 152, p. 2559 .
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Co.-Settlement Reached in Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Dispute-See Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp.-V. 152, p. 3661.

Missouri Pacific RR.-Equipment Trust CertificatesThe Interstate Commerce Commission on June 2 aut horized the company equipment trust certificiates, series EE, to be issued by J. P. Morgan \&
Co Incorporated, as trustee, and sold at 101.069 and accrued dividends Co., Incorporated, as trustee, and sold at 101.069 and acc,
in connection with the procurement of certain equipment.
The report of the Commission states in part: insurance, and trust com
The railroad trustee invited 52 firms, banks, panies to bid for the purchase of the certificates, the bidder to name a rate of dividends to be borne by the certificates in multiples of $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ per
annum Eitht bids were received. The best bid, $101.069 \%$ of par and accrued dividends, based on a rate of $21 / 4 \%$, was made by salomon Brothers
$\&$ Hutzler, Dick \& Merle-Smith, and Stroud \& Co., Inc., and has been accepted. On this basis the average annual cost of the proceeds to the rail-
road trustee will be approximately $2.10 \%$.-V. 152, p. 3507 .
Modern Collett \& Machine Co.-Earnings4 Months Ended April 30

Montana Coal \& Iron Co.-Tenders-
Montrana Coal is inviting tenders for the sale to it on July 2, 1941 of Et mpre. $5 \%$ rust -year sinking fund gold bonds, at pricess not to exceed $105 \%$
and
and and accrued interest, sufficient to exhaust the sum of $\$ 10,996.43$. Pro-
posals will be received at the main office of the trustee, 120 Broadway, ew York up to 3:00 p. m. on June 24, 1941.

## Montgomery Ward \& Co.-Sales-

Period End. May $31-1941-$ Month- $1940 \quad 1941-4$ Mos- 1940
Gross sales Gross sales.- -152, p.
Montour RR.-Equipment Trust Notes-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on June 6 authorized the company to issue not exceeding $\$ 500,00$ an and acerued int. in connection with the procurement of certain equipment. $\quad$ The report of the Commission states in part:

Volume 152
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
3817

The notes will be dated June 16, 1941, will be in the denom. of $\$ 100,000$, Wuill bear int. at rate of $1.04 \%$ per annum, payable quarterly on March 16 , ments of $\$ 100,000$ on June 16 , in each of the years 1942 to 1946 , inclusive. petitive bildding and in addition invitations for bids were sent to tug parties, in multiples of $1-100$ of $1 \%$ per annum. In response thereto 111 bids were eceived. The best bid, par and accrued interest based on a rate of $1.04 \%$
per annum, was made by Evans, Stillman \& Co., and has been accepted. per annum, was m 8
Montreal Tramways Co.-Seeks Bondholders' Cooperation The protective committee for the 1 st \& ref. mtge. 5s, of which Prof. Clyde tion with respect to the maturity. It is recalled that on April 18 , last, the company announced its inabilitity to retire the $\$ 21,351,000$-issue, which
falls due July 1 . "It is in the interest of bondholders that they should falls due July 1 . "It is in the interest of bondholders that they should
cooperate with the committee in its efforts to formulate a fair, equitable and
 mount of the 1st mtge. bonds shall remain intact; (2) that the fixed interest be preserved. and (4) that an adequate sinking fund shall be provided to
retire a substantial portion of the 11st mige bonds before the date of any retire a substantial portion of the 1 st mitge. bonds before the dat
extended maturity that may be agreed upon."-V. $152, \mathrm{p}, 2711$.

## Mullins Manufacturing Corp.-Earnings-

| len | 1940 |  |  | ${ }^{c 1937}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {G }}$ | 6600.788 <br> 964 | \$1,247,497 |  |  |
|  | 280,832 | 274,427 | 247, 536 |  |
| Operating prof | $\$ 415.548$ 40.393 | $\$ 190,463$ 35,297 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { def } \$ 44,136 \\ 20,126 \end{array}$ | $\$ 614,776$ 50,295 |
| Total inco | \$455,941 | \$225,760 | 843,010 |  |
| Deduc |  | 6, |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ncome tax | 78,87 | 6,000 |  |  |


$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Surplus arar share on } & \$ 192,952 & \$ 149,213 & \text { de } \$ 648,853 & \$ 331,718\end{array}$
 a Consolidated figures.
Assets- 1940 Balance Sheet Dec. 31

on hand---
Notes \& accts Debit bablane--
acc'ts pasable
nect ts payable.
inventries
Oth. 10ans, notes
$\pm$ accts. recelv.
nv. In \& atve to
partially owned
co., not consol.
Other assets
mach'y, eq., \&c
Patents......
Total .......... $87,217,181 \overline{\$ 6,133,762}$ Total ......... $\overline{87,217,181} \$ \overline{\$ 6,133,762}$ a After reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 3,379$ in 1940 and $\$ 40,616$ in
1939 b Less reserve. After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 5,222,851$ in in 1940 and $\$ 16,898$ in 1939. e Stated value $\$ 50$ per share.-V. $\$ 152$
(G. C.) Murphy Co.-Sales-


National Acme Co.-EarningsCatendar Years-
Grosp profiton sales.
Admin. sales, \&c., exp
 Other deduction Interest changes, \&e-...
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax
$\underset{\substack{\text { Balance, profit. } \\ \text { Other income }}}{ }$
Net profit--
Earns. per sh. on cap.stis

| $\$ 4.40$ | $\$ 58.994$ | $\$ 1.15$ | $\$ 0.36$ | $\$ 1,426.413$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $\$ 2.85$ |  |  |  | provision for prior year. brovision for excess profits tax, and \$1,683, an overormal income and years, net. a Provision for current year: Estimated normal income and excess profits taxes, $\$ 371,000$ and surtax on undis-

tributed profits, $\$ 182,000$, less over-provision for prior year, $\$ 2,167$. Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Ass |  | 1939 | Liabilites |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , |  | \$919,494 | Acc | 1,274, |  |
| Cust's' notes, dc-.- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{43}$ | ${ }_{43,901}$ | Cus |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1,566,082 |  |
|  |  |  | Fed | 60, |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ,000 |
|  |  |  | tin |  |  |
| Deposits in man banks |  |  | b Cap | ${ }_{500}^{412,000}$ |  |
| a L'd, bldgs., |  | 1,528,396 |  |  |  |
| Patents \& goodwil |  |  | Earned surplus. | 3,255,885 | 1,556,7 |
| rges- | 34,067 |  |  |  |  |

Total -........ $\$ 11,365,072 \$ 7,175,839$ Total …..... $\$ 11,365,072$ \$7,175,839
b a After depreciation of $\$ 1$.-V. 152 , p. 3352 .
National Department Stores Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns.


Net profit_-.......- $\quad \$ 904,695 \quad \$ 546,379$ def $\$ 301,558 \quad \$ 654,167$
a Including sales of leased departments.

Wholly-owned roregoing statement does not include the operations of the compan which are carried in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet at the nominal amount of $\$ 1$, the operations of such companies for the year resulted
in a loss of $\$ 51,936$ in $1941, \$ 79,694$ in $1940, \$ 83.075$ in 1939 and $\$ 90,560$ in 1938, after provision for depreciation and amortization in the amount of $\$ 107,759$ in 1941 and 1940, $\$ 125,106$ in 1939 and $\$ 119,452$ in 1938.

| a Land, buildings, equipment, \&c.- 2 <br> d Lease impts. <br> Investment in and <br> am'ts rec. from <br> real estate subs. <br> Goodwill <br> Cash $\qquad$ <br> -...---". <br> U. S. Govt. securs. <br> Notes \& accts. rec. <br> (net) $\qquad$ <br> Inventories <br> --...... <br> 6,5 5,2 <br> value) $\qquad$ <br> Other assets. <br> .-.-.- <br> Deferred charges |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $1940$ | ${ }_{8}^{1941}$ | 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2,350,602$138,139 | $2,509,532$138,072 |  | ${ }_{4}^{1,827,530}$ |
|  |  | Sec'd notes pay-.- 200,000 | 4,940,640 |
|  |  | Notes pay.sub.cos. 750 |  |
|  |  | Other sub, debt--- 707,200 | - |
| $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1,888,504 \\ 107,500 \end{array}$ | 1,560,169 | Minority interests, ${ }^{\text {den }}$ |  |
|  |  | Drasts \& accts. pay 1,557,994 | 1,479,551 |
|  |  |  | 169.98 |
|  |  | en |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6,528,679 \\ & 5,273,580 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,045,012 \\ & 5,033,935 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Unearned int. or |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 135,731 \\ & \mathbf{7 5 5 8 , 5 8 8} \\ & \mathbf{3 2 9 , 1 5 9} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120,750 \\ 74,961 \\ 343,214 \end{array}$ | initial acct |  |
|  |  | Res |  |
|  |  |  | ,,3 |
|  |  | Capital surplus ${ }^{\text {and }}$ - $2,473,864$ | 2,450,0 |
|  |  | Earned surplus .- 2,718,194 | 1,900,0 |
|  |  | c Stks. held by subs | Dr230, |

Total -........16,827,485 15,925,647
 c Represented by 46,602 ( 33,965 in 1940 ) preferred shares and 556 common
shares.
d Improvements to le leased premises at Jan. 31,1936, at nominal value of $\$ 1$ plus subsequent additions at cost less reserve for amortization of $\$ 44,507$ ( $\$ 28,999$ in 1940) - $-\mathbf{V} .152$, p. 2402 .
National Bond \& Investment Co. (\& Subs.)-Earning ${ }_{S}$ Consolidated Statement of Earnings for Years Ended Dec. 31

| Operating income ${ }^{\text {Oper., gen. \& adm. exps. }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1940 \\ \mathbf{\$ 6 , 4 1 5 , 5 4 0} \\ 3,384,224 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1939 \\ & \$ 4,703,882 \\ & 2,904,706 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \$ 4,084.961 \\ 2,501,793 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \$ 6,858,268 \\ 2,959,983 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prof | \$3,031,316 | \$1,799,176 | \$1,583,168 | \$3,898,285 |
| the | 9,417 | 11,933 | 26,190 | 9,987 |
| Total incom | \$3,040,733 | \$1,811,110 | \$1,609,359 | 3,908,272 |
| Interest paid. | 546,059 | 302,001 | 321,198 | 509,447 |
| Miscell deductions | 1,500 | b4,517 | 2,859 | 3,008 |
| Adjust. of res. for losses on receivables. |  | Cr267,348 | Cr255,030 |  |
| Provision for income and capital stock taxes... |  | 400,300 | 326,882 | 79,386 |
| Prov. for surtax on undistributed profits. |  |  |  | 220,472 |
| Net inc. for the year.- | \$1,722,882 | \$1,371,639 | \$1,213,450 | \$2,595,959 |
| Preferred dividends...-- | $\begin{aligned} & 300,000 \\ & 1,102,680 \end{aligned}$ | 300,000 796,380 | 300,000 588,096 | $1,300,000$ $1,102,680$ |
| Shs. com. stk. (no par).- | 612,600 | 612,600 | 612,600 | 612,600 |
| Earnings per share. | \$2.32 | \$1.75 | \$1.49 | \$3.74 | b Includes $\$ 264$ decrease in equity of affiliated company ( $25 \%$ owned)

for the year ended Dec. 31,1939 , applicable to stock held in the company. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- ${ }^{1940}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1939 \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ | Liabilities- | $1940$ | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash............. 8,977,515 | 7,876,388 | Notes pay., unsec | 5,107,500 | 20,285,000 |
| a Notes and accts. |  | Accounts payable. | 516,206 | 399,08 |
| recelvable, \&ce_. 59,231,145 | 40,898,844 | Accrd. liabilitles_. | 261,379 | 176,933 |
| Acets. rec., sundry $\quad 3,726$ | 1,784 | Other curr. liabll.- | 403,985 | 331,937 |
| Due from empl.,\&c $\quad 3,706$ | 3,322 | Federal taxes | 762,887 | 466,198 |
| Investments ...... 1,250,738 | 78,427 | Det'd income-un- |  |  |
| Fixed assets....- 117,866 | 93,324 | earned discount | 2,671,055 | 2,228,766 |
| Deferred charges.- 165,397 | 145,291 | Long-term debt ... | 2,750,000 | 8,250,000 |
|  |  | Pref. stock cum. (par \$100) | $\mathbf{6}, \mathbf{0 0 0}, \mathbf{0 0 0}$ | 6,000,000 |
|  |  | b Common stock.- | 7,012,000 | 7,012,000 |
|  |  | Earned surplus | 4,265,080 | 3,947,455 |
| Total ........69,750,092 | 49,097,37 | Total |  |  | Total .........69,750,092 49,097,378 Total ..........-69,750,092 49,097,378 p. 3352 .

National Cash Register Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Consoliatated Income Account Years Ended Dec. } 31 & \\ 1939 & 1938 & 1937\end{array}$
Sales (incl, foreign subs.
and branches)..-. $\$ 39,922,227$
$\$ 40,444,685$
$\$ 45,557,268$
$\$ 51,439,862$


 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Income deductions } & 301,009 & 457,411 & 443,090 & 2 \overline{39} 9,47 \overline{6} \\ \text { Provision for taxes } & 1,0011,047 & 662,152 & 928,14 & \text { b1,512,601 }\end{array}$ Minority int. in profit of foreign subsidiaries,
Profit of German subs.

| of | $-\cdots$ | 23,852 | 75,269 | 69,788 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $c 38,529$ | 248,359 | 187,759 |


 a Including results of foreign operation of $\$ 799,576$ in 1940, $\$ 663,784$ in
$1939, \$ 1,180,833$ in 1938 and $\$ 1,961,829$ in 1937, after foreign exchange of $\$ 241,999$. c Profit of Japanese company credited to reserve of $\$ 241,999$. c Profit of Japanese company creaited
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

$\qquad$ | 1940 | 1939 | Liabilties | 1940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$$ | $\$$ | 8 | $\$$ |  |





 Total ....... $\overline{49,277,396} \overline{47,655,116}$ Total $\quad \overline{49,277,396} \overline{47,655,116}$ b a After depreciation of $\$ 6,197,316$ in 1940 and $\$ 6,258,393$ in 1939 . b Represented by $1,628,000$ no par common shares. ce interest ra
$21 / 2 \%$ effective Feb. 1, 1941 (prior thereto $314 \%$ ).-V. 152, p. 2863 .

National Gypsum Co.-Borrows $\$ 435,000$ The company borrowed $\$ 435,000$ from the Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co., Burfal.
the loan were used art of the payment for a cargo vessel acquired by the
company.-V. 152, p. 2711 .

National Malleable \& Steel Castings Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-

| Consolidated <br> Gross sales <br> Cost of sales $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 466. |  |  |
| Net profit on sales... Gross prof.on misc.oper |  |  |  |  |
| Net profit from oper. Other income \& credits_ |  |  |  |  |
| Gross income. <br> Exps, of non-oper. plants <br> net | \$2,511,479 | \$1,576,894 | 1,335,973 | \$2,514,630 |
|  | 17,074 | 15,182 | 17,953 |  |
| Loss on sale of plant assets (net) |  | 43,816 | 30,603 |  |
| Disct. on mtge. notes rec <br> Add' income taxes, prior |  |  |  |  |
| Prov, for Fed inc. taxes |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2946,000 |  |  |  |
| rofit | $84$ | $\begin{array}{r} 260, \\ 483, \end{array}$ | 504 | $\begin{array}{r} 945,723 \\ 950,672 \end{array}$ |
| Surplus. <br> Shs. com, stk. (no par)? Earnings per share <br> a Including \$300,000 | $\$ 629.024$ 483.061 83.05 |  |  |  |

a Including $\$ 300,000$ excess
undistributed profits. y Loss.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1940 |  |  | 940 | 1039 |
| sets | ${ }^{8}$ | Lhabilities - |  |  |
| Cash_-.-...-.-. - 2,353,753 | 1,439,853 | Accounts payable. | 671,339 | 8,776 |
| U. S. Govt. secur- 5,000 | 5,000 | Accrued wages, |  |  |
| a Accts. and notes |  | salaries, \& | 391,814 | 294,160 |
| recelvable -----3,074,489 | 2,891,040 | Accr. taxes, |  |  |
| Inventories ......- 3,605,366 | 2,838,885 | local, \&c- | 284,925 | 282,777 |
| Prepaid insurance | 70,333 | Provision for Fed'l income taxes | e946,000 | 257,225 |
| Invest'ts and long- |  | Reserve for guar- |  |  |
| term receivables 466,894 | 707,217 | antees, \&c | 131,824 | 69,167 |
| Property, plant \& |  | c Capital stock | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 |
| equipment: |  | Capltal surplus | 6,661,568 | 10,529,632 |
| b Oper. plants ${ }_{\text {- }}$ - $6,648,677$ | 6,611,662 | Earned surplus | 629.025 | x3,868,065 |
| Non-cper. land. 1,420,450 | 1,492,497 | d Reacq'd stock | Dr77,185 | Dr77,185 |
| ts. \& goodwill.- |  |  |  |  |
| Total.-.........17,639,310 16,056,487 Total........... 17,639,310 16,056.487 |  |  |  |  |
| a After reserve for doubtful accounts, allowances, \&c., of $\$ 44,832$ in 1940and $\$ 48.188$ in 1939 . ${ }^{\text {b After reserve for depreciation of } \$ 9,495,656}$ in |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940 and $\$ 9,186,631$ in 1939 . c Represented by 488,676 no par shares. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

National Oil Products Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Net sales.

Cost of sale $\qquad$ | 1940 |
| :---: |
| $\$ 8,74,924 \quad \$ 7,728,599$ |
| $5,641,418$ | 1938

$\$ 6,11,98$
$4,112,21$


| op | \$1,251,112 \$1,221,847 | \$714,048 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 33,938 |


| Tot | \$1,298,277 | \$1,260,143 | \$747,986 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other deductions, | $\begin{array}{r}307,739 \\ 60 \\ \hline 153\end{array}$ | 323,739 | 226,379 |
| Provision for Federal income taxes.-- | 232,500 | 159,394 | $\stackrel{\text { 95,401 }}{ }$ | Net profit for year

Pividends -...................
$\$ 697,58$
350.66
$\mathbf{8}$
Not-Depreciation amounting to $\$ 118,789$ include

| Assets- | $194$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash. | \$301.203 |  | Vouchers payable. | 21 | 17 |
| Cash-Subscr.acct | 204,344 |  | Letters of credit |  |  |
| Due from stockh'rs |  |  | payable | 8 | 45,282 |
| \& underwriters. | 760 |  | Accts. rec., credit |  |  |
| cets. \& notes rec. |  |  | balances | 2,572 | 334 |
|  | 455,227 | 499,928 | Notes pay. to |  | 700,000 |
| Inventorle | 2,971,442 | 2,305,439 | Accruals. | 83,191 |  |
| Market. secu | 32,283 |  | Res. for executive |  |  |
| Sundry recel vables | 16,907 | 5,557 | incentive pla | 60,453 | 76,608 |
| Adv. on purch., | 33,0 |  | income tax | 207,500 | 159,395 |
| Notes rec. (net). | 10,850 | 1,565 | profits tax |  |  |
| Cash with sinking |  |  | Div. payabl | 107,897 |  |
| fund trustee. |  | 13,44 |  | 1,500,000 |  |
| Misc. receivables. | 27,782 | 2,375 | 4\% conv. de |  | 822.500 |
| Securities | 退, | 52,919 | Real est. assess'ts. |  | 3,374 |
| Inv. in real esta |  |  | Deferred credits | 14,447 |  |
| \& memberships. | 25,284 | 25,284 | Res. for conting | 100.000 |  |
| Notes rec. secured | 1,500 | 2,350 | Com. stk. (par \$4) | 732,760 | 719,316 |
| Net fixed assets. | 1,509,411 | 1,384,585 |  | 1912,912 |  |
| Prepaid exp deferred |  |  | Paid-tn surd | 578,439 |  |
| deferred ch | 14 | 79,199 | Earned surplus. | 1,528,386 | 1,419,841 |
| Patents, trade marks, \&c.. | 47,041 | 50,32 | Treasury stock. | Dr148 |  |

Total …..... | $\$ 6,581,033$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 4,740,411$ | Total .......... $\overline{\$ 6,581,033} \overline{\$ 4,740,411}$ a Of which 32,604 shares are to be issued to stockholders and (or) under-

writers, the proceeds for which will be allocated $\$ 130,416$ to capital stock and $\$ 782,496$ to paid-in surplus. (Issuance completed by Jan. 6, 1941 ).

National Power \& Light Co. Integration Plan Discussed Company, it is understood, is discussing with the Securities and Exchange Houston Lighting \& Power Co. for its outstanding preferred shares Paul B. Sawyer, President, told stockholders at the annual meeting, Une 8, that in view of indications, that the SEC has adopted a narrow interitigation or an unfavorable order by the SEC the company is expensive to meet the requirements of the law.
In the event that National Power \& Light Co. should be liquidated, would receive in return would provide them with the simes which investors now receiving from the parent company.
He asserted that the reduction of approximately $\$ 750.000$ a year effected
through redemption of the company's debent not offset a possible drop in income from subsidiaries. Present prospects indicate that National Power \& Light will be able to continue its regular quarterly dividends of 15 cents a share on common stock but he did not feel

## National Refining Co.-New President-

Paul Ryan, President of this company, resigned on June 5 because of his continued forced absence from his duties. Mr. Ryan was seriousiy
injured in an airplane crash at Chicago Municipai Airport on Dec. 4. injured in an airplane crash at Chicago Municipal Airport on Dec. 4.

National Sugar Refining Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings -

## Net sales expense............. <br> $\begin{array}{ll}1940 & 1939\end{array}$

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

|  | $-\quad \$ 59,617,353$ | $\$ 50,021,008$ | $\$ 64,457,899$ | $\$ 69,526,588$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| -- | $59,046,176$ | $49,526,284$ | $64,964,566$ | $67,960,173$ | | Profit from operations | $\$ 571,177$ |  | $\$ 494,724$ | $105 s \$ 506,667$ |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Otherincome. | $\$ 1,566,415$ |  |  |  |  |



 $\begin{array}{lcccr}\begin{aligned} \text { Shares of cap. stock out- } \\ \text { standing (no par) }\end{aligned} & 568,815 & 571,300 & 579,100 & 579,100 \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on cap. } & \text { Nil } & \text { Nil } & \text { Nil } & \$ 1.22\end{array}$ a Includes provision for contingencies of $\$ 30,891$. b Consists of $\$ 11,234$ pre-operating expense of subsidiary company; $\$ 144,116$ loss on account of
spurious raw sugar warehouse receipts; $\$ 76,877$ strike costs and $\$ 17,840$ sundry.

| 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- ${ }^{8}$ |  | , |  |
| a Property acct $\ldots$. $12,904,870$ | 13,306,231 | b Capital stock _- $14,220,375$ | 14,282,500 |
| Cash, \&c.......- 1,184,290 | 1,682,249 | Serial notes pay'ble 1,250,000 |  |
| Accts, \& notes rec. 4,431,029 | 2,779,766 | Short-term notes |  |
| Inventories ....-- 5 , 076,229 | 7,190,409 | payable......- 900,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Sund. invests. \& advances |  | Accts. \& tr. accept. |  |
| N.Y.State \& N. Y . |  | Fed. exclse tax on |  |
| Clty bonds....- 184,934 | 176,511 | mfgd.sugar ---- 1,055,480 | 901,809 |
| Deferred charges -- 253,701 | 254,376 | Serial notes pay'ble |  |
| Pats. \& tr. marks. |  | (eurrent) --.-.- 400,000 | 350 |
|  |  | Def. income....-- $\quad 3,111$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} \text { Conock.on treas. } & 164,652\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | General reserve .-- 188,632 | 194,467 |
|  |  | Earned surplus... 4,385,877 | 4,607,277 |
| tal .......... $24,080,632$ | 25,453,581 | Total.......... $24,080,632$ | 25,453,581 |
| a After depreciation. $y$ (no par) after deducting at 8779,625 ( $\$ 719,500$ in 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Represen } \\ & 31.185(2 \\ & 939) .-\mathrm{V} \end{aligned}$ | d by 568,815 ( 571,300 in 700 in 1939) treasury sh 50, p. 3521. | 9 ) shares carried |

## National Tea Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

ational Tea Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

|  | 194 | 1939 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sa | 1,919,443 | \$56.824,450 | \$55,545,21 | \$62,100,160 |
| Cost | 0,930,009 | 56,446,877 | 55,783,314 | 62,586,760 |
| Deprecia | 627,823 | 708,456 | 787,591 | 932,830 |
| Operating | \$361,611 | $\times 3330,883$ | 025, | - |
| ther incon | 18,449 | Dr4,564 | 51,009 | 121,116 |
| Grossinc | \$380,060 | x $\$ 335,447$ | x\$974,679 | 298,31 |
| Interest | 26,669 | 33,633 |  |  |
| Prov. for lease cancel or rentals on closed stores |  |  |  |  |
| Federal taxes..........- | 7,000 |  | a7,634 | 2,216 |
| Net profit | \$346,391 | x\$369,080 | x\$982,313 | 365,280 |
| Preferred divid | 78,709 |  |  |  |
| Common dividend |  |  |  | 94,237 |
| Surplus | \$267,682 | x $\$ 369.080$ | x\$982,313 | x\$1,527,366 |
| Shs. com. outst. (no par) | 622,650 | 622.650 | 622.650 | 628.250 |
| Earns. persh. on com... | \$0.43 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| a Additional provisio | Fede | me tax | ment | $\text { r } 1933 .$ |

L Loss or deficit. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- | ${ }_{5}^{1940}$ |  |  | 940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1,6 | 1,6 |  |  |  |
| Accts, rece | 443,749 | 410,060 | Accounts paya | ,541,58 | 2,277 |
| Inventories | 4,371,521 | 3,838,937 | Real estate m |  |  |
| $b$ Notes receivai | 2,227 | 4,028 | Acct. payable |  |  |
| Due from employ |  |  | store lease canct |  |  |
| for cars purch |  |  | Res. for self in | 106,70 |  |
| from company |  |  | 51 |  |  |
| Mtgs. receivable | ,67 | 32,460 | par\$10) | ,431,01 | 1,431,010 |
| Investment |  | 1,634 | d Commonstoc | ,783,125 | 7,783 |
| c Fixed as | 7,989,475 | 8,433,320 | Pald-In surplu | ,398 |  |
| Gocdwill |  |  | e Earned surplu | 12,223 |  |
| Prep. rents, taxes, insurance, \&c.- | 84,302 | 100,30 |  |  |  |
| Total_........ 14,557,394 14,499,280 Total..........-14,557,394 14,499,280 <br> a After reserve for bad delts of $\$ 67.686$ in 1940 and $\$ 66,918$ in 1939. b Afcer reserve of $\$ 2,923$ in 1940 and $\$ 2,857$ in 1939. c After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 8,206,727$ in 1940 and $\$ 8,154,554$ in 1939. d Represented by 660,000 no par shares. e Includes restricted surplus by reason of purchase of treasury stock in the amount of $\$ 996,407$.-V. 152, p. 3508. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## National Transit Co.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & \\ \text { Rev. from pipelines, \&c- } & \$ 1,698,796 & \$ 1,541,487 & \$ 1,549,761 & \$ 1,861,105 \\ \text { Divs., int, \& misc. inc -- } & 161,128 & 94,055 & 89,800 & 201,371\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{crrrrrr}\text { Net income_...... } & \$ 545,703 & \$ 463,624 & \$ 447,650 & \$ 604,985 \\ \text { Dividends paid } & 506,000 & 432,650 & 381,750 & 509,000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Balance, surplus } & & \$ 39.703 & \$ 30.974 & & \$ 65,900 & \$ 95.985 \\ \text { Earns. per sh, cap. stock } & \$ 1.08 & \$ 0.91 & \$ 0.88 & \$ 1.19\end{array}$
 a Par $\$ 12.50$. b Includes interest receivable. c 3,000 shares of capital

Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America-FinancingCompany is reported considering the sale of $\$ 22,500,000$ of bonds to a would be used for expansion of present capacity and extension of lines Balance of funds not required for construction weuld be applied toward Carbon Co., Consolidated Oil Corp., Peoples Gas Light \& ' Coke Co Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), and Texas Corp. No large scale refunding
operation is under discussion now.-V. 152, p. 1436 .

Natomas Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsCalendar Years-
Gold dredgingGold dredging-

Reck operations Kand rentals.-| Water system |
| :--- |
| Miscell |

| 17,521 | 138,220 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8,352 | 16,747 | Salass income......... Insurance-.-.-........ Corporate and other

(except income) (except income)....
Depreciation-..................
Reclamation dist. assess-
ments for interest.-.-
Net income-opera'ns
Other income_..........
Total income. ...
Other expenses
Other expenses
Federal income tax.-
Net income..Previous balance $\qquad$ $1,888,6$
79,9 Total surplus....Cost of shares purchase Earned surplus_-.-- $\$ 1,669,767$
a Includes $\$ 9,561$ excess profits tax. $\$ 1,400,595$
repurchased during the year and retired.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1940 | $1939$ | Liabulities- | $\stackrel{1940}{\$}$ | $1939$ |
| Cash | 637.558 | 510,168 | Audited payrolls, |  |  |
| Gold bullion in |  |  | vouchers \& other |  |  |
| transit -... | 262,963 | 132,607 | current liabilities | 323,180 | 96,249 |
| Notes \& accts. rec. | c90,277 | 78,554 | Accr'd Fed. inc. \& |  |  |
| Accrued interest.- |  | 3,716 | other taxes. | 288,971 | 217,66 |
| Inventories | 50,637 | 81,150 | Liab. on reclam. |  |  |
| Securs. \& invest'ts | 1,393,079 | 802,624 | dist. bonds curr. | 34,369 | 32,781 |
| a Properties..... 1 | 0,153,213 | 10,512.867 | Res. for life insur. |  |  |
| Deterred charges.- | 447,459 | 382,151 | benetits |  | ,000 |
|  |  |  | Liebil. on reclam. district bonds | 1,157,224 | 1,189,924 |
|  |  |  | Deferred credits.- | 1,918 | 1,861 |
|  |  |  | b Capital stock.-- | 8,962,380 | 8,962,380 |
|  |  |  | Paid-in surplus | 19,288 | 19,288 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus. | 578,089 | 578.089 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 1,669,767 | ,400,595 |
| Total _.....13,035,185 12,503,835 Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| b Represented by $968,350(975,750$ in 1939) no par shares. e Accoun |  |  |  |  |  | b Represented by $968,350 ~ \$ 1,310,080$ in 1940 and $\$ 1,157,894$ in 1939 . recei vable only.-V. 152, p. 3032.

Nebraska Power Co.-Earnings-
 Operating revenues----̄.
Op rating expenses, exc. Op rating expanses, excl
direct taxes......... Direct taxes......-.-.-Prop. retir res. approp.
Amortiz. of limited-term Amortiz. of limited-term
investments
Net operating revs..
Gross income_--...Int. on debenture bonds Int. chgd. to construc-Cr \$211,491
$\begin{array}{rr}3,807,761 & 3,716,446 \\ 1,535,029 & 1,301,556\end{array}$
 Balance. $\qquad$ $\overline{\$ 1,226,258} \$ 1,192,899$ 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. 3032 .

Neisner Brothers, Inc.-Sales-

Nevada-California Electric Corp.-To Vole on Changing Capital Structure and Change in Name-
A special stockholders' meeting will be held in Denver., June 20,1941 .
 .".The firse a anendment proposed is to thange the name of the company to to able acceptance than any other name suggested.
The amendment to Article III is designed pr
corporate powers of the company, and, particularly to to broaden the to conduct the ice business of the Imperial Ice \& Development Co., a subsidiary now in the process of liquidation and whose properties will soon be directly owned and operated by the company.
Upon the amentment to Article IV becoming
Upon the amentment to Article IV becoming effective, each existing
share of preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ ) will be automatically converted and share of preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ ) will be automatically converted and
reclassified into four-fifths of a share of $\$ 3$ preferred stock (par $\$ 50$ per reclassified into four-fifths of a share of $\$ 3$ preferred st
share) and 6 shares of common stock (par $\$ 10$ per share.)
The amount of authorized common stock will be incre
The amount of authorized common stock will be increased to $1,200,000$
shares. There are now outstanding approximately 85,000 shares of common shares. There are now outstanding approximately 85,000 shares of common
stock. Giving effect to the issuance of approximately 630,000 additional shares of common stock required to effect the preferred stock reclassification the total outstanding common stock will be approximately 715,000 shares, of which the 85,000 shares now held by the existing common stockholders
will represent approximately $12 \%$ and the 630 additional shares issued will represent approximately $12 \%$ and the 630 additional shares issued
upon the reclassification will represent approximately $88 \%$. To provide a vehicle for senior preferred stock finfancing, the charter amendment authorizes 200,000 shares of a new class of cumulative prior
prior preferred stock (par $\$ 50$ ). The shares of prior preferred stock may prior preferred stock par $\$ 50$ in series.
As part of the proposed refinancing of the company's funded debt, it is
As
contemplated that 60,000 shares $(\$ 3,000,000$ par) of prior preferred stock contemplated that 60,000 shares ( $\$ 3,000,000$ par) of prior preferred stock
will be issued. Although it is presently contemplated that the dividend will be issued. Although it is presently contemplated that the dividend
rate on the prior preferred stock will be $5 \%$ per annum, the final deterrate on the prior preferred stock will be $5 \%$ per annum, the final deter-
mination of such dividend rate will necessarily depend on market conditions at the time of sale. It is also contemplated that each of these 60,000 shares will be made convertible, at the option of the holder, into five
shares of common stock (with appropriate provisions protecting the conversion privilege against dilution).
So long as prior preferred dividends are not in arrears on such arrears
are not equal to four quarterly dividends, each share of prior preferred are not equal to four quarterly dividends, each share of prior preferred stock, \$3 preferred stock and common stock will four or more quarterly dividends, the holders of prior preferred stock, as a class, will be entitled to elect one-fifth (but not less than two) and, upon the non-payment of

The matters relating to the capital stock changes and the settlement of dividend arrearages have been approved by the Federal Power Commission

## (J. J.) Newberry Co.-Sales-

 Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
 a Includes $\$ 162,303$ for surtax on undistributed profits

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  | 1940 | 1939 |  | 1940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S | \$ | \$ | Liabilities- | 8 |  |
| b Land, buildings, |  |  | 5\% pref. stock | 5,098,600 | 5,098,600 |
| \&c.-....-...-- | 8,146,230 | 8,154,286 | a Common stock. | 5,208,572 | 5,208,572 |
| Furn. \& fixtures - | 6,585,809 | 6,254,744 | $61 / 2 \%$ pref. stk. of |  |  |
| Alterations \& improvements |  |  | Newberry R'lty |  |  |
|  | $3,169,531$ <br> 2840 | $2,934,446$ 3,360 |  | ,00 | 00 |
| Cash <br> Miscell. notes and accounts rec...- | 2,840,365 | 3,360,825 | $6 \%$ pref. stk. New- |  |  |
|  | 76,611 | 54,454 | Accrued divs. on |  |  |
| Inventories | 8,752,346 | 7,659,039 | Realty Co. cap. |  |  |
| Empl. notes receiv. and investment. |  |  | stock | 11 | 11,428 |
|  | 21,375 | 26,366 | Res've for self ins. | 221,993 | 190,253 |
| Deferred charges.- | 464,199 | 401,328 | Acc'ts payable, \&c. | 2,646,712 | 2,043,499 |
|  |  |  | Federal tax -.- | 686,746 | 522,643 |
|  |  |  | Mtge. pay. on real | 2,741,223 | 2,824,822 |
|  |  |  | $3 \%$ serial no | 2,180,000 | 2,490,000 |
|  |  |  | Surplus. | 10,504,553 | 9,699,034 |
|  |  |  | c Treasury stock | r302,962 | Dr302,962 |
| Total..........30,056,465 28,845,489 |  |  |  | 56,4 | 845,489 |
| b After depreciation and |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | a Represented by 395.314 no-par shares (incl. shares held in treasury) common stock.-V. 152, p.3032;

New England Gas \& Electric Association-System Output-
For the month ended May 31, New England Gas \& Electric Association reports electric output of $45,485,190 \mathrm{kwh}$. This is an increase of $10,216,071$
kwh., or $28.97 \%$ above production of $35,269,119 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the corresponding month a year ago.
Gas output is reported as $419,800,003 \mathrm{cu}$. ft ., an increase of $26,329,000$
 ing montha year ago. reports electric output of $10,405,504 \mathrm{kwh}$. This is an increase of 2,263 .-
684 kwh ., or $27.80 \%$ above production of $7,462,886 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the correspondng was outpir ago. $92,276.000 \mathrm{cu}$. ft . an increase of $6.223,000$ cu. ft., or $7.23 \%$ above production of $86,318,000$ cu. ft. in the correspond-
ing week a year ago.-V. 152 , p. 3661 .
New England Power Association - Dividends-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the $6 \%$ preferred shares and of $331-3$ cents per share on the $\$ 2$ preferred shares, both pay-
able July 1 to holders of record June 16 leaving arrears of $\$ 6.50$ and $\$ 2.162-3$ per share respectively. $\quad$ President Carl S. Hermann, in announcing the action of directors regard ing preferred dividends, also stated that the resignation of former board Chairman. Frank D. Comerford, was accepted by the directors, with regret. He stated that Henry I. Harriman, Vice-C
would for the present function as acting Chairman.
Chairman Resigns-
Frank D. Comerford,
New England Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings -
 Operating revenues......
Uncollectible oper, rever $\qquad$

 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Net operating income. } & \$ 1,435,149 & \$ 1,233,053 & \$ 5.398,064 & \$ 4,699,067 \\ \text { Net income } & & 1,018,730 & 835,034 & 3,681,213 & 3,068,015\end{array}$ Net income- $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{3} \mathbf{6} 61$ 1.

New Mexico Power Co.-Sells $\$ 2,000,000$ Bonds Privately -See Federal Light \& Traction Co.
Preferred Stock Called-
All of the outstanding $\$ 7$ cum, pref. stock has been called for redemption on Aug, 15 at $\$ 105$ and accrued sividends. Payment will be made at the Newmont Mining Corp,-Earnind

[^8]of Chelph dividend of 83 per share paid in 1934, $\$ 1,594,938 ; 52,704$ shares of Phelps Dodge Corp. stock distributed at the rate of one-tenth of a shares
 tions, or equivalent to 460.6 shares of Phelps Dodge Corp. stock valued at
highest market price ( $\$ 25.625$ ) on Nov. $30,1937, \$ 11,803$. Balance Sheet Dec. 31



$\begin{array}{cc}1940 & 1939 \\ \$ & 8\end{array}$

Total_........-46,409,751 52,629,641 Total 46,409,751 $-42,02,481$ a $\$ 10$ par -V, 152, D. 1925

New Orleans Public Service Inc.-Earnings-


Operating revenues
Oper exp., excl. direct
taxes---
Prop. retire. res.approp.
Net oper. revenues.
Other income (net)
Gross income Int. on mortgage bonds
Other int. \& deductions
rate of $5 \%$ per annum, for the payment of principal and interest in United States currency, for redemption at the option of the rairoad on terms forth in Holders desiring to accept this offer which will remain open until the close of business on Aug. 28, 1941, are advised to deliver their bonds to the
office of Smith, Barney \& Co., 14 Wall St., New York. V. 152, p. 3662 .

New York City Transit System-Earnings Includes BMT, IRT and IND Divisions,
Period Ended Jan. 31, 1941
Total operating reven
7 Mos.
$601 \quad \$ 66,020,222$
085
$50,992.103$

Excess of revenues over operating expenses ...-- $\$ 1,883,777$ \$15,493,134
New York New Haven \& Hartford RR.-FinancingThe road has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authorify tates will be issued under an agreement between the New England Car Co. and the road with the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, as trustee, They will be dated July 1 . 1941. and mature in equal annual instalments of They will be sold at competitive bidding.
The proceeds will be used to pay $80 \%$ equipment costing $\$ 3,710,000$ American Locomotive Co. costing $\$ 00,000$ each, 1,000 50-ton steel bo electric switching locomotives from the General Electric Co, costing $\$ 36,700$ The company has invited bids on the $\$ 2,890,000$ of equipment trus certificates. Tenders, which will be considered by the road on June 24
at New Haven, are to name the rate of dividend and the price.- V. 152 , p. 3662 .

## New York Shipbuilding Corp.-Earnings -

 8 Adrof $\qquad$
$\qquad$ Net operating Total incomeInt. on funded debt....Prem. on bonds retired.Prov. for Fed. income
tax (estimated) tax (estimated
Net profit for year
Dividends-Pref. stock. Participating stock. Founders stock ng stock hares of
b Loss

 | $\$ 1$ |
| :---: |
| $\$$ | $\$ 1,859,2$

799,8
$\$ 1,059$,
81,2
$\$ 1,140$,
135,
 $\begin{array}{r}\times \$ 609,238 \\ \mathbf{6 5 4 , 2 3 1} \\ \hline\end{array}$ standing ( $\$ 1$ par). b Loss on capital assets sold or scrapped ${ }^{\text {a }}$. stock out Note-Provision of $\$ 345,555$ in 1940 , $\$ 342,405$ in $1939, \$ 295,115$ in 1938
and $\$ 300,005$ in 1937 for depreciation included in overhead costs. Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  |  | 1939 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  | 8 | Labtlittes- | ${ }_{\$}^{1940}$ | 1939 |
| a Plant \& property | 5,388,712 | 5,365,529 | Preferred stock |  | 1,785,000 |
| Goodwill \& patents |  |  | b Participating and |  |  |
| Cash | 3,554,806 | 4,474,850 | founders' stock. | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Market. securities_ | 307,200 | 307,200 | Funded debt.. | 2,612,900 | 2,619,400 |
| Accts. receivable.- | 1,062,462 | 126,969 | Accounts payable. | 1,808,134 | 1,288,867 |
| Contracts in |  |  | Compensa. awards | 60,348 | 50,681 |
| process | 5,772,475 | 2,011,805 | Contract collect'ns |  |  |
| Inventories | 285,427 | 197,771 | against future |  |  |
| Subsidiary co | 5,000 | 5,000 | costs------- | 2,272,986 | 530,790 |
| Other assets. | 222,025 | 41,970 | Res. for Fed. inc. |  |  |
| Deferred debits. | 18,042 | 27,970 | taxes (est.) | 2,180,848 | 175,000 |
|  |  |  | Accrued payroll, interest, \&c |  |  |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus..- | 4,929,452 | 4,883,308 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 1,260,969 | 119,908 |
|  | 7,051 | 59,064 | Total. | 6,617,051 | 559,064 | a After depreciation. $b$ Represented by $325,000 \$ 1$ par participating

hares and $175,000 \$ 1$ par founders' shares

## Dividends

Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the participating
shares and $\$ 1$ on the founders shares, both payable June 20 to holders of shares June 10. Like amounts paid on Dec. 20, last, and previous payment on each issue was a quarterly dividend of 10 cents a share on Jan. 2, 1935.-
V. 152, p. 1926.
New York State Electric \& Gas Corp.-SEC Paves Way for Open Bidding on Bonds and Stocks of Corporation-\$35,393,000 in Liens Offered-120,000 Preferred Shares Also Proposed to Refund or Retire Old Debts-
The Securities and Exchange Commission on June 9 granted the applica120,000 shares of cum. pref. stock, thereby paving the way for the first offer o underwriters by competitive bidding of securities of a utility company. Holding Company Act of 1935 .
Bidding invitations prepared by the company provide that inderwriters
may bid for all of the bonds and all of the stock; or all of the bonds; or all of on each of the three bases. ransaction," the opinion states, "experience may indicate that some other but in the absence of such experience the Commission is inclined to result as promising the best results the method of permitting only several bids as The corporat
and preferred stock proposes to use the proceeds from the sale of the bonds and preferred stock as follows: to retire $\$ 3,490,00041 / 2 \%$ bonds, due $1960 ;$
retire $\$ 17,094,000$ of $41 / 2 \%$ bonds, due $1980 ;$ and retire $\$ 14,808,000$ of $4 \%$ onds, due 1965.
o provide a special fund of $\$ 6,000,000$ for construction and expansion of acilities; to meet expenses, estimated at $\$ 373,000$. The company is undertaking this combined financing and refunding program in order to take advantage of favorable money market conditions, construction program.
Although the proposed financing and new construction will raise the debt
ratio to plant to about $56 \%$, or somewhat above the maximum ration of ratio to plant to about $56 \%$, or somewhat above the maximum ration of
$50 \%$, which the SEC in the El Paso Electric Co. has found to be desirable the Commission has placed no restrictions, inasmuch as the New York State P. S. Commission has already done so.
This adverse ratio will be corrected in the next five or six years, according Calls for Sealed Bids on Bonds and Senior SharesThe corporation has set June 23 for the first test of the SEC's ruling that
thity holding companies and their subsidiaries must employ competitive bidding is issuing new securities.
The company, principal operating property in the Associated Gas \& Electric System, proposes to sell $\$ 35,393,000$ of 1 st mtge. bonds, dated
April 1, 1941, and maturing 1971, and 120,000 shares ( $\$ 100$ par) preferred
stock to the bidders whose proposal for purchase of these securities will
provide it with money at the lowest annual costs. It has prepared copies
of a registration statement filed with the SEC for prospective bidders to examine concerning the proposed new bonds and preferred shares.
In its invitation for proposals for purchase of the new securities the company stipulates that bids must be made for buying either all of the new
bonds or for all the new preferred shares, and that no offers are to be conbonds or for all the new preferred shares, and that no
ditioned upon acceptance of any particular proposal.
Each bid must be submitted sealed at the company
way, N. Y. City, for opening at noon, June 23, and must office at 61 Broadway, N. City, for opening at noon, June 23 , and must be accompanied by
a check for $5 \%$ of the principal amount of the issue the bidder proposes to
purchase. Prior to the opening of the bids however, every prosective purchase. Prior to the opening of the bids, however, every prospective with the SEC prder the Securities Act of 1933 and the Trust Indenture Act.
A questionnaire has been prepared for bidders to fill out by $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$., June 20 . Company intends to accept the successful bids by 2 p. m. on the day the proposals are received, subject to approval of the New York $P$. S. Com-
mission and SEC authorization, but has reserved the right to reject all such
offers. annual cost of money for either the bonds or the stock, the utility will give
such bidders the chance to increase their bids, and if no increase is received such bidders the chance to increase their b
will acept such proposals at its discretion.

Issuance of $\$ 2,000,000$ Bonds A pproved by SEC-
The Securities and Exchange Commission on June 5 issued an order Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, concerning the following:
(a) Issuance of $\$ 2,000,000$ 1st mtge bonds, $38 \% \%$ series, due 1964, exchange for a like principal amount of its 1 st motge. bonds, $4 \%$ series due
1965 , now held as follows: $\$ 1,881,000$ by the United States of America (Rural Electrification Administration) as collateral security for the payStat of five certain serial notes issued by the company to the United New York, trustee under the indenture securing said bonds. Said $\$ 2,000,-$ 000 of 1st mtge. bonds, $4 \%$, series due 1965 , are Treasury bonds; and upon
their return to the company's treasury, the same will be cancelled.-V. 152 , their return to
p. $3353,3509$.

New York Telephone Co.-Gain in Phones-
Company reported on June 3 a gain of 15,147 telephones in May, com-
pared with an increase of 16,203 units in May 1940 . For the first five months of this year the company had a gain of 61,072 instruments, against months of this year the company had a gain of 61,072 instruments, against
an increase of 56,987 in the corresponding period of 1940 - V. 152, p. 3662

New York Title \& Mtge. Co.-Interest DistributionThe trustees of series B-K first mortgage certificates announce a distribu-
tion on June 30, 1941. to certificate holders registered at the end of June 14,1941, of $2 \%$ interest. The total distribution for interest amounts to
$\$ 249,963.19$. Series B-K is a $\$ 13,000,000$ issue which originally covered 170 mortgages and properties located in Brooklyn, Manhattan and Bronx. their appointment in March, 1936, will amount to $\$ 2,649,595$, interest and B657.798 principal.
Bayd
Bayard U. Livingston Jr., trustee, will make an income distribution at
the rate of $2 \%$ of the principal amount of series the rate of $2 \%$ of the principal amount of series N-30 for the period covering June 13.-V. 152, p. 3553 .

New York Trap Rock Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

Gross operating profit --
Adm., gen. \& sell. exp--

$$
\begin{array}{lllll}
1940 \\
\$ 1,342,159 & \$ 1,531,085 & \$ 1,160,371 & 1939 & 1937,68 \\
346,356 & \$ 1,730 & 414,730 & 444,391 & 390,22
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{|}
\$ 995,803 \\
53,013
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{|}
\$ 1,116,355 \\
73,839
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 715,979 \\
36,002
\end{array}
$$

$\$ 816,457$
41,773 Other income--
Interess income. charges Interest charges-ay'ts to
holders of stamped
bonds and debentures bonds and debentures.
Prov. for deprec. \& depl.
Prov. for doubtful acct. Prov. for doubtful accts.
Prov.for Fed. $\&$ State tax Loss.on property retired.
Prov on Prov. for loss in invest
Other deductions,----
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax--
Prov. for Fed. surtax-Portion applicable to
minority stockholders

| 27,555 | 33,442 | 39,105 | 40,562 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 450,993 | 548,337 | 422,568 | 408,934 |
| 25,317 | 41,425 | 34,036 | 5,010 |
| 32,171 | 259,460 | 23,901 | 56,196 |
| 1,424 | 169,138 | 8,201 | 5,644 |

 a Equivalent to 15 cents per share of common stock in 1940 and to two cents per share in 1939.

| Assets- | 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ash | \$787,267 | \$798. |
| Notes | 634,961 | 896,73 |
| Marketable securities (at cost |  |  |
| Inventories |  |  |
| Cash deposit with agent for payment of dividend on preferred stock |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Trade notes receivab | 50,000 |  |
| Accounts receivable (officer) | 13,856 | 15,05 |
| Amount deposited with state insurance fund under |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Other insurance deposits under curren | 11,233 |  |
| Unpaid instalment on sale of inve | 8,834 | 92 |
| Cash in sinking funds |  |  |
| Company's bonds and debe | 1,121,155 | 694,651 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Securities deposited with Industrial Commissioner, N. Y. State Dept. of Labor |  |  |
| f Property, plant and equipm | 869,106 | 12,245 |
| Deferred deb | 130,099 | 03 |
|  |  |  |
| Liabilities- | 1940 | 1939 |
| Accounts and accrued | \$185.588 | 241 |
| Notes payable (curren | 90,000 | 90,00 |
| Federal and State tax | 139,760 | 80, |
| Dividend payable on preferre |  |  |
| Mortgage on real estat |  |  |
| Estimated liability for workmen's compensation |  |  |
| insurance claims arising during co |  |  |
| ms as self-insu |  |  |
| lability for additional payments to holders of |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Notes payable (non-current) | 120,000 | 210, |
| Trade accounts payable (non-current) -...-.-..--- 56.0261 |  |  |
| Funded debt.- | 4,565,000 | 4,731,000 |
| Reserves | 49,482 | 88.357 |
| a Preferred stock.........................--- $2,000,000$ 2,0 | 00.000 | 2,000,000 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | Dr850 | Dr850 |

 a Represented by 20,000 no par shares. b Represented by 180,000 no
par shares. c 8,952 shares. $d$ After reserve of $\$ 138,189$ in 1940 and $\$ 142,-$ par shares. c 8,952 shares. d After reserve of $\$ 138,189$ in 1940 and $\$ 142,-$ g Includes notes. h Balance of deposits with State Insurance Fund was
reduced in January, 1940 , by the receipt of a dividend of $\$ 38,874$ which

Niles-Bement-Pond Co.-EarningsIncome Account for Calendar Years
Gross income -nses. Operating profit......
Otherincome $\$ 6,149,021$

$2,195,342$ | b1939 |
| :---: |
| $\begin{array}{l}\$ 3,53,848 \\ 1,740,999\end{array}$ |
| $\$ 1,794,849$ |
| 169,382 | b1938 127

stive Depreciation. -.-.-$4,033,772$
451,998 ${ }^{51, .264,231}$ $\$ 1,466,096$
43,662
 Depreciation-2-1.-
Addit. res. prov. for inventory shrinkage---
Wite-off of worthless investments.Closed plant expenses--
Loss sale of fixed assets Loss sale of fixed assets.
Adjust. of taxes prior yrs. Discount on sales.....Federal
Interest Surtax on undist. profits Fed. excess profits taxes
Devel. char Devel. charges \& exps--
Moving costs \& expense Moving costs \& expense
Miscell. deductions.
Dividends profit
$5 \overline{3}, \overline{3} \overline{5} 5$
236,367
18,557

7,2700 83,744
5,035

Surplus
Earnings Earnings per share on on
common stock
$\$ 1,137,950$
$\$ 661,072$
$\$ 497,957$
$\$ 512,271$ $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 9.14 & \$ 4.71 & \$ 4.88 & \$ 7.46\end{array}$ $\$ 346,050$ paid in cash and $\$ 432,563$ pubsidiary companies. e Includes
$\&$ Hoist Corp. $17,3021 / 2$ shares at $\$ 25$.

1 Balance Sheet Dec 31

|  | 1940 | 1939 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 190 | $\mathbf{\$}$ | 1939 |  |





 $0 \quad |$| Ca |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ea | Total_ .....-. $15,782,393 \quad \overline{12,336,512}$ T Ton $\frac{4,369,334}{\frac{3,208,526}{15,782,393}}$ a Acquired under emergency plant facilities contract with the United

States Government. b Represented by 178,025 shares no par value. c Consolidated figures.-V. 152, p. 3192.

Norfolk \& Western Ry.-Earnings-


 Ry. oper. revenues_-_
Operating Expenses- $\overline{\$ 4,435,905} \overline{\$ 7,811,846} \overline{\$ 33,866,186} \overline{\$ 32,807,603}$ Maint. of way \& structs Maint. of equipment Traffic
Transportation railline. Menceral operations....-
Transp'n for invest.-Cr.
$\qquad$ 931,938
$1,703,974$

Net ry, oper. revs.
$\begin{array}{r}\text { loss } \$ 107,865 \\ 638,315 \\ \hline\end{array}$

 $\xrightarrow[\substack{14,082,723 \\ 4,734,372}]{\substack{1,3 \\ \hline}}$


Net ry. oper. income loss $\$ 392,373$
Other inc. items (bal.)_- 17,877

 Net income_-....-loss $\$ 551,452 \quad \$ 2,152,130 \quad \frac{708,31}{\$ 7750,124}$ North American Gas \& Electric Co.-SEC Will Sif Plan to Simplify Utility-Hearing Scheduled for July 7An application by the company and two of its subsidiaries, the Washfor approval of a voluntary plan of simplification under Section 11 (e) of the Holding Company Act was consolidated June 6 for hearing purposes by the Securities and Exchange Commission with its own proceeding instituted ase June 6, to ennorce the consolidated proceedings was set for July 7 at Washington.-V. 152, p. 127.

North American Rayon Corp.-Directorate ReducedSee American Bemberg Corp. above.-V. 152, p. 3034
North Central Texas Oil Co.- $121 / 2$-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 5$, payable July 1 to holders of record June 16. Dividend of
15 cents paid on Dec. 16 , last; 10 cents paid on July 1,1940 , and on Dec. 15 and July 1,193
152, p. 3353 .
Northwest Engineering Co.-Stricken from List -
The common stock (no par) has been removed from listing and registra-
ion on the New York Curb Exchange.-V. 152 , p. 128 .
ion on the New York Cub
North American Aviation Inc. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for the Year Ended Dec. 31


 Gross income_-.-.-.-.-.
Prov. for payments under Incentive $\overline{\$ 10,819,298} \xlongequal{\$ 9,288,002} \overline{\$ 2,506,727}$ Prov. for payments under Incentive
Compensation Plan

 $\begin{array}{cccrr}\begin{array}{c}\text { Earns. per share on } 3,435,033 \\ \text { shares. }\end{array} & \$ 2.06 & \$ 2.66 & \$ 0.55\end{array}$ shares-----ving $\$ 151,928$ in 1940, $\$ 104,068$ in 1939 , and $\$ 95,953$ in 1938 for depreciation. b Includes 8511.000 excess profits taxes. c Profit before provision for Federal income tax. $\$ 118,855$; interest, discount, crap sales, \&c., $\$ 68,184$.


North Star Oil, Ltd.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $83 /$ cents per share on account of
accumulations on the $7 \%$ preferred stock, par $\$ 5$, payable July 2 to holders of record June 13 .
Similar amount
Similar amounts were paid in preceding quarters. Arrears after current
payment will amount to 35 cents per share- V . 152 , 1600 .
Northern States Power Co. (Del.)-Weekly Output-
Electric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the week
ded June 7, 1941, totaled $31,690,670$ kilowatt-hours, as compared with ended June 7. 1941, totated $31,690,67$ thiowatt-hours, as compared with
28. 693.469 kiowat-hours for the corresponding week last year, an increase
of $10.4 \%$.-V. 152, p. 3663 .
 Divs. applic. to pref. stocks
ric Co. 41-Mont
$\begin{array}{rrr}1941-M \text { Mth- } & -1940 & 19 \\ \$ 368,894 & \$ 350,098 & \$ 4, \\ 211,623 & 204,280 & 2, \\ 70,326 & 62,895 & \\ 25,000 & 25,000 & \end{array}$

$1-12$ Mos. -1940 $\begin{array}{rr}518,544 & 2,616,523 \\ 78,483 & 763,575\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}87,483 & 763,575 \\ 25,000 & 300,000\end{array}$



$$
\frac{161}{82630}-
$$

Balance.
Balance......................................... $\$ 156,244 \quad \$ 217,735$ belng made at a rate which will result in the accumulation of such taxes at the rate of $30 \%$ for the full year 1941 .
No provision has been made for Federal excess profits tax since present
indications are that no such tax will be payable.-V. 152, p. 2714 .
Northwestern Public Service Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Operating revenues } & \$ 780,233 & \$ 743,499 & \$ 2,890,391 & \$ 2,962,822 \\ \text { Oper. expenses \& taxes } & 604,022 & 545,976 & 2,154,163 & 2,155,090\end{array}$


 Balance- $\quad \$ 26,472$
Note-Federal income tax has been accrued at rates provided in the
$\$ 35,729$ 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. 2564 .

Norwich Pharmacal Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years


[^9]Nunn-Bush Shoe Co.-Earnings-
Consolidated (Incluading Wholly-Owned subsidiary) Net income after charges, Federal income taxes, \&c.... Earmings per share -.............................. A On 169.320 shares of common stock, excluding 5,946 treasury shares.
As of Apriil 30.1941 current ${ }^{\text {assets }}$ amounted to $83,332,688$ and current liabilities were $\$ 1,198,032,-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{D} .27 \mathrm{~F}$.

## Ogden Corp.-To Purchase Newport Water Stock-


 Newport Water Corp. 839 a share. Newport Water Corp. has outstanding
10.000 shares of preferred stocas (no par), and 10.000 shares of common


The application states that the assets of Newport Water Corp. consist
solely of cash. $-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .3554 \mathrm{t}$
Ohio Associated Telephone Co.-Earnings-

Operating revenues...
operating expenses
Net operating revs...
Net operating income, $\$ 18,803-\frac{10,278}{\$ 15,264}-\frac{32,196}{\$ 71,514}-\frac{80,199}{}$

## Ohio Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-



 | Operating revenues.-- | $\$ 4,480,987$ | $\$ 3,978,105$ | $\$ 17,174,660$ | $\$ 15,458,497$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating expenses_--- | $2,551,938$ | $\mathbf{2 , 3 1 0 , 2 2 0}$ |  | $9,867,020$ | $9,304,090$ |


 Gain in Phones
Company added 7,100 stations in May to bring stations in service to a A gain of 43,100 stations has been made since Jan. 1 as compared with Long distance calls averaged 78,500 dally in May against 75,195 in

## Ohio Forge \& Machine Co.-50-Cent Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 20 to holders of record June 10 . Dividend of $\$ 1.50$ was paid on Dec. 16, last.-V.151, p. 997.

## Oil Fields \& Santa Fe Ry.-Abandonment -

The Interstate Commerce Commission on May 26 issued a certificate permitting abandoment by the company of a portion of a branch line of railroad, extending from a point near Frey northerly to the end of the line
near Oilton, approximately 4.2 miles, in Creek County Okla, and abandonment of operation thereof by the Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry., lessee V. 138, p. 3612 .

Old Colony RR.-Protective Committee-
A protective committee has been organized which will seek authorization to act for bondholders of the road. For the present, deposit of bonds will not be sought. The committee has applied to the Intersiate Commerce Commission for permission to solicit authorizations. professor of finance at Harvard Business School, Robert F . Nutting. President of Cambridgeport Savings Bank, Hermon Holt, Jr., trustee of Massachusetts Savings Bank, Arthur W. Newell, Providence, President of Hazar publisher of the Old Colony Memorial of Plymouih. John E. Walker of publisher of the
Boston is Secretary, and Joseph B. Ely is attorney.-V. 152, p. 1444
V. 151 , p. 1730 ; V. 150, p. $3059 ;$ V. 149 , p. 3567 . 151, p. 1730; V. 150, p. 3059; V. 149, p. 3567
Oliver Farm Equipment Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

 $\begin{array}{cllllll}\text { Net profit from oper.- } & \$ 1,144,998 & & \$ 720,893 & & \$ 152,634 & \$ 2,911,035 \\ \text { Other income....-. } & 169,446 & & 139,257 & & 135,671 & 146,137\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net profit.-..-a.- } & \$ 866,444 & \$ 430,267 & \$ 60,750 & \$ 2,182,763 \\ \text { Earns per sh. on cap.stk. } & \$ 2.56 & \$ 1.26 & \$ 0.18 & \$ 6.44\end{array}$ a Includes $\$ 40,771$ applicable to prior years.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Asscts- | ${ }_{8}^{1940}$ | 1939 | Liabilities | 1940$\$$ | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a Fixed assets | .775,836 | 6,837,803 | d Commonstock.. | 3,743,555 | 3,799,96 |
| Pat'ts, $\mathrm{g}^{\prime}$ dwill, \&c. |  |  | Accounts payab | 819,839 | 892,15 |
| Cash | ,942,314 | 1,762,921 | Notes pay, (curr.) | 375,000 |  |
| b Receivable | ,549,882 | 4,462,202 | Accrued payrolls, |  |  |
| Inventories. | ,265,585 | 10,020,415 | taxes, \&c | 946,755 |  |
| Acc'ts with foreign | 506 | 538,190 | Dividend payable_ | 168,896 |  |
| distributor |  |  | Notes pay. to bl | 2,625,000 | 2,400 |
| c Unused property | $\begin{aligned} & 442,375 \\ & 149,119 \end{aligned}$ | 125,860 | Sub. co.'s stk. held |  |  |
| Deferred charges_. |  |  | by others | 4,000 |  |
|  |  |  | Paid-in surplu | 3.134.362 | 3,077,9 |
|  |  |  | Earṅed surplus | 3,813,794 | 3,345, |

[^10] of After deducting reserves for depreciation. b After reserve for losses after reserve for depreciation and reserve for reduction to estimated liquidatafter reserve for depreciation and reserve for reduction to estimated liquidat-
ing values. d Represented by 337,786 ( 339,196 in 1939) no-par shares

Oppenheim Collins \& Co.. Inc.-Sales-
Company reports total stores net sales for three months ended April 30 , 1941, were $\$ 2,312,043$, comparing with $\$ 1,973,948$ in like period of 1940
Pacific Gas \& Electric Co.-Ruling Reversed by FPC
to build 148.000 kilowatts of new has restored to this company its permit on Feather River in California, on condition that company first obtain Com mission assent to any other construction, lease or purchase of new capacity aggregating more than $5,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in any one case, or $20,000 \mathrm{in}$ more than
one. Company was again criticized by the Commission, which charged that original permits were granted before it was formally advised of 82,000 kw. other capacity company is planning and on basis of which it opposed the Antioch steam plant of the Central Valley project. Congress cut appropriation for start of that plant out of current appropriation for Central
Valley. Pulga and Cresta plants have been strongly oppposed by Califor-
nia State administration interest in Shasta Dam power.-V 152. p. 3194 .

Volume 152
The Conmercial \& Financial Chronicle

Outlet Co.-EarningsYears End. Jan. 31 - 1941
Gross sales, less discount $\$ 7605$ Gross sales, less discount $\$ 7,645,228$
Cost of goods sold...... $4,906,948$
Cross Gross profit on sales.-
Other income. Gross profit...........
Expenses.
Deprec. \& amortization Oeprec. dedactions....
Federal income taxes. Federal income taxess profits tax Federal excess profits tax
Surtax on undist. profits
Flood loss, estimated
Net profit
${ }_{2 d}$ det preferred dividends:Common dividends...-
Earns. per shion on com. stik

## $\$ 2,916,482$ $2,000,744$ 93,948 187,

93,948
$187 \overline{0} \overline{0} \overline{0}$
33,000

Assets- 1941
Lixtures, \&c.-. Cash-c, de.... $\$ 3,126,53$ Acc'ts rece ivab
Inventories... Other assets

\section*{| $\$ 601,799$ |
| ---: |
| 23,142 |
| 38,250 |
| 32,825 |
| $\$ 197.573$ |
| $\$ 5.74$ |}

1938
182,790

182,057 | $\$ 2,650,733$ |
| :--- |
| 238,655 | $\$ 2,889,388$

$2,158,813$
105,158
9,907 91,000
7,1000
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 517.410 \\ 33.036 \\ 12.750 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$
ernment in 1935 requested under the Anti-Trust Law an injunction against such a situation, and divestiture of ownership by Columbia Oil of Panhandle
Eastern securities. The three castern securities. The three applicants in the present case rely on the
operation of this anti-trust decree for their claim that the current of control between them was short-circuited.
The Commission declares, however, that "we do not think that the rom the control or controlling influence of Columbia Gas within the meanopinion as to whether the decree has or has not had mean to intimate any compliance with the anti-trust laws; that question is not in issue before us."
 equal voting rights with the common on all other matters, but has important veto powers in the affairs of Columbial Oil. By reason, of its ownership
of that stock, Columbia Gas may prevent the authorization issuan any shares of stock other than common, or any merger, consolidation, sale, lease or other transfer of all or the greater part of the assets of Columbia declared by thegether with other factors, the existence of this power is a declared by the Commission to be significant in indicating the existence of As to the claim that the interposition of Gano Dunn as trustee under the anti-trust decree to hold all the voting securities of Panhandle Eastern owned by Columbia Eastern as Columbia Oil directs "except when such directions are inconsistent with the purpose of this deceree, ${ }^{\text {and }}$ and that Mr. Dunn has expressly
stated that he has never declined to Columbia Oii regarding the voting of this wack In the stipulation made by Columbia oil to end the anti-trust suit, an offer of settlement was made to the Missouri- Kansas Pipeline Co which
had claimed damages on grounds similar to those alleged by the Government. ${ }^{\text {Under this settlement the Missouri-Kansas company was to be per- }}$
mitted to acquire half of Panhandle Eastern's common stock. But the
Commission finds that to date it "has not been able to exercise ant conCommission finds that to date it has not been able to exercise any con-

Pantepec Oil Co. of Venezuela, C. A.-Borrows $\$ 1,000$,000 from Bank
The company has closed negotiations for a bank loan of $\$ 1,000,000$ and
will utilize half to repay an existing loan of $\$ 500,000$ which matures this The lending institution, moreover, has agreed to extend another $\$ 1,000$,000 credit the latter part of this year, to derray its share of driiling expenses incurred in developing propertiles in Venezuela jointly with standard Oil Co. of Venezuela, an affiliate of Stand-
ard Oil Co. (N. J.).-V. 152, p. 273 .
Pantex Pressing Machine, Inc.-Accumulated Dividend Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $\$ 6$ cum. pref. stock, payable June 5 to holders of record May 28. Dividend of like amount was paid on Dec. 28, Oct. ${ }^{2}$ and Aug. 1,1940 , Dec. 28, Nov. 1 and July 28 . 1933 , and on Dec. ${ }^{27}{ }^{2}$,
1938 , this last being the first payment made since Dec. 20,1937 , whena regular qu
p .3898 .

Parket Methods, Inc.-SEC Gets Injunction Against Sale of Stocks by Six Companies-
The Securities and Exchange Commission reported June 10 that Judge Ben C Dawkins of the U. S. District Court at Shreveport, La., had issued aprerminary injunction enjoining six companies and certain of their
officers from violating the registration and fraud provisions of the Securities Act of 1933.
Malcom H and Hugh Mn. Sneed; Parker Patents Corp.. N. C. Watts, and Mrs. Lenora Corprson Watts: Western Black Sand Co..'Inc.; Western Patent Brokerage
 Mrs. Lenora Wilkerson Watts consented to the entry of the preliminary inj The complaint alleged that for over a period of about a year and a hale prior to the filing of the action the defendants have been selling the capital stock of the various corporate defendants by the use of the mails and in In the sale of the stock of Colorado River Mapnetic Black Sand Co., the complaint alleged, the registration provisions of the Act were violateect in
that a registration statement was not in effect with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
The complaint further alleged that in the sale of the capital stock of
all the corporations the defendants were obtaining money and property means orporatruons statements. For the purpose of promoting and property by bypoiting
a magetic mining machine purportedy inented by defend ant a magnetic mining machine purportedy invented boy defergdand expopephng E .
Parker, the defendants according to the complaint, told prospective purchasers that the operation of the machine had proven successful and would bring tremendous returns, and that it was capable of recovering great quantities, of buack sand containing gold and other precious metals. The tests bad shown that the metals could be extracted by the machine with economy heretofore unknown to the mining industry, and that metals were
being recovered in commercial quantities at ophir Beach, Oregon. The being recovered in commercial quantities at Ophir Beach, Oregon. The
Payne Furnace \& Supply Co.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on account of
accumulations on the convertible preferred class $A$ and $B$ shares, payable Jund 13 to holders of record June 2. Dividends ore paid Oct. 15, July 15, and Jan. 15 last, and dividends of 15 cents w
March 28 and Jan. 15, 1940 .-V. 152, p. 1445 .

Penn Traffic Co.- $121 / 2$-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of $123 / 2$ cents per share on the common stock, payable July 25 to holders of record July 10 . Divi-
dend of 15 cents was paid last January and one of 10 cents was paid in dend of 15 cents was paid las
July, 1940 .-V. 150, p. 3524 .
(J. C.) Penney Co.-Sales-

Sales of the company for the month of May, 1941, were $\$ 29,383,174$ as compared wis
782,213
Total sales from. Jan. 1 to May 31,1941 , inclusive, were $\$ 118.326,430$ as
in compared with $\$ 100.567,60$ for the same period in 1940 . This is an in-
crease of $\$ 17,758,827$ or $17.66 \%$.-V. 152 , p. 3511 .

## Pennsylvania Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| 12 Months Ended March 31Gross operating revenues | 12,233,513 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,688,104 \\ 3 \\ \hline 756 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating expenses --...-. | 3,660,462 |  |
| Electricity and gas purc | 821,577 |  |
| Provision for retirem | 1,262,027 | 1,033, |
| Provision for taxes: |  |  |
| Fed. income \& deciared value excess profits taxes Other taxes | 7650,197 860.510 | 894,2 |
| perating inc |  | \$4,146,64 |
| er in |  |  |
| Gross income | 4 |  |
| Interest on ong-term Amortization of debt did | 120,726 |  |
| Amortization of premiun | 51,805 |  |
| es assumed on inter | 31,360 | 33, |
| Interest on debt | 110,662 |  |
| Interest charged t | ${ }_{4}{ }^{4} 714$ |  |
| Miscellaneous income de | 12,930 | 9,0 |

Net income.......................................... \$2,039,420 \$2,075,218 Note-No provision has been made for excess profits tax for 1940 under
the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1940 .-V. 152, p. 1929 .

Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co.-DistributionTts decree dated May 27 Pleas No. 4 of Philadelphia County has entered Phitadelphia Trust Co. as trustee under indenture of mortgage dated The decree allows compyensation tontrail Brewing Co.
quested in the petition for distribution, the truste and directs that counsel fees as remaining in the hands of the trustee after payment of these items and of the cost of accounting be distributed to the holders of bonds in proportion to thereon of the amount paid on each bond. Holders of first mortgatation bonds are requested to present their bonds without delay to Fidelitty-Philaerate trust dio., trustee, 135 south Broad si, Philadelpha, Pa., corooted on each bond.
each bividend will be slightly in excess of $7 \%$ of the principal amount of
Pennsylvania Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
 oper. exp., excl. direct Direct taxes Prop, retire. res. appprop.
Amortiz, of ilited-term

## Amortiz. of limited-term investments

Net oper. revenues
Other income (net)
Gross income.
Int. on mortyage bonds. Other int. \& deductions. Int. chgd. to construc.Cr
$\begin{array}{rrrr}1,673,283 & 1,643,550 & 20,271,213 & 19,534,068 \\ 490,961 & 276,393 & 4,2638091 & 2,077,409 \\ 237,500 & 237,500 & 2,850,090 & 2,76,\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}1,078 & 237,500 & 2,850,000 & 2,783 ; 333\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}1,300 & 1,949 & 62,891 & 14,505\end{array}$

Divs, applic. to preferred stocks for the period
Balance.
Provision
 $\overline{\$ 4,653,863} \overline{\$ 5,316,462}$ mate of a rate which will result in the accumulation of such taxes at the indications pion has been made 1 . indications are that no such tax will be payable.-V. 152, p. 3194 .
Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.-Sales-
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Period End. May 31- } 1941-\text { Month- } 1940 & \text { 1941-5 Mos. } & 1940 \\ \text { Sales. }\end{array}$ -V. 152,7 p. 3355 .

## Peoples Light \& Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 12 Months Ended (Texas Publ Operation.Maintenance

-
a Utility operating income...............................

 | 1940 |
| :---: |
| $\$ 3,63,587$ |
| $1,98,311$ |
| $119 ., 061$ |
| 53,759 |
| 58,627 |

a Gross income
Gross income

| Gross income- | \$792,499 | \$890,791 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interest on bonds-public..................-..--- | 269,337 | 210,999 |
| Interest on advances from parent company | - ${ }^{4,621}$ | +13.465 |
| income charges.--..- | 24,098 | 26,871 |

Other income charges from parent company.........
Balance applicable to parent company-
Income from subsidiary companies deducted above
 Other inco
$\$ 452,933 \quad \$ 508,952$

Net income. ............................................ $\$ 304,636$
a Before retirement reserve accruals.-V. 152, p. 1139.
Pepsi-Cola Co.-Listing of Capital Stock, \& $c$ additional shares of capital stock of has authorized the lisc. which are to be of 437,011 suant to the agreement of merger between Inc. Which are to be issued pur-
making the total $11,898,50$ shares and Pepsi-Cola Co., making the total $1,898,570$ shares applied for.
Under date of April 28,1941 a majority
and a majority of the directors of majority of the directors of Loft Inc. agrement of merger providing for tepsi-Cola Co (Derger of Pepsi-) entered into an Loft Inc., such merger to become effective upon compliance with all the including, among other things, the adoption of the arreement Dolaware, ling the holders or two thirds of the outstanding stock of the respective corporations and the execution, filing and recording of the agreement of
merger as required by Delaware law. On May 29, 1941, the agreement of merger was duly adopted by the stockholders of Loft Inc. and by
the stockholders of Pepsi-Cola Co. (part $\$ 1$ Inc. of has an authorized capital stock consisting of $3,000,000$ shares remainder have not been issued. of the $1,473,259$ shares $1,461,559$ are held by the public and 11,700 shares are owned by PepsiCola. Co. Pepsi-Cola Co. has an authorized capital stock consisting of
300,000 shares (par $\$ 5$ ) of which
 and
259,277 shares outstanding, 207,437 shares, or about $80.0059 \%$ are on of thed
by Left
 Upon and by the merger, (a) Loft's certificate of incornoration will be (2) change the statement of the objects and purposes of tne comp Co., (3) reduce the sutaterent of the objects and purposes of the company,
shares (par $\$ 1$ ). shares Each of the $1,461,559$ publicly-held shares of the stock of Loft will
(be and become one share of the stock of the company to be outstanding upon the merger; (c) Each of the 51,840 shares of stock of Pepsi-Cola Co. held by its the stock of the company to be outstanding upon the mer 437,013 shares of 437,011 shares of stompany too be intstanding upon the merger. Of the
 (d) $T$ subject to the restrictions and options in in favor of the shi shares 207,437 shares of shack of stock of Loot owned by Pepsii-Cola Co.. the shares of stock of Pepsi-Cola Co. held by Pepsi-Cola Co. in its treasury,
will be canceled. Accordingly, upon the merger, the authorized capital stock will consist
of $2,500,000$ shares ( $\mathrm{par} \$ 1$ ), of which there will be outstanding $1,898,570.2$
Pere Marquette Ry.-Equipment Trust Certificatespany to assume obligation and Commission on June 6 authorityed in the company to assume
$21 / 8 \%$ serial equipmation and trust certificates. to be issued by the National Bank of Detroit, as trustee, and sold at 100.233 and accrued dividends in connecion with the procurement of certain equipment.
The applicant invited 100 firms sto oid or for the purchase of the certificates, the bidder to name a rate of dividends to be borne by the certificateses, in
multiples of $1 / 8$ of $1 \%$. In response thereto four bids were received. The
highest bid, 100.233 and accrued dividends, based on a rate of $21 / \% \%$, was
made by Lazard Freres \& Co. and Kidder, Peabody \& Co., and has been accepted. suaject to our approval. On this basis the avera, ane anual cost
of the proceeds to the appicant will be approximately $2.09 \%$.-V. 152. p. 3511 .

Philadelphia Co.-Public Invitation for Proposals for the Purchase of $\$ 48,000,000$ Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Bonds and $\$ 12,000,000$ Collateral Trust Serial Notes-
The company is inviting proposals for the purchase from it of $\$ 48,000,000$
collateral trust sinking fund bonds, due fuly collateral trust serial notes, due in equal annual instalments from July 190 1942 to July 1 , 1951 , inclusive . . pany, 435 6th Ave, Pittsburgh, at 11 a. m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time The company advises prospective bidders that officers and represenpantatives \& She company, counsel for the company, and representatives of Haskins Gordon, Zachry, Parlin \& Cahill will be available at the office of the com pany,435 Sirth, Ave. Pittsburgh Pa., Room No. 706 onf June 17e com- 1941 ,
at 2 orclock p. M., E. D. . T., to meet with prospective bidders for the purpose of reviewing. W. W. Sh. Th. to met with prospective bidders for the pany and its subsidiaries contained in the registration statement and prospectus and companys in witation for proposals for the starchasent and
bonds and notes referred the to above. And bonds and notes referred to above. AL prospective bidders are invited to
be present at such meeting.
SEC Approves Financing of $\$ 60,000,000-$
The securities and Exchange Commission on June 11 approved the issue
and sale by the company of the $848.000,000$ collateral trust sinking fund bonds due on July 1,$1961 ; \$ 12000,000$ of collateral trust serial notes and
413.794 shares of common stock 413,794 shares of common stocki
since the bonds and notes will
Commission's new competitive bidding rule for separate tenders under the as to the price to the issuers, the spread and distribution and redemption price. On these angles further findings will be made.
Gas \& Electric Co., both of whom are holding companies stand standard is a subsidiary of the Standard Power \& Light Corp. which also is a holding company. The Commission declares, incidentali, which also is a holding structure of Standard Gas and of Standard Power are unbalanced, and, due plan is required to solve the system's problems from an ordinar-reaching point of view, as well as to meet the recuirements of sections 11 (b) (1) and
11 (b) (2) of the Holding Company Act 11 (b) (2) of the Holdaig Company Act.
including the Duquesne Light Co., Pittichurg, gas and traction companies, including the Duquesne Light Co., Pittsburgh \& West Virginia Gas Co., Ralways. require the Philader
investments, but standard Gas, although it knows this position that it wishes to dispose of aid its interests for the sake of geographical integration, except the Philadelphia Co.
the bonds and notes are for the most part issued azainst common instach as the proposed transactions are not without their dirficulties. In relation to the book values of the propertios of the system, with adjustment for wripreciation in the riciencies of depreciation reserves, "the debt initially is higher than as une shoalized
deple like to see it
However
However, the Commission notes, even on a consolidated basis the earnings coverage for the proposed securities is quite safe. subssidiary debt and
preferred stock and interest on the presently outstanding $5 \%$ bond being earned 1.8 times in 1940 .
program is quite drastic; as we have stated is high, the debt retirement program is quite drastic; as we have stated, precise computations as to
the effect of the sinking fund are not possible, but there are indications th considerably more than half of the indebtedness of Philadelphia Co. will be retired before the maturity of the bonds in $1962 .-$ V. 152, p. 3511 .
Philadelphia Transportation Co.-Equipment Issue Placed Privately-The company has placed privately with seven banks and insurance companies $\$ 1,360,000$ equipment trust certificates series C, due 1942,1946. Proceeds are for purchase of equipment costing $\$ 2,183,000 .-\mathrm{V} .152$, p. 3195 .

## Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie RR.-Earnings-

Period End April 30- $1941-$ Month- 1940 19ilway oper. revenues
R



Netry. oper. income Miscell deduct. from inc

Net income after fixed
charges
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { No } & \text { \$266,124 } & \$ 127,072 & \$ 1,503,637 & \$ 834,706\end{array}$ p. 3195.

Portland Gas \& Coke Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. April 30- } & \text { 1941-Month }-1940 & \text { 1941-12 Mos. } & \text { 1940 } \\ \text { Operating revenues }\end{array}$ Oper. exp., excl. direct taxes Prop. retire. res approp.
Amortiz. of limitedter $\begin{array}{rrrr}161,483 & 177,127 & 1,963,801 & 1,999,098 \\ 46,708 & 42,744 & 435.477 & \\ 26,477 & & 2,000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Amortiz. of limited-term } & 22,917 & 22,917 & 275,000 & 275,000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Net operating revs } \\ \text { Other income (net) }- \text { Dr- }\end{array} & \begin{array}{ll}\$ 63,575 \\ 321\end{array} & \begin{aligned} \$ 45,651 \\ 120\end{aligned} & \begin{array}{c}\$ 818,887 \\ 3,376\end{array}\end{array}$ Gross income-Int. on mortgage bonds
Other int. \& deductions Int. chgd. to contruc_Cr.

Net income to preferred stocks for the period...
$\$ 308,677$

430,167 | $\$ 208,951$ |
| :--- |
| 430,167 |

Balance (deficit).
$\$ 121,490 \quad \$ 221,216$ Notes- (1) Provision for Federal income taxes, subsequent to April 1 .
1941, is being made at a rate which will result in the accumutation of such taxes at the rate of $30 \% \%$ for the full year 1941 . present indications are that no such tax will be payable.- $\mathbf{V}$. 152, p. 2716 .
Plymouth (Mich.) Cooperage Corp.-Promoters Sentenced
The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Department of Justice
reported June 11 that J. Kenneth Edlin of Chicago was sentenced by Judge reported June 11 that J. Kenneth Edinn of Chicago was sentenced by Juduce
Ernest A. O'Brien in the U. S. District Court at Detroit to four years imprisonment
ind
sent in tive years probation a atter the completion of the prison
 the sale of stock of Plymouth Cooperage Corp At the same time, Judge prior to the trial, to imprisonment for 15 months. The 12-count indictment charged that Weil, president and director of
letters representing that the company was manufacturing whiskey and beer barrels at at profit of \$1 a barrel,, when in fact, the barrels were being manu-
factured at a large loss. It also charged that the defendants reported that the company was operating at capacity and that it was operating plants at
Cleveland and Plymouth, when in fact, there were no operations at the Cleveland and Plymouth, when in fact, there were no operations at the
Cleveland plant and in Plymouth the company did not operate more than $50 \%$ of the time.
According to the
According to the indictment, the defendants represented that the corpora-
tion had received numerous large orders from leading distilleries which Would result in substantial profits to the company. To the contrary, the indictment charged, the eacts showed that the company was not equipped
to manufacture barres in sufficient quantities to fill such orders, and if
the wera they were filled

## Postal Telegraph, Inc.-Earnings-

 Income before deprecia'n
Prov. fort charges--.-:
Interest chargeciation.:
Net loss.-.
$\$ 149,204$
$\begin{array}{r}16,084 \\ 199,273 \\ 1,528 \\ \hline \$ 184,717\end{array}$

| 151,381 | loss 155,994 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 802,787 |  |
| 43,786 | 75,678 |
|  | 5,928 |

Pressed Steel Car Co.-Preferred Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the first
preferred stock, and a dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share on the second preferred steck, both payable June 25 to holders of record June 10 . Last, previous
distributions on the distributions on these issues were made in Dee. 1937 and amounted to
$63 / 4$ cents and $623 / 2$ cents per share respectively..-V. $152, \mathrm{p} .3357$.
Progress Laundry Co.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition
to the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents per share on the common to the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents per share on the common
stock, both payable June 14 to holders of record June 4. Like amounts stock, 0 March payb, last: extra of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 2 , last, and one
paid on paid on March 15. last; extra of 25 cents was p.
of 10 cents on June 1, 1940.-V. 152, p. 1291 .

Public Service Co. of Indiana-Earnings-
 Operating revenues......
Oper. exps. and taxes. $\qquad$

 Net income _-...... $\$ 790,375 \quad \$ 767,304 ~ \$ 1,853,183 \$ 1,671,320$ Jan. 1, 1941, include taxes applicable to taxable income had the company not had the bexpefit for income tax purposes of deductions for discount. premium and expense incident to the refinanacing of long-term debt. Such expense account, inasmuch a st this occount includes the charges which re-
sulted in the income tax saving Provision for sulte in the income tax savings. Provision for Federal income taxes
subsequent to Jan 1,190, is based upon rates as provided in the second
Revenue Act of 1940 . 1 V. 152 , .3195 .

## Public Service Co. of Oklahoma-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End.Mar. 31- } & 1941-3 \text { Mos.-1940 } & \text { 1941-12 } & \text { Mos. } & \text { 1940 } \\ \text { Operating revenues. }\end{array}$

 Balance_..........
$\$ 355,960$
$\$ 330,821$
$\$ 1,442,569$
$\$ 1,368,449$ Note-Federal income tax has been accrued at rates provided in the
Second Revenue Act of 1940 , and 1940 figures previously released have Second Revenue Act of 1940, and 1940 figures previously r .
Puget Sound Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Period End, April 30-
Operating revenues...--
Op
Operation
O Operation-_-
Maintenance-
Depreciation a Federation income taxes.-

Net oper. revenues...
Other income (net) $\qquad$

Balance. . | Interest \& amortization.- | $\quad 839,413$ |
| :--- | :--- |

Balance
Prior pref. dividend requirements
$\$ 110,322$
 Balance (deficit) $\qquad$ $\$ 143,391 \quad \$ 29,968$ a Companies do not consider that they have any liability under the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1940 as amended March, 1941. Beginning with the
month of March, 1941 the accrual for Federal income tax is based on an 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
under-accrual for January and February over the remaining 10 monihs of
the year. The rate under the present law is $24 \%$. V. $152, \mathrm{p} .3195$.
Pullman Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Apr. 30-
Total revenues.
$\$ 5,047,313$ Month-1940 $\$ 4$ 1941-4 Mos.-1940 Period End. Apr. 30-.
Total revenues_---
T5,047, M13

Net revenue_.....- - $\$ 395,567 \quad \frac{4,477,297}{\$ 113,287} \frac{18,872,524}{\$ 2,870,159} \frac{17,799,13}{\$ 2,497,344}$ $\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { Auxiliary Operations- } & 190,013 & 169,278 & 826,399 & 769,276 \\ \text { Total revenues.....-. } & 153,260 & 141,447 & 630,340 & 599,424\end{array}$ Net revenue $\ldots \quad$\begin{tabular}{l}
$\$ 36,753$ <br>
\hline

 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Total net revenure...- } & \$ 432,320 & \$ 141,118 & & \$ 3,066,218 & & \$ 2,667,196 \\ \text { Taxes accrued } & & 336,588 & 268,667 & 1,645,439 & 1,474,990\end{array}$ 

Operating income <br>
$-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p}, 3357$. <br>
$\$ 95,732$ <br>
loss $\$ 127,548$ <br>
$\$ 1,420,778$ <br>
$\$ 1,192,205$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 13 Weeks Ended-
$\begin{array}{llrr}\text { Depreciation and income taxes_....................-. } & 548,813 & 538,864 \\ \text { a Provision for dividends............................. } & 73,194 & 74,450\end{array}$
 a Accrued during the period on preferred stock of a subsidiary company, in hands of public.
For the 52 weeks ended April 5, 1941, there was a net loss of $\$ 879,353$
after all charges.-V. 152, p. 3357 .

Radiomarine Corp. of America-EarningsPeriod End. Apr. $30-$
Total oper. revenues.

Total oper. deduction |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Nंet |  | 815,790 | $\$ 79,481$ | $\$ 292,123$ | $\begin{gathered}\text { Net oper. revenues.-.- } \\ \text { Ordinary inc- - non-com- } \\ \text { munication }\end{gathered}$

$\$ 2,540$
$\$ 14,327$
$\$ 18,190$ munication........
Gross ordinary income
Deducts. from ord inc Extraord-inc ord. inc-Deducts. from net inc.
Net inc. transferred to

## -V. 152, p. 3037 .

$\$ 31,999$
$\$ 19,048$
$\$ 95,402$
$\$ 75,119$
Railway Express Agency Inc.-Earnings-


 Express taxes

| debt |  | 88,847 | 83,761 | 266,541 | 251,283 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| other deductions | $-\cdots$ | 24,505 | 12,601 | 39,566 | 30,634 |

$\times$ Rail transp. revenue $\overline{\$ 5,822,650} \overline{\$ 5,442,936} \overline{\$ 13,493,458} \overline{\$ 12,563,979}$ $\times$ Payments to rail and other carriers-express privileges.-V. 152.

## Rand's, Pittsburgh-Sales-

Sales amounted to $\$ 177,593$ in May, a gain of $34 \%$ over $\$ 132,581$ in
May of last year, the company reported on June 5 . May, 1941, sales were the largest for that month in the company's history. over $\$ 632,688$ in the comparative 1940 months, and a new record for the period.
Rand
Rand's operates a chain of retail drug stores in Pennsyl vania, Ohio, West
Virginia and Maryland, with a majority of stores located in the Pitsburgh areainia and Maryland,
V. . 52, p. 3037 .
R. C. A. Communications, Inc.-EarningsPeriod End. Apr. 30-
Total oper. revenues Total oper. deductions
Net oper. revenues.-.
other communica. inc. Operating income...
Ordinary Ordinary income-non-
 Misw $\begin{array}{lllll} & 9,554 & 9.082 & 5.565 & 11576\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Gross ordinary inc..- } & \$ 336,465 & \$ 197,780 & \$ 1,324,053 & \$ 683,082 \\ \text { Deduc. from ord. inc.- } & 35,861 & 9,477 & 142,561 & 38,997\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net ordinary income_ } & \$ 300,604 & \$ 188,303 & \$ 1,181,492 & \$ 644,085 \\ \text { Extraord. inc.-Credits- } & 17 & \cdots \cdots & 17 & 107 \\ \text { Extraord. inc.-Charges } & 539 & \cdots-\cdots & 2,539 & 38\end{array}$ Net income -. $\$ 300,082$
143,700 $\$ 188,303$
31,200

 yatulitic | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Net income transferred } \\ \text { to earned surplus..- } \\ \text { V. } 152, \text { p. } 3195 \text {. }\end{array}$ |
| :--- |

Rearwin Aircraft \& Engines, Inc.- Stock OfferedF. L. Rossmann \& Co., Colyer, Beckley \& Co., Inc., New York, and Chapman \& Co., San Francisco, Calif., are offering 120,000 shares of common stock (par $\$ 1$ ) at $\$ 2.50$ per share. The stock is offered as a speculation.
The company has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission 220,000 shares of common stock consisting of the following:
(1) 5,000 shares now outstanding and held as follows:
$F$ \& Co., 1,667 shares; Colyer, Beckley \& Co., Inc., 1,667 shares, and Chapman \& Co., 1,666 shares. Under the terms of the Underwriting Agreement the company has agreed to repurchase theses shares under certain conditions.
(2) 115,000 shares to be issued and sold by the company to the under-
(3) 100,000 shares reserved for issuance upon the exercise of warrants.

History and Busisess-Company was incorp. on May 17, 1939 in Kansas,
to acquire all of the assets belonging to two partnerships composed of R. A. to acquire all of the assets belonging to to two partnerships composed of R. A.
Rearwin, Kenneth $R$. Rearwin and Royce s. Reawin. .oo-partners. . oing
Kesing as the Ken-Royce Aircrplanes and of the same co-partners doing business The history of the Rearwin airplane dates from 1928 when R. A. Rearwin
The commenced the design and construction of a three place, open biplane, powered with a 170 h . D. engine. This airplane was completed and test
flown in the spring of 1929 . The business was then transferred in 1929 to Fairfax Airport in Kansas City, Kan., Where the manufacture and distribution of airplanes was commenced. On Dec. 21 1937 , the Engine com-
pany purchased all of the assets of the LeBlond Aircraft Engine Coro. of pany purchased all of the assets of the LeBlond Aircraft Engine Corp. of radial, air cooled aircraft engines come manufacture and sale of 11 airplane equipod now to manufacture approximately 50 to 75 aircraft engines equipped now to manuracture approximately so to an aircrart engines are in use throughout the United States, the territories of Alaska, Porto
Rico and the Phillipine Islands, and in 17 foreign countries. Company sells its airplanes to private and commercial owner
Company is now working on an instrument training airplane in conjunction with Pan-American Airways, Inc. and the company expects to
begin making deliveries shortly Pan-American Airways, Inc. have
plan begin making deliveries short1y Pan-American Airways, Inc., have
placed an intial order for these trainers Compan expects to ofer this
model to airlines, private schools, the military services of the United States and certain other countrie and certaan other plant is loces. 1 . at Fairfax Airport, Kansas City, Kan. The
Coran total floor area is 35,000 square feet, including an engine test house. Fair-
fax Airport is immediately adjacent to the plant and is available for use by the company withouth cost under the terms or itst lease. Company and antici-
thates no difficilty in securing an extension of this lease upon its expiration pates no difficulty in iecturing an extension of this lease upon its expiration
June 30, 1942 in view of its past experience. Capitalizzation - As of May 27,1941 before egiving effect to the issuance of
220,000 shares of common stock, company's capitalization is as follows: Authorized $\begin{aligned} & \text { Outstanding } \\ & 500,000 \mathrm{shs} . \\ & \mathrm{a} 130,625 \text { shs } .\end{aligned}$ Common stock (par \$1) ................... 500,000 shs. a 130,625 shs. a The 5,000 outstanding shares owned by the underwriters now offered
are included, which 5,000 shares may be repurchased in whole or in part, are the company subject to certain conditions,
Purpose-The estimated cash proceeds to the company from the sale of
115,000 shares as to which there is no firm commitment to purchase (but not including proceeds from the exercise or the warrants or prom the sale of the 5,000 outstanding shares owned by the under writers) will be $\$ 230,000$,
and after deducting estimated expenses of $\$ 7,500$, will be $\$ 222,500$. In and, event the entire 115,000 shares nare sold, the net proceeds, estimated as above stated, will be used approximately as follows:
(1) For sales promotion, including demonstrator airplanes and
(2) For working capital and to improve current position op (3) For the purchase or additional plant equipment single engine airplane
(5) For the development of pesent engine models to increase
power in proportion to weight.-\$15,000 152,500
15,000

Warrants-The shares to be issured upon the exercise of the common stock purchase warrants are issuable during the life of the warrants at \$2.50 pet
share. F. L. Rossmann \& Co; Colyer, Beccley 8 Co., Inc.t Chapman \& Co. and R. A. Rearwin, have each advised the company that they propose to
make an offering of such warrants, when, as and if received, at the price of $\$ .50$ per warrant.
Which of the be following has been allotted more than $10 \%$ of the warrants Which may be issued and outstandings calling for 16.667 shares; Colyer, Beciley \& Co., Inc., warrants calling for 16,667 shares; Chapman \& Co.;
warrants calling for 16,666 shares; and R. A. Rearwin, warrants calling warrants calling for 16,666 shares; and
for 50,000 shares
These warrants are to be issued in part consideration of services rendered the company The 100, ono shares or common stock are to be issued uppon
the exercise of the common stock purchase warrants. when, as and if issued, the exercise of the common stock purchase wat $\$ 2.50$ per share.
are issuabie durlug the iffe or the warrane earers thereof shali be entitied to purchase, during the life of the warrants, the number of shares specified therein of common stock at $\$ 2.50$ per share; that the bearers thereof may
split up their warrants for other warrants of smaller denominations and split up their warrants for other warrants of smaller denominations and
may purchase any number of shares less than all the shares called for thereby, may purchase ase the hearer shall be entitled to receive a new warrant or warrants
for shares called for excess of the shares purchased. for shares called for excess of the shares purchased, shall not be obligated
to The warrants further provie that the company sactional shares upon the exercise of any warrant, but may pay the issefor in cash, or issue therefor non-dividend bearing and non-voting scrip certificates, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the warrants.
The warrants provide that they shall be transferable by delivery in the The warrants provide that they shal be tapabe to bearer. shares of common stock, in additton to the 5 . 000 shares now outstanding and held by the underwriters within the period speciried (or any extensions which may be granted the holders specified a aove for a period of three years from and after the effective date of the registration statement. In the event that the underwriters purchase from shares, in addition to the 5,000 shares now outstanding within the period of time specified, the
ond
olders of the warrants will be entitled to purchase the shares of common holders of the warrants will be entitied to purchase the shares of common stock specified above for a period of two years from and after the effective
date of the registration statement. If less than 60,000 shares of common stock are purchased by the underwriters from the company no warrants will be issued.
Transfer Agent and Registrar-The Transfer Agent for the common stock
of the company in K. R Rearwin Fairfax Airmort, Kansas City, Kan., and of the company is K . R. Rearwin, Fairfax Airport, Kansas Ci
the Registrar is the Commerce Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo

Statement of Account for Period Dec. 1, 1940 to Feb. 28, 1941 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Gross sales, less discounts, commissions, returns and allowances } & \$ 109,416 \\ \text { Cost of goods sold }\end{array}$ Gross profit from sales $\qquad$ 813,483
8,411 Net profit from operations..........................................

Total income $\qquad$
Net profit for period before provision for income taxes $\$ 5.999$
910
(R. J.) Reynolds Tobacco Co.-Stock Sold-Reynolds \& Co. announced June 7 that they sold a block of 7,500 shares of class B common stock (par \$10) after the close of the market June 5, through their own organization, at 29 net, no discount to dealers.-V. 152, p. 3196.
Ritter Dental Mfg. Co.-25-Cent Common Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June phr share on the common
This will be the first
comen stock, payabie uly 1 to holders of
common dividend paid since Dec.
also aistributed.-V. 152, p. 3037 .
Robbins \& Myers, Inc.-Preferred Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share on account of a accumulations on the $\$ 1.50$ cumulative preferred stock, payable June 16
to holders of record May 29. Last previous payment was made on Aug. 25 , 1937 and amounted to 50 cents per share.-V. 151, p. 3575.
Roberts Public Markets, Inc.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of five cents per share in addition to regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the common stock,
both payable
bane paid on April 1, last, Dec. 16, Oct. 1, June 25 and April 1, 1940.-V. 152,
p. 3358 .
Rochester Button Co.-Earnings-

| 3 Months Ended April 30Net sales | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \$ 844,214 \\ & \hline 110 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1940 \\ \$ 35,272 \\ \hline 223.326 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Standard gross profit Operating variances | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 233,787 \\ & C r 14,061 \end{aligned}$ | 8151,947 Dr16,010 |
| Actual gross profit | 8247,848 97.360 | $\$ 135.937$ <br> 75,807 |
|  |  |  |
| Operating profit | \$150.488 | \$60,130 1,180 |
| Totalincome | \$151.341 | \$61,310 |
| Other expense Provision for Federal income | 4.261 56.750 | 3,063 9,600 |
| Net profit | \$90,330 | \$48,646 |
| Dividends on preferred stoc | 3,479 32,756 | 3,675 32,756 |

Assets-Cash, $\$ 298,831 ;$ trade notes and accounts receivable, $\$ 314.885$,,$~$ inventories, $\$ 525,3,36 ;$ land, $\$ 75,356$, , buildings and equipment (net), $\$ 487,668$ : unexpired insurance and prepaid taxes, $\$ 5,246$, suspelse accoun);
$\$ 150$; total, $\$ 1,70,823$.
Liabilities-iccounts payable, $\$ 59,528$; accrued payrolls, $\$ 31,668$; Liabilities- inccounts payable, 859,528 ; accrued payrolls, 831,668 ; tingencies, $\$ 143.415$. dividends payable on pre red stock, 83,486 ; pre-


Rolland Paper Co., Ltd.-Sells Bonds-The company has sold privately to W. C. Pitfield \& Co., Ltd., an issue of $\$ 100,00041 / 2 \%$ bonds maturing in 1951.-V. 101, p. 2056.

Rose's 5, 10 \& 25-Cent Stores-Sales -
 Stores in operation-
Royal Typewriter Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-EarninqsPeriod End. Apr. 30-
Net profit after deprec 1941-3 Mos.-1940 alor Mos,-1940 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Net profit arter deprec. } \\ \text { and Federal taxes } \\ \text { Earns. per sh on }\end{array} & \$ 707,638 & \$ 572,667 & \$ 1,884,010 & \$ 1,741,398\end{array}$


Rutland RR.-Earnings-

 | Reriod End. Apr. $30-$ | $1941-M 6$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Railway oper revenues | $\$ 296.586$ |
| Railway oper. expenses | 263.927 |

 Equip. \& joint facil.rents
Net ry. oper. income.
Other income.
Total income_...-.-
Misc. deducts. from inc.

| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 18.172 \\ 3,815 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 827.511 \\ \hline 8.831 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} \hline \text { def } 818,911 \\ 14,820 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}844,299 \\ 16,043 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$21,987 | ${ }^{831.342}$ | def\$4,091 |  |




 3512.

St. Joseph's Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.-Bonds Offered-Dempsey-Tegeler \& Co., St. Louis, are offering $\$ 500,000$ first mortgage real estate bonds. Bonds maturing June 1, 1942, and June 1, 1943, bear int. at rate of $2 \%$ per annum. Bonds maturing June 1, 1944, 1945 and 1946 bear int. at rate of $21 / 2 \%$ per annum. Bonds maturing June 1 , 1947, to and incl. June 1, 1953, bear int. at rate of $3 \%$ per annum.
Dated June 1, 1941 ; principal payable annually, June 1, 1942-1953 and interest payable Mo., corporate trustee. Bonds in coupon form - $\$ 500$ and Co, St. Louis, Mo. corporate trustee be prepaid and red. on any int. . atate
$\$ 1,000$ denom. Any or all bonds may on 30 days' notice to the corporate trustee at par and accrued interest. J. F. Tegeler, St. Louis, MO., individual trustee. St. Joseph's Hospital, a
These bonds are the direct obligation of the stan There bonds are tra dirrect obiligation of the st. Joseph's Hospital, a
corporation of san Francisc. Calif. formerly known as st. Joseph's Home and Hospital, and are secured by a first deed of trust on land and buildings valued at $\$ 1,518,000$.
The St. Joseph H Hosital is owned and operated by the Order of Women of the Roman Catholic Churcth known as "An Association of the Franciscan
 The order is incorporated in Illinois. It was founded in Germany in 1866 and was removed to this country in
selves in the Diocese of Fort Wayne, and soon their work of ministering to selves in the Dicese of nod to the netghboring Dioceses. Starting in 1876
the sick and need spres
with but a few sisters, the Order now has 592 members. The Sisters own with but a few Sisters, the Order now has 592 members. The Sisters own and operate 11 hospitais in addution to other aged.
in teaching and cring for orphans and the original mortgage
The purpose of the issue is to refund balance of an on The purpose of the issue is to refund balance of an original mortgage
indebtedness of $\$ 665,000$ at a lower rate of interest.-V. 126, p. 262 .

St. Louis Snuthwestern Ry.-Hearina June 27Federal Judge Chas. B. Davis at St. Louis has set for hearing on June 27 the application of the trustee for authority to pay an instalment or interest
due Julv 1. 1936 on the $4 \%$ second mortgage gold income bond certificates.

San Diego Gas \& Electric Co.-EarningsYears Ended March
Operating revenues Years
Operatio
Operati Operation.....
Maintenance
Depreciation

Taxes -

$\qquad$
 Amortization of debt discount and
Other interest Interest charged to construct
$\square$

| 1941 |
| ---: |
| $, 840,432$ |
| $, 501,110$ |
| 653,423 |
| $1,412,699$ |
| $1,137,224$ |
| 294,980 |
| $2,840,538$ |
| 20 |


$\$ 2,188,374$
259,214
151,338
852,762 $\$ 2,131,923$
620,000
61,95
8,042
$\mathrm{Cr} 19,952$
8,348 $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock dividends---
Cumulative preferred stock $5 \%$ series dividends. $1,453,530$
440,475 Common stock dividends.

802,600 Notes-In its Federal income and State franchise tax returns for 1940 the and redemption premium on bonds called during 1940. The provision and redemption premium on bolendar year 1940, accordingly, is approximately $\$ 410,000$ less than otherwise would have been, and the net income is corresponding y greater.
1940 was made for the calend profits tax under the Second Revenue Act of 1940 was made for the calendar year 1940 as
would be due for that year.-V. 152, p. 3664 .

| Savannah Electric \& Power Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period End. Apr. 30- 1941-Month-1940. |  |  | \$2,584,644 | ¢ -1940 |
| Operating r | \$233,480 | \$194,798 | \$2,584,644 |  |
| Operation |  |  |  |  |
| Depreciatio | 1 | 26.8 | 334,728 | 335,805 |
| Depreciation. | ${ }_{12} .357$ | ${ }_{4,513}$ | 99,898 | 56,749 |
| a Otber taxes | 23.317 | 21,204 | 271,741 | 259,101 |
| Net oper. revenue | \$69,235 | \$55,412 | \$745,088 | \$701,467. |
| ther income, net | 1,618 | 513 | 10,852 | 6.908 |
| Balance | \$70,853 | \$55,925 | \$755.941 | 708,375 |
| terest and amort | 31,201 | 31,191 | 374,831 | 3/4,808 |
| ebe |  | \$24,733 | \$381.110 | 333,567 |
|  |  |  | 149,115 | 149,115 |
| Balance |  |  | \$231,9 | 184,452 |
| Preferred dividend requirements |  |  | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Balance for common stock and surplus ......... |  |  | \$171,995 | \$124.452 |
|  |  |  | ess Profits Tax Act of 1940 as amended March, 1941. Beginning with the |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| month of March. 1941 the accrual for Federal income tax is based on an |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| estimated rate of $30 \%$ against the original estrual for January and February over the remaining 10 months of |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Volume 152
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
3827

Safeway Stores, Inc.-Chairman Resigns
Directors on June 6 accepted the resignation of M. B. Skaggs as a director director to fill the vacancy in the board created by the resignation of a director to Nill the vacancy in the board created by the resignation of
Mr skagg. No sucessor to Mr. skaggs as Chairman of the Board of
Directors was elected, the office being left unfiled.-V. 152, p. 3664, 3358 .

Seagrave Corp.-May Change Par Value-
Stockholders will hold a special meetinc on June 27 to consider chancing the common stock from no par valuet to 555 par value, and the indemnifica-
tion of directors and officers.- V . $152, \mathrm{p} .3358$.

## Schiff Co.-Sales-

Sales for the month of May, 1941, were $\$ 1,756,752$, as compared with the same period last year of $\$ 1.563,416$. This was a gain of $12.37 \%$ Sales for the five-month period this year were $\$ 5,779,288$, as compared
with last year of $\$ 5,177,024$. This was a gain of $11.63 \%$.-V. $152, \mathrm{p} .3197$.
Scudder, Stevens \& Clark Fund, Inc.-75-Cent Div.Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common

tock, payable June 20 to holders of record June 5 . This will be the | stock, payable June 20 to holders of record |
| :--- |
| 53 d consecutive quarterly dividend.--V. |
| 152, p. 2407. |

Sears, Roebuck \& Co.-Sales-
Period End, May 31- 1941-Month-1940 1941-4 Mos.-1940

Silverwood's Dairies, Ltd.-Initial Common DividendDirectors have declared an initial dividend of 20 cents per share on the
common stock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 14.-V. 152, p. 996 .

Singer Mfg. Co.-Decision Reserved on Suits-
Supreme Court Justice Lloyd Church reserved decision May 28 after argument on motions by the defendants to dismiss two suits brought to compel the company to pay dividends out of allegedly excessive ac
tions of surplus and undivided profits. See also V. 152, p. 3359 .
Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth (Immaculate Conception Province), Torresdale, Philadelphia, Pa. Bonds Offered-O. H. Wibbing \& Co., St. Louis, Mo., are offering $\$ 125,0003 \%-31 / 2 \%$ serial bonds dated April 15, 1941, and due serially Oct. 15. 1941 through 1951.
Principal and interest (at rate of $3 \%$ for five years and $31 / \%$ thereafter to maturity) payable at Mutual Bank \& Trust Cour. St. Louis. Mo. Hrustee
and paying agent. Cupon bond in $\$ 500$ and $\$ 1.000$ denoms. Callable at $\$ 100$ and int on any int. date on 30 days' notice to trustee.
These serial bonds are the obligation of sisters of the Holy
 Nazareth, Torresdale, Philadelphat Pa.. a corporation organized in
Pennylivania, holding propery for the Immaculate Conception Province.
The Province has 510 professed sisters, 14 novices 22 postulants and The Province has 510 professed sisters, 14 novices, 22 postulants and
aspirants. conducting 1 Academy. ${ }^{2}$ high schools, 30 grammar schools,
2 orphanages 1 house of study 1 rest house and 1 hospital. The Province is represented in the Archdioceses of Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia, and in the Dioceses of Brooklyn Hartford, Patterson, Newark, Scranton, cuse and springfield
F 25,000 , and the land $\$ 9,500$, a total of $\$ 625,000$.
F equipment cost was Funds reecived from sale of these bonds will be used to refund a loan of
$\$ 104,000$ and to further reduce the mortgage loan, which bears a higher $\$ 104,000$ and to
rate of interest.
(A. O.) Smith Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earninas-

Operating income.
Total income.
Federal and state income taxes
Estimated Federal excess profits $\$ 1,348,919$
409,585
10
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net income } & \$ 783,861 & \$ 413,456 & \$ 310,155 \\ \text { Earnings per share of capitai stock_- } & \$ 1.57 & \$ 0.83 & \$ 0.62\end{array}$ Note-Above figures exclude results of controlled or affiliated companies.
(T. L.) Smith Co.-To Pay 25-Cent Common Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jane 10 to holders of record May 27 . This will be the first
South American Gold \& Platinum Co.-Transfer Agent Company has notified the New York Stock Exchange of the appointment
of the Firs National Bank of JJrsey Cilty and the Corporation Trust Co. of Jersey City as co-transfer aqent and co-register. respectively. of the
capital stock of the company, effective July 1,1941 .-V. 152, p. 2568 .

South Carolina Power Co.-EarningsPeriod Ended Apr.30-
Gross revenue
Operating expenses Gross revenue.-......
Operating expenses....
Taxes. Prov, for depreciationInt. \& other deductions Net income-
Divs, on pref. stock $\qquad$
Balance.-.
V. 152, p. 2876 6.....
$\$ 38,071$
$\$ 29,668$
$\$ 264,708$
$\$ 243,859$

Southern Colorado Power Co.-Accumulated Div.-
Directors bave declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of ac-
umulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock. par $\$ 100$ payable June 14 to cumulations on the $7 \%$ cum, pref. stock, par $\$ 100$ payable June 14 to
holders of record May 31 . Similar amount was paid in preceding quarters. holders of record
Southern Indiana Gas \& Electric Co.-Earninqs-

Balance-
Vouthern Natural Gas Co.-Listing of Additional Stock
Southern Natural Gas Co.-Listing of Additional Stockmaking the total amount of common stock applied for to date $1,409,212$ shs The above stock is offreed by the company for subscription at $\$ 12.50$ per share upon the exercise of transferable subscription warrants to be issued
pro rata to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 13, 1941. pro rata to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 13,1941 .
in the ratio of one fifth of one share for each share held of record. Such Warrants will entitle the holder or assignee. upon surrender thereof and
payment, to subscribe for the number of full shares specified in the warrants
surrendered; no subscriptions may be made for fractional shares. The warrants may be exercised upan payment in cash or by certified check to
Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., 70 Broadway, New York, which Agent for the company, will accept subscriptions and issue certificates for stock.
Sept. 15 , 1941, and will be at 3 p. m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time, on Frderal Water Service Corp., 90 Broad Street, New York, has agreed to purchase at the offering price the 123,066 sharess of the stock offered, to
which it is entitled to subscribe as the holder of 615,332 shares the company now outstanding, and has also agreed to purchase at the same price, within 10 days after the expiration of the warrants referred to above, a number of shares of additional stock of the company equivalent to the
number which shall not have been subscribed for and purchased pursuant number which shall not have been subscribed for and purchased pursuan last week's "Chronicle," for offering of $\$ 13,000,00031 / 4 \%$ bonds.
Bonds Called-
Company has called for redemption all of its outstanding 1 st mtge. $43 / 2 \%$,
sinhing fund bonds due 1951 and 1952 and all of its adjustment mtge. bonds,
due 1960 . at The 1st mtge. issues have been called for redemption on July 11, 1941 election, surrender their bonds to the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co for payment, with all unmatured couopns, at any prior time to July 11 and The adjust. mtte bonds due 1960 , have been called for redemption on
 rendered to the Chase National Bank for pay
date will receive interest accrued to Oct. 1 .

Starts Expansion Proqram-
C Company has begun a $\$ 7,000,000$ expansion program which Prasident
 Other expansion work, undertaken "Iargely" because of national defense
production includes construction of more than 120 miles of pipeline to parallel the incudes construction of more than 120 miles of pipeline to lines under the Mississippi River some 30 miles above Vicksburg.-V. 152 p. 3664 .

Southern New England Telephone Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Operating revenues.-.-- } \\ \text { Uncollectible oper. rev-- }\end{array} & 5,000 & 2,000 & 19,000 & 10,500\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Operating revenues... } & \$ 1,857,430 & \$ 1,644,556 & \$ 7,196,174 & \$ 6,475,339 \\ \text { Operating expenses__- } & 1,213,003 & 1,141,856 & 4,674,020 & 4,535,161\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net oper. income..-: } & \$ 438,986 & \$ 358,894 & \$ 1,715,817 & \$ 1,370,582 \\ \text { Net income } & & 385,317 & 285,682 & 1,422,077 & 1,077,198\end{array}$ -V. 152, p. 3199 .
Southern Ry.-Earnings--First Week of June- -Jan. 1 to June 7Gross earnings (est.) $-\ldots \$ 3,188,424 \quad \$ 2,376,328 \$ 72,514,3541958,1641,731$
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-




 Net income

Southwestern Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-


| Net oper. income.... | $\$ 578,437$ | $\$ 624,667$ |  | $\$ 2,468,213$ |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Other income (net) | 1,011 | $86,884,022$ |  |  |  |

 Net income |  | $\$ 3$, |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Balance_........-

Note-Federal income tax bas been accrued
262
$\$ 1,176,594$
$\$ 1,361,082$ Not-F-Feral income tax has been accrued at rates provided in the
second Revenue Act of 1940 and 1940 figures previously published have Second Revenue Act of 1940 , and 1940 rigures previously pu.
been adjusted for purposes of comparison.-V. $152, \mathbf{p} .3514$.
Southwestern Light \& Power Co.-Earnings-
 Operating revenues.-....
oper. expenses \& taxes.-


 Net income-
Note - Federal income and excess profits taxes have been accrued at rates provided in the Second Revenue Act of 1990, and 1940 figures previousty published have been ad
Spencer Shoe Corp.-Sales-
Corporation reports sales in its retail stores for the four weeks ended
May $31.194113 \%$ above those in the correspondin $\$$ weeks of 1940 and May 31 . 1941 13\% above those in the corresponding weeks of 1940 and
for the 26 weeks ended May $31,194114.9 \%$ above those of like period of for the 26 weeks ended
1940 - V. 152 , p. 1143 .

Spiegel, Inc.-Sales-
Period End. May 31-
Sales
$\$ 4,808,542$ Sales $152, \mathrm{p}, 3039$
(E. R.) Squibb \& Sons-50-Cent Dividend-

Directors have decclared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 10 to holders or record June
paid. 1 Dec. 16 . last and dividends of 25 cents per share were paid on
Sept. 16 and on June 15, 1940.-V. 152, p. 3514 . Standard Fruit \& Steamship Corp.-Accumulated Div. Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of
accumulations on the $\$ 3$ participating preferred stock, payable July 1 to accumulations on the $\$ 3$ participating preferred stock, payable July 1 to
holders of fecord June 21 . Like amount paid on Aprin 1 atit div. of $\$ 1.50$ paid on Dec. 18 , last: 75 cents on Oct. 15 and July 15,1940 , and on Dec. 11,
1939 and one of $\$ 1.50$ was paid on Oct. 16, 1939.-V. $152, \mathrm{p}, 1605$,

Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output-
Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard ${ }_{536}$ G382 kilowatt-hours, as compared with 125,094 . 468 kilowatt hour

Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana-To Spend $\$ 12,000,000$ on Synthetic Rubber and Chemical Project-
The company announced June 6 it would begin construction immediately on a a arge s
Range, La. from $\$ 12.000$ ancent of the project, Which is to involve the expenditure of
 Jones of Louisiana at which detalls affecting the state and company jointly
were worked out. One group of plants will produce various solvents and alcohols; another
group of plants will produce the recently announced new type of synthetic rubber developed in the Standard foil laboratories and a third part of the buna rubber plant stil another part ont capacity of raw materials for the solvents, alcohols and synthetic rubber manufacture A $\$ 3,000,000$ buna rubber plant wasiput in operation recently by the
 more than doubled in size. while a newiphant for the manuracture

Standard Oil Co. (N. J.)-Company's Business with Germany Explained-Only $0.6 \%$ of Stock Held by GermansThe company in its monthly publication, "The Lamp," has the following to say in an article entitled "Our Business with Germany":
The recent trend of world events has drawn into the field of public interest the insiness activities which Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)
carrid on in Germany before the war, as well as the present status of

Standard Oil Co (New Jersey) entered (Germany in 1890 when it acquired something less than a ${ }_{\text {Petroleum Gesellichaft (known as D. A. P. G.). a }}$. distribution of oil products. By 1904 we had acquired the remaining stock interest in the D. A. P. G. Subsequently D. A. P. G. boupht a $25 \%$ stock interest in another large German distributing company, Deutsche Gasolin, A. G., in order to acquire the right to supply
requireemnts for imported oil and oil products.

In administering our German marketing organization we have delecrated wide A. P. G. has always been composed of German the full directorate of have Americans or nationals other than Germans found piaces in the orranization even as empres
determined its broad policy, but principally we have functioned as suppliers determined its broad policy, but principally we have funs.
of its requirements for imported oil and oil products.
Our operations in Germany have never been a large part of our total business, and they are not more than a modest part of Germany's petroluem industry, yet with the passage of time the business has grown to consid
erable proportions.
Over the years immediately preceding World we were exporting to Germany from our producing and refining units in
the Western Hemisphere as much as $11,000,000$ barrels annually. With the outbreak of the war this movement abruptly ceased.
Meantime, however, we had built up another relationship which linked our interests with those of a German business enterprise. Althourh Ger
many had long been a large consumer of oil products, she had neve succeeded in developing more than a small production of crude oil within her own boundaries, As a result, her scientiste and research workers were driven into a persistent attempt to develop substitutes such as synthetic
oils from brown coal of which the nation had an abundance. This effort began as early as 1913 when. Bergius, a German chemist working in the city of Hanover, succeeded in converting coal into oil by subjecting it to intense pressure of hydrogen. This work took on renewed significance in
the 1920 's when the problem was attacked by a group of chemista in the the 1920 's when the probiem was attacked by a group of chemists in the
employ of the important German chemical company, I. G. Farbenindustrie, A. G. (commonly referred to as "I. G."). This group had previously suc. ceeded in producing commercial fertilizurs by stbjecting hydrogen and other raw materials to extreme pressures in the presence of suitable catalystis. With this experience to gulal application. of the oil industionary accomplishment, naturally a the United States, including our the attention ers. At the time the reserves of crude oil in the United States to be not too adequate and in 1927 we therefore concluded a preliminary United States After G. for a cooperative study and development in the that the Germans had thorough investigation, our own scientists concluded gasoline from coal hat really invented methods of producing synthetic vinced that the new procese were indis absen, a sofeguard to own company and to pre oil industry in theneral as a sainst possible to our shortages of crude oil reserves. The hydrogenation process also appeare to have great potential importance in petroleum refinery practice, par ticularly for the manufacture of the highest grade products for their own market but were in receipt of various proposals for intro ducing the new process into other countries. It appeared possible that the unfortunate effect of the new process might be to shut out petroleum products from many countries by artificially stimulating unsound and
uneconomic high tariff policies on petroleum and products. accordingly decided to work out an agreement whereby Standard ${ }^{\text {and }}$ (New Jersey) was to have world-wide participation in the development of the new process, insuring employment of the D. A. P. G. marketing faccil-
ties in Germany and an opportunity to work. out the economic problems
tivyolve in the posible on the soundest possible basis. With this in mind an agreement was eventually reached under which the following situation was created
In Germany the D. A. P. G. was to act as distributor for a fair quota of the new synthetic products, thus insuring use of their marketing facili-
ties and preventing unnecessary duplication in that respect. that the I. G. riguired imports of petroleum these would be supplied by D. A. P. G. The I. G. Was to remain in complete control of of the new
synthetic processes within Germany. Outside, rights to the processes were synthetic processes wi
to be held by us.
processes, so the proble to arrive at an accurate evaluation of the new combesses, so the problem of payment to the German intion of expedion of the was met ne a
co me were credited first with the contributions we had made to the development of the process and the rights we had under the preliminary arreement. Next we granted I. G. a minor conthe process throughout the world. But the principal compensation was a block of stock in our company, on the theory that the value of was a
shares would reflect the effect of the new process on the business. The shares would reflect the effect of the new process on the business. Ine
stock transfer amounted to $2.2 \%$ of our stock then outstanding. In the years which have intervened some of these holdings have been sold and
at present only $0.6 \%$ of our nutstanding shares is held by interests now or
 ther hand, our company had limited its activities to oil and had no ambitions touching upon the strictly chemical field. When the agreement was made both parties realized the possibility of overlapping in the field of producing chemical products from oil and gas. This is particularly a
zone in which the new catalytic technique was applicable. It seemed advisable to find broal lines of underctanding which would permit poomera.
tion on the hydrovenation work, while preventing conflict in the field of producing chemical products work, while preve
Tro
hwo iointly owned companies were organized in the United States to handic the processes covered by the hydrogenation agreements. One. the
Standard-IG Co. was owned $80 \%$ by us and $20 \%$ by I. G. This company took over the hydrogenation patent rischts of both owners for the world outside of Germany, as well as certain incidental oil refining processes
oriminating with the $I$. $G$. oriminating
One of these inc incidental
it
duction of tol The second company, Jasco. Inc., was owned equally br I. G. and us and was intended to be the vehicle through which we would work out any
gas. The most important processes coming under the Jasco arrangement are for the production of synthetic rubber. panies (the I. G. interest having been eliminated). The I. G. is still entitled to a share of royalties collected under some of the licenses
granted by the Standard-I. G. relating to oil refining. However, 1. G. granter nothing on account of ary licenses granted by Jasco for the pro
receites not chemical products such as synthetic rubber. The I . G. stock
duction of interest in both companiest wau accauired soon atter the oothe preak of war, (or a small cash consideration and an agreement was arrived an at the chemical products from oil and pas in the world outside of the United States, and the French and British Empires and giving Jasco the exclusive rights for these countries. This was assumed to be an equitable division
of the patent rights replacing the original arrangement under which the of the patent right repacinired to cooperate and share the which the ${ }^{\text {pall }}$ countries. All exchange of technical information with the I. G. was suspended upon the outbreak of the war.
It is necessary to differentiate between the Standard-I. G. and the I. G. interests to take over chemical companies they owned in the United
States. Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) has never had any interest in merican-I. G. Chemical Corp or any of never subsidiaries any interest in the Through the depression and up to the outbreak of war we received payment for our products imported into Germany but were unable to take
out of Germany more than a small proportion of our earnings made in that country. Any profits accumulated were used first for the maintenance and improvement of the distributing organization in Germany. Sizable
investments of our blocked funds were made in securities of industrial investments of our blocked funds were made in securities of industrial
companies. For a number of years D. A. P. G. had owned and operated a small refinery in Hamburg for producing asphalt from imported crude and in addition to the securrities investments, various plans impore maded for using our blocked credits for expanding these refining activities to produce
lubricating oils and casoline. Other than an interest in the Hydrierwerke oonitz, A. G., which was organized primarily to produce gasoline from imported low-grace petroleum tars and fuel oils which we were to supply
in part, the proramam to be undertaken had not been definitely settled up
to the bexinning of the wr to the berinning of the war, and we have had no knowledge at all of actual developments or changes in our German properties since then.
Within the United States control of the hydrogenation process was over in 1930 to Hydro Patents Co., an American corporation whose stock
is held by 18 American oil is held br 18 American oil refiners, Six hydrogenation plants have gone up in this country, two of them erected by Jersey interests and four by quality a aviation cisoline, and blending stocks for use in making it. The name
still holds some patents originating with the
Io . G., several on the newly developed processes of hydroforming and catalytic refining. This company no longer controls any of the hydrogenation patent rights, these having passed to International Hydrogenation Patents Co. for use
outside the United States and to Hydro Patents Co. for the United States. Shortly before the invasion of Holland International Hydrogenation moved its seat from Holland to the Dutch West Indiea colony of curacao. and maintain that the HP is still seated in The Hague, where a German commissar is now administering its affairs.
The possession of patent rights secured by us from I. $\mathcal{G}$. for Standard-
I. G . Co. (now Standard Catalytic $\mathrm{C}_{0}$.) covering hydrogenation and related
 of the British Empire. In the United States high quality aviation fuels are produced from oil by hydrogenation itself and by the related processes
of hydroorming and catalytic refining. In England the government. supported large-scale hydrogenation of coal and coal tar by Imperial
Chemical Industries has provided a minimum assured supply of internally produced gasoline.
More important
More important to our defense economy in the United States, perhaps. from I. G. for Jasco of production of synthetic rubber from oil and gas. Germany has depended on synthetic rubber made by this process from coai. throughout the war, and if our imports of crude rubber were cut off
synthetic rubber made by our variation of this process might become synthetic rubber made
equally important to us.
Toluol, essential at this time for defense purposes, has now become available, essential at trough our deveropenent of one one of the incidental oil refining processes acquired from I. G. This, process will be utilized in the Ordnance Department's toluol plant now being erected in Texas.
vears has made our business contacts with Germany, Japan and other countries of interest to our State Department. We have made it a practice voluntarily to inform the Department of all new developments which might
have a bearing on the national interest. Especially since the beginning of war there has been an almost continuous estist of such questions concerning our German and other foreign investments and the development of new processes. Among these questions have been various felelers made to us
for the purchase of our German and Hungarian properties. for the purchase of our German and Hungerian properties,
 fragmentary information as to developments affecting the investments.V. 152. D. 3665
(L. S.) Starrett Co. $\$ 1.50$ Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the no par com
stock, payable June 28 to holders of record June 16 . This compares with $\$ 11$ paid in each of the three preceding quarters, 75 cents paid on June 29 ,
$1940 ; 50$ cents paid on March 30 . 1940 and on Dec. 30,1939 and previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed.-V. 151 ,

Sterchi Bros. Stores, Inc.-SalesNet sales for the month of May, 1941 were $\$ 844,771$ and compare with
 compared with \$2. 405,020 for the same five months of 1940 and reflicet an

| $31$ | , 1041 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N | \$132,119 | \$94 |  |
| Earns. per sh. on 246,500 shs. cap | 80.54 | \$0.38 | 80.29 |

 1939
$\$ 71,828$
$\$ 0.29$

Superior Water Light \& Power Co.-Earnings$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. Apr. 30- } & \text { 1941-M Month-1940 } & \text { 1941-12 Moss } & \text { 1940 } \\ \text { Operatingrevenues }\end{array}$ Operat. exps., excl. direct
Ontax.
taxes.



| Gross income---.--- | \$13,472 | \$12,259 | \$196.049 | \$204,587 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int. on mtge, bonds-.-- | 454 6.891 | 654 <br> 6.861 | 83.850 | - 83.8892 |
| Int. chgd. to constr.(Cr.) | 6,891 | 6,86 | 114 | 85 |



## Balance.

 $\$ 71,895 \quad \$ 80,330$ 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) Includes provision of $\$ 150$ and 8600 for Federal excess profits tax in the month of April. 1941 , and in the 12 months ended April profits tax in spectively, but includes no provision for such tax applicable prior to Jan.
1941, since
30 excess profits were indicated before that date.-V.
303

Studebaker Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { a Net profit from sales } & \text { b } 599,646 & \text { b971,689 } & \text { b409,129 closs } 730,324\end{array}$ Deprec. on prop. plant
and equipment. Int. on debs. - .-....--
Amort. of disc. on debs.Prov. for Fed. inc. tax

Net profit

| 256,250 | 233,692 | 226,720 | 211,276 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 87,618 | 97,361 | 97,361 | 101,439 |
| 25,319 | 28,134 | 28,134 | 29,313 |
| 50,000 | 101,000 |  |  |
| - 20.123 | \$511.503 | \$56,914 | 1,072,352 |
| 2,223,123 | 2,174,792 | 2,215,792 | 2,199,395 | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Earnings per share } & \text {...- } & \$ 0.08 & \$ 0.23\end{array} \$ 0.02 \quad$ Nil a After deducting manufacturing cost, including amortization of special

tools, dles, \&c., and selling and general expenses, but before depreciation and interest and discount on debentures. expenses, but before depreciation ind 1940 , and $\$ 3,578$ in 1939 interest income less other interest expense.
c After deducting interest income, less other interest expense of $\$ 719$. x'Loss

## Consolidated Balance Sheet

Assets
Cash on hand \& on
deposit_-......... U. S. Gov't secur.
Sight drafts outstg.
a Accts. and notes a Accts, and notes
receivable, trade Inventories, at cost Acts. rec. U. S.
Gov't. Gov't.......--
Other curr. assets Other curr. assets.
Non-curr. invests.
and recelv.. less and recelv., less
reserve for iosses Property, plant \&
equipment Dequipment-....-1 Dep. with trustee as sinking fund
Trade name, goodTrade name, good-
will \& patent rts.


Total ..........39,666,158 $\overline{38,538,366}$ Total_........ $\overline{39,666,158} \overline{38,538,366}$
Sales-
Retail sales of Studebaker passenger cars and trucks in May were the
argest of any month since June. 1923 , the corporation reported on June 9 . largest of any month since June, 1923, the corporation reported on June 9
A total of 14,920 units were delivered at retail by Studebaker dealers las month, an 18 -year record for the period and an increase of $44.5 \%$ over the 10,328 unit sales of May, 1940 . 941 , retail sales amounted to 56,318 units as
For the first five months of compared with 42,835 for the corresponding period of 1940 .
Factory sales to dealers in May totaled 13,948 units against 9,995 in the same month last year, the best May sales since 1925 . For the first five months of the year, factory sales were 56,923 compared with 50,260
in the same period last year.-V. 152, p 3039 .

## Tampa Electric Co.-Earnings

| - Period End. Apr | 1941-Month | -1940 | 1941-12 | \$1 819596 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues | \$476,840 | \$422,577 | \$5,322,757 | \$4,819,596 |
| Operation | 172,302 | 166,986 | 2,060,851 | 1,902,184 |
| Maintenance. | 23,854 | 26,135 | 272,791 | 290,995 |
| profits tax | 61,713 | 25,085 | 585,744 | 265,328 |
| Other taxe | 40,286 | 34,167 | 452,790 | 439,033 |
| Other income (net) | \$178,686 273 | $\$ 170,205$ 265 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,950,581 \\ 2,283 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,056 \\ 3,255 \end{array}$ |
| Gross incom | \$178,959 | \$170,470 | \$1,952,865 | \$1,925,311 |
| irement res. accr | 35,833 | 35,833 | 430,000 | 430,000 |
| erest | 767 | 635 | 11,241 | 7,109 |
|  | 1 1142,3591 | 8134,002 | \$1,511,624 | \$1,488,202 |



Balance
$\$ 865,028 \$ 1,164,62$
Notes-Provision for Federal income taxes, subsequent to April 1, 1941,
being made at a rate which will result in the accumulation of such taxes
is being made at a rate which will result in the accumulation of such taxes
Includes provision of $\$ 16,667$ and $\$ 271,667$ for Federal excess profits tax In the month of April, 1941 , an
respectively.-V. 152, p. 3039 .

[^11]and June 30, 1939. On March 31, 1939, an extra of 25 cents in addition
to a quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was distributed.-V. $152 ; \mathrm{p} .1772$.
Texas Public Service Co.-Earnings-
12 Months Ended March 31-
Operating revenues.
Operation..

Other income, net.
a Gross incom
Gross income
Onterest on bonds....
Other income
Net income.


$\begin{array}{r}1940 \\ \hline 705,7\end{array}$
a Before retirement reserve accruals
Balance Sheet March 31, 1941
Asset-Utility plant, $\$ 6,522,403$; investment in associated company accrued interest receivable (contra) $6 \%$ notes due Jan. 1, 1961, $\$ 224,883$; cash, $\$ 284,031$; special deposits, $\$ 34,455$; notes and warrants receivable pany, $\$ 723$; materials and supplies, $\$ 107,034$; prepayments, $\$ 21,079$; Liabilities-Capital stock (12,500 shares, no par), $\$ 1,250,000$; 1 st mtge. customers' deposits, $\$ 104,518$; taxes accrued, $\$ 116,574$; interest accrued $\$ 49,657$; other current and accrued liabilities, $\$ 16,738$; customers' advances $\$ 1.303 .168$; uncollectible accounts reserve. $\$ 29,766$; injuries and damages reserve, $\$ 9,540 ;$ accrued interest receivable (contra), $\$ 53,601$; capital
surplus, $\$ 436,061$; earned surplus, $\$ 227,389 ;$ total. $\$ 7,505,019 .-\mathrm{V}, 151$,
p. 3256 .

Thermoid Co.-20-Cent Common Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 26 to holders of record June 16 . This will be the first dividend paid on the common stock since
share was distributed.-V, 152, p. 3360 .

Truax-Traer Coal Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Years Ended April 30

| Net sales_....-.- Costs and expense | $\begin{array}{r} 1941 \\ \mathbf{\$ 5}, 953,895 \\ 4,875,633 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1940 \\ \$ 5,525,871 \\ 4,714,225 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1939 \\ \$ 5,179,904 \\ 4,549.376 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1938 \\ \$ 5,005,792 \\ 4,213,982 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating prof | \$1,078,262 | \$811,646 | \$630,528 | \$791,809 |
| Other income. | 200,569 | 251,070 | 252,645 | 316,824 |
| Total income | \$1,278,831 | \$1,062,716 | \$883,173 | \$1,108,633 |
| Interest. | 50,347 |  | 48,628 | 47,195 |
| Depreciatio | 566,691 | 565,230 | 606,722 | 547,100 |
| Depletio | 109,017 120,000 | 128,164 56,654 | 143,371 10,165 | 165,579 45,037 | Depreciation

Fed. \& State inc. taxes-:
Adjust. of overprovision
for Fed. income taxes
in prior years
 a No provision required for excess profits tax. b Before deducting s. Note-The 1941 earnings are equivalent to 92 cents per share of common stock and the 1940 earnings are equivalent to 52 cents per share of common

| Assets- | 1941 | 1940 | Llabilities- | 1941 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | \&988,778 | d\$468,985 | Bank loans (curr.) | \$250,000 | \$150,000 |
| Total receiv. (net) | 664,659 | 741,707 | Dividends payable |  | 117,308 |
| Inventories. | 399,998 | 500,480 | Land \& equip. pur- |  |  |
| Investments and |  |  | chase contracts. |  | 110,354 |
| advances..-- | 734,790 | 773,042 | Accounts payable. | 122,383 | 132,155 |
| Coal properties |  |  | Accrued expense-- | 185,438 | 223,230 |
| equipment (net) | 6,036,123 | 5,715,360 | Prov. for Federal |  |  |
| Prepaid expenses \& deferred charges | 412,532 | 393,192 | income taxes..- <br> Non-current liabil. | $\begin{array}{r} 145,235 \\ 1,265,982 \end{array}$ | e158,719 710,313 |
| Goodwlll, trade- |  |  | 6\% conv. pref. ser. | 55,000 | 55,000 |
| names, \&c. | 1 | 1 | $51 / 2 \%$ conv. pret.- | 454,700 | 479,000 |
|  |  |  | c Common stock. | 3,846,944 | 3,846,944 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus... | 1,338,088 | 1,338,088 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus..- | 1,595,500 | 1,293,262 |
|  |  |  | a Treas. com. stk. | Dr22,388 | Dr21,604 |

> Total_- $89,236,882 \$ 8,592,767$ a Represented by 427, shares of common stock in 1941 and 1940 and 233 a Represes shares of $51 / 2 \%$ pref. stock, and 20 shares of $6 \%$ pref. stock
(230 in 1941 . c Represented by 441,278 no-par shares. d Includes $\$ 110,213$ cash on deposit for payment of dividend on common stock. © Includes
$\$ 102,065$ Federal and State income taxes for prior years.-V. 152, p. 2253 .

Tucson Gas Electric Light \& Power Co.-Sells $\$ 3,500$,000 Bonds Privately-See Federal Light \& Traction Co.

Union Trusteed Funds, Inc.-Offering-
Union Trusteed Funds, Inc.,- the Pirst investment company to file with the securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Com-
pany Act of 1940 ,-is offering two new classes of its shares, to bring the total number of classes to seven. One of the new classes represents a fund comprised of Government and prime corporate obligations; the other, a fund of distinctly speculative bonds with emphasis on rails. The offering is beang mard, Abbett \& Co. is sponsor of Union Trusteed Funds, Inc. and other companies of the investment trust type. Fund Special, is the provision enabling any holder of one of the other Union series to convert his shares into Union Fund Special, without charge. Such conversion may be made in any amount by a stockholder in Union, minimum purchases of $\$ 25,000$. Union Bond Fund " C "-will emphasize rail issues although other clas for this fund are selling at an average of $50 \%$ of par, and are currently

| United Biscuit Co. of America (\& Subs.) - Earnings - |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calundar Years- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| Profits from operatio | \$1,977,201 | \$2,140,243 | \$2,078,953 |
| Depreciation | 544,474 | 543,208 |  |
| Operating pro | \$1,432,727 | \$1,597,035 | \$1,567,198 |
| Other income | 31,260 | 59,729 | 43,068 |
| Total income | \$1,463,987 | \$1,656,764 | \$1.610,266 |
| Interest and amort | 284,333 | 295,153 | 297.263 |
| Federal income tax | 241,148 | 262,308 | 275,709 |
| Other deduction | 6,829 | 5.339 | 7,049 |
| et profi | \$931,677 | \$1,093,964 | \$1,030,245 |
| $7 \%$ preferred dividen | 53,791 | 76,636 | 76,986 |
| $5 \%$ preferred divide | 27,083 459,054 | 459,054 | 527.912 |
| Common dividend | 459,054 | 459,054 | 27,912 |
| Surplu | \$391.749 | \$558,274 | \$425.347 |



## United-Carr Fastener Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

 Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
 Depreciation-t-M-.int: Profs. applic. to min. int:
Incometaxes.
Prov.for inventory reval.
Net profit
Preferred divitiädends....Common dividends-aShs. com. stik. outstand
Earns. per sh. on capital a Includes Federal surtax of $\$ 21,100$. b Includes U. $\$ 1.8$. and Canadian excess profit taxes of 199,663 .
Note-Cinch Mg. Corp. and United-Carr Fastener Co, of Canada, Ltd., are the subsidiaries included in 1940, the statements of the English
Australian subsidiaries having been excluded owing to war conditions. Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet





 rec., invest., \&c.
Prop., plant and Licenses, patents, goodw, ill, \&c.--
grepald expense $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { repald expenses, } & 4 & 4 \\ \text { supplies, \&c.-... } & 66,419 & 53,367\end{array}$
Total_....... $\overline{\$ 5,887,075} \overline{\$ 5,370,703} \mid$ Total_........ $\$ \overline{55,887,075} \overline{\$ 5,370,703}$ a See note under income account above. b Represented by 305,192 no par shares.-V. 152, p. 2880.

United Dyewood Corp. (\& Subs.) -EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

|  | a 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Netsales | \$3,303,158 | \$5,379.643 | \$4,128,753 | \$5,200,617 |
| Cost of sa | 2,284,569 | 3,796,921 | 2,996,966 | 3,314,939 |
| Depreciatio | 2, 63,743 | 170,686 | 69,139 | ,67.964 |
| Sell., gen., \&c., expenses | 717,552 | 1,152,980 | 1,005,155 | 1,363,718 |
| Operating prof | \$237,292 | \$359.056 | \$57,493 | \$453.997 |
| Other income | 43,385 | 153.642 | 156,613 | 188,267 |
| Total income | \$280.678 | \$512,698 | \$214,106 | \$642,264 |
| Prov. for U. S, normal income \& foreign in- |  |  |  |  |
| Portion of net income of | 176,199 | 189,881 | 95,963 | 197,447 |
| subsidiaries applicable to minority interest..- | 86 | 13,773 | 16,360 | 28,632 |
| Net income-- | \$104,393 | \$309.042 | \$101.782 | \$416,185 |
| $7 \%$ pref. dividends | 102,095 | 204,190 | 204,190 | 206,500 |
| Common dividends. |  |  |  | 208,500 |
| Surplus | \$2,298 | \$104.852 | def\$102,408 | \$1,185 |
| Earns, persh. on co | Nil | \$0.75 | Nil | \$1.51 |

 Cash Securities b Notes \& accts. Inventories ....... Invest. \& advs.....
Cash with div. disCash with div. dis-
bursing agent. Goodwill, pats., \&c Prepaid insurance,
taxes, \&c...... $\qquad$

Total .......... $\overline{86,840,051}$

* Excluding French subsidiary $\quad \begin{aligned} & * 1940 \\ & 83,000.000\end{aligned}$ 1939
$84,500.000$ a After allowances forsidiary. accounts. c Represented by $\$ 10$ par shares. d Represented by 830 shs.
in 1940 and 15,830 shs. in 1939 . Represented by 183 shs. at par.-V. 151 p. 1913.

United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns. Consolidated Income Statement Years Ended Dec. 31 $1940 \quad 1939$

1938
Store and agency operations.
Net sales after deducting stamp \&
 $\overline{\$ 11,768,960} \overline{\$ 12,151,778} \xlongequal[\$ 12,213,211]{ }$
Display adver., comms. from public $\begin{array}{llll}1,501,565 & 1,554,130 & 1,500,687\end{array}$ telep., vending machines, $\frac{1,501,565}{\$ 13,270,526} \frac{1,551,130}{\$ 13,705,908} \frac{1,500,687}{\$ 13,713,898}$ Store, depot \& agency oper. \& gen
exps. (before deprec. \& amort.) $\qquad$
Profit from store \& agency opers.- $\$ 553,941 \quad \$ 230,421$ loss $\$ 177,364$ Prof. from real est. opers., before de deprec. \& amort.
Other income.

| 21,665 | 47,385 | 119,872 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 71,632 | 44,520 | 29,545 |

 Int. on $5 \%$ sinking fund bonds. Prov. for Federal income taxe
Profit from oper
Profit from operations $\quad \begin{aligned} & \$ 120,946 \\ & \$ 235,378 \\ & \text { def } \$ 686,533\end{aligned}$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets | 1940 |  |  |  | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | 18 | 8 | Liabritities | 1940 | 1939 | Cash $-\ldots . . . . .-.-1 ~$

Notes
1 receivable (net)
Mdse.
Mtge. rec. on res. Mtge. rec. on real

estate. \begin{tabular}{lrrr}
<br>
estate. on real \& $6,256,784$ \& $6,620,512$ <br>
nv. and advs...- \& 48,583 \& <br>
\hline

 

\& 48,583 \& 51,333 <br>
a Fixed assets_... \& $\mathbf{3 , 8 8 5 , 5 6 7}$ \& 70,351 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Deferred charges...: } & \begin{array}{c}8,885,567 \\ 404,671\end{array} & \mathbf{3 , 5 2 7 , 8 9 2} \\ 477,180\end{array}$

$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { income taxes } & 69,112 & 83,453 \\ \text { Agents' depos., \& } & 91,047 & 97,706 \\ \text { Funded and mitge. } & 9,8 & \\ \text { debt } & & \end{array}$ Total......... $\overline{12,563,413} \overline{12,443,306}$ Total_............12,563,413 $\overline{12,443,306}$ a After reserve for depreciation and amortization of $\$ 2,593,426$ in 1940
and $\$ 2,758,762$ in 1939 .-V. 152, p. 2880 .
United Drug Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Consolidated Income Account for Years Ended Dec. } & & \\ & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937\end{array}$
Sales, less returns, allow-

ances \& discounts_ $\$ 90,298,133 \quad \$ 89,356,381 \$ 87,867,228 \$ 93,358,258$ \begin{tabular}{lllll}
ances \& discounts_-.- <br>
x Cost of goods, sell.,gen. <br>
$86,298,133$ \& $\$ 89,356,381$ \& $\$ 87,867,228$ \& $\$ 93,358,258$ <br>
\hline

 

$x$ Cost admin. expenses.- $86,633,945$ <br>
and admin <br>
$85,775,983$ <br>
\hline $84,985,996$ <br>
$89,497,962$
\end{tabular}

 $\begin{array}{rr}50,20 \\ 3,500 & 29,099 \\ - & 121,901\end{array}$ Adj. of prior yr's provs.
for Fed. income taxes.
Miscellaneous income.
Total income
Int. on funded debt
Fed. \& foreign inc Federal surtax on undis$318,500 \quad 221,499 \quad \mathbf{4 0 0 , 0 6 2}$ Miscellan profits
Miscellaneous charges.-
Prov. for miscell. invest.
Net profit ....-.-apital
Earns. per sh. on cap
$\begin{array}{llllll} \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { Earns. per sh. on capital } \\ \text { stock (par } \$ 5 \text { ) }\end{array} & \$ 1,103,945 & \$ 1,063,249 & \$ 518,432 & \$ 1,312,314\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}x & \text { Including depreciation of } & \$ 0.79 & \$ 0.76 & \$ 0.37 & \$ 0.9\end{array}$ x Including depreciation of $\$ 1,277,754$ in 1940, $\$ 1,204,421$ in 1939
$\$ 1,170,452$ in 1938 and $\$ 1,077,587$ in 1937 . $\mathbf{y}$ After deducting $\$ 28,000$ portion applicable to discount on purchase of bonds of United Drug Co charged to surplus, z Provision for contingencies.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1940 | 1939 | Liabilities- | 1940 | 1939 |
| $\$$ | $\$$ | $\$$ | 8 | $\$$ |





 y Earned surplus

Total .....-.-. $\overline{56,966,408} \overline{56,106,455}$ Total .......... $\overline{56,966,408} \overline{56,106,455}$ y Cost of 48,974 shares of capital stock acquired and held by subsidiary company for corporate purposes. $z$ Representing principaly, net earning to the parent company, including \$775,811 expressed in U. S. dollars of undistributed earnings of Canadian subsidiaries. $x$ After depreciation.

United Gas Corp.-SEC Sets Hearinq-
The Securities and Exchange Commission on June 3 set June 16 for a hearing to rule on an application by the United Gas Corp., the United
Gas Pipe Line Co., the Houston Gulf Gas Co. and the Electric Bond
\& coll. trust bonds to redeem debenteres, to extinguish a $\$ 25,925,000$ demannd coll. trust bonds to redeem debentures, to extinguish a $\$ 25,925,000$ demand
note made by United Gas to Electric Bond \& Share, to repay $\$ 25.000,000$
advanced in 1938 by Electric Bond \& Share, to buy from the United Gas

Pipe Line Co. $\$ 6,000,000$ worth of its 1 st mtge. \& coll. trust bonds, and to meet dividend arrears on the $\$ 7$ pref. stock of United Gas.
Among questions to be considered at the hearing is whether United Gas is "a company which is not a holding company" or a "company whose
principal business is that of a public utility company" within the meaning principal busisess is that or a pubinc utility company
or the corpore
if so what steps shall be requan clause of the Holding Company if so What steps shall be required to be taken by Electric Bond \& Share,
Electric Power \& Light Corp. or United Gas to insure that the corporate Electric Powe \& Light Corp. or United Gas to insure that the corporae-
structure and continued existence of United Gas does not unduly or unec-
essarily complicate the structure or unfairly and inequitably distribute essarily complicate the structure or unfairly and inequitably distribute
voting power among securit holders of the holding company system of
Electricic Bond \& Share, Electric Power \& Light, or United Gas.-V. 152, Electric

| United Engineering \& Foundry Co. | - Earning |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross profit from manufacturing. | \$6,982,618 | 995,607 |
| Depreciati | 320,988 | 51,393 |
| Loss on disposal of rixed assets | 181297 |  |
| Selling and administrative exp | 1,031,707 | 899,221 |
| Provision for doubtful ac |  |  |
| Miscellaneous income deductions | 20,568 | 17,888 |
| Profit | $\$ 5,399,226$ 207,234 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,540,833 \\ 192,495 \end{array}$ |
| Total incon | \$5,606,460 | \$2,733,328 |
| Provision for Stat |  |  |
| Federal income | 290,000 | 480,000 |
| Federal excess | 444,000 |  |
| Net profit | \$3,724,460 | \$2,149,328 |
| Balance, beginning of year- | 4,770,650 | 5,156,470 |
| Realized appreciation of fixed assets ${ }_{\text {andela }}^{\text {Cancellation of contingencies and cupola relining }}$ |  |  |
| and furnace rebuilding reserves | 47,342 |  |
| Davy and United Engineering Co. Ltd. stock re- ceived ( 2,500 shares) |  |  |
| Adjustment of miscellanous reserve. |  | 4,200 |
| Total. | \$8,558,019 | \$7,325,586 |
| Deduct- |  |  |
| Dividends. comm | 3,282,984 | 2,051,865 |
| Reserve for investments (due to prevailing foreign |  |  |
| Pronditions) | 190.741 | 445,233 |
| Write-down of patterns and dra | 299,999 |  |
| , surplus end of year | 22 | \$4,770,600 |



United Public Utilities Corp.-To Retire Scrip-
The Securities and Exchange Commission on June 10 issued an order permitting a declaration filed pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Com-
pany Act of 1935 , particularly Section 12 (c) thereof and Rule U-42 therepany Act ofome effective regearding the proposed acquisition and retire-
under to bere
ment by United of not exceeding $\$ 125,000$ principal amount of 10 -year ment by United of not exceeding $\$ 125,000$ princi
interest scrip, due Jan. 1, 1945.-V. $152, \mathrm{p} .3203$.
U. S. Distributing Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
 Gen. $\&$ admin. expenses
Net profit from oper
Other income (net)
Total.

| 734,141 | 696,423 | 749,595 | 853.788 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,148,301 \\ 47,262 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8943,795 \\ 73,686 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 990,523 \\ & 75,328 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 1,070,365$ 112,931 |
| $\$ 1,195.563$ 485,737 | \$1,017,481 497,681 | 81,065,851 570,153 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,183,296 \\ \mathbf{x} 564,153 \end{array}$ |
| $C r 19,050$ 155,868 | $C H 30,751$ 154,418 | Cr7,577 177,933 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Cr22,019} \\ 223,712 \end{array}$ |
| 95,098 83,055 | $\begin{aligned} & 101,880 \\ & 37,101 \end{aligned}$ | 112,682 53,369 | $\begin{array}{r} 86,667 \\ \mathbf{y 3 1}, 774 \end{array}$ |

 Prov. for Fed. and State
Social Security taxes_Federal taxes, \&ct
Net profit $8257,151 \quad 8159.291-8290.009$ y Includes $\$ 8,336$ provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits. Y Inctudes incling depreciat.
approx. $\$ 46,500$ in 1937 .

|  | Cons19408 | 1939 | Sheet | 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\stackrel{1939}{8}$ | Liabilit |  |  |
|  |  |  | Preferred stock | 9,991.550 | 9,991,550 |
|  | ,191,917 | 13,427,184 | z Common sto |  | 2,009,383 |
| Cash equent....-1 | 426,565 | 627,196 | Real estate m | 138,393 | 160,725 |
| ceptances \& ac counts recelv.. |  |  | First mige, | 928,682 | 1,025,979 |
|  | 555.422 | 1,346,513 | Notes payable | 1,895,064 | 1,781,611 |
| counts receiv..- | 288 | 340,567 | unts |  |  |
| Comp. ins. funds, cash \& marketable securities |  |  | d acer |  |  |
|  |  |  | Provilion tor |  |  |
|  | 313,977 | 298,977 | Security taxes, | 53,362 | 50,179 |
| Leaseholds dimpt. $^{\text {a }}$ |  | 74,227 | taxes \& ins. el 'ms | 86,836 | 145,597 |
| ${ }_{\text {acer'd int. }}^{\text {to }}$ - receiv- |  | 11,450 | Prov. for insurance |  |  |
| Other investments Other assets <br> Goodwill | 55,923 |  | claims, \&c . def. | 375,803 | 361,918 |
|  | 863,309 | 818,179 | Prov. for loss on |  |  |
|  |  |  | condemnation of |  |  |
| Deferred charges. | 111,064 | 122,576 | proper |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 9,000 | 9,000 |
|  |  |  | Equrrent) | 185,100 | 148,676 |
|  |  |  | surplus. | 124,198 | 322,627 |

Total ........ $\overline{16,815,191} \overline{17,072,225}$ Total ......... $\overline{16,815,191} \overline{17,072,22}$ x After reserves for depreciation and depletion of $\$ 3.174,559$ in 1940
United States Steel Corp.-May Shipments-
See under "Indications of Business Activity" on a preceeding page.
-V. 152, p. 2203 .
U. S. Freight Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years Friight and cartage.

Cost of freight $\&$ cart \begin{tabular}{r}
1940 <br>
$-\$ 39,878,016$ <br>
\hline $30,839,265$ <br>
$\$ 9,038,752$ <br>
145,444

 

1038 <br>
$\$ 38,785.641$ <br>
$29,979,340$ <br>
$\$ 24.240,10$ <br>
$26,164,67$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} 1937

$\$ 39,57,979$
$30,330,910$ Miscellanceous revenue.
 Total net revenue
Expenses
Depreciation
Net operating profit.
Other income

Tectal profit............ | 8345,892 |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 166,203 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 167,783 \\ 177,171\end{array}$ | loss 8240,256

114,132 Sss $\$ 292,738$
224.022
 Cndn sub. accounts,--
RR.retire. tax conting. RR. retire. tax conting
Income charges, Federal
income tax, \&
Net profit
Dividends $\qquad$ $\$ 342,652$
299,566 Balance, surplus -Earns. per sh. on 299,566
shares stock

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Consolidated Balance }
\end{aligned}
$$

| 47,050 |
| ---: |
| $\$ 297,703$ |
| 149,783 |
| $\operatorname{loss} \$ 131,532$ |$\frac{5,408}{} \frac{84,542}{}$

Assets-

## subs. In excess of book value....

cost of securs. of
subs. in excess of Deferred charge-:-
Cartage contracts. Cartage con
Bals in closed bks.
Cash sur. value of
Total ......_11, $18,893,\left.748 \quad \frac{16,485}{11,249,900}\right|_{\text {Total ......... } 11,693,748}-11,249,900$ x Represented by 299,566 no par shares. . After reserve for depreciation
of $\$ 1,472,188$ in 1940 and $\$ 1,404,721$ in 1939 .-V. 152, p. 3361 .

## U. S. Playing Card Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

 Consolidated Income Statement Years Ended Dec. 31Gross sales, less discts.,
returns \& allowances.-
$\$ 8,348,668$
$\$ 7,796,193$
$\$ 7,670,302$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { returns \& allowances.-. } & \$ 8,348,668 & \$ 7,796,193 & \$ 7,670,302 & \$ 7,529,887 \\ \text { Cost of goods sold.-.--. } & 5866,154 & 5,399,130 & 5,361,142 & 5,314,098 \\ \text { Sell.,gen. \& admin. exps } & 1,433,666 & 1,353,415 & 1,353,486 & 1,379,628\end{array}$


 | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Prov. for Fed.\& Canad'n } \\ \text { income taxes_ } & \text { 31. }\end{array}$ | 318,756 | 169,197 | 148,342 | 112,996 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 Note-Depreciation charges against operations for 1940 amounted to \$170,939; 1939. \$199,401

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sets- | $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1939 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | Liabilities- | 940 8 | $1939$ |
| ash. | 1,484,409 | 1,885,386 | Accts. pay., trade. | 97,122 | 89,129 |
| Market. securities | 4,635,813 | 4,039,684 | Accrued payrolls-- | 87,223 |  |
| Accr. int. receiv | 19,188 | 20,989 | Accr. taxes, Fed., |  |  |
| Accts, \& notes re- |  |  | Can, State, \&c. | 368,380 192,802 | 221,779 192,802 |
| celvable (ne | 544,703 | 638,743 16499 | Div. pay. Jan. 1 | 192,802 | 192,802 $3,856,030$ |
| Inventories | 1,702,768 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,499,398 \\ & 2,374,055 \end{aligned}$ | Cap. stk. (par \$10) | 1,054,221 | 1,054,221 |
| Pats., trade marks and goodwill. |  |  | Earned surplus. | 5,095,466 | 5,030,216 |
| Other assets and deferred charges | 44,808 | 48,006 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 10,243 |  | -V. 152, p. 3361 .

United States Sugar Corp.-15-Cent Common DividendDirectors on June 5 declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 27 to holders of record June 17 . This compares
with 10 cents paid on March 17, last, and on Oct. 20, 1939.-V. 152, p. 1454.

United Stores Corp.-Earnings-
Calendar Years-
Total income.



Surplus...
$\times$ Includes $\$ 201,118$ profit from sale of investments
AssetsAccts, recelvableInv. in Tob. Prod Invl in McCrory Stores Corp. stk.
In McLellan Stores Co_...--
office furniture \&

| Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1940 | 1939 |  |  |  |
| $\$$ | $\$$ | Liablities- | 1940 | 1939 |
| 55,409 | 58,075 |  | Cum | $\$$ | fixtures.........

$\qquad$ Total ......... 10.540 .753
a Represented by 95,695 no par shares. b Represented by 915,979 no
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{lll}2,392,375 & 2,392,375\end{array}$ a Represented by 95,695 no par shares. b Represented by 915,979 no
par shares. c Represented by $504,0671 / 2$ no par shares.-V. 152, p. 3412 . Universal Pictures Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 a After ordinary taxes, depreciation, \&c., but before Federal income taxes
and special amortization reserves. b Earnings after provision for Federal and special amortization reserves. b Earnings after provision for Fed
income taxes of $\$ 390,000$ amounted to $\$ 1,369,334 .-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p}$. 3361 .

## Vacuum Concrete Corp.-Initial Dividend-

Directors have declared an initial dividend of two cents per share on the
ommon stock, payable May 23 to holders of record May 19.-V. 144, common

Universal-Cyclops Steel Corp.-Earnings$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Years Ended Dec. 31- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$
 Selling, general dadmin. Balance Trovether for for Provis. pre ciums (net) tal assets.... capiAnnuity plan -...-
Federal normal tax
pennsylvania income tā

 $x$ Includes provision for depreciation of $\$ 185,551$ in $1940, \$ 170,166$ in
$1939,155,712$ in 1938 and $\$ 146,781$ in 1937 , y Includes excess profits and defense taxes. Batance Sheel Dec. 31

| Assets- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , | ,138,793 | \$634,283 | Accts. pay., trade. | \$8310,322 | ${ }^{1977,040}$ |
| Notes \& aca | 963,876 | 754,919 | Accr. Habilitles | 292,927 |  |
| Inventories -- | ,886,875 | 1,598,391 | Res. for Fe , |  |  |
| Investments, \& | 3,315.456 |  | State inc. taxes. |  |  |
| Deterred charges | , 28,533 | 2,25,012 | Cap. stk. (par 11). | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Life insur, pollces- | 173,021 | 161,026 | Capital surplus | 3,503.539 1,714956 |  |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus |  | 1,170,285 |
| otal |  |  | Total |  |  |

Total -.......8.

## Vadsco Sales Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

[Including Subsidiaries, but Excluding Vadsco Realty Corp.]

| Net sales Cost of goods sold | $\begin{array}{r} 1940 \\ \$ 1,849,239 \\ 952,109 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1939 \\ \$ 1,732,967 \\ 851,916 \end{array}$ | 1938 $\$ 1,663,950$ 872,931 | $\begin{array}{r} 1937 \\ \$ 1,955,048 \\ 978,975 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating pro Miscell earning | 8897,130 8,021 | 8881,052 19,882 | $\begin{array}{r}8791,019 \\ 18,075 \\ \hline 809\end{array}$ | 976.073 21.111 |
| Total income. <br> Sell., gen. \& adm. exps. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 309,094 \\ & 553,096 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Prov.for bad debts-.-- | 17,625 | 16.784 |  | 9 |
| Int. on bankertioan_....- | 1,915 | 1,797 | 3,818 | 3,666 |
| Prov, for sub. taxes,..-7 |  |  | 296 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Other }}{ }_{\text {Prov. for notions }}$ | 5,000 | 1,530 6,500 | x152,628 |  |
| Provision for surtax |  |  |  | 510 |

 x Including $\$ 0,628$ provision for obsolete and siow moving merchandise
and for loss on commitments, and $\$ \$ 8,000$ for provision for disputed excise taxes. No provision has been made in the above statement for loss of
Noit-Ne Realty Corp. in the amount of $\$ 66,130$ in $1939, \$ 65,743$ in 1938 , $\$ 51.668$ in 1937 . Depreciation provided on capital assets amounted to 9,879 in $1940 . \$ 10$
 Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec 31

 sented by shares of $\$ 100$ par c R Represented by $1,015,914$ no. par Rhares.
including stock to be issued for stocks of predecessor companies not prosented for exchange, amounting to 18,223 (18,981 in 1939) shares.- $\mathbf{V}$. 152 ,
. 3 an.
Vanadium Corp. of America (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
Net sales
Cost, expen

- $\$ 1$

1939
$\$ 8,762,13$
$6,945,01$ 1938
$\$ 3,966,66$
$2,876,808$

 Int. on notes pay., decs-
of mtge, bond receiv.-.
Loss property ret Loss mropereryn retireced.Other charges............
Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes.
Net profit paid........:7, 7.
 a Production costs (affecting both cost of goods sold and inventories) depreciation and depletion in the followiowing amounts: depreciation of buildngs and equipment, $1940, \$ 266,709 ; 1939, \$ 268,912$ a and depletion of ore
lands and mineral rights, $1940, \$ 461,486: 1939, \$ 450,671$.
D Includes $\$ 249,187$ discount on settlement of notes payable.
Notes and Debentures-Corporation during 1940 borrowed drom bankers
total amount of $\$ 2,500,000$, such loan being evidenced by serial notes. There was outstanding as of Dec. 31,1940 , a balance on these notes of As of Nov. 26, 1940, corporation entered into an agreement with Air
 sufficient of the proceeds from the sale to be used to liquidate the above mentioned bank indebtedeness. the remainder to be used for plant better-
ments. This sale was effected on Jan. 18, 1941, and the ou standing bank loans were paid off, in full, on that date.
The debentures so sold were issued under an indenture dated as of Jan. 1 ,
1941 to Guaranty Trusi Co. of New York, as tenste 1941 to Guaranty Trusc Co. of New York, as trustee. Indenture provides an
initial conversion price of $\$ 42.55$ per share of capital stock to increase $\$ 2.50$
each $21 / 2$ years after Jan. 1.1941 and contains provisions designed to protect the conversion privilege from dilution.
Consolidated Batance Sheet Dec. 31

|  | 1940 | ${ }^{\circ}$ |  | 1940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {A Asets }}^{\text {Plant, prop., \&e }}$ | 6130 | $\xrightarrow[9,049,173]{8}$ |  | $\stackrel{8}{11,374}$ | ${ }_{3,771,400}^{\text {s }}$ |
| Cash ........-. | 1,463,020 | 2,070,746 | Notes pay to bks-d | 2,124,999 |  |
| Accts. recelvable - | 1,431,137 | 1,244,656 | 10 -year $5 \%$ s. |  |  |
| Sundry debts | ${ }_{245,446}^{30,291}$ | $\cdots{ }^{1122,599}$ | giond debentures, |  | 2,330,000 |
| Inventorit | 4.266,243 | ${ }_{3,316,646}^{22,}$ | 5 1941 - |  | 800,000 |
| Prepald expens | 104,561 | 54,453 | Res. for workmen's |  |  |
|  |  |  | comp. insurance | 99,322 | 95,304 |
|  |  |  | rr.) |  |  |
|  |  |  | Accrued payroll.- | 123,461 | 107.865 |
|  |  |  | Aecounts payable. | 575,165 | 716,049 |
|  |  |  | Acerued taxes_- | 130,986 | 98,657 |
|  |  |  | Rees. for Fed. taxes | 1,291,210 | 521,690 |
|  |  |  | Capit | 6,151,041 | 6,151,100 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 1,955,628 | 1,538,651 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Total -......-16,502,006 15,970,020 Total ......... 16,502,006 $15,970,020$ a After reserve for depreciation and depletion of $\$ 5,945,581$ on 1940 and
 d Under date of Jan, 18,1941 , all outstanding loans from banks were paid
from the proceeds of the sale of $\$ 2,000,0002 \% \%$ convertible debentures fue Jan. 1955, and 28,571 shares of capital 5 sock ( no part. The indentures,
duat
under which the $2 \% 4 \%$ convertible debentures were issued, provides (a) that the corporation pay to the trustee for the epurposes of a sinking fund capital stock, 47,004 shares are to be reserved for the conversion of the
 shall be distributed reducing earned surplus below $\$ 1,000,000$.
Note-As of Feb. 1,1939 options at a price of $\$ 30$ a share Note-As A A Price of $\$ 30$ a share were granted to certain orficers and employees of the corporation to purchase 1,730 shares
of the capital socck held in treasury. The options expire on Jan. 17, 1942 .

- $\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .2725$.

Vick Chemical Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 a After taxes, depreciation and other charges. b On 682,380 shares of
capital stock. con 694,580 shares of capital stock. $\mathrm{d} 0 \mathrm{n} 700,280$ shares of capital stock (par \$5).
887 after depreciation, Federal ended March 31, 1941, net profit of $\$ 2,576$,887 arter deprectation, Federal income taxes and other charges, equal to
83.78 anare 682,380 shares of capital stock. This compares with
$\$ 2.546,685$ or $\$ 3.66$ a S $8,546,685$ or $\$ 3.66$ a share on 694.580 shares for the nine months ended
March 31, 1940.-V. 152 , p. 3041 .
Wabash Ry.-Trusteeship for Stocks Agreed-Pennsylvania RR. May Acquire Control-New York Central Withdraws Opposition
The way was paved June 12 for the approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the Pennsylvania RR.'s application to acquire control of
the Wabash RR.. When counsel for the New York Central and its affiliated Pittsbuargh \& Laike Erie informed the Commission at a hearing that they
would not object to the proposed acquisition of stock if certain conditions, Would not object to the proposed acquisition of stock if certain conditions,
agreeable to the Pennsylvania, were met. These conditions were: agreeabe to the Pemns slvania, were met. These conditions were
(1) That shares of tock of the New York New Haven \& Hartford RR,
owned by the Pennsylvania RR. owned by the Pennsylvania RR., or the Pennsylvania Co. are placed under
(2) That shares of stock of the Lehigh Valley RR. owned by the Pennsyl
vanla RR, or the Pennsylvania Co. are placed under a trust agreement (3) That shares of stock of the Lehigh Valley RR. owned by the Wabash Ry. Co., which will become part of assets of the Wabash RR. upon con-
summation of the plan of reorganization of the Wabash Ry., are placed summation of the plan of reorganization of the Wabash Ry., are placed
under a trust agreement. The hearing was set originally for May 10 but was postponed to June 4
when the New York Central was authorized to intervene. The intervenor was concerned because, it claimed, the Pennsylvania owned $30.17 \%$ and the vania held substantial interest in the New York New Haven \& Hartford, the Boston \& Maine and other Eastern carriers.
Addressing the Commission in behalf of the Pennsylvania RR., for had reached an agreement "under the terms of which the New York Centra and the Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie would not oppose the application if the trust agreement conditions were agreed upon."
the voting cpower in the said shares of stock in said, "would be to place from any participation, control or suggestion by the Pennsylvania RR., the Pennsylvania Co., or the Wabash RR., such trusts to continue pending the "The Pennsylvania RR. owns 217,900 shares, constituting $10.57 \%$, of The Pennsylvania Co. owns no shares of stock of the New Haven. The \&ennsylvania RR. has agreed with the New York Central and the Pittsburgh a trust agreement with an independent trustee.
of the New Haven under such a trust agreement is due to a dhares of stock over the New Haven. As a matter not seek to have influence in or contro 319,925 shares, or $15.52 \%$ of the of fact, in 1940 the Pennsylvania owned Haven, but prior to the close of the year 102,025 of these shares were New shares which are now held. These shares are held With regard to the Lehigh Valley, Mr. Dickinson said that the Pennsylvania Co, owns 364,039 shares, or $30,07 \%$ of the outstanding capital stock
of that carrier, and that the Wabash owned 258,929 shares, or $2139 \%$ Counsel for the New York Central and for the receivers of the Wabash expressed their agreement to approval of the application providing the
conditions were met.-V. 152, p. 3666

Warren Brothers Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
Gross inco
Gross income.-........
Total:--...-...-.
a Cost of sales, construc-
tion \& gen. adm. exps. tion \& gen. adm. exps. Operating profit....
Exp. of parent and nonb Interest charges, \& c c.-proportmate share of net pronsse controlled Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes Cr 37,313
1,939 ${ }_{\substack{c_{12}, 110 \\ 11,471}}$

Dr 46,028
12,500 Dr144,348

Net profit before extra-
ordinary Charges applicable to
organization

Deficit. Deficit.-..---.-.-.- $\$ 186,177 \quad \$ 324,095 \quad \$ 650,116 \quad \$ 271,537$ a Otxcept expenses applicable to parent and non-operating companies Not-The company is operating under Section 77 B of the Bankruptcy

| Assets- |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |
| Inventories |
| Construction, \&c, <br> Govt. obligations, tax liens, \& $c$ |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
| a Flxed assets |
| Misc. def'd exps-- |
| Pate.,license agreements \& goodwill |
|  |  |

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


Total _........ 14,237,453 17,043,604 Total ........14, 237,453 17,043,604 a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,999,727$ in 1940 and $\$ 2,393,310$ in
1939 . b Date of filing petition under Section 77 B . c Represented by 1939.2 shares of no par value. d Represented by 4,692 no par shares.
e Represented by 40,907 no par shares. f Represented by 472,923 shares e Represented by 40,907 no par shares. f Represented by 472,923 shares Note-Interest amounting to $\$ 1,589,602$ from Feb. 1,1937 to Dec. 31 ,
1940 on principal and unpaid interest coupons on the $6 \%$ debentures and the $51 / 2 \%$ gold notes has not been accrued by the companys sinking fund requirements on the $6 \%$ deben
been met.-V. $152, \mathbf{p} .3516$.

Warner Co.-Earnings
Consolidated Income Account (Including George A. Sinn, Inc.) Years Ended Dec. $31-$


| Gross profit from op | \$1,434,846 | \$1,298,639 | \$813,180 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Expenses and charges. | 541,251 | ,535,082 | 513,359 |
| Net inc | \$893,594 | \$763,557 | \$299,821 |
| Income from | 40,897 | 41,148 | 38,850 |
| Net ordinary income | \$934,492 | \$804,705 | \$338,671 |
| Interest on first mortgage bonds, \&c_ | 338,287 | 349,561 | 356,460 |
| Amortiz. of bond discount and exp. | 34,549 | 34,883 |  |
| Provision for depletion | 39,631 248,066 | 32,071 301,063 | 26,702 335,427 |
| Prov for income \&c ta | 2480 | 301,063 | 335,427 |

Provision for der income \&ciation- taxe-

Net income_....................... $\quad \$ 249,912 \quad \$ 87,127$ loss $\$ 415,488$ x Includes $\$ 38,746$ in 1940, $\$ 39,346$ in 1939 and $\$ 37,080$ in 1938 from Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Assets

| Assets |  | 8 | Liabilities- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash. | 854,982 | 880,563 | Accounts payable. | 212,037 | 153,520 |
| Accts, \& notes rec. | 493,952 | 430,106 | Accrued accounts. | 220,710 | 177,772 |
| Accr. int. receiv.- | 21,455 | 27,616 | Accrd. int., def | 925,640 | 971,764 |
| Inventories . | 554,274 | 472,662 | Instal. of long-term |  |  |
| Investme | 1,518,036 | 1,385,558 | debt (current) | 33,000 | 33,000 |
| Sink. \& ins. funds. a Prod., land, min- | 36,000 | 27,500 | Instal, on contr. to adv. Ads. to con- |  |  |
| eral dep., bldgs., |  |  | trol. co. pay. cur | 121,726 | 66,479 |
| ecuipment, \&c.- | 8,235,924 | 8,317,829 | 1st mtge. $6 \%$ bds_ | 5,075,000 | 5,349,000 |
| Prepaid insurance, |  |  | Other obligation.. | 678,436 | 551,300 |
| license, taxes, \&c | 353,715 | 179,424 | Deferred credit... | 75,766 | 31,176 |
| Bond discount and expense. | 110,809 | 147,915 | Res. for fire insur., workmen's com- |  |  |
|  |  |  | pensation \& misc | 152,149 | 196,745 |
|  |  |  | b 1st pref. stock.. | 1,367,050 | 1,367,050 |
|  |  |  | c 2d pref. stock... | 1,337,500 | 1,337,500 |
|  |  |  | d Common stock.- | 181,780 | 181,780 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus | 2,357,207 | 2,285,824 |
|  |  |  | Earned deficit | 558,854 | 833,737 |

Total .......... $12,179,148 \overline{11,869,173}$ Total ........12,179,148 $11,869,173$ a After depletion and depreciation of $\$ 4,007,824$ in 1940 and $\$ 4,320,083$ tock-cumulative $\$ 25$ par. d Common capital stock, par $\$ 1$ each.-

Warren Foundry \& Pipe Corp. (\& Subs.) - EarningsConsoliated Income Account for Calendar Years $\begin{array}{lllll} & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Net sales_............ } & \$ 3,873,544 & \$ 3,302,622 & \$ 2,509,591 & \$ 3,234,080 \\ \text { General expenses, \&c... } & 3,038,537 & 2,676,511 & 2,113,685 & 2,591,591\end{array}$

| Net oper income. | \$835,007 | \$626,111 | \$395,906 | \$642,489 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| iscellaneous income | 80,611 | 57,980 | 49,637 | 75,476 |



Provision for Federal and
State taxes
Net profit
Dividends
Shs. outst'g (no par val.) $\qquad$

| 44,050 | 39,600 |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$281,053 | \$567,91 |
| 257,072 | 478,04 |
| 175,000 | 171,40 |

$\times$ Federal excess pro
$\times$ Federal excensolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Assets-
Plant,
prop'ty $\&$ equipment......
Marketable securities (at cost)... Treasury stock.-. uccts. receivable.. Real estate mtges. \& sundry rets.-
Def'd charges, \&c.
Total .......... $\$ 4,427,519$ \$4,345,782 Total ........... $\$ 4,427,519$ \$4,345,78 x After reserve for depletion and depreciation of $\$ 2,099,871$ in 1940 and
$\$ 1,969,550$ in 1939 . y Represented by 168,000 no par shares in 1940 and ,000 shares in 1939.-V. 151, D. 1443, 2667
Washington Gas \& Electric Co.-Integration and Corporate Simplification Plan Filed with SEC-
The Securities and Exchange Commission May 29 announced the filing of an plan of integration and corporate simplification of Washington Gas \& Electric Co., a subsidiary of North American Gas \& Electric Co., under the proceeds received as a result of the condemnation of the public utinity properties of Washington Gas \& Electric Co. at Longview, Wash.
A hearing bas been set for July 7 at the SEC's Wasbington office on the A hearing bas been set for July 7 at the SEC's Wasbington office on the
application. According to the application, it is proposed to transfer the legal domicile
of Washington Gas \& Electric Co. from the State of Delaware to the State of Arizona. This is to be accomplished by organizing a successor corpocapital structure identical, so far as legally permissible and an authorized powers and capital structure of the Washington company, Ail of the assets and properties of Washington Gas \& Electric Co, are to be transferred to the
of all debts, obigations and liabilities and the issuance of capital stock corresponding to the shares of capital stock of the Washington company now outstanding. The Washington company will distribute these securities
to its stockholders in exchange for corresponding shares of its stock, on a o its stockhole ers in exchange for corresponding shares of for share basis. ompany a completion of this interim step, it is proposed that Southern Utaire Power poperties and and the capital stock of Arizona Electric outhwestern Ice Co., each of which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Southwestern Public Service Co..
equitable distribution of voting rights of the reorganization to effect a more posed to be effected through the surrender by the parent of all common trock of the successor company and the redistribution of this stock to holders of outstanding 1st ifen \& gen. mtge. bonds and preferred stock on the basis tock for each share of preferred stock $\$ 1,000$ bond and one share of common faction of principal, interest, accumulated dividends and other claims.
The resulting capital structure will consist of $\$ 6,740,800$ of 1 st mtge. bonds The resulting capital structure will consist of $\$ 6,740,800$ of 1st mtge. bonds and 100,000 shares of common stock, no par value.
corporation and its subsdiaries, it proposes to sell its properties situated in the State of Washington and the assets of Oregon Gas \& Electric Co., a ubsidiary, and to liquidate that company.-V. 152, p. 3517.

## Washington Oil Co.-Earnings-

|  | 1940 | $\begin{aligned} & 1939 \\ & \$ 154,014 \\ & 121,841 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1938 \\ & \$ 132,965 \\ & 127,815 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 183,295 \\ 160,271 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 148,109 \\ 122,378 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Gross income for year..- <br> Oper. expenses, taxes, depreciation \& deplet. |  |  |  |  |
| Net income Dividends paid | 825,731 | \$32 | \$5,150 |  |
|  | 47,372 | 29,607 | - | 47,372 |
| Deficit Shs.cap.stk.out.(par\$25) Earned per share | \$21,641 | sur $\$ 2,564$ | \$30,379 | \$2 |
|  | 23,686 | 23,686 | 23,686 | 23,6 |
|  | \$1.0 | Sheet $\$ 1.3$ | \$0.21 | \$0.97 |
| Assets - <br> Prod, \& non-prod. <br> property $\qquad$ | 193 | Liabilities |  |  |
|  |  |  | \$592,150 |  |
|  | \$451,108 | Bills and acc |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Compress. sta'ns, } \\ & \text { real est. \& bldgs. }\end{aligned} \quad 54,041$ |  | payable | 28,497 37,694 | 29,524 59,336 |
| Other equip., \&co.. $\quad 9,918$ | 6,608 |  |  |  |
| Invest. secur., \&c. 60,720 | 58,000 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Materials, mdse., } \\ & \text { oll stocks, \&c.- }\end{aligned} \quad 39,450$ |  |  |  |  |
| Cash .--------- 50,654 | 63,056 |  |  |  |
| Bills \& accts. rec._ $\quad 2,202$ | 1,058 |  |  |  |
| Total .-.......- 8658,341 | 681,00 | Total | \$658,341 | \$681,00 |

Total .-........
Wayne Knitting Mills-50-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 15 to holders of record July 1. Dividend of $\$ 1.25$ was
paid on Dec. 24 , last and on Dec. 23,1939 ; one of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 24 . paid on Dec. 24, last and on Dec. 23, 1939; one of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 24 ,
1938 , and an initial dividend of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 24,1937 .-V. 151 .
P. 3413 .

Webster Eisenlohr, Inc.-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calen dar Years

|  |  | ndar |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales | \$4,335,671 | \$3,747, 8121 | 1938 Not |
| Cost of sale | 3,281,663 | 2,934,454 |  |

 Discell charges (net)--
Droveciation for Fed inc taxes

Net profit
. . .
$\$ 159,678 \quad \$ 12,156$ loss $\$ 151,786$ loss $\$ 189,763$
a Depreciation of $\$ 18,739$ charged for 1940 compares with $\$ 38,087$ charged for 1939 and $\$ 50,601$ for the year 1938 . The decreases is largely due to the discontinuance in 1939 of depreciation on certain plant assets then sold
and deemed to have been fully depreciated. $\quad$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- | 194 |  |  | 1940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash. | \$247,643 | \$544,140 | iltites- |  |  |
| Acts. receivable | 663,064 | 567,565 | Accts, pay, \& sun- |  |  |
| Inventories | 2,620,938 | 1,626,968 | dry accruals | \$40,626 | \$43,527 |
| Prepaid expenses | 11,798 | 14,248 | Notes pay., bank. | 600,000 |  |
| Other investments | 10,900 | 12,150 | Fed. \& St. tax pay. | 64,917 | ,029 |
| a Land, bldgs., \&c. | 468,711 | 467,564 | Min.int.in sub.co. | 14,586 | 14,097 |
| Goodwill .......- | 1 |  | c Preferred stock.. | 527,200 | 531,600 |
|  |  |  | b Common stock | 409,313 | 409,313 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus | 654,840 | 658,575 |
|  |  |  | Surplus approp. pref. stock red | 2,472,800 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 761,228 | $2,4620,906$ |
| Total ......... $\$ 4,023,055 \$ 3.232,636$ Total .......... $\$ 4,023,055 \$ 3,232,636$ a After depreciation of $\$ 252,876$ in 1940 and $\$ 238,924$ in 1939. b Represented by 409,313 shares of no par value. c Par value $\$ 100$ per share. -V. 152, p. 3362 . |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Wells Fargo \& Co.-Balance Sheet Dec. 31-

|  | Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1940 | 1939 |  | 1940 |  |
|  | \$29,292 | \$29,202 | Llabilitles- |  |  |
| x Eaulpment, furn, |  |  | Capital stock-- Dlv. unclaimed. | 8239,674 | \$239,674 74 |
| Investments ....- | 12,614 | 17,613 | Div. unciaimed...- | 797 | 67 |
| Cash | 24,829 | 26,737 | Capital distribu'n |  |  |
| U. S. Govt. securs. | 5,000 |  | checks unpaid.- | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| Invest. in stock of sub., at cost.... | 22,372 | $\begin{array}{r} 21,000 \\ 8,237 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Other accts. pay_, Reserve for claims, | 52,248 | 6,663 |
| Acets.receivable.. | 36,431 |  | suits \& oth.items | 9,573 | 9,573 |
| Deferred charges.- | 12,395 | 88 | Due to sub. co- | 1,520 |  |
|  |  |  | Proceeds of Amer. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Deficit | $\mathbf{1 6 6 , 9 8 7}$ | 154,984 |

Total ......... $\overline{\$ 145,793} \overline{\$ 103,517}$ Total .......... $\overline{\$ 145,793} \overline{\$ 103,517}$ $x$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 778$ in 1940 and $\$ 667$ in 1939.-V.

West Penn Traction Co.-Tenders-
Chase National Bank is inviting tenders for the sale to it of first mortgage $5 \%$ gold bonds due June 1,1960 , at prices not in excess of $110 \%$ and accrued nterest, sufficient to exhaust the sum of $\$ 3,000$ Proposals wil be re-
ceived at the principal trust office of the trustee, 11 Broad St, New York,
up to noon on June 26,1941.-V. $152, p, 1939$. p to noon on June 26, 1941.-V. 152, p. 1939

## Western Union Telegraph Co.-Earnings-

 Gret after taxes.
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { (after charges) } & 845,988 & 245,006 & 2,134,540 & 455,478\end{array}$ Note- No deduction is made for excess profits tax imposed by the Re
Act of 1940; no liability for such tax is indicated.-V. 152, p. 3363 .

Weyenberg Shoe Mfg. Co.-Dividends-
Directors have declared a dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share on the common tock, par \$1, payable June 20 to holders of record June 5 . Like amount
was paid on Dec. 20 and June 15, 1940, and compares with 50 cents paid on Wec. 20, 1939 , and 25 cents paid on July 6,1939 , and on Dec. 31,1938 , this last being the first payment made since Dec. 28,1937, when a
dividend of 25 cents per share was distributed,-V. 151, p. 3413 .

Weston Electrical Instrument Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns Years Ended Dec. 31- returns and allowances-
Net sales after ded ucting Cost of goods sold, seling, administrative and
 in excess of normal depreciation.


Profit before Federal taxes on income.............
Federal taxes on income-estimate......................................

Total surplus
Class A dividends
Common dividends
Earned surplus-Dec. 31, 1940 $\qquad$ ${ }_{6.089,467} 1940{ }^{1939}$ 4,479,778 3,643,147
$\qquad$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { a Including provision of } \$ 40,817 \text { for revaluation of investment in } & 194 \\ \text { In }\end{array}$
 charged to manufacturing and other expenses. elim same number or

Comparative Balance Sheet (Incl. Sub.)
Labulutes- Mat
Assets-
Cash Cash a Notes \& accts, re-


 or Sangamo Wes-
ton, Ltd. (Eng) Other assets..... b Property, piani
\& equipment Pats. and zoodwiil Deterred goorves $25,000-25,000 \begin{aligned} & \text { red. income taxes } \\ & \text { rolis }\end{aligned}$ $-\quad$ Earned surplus... $\quad 791,872 \quad \frac{615,775}{84}$ a After a After reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 40,773$ in 1941 and $\$ 40,494$ in
1940 . b After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,428,317$ in 1941 and $\$ 1,386,098$ in 1940. c Represented by 160,583 no par shares after deducting 3,417 shares reacquired and held in treasury. d Arising from reduction of capital -V. 152, D. 3363 .
 a After providing for dividends of 269,483 on 59,885 shs. of $\$ 4.50$ cum.
stock now outstanding.

| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Compa } \\ \text { ec. } 28^{\prime} 40 \end{array}$ | rative Cons | Lildated Balance | $\therefore 8^{\prime} 40$ | $39$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sh_............- 1,918,547 | ,655,64 | Accounts payable-Acruals \& reserves |  |  |
| Acts. recelvable 1,298,698 |  |  | 964,778 |  |
| Marketable securs. $\quad 261,866$ |  | Dividend payable. |  |  |
| ep. with mutual |  | Res. for compensa. |  |  |
| 5 | 44,136 | Mns'ce claims.- |  |  |
| ther curr. assets. $\quad 3,919$ | 2,729 | b Common stock.- | 342,710 | 20,6 |
| Deferred charges. . $\quad 87,131$ | 136 | 5\% pret. stock--- $54,988,500$ |  |  |
| vestments ...-- 179,339 | 95,073 | b Earned surplus_- 2,333,405 |  |  |
| Fixed assets .... 9,003,591 | ,977, |  |  |  |
| tal _-...... $14,217,51513,180,493$ Total |  |  |  |  |
| $\$ 7,174,204$ in 1939 b Represented by 353,132 shs. (no par) in 1940 and 339,362 shares in 1939. c Includes notes receivable. d Represented by 59,885 shares, no par.-V. 152, p. 3363. |  |  |  |  |
| (S. S.) White Dental Mfg. Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings <br> Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1940 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1937 \\ \$ 3,310,721 \\ 2,621,340 \end{array}$ |
| Gross profit on sales .-- | ,219,9 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,062,118 \\ 2,477,809 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Profit from operations |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 584,309 \\ 71,042 \\ 86,308 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 689,381 \\ 90,519 \\ 78,150 \end{array}$ |
| Interest, dividends. \&c. |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign exch. loss |  |  | 22,424 |  |
| Total incom | 821,472 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 569,043 \\ 4,372 \\ 210,457 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 701,751 \\ 183,229 \\ 1,29 \end{array}$ |
| 䢒 |  |  |  |  |
| Depreciation.- | . 746 |  | $210,457$ |  |
| eserve against foreign exchange fluctuation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inv. in \& adv. to French subsidiary$67,895$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prov. for Fed., state and foreign income tares_ | 212,24 | 6,52 | 26.746 | 113,745 |
| et |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 257.688 \\ 177,489 \\ 295,050 \\ \$ 0.87 \end{array}$ | ,230 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 387,909 \\ 359,369 \\ 298,371 \\ \$ 1.30 \end{array}$ |
| ide | 176,57 |  |  |  |
| hares |  |  | 297,010 |  |
| arnings per share...- |  |  |  |  |

> $x$ Includes $\$ 6,450$ for surtax on undistributed profits.

Consolidated Earnings for the Quarter Ended March 31
a Net profit por shä-....
$\begin{array}{rrrr} & \\ \text { c1941 } & 1940 & 1939 \\ \$ 127,636 & \$ 63,372 & \$ 39,898 \\ \$ 0.43 & \$ 0.21 & \$ 0.13\end{array}$ 1938
$\$ 10.315$
$\$ 0.03$


 Brazil. Govt. notes

$\times$ Accounts \& notes | 5523,013 | $\$ 504,993$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Aceounts pay, and } \\ \text { acerued eharges }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $--16,820$ |  |  |



 Loans to otricers \& \begin{tabular}{llllllll}
employess \& 26,720 \& 18,307 \& Res'ves tor foreign \& 52,658 \& 43,648 <br>
\hline

 

Miscell. acets. rec. \& 13,296 \& 232,317 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} Other assetsiding, ehinery \& equip. $2,211,324 \quad 2,254,943$ Patents and trade$\begin{array}{lrr}\text { marks --..... } & 1 & 1 \\ \text { Deferred debits... } & 84,130 & 74,256\end{array}$

$$
\text { Deferred debits.... } \left.\frac{84,130}{\text { Total } \ldots . . . . .-\$ 9,358,899} \frac{74,256}{\$ 9,187,355} \right\rvert\,
$$ in 1939 . $y$ After reserve for depreciants of $\$ 150,702$ in 1940 and $\$ 146,788$ 351 in 1939. z For such Federal and State income taxes as may have to be paid upon accrued profits as they are reali.

notes receivable outstanding.-V. 152, p. 2726 .

| Calendar Years- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross sales. less discount, returns \& allowances. | $\$ 924,980$ 332,957 | $\$ 1.058,560$ 349.318 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,183,433 \\ 405,384 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,434,942 \\ 451,880 \end{array}$ |
| Cost of goods sold.-.--- |  |  |  |  |
| Gross inc. from oper-- | \$592,022 | \$709,242 | 78,049 | 983,062 |
| Depreciation.-...- | 16,446 | 16.591 |  |  |
| Taxes (other than Federal income tax) | 26,351 | 35,776 | 38,388 | 50.680 |
| sell., gen, \& adm. exps.- | 417,469 | 447,446 | 476,957 | 491,816 |
| Net inc, from oper | \$131,757 | \$209,43 | 246,039 | 24,336 |
| Other income- | 36,449 | 34,085 4,626 | 39,663 14.625 | Dr625 |
| Profit on sale of secur... |  |  |  |  |
| Net inc. (before Federal income tax)... | \$168,206 |  |  |  |
| Prov. for Fed. inc. tax. Non-recurring charges.- | 31,029 | 38,746 | 44,800 26,307 | 69,731 |
| Other charges........-- | 38,316 |  | 26,307 |  |
| Inc. transf. to surplus. Previous surplus Miscell. charges to surp. |  | \$209,394 | \$229,220 | \$421,567 |
|  | 1,785,323 | 1.785.185 | 1,767,818 | 1.787 .254 2.012 |
|  |  |  | 85 | 2,012 |
| Surplus Dividends paid in cash. | 1,884,184 | \$1,994,579 | \$1,996,953 | \$2,206,809 |
|  | 76,913 | 209,256 | 211,768 | 438,991 |
|  |  |  |  |  |


| Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1940 | 1939 | Liabilities- |  | 1939 |
| Cash | \$223,466 | \$226,065 | Accounts payable. | \$39,174 | \$14,790 |
| Mkt. sec. (at cost) | 574,827 | 599,070 | Accrued taxes...- | 53,685 | 69,485 |
| Notes receivable. | 525 | 625 | Other accr. accts.- | 2,182 | 1,951 |
| Accts, receivable.- | 172,114 | 201,301 | Accts. rec., credit |  |  |
| Inventories | 78,419 | 81,315 | balances -....-- | 2,597 | 2,998 |
| Due from officers |  |  | Unclaimed divs,--- | 4,246 | 4,161 |
| and employees.- | 282 | 316 | Wisconsin div. ${ }^{\text {tax }}$ |  | 3,204 26897 |
| Value of life ins'ce. | 103,660 | 89,040 | Res. for ins, \& tax | 24,456 1,230800 |  |
| Mortgage recelv.- | 40,000 | 41,000 | Frrst pret. stock.- | $1,230,800$ 50,000 | $1,230,800$ 50,000 |
| Acer'dint. on marketable securs. |  | 3,014 | a Common stcek.- | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Investments (secs.) | 26,004 | 29,002 | Earned surplus | 1,807,271 | 1,785,323 |
| b Property, good- |  |  | Capital surplus | 3,951,575 | 3,951,575 |
| will, \&c...--- | 6,789,492 | 6,799,338 | Treasury stock | Dr 140,067 | Dr49,414 |
| Prepaid exp. and | 14,754 | 21,686 |  |  |  |

Total a Represented by 247,500 no par shares. b After depreciation.V. 152. p. 3517. 277

## White Sewing Machine Corp. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-

 Calendar Years-
#### Abstract

1939 1938 - Earnings


 Gross sales...... Gross sales_.................
Cost of sales...........

Gross profit $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 3,856,851 \\ 45,451 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\$ 3,186,899$ |
| :---: |
| 33,778 | $\frac{2,689,52}{\$ 2,632,01}$ 82.900,59

 Profit on debentures. Other interest. Depreciationforeign exchange..... Prov. for contingencies $\begin{array}{cccc}7,821 & 9,444 & -\cdots- & -\cdots\end{array}$ | scrapped, \&c, | 4,245 |  | 5,895 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes | 350,000 | 129,000 | 68,500 | 92,500 |

 Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
 C Property acct...-
compensa'n ins.
fund, $\&$.
fund, \& s . .......
Misc. other assets Misc. other assets,
Pats. \& goodwill. Cash to pay.-......Can. Govt. bonds Accts. recelvable-
Instalment accts. Inventories
Deterred charges.
Total

Total ….... | $5,072,052$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 4,371,960$ |$\overline{\text { Total } . . . . . . . . .072,052} \$ 4,371,960$ a Represented by 11,229 (12,848 in 1939) shares of no par value. b After

depreciation of $\$ 2,589,310$ in 1940 and $\$ 2,471,029$ in 1939 . c Par $\$ 1$. depreciation of $\$ 2,589,310$ in 1940 and $\$ 2,471,029$ in 1939 . e Par $\$ 1$.
Note-The accounts of the wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary company are consolidated in the above balance sheet.-V. 152, p. 3364 .

## Wisconsin Investment Co.-Five-Cent Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of five cents per share on the common stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 10. This compares with
cents paid on Dec. 16, last, and on Dec. 15. 1939.-V.152, p. 2883 .

Wolverine Tube Co.-To Pay 15-Cent Common Div.Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 16 . This compares with
10 cents paid in the three preceding quarters; 15 cents paid on June 29 , 10 cents paid in the three preceding quarters; 15 cents paid on June 29 ,
$1940 ; 10$ cents on April 1,$1940 ; 20$ cents on Dec. 26,$1939 ;$ and 10 cents on
1920 Oct. 2 and July 1, 1939, this latter being the first dividend paid in the common shares since June
buted. $-\mathrm{V} .152, ~ p . ~$
3666 .

Virginia Electric \& Power Co.-EarningsPeriodEnd.Apr. $30-$



Net oper. revenues.
Other income (net loss) Balance

Int. \& amortization.-| Balance |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Preferred dividend requirements | $\$ 387,525$ | $\$ 361,237$ |  | $\$ 4,250,468$ |

Balance for common stock and surplus........- | $\$ 3,078,866$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 2,744,543$ | a The company does not consider that it has any liability under the Excess

Profits Tax Act of 1940 as amended Mar. 1941 . Beginning with month of Prorch, 1941 , the accrual for Federal income eax is based on an estimated
Mate of accrual for Jan. and Feb. over the remaining 10 months of the year. The rate under the present law is $24 \%$. capitalization of interest on funds used
b Includes credits resulting from for construction purposes.

Held Gas Utility-
The Virginia Electric \& Power Co and Gulf States Utilities Co., En-
The gineers Public Service Co. subsidiaries, were declared by the Securities and
Exchange Commission June 4 to be gas utility companies, thereby affecting Exchange Commission June 4 to be gas utility companies, thereby affecting ruled gas and eleccricitity utilitities cannot be joined in a single system. Company attorneys had urged the Commission to classify the two
subsidiaries as "incidental" to one of Engineers' tentative single integrated subsidiaries as "Incidental" to one of Engineers' tentative single inteer
systems because of the small amount of gas they distribute compared with other companies and the small areas served.
The Commission held that, while the Holding Company Act does grant this plea to gas properties of utilities when found to be "small," the matter is determined not by size but by the quantum of gas distributed
The annual rate of retail gas sales of both applicants are in such volume
 applications, asking not to be declared gas utilitities of Engineers, that their abject was to obtain an "advantageous position". in the integration matter
on in order that they could be
business."-V. 152, p. 3203 .

Ward Baking Co.-Change in Personnel-
Another shake-up in company's official family was registered on June 8 . When seven principal officers of the company resigned and were replaced
partly at a meeting of the executive committee, of which Faris R . Russell is Chairman. Wilbur C. Cole, who became President in 1938 following the pany last month. meeting of the executive committee: John M. Barber, as Executve Vicererer: Marion Harper, as General Sales Manager: Clyde Mayer, as Assistant

engineer. Treasurer, became Vice-President and Treasurer; $\mathbf{C}$. Everett Casto became Vice-President in charge of sales and advertising. E. A. McLaughin,
Vant
ment manager of the company's Brooklyn plant, became Assistant General sales
Manager, a position previously held by him, and L . T. Melly was appointed Controller and Assistant Treasurer.
No successor to Mr. Cook as President was chosen and several other vacancies remained to be filled.
officers not affected by the changes were A. E. Tolley, Vice-President,
and $G$. E. Mullen, Secretary.-V. 152, p. 3516 .

Wellington Foundation, Inc.-Exempted by SEC-
The Securities and Exchange Commission on June 3 issued exemption orders under sectoudation, Inc., and Foundation Plan, Inc., William H.
 January, 1939, the bill alleged that Wellington Foundation had engaged in various acts and practices in violation of the provisions of Section 17 (A)
of the Securities Act of 1933. The defendant denied that it had violated or intended to violate the 1933 Act. However, Wellington Foundation
consented to the entry of an injunction and on Jan. 10, 1939, a decree was consented to the entry of an injunction and on Jan, 10, 1939 a decree was
entered by the Federal Court for the Southwestern District of New York. At the time the decree was entered, Alvin J. Wilkins was President and Harvey S. Grave II was secretary or the company. The preesent officers and directors are William S. Gallagher, President and director;
Sara Shearer, Secretary, Treasurer, and director, and C. Bradford Fraley; director. "There is no evidence to indicate that the present officers and directors of the applicant were personally involved in the acts and practices complained of in the injunction proceny from the provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940.-V. 145, p. 1603; V. 148, p. 450.

Western Pacific RR. Co.-Asks Loan-
The company announced June 11 that its trustees in reorganization, Thomas M. schumacher, New have filed a petition with the U. S. District Court in San Francisco cisco, have fermission is sought for the purchase of rallying stock to cost $\$ 3,600,000$ The outlay will provide for the acquisition of thiree Dieselelectric freight locomotives, four reclining-8e
box cars, and 300 flat cars.-V. 152 , p. 3362 .

Wheeling \& Lake Erie Ry.-Equipment Trust Ctfs.-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on May 22 authorized the company to assume obligation and iiability in respect of not exceeding \$800,000 of Pittsburgh, as trustee, and sold at 100.112 and accrued dividends in connection with the procurement of certain equipment.
The certificates were offered for sale through compet The certificates were offered for sale through competitive bidding, the in multiples of $1 / 8$ of $1 \%$ per annum. In response thereto 14 bids were
 of $113 \%$ per annum, was made by Harriman Ripley \& CO., Inc., and has
been accepted. On this basis the average annual cost of the proceeds to the been accepted. On this basis the average annual cost
road will be approximately $1.48 \%$.-V. 152, p. 3517 .

[^12](Wm.) Wrigley Jr. Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


 a No provision necessary for surtax on undistributed profits. b Includes
other income $1940, \$ 333,642 ; 1939, \$ 539,922 ; 1938, \$ 649,658$. c Includes excess Figures on 2000000 whs prorts taxes. Note Net profits of foreign subsidiaries included in 1940 amounted to
$\$ 1,817,381$. 1,817,081

| Assets- 1940 | 1939 | $1940$ | $1939$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a Real est., bldgs., |  | b Common stock__ 19,200,000 | 19,2 |
| mach. \& equip-- $9,294,855$ | 9,633,125 | Accounts payable.-874,233 | -594,194 |
| G'dwill, pats., \&e. 6,000,000 | 6,063,638 | Dividends payable $\quad 490,991$ | 489,866 |
| Cash_......-....-17,037,129 | 14,624,892 | Res. for general \& |  |
| Accts. recelvable.-1 1,642,735 | 1,799,052 | Federal taxes... 4,268,502 | 2,817,173 |
| c Invest. in co.'s |  | Paid-in surplus... $1,840,424$ | 2,263,544 |
| own stock _-.-... 1,714,506 | 1,822,604 | Earned surplus _-_ 36,715,013 | 36,907,051 |
| Inventories .-.-. - 12,090,179 | 11,396,060 |  |  |
| Stocks and bonds - 13,477,623 | 13,970,263 |  |  |
| Other investments 1,992,560 | 1,664,631 |  |  |
| Notes receiv., not current | 827,625 |  |  |
| Deferred charges.- 139,575 | 469,940 |  |  |
| 63,389,163 | 62,271,829 | Total .......... 63,389,163 | 271,82 |
| After deducting $\$ 10$ | 2, 846 for | 940 | 705,75 |
|  |  |  | in 1938) | a After deducting $\$ 10,530,846$ for depreciation in 1940 and $\$ 10,75,752$

in 1939. b $2,000,000$ shares of no par value. c $36,033(38,333$ in 1939)

Yazoo \& Mississippi Valley RR.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_.... } & 5,165,167 & \mathbf{4 , 7 8 5 , 6 6 1} & \mathbf{4 , 4 0 8 , 2 4 1} & 4,467,701 \\ \text { Net from railway..... } & 1,47,651 & \mathbf{1 , 3 0 4 , 5 5 8} & 1,121,385 & 1,230,834 \\ \text { Net ry oper. income..- } & 724,441 & 457,791 & 326,601 & \mathbf{3 5 9 , 2 2 5}\end{array}$ Net from railway-
Net ry oper. income
-V. 152, p. 2883 .

Yellow Truck \& Coach Mfg. Co. (\& Subs.) EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 97,326.308 | \$58,862,137 | \$43,334,283 |
| a Profit | 18,207,699 | 11,666,954 | 7,161,977 |
| Selling and administrative | 8,397,149 | 7,699,108 | 6,831,142 |
| Provision for depreciation | 957,648 | 913,470 | 1,074,738 |
| Net profit | \$8,852,903 | \$3,054,377 | loss\$743,902 |

Co.'s proportion of net profits of subs. 948,461 866,898 905,918

 $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Net income - } \\ \text { Divs. paid on } 7 \% \text { cum. pref. stock-- } & \$ 5,813,976 & 8,015,720 & \$ 3,276,474 \\ 2,015,720 & \mathbf{1 , 0 0 7}, 860\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Divs. paid on or cum. pref. stock-... } & 2,474,983 \\ \text { Divs. paid on class } \mathrm{B} \text { stock. } & 1,800,000\end{array}$
a Profit from operations and outside investments after all expenses ncident therrio except selling and administrative expenses and provision profits taxes.

|   <br>  1940 <br> 80  | $\begin{gathered} 1939 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | Laabilites- 1940 | $1939$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - 5,638,329 | 5,576,825 | b Accts. payable_ . 12,823,138 |  |
| U. S. Treas. bonds 31,000 |  | Fed. inc. \& excess |  |
| Sight dratts and |  | profits taxes_-... 4,036,881 | 683, |
| C.O.D. Items--- $\quad 75,572$ | 27,889 | Other taxes, pay- |  |
| Notes rec.(less res.) 490.928 | 273,729 | rolls, comm's \& |  |
| Accts.rec.(less res.) 9,789,221 | 4,790,469 | sund. accr. Items $1,674,934$ |  |
| Materials, work in <br> process, \&c.... 19,007,990 | 12,676,057 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Divs. pay. on pref. } \\ & \text { capital stock..- } \end{aligned} 251,965$ |  |
| Service parts \& accessories $\qquad$ 5,087,190 | 5,088,362 | Reserves: <br> c Loss. under re- |  |
| Total inv. \& misc. <br> assets .......... $11 ; 556,337$ | 11,621,112 |  | 623,183 150,000 |
| Real est., plants |  | Gen. conting's-- $1,600,000$ | 600,000 |
| and equipment. 7,979,042 | 7,145,989 | Miscellaneous - 136,491 |  |
| Prod.eng. \& devel., tools and dies .... 1,365,189 | 1,675,730 | 7\% cum. pt. stock 14,3989000 | 2,199,985 |
| Prep'd expss.\&misc. der'd charges. | 739 | Com, stk. (par \$1) $\quad 800,000$ | 21,645,488 |
| oodwill, pats.,\&c. |  | Earned surplus..- 888,963 | 1,365,690 | Total …..... $\overline{61,170,090} \overline{48,957,902}$ Total .........61,170,090 $\overline{48,957,902}$ a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 11,319,057$ in 1940 and $\$ 10,398,158$

in 1939. b Including $\$ 5,751,540$ in 1940 and $\$ 1,088,278$ in 1939 to affiin 1939. companies. © With Yellow Manufacturing Acceptance Corp, and subsidiary.-V. 152, p. 3042 .
Zenith Radio Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Years Ended April 30

$\mathbf{x}$ After deduction of royalties and manufacturing expenses, including maintenance of plant, \&c.
 x After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 347,989$ in 1941 and $\$ 280.816$
1940. y Represented by 500,000 shares of no par.-V. 152, p. 2575 .

# The Commercial Markets and the Crops 

## COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN

PROVISIONS-RUBBER-HIDES-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, June 13, 1941.
Coffee-On the 9th inst. futures closed 2 to 13 points net higher for the Santos contracts. The Rio No. 7 contracts closed 12 to 13 points net higher. Santos coffee, reflecting roaster buying of actual coffee, advanced 8 to 16 points. This is the first time 11c. coffee has appeared on the board since 1937, just before Brazil adopted a policy of recapturing markets by underselling other growths. In Brazil the official spot prices on soft Santos 4 s were 1,200 reis higher, while hard 4 s were up 1,800 reis and Rio 7 s up 200 reis. The actual market was $1 / 4$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher over recent sessions, with spot Santos 4 s quoted at about $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. On the 10 th inst. futures closed 3 to 13 points net lower for the Santos contracts, with sales totaling 87 lots. There were only 12 contracts traded in the Rio, and these were in the Sept. delivery, which closed off 3 points. The easier tone to the market was in the face of a further advance in official Brazilian spot prices. Soft Santos 4 s were up 700 reis per Brazilian spot prices. 10 kilos, about $16-100 \mathrm{c}$. a pound, while hard 4 s were 300 reis higher and type 5 Rio up 700 reis. In the actual market buyers and sellers hesitated in view of a report that the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply would consult with selected American coffee factors in Washington tomorrow. On the 11 th inst. futures closed 4 to 13 points net lower, with sales totaling 94 lots. Santos coffee was 2 to 4 points lower in slow trading during the early afternoon. Most interests were waiting for the results of today's Washington meeting of leading roasters and importers and the OPACS. In Brazil official spot prices again advanced. Hard Santos 4 s were up 400 reis per kilos, while type 5 Rios were 100 reis higher.
On the 12 th inst. futures closed 3 points off to 13 points up for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 83 lots. In the Rio contract there were only 3 contracts traded, with prices 13 to 14 points net lower. The trade gave its atten tion to a discussion of the meeting between coffee men and the OPACS in Washington yesterday. As far as can be learned, the discussion centered around the general situation as it applied to coffee, with the OPACS endeavoring to ascertain specific position and possible safeguards which could be taken against any abnormal situation. The meeting was said to have been a cooperative affair, but nothing definite has so far been announced in connection with the talk. Today futures closed 10 to 16 points net higher for the Santos contract with sales totaling 125 lots. Only three contracts traded in the Rio contract, and this in the Sept. delivery, which closed 15 points up. The coffee market was a thin affair, easily influenced by orders either way. In Brazil the spot price on hard Santos 4 s was off 400 reis per 10 kilos. The "free" market dollar rate improvecu and stood at 19.530 milreis to the dollar, against a quotation of 19.580 on Mar. 24. Because cables on the exchange rate are received only on changes of 50 reis, it is difficult to judge the overnight improvement in the rate.
Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

##  <br> December. <br> Santos coffee prices closed as follows: <br> $\qquad$

July_-_-................. 10.85 trad. ${ }^{\text {March, }} 1942$ _-............. 11.00 t

Cocoa- On the 9th inst. futures closed 4 to 5 points net higher. Sales totaled only 135 lots. Trading in cocoa was quiet and prices were steady at 2 to 4 points net higher during early afternoon. Only 98 lots had been traded to that time. The market appeared to be in a waiting mood. Open interest continues to decrease. As of this morning it stood at 6,972 bags, a decrease of 26 . Warehouse stocks continue to grow. The increase over the week end was 6,500 bags. It raised the total to $1,401,482$ bags compared with $1,043,368$ bags a year ago. Arrivals so far this month have been only 35,028 bags, indicating that the movement has slowed down. A year ago 102,880 bags had arrived. On the other hand afloats are large, totaling 139,800 bags known to be enroute. Local closing: July, 7.66; Sept., 7.74; Oct., 7.76; Dec., 7.82; Jan., 7.84. On the 10th inst. futures closed 8 to 10 points net higher, with sales totaling 847 lots. Trading in cocoa futures was enlivened by active buying by both manufacturers and Wall Street, which advanced prices 8 to 11 points. The buying was accompanied by rumors of U-boat sinkings, inspired possibly by the news that an American cargo vessel had gone down. Turnover to midafternoon amounted to 440 lots. The open interest was one lot higher at 6,973 lots this morning. Warehouse stocks decreased 4,200 bags overnight. They total $1,397,245$ bags
compared with $1,043,388$ bags a year ago. Local closing: July, 7.75; Sept., 7.82; Dec., 7.92; Jan., 7.94; Mar., 8.00. On the 11 th inst. futures closed 2 to 4 points net lower, with sales totaling 225 lots. Trading in cocoa quieted down materially, sales to mid-afternoon reaching only 120 lots. materially, sales to mid-afternoon reaching only 120 lots. At that time prices were unchanged to 2 points lower. Open
interest decreased sharply yesterday. It stood at 6.902 lots interest decreased sharply yesterday. It stood at 6.902 lots this morning, a drop of 71. Today's trading was purely professional. Nothing more was heard regarding reported boat sinkings. Warehouse stocks decreased 6,400 bags. They total $1,392,834$ bags, against $1,049,400$ bags a year ago. Local closing: July, 7.71; Sept., 7.78; Dec., 7.88; Jan., 7.92; Mar., 7.97.
On the 12th inst. futures closed 1 point off to 1 point up, with sales totaling 217 lots. Trading in cocoa was moderately active but demand and supply were so evenly balanced that this afternoon the market stood virtually unchanged. Sales to that time totaled 175 lots. Neither producing countries nor manufacturers took any interest in the proceedings. Open interest today stood at 6,890 lots, a decrease of 12 . Warehouse stocks decreased 1,600 bags. They total 1,391,206 bags compared with $1,053,914$ bags a year ago. Arrivals continue light this month, the total to date being only 47,858 bags against 189,186 bags a year ago. For the season to bags against 189,186 bags a year ago. For the season to date arrivals still are far ahead at $2,603,782$ bags against
$1,680,557$ last season. Local closiag: July 7.70 ; Sept. 7.79 ; Dec. 7.88 ; Mar. 7.97; May 8.04. Today futures closed unchanged compared with previous finals, with sales totaling 293 lots. Scattered Wall Street liquidation imparted an easier tone to cocoa market. Prices were 4 to 5 points lower during early afternoon. The turnover to that time totaled 160 lots. Manufacturers and the trade absorbed offerings. Open interest increased 13 lots yesterday, standing at 6,903 lots today. Warehouse stocks decreased 700 bags. They total $1,390,514$ bags against $1,056,805$ bags a year ago Local closing: July 7.70; Sept. 7.79; Dec. 7.88; Jan. 7.92; Mar. 7.97; May 8.04.
Sugar-On the 9 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point higher on sales of only 53 lots. Trade houses were on both sides of the market. The firmer tone continued to reflect the tightening position in the freight market, which some believe will have an important bearing on the trend late this year. In the world contract sales were 125 lots and prices were 1 to $11 / 2$ points lower for the active months. and prices were 1 to $11 / 2$ points lower for the active months.
Bulk of the activity continued to be July liquidation in advance of first notice day on June 17. On the 10 th inst. futures closed 1 point up to 1 point off for the domestic contracts, with sales totaling 328 lots. The world sugar contract closed $11 / 2$ to $1 / 2$ point net higher, with sales totaling 124 lots. Domestic sugar futures opened 3 to 5 points lower on the overnight news that the sugar section of the AAA had revised its estimate of consumption for 1941 and had increased the overall marketing quota by 273,672 tons to $7,125,561$ tons. The market rallied later from opening levels and stood 1 to 3 points lower in early afternoon. The raw market was steady despite the increased quotas. While most sugars were held at 3.50 c . some were available at 3.45 c . and possibly less on a firm bid. The refined situation was still not composed. It was expected the quota increase might deter some buyers from entering new business. On the 11th inst. futures closed 4 to 5 points net higher, with sales inst. futures cosid the domestic contract. The world sugar totaling 538 lots in the domestic contract. The world sugar 566 lots. Most positions in the domestic sugar market reached new seasonal highs as the demand for refined sugar expanded on the threat of a strike affecting cane refiners and the strength in raw sugar which sold at 3.50 c ., a new high for the year. Gains of 4 to 5 points were registered in futures up to 1 o'clock with Sept. at 2.57 c., up 4 points. According to reports, National has refused a CIO request for a $10 \%$ wage increase on contracts expiring June 30 .
On the 12 th inst. futures closed 1 point off to unchanged for the domestic contracts, with sales totaling 582 lots. The world sugar contract closed $1 / 2$ point off to unchanged, with sales totaling 293 lots. Raw sugar was strong and closely held. Puerto Ricos for June and July shipment and Philippines for July and August arrival were offered at 3.55 c . Refiners were bidding 3.50c. after taking upwards of 50,000 tons at that level yesterday. Operators were said to have had bids of 3.52 c . refused on certain lots. The refined situation is fast ironing itself out with new demand reported good. American announced an advance to $\$ 5.05$ by the close tomorrow, meanwhile acceptiny business for delivery to June 30 at $\$ 4.95$. Sucrest offered Sept.-Dec. delivery at $\$ 5.15$. Today futures closed 1 to 2 points net higher for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 104 lots. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to 1 point higher, with sales totaling 417 lots. In the raw market most sugars were held at 3.55 c ., exceptions being 3,000 tons of Philippines, due July 24. New

Orleans only, at 3.50 c ; a parcel of excess quota Puerto Ricos,
clearing July 9 , at 3.40 c . It was believed 5,000 bags of Puerto Ricos had been sold late yesterday at 3.50c., but no details were known. Meanwhile National followed American and announced that booking of business at $\$ 4.95$ for June delivery would end tonight and the list price would become $\$ 5.05$.
Prices closed as follows:

## $\underset{\substack{\text { July } \\ \text { Sept }}}{ }$

September-:-
Lard-On the 9th inst. futures closed 2 to 5 points net higher. Reports of heavy domestic consumption of lard and strength displayed in most commodity markets had their influence on lard values. At Chicago hog values were mostly 15 c . to 20 c . higher. Sales were reported throughout the session at prices ranging from $\$ 9.25$ to $\$ 9.70$. Western hog receipts totaled 73,900 head against 83,100 head for the same day last year. On the 10 th inst. futures closed 2 to 5 points net higher. The market's firmness today was influenced in no small measure by reports that the Surplus Marketing Administration purchased over $9,000,000$ pounds of lard. Hog prices at Chicago reached new high levels for the season last week at 9.60 c . and this week further gains were recorded. Hog sales today ranged from \$9. to $\$ 9.65$. Western hog receipts totaled 77,900 head against 85,300 last year. On the 11th inst. futures closed 12 to 15 points net higher. Chicago lard futures displayed a firm undertone throughout the session due to fairly active buying for speculative and trade account, influenced mostly by the strength in surrounding oils and fats. Prices finished slightly below the peak levels of the session. In recent weeks hog farmers have been marketing their hogs while the Government continues to pay high prices for same and receipts today totaled 73,600 head against 63,000 same day last year. Hog prices at Chicago rose to $\$ 9.75$ which is a new high for the recent upturn. Sales ranged from $\$ 9$ to $\$ 9.75$

On the 12 th inst. futures closed 2 points lower to 2 points higher. Lard turned reactionary late in the session under liquidation influenced by the weakness in grains, and some selling might have been prompted by the large increase in United States cold storage holdings recently. Hog prices reached new highs for the current upward movement again yesterday. The new top price was $\$ 9.85$, an advance of 10 c . over the previous final. During the day sales ranged from $\$ 9.25$ to $\$ 9.80$. Western hog marketings today totaled 65,100 head, against 79,000 head for the same day last year. Today futures closed 7 to 10 points net higher. The firmness of lard today was attributed largely to the strength in wheat and hogs. An extreme top of $\$ 10$, highest since July 27 th, 1938, was paid for choice 190 to 220 pound hogs on the livestock market today.

Pork-(Export), mess, $\$ 28.371 / 2$ (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., $16 \mathrm{c} . ; 6$ to $8 \mathrm{lbs} ., 16 \mathrm{c} ; 8$ to $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 16 \mathrm{c}$. Skinned, loose, e.a.f.- 14 to 16 lbs., $22^{3}$, $4 . ; 18$ to 20 lbs., 22c. Bellies: Clear, f.o.b. New York- 6 to 8 lbs., 19c.; 8 to $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 191 / 4 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ to $14 \mathrm{lbs} ., 163 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: Clear, Dry Salted, Boxed, N. Y. -16 to 18 lbs., not quoted. 18 to 20 lbs ., $127 / 8 \mathrm{c} ; 20$ to 25 lbs., $127 / 8 \mathrm{c} ; 25$ to 30 lbs ., $127 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Butter: Firsts to Higher than Extra and Premium Marks: 333/4c to 35c. Cheese: State, Held '39, 25c to 26c; Held ' $40,231 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ to $241 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Eggs: Mixed Colors: Checks to Special Packs: $231 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ to $261 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.

Oils-Linseed oil continues hard to quote accurately with too little buying interest to test the market. Linseed oil in tank cars is quoted 10.0 to 10.2 . Quotations: Chinawood: tanks, spot-301/4 nominal offer drums-32 offer. Coconut: crude: tanks, nearby - $.063 / 4$ nominal bid; Aug., forward$.063 / 8$ bid, subjeci to freight; bulk-. 05 bid, offered at $.051 / 2$; Pacific Coast-. $057 / 8$, nominal bid. Corn: crude: West, tanks, nearby - $111 / 8$ bid nominal. Olive: denatured: drums, spot- $\$ 3.00$ to $\$ 4.00$. Soybean: tanks, old crop-. $091 / 4$ to $.091 / 2$; Oct.-Dec.-. $083 / 4$ to 09 . Edible: coconut: 76 degrees $-133 / 8$ bid; returnable drums-13c.; hydrogenated - $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., all bids. Cod: crude not quoted. Lard: ex. winter prime $111 / 4$ offer; strained-11 offer; turpentine: $471 / 4$ to $491 / 4$. Rosins: $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 3.15$.
Cottonseed Oil sales yesterday, including switches, 342 contracts. Crude S. E., val. 10-101/4c. Prices closed as follows:

Rubber-On the 9th inst. futures closed 20 points higher to unchanged, with sales totaling 450 tons, including 60 tons which were exchanged for physicals. The continued uncertainty of world conditions and the possible action which might be taken in Washington on the rubber industry, kept the rubber markets in a state of inactivity today. Spot standard No. 1-X ribbed smoked sheets in cases, advanced to $221 / 2$ c. per pound. The London market cable has been
discontinued by the Commodity Exchange, Inc. Trading in England has been restricted recently. Local closing: June, 22.15; Aug., 21.92; Sept., 21.70; Dec., 21.45; Jan., 21.42; Mar., 21.30. On the 10th inst. futures closed 5 points up to 16 points net lower, with sales totaling 63 lots. Early steadiness in Singapore and reports of friction with Japan over Dutch rubber supplies, caused light buying interest to develop in the rubber market. Prices during early afternoon were irregular. Near months were firm. Sales to that time totaled 41 lots. The Singapore market closed 1-32 to 1-16d. higher. Local closing: Sept., 21.75 ; Dec., 21.44; Jan., 21.39; Mar., 21.15. On the 11th inst. futures closed 49 to 55 points net lower, with sales totaling 96 lots. The market broke on reports, unofficial as yet, that the Office of Production Management will ration the supply and take buying of imported rubber out of private hands. The market this afternoon was 45 to 60 points net lower. Transactions to early afternoon totaled 53 lots. Commission houses were reported to have been liquidating. Open interest in rubber contracts today stood at 1,902 lots, a decline of 27 . Singapore closed unchanged to 1-32d. higher, Local closing: July, 21.55; Sept., 21.25; Dec., 20.95; Mar., 20.60

On the 12 th inst. futures closed 28 to 7 points net lower, with sales totaling 131 lots. The rubber market was steady with bearish and bullish influences counterbalancing each other. The trade heard that rubber allotments would be increased but on the other hand news from the East on Japanese-Dutch relations was unfavorable. Sales to early afternoon totaled 54 lots. Prices were unchanged to 11 points lower, with July at 21.55 c., unchanged. Singapore observed a holiday. Local closing: July, 21.27; Sept., 21.02; Dec. 20.75 ; Mar., 20.53. Today futures closed 22 to 3 points net lower, with sales totaling 121 lots. Further liquidation caused by possible centralization of buying in the hands of a Government agency was responsible for a moderate decline in the market. During early afternoon July sold at 21.15 , off 12 points. Sales to that time totaled 48 lots. The Singapore market closed steady 1 s .32 d . to 3 s .32 d . lower. Local closing: July, 21.10; Sept., 20.80; Dec., 20.65; Mar., 20.50
Hides-On the 9 th inst, futures closed 3 to 8 points net higher, with sales totaling only 15 lots. In the actual market, except for some calfskins sold last week, no sales were reported. American dealers have also withdrawn from the South American market but the British were buyers last week. Sales to the United Kingdom amounted to about 95,000 hides, private cables here estimate. While the hide trade awaits the official announcement from Washington on the hide price ceiling and the various differentials the market remains virtually at a standstill. Local closing: June, 14.55; Sept., 14.70; Dec., 14.80; Mar., 14.83; June 14.83. On the 10 th inst. futures closed 1 point higher to 5 points lower. Only 34 lots changed hands, of which 17 were done in the last hour of trading. There was one more transferable notice issued against the July contract today, bringing the total issued so far to 104 notices. The New England shoe States, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, produced 58,153,936 pairs of shoes in the first four months this year. This represents an increase of $15 \%$ over the corresponding period a year ago, the New England Shoe and Leather Association stated today. Local closing for hide futures: June, 14.56; Sept., 14.70; Dec., 14.75; Mar. 14.80; June, 14.80. On the 11th inst. futures closed 6 to 4 points net higher, with sales totaling 50 lots. The raw hide market opened 6 points higher. Additional gains were recorded during the morning, and by early afternoon prices were about 10 to 19 points higher. Transactions totaled $1,080,000$ pounds. Certificated stocks of hides in ware houses licensed by the Exchange decreased by 1,503 hides to 266,607 hides in store. Open interest stood at 1,164 lots, a decrease of 7 lots. Local closing: June, 14.62; Sept., 14.74; Dec., 14.79.

On the 12th inst. futures closed 4 to 9 points net higher. Despite the discouraging news of the suspension in trading of the Juine, 1942, contract, the futures market closed higher. Transactions totaled sixty lots, of which thirty-nine lots changed hands in the last hour. Trade sources were reported as the principal buyers today, while the selling originated from commission houses. Trading in the actual market continued at a standstill as the trade awaited news of the ceiling price. Local closing: June 14.70; Sept. 14.80 Dec. 14.83; Mar. 14.93. Today futures closed 5 points net lower, with sales totaling only 40 lots. Raw hide futures opened about unchanged. Steadiness prevailed throughout the morning. Transactions totaled 360,000 pounds. There were 40,000 pounds tendered for delivery against the June contract. Open interest today stood at 1,163 lots, an in crease of two lots. Local closing: Sept. 14.75; Dec. 14.78
Ocean Freights-Owing to acute shortage of tonnage, charterers find it difficult to obtain carriers to fulfill their commitments and hand to mouth trading continues to feature the freight market. Charters included: wheat: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore to Lisbon-June reported at $\$ 1.15$ per hundred pounds. Time Charter: West Indies trade $\$ 9$ to $\$ 11$ asked per ton. Canadian trade, $\$ 9$ to $\$ 11$ asked per ton. North of Hatteras-South African trade, $\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 8$ per ton. North of Hatteras-East Coast South America, $\$ 8$ to $\$ 9$; West Coast, $\$ 8$ to $\$ 9$ per ton. United States Pacific-Far East, $\$ 8.25$ per ton. Scrap iron: Havana to

Baltimore or Chester, Pa., June-July, reported at about $\$ 8.50$ per ton. Coal: Hampton Roads to Rio de Janeiro, $\$ 9$ to $\$ 9.50$ per ton. Hampton Roads to Montevideo about $\$ 10.50$ to $\$ 10.75$ per ton. Hampton Roads to Buenos Aires, $\$ 11$ per ton. Hampton Roads to Lisbon, $\$ 16$. Hampton Roads to Buenos Aires or Montevideo, June, about $\$ 12$ per ton. Flour: Pacific Coast to Cnina, $\$ 28$ per ton. Ore: South Africa to Hatteras, $\$ 18$ f. i. o. per ton; Brazil to Sydney, N. S., $\$ 12.50$ per ton. Philippines to Baltimore, $\$ 18$ bid.

Coal-With the demand for anthracite good from all sections of the country the Pennsylvania anthracite emergency committee fixed production for the week ending June 14, at $1,200,000$ tons, equal to five days working time. This is the first time mines have operated five days since the week ended February 15. Not only are retail yards increasing their purchases but consumers are going into the market to get coal at the current lower spring schedule levels. A great number of consumers and retailers believe that now is the right time to buy as the future appears a bit uncertain over the ability of railroads to meet the needs if the demand comes in too large a spurt later in the fall and winter. Principal anthracite producers have informed the trade that prices on the domestic sizes, egg stove, nut and pea will advance 10c. per ton on June 16. No alteration in price of steam sizes is contemplated on that date. Some companies further state that the next increase will be on July 15.

Wool-On the 9th inst. futures closed 7 to 8 points net higher for wool tops, with sales totaling 27 lots or 135,000 pounds, which compared with 95,000 officially reported for Saturday. There were only seven lots traded in grease wool, or 42,000 clean equivalent pounds. The latter market stayed within a three-pound range and closed the day quiet and unchanged to 4 points higher. Spot grease wool was $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher at 94.0c. nominal, while spot certificated wool tops were unchanged at 130.0 c . nominal. Local closing: Wool Tops: July, 128.6; Oct. 124.8; Dec. 122.0; March 122.0. Grease Wool: July 93.9; Oct. 94.4; Dec. 94.4. On the 10th inst. futures closed 3 points net higher for wool tops, with sales of about 50 contracts or 250,000 pounds estimated to have been made. In grease wool the only trades were in October at 94.3 c . a pound. Two contracts, or 12,000 pounds clean equivalent, were sold. The closing in grease wool was 1 to 2 points off. Spot grease wool was quoted at 93.7 c . bid and 94.3c. asked, against 94.0c. nominal Monday. Spot certificated tops were quoted unchanged at 130.0c. nominal. Boston advised the Exchange here that more Government business is expected to be placed today. Local closing: Wool Tops: July 128.9; Oct. 125.1; Dec. 123.5. Grease Wool: July 93.7; Oct. 94.2 ; Dec. 94.3 . On the 11th Grease Wool: July $93.7 ;$ Oct. 94.2 ; Dec. 94.3 . On the 11 th
inst. futures closed unchanged to 3 points higher for wool tops, with sales estimated at 35 lots or 175,000 pounds, comparing with 255,000 officially reported for the previous day. Most of the business was for trade accounts. Spot certificated tops were unchanged at 130.0 c . nominal. Grease wool sales totaled nine contracts of 54,000 pounds clean equivalent weight of wool. The grease wool market closed steady at 1 to 3 points net advance, with all active months trading on the close. Spot grease wool was 93.7 c . bid, unchanged, and the close, Spot grease wool was 93.7 c . bid, unchanged, and
94.6 c . offered, up 1 point. Boston reported: "Most of the recent Australian wool allotment is reported contracted for. Very quiet on Sumner Street. Asking prices in a few instances are reported slightly lower." Local closing: Wool Tops: July 128.9; Oct. 125.4; Dec. 123.6. Grease Wool: Oct. 94.5; Dec. 94.4.
On the 12th inst. futures closed 9 to 10 points net lower for wool tops. Sales for the day were estimated at 25 lots or 125,000 pounds. Spot certificated tops were 5 points lower at 129.5 c . nominal. In grease wool the closing was steady and unchanged to 2 points up. Prices varied little but sales volume improved. Sales were estimated at about 28 contracts or 168,000 pounds. Spot grease wool was 93.9c. bid, 2 points lower. Boston wired that prices there indicated a steady market, but with a few sales on the low side of the recent price range. Very little business was reported in the Sumner Street market today. Local closing: Wool Tops: July 128.0; Oct. 124.5; Dec. 122.6. Grease Wool: July 94.0; Oct. 94.5; Dec. 94.6. Today futures closed 14 to 10 points net lower for wool tops, and 5 points off for grease wool. The wool top market opened unchanged this morning. At the highs of the forenoon active positions showed no change to a decline of 2 points from the closing levels of the previous day and at the lows they were 2 to 5 points below yesterday's finals. Bid prices at midday were 4 to 5 points lower. Total sales on the New York Exchange to noon were estimated in the trade at about 25,000 pounds of tops. No sales were reported on the opening of the grease wool exchange today. At the highs of the morning active positions were 1 point below yesterday's finals. Bid prices at midday were 3 to 6 points net lower. Total transactions to noon were estimated in trade quarters at approximately 18,000 clean equivalent pounds. Local closing: Wool tops: July 126.6; Oct. 123.4; Dec. 121.6. Grease Wool: July 93.5; Oct. 94.0.

Silk—On the 9 th inst. futures closed $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Sales totaled 1,210 bales. Reflecting better buying in actual silk and the stronger primary centers, raw silk futures advanced sharply in a fairly active session today. Buying came principally from trade and then speculative and

Japanese sources. Selling was fairly well scattered with some profit taking noted at the higher levels. There was another notice against the June delivery bringing the total issued so far to date to 126 notices. Futures at Yokohama over the weekend ranged 30 to 11 yen higher and grade D advanced 15 yen to 1,610 yen. Spot sales in both markets amounted to 510 bales, while futures transactions in Yokohama only equalled $\overline{5}, 950$ bales. Local closing: June 2.95 ; July 2.96; Aug. 2.961/2; Oct. 2.971/2; Dec. $2.971 / 2$. On the 10 th inst. futures closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. up, with sales totaling 26 lots. Silk futures opened lower in response to easiness in the Japanese markets but rallied to stand half a cent net higher during early afternoon on a turnover of 17 lots. The price of crack double extra silk in the spot market declined half a cent to $\$ 3.011 / 2$ a pound. Prices on the Yokohama Bourse closed 12 to 20 yen lower. The price of Grade D silk in the outside market was unchanged at 1,610 yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 Contracts: July 2.96; Sept. $2.971 / 2$; Oct. 2.98; Nov. 2.971/2; Jan. 2.981/2. On the 11 th inst futures closed unchanged to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Sales totaled 53 lots. The silk market extended early gains today under buying inspired by fears of a crisis in the Far East and firmness in the Japanese markets. Prices during early afternoon were $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 2 c . higher. Sales to that time totaled 20 lots. Open interest stood at 1,371 lots, a decrease of seven lots. In the spot market crack double extra silk stood at $\$ 3.031 / 2$ a pound, a rise of 2c. Yokohama Bourse prices were 6 yen higher to 5 yen lower on the close. Grade D silk in the spot market advanced 10 yen to 1,620 yen a bale. Local closing: July 2.96; Aug. 2.961/2 Sept. 2.97; Oct. 2.971/2; Dec. $2.971 / 2$; Jan. 2.97.
On the 12 th inst. futures closed 1 to 2 c. net lower, with sales totaling 101 lots. Silk was heavy following news from Washington that the Office of Price Administration was scanning the market and might exercise some form of price control. The list was unchanged to $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower during early afternoon, with July selling at $\$ 2.95$, off 1c. Sales to that time totaled 72 lots, an unusually large volume. Commission houses were credited with liquidating. The price of crack double extra silk advanced 1c. to $\$ 3.041 / 2$ a pound. On the Yokohama Bourse prices were 12 to 22 yen higher. Grade D silk in the spot market gained 5 yen at 1,625 yen a bale. Local closing: June, 2.931/2, July, 2.94; Aug., $2.941 / 2$ Sept., 2.95; Oct., 2.951/2; Dec., $2.951 / 2$; Jan., $2.951 / 2$. Today futures closed 2 to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher, with sales totaling 49 lots. The raw silk market rallied this afternoon after opening unchanged, prices standing $11 / 2$ to 2 c . net higher with July at $\$ 2.96$, up 2 c . Sales to early afternoon totaled 11 lots. Thirty bales were tendered on contract. The rally did not affect the spot market, which was unchanged at $\$ 3.041 / 2$ a pound. On the Yokohama Bourse prices were unchanged to 9 yen lower. Grade D silk in the outside market remained unchanged at 1,625 yen a bale. Local closing: June, 2.951⁄2; July, 2.951/2; Aug., 2.96; Sept., 2.961/2; Oct., 2.96; Nov., 2.96; Dec., 2.96

## COTTON

Friday Night, June 13, 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 73,311 bales, against 93,349 bales last week and 65,092 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1940, $3,584,697$ bales, against $6,969,947$ bales for the same period of 1939-40, showing a decrease since Aug. 1, the same period of 1939-4
1940 , of $3,385,250$ bales.

| Receipts at- | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galvesto |  | ${ }^{4,000}$ | 824 | 117 | ${ }_{2}^{2.867}$ | ${ }_{8}^{863}$ | 789 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Orleans...- | 6,894 | 5,545 | 9,494 | 3,532 | 3,631 | $\begin{array}{r}5,572 \\ 138 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}34,668 \\ \hline 138 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Savanna |  |  |  |  |  | 543 | 543 |
| Totals this week | 14,384 | 13,657 | 16.337 | 7,648 | 8,533 | 12,752 | 73.31 |

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1940, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year.

| Receipts to June 13 | 1940-41 |  | 1939-40. |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | This Week | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Aug } \\ 1,1940 \end{array}\right\|$ | This Wefk | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Aug } \\ 1,1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1941 | 1940 |
| Galveston | 13,999 | 676,567 | 7,860 | 1,756,268 | 930,338 | 654,344 |
| Brownsville | 23,781 | 1,352,024 | 6.047 | 2,072,138 | 742,099 | 649,968 |
| Corpus Christ | -180 | 149,225 | 6,04 | 2,179,215 | 65,501 | 38,933 |
| Beaumont-- |  | 1 8,588 |  | 70,404 $2,429,329$ | 104.452 | 95,034 602,39 |
| New Orleans | 34,668 | 1,216,601 | 5,383 | 2,429,329 | 456,078 52 5 | 602,339 60,574 |
| Mobile | 1] $\overline{3}$ | 33,545 | $\overline{3} 2$ | 161,406 | 55,017 | 70,327 |
| Pensacola |  | 761 26 |  | 54,593 1,882 | 1.946 |  |
| Savannah | 2 | 47,394 | 478 | 64,988 | 147,255 | 112.446 |
| Panama City | 543 | 17.003 | --- | 38,565 | 30,418 | 25,522 |
| Lake Charle | 543 | 29,147 |  | 45.971 | 21,351 | 4,181 |
| Wilmington. |  | 7,100 | 3 | 9,721 | 10,000 | 7,487 |
| Norfolk |  | 20,576 | 107 | 22,653 | 25,890 | 24,267 |
| New Yorto |  |  |  |  | 1,727 | 3.027 |
| Baltimore. |  |  | 164 | 21,661 | 1.72 | 1,350 |
| Totals. | 73,311 | 3,584,697 | 20,074 | 6,969,947 | 2,860,202 | 2,351,679 |

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.
Houston----
New Orleans
Mobile
Now Oriea
Savannah
Cavannah.-.
Charleston.--
Norfolk.
All others..--
Total this wk
Since Aug. 1

| 1940-41 | 1939-40 | 1938-39 | 93 | 1936-37 | 1935-36 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13,999 | 7,860 | 10,687 | 8,466 | 737 | 2.790 |
| 23,781 | 6,047 | 5,131 | 5,171 | 1,387 | 2,244 |
| 34,668 | 5,383 | 5,511 | 10,397 | 6,627 | 26.138 |
| 138 |  | 354 657 | 890 | 3,368 | 5.271 |
| $\tilde{3}$ | 478 | 65 | 864 | 1,449 | 64 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 25 |
|  | 107 | 106 | 85 | 1.248 | 1,090 897 |
| 180 | 164 | 885 | 850 | 807 |  |
| 73,311 | 20,074 | 23,331 | 27,019 | 15,944 | 39,972 |
| 3,584,697 | 69,94 | 3,361,432 | 7,024,307 | 6,209,625 | 6,638.229 |

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 19,274 bales, of which 12,690 were to Great Britain, 5,650 to Japan, 580 to China, and 354 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 30,395 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 836,445 bales, against $5,853,698$ bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week.

| Week Ended June 13, 1941 Exports from- | Exported to - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Britain }}^{\text {Great }}$ | ${ }^{1}$ France | many | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Houston <br> New Orleans <br> Los Angeles. | $\begin{array}{r}\text { P, } \\ -\quad 5,363 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -... | .-- | --.. | 1,823 | 180 | 354 | 9,684 5,363 |
|  |  | -- |  |  | 3,827 | 406 |  |  |
| Tota | 12,690 | -- | -- | --- | 5,650 | 580 | 354 | 19,274 |
| Total 1940.... | - 5,031 | 1 $\begin{array}{r}16,838 \\ 1,234 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,917 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,997 \\ & 2,639 \end{aligned}$ | 6,338 5,153 | $\begin{aligned} & 700 \\ & 289 \end{aligned}$ | 4,5226.091 | 30,395 <br> 27,354 |
| Total 1939....- |  |  |  |  | 5,153 |  |  |  |
| FromAug. 11940 toJune 13,1941Exports from- | Exported to - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Great Britain | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston. | r 21,723 |  | ---- |  |  |  | 45,011 |  |
| Houston_.-.- |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,927 \\ 10,558 \\ 1,680 \end{array}$ | $3 ; 947$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 140,071 \\ 14,071 \\ 600 \end{array}\right\|$ | $330,653$ |
| Corpus Christ1 | 120,556 | - | ---- | -..- | $\begin{aligned} & 1,680 \\ & \mathbf{2}, 280 \end{aligned}$ | --- | 56,186 | $\begin{array}{r} 179,022 \\ 28,461 \end{array}$ |
| Mobile- | 28,461 | -.. | …- | -..-- | --. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 28,461 \\ 3,573 \end{array}$ |
| Norfolk N W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston...-- | $\begin{array}{r}974 \\ 3,827 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -..-- | --. | --.- | $\begin{aligned} & 61,225 \\ & 20,462 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53,843 \\ & 15,180 \end{aligned}$ | 6, ${ }^{2,313}$ | 122,990 |
| Los Angeles. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seattle...... |  |  |  | -..- |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 374,730 | -..- | ---- |  | 97,832 | 74,115 | 289,468 | 836,445 |
| Total 1939-40 | $\begin{array}{r\|r} \hline 1951,635 & 823,844 \\ 455,518 & 392,207 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 33,456 \\ 446,191 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 611,279 \\ & 293,344 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 876.104 \\ & 856.234 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 398,018 \\ \hline 94,539 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $1159362$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5853,698 \\ 3177,078 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Total 1938-39 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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 13 at- | On Shipboard Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | Leaving Stock |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain | France | Germany | Other Foreign | Coastwise | Total |  |
| Galveston |  |  |  |  | 3,000 | 3.000 | 927,338 |
| Houston----- | 1,885 |  |  | 200 | .-.-- | 2,085 | 942,099 453,993 |
| Savannah....- | 1,885 |  |  |  |  | - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 147,255 |
| Charleston |  |  | --. | --. | 500 | 500 | 29,918 |
| Mobile.- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |  |  | 55,017 25,890 |
| Other ports...- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 273,107 |
| Total 1941.- | 1.885 |  |  | 200 | 3,500 | 5,585 | 2,854,617 |
| Total 1940---- | 4,087 | 3.800 |  | 7,444 | 2,000 | 17,331 | 2,334,348 |
| Total 1939.... | 4,333 | 1,160 | 5,289 | 9,569 | 6,422 | 26,773 | 1,767,893 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has been quite active this week, especially during the early part of the period, when the market showed substantial gains. However, the upward trend was checked temporarily at least yesterday, due to uncertainties regarding developments on price-fixing and loan policy. From Washington there was no definite word as to whether ceiling prices would be placed on gray goods, but the impression gained ground that there would be when sufficient study had been made of the gray goods market, which has continued to advance.
On the 7 th inst. prices closed 17 to 26 points net higher. The closing was at the best levels of the day. Highest prices since Apr., 1937, were established in the local market today, as prices responding to an increased volume of trade buying, rose to gains of 90 c . to $\$ 1.30$ a bale. A rush of buying in the Worth Street cotton gray goods market late Friday caused mills to place protective purchases in the futures market today against textile sales calling for deliveries in the third and fourth quarters of the year at advancing prices. The demand for futures contracts entered in the forward months, which were relatively firm. At the opening, quotations were 3 points lower to 5 points higher, with commission house liquidation of about 5,000 bales depressing nearby deliveries. As soon as these offerings had been absorbed, however, the market developed an advancing tendency and was on the uptrend during the remainder of the session. On the 9 th inst. prices closed 8 to 17 points net higher. New high prices for cotton were established in the local market as Bombay brokers and the trade
took more than 25,000 bales out of the ring during the early trading. The opening range was 16 to 22 points net higher, which proved the maximum highs of the day. Subsequently the market sold off on heavy profit-taking and some selling by Memphis brokers. However, the hedge selling in the aggregate was light and the market was steady all day, with the distant months showing relatively more strength than the nears. Bombay brokers bought about 15,000 bales, mostly Mar. and May. Trade houses were also heavy buyers. There were reports from Washington that the Department of Agriculture would hold conferences this week with warehousemen and other interested parties on the question of storing new crop cotton. Total sales of spot cotton in the leading spot markets today were 23,798 bales, against 1,770 bales last year. On the 10 th inst. prices closed 14 to 12 points net higher. Reports of widespread damage to cotton in the Southwest by prolonged and excessive rains, caused both trade and Wall Street buying today which advanced prices to new high marks for the season. Late this afternoon the market was 10 to 13 points net higher. The opening range was 1 point higher to 3 points lower compared with previous finals. During the first hour the market registered net gains of 5 to 8 points with both Dec. and Mar. selling at new high prices for the season. Spot firms sold Oct. and Dec., supposedly liquidation against acquisition of spot cotton. A certain amount of hedge selling came into the market, a normal development. Trading was active. In the face of heavy profit-taking the market not only maintained its rise, but added to it during the second hour, with maximum gains of as much as 9 points registered. Spot interests were free sellers of Mar. and May on the advance and succeeded in checking it although demand continued excellent. On the 11th inst. prices closed 16 to 19 points net higher. Urgent buying by mills to cover forward commitments caused cotton futures to make a fresh advance in active trading into new high ground. Prices during early afternoon were 9 to 17 points net higher. The opening was at the highest prices since Apr. 9, 1937, initial gains ranging from 9 to 14 points. Mill buying in new crop months was almost urgent. It was related to further activity in the Worth Street goods market yesterday. Mills sought to protect themselves against further possible price advances by purchases of contracts. Some buying also was attributed to foreign interests, mainly Japanese and Bombay sources. Shorts covered nearby positions. Buyers complained that the supply of contracts was scarce. Hedge sales and professional selling were the principal sources of offerings. Bad weather in the Southwest was the immediate incentive for buying cotton, but in the background was the Government's high loan policy.
On the 12 th inst. prices closed 6 to 10 points net lower. Cotton bulls suffered their first setback of the week when heavy profit-taking turned the market back after it had moved up to new high prices for the season. During early afternoon prices were up 1 point to down 11 points. Following its recent pattern, the cotton market sold at new high prices for the season during the early trading. Initial gains ranged from 1 to 8 points. They soon were extended to a range of 5 to 10 points. Business was quite active in the early dealings. Trade and mill interests were strong buyers of the near months. Wall Street commission houses were buyers of forward deliveries, while Bombay brokers were on both sides but were noted as active sellers of March and May contracts. After the market had hit new highs selling pressure increased in such volume that prices fell off rapidly.
Today prices closed 12 to 15 points net higher. After dawdling along all morming the cotton market came to life this afternoon when short covering developed the fact that contracts were scarce. Prices recovered about $\$ 1$ a bale from early lows, standing 8 to 15 points higher in late afternoon. The opening was quiet and steady. First prices were 1 point lower to 2 points higher. Trade and mill interests were moderate buyers of the near months, while Bombay wanted forward positions. On the other hand the South continued to sell hedges and a certain amount of liquidation was reported. After the first call the trend of the market turned definitely downward. Selling orders continued to weigh on the market all morning, while the buying was not aggressive. Around noon the market was at the lows of the forenoon, when sufficient demand appeared to admit of a moderate rally. In the absence of any better explanation, traders pointed to the possible crisis between Japan and the Dutch East Indies as a signal to observe caution.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been: $\begin{array}{ccccccc}\text { June } 7 \text { to June } & 13-1 & \text { Sat. } & \text { Mon. } & \text { Tues. } & \text { Wed. Thurs. } & \text { Fri, } \\ \text { Middling upland } & 15-16 \text { (nom') } & 14.01 & 14.05 & 14.21 & 14.46 & 14.37 \\ 14.57\end{array}$
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 19. 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 12.

$a$ Middling spotted shall be tenderable only when and if the Secretary of Agria Middling spotted shall be tenderable on
culture establlishes a type for such a grade.

## New York Quotations for 32 Years

The quotations for middling upland $7 / 8$ (nominal) at New York on June 13 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:


* 1941 quotation is for 15-16ths.


## Market and Sales at New York

The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week at New York are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader we also show how the market for spot and futures closed on the same days:

|  | Spot Market Closed | Futures <br> Market <br> Closed | SALES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot | Contr'ct | Total |
| Saturday-.- | Nominal. | Very steady. | 600 | ---- | 600 |
| Monday--. | Nominal. | Steady | 400 700 |  | 400 700 |
| Wednesday- | Nominal | Very steady | 500 |  | 700 |
| Thursday.-- | Nominal | Steady-..- | 800 |  | 800 |
| Friday --.-. | Nominal | Very steady | 400 |  | 400 |
| ${ }_{\text {Total week }}$ |  |  | 3,400 9,609 | 88.200 | $\begin{array}{r} 3.400 \\ 77.809 \end{array}$ |

Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saturday } \\ & \text { June } 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Monday } \\ \text { June } 9 \end{gathered}$ | Tuessay June 10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wednessday } \\ \text { June 11 } \end{gathered}$ | Thursday June 12 | Friday June 13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{\text { June }(1941)}$ Range --Closing - | 13.43n | 13.51n | 13.65n | $13.84 n$ | $13.75 n$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {July }}{ }_{\text {Range }}$ | ${ }_{13.41}^{13.23-13.42}$ | 13.49-13.50 | 13.49-13.63 | 13.70-13.83 | $13.71-13.91$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.70-13.90 \\ & 13.88-13.89 \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Rlosi }}^{\text {Rang }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| uoust |  | $13.55 n$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Rance }}$ | $13.46 n$ |  |  |  | 13.79 | 13.93 |
| Range |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing- | $13.35-13.56$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.61 n \\ & 13.63-13.75 \end{aligned}$ | $13.75 n$ | $13.92 n$ | $13.85 n$ | 13.98 n |
| Range |  |  | $13.67-13.81$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \begin{array}{l} 13.85-13.98 \\ 13.97-13.98 \end{array} \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 13.82-14.07 \\ & 13.91 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.86-14.04 \\ & 14.03-14.04 \end{aligned}$ |
| Cliosing- |  | $13.63-13.75$ |  |  |  |  |
| ovember | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 13.55-10.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clasin | $\overline{13.61 n}$ | $13.72 n$ | 13.86n | 14.03n | 13,96n | 14.08 n |
| Racembe | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 13.47-13.67 \\ & 13.67 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 13.73-13.83 \\ & 13.77-13.78 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ | 13.77-13.92 <br> 13.91-13.92 | $\begin{aligned} & 13.96-14.10 \\ & 14.10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.95-14.17 \\ & 14.02-14.03 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.96-14.15 \\ & 14.14-14.15 \end{aligned}$ |
| Closing- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range | ${ }_{13.65}^{13.48-13.65}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.7313 .83 \\ & 13.79 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{13.89}^{13.79-13.89}$ | $13.98-14.10$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 14.04-14.11 \\ 14.04 \end{array}\right.$ | $1{ }_{14.17 n}^{13.97-14.15}$ |
| Closing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\overline{13.68}$ | 1 | 13.93n 14 | 14.13n | 14.05n | 14.18 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13.78-13.86 \\ & 13.84 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {ng }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 13.48-13.69 \\ & 13.67-13.69 \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $13.97-13.97$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 14.01-14.14 .17 \\ & 14.16-14.17 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $7 \begin{array}{r} 14.01-14.21 \\ 14.06-14.08 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }_{14.20}^{14.01-14.20}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {A prill }}$ Range .- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 13.68 n \\ 13.46-13.68 \\ 13.68 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 13.84 n \\ 13.77-13.90 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l} 13.96 n \\ 0 \\ -13.81-13.96 \end{array}\right. \\ & -13.98 n \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 14.15 n \\ 14.01-14.15 \\ 14.15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 14.07 n \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array} 14.02-14.21$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.21 n \\ & 114.01-14.22 \\ & \hline 14.22 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## $n$ Nominal

Range for future prices at New York for the week ended June 13, 1941, and since trading began on each option:

| Option | Range for Week |  | Range Since Beginning of Option |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June |  |  |  |  |
| July. | 13.23 June 7 | 13.91 June 12 | 8.59 Aug. 71940 | 13.91 June 12 |
| August |  |  |  |  |
| October-.-- | 13.35 June 7 | 14.07 June 12 | 8.70 Oct. 181940 | 14.07 June 12194 |
| November-- | 13.47 June 7 | 14.17 June 12 |  | 14.17 June |
| $\begin{gathered} 1942 \\ \text { January } \end{gathered}$ | 13.48 June 7 | 14.15 June 13 | 49 | 14 |
| Februar | 13.48 |  |  |  |
| April. |  | 14.21 June 12 |  | 14.21 June |
| May... | 13.46 June 7 | 14.22 June 13 | 13.16 May 19 1941 | 14.22 June $13-19$ |

Volume of Sales for Future Delivery-The Commodity Exchange Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture makes public each day the volume of sales for future delivery and open contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, from which we have compiled the following table. The figures are given in bales of 500 lb . gross weight.

| New York | June 6 | June 7 | June 9 | June 10 | June 11 | June 12 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Oppen } \\ \text { Contracts } \\ \text { June 12 } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1941- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July-ar | ${ }^{9} 9$ | ${ }^{152,600}$ | ${ }_{33,700}^{12,50}$ | ${ }_{29,200}^{15,400}$ | ${ }_{29,200}^{19,300}$ | 11,800 50,300 | 110,800 303,800 |
| December | 15,500 | 31,000 | 56,700 | 34,000 | 47,600 | 40,400 | 461,300 |
| January ${ }^{\text {1942- }}$ | 100 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 25,400 |
| March. | 11,400 | 22,600 | 37,800 | 27,000 | 37,100 | 32,500 | ${ }^{335,000}$ |
| May | 7,300 | 10,800 | 24,100 | 23,800 | 20,100 | 13,300 | 106,600 |
| Total all futures. | 65,300 | 144,400 | 166,700 | 129,600 | 155,300 | 149,400 | 1,342,900 |
| New Orleans | June 4 | June 5 | June 6 | June 7 | June 9 | June 10 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Open } \\ \text { Contracts } \\ \text { June 10 } \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July -- | ${ }^{1,150}$ | 500 3,950 | 2,150 | $\underset{18,200}{2,200}$ | ${ }_{25,450}^{2,250}$ | 20,900 | 34,250 107,550 |
| December | 9,600 | 5,350 | 4,900 | 13,650 | 15,400 | 14,550 | 88,700 |
| January |  |  |  | 200 | 100 |  |  |
| January | 6,300 | 4,950 | 4,850 | 14,450 | 15,500 | 13,700 | 82,750 |
| May .-.-.-.-.-. | 2,200 | 2,150 | 600 | 4,100 | 9,450 | 5,250 | 23,400 |
| Total all futures | 26,550 | 16,8 | 20,050 | 52,800 | 68 | 950 | $340,00_{0}$ |

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.
 Egypt, good Giza, Liverpooi-.Brach, fine, Liverpool-...-. Peruvian Tanzuis, g' $^{\prime}$ dair, L'pool
C. P. Oomra No Closed
15.30 d
8.34 d
10.40 d 10.40 d . $8.34 \mathrm{~d} \quad 7.85 \mathrm{~d}$. $\stackrel{7}{4.35 d .} \quad \overline{3} .82 \mathrm{~d}$.

At the Interior Towns, the movement, that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year-is set out in detail below:

| Towns | Movement to June 13, 1941 |  |  |  | Movement to June 14, 1940 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stocks } \\ & \text { June } \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | Receipts |  | Shipments Week | stocks June 14 |
|  | Week |  |  |  | Week | Sea |  |  |
| a., bra | 5,478 | 109,705 | 4,499 | 46,390 | 83 | 51,542 | 452 |  |
| Eufaula |  | 15,736 |  |  | 33 | 16,531 |  |  |
| Montgo | 2,544 | 60,047 | 926 | 91,532 | 64 14 | 66,930 | 72 | 74,515 |
| Selma- |  | 25,918 | 1,300 | 48,113 92,564 | 14 | 29,170 | 572 981 | 51,567 120,858 |
| Forest Clty | 56 | 39,909 | 562 | 24,568 |  | 32,303 | 75 | 33,591 |
| Helena |  | 60,337 | 642 | 25,324 | 838 | 70,396 | 299 | 36,16 |
| Hоре | 355 | 43,053 | 2,246 | 28,412 |  | 41,111 | 481 | 31,81 |
| Jonesbor |  | 13,226 | 148 | 23,136 |  | 9,288 | 119 | 24,101 |
| Little Ro | 603 | 136,132 | 4,596 | 114,993 | 555 | 113.588 | 644 | 121,979 |
| Newport. | 64 | 54,414 | 1,007 | 22,753 | 10 | 138.698 | 199 | 22,049 |
| Plne Bluf | 1,039 | 166,069 | 3,260 | 51,301 | 1,433 | 141,088 | 2,435 | 65,708 |
| Walnut |  |  | 443 | 29,473 |  |  |  |  |
| Ga., Alban | 1,253 | 14,981 | 45 | 12,555 | 262 | 15,36 | 177 | 10,788 |
| Athens. |  | 36,457 | 00 | 33,800 | 100 | 40,1 | 500 | 103,35 |
| Atlanta | 1,227 | 139,411 | 2,163 | 38,259 | 3,063 | 164,005 | 3,778 | 113,35 |
| August | 3,794 | 284.489 | 5,261 | 192,673 | 2,560 | 163,312 | 3,969 | 116,82 |
| Columb | 200 | 27,100 | 200 | 29,400 | 500 | 16,500 | 300 | 29,50 |
| Macon | 1,040 | 38,643 | 58 | 38,748 | 76 | 38,80 | 716 | 27,99 |
| Rome | 0 | 16,475 | 600 | 33,901 |  | 16,726 | 200 | 36,25 |
| La., Shreve | 1,932 | 144,024 | 3,978 | 60,531 | 14 | 108,502 | 59 | 54,990 |
| Miss., Clark | 1,001 | 153,245 | 2,103 | 47,974 | 254 | 165,6 | 151 | 41.102 |
| Columbus | 100 | 16,163 | 200 | 27,866 | 313 | 22,433 | 201 | 31.02 |
| Greenwoo | 500 | 197,250 | 2,500 | 56,120 | 375 | 240,748 | 1,201 | 51,84 13268 |
| Jackson | 100 | 25,600 | 500 | 12,410 9 |  | 34,25 |  | ${ }_{13,26}^{13,26}$ |
| Natchez | 78 | 5,553 | 179 |  |  | 7.258 | 107 | 13,00 |
| Vicksburg. |  | 20,229 | 681 | 9,379 | 74 | 27,929 |  | 0,97 |
| ${ }_{\text {Yazoo Clity }}$ | 13,963 | 33,093 534,799 | 925 13,980 | 23,695 2,840 2 | 8,725 | + $\mathbf{3 8 6 , 1 7 0}$ | 210 8,747 | 30,97 4,62 |
| N.C., Gr'bo | 151 | 8,703 | 639 | 2,471 | 5 | 5.021 | 156 |  |
| Oklahoma- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{c}^{15}$ towns | 1,279 | 459,138 | 9,960 | 199,094 | 202 | 334,601 | 1,094 | 171,02 |
| E. C., Gr'vil | 1,889 50,941 | 125 |  |  | 1,639 |  |  | 70,18 |
| Texas, Abllene | 50,395 | 47,154 | 1,992 | -13,361 | 25,600 |  | 44,149 | 589 |
| Austin. |  | 20,182 | 256 | 1,560 |  | 7,422 |  | 1,43 |
| Brenha | 15 | 10,953 | 505 | 1,813 | 5 | 15,730 | 55 | 1,12 |
| Dallas | 1,664 | 75,041 | 1,954 | 41,567 | 47 | 52,314 | 508 | 32,18 |
| Parls | 5,220 | 84,654 | 1,138 | 27,479 |  | 76,222 | 12 | 73 |
| Robstown |  | 6,778 | 102 | 2,409 |  | 6,518 |  | 57 |
| San Marco | 18 | 9,019 | 224 | 1,916 |  | 4,406 |  | 1,078 |
| Texaco---- | 192 | 52,347 | 471 | 8.840 |  | 37,210 | 53 | 22,59 |
| Waco-.-- | A | 6,156 | 1,547 | 17,34 |  | 56,7 | 23 | ,7 |
| Total, 56 towns | 97,982 | 7968,03 | 51,52 | 9,99 | 46,96 | 511,99 | ,22 | 90,92 |

Total, 56 towns
*Includes the comblned totals of 15
The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 53,545 bales and are tonight 309,074 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 51,019 bales more than in the same week last year.
Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1 We 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:

|  | 1940-4 | -1939-40- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shipe 13- | Aug. 1 | Week | ${ }_{\text {Sing. }}^{\text {Since }} 1$ |
|  | 536,206 | 8,747 | 374,153 |
|  | 268,555 | 3,625 | 257,200 |
|  | 25,716 | 100 | ${ }^{12.410}$ |
|  | 160,795 | 3.164 | 173.023 |
|  | 528,070 | 22.323 | 757,855 |
| Total gross overland_-.----.---32,545 | 1,543,370 | 37,959 | 1,583,716 |
| Overland to N. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - , Bos |  |  |  |
| Between interior towns | 10.080 | 164 | 21,683 |
| Inland, \&c., from South--.-.-.-. 27,341 | 818,817 | 4,721 | 351,250 |
| Total to be deducted.-.-------27,672 | 831,182 | 5,040 | 381,837 |
| Lea | 712,188 | 32,919 | 1,201,879 |

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement thisl year has been 4,873 bales, against 32,919 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 489,691 bales.


Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other MarketsBelow are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

| Week EndedJune 13 | Closing Quotations for Midaling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saurday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursdab | Friday |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1 / 6 \\ \text { in. } \\ \hline 15-16 \\ 1 n . \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 76 \\ 15 n . & 15-16 \\ I n . \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 7 / 8 \\ \text { In. } & \begin{array}{c} 15-16 \\ \text { In. } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline 1 / 6 \\ 1 n . & 1516 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 7 / 6 \\ \text { In. } \end{gathered}\right\|_{15} ^{15-16}$ |
|  |  | 12.92 |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { New Or }}$ | ${ }_{12}^{12.88}{ }^{12} 113.11$ | ${ }_{12}^{13.099} 1$ | ${ }_{133}^{13.38}$ | 13.3713 | .27 13 | 13.4313.63 |
| Savannal | 13.2613. | ${ }_{13} 3511$ | 13.4813 .63 | 13.67 ${ }^{13.82}$ | 13.5813 | ${ }_{13.73}^{13.33 .88}$ |
| Norfolk | 13.3011 | 13.40 13.60 | ${ }_{13.55}^{13.7}$ | 13.7013 .90 | 13.6013 | 3 |
| Montgome | 13.0513 | $13.15{ }^{13.35}$ | 13.2513 .45 | 13.4513 .1 | 13.3513 | 13.5513 .75 |
| ${ }_{\text {A }}$ Augusta | 13 | ${ }_{12.9013}^{13.64 .13}$ | ${ }_{13.651}^{13.3}$ | 13.87 11.14 .12 | ${ }^{13.78}{ }_{13}{ }^{13.454}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.9314}$ |
|  |  | 12.9613 | 13.0813 | 13 | ${ }_{13}{ }_{13}{ }^{13.20} 11{ }^{13.45}$ | ${ }_{3} 4$ |
|  |  | 12.7012 .90 | . 95 | 13.10 | 513 | 13.2013 .40 |
| Dallas.-..-- | 12.66112 .80 | 12.7412 .991 | 12.8813 .13 | 13.0713 .32 | 12.9813 .23 | 13.13113 .38 |

New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Saturday June 7 | Monday June 9 | Tuesday <br> June 10 | Wednesaay <br> June 11 | Thursday June 12 | Friday <br> June 13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 1941- } \\ \text { Julv } \end{gathered}$ | 13.43 |  | 13.63b-.64a |  |  |  |
| October..- | $13.59-13.62$ | 13.73-13.84 | 13.86 | 14.03 | ${ }_{13.94}^{13.72 b-.74 a}$ | 13.87b-.89a |
| December- | 13.71 | 13.85-13.86 | 13.97-13.98 | 14.15-14.16 | 14.06 | 14.18-14.19 |
| January .- | 13.71 | $13.85 b$ | $13.97 b$ | $14.15 b$ | $14.06 b$ | 14.1 |
| March...- | 13.73 | 13.90-13.91 | 14.03 | 14.21-14.22 | 14.12 | 14.27 |
| May ${ }_{\text {Tone--- }}$ | 13.70-13.71 | 13.91 | 14.04 | 14.21 | 14.12 | 14.28 |
| Spot.-..- | Steady | Steady | Steady | Steady | Steady | Steady |
| Futures... | Steady | Steady | Very st'dy | Very st'dy | Steady | Very st'dy |

Asked $b$ Bid. $n$ Nominal
Census Report on $/$ Cottonseed Oil Production-On June 12 the Bureau of the Census issued the following statement showing cottonseed received, crushed, and on hand, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, on hand, and exported for the ten months ended with May, 1941 and 1940:

COTTONSEED RECEIVED, CRUSHED, AND ON HAND (TONS)


[^13]

EXPORTS AND MMPORTS OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS FOR NINE

| Items | 1941 | 1940 路 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports-Oll, crude, pounds...............-.-- |  | 4,761,300 |
| Oll, reflined, pounds .-.-- |  | 11,770,038 |
| Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 | Data for | 6,659 |
| Imports-Ofl, crude, pounds* | $\underset{\text { April }}{\text { net }}$ | 268,403 |
| Oil, reflined, pounds*- | available | 9,833,83̄ |
| Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 pound |  | 8,238 |
| Linters, bales of 500 pounds |  | 47,274 | from warehouse for consumption," or ${ }_{\text {a }}$ "entered for warehouse."

CCC Reports on 1940-41 Cotton Loans-The Depart ment of Agriculture announced on June 6 that through May 31, 1941, loans outstanding on 1940-41 crop cotton held by the Commodity Credit Corporation and lending agencies aggregate $\$ 60,042,903.74$ on $1,241,945$ bales.
Cotton loans completed and repayments on loans by states follow:

| States | Total Loans |  | Repayments |  | Loans Outstanding |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bales | moun | Bales | Amount | Bales | Amount |
|  | 123,247 | 5,894,909.63 | 94,399 |  |  |  |
| Ariz | 71,092 | 3,324,899.07 | 46,497 | 4,514,417.73 |  |  |
| Ark | 128,448 | 6,086,448.20 | 116,926 | $5,548,158.40$ | 24,595 | $1,149,837.97$ 538,28980 |
| Calif | 386,132 | 19,239,441.38 | 150,170 | 7,479,694.78 | 235,062 | 11,759,746.60 |
| Fl | 151 | 7,320.73 | 25 | 1,185.37 | 126 | 6,135.36 |
|  | 184,721 | 8,832,983.03 | 118,257 | 5,673,936.88 | 66,464 | 3,159,026.15 |
|  | 155,280 | 7,577,800.87 | 134,416 | 6,575,881.19 | 20,864 | 1,001,919.68 |
| Mo. | 12,738 | 3,546,302.79 | 68,331 | 3,107,725.35 | 8,868 | 438,577.44 |
| N. M | 5,473 | $591,757.14$ $251,826.69$ | 10,150 4,651 | $470,361.84$ <br> $214,126.11$ | 2,588 822 | $121,395.30$ $37,700.58$ |
| N. C | 59,457 | 2,821,017.68 | 29,136 | 1,393,194.39 | 30,321 | 1,427,823.29 |
| Okla | 210,008 | 9,893,720.44 | 142,751 | 6,732,715.26 | 67,257 | 3,161,005.18 |
| S.C | 122,836 | 6,205,093.54 | 85,761 | 4,276,525.22 | 37,075 | 1,928,568.32 |
| Tenn | 1,15,130 | 77 734,165.00 | 12,900 | 622,412.07 | 2,230 | 111,752.93 |
| Texa | 1,625,123 | 77,983,971.28 | 920,891 | 44,172,040.67 | 704,232 | 33,811,930.61 |
|  | 699 | 33,573.35 | 528 | 24,870.72 | 171 | 8,702.63 |

Total_ $3,177,734{ }_{153,025,214.82} \overline{1,935,789}^{92,982,307.08} \overline{1,241,945}^{\text {eno042,903.74 }}$
It is also announced that loan repayments in the 1938 cotton loan for the week ended May 31 totaled 110, 408 bales.

USDA Extends Time for Exporting Under 1940-41 Cotton Products Export Program-The Department of Agriculture announced on June 6 that the final date for exporting cotton products under the 1940-41 Cotton Products Export program has been extended from Oct. 31, to Dec. 31, 1941. The $1940-41$ program, to encourage the export of cotton products manufactured from cotton grown in the United States, was begun by the Surplus Marketing Administration July 1,1940 . It is pointed out that cotton products, to be eligible for export payment, must have been sold for export or delivered for export on or before June 30, 1941. The Department also states:

Sales and deliveries of cotton products under the program, as of May 31 ,
1941, amounted to the equivalent of about 523,000 bales of lint cotton an 1941, a mounted to the equivalent of about 523,000 progras of, as of May 31 , cotton, an
increase of approximately $10 \%$ over the like period increase of approximately $30 \%$ over the like period of last year under, the
$1939-40$ program, excluding car strips and spinnable waste in both cases. $1939-40$ program, excluding car strips and spinnable waste in both cases.
However, the actual exportation of cotton products under the 1941 program has not kept pace with the increased rate of sale due to the scarcity of shipping space occasioned by war and delays in obtaining dellveries of cotton
goods from manufacturers. This extension of the final date for exportation will give exporters greater opportunity to find shipping space and to obtain deliveries from manu-
facturers to fill foreign orders

[^14]The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the heights of rivers at the points named at $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. of the dates given:

## New Orleans_-.......Above zero of gauge- 

 Shreveport.-.-.-.-.-.-.-Above zero of gauge. Vicksburg.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-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 |  |  | Stocks at Interior Towns |  |  | Receipts from Plantations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 |
| Mar. 14 | 53,542 | 115.052 | 32,4 | 3088.259 | 2705,278 | 3012,260 | 31,624 | 82,552 |  |
| 21. | 57.485 | 74.870 | 21,973 | 3063,732 | 2666,756 | 2986.570 | 32,958 | 36,348 | N |
| 28. | 44,562 | 87,760 | 19,979 | 3033,584 | 2617,890 | 2951,233 | 14,414 | 38,925 | Nil |
| ${ }_{\text {Apr, }}^{4}$ | 52,719 | 72,250 | 11,788 | 2988,790 | 2570,714 | 2907,928 | 7.925 | 25,073 | 11 |
| 11. | 59.025 | 54,785 | 21.385 | 2920,639 | 2527,094 | 2807.759 | ${ }^{\mathrm{N} 11}$ | ${ }_{13}^{11,165}$ | Nil |
| ${ }^{18}$ | ${ }^{68,555}$ | 46,094 50.671 | 12,297 | 2848,100 | 2454,769 | 2795,440 | 20,891 | ${ }_{25,323}^{13,145}$ | ${ }_{\text {NII }}$ |
| 25. | 61,959 | 50,671 | 12,397 | 2848,100 | 2454,769 | 2795,440 | 36,091 | 25,323 | Nil |
| 2 | 57,308 | 35,572 | 16 | 2802,116 | 2411,420 | 2757,237 | 11,322 | Nil | NII |
| 9. | 67,696 | 41,104 | 10,724 | 2751,529 | 2360,407 | 2725,840 | 17.109 | Nil | Nil |
| ${ }_{16}$ | 75,438 | 39,262 | ${ }_{16,953}^{15,932}$ | ${ }_{2651,580}^{2697,31}$ | ${ }_{2888}^{2321,087}$ | ${ }_{2667,674}^{2692.155}$ | ${ }_{37,576}$ | ${ }_{9,324}^{\text {N11 }}$ | Nil |
| ${ }_{29}^{23}$ | 85,092 | 30,472 | 17,870 | 2611,700 | 2256,647 | 2635,929 | 25,232 | Nil | N11 |
| June |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{13}^{6}$ | ${ }_{73,311}^{93,349}$ | 27,624 | ${ }_{23,331}^{16,177}$ | ${ }_{2499,999}^{253,544}$ | 2190,925 | 2570,117 | 19,766 | N,658 | Nil |

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1940, are 4,145,655 bales; in 1939-40 were $6,847,665$ bales and in 1938-39 were $4,392,943$ bales. (2) That although the receipts at the outports the past week were 73,311 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 19,766 bales, the stock at interior towns having decreased 53,545 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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{T w i s t}{32 s ~ C o p}$ | 81/4 Lbs. Shitr- ings, Common to to F'inest | $\|$Cotton <br> Middl' <br> Upl' | $\begin{gathered} 328 \mathrm{Cop} \\ \mathrm{Twist}^{2} \end{gathered}$ | 814 Lbs. Shittings, Common to Finest | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Cotiton } \\ \text { Middrl } \\ \text { Upl-ds } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Mar.14.21-\% | d. | s. d. $\quad$ s. C . | d. | d. | s. d. s.d. | d. |
|  | 15.83 | ${ }^{12} 99{ }^{(012} 13$ | 8.90 | 14.18 |  | 7.68 |
|  | ${ }^{16.06}$ | \|12 | 8.95 8.00 | 14.20 14.31 |  | 7.50 7.75 |
| Apr. | 15.91 | 12 103/613 131/2 | 9.00 | 14.31 | 12 ©12 3 |  |
| Apr44118182525 | 16.90 | 130013 | Closed | 14.40 | $\begin{array}{lll}12 & 3 & 12\end{array}$ | 8.84 |
|  |  |  | Closed | 14.45 14.75 |  | 8.12 8.09 |
|  | 18,19 | (13) $\begin{array}{ccccc}13 & 0 & 13 & 3 \\ 13 & 0 & 913 & 3\end{array}$ | closed <br> Closed | ${ }_{14.78}^{14}$ | $12{ }^{12} 4$ | 8.07 |
| May | 16.19 | 130013 | Closed | 14.85 | $12.431812{ }^{131}$ | 8.18 |
| $1{ }^{-}$ | 16.19 16.19 | ${ }^{13}$ | closed Closed | $\begin{array}{r}14.74 \\ 14.08 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1110 | ${ }_{7.42}$ |
| ${ }_{23-}^{16}$ | 16.19 |  | Closed | Nominal | 11 Nominal | Closed |
| $\begin{array}{r}\text { June- } \\ \text { be-.-1 } \\ 13--1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 16. | $\begin{array}{llllll}13 & 1 & @ 13 & 4 / 2\end{array}$ | Closed | 14.04 | $1110 \frac{1}{2}$ @12 1 | Closed |
|  | 16.19 | $13.3{ }^{13} 1313$ | Closed | 14.04 | $1110 \%$ @ 12112 |  |
|  | 16.19 | 13 3 @13 <br> 13   | Clos | 14.04 | 11 101/2012 13/2 | 7.25 |

Shipping News-As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 19,274 bales. The shipments, in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:
 LOS ANGELES:To Japan-.
Cotton Freights-Current rates for cotton from New York are no longer quoted, as all quotations are open rates.
Foreign Cotton Statistics-Regulations due to the war in Europe prohibit cotton statistics being sent from abroad. We are therefore obliged to omit the following tables:

World's Supply and Takings of Cotton.
India Cotton Movement from All Ports.
Alexandria Receipts and Shipments.
Liverpool Imports, Stocks, \&c.
The Liverpool market closed at noon on Monday, Mar. 31. All contracts were transferred to March at existing differences and contracts still open at close of business were liquidated at official value.

## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, June 13, 1941.
Flour-Business in the local flour market has been quiet the past several days, due largely to the heaviness of the grain markets. Meanwhile shipping instructions are taking care of consumers requirements, and according to the major mills, the latter deliveries have been running fairly heavy recently. There were no new developments uncovered in the export trade, and the only flour that is being shipped these days is for relief distribution by the American Red Cross, so observers state.
Wheat-On the 7 th inst. prices closed $23 / 8$ to $31 / 4$ c. net higher. A wave of buying swept wheat prices upward 3c. a bushel today to $\$ 1.101 / 2$ for July delivery and $\$ 1.05$ for Dec. contracts-highest prices quoted on the Chicago Board since May, 1940. Prices have risen approximately 7c. this week. Reports of crop deterioration in the Southwestern winter wheat harvesting belt, due to too much rain and
black rust spread, stimulated buying. Harvesting has been delayed in many areas, with rain-soaked wheat matted on the ground in some instances. The fact that the Government is preparing to grant loans on a basis of $\$ 1.15$ for deliverable grades also remained a potent market factor inasmuch as this is expected to keep much grain out of trade t least as long as prices remain below loan levels. On the th inst. prices closed 1 to 13 ee net higher Buying orders accumulated over Sunday and inspired partly by rain that oaked ated or sund hould some sections of the wheat ber wis advanc f at be at work, gave wheat prices here a quick advance as much as $21 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. at the opening today. Thereafter the market labored within a range below early highs of $\$ 1.031 / 8$ for July delivery, $\$ 1.05$ for Sept. and $\$ 1.06 \% 4$ for Dec., best figures posted here since May, 1940. Profittaking, influenced by an 8c. upturn since last month, and independent weakness of corn, unsettled the market and at one stage prices came within $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. of Saturday's close. Heavy rains in the Southwest and forecast of continued showers provided traders, who regard a wet harvest as bullish on prices, with enough incentive to operate on the up-side. Crop experts said the situation in some areas of the hard winter wheat belt is unprecedented for harvest time. On he 10 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. A rather imited demand for wheat coupled with weakness of the Kansas City market led to lower prices most of the time today. Rallying tendencies at times boosted values about a half cent from the day's lowest point. Scattered buying, particularly from houses with Eastern connections and some short covering helped to check the downturn. Additional unwanted rains were reported in many sections of the hard winter wheat belt, but there were forecasts of clearng skies which prompted caution on the part of many traders. Final quotations were about midway between the day's highest and lowest levels. Some crop experts said that rains at this stage of the harvest could not materially affect the size of the crop, but could result in definitely lower grades of wheat which might not be eligible for Government loans. Extensive rains and threats of potential rust damage in Kansas pointed to considerable losses, and many traders regarded a wet harvest as a bullish price factor. On the 11 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2$ to 1 c . net lower. Selling of wheat based on the Government's optimistic forecast of United States production this season, caused prices to slip a cent or more at times today. The Government's increased estimates of winter as well as spring wheat harvests more than offset reports of crop damage in the far Southwest due to wet weather, delaying harvest and spreading rust. Buying on the recovery was based partly on forecast of more light showers in parts of Kansas and Missouri, but Oklahoma was promised clear skies. some purchases were credited to mills, and traders said the fact that the oan rate is well above Chicago prices, had a stabilizing effect Traders pointed out that the forecast of $697,692,000$ bushels of winter wheat, $45,000,000$ more than a month ago, probably more than offset losses reported to have been inflicted since the first of the month as the result of wet weather and spread of rust.

On the 12 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2$ to 1 c. net lower. Wheat prices slipped lower today, reflecting clearing weather in the Southwest and prospects of a big new crop, and losses of as much as 1c. were revealed later. The decline was cushioned by loan rate levels and various reports from the Southwest indicating estimates of winter wheat production in some localities are being revised downward as a result of recent rains. However, wheat closed at or near the day's low point. A report from Wichita said most of the wheat territory is thoroughly soaked and that it will be some time before heavy machinery can be used in harvest ing. The county agent was reported to have estimated loss as a result of rains at least at $20 \%$ in Sedgwick County, Kansas.
Today prices closed $11 / 8$ to $11 / 2$ c. net higher. After dipping about 1c. to the lowest levels in a week, wheat prices today rallied sharply, scoring net overnight gains of more than 1c. in the final hour. Part of the upturn in wheat was associated with grains of more than 3c. in soybeans following announcement that the Government will support beans at around $\$ 1$ a bushel. Traders said they were anxious to obtain reports on harvesting in order to determine the extent of damage due to excessive rains since the first of the month. Quality could be an important market influence, they said, as an unexpectedly large amount of wheat ineligible for loans and with poor storage possibilities might materially enlarge the volume of hedging during the post harvest movement. Open interest in wheat tonight, $38,811,000$ bushels.
daily closing prices of wheat in new york
No. 2 red.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Sat. } & \text { Mon. Tues. } & \text { Wed. Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ 121 \% / 8 \\ 1223 / 8 & 1221 / 8 & 1213 / 8 & 1193 / 4 & 121 / 4\end{array}$ daily closing prices of wheat futures in chicago


Corn-On the 7 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2$ to $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Despite a limited volume of trading, the corn market showed exceptional strength, of course influenced largely by the soaring wheat market. On the 9 th inst. prices closed $7 / 8$ to $13 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Weakness in corn followed announcement of a change in the Government's policy for selling grain acquired by it through default of loans. To give livestock feeders ample supplies, Government corn will be offered to purchasers who will immediately place it in consumption channels at between 69 and 75 c ., basis Chicago for No. 2 yellow. Previously No. 2 yellow at Chicago was priced $21 / 2$ c. over July, which would be $763 / 4$ at the close Saturday but only $753 / 8$ at the close today. Differentials applicable to other points now in effect remain approximately the same. In the spot market here corn was steady to a shade weaker for choice grades and $1 / 2$ to 1 c . lower for other grades. On the 10th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. The announcement of the Commodity Credit Corporation yesterday that in order to assure livestock, dairy and poultry producers ample feed supplies, Govern-ment-owned corn would be offered in consumptive channels at between 69 to 75 c . for No. 2 yellow, was construed as indicating for the present at least, a ceiling over cash corn prices at around 75 c . in Chicago. On the 11th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Activity in corn futures today was relatively light and fluctuations extremely narrow. There was little in the news to serves as a stimulus to trading.

On the 12 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The bullish weather and crop reports had little influence on this grain the past several days. Today prices closed $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Corn receipts continued to run considerably smaller, but traders attributed this largely to decreased movement of Government stocks. Traders said activity in the corn pit had diminished sharply since promulgation of the Government's new selling policy providing for a maximum price of 75 c . on No. 2 yellow for immediate consumption and quoting merchandising corn at $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. over July. The latter price today would be around $751 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Open interest in corn totaled $20,340,000$ bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK
No. 2 yellow.
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Sati, } & \text { Mon } & \text { Tues. } & \text { Wed. } & \text { Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ 901 / 4 & 887 / 8 & 883 / 4 & 887 / 8 & 89 & 89 i / 8\end{array}$
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO July-
Septemb
D


Oats-On the 7 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Trading was light, with the undertone firm. On the 9th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off. Trading was light, with prices showing little change. On the 10 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Trading was light, with very little change in prices. On the 11 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. Trading light and without feature.

On the 12 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up. There was very little to this market. Today prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Oats trading continues dull, only routine business being in evidence.


DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG July Ouly -2 --
December

Rye-On the 7 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2$ to $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. This market was strong in sympathy with the exceptional strength of the wheat market. On the 9th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up. Trading was light in rye futures, with price trend irregular, and this despite the marked strength in wheat values. On the 10th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2 c$. net lower. There was little activity in rye futures, and despite the bullish weather news the undertone was heavy during most of the session. On the 11 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. This market held fairly steady in spite of the depression in the wheat market and the bearish figures on the new crop.

On the 12 th inst. prices closed $3 / 4$ to $7 / 8$ c. net lower. Rye followed wheat, being influenced also by receipt of another boat with more than 100,000 bushels of bonded Canadian rye from Fort Williams. Traders said this increased receipts of rye the past few months to well over $1,000,000$ bushels, but most of the grain was believed still under bond. Today prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. up. Trading light and without feature.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO July.
September
Sen



DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG July
Octobe July
Uctober--
December $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Sat. } & \text { Mm. } & \text { Tues, Wed. Thurs. Fri. } \\ 601 / 2 & \mathbf{H} & 60 & 591 / 8 & 591 / 2 & --.\end{array}$

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG July
October
Decer $\qquad$
Closing quotations were as follows:

## FLour

Standard Mill Ouotations
Spring patents _--...-. $6.25 @ 6.50$
First spring clears Grain

Oats, New York-


All the statements below regarding the movement of grain -receipts, exports, visible supply, \&c.-are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ended Saturday, June 7, and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:

| Receipts at | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cago | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|ccc\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline 176.000 \\ \mid \end{array}\right\|$ | bush 60 lbs 215,000 | bush 56 lbs $2,095,000$ | bush 32 lbs 231,000 | bush 56 138,000 | bush 48 lbs 234,000 |
| Minneapo |  | 2,217,000 | $\begin{array}{r}2,095,000 \\ \hline 25,000\end{array}$ | 231,000 259,000 | 138,000 <br> 216,000 | 1,069,000 |
| Duluth -- |  | 1,721,000 | 983,000 | 51,000 | 54,000 | 221,000 |
| Milwaukee- | 25,000 | 921,000 | 134,000 |  | 19,0 | 990,000 |
| ledo |  | 191,000 | 31,000 | 83,000 |  | 1,000 |
| Butfalo---ils |  | 1,965,000 | 683.000 | 101,000 | 94,000 | 97,000 |
| St. Louis.- | 124,000 | 43,000 388,000 | $1,055,000$ $\mathbf{1 4 8 , 0 0 0}$ | 110.000 4.000 |  |  |
| Peoria. | 39,000 | 12,000 | 832,000 | 34,000 | 24,000 | 68,000 |
| Kansas City | 23,000 | 1,879,000 | 102,000 | 12,000 |  |  |
| Omaha |  | 217,000 | 88,000 | 8,000 |  |  |
| St. Joseph. |  | 21,000 | 17,000 | 9,000 |  |  |
| Wichita Sioux City |  | 70,000 22,000 |  | 00 |  |  |
| Tot. w | 387,00 | 82 | 6,637,000 |  |  | 2,730,0 |
| Same wk'40 | 427,000 | 4,781,000 | 5.243.000 | 807,000 | 411,000 | 1,151,000 |
| Same wk '39 | 406,000 | 7,449,000 | 6,424,000 | 2,016,000 | 439,000 | 971,000 |
| Since Aug. 1 | 18,612,000 | 309,050,000 | 25 | 00 |  |  |
| 1939 | 19,247,000 | 340,578,000 | 208,954,000 | 86,698,000 | 27,444,000 | 105338000 |
| 1939 |  |  |  |  | 4,41.000 |  |

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, June 7, 1941, follow:

| Receipts at- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York. | bbls 196 lbs | $\text { bush } 60 \text { lbs }$ $1,123,000$ | bush 56 lbs $144.000$ | bush 32 lbs | bush 56 lbs | bush 48 lbs |
| Boston. | 16,000 | 212,000 |  | 8.000 |  |  |
| Philadelphia | 42,000 | 117,000 | 76 | 2,000 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Bew }}^{\text {Baltimore-- }}$ | 20,000 | 178,000 | 60,000 66,000 | 18,000 14,000 | 18,000 | 2,00 |
| Neworrns* | 19,00 | 802,000 | ,000 | 14,000 |  |  |
| Can. Atlan tic ports. |  | 3,422,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Tot. | 203,000 | 854,000 | 346,0 | 42,000 | 18, | 12,00 |
| $1941 \text {. }$ | 5,602,000 | 82,931,000 | 4,840,000 | 1,149.000 | 417,00 | 662,00 |
| eek | 295,000 | 3,575,000 | 457,000 | 131,000 | 47,0 |  |
| Since 1940 . | 5,657,000 | 60,066,000 | 14,286,000 | 2,328,000 | 1.603,000 | 1,125,000 |

## * Receipts do not include

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, June 7, and since July 1, are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flour | Oats | Rue | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | Bushels | Bushets | Barrels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| Baltimore | 288.000 | 40,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Can. Ȧtl, ports.- | 3,422,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total week 1941. | 3,983,000 | 40,000 | a30.700 |  |  | 3.000 |
| Since July 1, 1940 | 154,867,000 | 22,466,000 | 5,954,640 | 140,000 | 712,000 | 999,000 |
| Total week 1940 Since July 1, 1939 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,257,000 \\ 142,768,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 189,000 \\ 26,374,000 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 49,815 \\ 3,875,786 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 4,196,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,000 \\ 3,558,000 \end{array}$ | 10,284,000 |

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaports Saturday, June 7, were as follows:

| Grain stocks |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheat | ${ }_{\text {Corn }}^{\text {Curnels }}$ | Oats Bushe |  | ${ }^{\text {Barley }}$ |
| United Sta |  |  | 1,000 | ${ }^{\text {Bussels }}$ |  |
| w. York ailoat | ${ }^{98,000}$ | 179,000 79,000 |  |  |  |
| Pbiladelphia | 154,000 293 | 170,000 | 16,000 |  |  |
| Baltimore | ${ }^{293,000}$ | 11,000 | ${ }^{14,000}$ | 86,000 | 2,000 |
| New Oriea | - 166.0000 | 238,00 | 41,000 |  |  |
| Gort Wort | 6,975,000 | 492.000 | 31,000 |  | 5,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {Wichita }}$ | 3 3,147,000 | 1,000 |  |  |  |
| Hutchnnso |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Joseph | 3,359. | 1,872 | 10,000 |  |  |
| Kansas | ${ }^{1} 1$ | 6,221, | 31000 | 4 |  |
| Omula | 663,000 | 1,581,000 | 41,000 | 1,000 | 3 3,0 |
| St. Lo | 4,498,000 | 1,018,000 | 47,000 | -4,000 | 6,0 |
| Indiana | 1,130,000 | 1,27,000 | 258000 | 207,00 |  |
| Peorla-.--- | 477, | 274,0 | 2,000 |  |  |


|  | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bushels | Bushets | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| Chicago | 8,623,000 | 12,947,000 | 1,102,000 | 1,804,000 | 189,000 |
| Milwaukee | 1,384,000 | 2,068,000 | 15,000 | 20,000 | 932,000 |
| Minneapol | 24,247,000 | 6.427,000 | 1,145,000 | 1,976,000 | 2,655,000 |
| Duluth | 19,448,000 | 3,267,000 | 168,000 | 481.000 | ${ }_{180}^{554,000}$ |
| Detroit | 130,000 |  | 4,000 615,000 | 2,000 443,000 | 160,000 257,000 |
| Buffalo | $\begin{array}{r} 4,827,000 \\ 535,000 \end{array}$ | 4,881,000 | 615,000 | 443.000 | 257,000 |
| On Canal | 20,000 | 237,000 | -...-. |  |  |
| On Laked |  | 212,000 |  |  |  |

 Note-Bonded grain not included above: Oats-Buffalo, 233,000 bushels; total
233,000 bushels, against 527,000 bushels in 1940. Barley-Buffalo, 10,000 bushels; 233,000 bushels, against 527,000 bushels in 1940.3 Batley-Buraio, 10,000 . Wheels,
New York, 2,000 ; total, 12,000 bushels, agalnst $1,386,000$ bushels in 1940, New York, 2,00; total,
New York, 1,525,000 bushels; New York afloat, 836,$000 ;$ Boston, 2,349,000; Phila-
delphta, 452,$000 ;$ Baltimore, 1,157,000; Portland, $1,144,000 ;$ Buftalo, $6,289,000$;
 Canal, $1,187,000 ;$ in transit-rail
against $22,663,000$ bushels in 1940 .


Agricultural Department Report on Winter Wheat, Rye, \&c.-The Department of Agriculture at Washington on June 10 issued its crop report as of June 1, 1941. The estimated production of winter wheat is now placed at 697,692,000 bushels, which compares with the Department's estimate of $653,105,000$ bushels a month ago and with a harvest of $589,151,000$ bushels last year. We give below the report:
Crop prospects which were beginning to decline rapidly in late May howed improvement in early June and now again appear rather generally favorable for most crops, although there are wide differences between
regions. Reports from crop correspondents show that on June 1, before recent rains, crop conditions and prospects were considered good to excel-
lent rather generally from Cleveland, Indianapolis, Oklahoma City and central. Texas westward, but conditions were poor to very poor in areas
centering in Virginia and western South Carolina, and generally unfavorable centering in Virginia and western South Carolina, and qenerally unfavorable Texas. Combining reports from all states, national crop prospects appeared
about the same as the average on June 1 during the last three years; all of these proved to be good crop seasons.
Changes have been rapid. During late May drought conditions beran to appear in most of the States east of the Mississippi River, where spring rainpall had been light. From Michigan and Indiana westward dry weather
began to threaten the previously favorable prospects. In the Southwestern began to threaten the previously favorable prospects. In the Southwestern
States, where there was too much rain earlier, the rainy weather continued. Since the first of June crop prospects have improved materially in the North but have probably deelined further in parts of the South There have been substantial and mostly beneficial rains in practically al
of the Northern States where rain was needed. There is now an abundance of moisture in most of the West. From Indiana and Kentucky eastward, where the dry spring reduced the yield of early hay crops, checked the
growth of pastures and some vegetables and was beginning to threaten all crops, the drought was effectively broken in early June. In east Texas
and Oklahoma there bave been further damaging rains. From northern and Oklahoma there have been further damaging rains. From northern
Tennessee and central Virginia southward, where there was.only about a fourth the normal rainfall in May, the showers in early June have been insufficient to provide adequate relief and there are still extensive areas where rain is urgently needed for corn, tobacco, cotton, sweet potatoes,
such truck crops as are still growing, fruits and pastures, and to enable farmers to plant cowpeas and soybeans, which are important crops in this area. On the harder soils of the southern portion of the Piedmont section, where conditions have been worst, only a small part of the cotton in
many fields had sprouted by June 1 and no crops could make satisfactory many fields had sprouted by une 1 and no crops could make satisfactory do not necessarily mean poor yields, as there is still time for the main crops to recover.
Notwithstanding locally adverse conditions, national prospects for majo crops appear moderately favorable. In the main corn belt most of the
corn was planted in good season, and in early June it showed mostly satisfactory stands, good color and clean cultivation. Hybrid seed corn was used for an increased percentage of the acreage. The wheat crop, if
weather difficulties after June 1 are no more than average, may be weather difficulties after June 1 are no more than average, may be
expected to be about $911,000,000$ bushels; in only six past years has proexpected to be about $911,000,000$ bushels; in only six past years has pro-
duction exceeded $900,000,000$. Most of the increase over last year and also over average is expected to be in four States-Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado-where drought has reduced yields in many recent years. Oats and barley looked unusually promising on June 1, particularly west
of the Mississippi River and better than average yields are expected. of the Mississippi River and better than average yields are expected.
Compared with the large crops harvested last year, oat production is now expected to show a reduction of about $10 \%$ and barley an increase of
$3 \%$. Rye is expected to show a good yield per acre, about the same as was secured last year, on an acreage about $10 \%$ acre, a
Hay prospects were sharply reduced by the
Hay prospects were sharply reduced by the dry weather of Mav, and
local shortages of roughage in the East are probable. About 17 . States reported the lowest or second lowest condition of hay crops on June 1 in 15 years or more. From Indiana and Kentucky eastward, where
the drought was effectively broken in early June, some kinds of hay the drought was effectively broken in early Jume, some kinds of hay may
show considerable secovery, and somewhat more than the expected acreage show considerable lecovery and somewhat more than the expected acceage
of oats, wheat, soybeans. \&c., may be cut for hay, but with early clover of oats, wheat, soybeans. cc., may be cut for hay, but with early clover
short and nearly ready to cut, grasses stunted on the thinner soils. some
fields intended for hay being used for pasture, lespedeza showing a poor stand and late start, and the planting of cowpeas and soybeans still delayed by lack of rain in parts of the South, the problem of securing an adequate
supply of hay and roughage has become acute on many Eastern farms.

There will probably be plenty of hay from Michigan, Illinois and the lower Mississippi River westward, for a dozen of the States in this area
reported the highest, or second highest. June 1 condition of tame hay in
 hurt by drought in the East and unusually promising in the West, the
indications are that the national hay crop will be somewhere between the most fruit and nut crops were favored by growing conditions during May, although in some areas dry weather retarded development of the
large peach crop that is in prospect in the Southern States, citrus fruits large peach crop that is in prospect in the Southern States, citrus fruits
lacked rain in Florida, and cherries and some other fruits were hurt by late frosts in some Northern and Northwestern areas. Conditions on June 1 pointed to larger-than-average crops of peaches, pears, cherries and
California plums and dried prunes. Production of apricots is indicated to be below average. Quantitative estimates of commercial apple production will not be made until 1 indicate about an average-sized crop. The California Valencia orange crop now being harvested is smaller than a year ago, but larger marketings of Florida Valencias during the early summer will the orange and grapefruit crops for harvest beginning next fall was
reported somewhat below average, but the effect of this low condition is expected to be largely offset by the increase in bearing surface.
In most of the important commercial vegetable areas in the Southern, vegetable crops in these areas received a severe setback from lack of moisture, and some later plantings are showing poor stands because of the beets, cucumbers, cabbage, early porops affected, strawberrecs, snap beans, severe damage. Texas continued to have too much rain, which resulted in additional losses in the early cucumber sections and lowered onion yield on the later plantings. The Western States had more favorable of these areas. On a tonnage basis, the total June supplv of all fresh vegetables is expected to be slightly less average supply. The present outlook indicates fairly abundant supplies of average supplies of beets, snap beans, cabbage, cantaloups, onions, peppers and watermelons. Supplies of carrots, cucumbers, early potatoes. and The condition of Western ranges for June 1 was the highest for the date since 1926 , and recent rains in the range areas give assurance of ample
summer feed. Reports on the condition of pastures on June 1 . summer feed. Reports on the condition of pastures on June 1 showed
them to be from por to the lowest on record for the date in that included eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania and all States from pastures were reported as good to excellent in practically the whole area prom Michigan, central Indiana and the lower Mississippi River westward. except in scme temporarily dry areas which received good rains in early
June. For the country as a whole, pastures averaged only about fair They were better than on June 1 in seven of the last 10 years, but poore decades when droughts were len In a few States where pastures showed severe drought conditions, milk secure sufficient grass from pastures or were provided with supplementary feed, and on Jume 1 milk production per cow was reported $3 \%$ higher than on the same date last year, and also higher than on June 1 in any of the tion on June 1 was about $5 \%$ greater than at the same season last year.
Egg production has also continued high. On June 1 production per 100 Egg production has also continued high. On June 1 production per
hens was $1 \%$ higher than a year ago and a new record for the date.
CORN-Planting of corn was slightly earlier than usual because there Was less than the average amount of rainfall in the principal corn growing south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, where dry soil hindered germina tion. Some replanting due to cut worm damage was reported in several of are sern belt States. Present prospects for the country as a whole
are total acreage planted to hybrids was increased again this year
WHEAT-A total wheat production of $910,699,000$ bushels is indicated by conditions on June 1 . This includes $697,692,000$ bushels of winter
wheat and $213,007,000$ bushels of spring wheat. The estimated production of spring wheat is based on an indicated yield per seeded acre, taking into consideration the June 1 reported condition, weather factors, and soil in the Prespective Plantings report published in March. Such a total wheat production would rank among the larger crops ever harvested and
would be about $12 \%$ larger than the $816,698,000$ bushels produced in 1940. The $10-$ year ( $1930-39$ ) average production is $747,507,000$ bushels.
The indicated production of winter wheat of $697,692,000$ bushels is about $7 \%$ or $45.000,000$ bushels larger than indicated a month ago and is $18 \%$ larger than the average production of wheat is $569,417,000$ bushels. The present prospective crop is the third largest of record, being exceeded only in 1919 1938 and 1939 .
Growing conditions during May were very favorable for wheat in the
important winter wheat area of the Great Plains and in the Pacific Northwest and yield prospects were sharply higher than on May 1 . Most of these areas had ample rainfall to fill moisture requirements of a generaliy
heavy growth. In fact, in some areas, particularly north central Texas and heavy growth. In fact, in some areas, particularly north central Texas and
southwest Oklahoma, frequent rains are interfering with harvest and have caused some lodging. If rains continue, some lowering of quality and loss of production may occur. Stem rust is present in parts of Texas,
Oklahoma and Kansas, but little damage had occurred to June 1 , except in local areas, Hessian fly has caused considerable loss of acreage in
southeast Nebraska, eastern Kansas and southern Missouri. However, the effect of all these factors has been more than offset by generally favorable conditions otherwise. Much of the Southern plains area would welcome a period of dry weather, however, to permit maturing and harvesting of the wheat crop without damage.
Improvement in yields also
out prospects declined rather generally during May in the area east of the but prospects declined rather generally during May in the area east of the
Mississipp and Ohio Rivers and in Michigan and Wisconsin where hot, dry weather hastened maturity, causing short straw rrowth and some
damage to heads. Rains during early June have benefited the northern part of this area. Prospects also declined in Arizona, where red rust has sharply reduced vields in the important producing sections of the State. heavy loss of acreage in the Tulare Lake basin and Sacramental Valley due to heavy rains and seepage.
A probable yield of 17.3 bushels per harvested acre is indicated. This
is 1.0 bushel larger than the 1940 harvested yield of 16.3 bushels per
 above average in all States except California, Arizona, South Dakota, Iowa,
Missouri, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. In the Missouri, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. In the
Southern Plains States present prospective yields are four to seven bushels above average.
The June 1 condition of all spring wheat is $87 \%$, which is one point
below the condition a year ago but 13 points above the 10 -vear average. The condition of Durum and other spring wheat reported at $86 \%$ and $87 \%$ ipring whal, respectively, is slightly below last year but well above average. portant producing areas, und somewhat later than conditions in the im-
Surticularly in
South Dakota. Although dry soil conditions appeared to be developing in western Nebraska and parts of South Dakota at the close of the month. he spring wheat area appear the best in any recent year. Growing conNorthwest. June 1 indicated yields per acre are well above average in all of $213.007,000$ bushels. is about $6 \%$ smaller than the 1940 crop of $227,-$
547,000 bushels, but $20 \%$ above the 10 -vear average of $178,090,000$ bushels.
OATS-The condition of oats on June 1, 1941 , averaged $82 \%$ of normal,
or the same as that on June 1 a year ago. The 10 -year ( $1930-39$ ) average
condition for June 1 ik $77 \%$.

Over most of the corn belt May was a dry month．Rains in late May and early June were timely enough to result in sulstantial improvement
in prospects in all except the southern part of the area，which was the dryest，and where the crop was largely headed．In general，stands are
good．With grasshoppers a menace only in central South Dakota the insect hazard appears to be less serious than usual for this state． in the Continuation during May of the dry weather of the past few months temperatures，lowered earlier prospects for oats in that area，especially on
the spring seeded acreage which is located in the northern part．Fall sown oats largely matured ahead of the adverse conditions and gave good yieldi．Quality also was good．
sections，and recent rains have relieved the dry conditions which had developed at the close of the month．
Frequent rains have delayed harvesting of the oats crop in Texas， Arkansas and Louisiana．Due to the wet weather in Texas most of the
acreage outside the Panhandie has been harvested with binders rather than with combines．Rust damage in central and eastern Texas and south． western Arkansas has drastically lowered earlier yeield prosspects．In the
Western States present prospects for the 1911 oats crop are above average Western states present prospects for the
on both irrigated and dry land acreage．
On the basis of the prospective acreage，reported in March，the June 1 pared with the 1940 production of about $1,235,628,000$ bushels and the 10 －year （1930－39）average of $1,007,141,000$ bushels．
is BARLEX－The production of barley indicated by condition as of June 1 is $318,054,000$ bushels，about $9,000,000$ bushels more than produced in
1940 ．Condition on June 1 was reported at $83 \%$ of normal，compared with $82 \%$ in 1940 and the 10 －year average of $77 \%$ ．Yields above the $10-\mathrm{year}$ average（1930－39）on seeded acreage are in prospect for all States
west from Ohio except Missouri and California．Along the Atlantic coaat yields lower than average are expected．Higher yields than in 1940 are
expected in most States from the Missouri River westward，especially in the Plains States．From Minnesota，Iowa and Missouri eastward the exceptionally hirg．Mields of a year ago are unlikely to be reapeated．
Stocks of barley on farms June 1 totaled $66,103,000$ bushels or Stocks of barley on farms June 1 totaled $66,103,000$ bushels，or $21.4 \%$
of the 1940 production．The $16,000,000$－bushel increase of stocks over last year is half of the excess of 1940 production above that of 1939 ．Most year is hace of the excess of 1940 production above that of 1939 M Most
of the increase of holdings are in Minnesota，Wisconsin and the Plains states．
RYE－The prospective production of rye of $44,828,000$ bushels is $10 \%$
arger than the 1940 crop of $40,601,000$ buishels and $17 \%$ above the 10 －year （ $1930-39$ ）average production of $38,472,000$ bushels． The indicated yield per acre is above the 10 －year rye－producing States except Virginia，West Virginia，Maryland，Delaware，
New Jersey，Pennsylvania and New York，where drought reduced vield prospects this year．Yields in North York，where drought reduced yield ington are expected to be far above average number of States east of the Mississippi River and in Missouri，Minnesota， South Dakota and Montana．A late freeze also caused some injury in Ohio． Favorable growing conditions enabled the crop to improve during the
month in Illinois，Iowa．South Dakota，Oklahoma，Texas and the Pacific Northwest．In of her States rye about held its own in May．
Farm stocks of old rye on June 1，1941，amounted to $16,534,000$ bushels， or nearly $50 \%$ more than the $11,208,000$ bushels on farms a year earilie，
and almost double the six－year（1934－39）average June 1 farm stocks of and almost double
$8,637,000$ bushels．

| State | Yeld per Acre（Bushels） |  |  | Production（Thousand Bushels） |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Averaje } \\ & 1930-39 \end{aligned}$ | 1940 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { ndicated } \\ 1941 \end{array}$ | Average $1930-39$ | 1940 | $\left.\right\|_{1941} ^{\text {Indicated }}$ |
| New York | 21.8 | 26.0 | ${ }^{23.0}$ |  |  |  |
| New Jersee | 22.2 19.7 | 23.5 20.5 ${ }_{20} .5$ | 21.0 19.0 | －1，232 | 1,316 18,594 18 | 1，176 17,328 |
|  | 20.1 | 21.5 | 20.5 | 40，718 | ${ }_{42,097}^{18,59}$ | ${ }_{40,754}^{1738}$ |
| Indiana | 17.6 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 30，321 | 30，030 | 31，680 |
| Illinols | 18.0 | ${ }^{22.5}$ | 19.0 | 36，413 | 39，555 | 33，668 |
| Michigan | ${ }^{20.8}$ | ${ }_{2}^{23.5}$ | 21．5 | 16，651 | 17，602 | 15，781 |
| Wisconsin | 17.0 18.0 | ${ }_{24.0}^{20.0}$ | ${ }_{19.0}^{18.5}$ | 3，146 | 4.008 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 396 } \\ \\ \\ \hline 834\end{array}$ |
| M Minnesota | 17.9 | 24.0 | 17.0 | 8，944 | 7，680 | － |
| Missouri | 14.4 | 18.5 | 14.0 | 26，989 | 31，690 | 18.018 |
| South Da | 11.0 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 1，365 | 1，100 | 1，492 |
| Nebraska | 13.6 | 13.5 | 14.5 | 41，151 | ${ }^{33,696}$ | 33.060 |
| Kansas | 11.8 | 14.0 | 16.5 | 131，460 | 123，648 | 188.694 |
| Delaware | 17.5 | 19.0 | 17.5 | 1，496 | 1，406 | 1，295 |
| Maryland | 19.2 | 19.5 | 18.5 | ${ }_{8}^{8,342}$ | ${ }^{7}, 568$ | 6，984 |
| ${ }_{\text {Vest }}$ Virginia | 14．4 | 15.5 14.5 | 12.5 <br> 12.5 <br> 1 | － | 8,463 2,016 | －${ }_{1,712}$ |
| North Caroli | 10.9 | 14.0 | ${ }_{12.5}^{12.5}$ | 4，807 | 6，132 | 5,888 |
| South Carolin | 10.0 | ${ }^{12.5}$ | ${ }^{11.5}$ | ${ }^{1,364}$ | ${ }^{2,688}$ | ${ }^{2,553}$ |
| Georgia－ | ${ }^{9.2}$ | 10.5 15.0 | 10.0 14.5 | 1，270 | ${ }_{\substack{1,880 \\ 5,625}}$ | 1，800 |
| Tennessee． | 11.3 | 13.5 | 12.0 | 4，403 | 5，116 | 4，824 |
| Alabama | 10.4 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 58 | 75 | 72 |
| Arkansas． | ${ }^{9.1}$ | 9.5 | ${ }^{9.5}$ | 557 | ${ }_{3}^{352}$ | ${ }^{352}$ |
| Texas． | ${ }^{11.6}$ | 14.5 <br> 10.3 <br> 1 | 16.0 16.5 | ${ }_{31}^{47,380}$ | ${ }_{2}^{56,355}$ | 71,296 58.116 |
| Montana | 14.1 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 10，790 | 19，120 | ${ }_{21,632}^{56,16}$ |
| Idaho | 20.7 | 24.0 | ${ }^{25.0}$ | 13，083 | 16．176 | 15，750 |
| Color | ${ }_{11}^{10.6}$ | ${ }_{12.0}^{11.0}$ | 15.0 <br> 13.5 | 1,307 8,745 | ${ }_{9}^{2,888}$ | 3,360 15.484 |
| New Me | 9.3 | 7.5 | ${ }^{16.0}$ | 2，478 | 1，410 | 1，616 |
| Arizon | ${ }^{22.4}$ | 21.0 16.0 | 16.0 21.0 | 2，887 | $\begin{array}{r}819 \\ 2,976 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4．196 |
| Nevad | 25.7 | 27.0 | 28.0 | ${ }^{2} 68$ | ${ }^{2} 108$ | 140 |
| hin | 24.0 | 25.5 | 29.0 | 24，568 | 25，984 | 45，501 |
| Oregon－－ | ${ }_{18.2}^{19.6}$ | 20.5 15.0 | 24.0 16.0 | 12，431 | 12.484 11.370 | 16,080 12,176 |
| United States | 14.4 | 16.3 | 17.3 | 569，417 | 589，151 | 697，692 |

ALL SPRING WHEAT

|  |  |  | \％ |
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| $\infty$ |  | 兑 | है |
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| $\begin{gathered} \infty \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  <br>  | 洓長 | 晨 |

＊Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March．

| State | Condilion June 1 （Percent） |  |  | Production（Thousand Bushels） |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Averaje } \\ 1930-39 \end{gathered}$ | 1940 | 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & 1930-39 \end{aligned}$ | 1940 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Indicated } \\ 19411^{*} \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Maine | 94 | 89 | 96 | 4，320 | 4.520 | 4，294 |
| New Hampshire | 89 | 87 | 87 | ${ }_{282}$ | 280 1780 |  |
| Massachusetts | 89 | ${ }_{93}$ | ${ }_{76}$ | ${ }_{182}^{1868}$ | ${ }^{1} 238$ | ${ }^{1,231}$ |
| Rhode Island | 88 | 93 | 92 | 63 | 60 | 62 |
| Conneecticu | ${ }^{90}$ | 85 | 78 |  | 210 |  |
| New York | 81 | 88 | 78 | $\stackrel{23,817}{1,378}$ | ${ }^{29,986}$ | 25，203 |
| Pennsylvani | 81 | 88 | 78 <br> 75 <br> 8 | 1,378 26.405 | －1，419 | －${ }^{1,144}$ |
|  |  | 77 | 76 | 42，814 |  | ${ }_{37,342}$ |
| Indiana | 69 | 81 | 76 | 41，123 | 49，950 | 42，035 |
| Illinois | 75 | 84 | 89 | ${ }_{13}^{115,090}$ | 152，496 | 126，324 |
| Michigan |  | 87 | ${ }_{90}^{86}$ | ${ }^{39,026}$ | 60，489 | ${ }^{45,175}$ |
| Misconsin | 85 | 91 | ${ }_{86}^{90}$ | ${ }^{733} 55.458$ | 96，793 | 78，785 |
| Minnesota | 88 | 888 |  | ${ }^{185}$ | 180，795 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Missour }}$ | ${ }_{73}^{83}$ | 85 74 78 | ${ }_{69}^{82}$ | ${ }^{1850,27}$ | 206,640 | 183.212 |
| North D | 78 | 74 89 88 | 87 | ${ }_{28,342}$ | 48,600 |  |
| South Dakota | 75 | 82 | 80 | 37，372 | 53，240 | 56，000 |
| Nebraska | 75 | 75 | 84 | 42，750 | 35.760 | 46，062 |
| ${ }_{\text {K }}$ |  | 79 | 77 | 32.525 | 43，596 | 39，912 |
| ${ }_{\text {Delaware }}$ | 83 <br> 78 <br> 8 | 88 | 76 | 1.324 | 1，120 |  |
| Virginia | 76 | ${ }_{79}$ | 54 | ${ }_{2,116}^{1,21}$ | 1 | 998 |
| West Virginie | 74 | 73 | 63 | 1，931 | 1，462 | 1，387 |
| North Carol | 76 | 78 | 75 | 4，460 | 5，952 | 5，330 |
| south Car | 73 | 71 | ${ }_{72} 6$ | 9，238 | 10，890 | 10，920 |
| Georgla | 74 | 68 | 88 | 7，173 | ${ }^{8,638}$ | 9，671 |
| Kentuck | 70 | 79 | 80 | 115 | 1.400 | 120 |
| Tennessee | 71 | 74 | ${ }_{61}$ | 1，603 | 1，760 | 1,456 |
| Alabama | 73 | 73 | 78 | 2，219 | 3，000 | 3，698 |
| Mississipd | 73 | 75 | 77 | 1，235 | 3，776 | 4，970 |
| Arkanse | 71 | 71 | ${ }_{77}^{66}$ | 2，784 | ${ }^{3,058}$ | 2，972 |
| Oklahom | 67 | 72 | 74 | 26，083 | 32，269 | 33，327 |
| Texas | 64 | 67 | 72 | 34，980 | 37，125 | 39，803 |
| Montan | 75 | 88 | 85 | 5，907 | 9，034 | 9,585 |
| Idaho． | 88 | 91 | $94$ | 4，967 | 5.106 | 00 |
| Wyoming | 82 | 88 |  | 2，587 | 2，915 | 3，174 |
| Colorado－ | ${ }_{71}^{82}$ | 83 75 78 | 98 | 4， 598 | 5 | 914 |
| Arizona． | 87 | 88 | 84 | ${ }_{293}$ | ${ }_{297}^{625}$ | 286 |
| Utah． | 86 | 93 | 96 | 1，234 | 1，073 | 1，131 |
| Nevada | 87 | 93 | 87 <br> 93 <br> 8 | 1230 8,208 | 8280 |  |
| Oregon． | ${ }_{84}$ | 91 | 93 | 8，944 | 7，950 | 10，472 |
| Californa | 76 | 84 | 78 | 3，192 | 4，350 | 3，780 |
| United States | 77 | 82 | 82 | 1007，141 | 1235，628 | 1117，419 |

RYE

| State | Yield per Acre（Bushels） |  |  | Production（Thousand Bushels） |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A verage } \\ & 1930-39 \end{aligned}$ | 1940 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Indicated } \\ 1941 \end{array}\right\|$ | Average $1930-39$ | 1940 | $\left.\right\|_{1941} ^{\text {Indtcated }}$ |
| $\mathrm{New}^{\text {New }} \mathrm{Y}$ | ${ }_{17}^{15.8}$ | 17.0 | 15.5 17.0 | ${ }^{352}$ | 475 | 326 |
| New Jers | ${ }_{14.1}^{17.3}$ | 17.0 | ${ }_{13.5}^{17.0}$ | 1.444 | 1，044 | ${ }_{932}^{27}$ |
| Ohto | 14.0 | 17.0 | 15.0 |  | 1，683 | 335 |
| Indiana | 11.8 | 15.0 | ${ }^{13.5}$ | 1，473 | 1，785 | ，660 |
| Ilinois． | ${ }_{12.1}^{12.1}$ | 14.5 | 14.0 13.5 |  | $1{ }^{826}$ | ${ }^{672}$ |
| Michigan | ${ }_{10.9}^{12.1}$ | 14.0 13.0 | ${ }_{12.5}$ | 2，792 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{1,509}$ | 1，${ }^{102}$ |
| Wisconsin | 10.9 | 18.0 | 17.0 | ${ }_{6,605}^{2,762}$ |  |  |
| Minnesota | ${ }_{14.5}^{15.0}$ | 18.0 | ${ }_{15.0}^{17.0}$ | ${ }_{1}^{6} \mathbf{1} 262$ | 5，958 | 5，304 |
| ${ }_{\text {Missoun }}$ | ${ }_{9.4}^{14.5}$ | ${ }_{11.0}^{18.5}$ | ${ }_{8.5}^{15.0}$ | ${ }_{314}^{1,262}$ | ${ }_{407}$ | 329 |
| North Dako | ${ }_{9.2}^{9.4}$ | 13.0 | 14.0 | 7.575 | 9,776 | 12.670 |
| South Dakot | 10.5 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 4.758 | 5.640 | 7.45 |
| Nebraska | 8.9 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 3，090 | ${ }_{2,608}$ | 4，100 |
| Kansas | 10.5 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 458 | 672 | 794 |
| Delaware | 12.4 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 88 | 130 |  |
| Marylan | 13.0 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 249 | 238 | 2 |
| West | ${ }_{117}^{11.6}$ | 12.0 | ${ }^{10.5}$ | ${ }^{615}$ | ${ }_{5} 576$ | ${ }_{6}$ |
| North Carolina | 7.5 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 489 | 510 | 40 |
| South Carolin | 8.4 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 80 |  | 10 |
| Georgla | ${ }^{6.0}$ | ${ }^{6.5}$ | ${ }^{6.5}$ | 111 | 143 | 14 |
| Kentueky |  | 11.5 | 11.5 | 218 | 000 |  |
| Tennessee | ${ }_{79}$ | 8.5 | 9.5 | ${ }_{213}$ | 280 | ${ }_{64}^{28}$ |
| Texas． | 10.0 | 9.0 | 14.0 |  |  | 11 |
| Montan | 9.4 | 11.0 | ${ }_{10.5}^{10.5}$ | ${ }_{342}$ | ${ }_{77}^{352}$ | 36 |
| Idano | 10.5 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 65 | 77 | 138 |
| Color | ${ }_{7}$ | 7.5 | 8 |  | ${ }_{345}$ | 909 |
| Utah | 7.6 | 8.0 | 9.5 | 20 | ${ }_{32}$ | ${ }_{3}$ |
| Washing | 8.3 | 10.5 | 13.0 | 173 | 315 | 52 |
| Oregon | ${ }_{12.6}^{12.5}$ | 14.0 14.0 | 14.0 13.0 | $460$ | 770 112 | 798 117 |
| Californa | 12.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unite | 1.2 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 38．472 | 40，60 |  |

Weather Report for the Week Ended June 11－The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture，indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended June 11，follows：
During the first part of the week an extensive depression moved from
he central Mississippi Valley eastward，attended by widespread precipi－ thation，except that the amounts were of a local character in the southeast； the extreme Nortteast received but littie rain．Fhallowinx this disturbance， over the southeast，with low pressure to the west and northwest，thus conforming to a type of pressure distribution that has been so much in evidence in recent months．By the close of the week，there was a general
stagnation in air mass movement and heavy rain occurred over a large Abnormally cool weather prevailed over most of the western half of the country，mostly seasonal temperatures from the Ohio and Potomac Valleys northwar temperatures were close to 100 degrees the latter part of the
Fairly heavy to heavy or excessive rainfall，was widespread，covering most of the country，except in a large far southwestern area，the southeast
and extreme Northeast．The amounts were especially heavy between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains where some localities received from 6 to 9 inches or more．In the Southeast and extreme Northeast rainfall was spotty and mostly light．
tions over a large area the Atlantic Ocean，but in the Southeast and the extreme Northeast only local，temporary relief has been afforded．These elaterer arear inculude the
northern portions of New York and New England．and the sections from northern portions or New yess ans Nouthward．Since the first of June the Ohio and central Mississippi Valleys have had about twi e to more than twice the normal rainfall，while from northern Texas northward most areas
have had from two to four times the normal．Howeve，for the same period，the amounts in the Southeast have ranged from only $28 \%$ of nor－
mal in Georgia to about three fourths of normal in North Carolina and Tennesse in the central Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and Middie Atlantic
truck, grass and most spring-seded small grains showing improvement;
late rass and hay shows some revival. However, in most sections of the persistently dry southeast, crops and other vegetation are showing con-
tinued deterioration, except where local rains occurred. Cotton is showing less effect than other crops.
In the southern Great Plains continued heavy rains have become de-
cindedly detrimental, with washing and soil erosion extremely destructive in some areas, espectally in Oklahoma; smail errain hartervely is beistractive
ther delayed and row crops are becoming wedy. West of the Plains curditions were generally favorable, although there was some hail damage in the Rocky Mountain area and more lodging of grain in the Pacific Northwest because of heavy rainfall.
pastures, ranges and hay crops are in unusually good condition over
the western half of the country, and truck is showing decied revival in
the Central Valle the Central Valleys. Timely rains were very favorable forcided roaccovival in in
in the Ohio and Potomic River Valleys but it is much too dry for tobacco in the Southeast. Some peaches in Georgia are reported as maturing with about half their usual size. In Florida citrus groves are suffering for
moisture. moisture.
Small Grains-The wheat crop continued to make favorable progress in the central and eastern portions of the belt, but continued rains have vest is reported as far north as extreme southern Ilinois. In the southern Great Plains there has been entirely too much rain. In much or Oklahoma beating rains, high wind and flooding have been very destructive,
with many fields completely lost; the crop is ripening fast and will be with many fields completely lost; the crop is ripening fast and will be
ready for harvest in a few days to the extreme northern border if weather ${ }^{\text {permits. }}$ In Tex
In Texas harvest is being delayed and insect and rust hazards are increasing. In Kansas wheat is badly lodged in many places which may
affect yields; binder harvest began in southeast and south-central counarfect yields; binder harvest began in southeast and south-central coun-
ties, but was sopped by the week-nd rains. North and northwest of
Kansas conditions are favorable, but considerable further lodging is reKansas conditions are favorable, but considerable further lodging is re-
ported in the Pacific northwest. In the spring Wheat Belt conditions continued favorable and small valleys, and flax is blooming freely in Iowa.
Corn-In North western States the week was too cool and cloudy for west, with. ressultant weedy fields: elsewhere conditions were favorable.
Timely rains in the central and eastern portions of the belt have been very helpful.
Cotton-In the Cotton Belt the weather of the week conformed to the general pattern that has prevailed for some time. Temperatures were near normal to above in most of the belt with rainfall heavy in much of
the west and mostly scanty in the east. As a whole conditions were again unfavorable.
rin Texas progress of cotton was only fair; there has been too much rain in most sections and considerable further replanting is required in
the north and north west. In most of Oklahoma progress was poor with many fields washed out. or covered and early cotton uneven and weedy. In Arkansas and eastern Louisiana progress was mostly good but else River a good rain is needed, but progress of cotton is still fair to to good
in many places, especially where recent rains have occurred. Some local in many places, especially where recent rains have ooccurre.
The weather bulletin furnished the following resume of conditions in different States:
Virginia-Richmond: Normal temperatures and good showers in most sevons, Practically anties still dry particularly in southwest. Corn imbeing set; burly delayed. Cotton improved, but poor. Soy beans and cow peas good. Peanuts about all planted.' Early hay poor. Pastures
short. Much truck badly damaged North Carolina-Raleigh:
in portions of north Piedmont and parts of west coastal Adequate rains more rain still needed. Tobacco transplanting coampleted in otherthern
and central Piedmant; condition and and central Piedmont; condition and progress fair to good. Condition
and progress of cotton fair to good.
Condition of corn good to excellont and progress of cotton fair to good.
South Carolina-Columbia: Scattered showers, helped crops locally,
but severe drought still mostly unbroken. Corn, truck, gardens and pastures very poor condition in many places. Progress and condition of mination; squares froging and first bloom in south. Wheat and oat threshing in north.
Georgia-Atlanta: Continued drought, except temporarily adequate
in small areas. Corn poor progress or deteriorated. Similar conditions in smanl areas. Corn poor progress or deteriorated. Similar conditions of pastures and truck. Sweet potato plants dying in many places; to-
bacco unusually poor. Peaches maturing small. Peanuts mostly fair to good progress where showers. Cotton progress poor to fair; in many Floridunties not yet up to stands, while beginning to bloom in south. Florida-Jacksonville: Lack of rain being felt and soil drying rapidiy.
Progress and condition of cotton poor and blooming slowly scattered and inadequate. Corn and sweet potatoes fair to poor. Tobacco scatered and nadequate. Corn and sweet potatoes fair to poor. Tobacco
blooming; plants small. Groves suffering from drought; considerable ro, ng of new fruit.
Alabama-Montgomery: Rainfall irregularly distributed; $20 \%$ of sta-
tions had over 1 inch and $50 \%$ over one-halp inch tions had over 1 inch and $50 \%$ over one-halp inch. Progress of cotton
fair to good; condition mostly fair. Corn fair to locally poor. Vegetables pastures and hay poor to locally fair.
Mississippi-Vicksburg: Temperatures generally favorable. Locally toocially east-central and north, with soil moisture badly depleted there. pecialy east-central and north, with soil moisture bady depleted there.
Progress of cotton mostly rather poor; squares appearing on early-planted
in south. Progress of corn mostly poor. except fair 1 pcally in southin south. Progress of corn mostly poor, except fair locally in south-
west and extreme south: cultivation generally good. Progress of gardens,
pastures and pastures and truck mostiy poor.
Louisiana-New Orleans: Too much rain in west and most of south. and condition only fair and fields weedy; some squares in northeast. Condition of corn rather poor and fields yriassy in wet areas; elsewhere condition good to excellent, Planting rice near end; early doing well. Truck
and gardens generally fair. Good progress in setting sweet potatoes. Texas-Houston: Favorable temperatures, but too much rain exce in south and southwest where ademperatures, benerally. too much rain except ing of all grains retarded; hazard from rust and insects increased; despite considerable damaged locally in Panhandle, prospects of all grains good. Progress of cotton arair; soil too wet in most sections; too much rain in north and north west necessitates further replanting. Conditions for harvesting truck favorable in lower valley, but delayed elsewhere. Prospects
for truck and gardens in east lowered by too much rain livestock in good condition.
Oklahoma-Oklahoma City: Favorable temperatures. Washing and flooding rains extremely destructive to crops; soil erosion heavy and many row crops covered. Progress of wheat fair in extreme northwest, but
deteriorated elsewhere account flooding, beating rains, and high winds damage undeterminable; many fields a complete loss. Wheat ripening; rapidiy and ready to harvest by end of week to extreme north if weather favorable. Some oats and barley cut, but excessive rains caused quite general damage to these crops. Progress of cotton good in east, but poor condition good in east, but, only fair elsewhere. Progress of corn good except some washed out on lowlands; condition mostry very or coorn Plant.
ing broomcorn and grain sorghums delayed. Gardens, pastures and liveing broomcorn and grain sorg
stock in excellent condition.
Arkansas-Little Rock: Temperatures generally favorable. Rains of working condition in most sections. Cotton late but prop put soil in good crop well worked. Corn much improved and well cultivated. ${ }^{\text {Oat }}$ and wheat harvests under way. Favoratole f
Tennessee-Nashville: Adequate rains in a fow north-eentral counties
and excessive falls locaily, but more needed in most sections and drought continues over considerable aut areas. needed in most sections and drought good where adequate moisture co. condition fairly good and chopping, good
givance. Progress and condition of tion
excellent progress: condition improving. Potatoes, truck, hay and pastures
deteriorated further in dry areas; improved elsewhere

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, June 13, 1941
Trading in the markets for dry goods expanded considerably during the past week, particularly in cotton gray goods and related weaves. Sharp price advances were scored on many items, including several standard printcloth constructions, and attempts of sellers to stem the demand by advancing prices failed to meet with success as buyers appeared to be less interested in prices than they were in obtaining deliveries. Demand was feverish, and some sellers said that they doubted the wisdom of raising prices for the purpose of curtailing sales, since buyers were willing to pay the advances and the advances merely stimulated additional buying. As shortages developed in goods for nearby deliveries, buyers transferred their operations into the deferred deliveries, and mills scanned each order carefully so as to assure themselves that the goods being purchased were for legitimate trade usage and not for speculation. It was the desire of most sellers to maintain the market on an even keel, as they feared that an extended wave of buying would result in prices reaching a point where either priorities or price ceilings would be imposed. In fact, there was considerable talk in the trade during the week of the possibility of a schedule of ceilings being established by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply on a wide range of cotton gray goods. There was also talk to the effect that the OPACS was satisfied with the prices that prevailed the week previous and was hoping that they would remain around the same levels as further advances would probably make celing action necessary
Demand for goods in the wholesale markets was decidedly active during the past week. Sales, however, were held in check by the scarcity of goods, particularly for nearby delivery. Buyers also sought to get anticipations of deliveries on existing contracts, with little success. In fact, some even met with difficulty in getting assurance that goods ordered earlier in the season would be delivered on schedule Prices generally continued to maintain a strong tone, with advances scored in a number of directions. Print cloths sold in large volume, while sheetings were also in active demand and there was increased requests for drills, osnaburgs and ducks. In regard to sheetings, a withdrawal of a number of mills from the market and the general scarcity of goods continued to impede business. Spot goods were so difficult to finds that sharp premiums were asked when they were located. Demand for twills showed improvement and buyers found it almost impossible to arrange for nearby shipments on many weaves. A good inquiry was noted for rayons, but according to reports, little actual business transpired owing to the scarcity of spot supplies and the fact that mills virtually discontinued taking orders for later deliveries. The possibility of a rayon shortage has been responsible for the latter development. Prices for print cloths were as follows: 39 -inch 80 s , 11 c . 39 -inch $72-76 \mathrm{~s}$ $103 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 39$-inch $68-72 \mathrm{~s}, 91 / 2$ to $101 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $64-60 \mathrm{~s}$, $83 / 8$ to 9 c ., and $381 / 2$-inch $60-48 \mathrm{~s}, 71 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.

Woolen Goods-The request for bids on $17,684,000$ yards of uniform cloths by the Army was the feature of the market for woolen goods during the week. In the meantime, mills were reluctant to quote on civilian business, and indications were that ordinary commercial business would remain quiet until the awards of the military orders are made. Woolen mills are said to be better employed at present than at any time in recent years and are in possession of large orders for both civilian and Army account, including blankets, overcoatings and shirting. With large additional Army business in the offing, merchants are generally convinced that the present rate of production will be maintained if not increased for the balance of the year. Men's wear mills continued in a tightly sold-up position. Buyers continued to seek supplies but found it decidedly difficult to locate them. Retail clothing sales during the week were more or less spotty, and showed a falling in sections of the country where the weather conditions were adverse. On the other hand, trading in the market for women's wear showed further expansion. Garment manufacturers placed substantial orders for both woolens and worsteds for delivery over the next three or four months. Wool underwear continued in a strong position, with mills well sold ahead, while wool hosiery mills were kept busy and were asked to submit bids on a half million pairs of socks for the Army.

Foreign Dry Goods-Markets for linens were again active, and although a considerable volume of business was placed, there were no further increases in prices. The trade reported that heavy replacement buying in all lines of linen goods had been stimulated by the advance in prices the week previous. Burlaps developed additional firmness during the week owing to the strong tone at Calcutta, active demand for goods for nearby delivery and small offerings. Domestically, lightweights were quoted at 9.90 c . and heavies

## State and City Department

| Illinois \& Missouri Bonds <br> Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co,Inc. |
| :---: |
|  |  |

## News Items

California-State Treasurer Prepares Debt Statement-In order that those interested in maintaining a current debt statement of the State of California may easily revise the bonded indebtedness figures at any time desired, State Treasurer Chas. G. Johnson has prepared a statement of bonded debt as of Feb. 1, 1941 in which is shown the annual maturities of the various State of California bond issues.
For convenient reference in determining the outstanding India Basin bonds, the Treasurer has also made available its Nov. 14, 1940 notice to
owners of state of California India Basin bonds giving listoo the 2555,000 owners or stite ords called for redemption as of JJan. 2,1941 , subsequent
India Basin bond
calls of India Basin bonds will be made annually between the 1st and 10th day of November of each year, and notices of the bonds called for redemp-
tion will be made available for distribution from the Treasurer's office tion wil be made a atilable for distribution from the treasurers office
immediately
thereate immediately thereatter.
The Treasurer has also prepared a statement showing the sale of the
f12,00,000 of the $\$ 40,000,000$ Third Highway bonds originally In issuing the bonded debt statement showing the annual maturities of all issues, the feeling was expressed that the State of California will not
hereafter'be called upon to furnish periodical revisions of its bonded indebtedness inassmuch as the reports described above supply all the informa-
dion the the tione necessary for the preparation of a current statement except in the
case of the sinking fund balances and the amount of registered warrants caststanding. These figures may be obtained currently from the office of
outhe stan the state Treasurer upon request
Everglades Drainage District, Fla.-Debts Taken Over by RFC-An Associated Press dispatch from Tallahassee on June 10 reported as follows on the latest development in the debt composition plan of the above district:

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation agreed today to assume the Everglades Drainage District st The refunding obligations will bear $4 \%$ interest and will mature serially in 3 to 33 years. banking syndicate headed by the Ranson-Davidson Co. of Wichita, Kan., had obtained a majority of the district's original bonds from a committee headed by H . O . Rorick of Toledo, Ohio, for about 57 cents on the dollar.
The refuning loan will extinguish the outstanding original bonds The refunding loan will extinguish the outstanding original bonds,
judgments and other claims, and delinquent tanes of about $20,000,000$
andinst the district's property , it is is understood, will be canceled. 0 wners against the districter's property, it is understood, will be canceled. Owners
will pay two years of delinquent taxes, under new taxing rates, in settlement will pay two years of delinquent taxes, under new taxing rates, in setiement
of all delinquencies. Future annual taxes will be about one-third of current levies. district takes in about $4,800,000$ acres in 11 counties in southern
Florida. Florida.
New York, N. Y.-City's Realty Valuations Cut \$330,265,252 - The final total assessed valuation of taxable real estate in New York City for the fiscal year 1941-42 is \$16,$223,134,726$, William Stanley Miller, President of the Tax Commission, announced on June 11. This is $\$ 330,265,252$ lower than the current valuation. Although the figure will be used by the City Council in setting the new tax rate later this month, the rate cannot be computed now, because Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick has not yet released his final estimates of the 1941-42 revenues of the general fund. The existing rate is $\$ 2.84$ for each $\$ 100$ of the assessed valuation.
Accompanying Mr. Miller's report was a statement by Mayor F. H.
aGuardia that the city wishes to keep assessed valuations "as low as the law permits." "We had this in mind," the Mayor said, "when the budget was prepared, considered and adopted. Together with the additional funds which and economical administration, to come through the budget year nicely."' Although the total $1941-42$ valuation is considerably lower than the
1940-41 valuation, the $1941-42$ budget is lower also. This will tend to 1940-41 valuation, the $1941-42$ budget is lower also. This will tend to
prevent a jump in the tax rate, though it is possible that the rate will rise preven
slightly
The final total of assessed valuation includes $\$ 14,224,025,514$ in ordinary real estate, $\$ 1,362,826,245$ in real estate owned by utility companies and
$\$ 636,282,967$ in special franchises levied on appurtenances extending above or beneath streets. The total is $\$ 99,162,555$ less than the tentative total
of asesed of assessed valuation published last February
Mr. Miller said the assessments on existing property have been reduced
by $\$ 325,278,322$ in the $1941-42$ computation.
New York State-Real Property Assessment Rate at High Level-The average rate of assessment of taxable real property in New York State has reached its highest point in 20 years, it was disclosed on June 12 when the 1941 State equalization table was made public by Mark Graves, President of the State Tax Commission.
On the basis of the new table, the average rate of assessment in the
state is $87.4 \%-8-10$ of $1 \%$ higher than a year ago. Fourteen counties State is $87.4 \%-8-10$ of $1 \%$ higher than a year ago. Fourteen counties
have rates of assessment higher than the average for the State, 48 having rates below the average.
The increase in the
The increase in the average rate means that taxable real property in the state is being assessed at a rate more nearly approaching estimated
full full value than at any time sectine in the State's total assessed valuation of
However there was declen
real property. compared to the previous year. The total assessed value real property. compared to the previous year. The total assessed value
in the state according to the 1941 equalization table, which is based on n the state according to the 1941 equalization table, which is based on
1940 assesment rolls o o the iocalities, is $\$ 85,578,347,277$. This is $\$ 173,-$
681,967 less than the comparable total a year ago, and registers the first 681,967 less than the comparable total a year ago, and registers the first
drop in total assessed valuations in four years.

Full value of taxable real property in the State, at the rate of assessment,
This is reported in the table as $\$ 29,254,201,154$. This represents a loss in
full value of $\$ 478,811,905$, compared to a year ago,
Richmond, Va.-Supreme Court Upholds Annexation of Territory-We quote in part as follows from an article which appeared in the Richmond "Dispatch" of June 10:
Richmond's lower court annexation victory over Henrico County was
sustained and enlarged yesterday by a unanimous opinion of the Virginia sustained and enlarged yesterday by a unanimous opinion of the Virginia
Supreme Court of Appeals.
The seven justices made only minor changes in the decree reached by the three-judge annexation court, which the county had sought to overturn, and the biggest change favored the city. all of Sanitary District No. 1 and decreed that Richmond shichld tike over the $8 \%$ of the district omitted by the lower court. This, in effect, will add to Richmond's lower court annexation gains a
rich chunk of Westhampton property estimated to have a taxable valuation rich chunk of Westhampton property estimated to have a taxable valuation
in the city of about $\$ 1,000,000$, calculated to yield Richmond about $\$ 24,000$ a year in taxes. The area added by the Supreme Court includes the Coun-
try Club of Virginia and the residential section between the club. Three Chop Road and the University of Richmond.
gave Henrico additional compensation from the city of about $\$ 6,000-$ or 457.79\% of a \$13,324 school debt which the cuntyy had claimed the
city should assume but which the annexation judges had not allowed city shou t assume bur Court ruling, which was written by not aliowed. Eggleston in 55 pages bristling with citations of statutes and precedents. tants of Henrico County at midnight Dec. 31, 1941. The opinion was Neither city nor county officials would comment immediately on the final decision of the lengthy, hard-fought annexation controversy, but it appeared that property owners in the annexed territory faced prospects in 1942 and perhaps another tax boost the following year or so
This is in spite of the fact that annexation law prohibits any rise in tax rates in annexed territory infil certan concitions have been met by
the city. It is due to the different assessment ratios of Henrico Richmond.
In Henrico property has been assessed at about 45\% of its market value. law says that property shall be asselsed at at fair market value. Which the annexed territory, and that property owners meay have to pay twice as much taxes to Richmond for 1942 as they pay Henrico for 1941. This,
United States-Possibility of Our Entry Into European War Discussed-Just a year ago, a letter was sent out by J. Austin White, President of J. A. White \& Co. of Cincinnati, to the firm's clientele, discussing the possibility of the United States entering the European conflict and pointing out numerous objections to such a mementous step. In view of the fact that the statements presented by Mr . White at that time are, if anything, even more valid at the present time, he has had this letter reprinted and copies will be forwarded to interested parties upon request.
(The full text of this letter appeared in the "Chronicle" of June 22, 1940, on page 3904.)

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations

## Alabama Municipals Steiner, Rouse \& Co.

 BLRMINGHAM, ALA.Direct Wire
NEW YORK

## ALABAMA

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE (P. O. Auburn), Ala. BOND ISSUANCE AUTHORIZED - The Board of Trus.
have voted to issue 8200,000 revenue improvement bonds.
GADSDEN, Ala.-PRICE PAID-The City Clerk states that the refunding bonds aggregating 874,000 , sold to a syndicate headed by Watkins,
Morrow \& Co. of Birmingham, as 3 s, as noted here on March 29, were purchased at a price of 99.00 , a basis of about $3.13 \%$.
PHOENIX CITY, Ala.-BOND CALL-It is stated by E. E. Reese,
President of the Board of Commissioners, that $5 \%$ semi-ann. series A, B; President of the Board of commissioners, that $5 \%$ semi-ann. series A, B,
$\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{E}$, $\mathbf{G}$ and 7 , refunding public improvement bonds are called for payment on July 1 , at the redemption price of $1021 / 2 \%$ of the principal
amount thereof, plus accrued interest thereon to said redemption date. Dated Jan. 1, 1936. Due July 1, 1956. Payment of redemption price will be made on redemption date on surrender of any of said bonds to the
City Clerk and Treasurer or the Phenix-Girard Bank, Phenix City

## ARIZONA

GLENDALE, Ariz- LIST OF BIDS-In connection with the award of the bonds aggregating $\$ 78,000$, to Kirby L . Vidrine \& Co. of Phoenix, as noted in our by M. M. Smith. City Clerk:
 H1G.40 on water bonds and \$1.00 on sewer bonds. Arity Bond Investment Co $\$ 16,000$ sewer
 Kirby L. Vidrine et al., Phoenix, Ariz,-For bonds maturing 1942 to 1955 ,
incl., total $\$ \$ 9.000,1 / 2 \%$; bonds maturing 1956 to 1961 , incl., $2 \% \% \%$ plus premium or
First Securit Trust Co,
provement and $\$ 16.000$ Water Lake City, Utah-For $\$ 62,000$ sewer improvement and $\$ 11,000$ water improvement bonds maturing 1942 to
1961 incl., $1 / 2 \%$ plus $\$ 5.60$ for each $\$ 1,000$ bonds.
The bonds were sold to Kirby L. Vidrine \& Co Phoenix, as the bid of The bonds were sold to Kirby L. Vidrine \& Co.. Phoenix, as the bid of
the First security Trust Co. Was irregular and conditional, therefore it the First security Trust
could not be considered.
GLENDALE Ariz.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The City Clerk states that the $\$ 78,000$ water works improvement of 1941 , and sewer improvement
bonds sold to Kirby L . Vidrine \& Co. of Phoenix, as reported in-V. 152 . P. 3679- were purchased for a premium of \$10, equal to 100.012 a net $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due on July $1, \$ 3.000$ in 1942 to 1948, and $\$ 4,00$ in 1949 to 1955 ;
the remaining $\$ 29,000$ as 24 s, due on July $1, \$ 5,000$ in 1956 and 1957, the remaining $\$ 29,000$ as 23 s , due on
$\$ 4,000,1958$, and $\$ 5,000$ in 1959 to 1961 .

MARICOPA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10 (P. O. Mesa), Ariz. $-M A T U R I T Y$-The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors states that
the $\$ 10,000$ school bonds sold to Kirby L . Vidrine of Co. of Phoenix,


## ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS, State of-TAX COLLECTIONS SET MA M PEAK-In making special, tax collections of $\$ 2,635.62$, the Arkansas Department of Over the same month or last year.
Gasoline tax at $\$ 1,000.352$ and motor vehicle license at $\$ 123.241$ produced Gasoline tax at $\$ 1,000.352$ and motor vehicle license at $\$ 123.241$ produced
$\$ 1,123$. 593 for credit to the highway fund, compared with $\$ 985,992$ in $\$ 1,123,594$.
May. 1940.
Other item
Other items on the list included cigarette tax at $\$ 142,501$, against $\$ 131,683$,
sales tax at $\$ 595,738$ against $\$ 500,742$, and income tax at $\$ 471,964$ against \$ales tax at $\$ 595,738$ against $\$ 500,742$, and income tax at $\$ 471,964$ against
$\$ 333,490$.
The liquor tax, which in recent months has represented a problem for the The liquor tax, which in recent months has represented a problem for the
Department, showed another decrease. The total Was $\$ 67,238$ compared
with 871.769. . $\$ 71,769$.
Appropriations by the Arkansas Legislature approved by the Reconstruc$\$ 136,000.000$ refunding issue will permit disbursenents of purchase of the follows: New construction, $81,000,000$. refunding expenses, 8342,$526 ;$ debt
service of farm-to-market road districts, $\$ 140,000$; debt service of bridge smprevement districts, $\$ 100,000$ ot turnarack one-half to counties and one
imalf to cities and towns, $\$ 150,000$; and debt service of municipal paving

She balance of $81,932,526$ represents highway Pund revenue for debt
service and debt redemptions a a authorized by Act No. 11 of 1934, which was repealed with passage of Act No. 4 of 1941 . No. 11 of 1934, which In preceding years, the State in qualifying for bureau of public roads
grants has been limited to payments by the bureau in return for lifting grants has been limited to payments by the bureau in return for lifting
tols on highway bridges. Such payments approximated $50 \%$ of the or
orisinal costs or such structures. The $\$ 1,000,000$ allotment will represent
additional qualifying funds. diditional qualifying funds.
IZARD COUNTY (P. O. Mellourne), Ark- BONDS VOTED-It Is reported that the voters approved the issuance of $\$ 10,000$ court house
bonds at an election held on May 29 .
MARION, Ark.- BOND SALE PENDDNGG-A $\$ 85,00$ issue of gewer system revenue bonds will be pu
Little Rock, according to report.
NEWPORT LEVEE DISTRICT (P. O. Newport), Ark--BONDS ssue of $3 \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds at a price of 101.60 , a basis of bout $2.45 \%$. Due $\$ 11,000$ in 1942 to 1946, incl.

## CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, State of -WARRANTS SOLD-The following registered warrants agzregating \$4,262, 403.12, offered for sale on June 10 were $\$ 1,631.26 ; \$ 1,525.000$ emergency relief and $\$ 8.737$, 403.12 general fund
warrants. Dated June 13. 1941. Due on or about Feb. 25, 1942 Legality warrants. Dated June 13, 1941. Due on or about Feb. 25, 1942. Legality IMPERIAL COUNTY (P. O. EI Centro), Calif.-SCHOOL BOND SALEE-The $\$ 14,000$ Imperial Union School District semi-n ann. building and improvement bonds offered for sale on June 9-V. 152 , p. 3679 - Were
awarded to Thomas Kemp \& CO. of Los Angeles. at a price of 100.721 , according to the County Clerk. Dated Aug. 20, 1938. Due on Aug. 20 in 1941 to 1944.
LOS ANGELES, Calif.-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that the scy will receive sealed bids untl June 23 , for the purchase or a $\$ 3,500,000$
ssue
LOS ANGELES COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT No. 2 (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif. -BONDS VOTED-At an election held on May 23 the voters are said to hav
$5 \%$ sewer system bonds.
SAN BUENAVENTURA, Calif-BOND SALE-The $\$ 95,000$ semi. 3529-were awarded to Blyth \& Co., Inc., of san Francisco as 1138 s, paying a premium of $\$ 1,101.05$. equal to 101.053 a a basis of about $1.64 \%$
Dated June 1, 1941 . Due $\$ 5,000$ on June 1 in 1942 to 1960 , inclusive. SAN MATEO COUNTY (P. O. Redwood City, Calif.-SCHOOL June 6 the voters approved the issuance of the $\$ 400$, 000 San Mateo High
Stistion

## COLORADO

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.-BONDS RETIRED-The city retired
 is in renereal obligation issues, $\$ 17,000$ in special improvement and $\$ 1,437,000$
in in water department revenue bonds.
Ancther $\$ 88,000$ is budgeted to be paid orf before the end of this year, of $11 / \% \%$ water revenue bonds on sept. 1 and an additional $\$ 1,000$ on special improvement bonds. This will leave $\$ 1,709,000$ worth of bonds outstandg December 31.
WRAY, Colo.-BONDS SOLD-The Town Clerk states that" $\$ 30,0$ - 00 have been purchased at par by Bosworth by the Town Council in April, have been purchased at par by Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge \& Co. of
Denver. Dent. 1,000 . Dated April 15, 1941. Due $\$ 2,000$ on Oct. 15
in 1942 to 1956 incl.

## CONNECTICUT

NORWALK, Conn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 200,000$ coupon or registered park bonds offered June $10-\mathrm{V}$. 152, p. 3376 - were awarded to White,
Weld $\&$ Oo., New York, as 1.30 , at a $129 \%$. Dated June 15,11941 and due $\$ 10,00$ annually on ${ }^{2}$ June 15 from ing to maturity. Other bids:
Halsog, Stuart \& Co., Inc.
 $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Int. Rate } & \text { Rate Bid } \\ 1.40 \% & 100.657 \\ 1.40 \% & 100.609\end{array}$ Childs \& Co --..... Harris Trust $\&$ Saving Bank and Kean, Taylor \& Co-
R. L. Day \& Co and Cooley \& Co... Shields \& Co
Stranahan, Harris \& © . Inc. and Bond, Judge \& Co. Union Securities Corp. and Equitable Securities Corp.
Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc........ 100.709 STAMFORD (City of), Conn.- NOTE OFFERING-John F. Con-
 will be issued in anticipation of taxes due Sept. 1, 1941, and 875,000 in March 12, 1942 sidid notes will' be authenticated as to genuineness and validity by the First National Bank of Boston, under advice of storev,
Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston, and al legar papers incident to this issue will be filed with said bank, where they may be inspected.

## DELAWARE

SMYRNA, Del--BOND SALE-The $\$ 110.000$ refunding bonds offered une 6 were awarded to LLaird, Bissell \& Meeds of Wiing bongtons offered for 15 vears, and $\$ 5.0001$ annually for 10 redemption of $\$ 4,000$ annually


## FLORIDA MUNICIPAL BONDS

Our long experionce in handiling Florida issues sives us a compre
hensive back ground of famillarity with these municipal bonds. We


## R.E.CRUMMER \& COMPANY <br> ist nat. bank bldc. 人urerins/chicago.ilunots

## FLORIDA

BROWARD COUNTY (P. O. Fort Lauderdale), Fla.-BOND OFFERCounty Com Cissioners, until 11 a. M. (EST) on June 23 for the purchase of the
$\$ 57,000$ $\$ 57,000$ 314\% general bonds. Due on May 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000$ in 1942
and $1943, \$ 8,000$ in $1944, \$ 14,000$ in 1945 and $\$ 15,000$ in 1946. $109,00033 \%$ general bonds. Due on May 1 as follows: $\$ 17,000$ in 19470
$\$ 00,000$ in 1948, $\$ 22,000$ in $1949, \$ 24,000$ in 1950 and $\$ 26,000$ in 1951


$75,00033 \% \%$ high way bonds. Due on May 1 as follows: $\$ 28,000$ in 1942 $439,00031 / 2$ hiph way bonds. Due on May 1 as follows: $\$ 57,000$ in 1944,
$\$ 61,000$ in $1945, \$ 76,000$ in $1946, \$ 73,000$ in $1947, \$ 85,000$ in 1948
 $\$ 99,000$ in $1951, \$ 104,000$ in $1952, \$ 110,000$ in $1953, \$ 116.000$ in
in $195499, \$ 0,00$ in $1955, \$ 130,000$ in $1956, \$ 135,000$ in $1957, \$ 140,000$ in 1958, \$145,000 in 1959 and $\$ 149.000$ in 1960 .
The hilhway refunding bonds are optional for redemption on and after

 124,000 in 3 34\% Shecial Road and Bridge District No. 3 bonds. Due May 1
 The special Road and Bridge District refunding bonds are optional for redemption on and after May 1,1951 , at par and accrued interest:
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated May 1, 1941. Prin. and int. (M-N) payable in lawful money at the Continental-1lininois National Bank \& Trust Co. Chicago Registerable as to principal. Bidders must agree to acceph
delivery of the bonds at the Marine Midland Trust Co., New York, on Nov. in order that tounds shall be available to pay the bonds refunded, which
1941,
will will be called for payment on said date. The successful bidder may, however, take deliivery on or after Aug. 1, A1941, by paying the amount bid
pus accrued interest to Nov. 1, 1941. All bids must be for all of Broward pus accrued interest to Nov. 1, 191 or the special Road and Bridge District No. 3, or for all of both, must be unconditional, and must be accompanied
by a certified check for $2 \%$ or the par value of the bonds for which the bid
is whole or any part of the bonds, to reject any and all bids, and to conduct an oral auction thereof for any and all comers after the opening of sealed bids and other wise to sell the bonds as is provided by law. The bonds are to be Cutler of Chicago. If at the date of delivery of the bonds the United States is involved in war, the contract of sale may be canceled at the option of the

CRESCENT CITY, Fla.-BONDS OFFERED-Sealed bids were re ceived until 8
purchase
D. M. on June
11 , by M. D. Hardy, Town Clerk, for the purchase of $\$ 5,0004 \%$ semi-ann. refunding of 1941 , series A bonds. Dated
July 1, 1941. Due on July 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1957 and $\$ 4,000$ in 1959 .
EVERGLADES DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. West PaIm Beach) Fla.-DEBT REFUNDING BEGUN-A Ayndicate consisting of the Ranson, John Nuveen \& Co. of Chicago, and Fenner \& Beane of New York, on June 6 purchased from the bondholders' protective committee approximately $\$ 8,000,000$ of the $\$ 9,300,000$ bonded debt of the above district. The pur50 cents value from Jan. 1, 1938. This amounts to 57 cents on the dollar but actually holders of $6 \%$ bonds are realizing about $321 / 7 \%$ of the amount legally due on these bonds, if all accumulated interest were included to Jan. It is under
chase the bonds act that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will purwill refinance all adiditional debt of the district. It will receive from the district an issue of $4 \%$ serial bonds, maturing over a period of 40 years, but until such time as an opportunity to liquidate presents itself. the filing of a The next step in the completion of the refinancing wiil be the filing of a
petition in the Federal Municipal Bankruptcy Court. FLORIDA SHIP CANAL NAVIGATION DISTRICT (P, O. Jackannual right-of-way purchase refunding bonds offered for sale on June 9 -
 to 1963, optional on and after Jan. 1 1943, at 102.50.
FLORIDA, State of-LEGISLATION AFFEGTING ROAD AND bulletin of Florida municipal bonds, issued by the Clyde C. Fierce Corp. of Jacksonvilie:
Last month we outlined for you Senate Joint Resolution No. 324 which
pledges for 50 years from Jan. 1. 1943, two cents per gallon of gasoline and other motor fuel taxes toward the payment of principal and interest on al general road and bridge and special road and bridge district bonds and pro vides that the state Boarr or Adminstration wis This resolution was recently passed by a large majority of both senate and House and is now subject to a referendum at the egneral electon in 1942 This resolution is the most important of the isve gasoline tax bills however Senate Bills Nos. $321,322,323$ and 325 also pertain to the gasoline tax
question and the following comments will be of interest to you as a holder of Florida road bonds:
Sives the counties additional credits for all amounts the 1939 Session. It gives the counties additional credits for all amounts expended by them for nated state roads prior to or by the 1941 Legislature, excluding, however credits that have already been given the counties by the 1931 act. Section. of this bill was not in Senate Bill 1217 . This section provides that the "paid ticipate in the second gas tax distribution, but will participate beginning with the effective date of the act. July 1,1941 . 1016 of the 1939 Session. It
Senate Bill 322 is rewritten Senate Bill 1216 of 1. Paid by the counties or road districts therein upon the amounts credited the counties under the 1931 act. 3. Paid by the counties or road districts therein upon amounts credited
the counties under Senate Bill 321 .
4. To be hereafter paid by the counties or road districts therein upon the
amounts credited the counties under Senate Bill 321 . 5. Five per cent. ( $5 \%$ ) on moneeies expended by the counties for State
road construction from Jan. 1915 , to April 1,1941 , but upon which there
has been no interest A similar section to Section 9 of Senate Bill 321 is included in this bill. Senate Bill 323 amends Section 14 of Chapter 14.486, Acts of 1929, the and Senate Bill 1218 of the 1939 Session, it also amends Section 17 of the
Board of Administration Act 1. This bill redefines "surplus" to mean that a county does not have to have a surplus. Instead, it provides that in any year, if a county's gas tax principal and interest maturities of county road and road district bonds an also to set aside the amount which would othrewise have to be raised that year by ad valorem levies for a sinking fund to meet future maturities, a county, respectively, for road purposes within the county, provided the county may at its option defeat a surplus remittance on the 80 ,-20 basis by adopting a resolution requiring all of its gas tax allocation for that year to 2. The bill provides that instead of the prequirements. that a county's annual participation in the gas tax be pro-rated amon principal of the issues of one road district or of issues in the ratio that the total principal of all the outstanding bonds of the county itself bears to the that it be pro-rated in accordance with current annual maturities and then the annual amounts required for sinking funds be provided. This is to bond issues of the county and the districts the needed as among the variou heavy ad valorem levies in districts that have early maturities. This bill does not repeal the Kanner Act.
or road district to buy matured or maturing bonds of another one county road district to prevent defaults and ad valorem levies in the latter counties or districts. There is $\$ 17,000,000$ cash and securities in sinking funds. Kanner Act, \&c., and now frozen with Board of Administration; use of about $\$ 1,000,000$ of this will materially assist certain counties during 18
months after July 1 , 1941 , and will not hurt the counties whose sinking funds are used, since the counties whose bonds are purchased are assured ample participation in second gas tax to return the invested funds with $3 \%$. .nate Bill 325 amends the 1931 6-cent gas tax act to provide that from July 1, 1941, and for the next 18 months, the counties' participation shall Cent Second Gas Tax in the corresponding month of 1938 , and the Three of the 1941 proceeds of the second gas tax over such 1938 monthly proceeds shall go to the State Road Department.
at the November General Election in 1942, the six-cent gas tax shal is adopted afrer be four cents co State Road Department and two cents to be be thereprovided in the constitutional amendment from Jan. 1,1943 . If the constitutional amendment is lost, the six-cent gas tax shall be three cents to three cents to be distributed as provided in 1931 act and applied on counties'
credits. redits.
FLORIDA, State of-BOND AND NOTE TENDERS INVITEDPursuant to Chapter 15,891 , La ws of Florida, the State Board of Administration, through J. Ed win Larson, State Treasurer, will receive until
$10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (EST) on June 27 in Tallahassee, sealed offerings of matured or 10 a.m. (EST) on June 27 in Tallahassee, sealed offerings of matured or warrants, certificates of indebtedness and (or) negotiable notes of the counties, and special road and bridge districts therein, as follows: Brevard, Charlotte, De Soto (except Districts No: 7 and Charlotte
Harbor), Glades, Hardee, Hernando. Levy District No. 7 Martin Monroe Palm Beach, Districts Nos. 4, 8, 12, 16, istrict No. 7 , Martin, Monroe St. Lucie, including Jensen R. \& B, District. 18 only, Sarasota and of opening, i.e., through July 7 , and must state full namequent to the date erial numbers of bonds, interest rate, date of issue, date of maturity and price asked. The offer must specifically state exactly what coupons are attached and will be delivered with the bonds for the price asked. shall plainly state on its face that it is a proposal for sale of to this notice bonds. Separate tenders shall be submitted covering the bonds of ag mailing but any number of such sealed offerings may be enclosed in one

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY SPECIAL ROAD AND BRIDGE DIS eceived until 11 a.m. (EST), on June 16, by Charles H. Pent, Clerk o the Board of County Commissioners for, the Charles He Pent, Clerk of
 in 1959, $\$ 13,000$ in 1960 and $1961, \$ 14,000$ in $1962, \$ 15,000$ in
$1963, \$ 16,000$ in $1964, \$ 17,000$ in $1965, \$ 18,000$ in $1966, \$ 19,000$ 6,000 $\$ 1 / 2 \%$ Special Road and Bridge District No. 5 bonds. Due on $1,050,0004$ July 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000$ in 1945 and $\$ 2,000$ in 1946 .
4\% Special Road and Bridge District No. 5 bonds. Due July 1
as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in $1948, \$ 14,000$ in $1949, \$ 26,000$ in 1900,
$\$ 16,000$ in $1951, \$ 30,000$ in $1952, \$ 1,000$ in $1953, \$ 16,000$ in
$1954, \$ 37,000$ in $1955, \$ 39,000$ in $1956, \$ 41,000$ in $1957, \$ 43,000$
in $1958, \$ 46,000$ in $1959, \$ 48,000$ in $1960, \$ 50,000$ in 1961 ,

On June 16- $\$ 12,000$ East Tampa Special Road and Bridge District bonds. 1944. Interest payable M-S. A certified check for $\$ 120$,

On June 20 $\$ 37,000$ Plant City Special Road and Bridge District.
April 1,1941 . Dated
Due on April 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ in 1943 April 1, 1941. Due on April 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ in 1943 ,
$\$ 6,000,1946, \$ 4,000,1947, \$ 9,000,1948$ and $\$ 13,000$ in 1949.
Oppional for redmption on and after April $1,1947, ~ a t ~ p a r ~$
and accrued interesion Interest payable A-O. A certified check for $\$ 370$, payable to the Board of County Commissioners
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Prin. and int. payable in lawful money at the Con-
tinental Iilinois National Bank \& Trust Co., Chicago. Registerable as to principal. All bids must be for all of the bonds offered, and must be unFirst National Bank, Tampa, on July 1, and to pay the amount bid at the bonds plus accrued interest, to July 1. If, at the date of delivery of the bonds the United States is involved in war, the contract of sale may be cancelled at the option of the purchaser who shall then be entitled to the return of his good faith deposit. The bonds are to be accompanied by the Board reserves the right to sell the whole or any part of the bonds, to reject any and all bids and to conduct an oral auction thereof for any and all comers after the opening of sealed bids and to otherwise sell the bonds as
-
$4 \%$ LEE COUNTY (P. O. Fort Myers), FIa,--BONDSALE-The $\$ 330,000$ $4 \%$ semi-ann. road and bridge refunding bonds offered for sale on June 4
Pierce Corp. of Jacksone awarded to a syndicate composed of the Clyde $\mathbf{C}$. 1529 will and Leedy, Wheeler \& Co. of Orlando, payaing a price of 104 . Nashville,
of about $3.10 \%$ Equitable Securities Corp. of about $3.10 \%$. Due on July 1 as follows: $\$ 24,000$ in $1943 ; \$ \$ 5,000,1944$
and $1945 ; \$ 60,000,1946$ to $1948 ; \$ 6,000$ in 1949; and $\$ 10,000$ in 1952.
LIVE OAK, Fla.-BOND ELECTION-The City Council is said to have called an election for June 24 in order to have the voters pass on the issu-
ance of $\$ 18.760$ not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann. special assessment bonds. (POLK COUNTY SPECIAL ROAD AND BRIDGE DISTRICTS until 11 a. m. (EST), on June 20, by D. H. Sloan Jr., Clerk of the Boar 1941 bonds aggregating $\$ 105,500$ purchase of the following $4 \%$ refunding of 1941 bo age
$\$ 9,000$ Special Road and Bridge District No. 2 bonds. Due on Jan. 1; 30,000 Special Road and Bridge District No. 3 bonds. Due on Jan 1. 21,000 Special Road and Bridge Dis 1957.
 $16,000 \$ 1,000$ in $1947, \$ 9,000$, 1948, and $\$ 8,000$ in 1949 . Due on Jan. 1; ,000 sollias: Road $\$ \$, 000$ in 19488 , and $\$ 9,000$ in 1949 .
follow. Due on Jan. 1 as 5,500 Special Road and Bridge District No. 15 bonds. Due on Jan. 1, 1951 . 4,000 in Special, Road and Bridge District No. in bonds. Due on Jan. 1s
1946 Denom. $\$ 1,000$, one for $\$ 500$. Dated Jan. 1, 1941 . Prin. and int. (J-J)
payable in legal tender, at the Irving Trust Co,, New York. Bidders must delivery of which bidders must agree to accept on Oct the following bonds Bridge District, No. 10, $\$ 8,000$, maturing Jan. 1, 1951, and Special Road $\$ 9,00$ Bridge District No. 14, $\$ 14,000$, maturing $\$ 5,000$ Jan. 1, 1948, and bonds on said dates in order that funds shall be a available to pay the bor the refunded which have been called for payment or mature as the case may be on said dates. All bids must be not less than par and accrued interest, and Chicago, will be furnished to the purchaser. Enclose apman \& Cutler, of $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds, payable to the Board of County Com

POLK COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O Bartow), Fla.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by Ray H. Walker, County
Auditor, that $\$ 245,000$ refunding bonds were purchased on May 8 by John Nuveen \& Co. of Chicago. Dated June 1, 1941
in $1942, \$ 10,000$ in 1947 and $1949, \$ 15,000$ in 1950 as $31 / 2$, and $\$ 205,000$ maturing June 1, $\$ 20,000$ in $1952, \$ 25,000$ in 1950 as $31 / 25$ and $1955, \$ 40,000$ in $1956, \$ 35,000$ in $1957, \$ 45,000$ in 1958 , and $\$ 15,000$ in 1959 as 4 s. Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Bonds maturing on June 1, 1955, and thereafter callable at par and accrued interest on any interest payment date on and after June $1,1954$. Legality approved by Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago.

## IDAHO

CHALLIS, Idaho-MATURITY-The Village Clerk states that the
$\$ 20,000$ water system construction semi-annual bonds sold to two local investors as 4 s at par-V. 152, D. 3680 -are due on July 1 as follows: $\$ 700$
in 1943 and $1944, \$ 800,1945$ and $1946 ; \$ 900,1947$ to $1949 ; \$ 1,000,1950$ to
$1952 ; \$ 1,100,1953$ and $1954 ; \$ 1,200,1955$ to $1957 ; \$ 1,300,1958$, and $\$ 1,400$. 1959 to 1961.
NORTH IDAHO JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT (P. O. Cour d'Alene), Idaho-BOND ELECTION-The issuance of $\$ 125,000$ junior college construction bonds will be submitted
scheduled for June 24 , according to report.
PARMA, Idaho-BONDS SOLD-The Village Olerk states that $\$ 6,000$ city hall bonds approv
at a price of 100.416 .
88,500 water refunding bonds authorized last December have been sold.

## ILLINOIS

ALPHA SCHOOL DISTRICT, III.-BONDS SOLD-The First Galesburg National Bank \& Trust Co. has purchased the $\$ 35,000184 \%$ con-
struction bonds that were authorized at an election on May 27. June 1, 1941, and due in 10 years.
BENSON, III.-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 50,00021 / 2 \%$ construction bonds authorized at an election on May 24 have been sold, according
Village Clerk. Dated June 1. 1941, and due serially in 20 years.
BURLINGTON, III.-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 15.0004 \%$ water plant locally at par
CLINTON, III-BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 35,0003 \%$ fire truck, and purchase and library bonds awarded June 2 to Mullaney, Ross \& Co.
of Chicago-V. 152, p. 3680 -were sold at a price of 110.932 , a basis of of Chicago-
COOK COUNTY (P. O. Chicago), Ill.-MAY ISSUE $\$ 4,000,000$ FUNDING BONDS-The County may appear in the municipal market
with an issue of $\$ 4,000,000$ judgment funding bonds before long. This would mark its first bond sale since 1936.
cive the county the right to sell such bonds with. Senate Bill 230 would give the county the right to sell such bonds without a referendum. The
enabling legislation has already passed the state Senate and is on third reading before the house of representatives,
prompt action on the part of the legisla
Prompt action on the part of the legislature and the county may place the bond issue in shape for marketing about mid-July. $\quad$ The bonds, bearing maximum permissible interest of $4 \%$, would be issued to fund a judgment held by the city of Chicago. Through an amendment
to the Municipal Court Act in 1932 Cook Count was made responsible for the court costs on certain state actions herein. Such amendment was not enforced for many years but the City of Chicago finally sued Cook County and obtained the judgment which bears interest at $5 \%$.
The judgment funding bonds would be general obligations of Cook County III. and payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes. Although the maturity of the proposed issue is not set by the legislation, present likelihood is that the bonds will not run for longer than 10 years.

ILLINOIS (State of)-BILL PERMITS $\$ 300.000,000$ BOND ISSUE FOR HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION -The Sprague-McCabe bill to build superhighways in the chicago area and authorizing the issuance or an estimated
$\$ 30,000.000$ bonds to finance the projects was approved by the House and
\$on forwarded to the State Senate eo o May 27 , accord
would pay tolls for use of the projected faclities.
JOLIET, III-BOND OFFERING-Arthur R. Blackburn, City Clerk,
will receive sealed bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (DST) on June 16 for the purchase of $\$ 25.00015 \% \%$ coupon water revenue bonds. Dated June 15 . 1941. Derom.
 interest payable solely from revenue derived from the water works system
of the city and bonds shall not in any event constitute an indebtedness of he city within the meaning or any constitutional or statutory mitanion. KARNAK COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 38, III-on April 12 have been sold to the H , C. Speer \& Sons Co. of Chicago.
LEROY, II1.-BONDS SOLD-The Midland Securities Co. of Chicago by City Council last November.
LEXINGTON COMMUNITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, III-BONDS SOLD-Ballman \& Main, of Chicago, have purchased an issue of $\$ 55000$
construction bonds subject to approval of the issue at an election held ,
MOMENCE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 42, III.-BONDS SOLDChicago
SHELDON SCHOOL DISTRICT, III.-BONDS DEFEATED-At an elect
bonds.
MARION NON-HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300 (P. O. Patoka), III.- BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Board of Education passed recently claims against the district
WHITE HALL, III.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 4,000$ street im-
provement bonds awarded June 3 to the White Hall National Bank-V. 152 , provement bonds awarded June 3
p. 3680 -were sold as 6 s , at par.

## INDIANA

BOONE COUNTY (P. O. Lebanon), Ind.-BOND SALE-The City 10 -year serial general obligation nurses home bonds as 18 at par plus a premium of $\$ 55$, equal to 100.091 a basis of about $0.98 \%$ second high
bid of 100.964 for $11 / 48$ was made by Raffensperger, Hughes $\&$ Co. of Indianapolis.
BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP, Ind-BOND SALE-The $\$ 9,000$ coupon community building bonds offered June $10-\mathrm{V} .152$, , 3530 -were a warded
to the Fletcher Trust Co. of Indianapolis, as 112 s , at par plus a premium of due $\$ 900$ on Jan. 1 from 1943 to 1952, incl. Second high bid of 100.665 for $11 / \mathrm{s}^{\mathrm{s}}$ was made by Kenneth S. Johnson. of Indianapolis.
GREENE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL BONDS, Ind.-BONDS APPROVED AS TO LEGALITY-An issue of $\$ 20,00011 /{ }^{2} \%$ school building bonds has
been approved as to legality by Matson, Ross, McCord $\&$ Ice of Indianapolis. Dated April 1, 1941.
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Mexico), nde-BCND OFF ERTNG-Charles Balsbaugh, 10 ownship orustee. will
 in a multiple of 14 of $1 \%$. Interest $J-J$. The bonds are direct obligations of the school townsin, payale out of unlimited ad valeremem taxees to be be
levied and collected on ail taxable property therein. Legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord \& Ice of Indiana order of the school township, is required.
KNOX COUNTY (P. O. Vincennes), Ind.-BOND SALE-The awarded to an account composed offered June H-V. Hemphill. Noyes \& Co., Kenneth 152 .
 MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Anderson), Ind.-BOND SALE-The
 as 1 s, at par pius a premium of $\$ 10$, equal to 100.11 , a basis of about $0.96 \%$.
Dated June 20,1941 . Due $\$ 1,000$ July 1, 1942, and $\$ 1.000$ Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1943 to 1946 incl. Second high bid of 100.06 for 1 s was made
MARION COUNTY (P. O. Indianapolis), Ind,-WARRANT OFFER-ING-Glenn B. Ralston, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until
10 a m. (CST) on June 17 for the purchase of $\$ 400,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest tax anticipation warrants. Dated June 30.1941 . Denom. $\$ 5,000$.
Due Dec. 15,1941 . Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. The warrants and interest thereon are payable out taxes hereto to the validity of the warrants shall be furnished by the bideor. A cer-
tified check for $3 \%$ of the warrants bid for, payable to order of the Board of Commissioners, is required.
OWENSVILLE, Ind.-BOND OFFERING-Minnie P. Boren, Town Clerk- Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 8 p . m . on June 16 for the


 oo Masson, Ross,
successulder at the expense Ice of the thwn anapolis will be furnished the
the bid, payable to order of the town, is required.

## IOWA

- AMES, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-Sealed and oral bids will be received until June 25, at 5 p. m. at J. W. Prather, City Clerk, for the purchase of
$\$ 22.000$ sewer bonds. Dated May 1, 1941. Due Nov. . as follows: $\$ 82,000$ in 1942 to to $\$ 997$, and $\$ 4,000$ in 1948 . Prin. and semi-annual int. payable at the City Treasurer's office. Bids should be made on the basis of not less than par and accrued interest or better, and, all other thinss
being equal, a ward will be made upon the most favorable bid or bids specifying the lowest interest rate. The city will furnish the bonds and the approving opinion of Chapman \&\& Cutler of Chicago, and all bids must be so condi-
tioned. A certified check for $3 \%$ of the principal amount of the bonds bid tioned. A certified check for $3 \%$ of
for, payable to the city, is required.
BOONE, Iowa-BONODS SOLD-A $\$ 10,500$ issue of annual stree improvement bonds was of fered for sale on June 4 and was purchased by the
Boone State Bank \& Trut Co..as $21 /$ s. sat par. Dated Decr 4,1940 . Due Boone state Bank \& Trust co., as $21 / 2$ at par,
on May 1, 1950, redeemable on 30 days' notice.
CHEROKEE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cherokee), Iowa-BONDS OFFERED-Bids were received until June 12 , at
$1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. by $\mathbf{w}$. shardlow, Secretary of the Board of Directors, for the purchase of 86,000 building bonds.
FORT DODGE, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-Both sealed and open bids will be received by H. R. Sittig, City Clerk, until July 9 , at 10 a a. m. for
the purchase of $\$ 150,000$ sewer plant bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated
 and $\$ 15.500$ in 1951 to 1599 . Bonds maturing in 1957 to 1959 optional for redemption prior to maturity on any interest payment date. Bids should
be made on the basis of not less than par and accrued interest or better. and, all other things being equal, award will be made upon the most favor able bid specifiying the lowest rate of interest. Prin. and int. payable at
heCity Treasurer's office. The city will furnish the approving opinion of

Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago, and all bids must be so conditioned. Enclose
a certified checis for $3 \%$ of the amount of bonds bid for
HARRISON COUNTY (P. O. Logan), Iowa-BONDS SOLD-The County Auditor states that $\$ 28,500$ fu
Duncan \& Wood of Des Moines, as 2 s .
MESERVEY CONSOLIDATED INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRLool bonds offered for sale on June $6-\mathrm{V}$. $152, \mathrm{p} .3681$ - were awarded at peblic auction to the Iowa-Des Moines National Bank \& Trust Co. of Des Moines, as 2s, paying a premium of $\$ 500$, equal to 101.428 , a basis of about
$1.86 \%$ Dated May 194. Due on Nov. 1n 1944. to 1960 . The
second highest bid was an offer of $\$ 495$ premium on 2 s , submitted by the second highest bid was an offer of
J. J. Kelly Co., Inc., of Des Moines.
ROLAND CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Roland), Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 17,000$ school construction and equipmen

 WOLF CREEK DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Sioux City), IowaHoND Merstrom, County Treasurer, until June 16, at 2 p. m., for the purchase

 required

## KENTUCKY

BATH COUNTY (P. O. Owingsville, , Ky,-BONDS OFFEREDpurch of the rellowing $3 \%$ semi-ann. bonds agrregating, for the $\$ 72,000$ County School Corporation, 1 st mige., and $\$ 95,000$ County School venue bonds.
FULTON COUNTY (P. O. Hickman), Ky.-BOND OFFERINGThe County clerk will receive sealed bids until June 20 , according to report,
for the purchase of a $\$ 258,000$ issue of road and bridge erefunding bons. NEWPORT, Ky.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids were received by
B. Morlidge, City Manager, until 3 p . m . on June 13 , for the purchase
 $\$ 1,000$. Dated June 1,1941 . Due on June 1 as foll
to $1962, \$ 15,000,1963$ to 1970 and $\$ 20,000$ in 1971 .

## LOUISIANA

PLAQUEMINE, La.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 50,000$ semi-ann. town bonds offered for sale on, June $10-\mathrm{V}$. 152 , p. 3377 - were awarded to the 1 berville as $21 / \mathrm{s}$, and 1950 to 1966 maturities as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, according to Mayor Wilbert,
Dated June 1,1941 . RICHLAND PAR
DISTRICTND PARISH, PARISH-WIDE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL t prices to yones, Inc. of New Orleans, are offering for general investment
 in 1947 , prin, and int, payable at the Richland State Bank, Rayville.
1951.
These bonds are secured by and payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes Tevese bonds are secured by and payable from unlimited ad the tanable property within the Parish. Legality ap-
lopered by Charles \& Trauernicht of St. Louis.
proved by

## MAINE

BRUNSWICK, Me.-NOTE SALE-The Merchants National Bank of Boston was awarded on June 11 an issue of $\$ 50,000$ notes at $0.23 \%$ discount.


## MARYLAND

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md.-BOND OFFERING-Mayor Robert R R $\$ 162,000$ not to exceed $3 \%$ interest coupon refunding bonds, as follows: $\$ 100,000$ series B bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due July 1,1961 . Subject to prior redemption in the order of their consecutive numbers at
any interest date following July 1 , 1941 , from the proceeds of a sinking fund to be estabiished for that purpose, pursuant to the
provisions of Chapter 32 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at its Extraordinary session in 1936, as made applicable, to sassed B its Extraordinary by the provisions of Chapter 769 of
the Acts of 7,000 the Acts of 1941 . Denom. $\$ 500$. Due July 1 as follows: $\$ 2,500$ 15,000 feries 1942 to 19 bons. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ on July 1 from
 and City Council
Assembly of Maryland passed by Chapter 769 of the Acts of the General ordinance enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council on June 2 , 1941 The proceeds of the sale are to be used solely and exclusively for
the purpose of refunding $\$ 100,000$. Series B. 3 年 $\%$, refund 1936, dated July $1,1936, \$ 47,000$ series $\mathbf{C} .31 / \%$, 31 , refunding , refunding bonds of of
1936, dated July 1936, dated July 1, 1936 and certain outtstanding notes and other obliga-
tions of the Mayor and City Council in the par amount of $\$ 15,000$ constintuting the only floating and council in the par amount on indebtenness of the municipality
and for the and for the purpose of paying all expenses incident to the sale thereof, in-
cluding the cost of printing or engraving the bonds. the cost of advertising the same for sale and all proper legal expenses incurred. The bonds are exempt from all state, municipal and county taxation in the state. The acceptable proposal and offering to pay not less than par for the bends and the lowest rate of interest will be determined on the basis of the lowest interest cost to the city of the bonds so to be issued, from their date of issue
to their date of maturity of any bonds. As between bidders naming the same rate of interest, the proposial or the bidder offering to pay the largest
premium will be accented. Where the bids of two or more bidders are premium will be accepted. Where the bids orione equally bet ween such bidders. The legality of this issue will be approved by Lawrence $\mathbf{W}$. Hecht, for the Mayor and City Council and by Niles, Barton, Morrow \& Yost of Baltimore, and the approving opinion of these attorneys will be edilivered
upon request to the purchaser without charge. Enclose a certified check upon request to the purchaser without charge. Enclose a
for $5 \%$ of the amount bid, payable to the City Treasurer.
MARYLAND (State of -BOND SALE-The $\$ 6,000,000$ coupon awarded to a syndicate composed of Alex. Brown \& Sons, Baltimore; First Boston Corp. and B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., Inc., both of New York;
 for the bonds to bear interest rates as follows: 150 in $\$ 1,600.00014 \mathrm{~s}$. Due Dec. 1 as follows. $\$ 150,000$ in 1942 and 1943 ; $2,700,000$ 21/4. Due Dec. 1 as foilows, $\$ 200,000$ in 1951 , $\$ 225,000$
from 1952 to 195, incl. $\$ \$ 50,000,1956 ; \$ 300,000,1957 ;$
 BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-The bonds, dated June 1, 1941, were aturity the 21 s. yield from $1.80 \%$ to $2.20 \%$, and the 2 s were priced maturity; the 214 to yield from $1.80 \%$ to
at 100 and 101 for the respective maturities.

Proceeds from the sale of the bonds, together with other moneys in the
sinking fund will be used for refunding sinking fund, will be used for refundin, $\$ 8$,000, 000 bridger revenuen in the $33 / \%$
bonds series A, due Oct. 1,1968 . which are currently callable at $104 \%$ of their principal amount, plus accrued interest. The series A bonds were
issued for the construction of two bridies. The bonds bing offered and issued for the construction of two bridges. The bonds being offered, and
their interest, are payable eolel from the tolls and revenues of two bridges operated by the Maryland state Romeds Commissevonues ote Susquehanana
River Bridge at Havre de Grace, Md., and the Potomac River Bridge at Morgantown, Md., both of which were opened to traffic in the latter part of 1940 . Combined earnings for the two bridges from their opening The new big , were $\$ 353.749$.
on Dec. 1. 194n, or any interest date in whole at any time or in part by blot in inverse order of maturities, at the opption oo the state Roads Commission, on a $30-$ day notice at $105 \%$
 Dec. 1, 1950; ; t 102 thereat.er and on or before De. 1, 1953; an or toi thereafter and on or before Dec. 1, 1956; and without premium thereafter and
before maturity, pus accued interest in each case. The state Roads Commission covenants that it will maintain a scchedule of tolls on enach bridge sufficient to provide for a payment into the sinking fund of not
less than $\$ 475,000$ annually. Moneys in the sinking fund will be used for payment of interest, pa yment of serial maturities, the creation of a reserve
fund of $\$ 250,000$, and excess moneys for the retirement of bonds. OTHER BIDS AT SALE-Second high bid of 100.05 for $\$ 4,550,00021 / \mathrm{s}$ and \$1,450,000 $21 / 2 \mathrm{ss}$, or a net cost of 2.306\%, was made by a group com-

 yndicate consisting of Kidder. Teabory \& Co Goldman, sachs \& Co. nion Securities Corp.; White, Weld \& Co.; Shields \& Co.; L. F. Rothschild
Co.; E. H. Rolini \&
 3, nc.; Blyth \& Co.; Pheips, Fenn \& Co. Inc.: Estabrook \& Co. ${ }^{8}$. Co., Abbe \& Co.; Hayden, Miller \& Co.; First of Michigan Corp.; R. S. Dickson Dickey Co.
MARYLAND (State of)-BOND OFFERING-Hooper C. Miles, State of $\$ 859,000$ certificates of indebtedness known as general bond issue of 1941 , to be issued under authority and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter


 rom the Federal income tax and from State, county and municipal taxation in Maryland. Learal opinion of Attorney-General of Maryland and of uccessful bidder. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the amount bid for, payable to order of the State Treasurer, is required. Bidders may, if they wish, make the legality and validity of the bonds one of the terms, of the bid by pression, but without leaving this question to the decision of the bidders or their counsel. All bids conditioned upon the approval of bidders or
counsel, whether named or unnamed, will be treated as conditional bids counsel, Whether named or unnamed, will be treated as conditional bids
and rejected unless the condition is waived by the bidder to the satisfaction and rejected uniess the condition is waived by the
of the Board before the award has been made.
WASHINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Hagerstown), Md.-BOND OFFER-ING-William C. Maugans President of the Board of COND OFFERmissioners, will receeive esealed bidss until noon on July 8 for the purchase of
$\$ 100.000$ not to exceed $21 / 2 \%$ interest school building bonds.
Dated July $\$ 100,000$ not to exceed $21 / 2$ interest school building bonds. Dated July
1,1941 Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 5,000$ annually on July 1 from 194 to payable at the County Commissioner's office. Bonds are issued upon the entire faith and credit of the County Commissioners, payable from unlimited taxes. Exempt from all state, county and municipal taxation in
Maryland.
A certified
check for $\$ 2,000$, payable to order of the County Maryland. A certified check for $\$ 2,000$, payable to order of the County
Commissioners, is required.

## MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The Second National Bank of Boston was awarded June 9 an issue of $\$ 200,000$ notes at $0.126 \%$ discount.
Payable Dec. 19, 1941. Other bids: National Shawmut Bank of Boston, $0.17 \%$; Merchants National Bank of Boston, $0.19 \%$
BRAINTREE, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 68.000$ coupon sewer bonds of er as 1 s , at a price of 100.333 , a basis of about $0.94 \%$ Dated June 1,1941
and due June 1 as follows: $\$ 7,000$ from 1942 to 1949 incl. and $\$ 6,000$ in 1950 and 1951. Other bids:
F. For Roilins \& Sons
 For $11 / 4$ \% BondsPerrin, West \& Winslow National Shaw mut Bank Paine, Webber \& Co.. . L. Day \& Co 101.1234 Harrıman Ripley \&
bonds offered June $11-\mathbf{V}$ - BOND SALE-The $\$ 150,000$ municipal relief \& Co. of New York as is at a price of 100.22, a basis of about $0.96 \%$.
Dated June 1, 1941, and due $\$ 15,000$ on June 1 from 1942 to 1951 incl. Bidder-
$\begin{array}{lcc}\text { Estabrook \& Co. and Kidder, Peabody \& Co_- } & \text { Int. Rate } & \text { Rate Bid } \\ \text { Graham, Parsons \& Co. and Chace, Whiteside \& } & 1 \% & 100.171\end{array}$ First National Bank of Boston
Union Securities Corp.
Shields \& Co. and Bond, Judge \& Co
Second National Bank of Boston
second National Bank of Boston_-
Weeden \& Co. and $G$. M. P. Murphy \& C
Harris Trust \& Savings Bank.
Lyons \& Sbafto
Halsey, Stuart \& Co
Newton, Abbe \& Co
., Inc.-
LYNN, Mass.-NOTE SALE-Jackson \& Curtis of Boston were awarded an issue of $\$ 500,000$ notes at $0.266 \%$ discount. Payable in
instalments of $\$ 250,000$ each on April 10 and April 24, 1942. Other bids:
Bidder Security Trust Co. of Lynn
First Boston Corp.

## First Boston Cor

Day Trust Co....
National Shaw Bank of Boston
First National Bank of Boston MASSACHISETTS (State of)-NOTE SALE--The issue of $\$ 4,000,000$
notes offered June 9 - $\mathbf{V}$. 152, p. 3682 Was awarded to a group composed of the Bankers Trust Co. of New York, National Shawmut Bank, Merchants National Bank, Day Trust Co. and the Boston Sife Deposit \& Trust Co.,
all of Boston, at $0.13 \%$ interest, at par. Dated June 15, 1941 and due June 12, 1942. Other bidders:
First National Bank of New York
First Boston Corp
(plus
845)
0
National City Bank of New York
All bids made on interest payable at maturity, 360 -day year basis.

At MASSACHUSETTS (State of)-FAVOR AIRPORT BOND ISSUEEAt a hearing before the Legislative Ways and Means Committee on June 7 , and development of the East Boston airport NORTH ADAMS, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 34,000$ coupon de-
partmental equipment bonds offered June 6 were awarded to the First National Bank of Boston as 0.75 s at a price of 100.166 a a basis of about $0.68 \%$ Dated June 15,1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due June 15 as follows.
$\$ 7,000$ from 1942 to 1945 , inci., and $\$ 6,000$ in 1946 . Principal and Legality approved payable at the Merchants National Bank of Boston Other bids:
Chace, Whiteside \& Symonds.
Second National Bank of Boston.
R. L. Day \& Co $\qquad$

Rate Bia
100.133
100.09
100.04
100.019
100.39

PALMER, Mass.-NOTE SALE - The First National Bank of Boston was awarded on June 10 an issue of $\$ 150,000$ notes at $0.187 \%$ discount
Due Dec. 12.1942 . Other bids: Merchants National Bank of Boston
$0.19 \%$; R. L. Day \& Co. $0.19 \%$; R. L. Day \& Co., $0.21 \%$; Second National Bank of Boston, $0.229 \%$. WINCHENDEN, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 50.000$ notes offered June 6 was awarded to the National Shawmut Bank of Boston at
$0.22 \%$ discount. Due April 15,1942 . The Merchants National Bank of
Boston, second

## MICHIGAN

BATTLE CREEK SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.-NOTE SALE-Th $\$ 50,600$ tax anticipation notes offered June $9-\mathrm{V}$, $152, \mathrm{p} .3682$-were sol Battle Creek. The sale con
$\$ 34,100$ on April 1,1942 .
BAY CITY, Mich.-BOND OFFERING-O A Kasemeyer City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 7 p. m. A. Kasemeyer, City
the purchase of $\$ 80,00$ not to exced $3 \%$ interest coupon local impune 16 for
 interest to be expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interes (J-J) payable at the City Treasurer's office. Bonds are issued in anticipathe city. Bids shall of special assessments and are general obligations of City Attorney, and cost of such opinion shall be paid by the city. Purchaser must furnish printed bonds at own expense.
 Judd Road, R. F. D. No. 2, Flint), Mich.-TENDERS WANTEDNels E. Aagensen, District Treasurer
bonds untii $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (EST) on June 14.
DETROIT, Mich:-TENDERS WANTED-City Controller Charles G Oakman announces that the city will recelve sealed offerings until June 25
at 10 a . m . (EST), in the amount of approximately $\$ 800,000$ for the Water Board Siniking Fund under the following conditions
Offering shall show the purpose, the rate of interest, date of maturity,
the dollar value and the yield. Offerings will be accepted on the basis of the highest net yield to the city as computed from the dollar price.
No bonds maturing beyond 1959 will be accepted
The city reserves the right on bonds purchased, which are delivered subsequent to July 2 , 1941 , to pay accrued interest up to that date only.
The city reserves the right to reject any or all offerings.
HAMTRAMCK, Mich.-BOND OFFERING-Albert J. Zak, City Clerk will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on June 17 for the purchase of $\$ 285,000$ $\$ 1,000$. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 28,000$ from 1942 to 1946 , incl. and $\$ 29$, 13 of the State extra session of 1932 , as amended, to refund 1941 ta anticipation notes which mature Aug. 31,1941 . Delivery of the bonds
cannot be guaranteed prior to Aug. 31,1941 . Interest M-N. The full faith and credit of the city is irrevocably pledged for the payment of the bonds and interest. City will furnish at its own expense the approving lega
opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago, and also pay the cost of printing opinion of Chapman A certified check for $2 \%$ of the amount of the bid, payable to
the ber of the city, is required.
LIVONIA TOWNSHIP FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Plymouth), Mich.-TENDERS W ANTED-G. A. Bakewell
District Director, will receive sealed tenders of interest refunding notes
dated May 1, 1937, until 8 p.m. (EST) on June 21. A sum of $\$ 3,364$ is available for retirement of notes
MONTROSE, Mich-BOND OFFERING-Charles M. Madison, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on June 16 , for the purchase refunding bonds. Dated June 15,1941 . Due July 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$
in 1943 and 1944; $\$ 1,200$ from 1945 to 1950 , incl. and $\$ 1,500$ from 1951 to 1964, incl. Bonds maturing on or after July 1,1960 will' be redeemable in on or after July 1, 1945. Rate or rates of interest to be expressed in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ Principal and interest (J-J) payable at the Citizens Commercial \& Savings Bank, Flint Issued to refund a like amount of outstanding water works call date. Cost of printed bonds and legal opinion bonds will Miler Canfield, Paddock \& Stone of Detroit, will be paid for by the
of
successful bidder. A certified check for $\$ 600$, payable to order of the successfui bidder.
village, is required.
NEWBERRY, Mich.-NO BONDS TO BE ISSUED-In connection with the report that the village had authorized an issue of 860,000 power that the obligations will not be issued as arrangements have been made for the purchase of electric power locally.
NORTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Muskegon),
Mich.-BOND ELECTION SCHEDULED-An election will be held in the Mich.-BOND ELECTION SCHEDULED-An election will be hed
SOUTHFIELD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{9}$ (P. O. debtedness, dated Oct. 1,1938 , until 8 p.m. (EST) on June 21 . A sum of $\$ 1,110.76$ is available in the sinking fund for the retirement of certifi cates. Offerings should be firm for five days and state certificate num
bers. bers, their par
school district.
WARREN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5, Mich.- NO BONDS TENDERED-James L. Truax, Superintendent of Schools, reports that no
of 1937 .

## MINNESOTA

BLUE EARTH COUNTY (P. O. Mankato), Minn.-BOND SALE The $\$ 50,0002 \%$ semi-annual funding bonds offered on June $10-$, 152, p. 3379 -were purchased by local investors, at par, according to the
Auditor. Dated July 1. 1941. Due on July 1, in 1944 to 1950.
BROWNSVILLE (P. O. Brownsville, R. F. D.), Minn.-BOND SALE The $\$ 15,000$ road and bridge semi-annual bonds offered for sale on June $10-\mathrm{V}$. 152 , p. 3378 -were awarded jointly to the Wells-Dickey Co.
of Minneapolis and the First National Bank of St. Paul as $13 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 15$, equal to 100.10 , according to the Town Clerk.
CALUMET, Minn.-MATURITY-The Village Clerk reports that the $\$ 25,0003 \%$ semi-annual water system bonds sold at par to the State
V. 152, p. 3682 -are due on July 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000$ in 1946 and 1947 and $\$ 5,000$ in 1948 .
COKATO, Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 35,000$ semi-ann. sewage disposal plant bonds offered for sale on
to vhe Northwestern National Bank Trust Co. of Minneapolis, as 2 s .
paying a premium of $\$ 476$, equal to 101.36 , a basis of about $1.84 \%$. Dated paying a premium of $\$ 476$, equal to 101.36 , a basis of about $1.84 \%$. Dated
July 1, 1941. Due on July 1 in 1942 to 1961 .

The firms of J. M. Dain \& Co., and the Wells-Dickey Co. both of Min reports the Village Attorney. He states that the Allison-Williams Co. of Minneapolis, dropped out after bidding $\$ 400$ premium for 2 s .
CROOKED CREEK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Freeburg), Minn- -BOND V. 152, p. 3379 -were a warded jointly to the Wells-Dickey Co. of Minneapolis and the First National Bank of st Paul as $13 / \mathrm{s}$, paying
premium of $\$ 220$, equal to 101.10 , according to the Township Clerk. EAST GRAND FORKS, Minn-BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,000$ coupon -were awarded at public auction to the First National Bank of Minneappolis, as $11 / 5$ s, paying a premium of 876 , equal to 100.38 , a basis of about
$1.45 \%$. Dated June 1, 1941 . Due $\$ 2,000$ from June 1,1944 to 1953 , inct GLENCOE, Minn-BOND OFFERING-Sealed and oral bids will
 to 1957 . Subject to redemption at par and accrued interest on any interest
payment date. Bidders to name the rate of interest. Prin. and int. payable at any suitable bank or trust company designated by the purchaser The approving opinion of Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker, Colman \& Barber of
Minneapolis will be furnished. All bids must be unconditional. Minneapolis will be furnished. All bids must
HALLOCK, Minn.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ semi-ann. village hal
bonds offered for sale on June $5-\mathbf{V}, 152, \mathrm{p}, 3532$-were purchased by the First National Bank \& Trust Co. of Minneapolis, as 2 44 s , paying par
 to 1967
 FEATED-At an election held on May 19, the voters are s
rejected a proposal to issue $\$ 50,000$ road improvement bonds.
POLK COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO (POLK COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHHOOL DISTRICT NO. Miller. Srohool Clerk, that he will receive bids until June 24, at 8 p m. for
the purchase of $\$ 75,000$ refunding bonds. Dated July 1,1941 . The bonds the purchase of $\$ 75,000$ refunding bonds. Dated July, 1, 19 wili . The be bonds
are to be issued to refund bonds maturing June 1,192 , and on or prior to said date, when said bonds are p
certified check for $\$ 2,500$ must accompany bid.
REDWOOD FALLS, Minn.- MATURITY-The City Recorder states



ROBBINSDALE, Minn.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will b

 $\$ 5,000$ in 1948 to 1951 . Payabie at any suitable bank or trust company designated by the purchaser. the ees. Diniven or on orther, bore July is at Mit Mineaponis. All hids must be
apois.
unconditional. Enclose a certified check for at least $\$ 2,000$, payable to the city
SAUK CENTRE (P. O. Sauk Centre, R. F. C.), Minn- BOND OFFERING-It is stated by Evert Borgmann, Town Clerk, that he will coupon road and bridge construction bonds. Dated June 1 , 1941. $\$$ Denom. 1948 to 1957. Bidder to name the rate of interest payable ( $J$ J-D) at place all bids must be unconditional, except as to legality, which may be made conditional upon the legal opinion of Flietcher, Dorsey, Barker, Colman
\& Barber of Minneapolis, whose opinion as to legality must be accepted \& Barber of Minneapolis, whose opinion as to legality must be accepted
by the purchaser. These attorneys have approved all proceedin ss up to the sale. Blank bonds to be furnished and paid for by the town. Delivery not tater than July 1 . Bidders are requested to use bid forms provided by the town. The bonds were authorized at an election held on May 19 ,
1941. The town is a government township and does not include the portion thereof which is incorporated in the City of Sauk Centre. The tax levy for these bonds, therefore, will apply only on taxable property outside the corporate limits of the City of Sauk Centre. Enclose a certified check for
$\$ 1,000$, payable to the Town Treasurer v. (This notice su

SLEEPY EYE, Minn.- BOND SALE-The 875,000 semi-annual hospital auction to the First National Bank. ${ }^{25}$, D. D. 3532-were a warded at public paying a premium of $\$ 1,076$, equal to 101.434 , a basis of ahout as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ STORDEN, Minn.-PRICE PAID-The Village Clerk states that the $\$ 12,000$ general obligation semi-ann. bonds sold to Kalman \& Co. of St of 566 e equal tod 100.466 , a basis of about $1.92 \%$. Due $\$ 1,200$ from June 1
1943 to 1952 incl.

## MISSISSIPPI

CHICKASAW COUNTY (P. O. Houston), Miss.-BONDS SOLDA $\$ 26.000$ issue of $4 \%$ semil-ann. . Hefunding bonds is is said to have been
purchased on June 2 by Cady \& Co. of Columbus, at a price of 104.50 , a basis of about $3.62 \%$ Dated June 1,1941 . Due on June 1 as follows $\$ 4,000$ in 1954 to 1959 and $\$ 2,000$ in 1960 .
PASCAGOULA, Miss.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 16,000$ funding bonds offered for sale on June 19-V. 152, D.
National Bank of Memphis, according to the City Clerk.

## MONTANA

CASCADE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Cascade) June 28, by O. W. Baum, District Clerk, for the purchase of a ${ }^{2}{ }^{\mathbf{s}} 40$. 000 issue of building bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable J-D Dated July 10, 1941. Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds are sold and issued, the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds, as the said Board of Trustees may determine upon at the time of sale, both principal and interest to be payable in semi-
annual instalments during a period of 20 years from the date of issue. If serial bonds are issued and sold they will be in the amount of $\$ 2,000$ The sum of $\$ 2,000$ of the serial bonds will become payable on Dec. 15 . 1941 and the sum of $\$ 2,000$ will become payable on the same day each year
thereafter until all of such bonds are paid. The bonds, whether amortization or serial, will be redeemable in full on any interest payment date from and after 10 years from the date of issue Enclose a certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to the District Clerk
FALLON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12 (P. O. Baker), Mont-BOND SALE -The $\$ 15,000$ semi-annual refunding bonds offered
for sale on June $9-\mathbf{V}$. 152, p. $3379-$ were awarded to Coughin \& Co o Denver
GREAT FALLS, Mont.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 54,000$ semi-annual fire department bonds, offered for sale on June $11-\mathrm{V}, 152 . \mathrm{p}$. 3379 -were
awarded to the state Board of Land Commissioners, as 134 s , according to
the City Clerk,
HELENA, Mont-BOND SALE-The $\$ 120,000$ semi-ann. water works refanding bonds oreresed of the Northwestern National Bank \& Trust Co.
 Lewis AND CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O.
 accompany the bid.

## NEBRASKA

ALLIANCE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Alliance), Neb.-BONDS ALLIANCE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Aliance) Neb.-BDNDS
SoLD It Is stated by H. R. Partridge Superintendent of schoos, that the
National Co. of Omaha, has purchased su1,000 21/4\% semi-ann. refunding National Co. of Omana, has purchased \$41,000 $21 / \% \%$
bonds approved recently by the Board of Education.

CHAPPELL, Neb-BOND ELEGTION-The issuance of $\$ 22,000$ gas system revenue bonds wirt.
GRAND ISLAND, Neb-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 119,000$ storm sewer refunding bonds offered for sale on May $21-\mathrm{V}$. 152 , p. 3226 - were pur-
chased by Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., of Chicago, as 11/2, paying a premium of $\$ 75$, equal to 100.063 . redemption at the option of the city at par and accued isis of on or afte Prin. and int. (J-D) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Legality approved by Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago.
SCOTTSBLUFF, Neb.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The City Clerk states that the $\$ 50,000$ general obligation storm sewer bonds sold to the
 $2.23 \%$.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER, N. H.-NOTE OFFERING-F. D. MCLaughlin, City Treasurer, will receive bids until 2 p . m . (DST) on June 18 for the purchase 1941. Dated June 19, 1941 and payable Dec. 19, 1941 at the First National Bank of Boston, or at the Central Hanover Bank \&\& Trust Co, New
Nos will be authenticated as to genuineness and validity by the Boston bank, under advice of Ropes, Gray, Best. Collidge \& Rugg of Boston.

## NEW JERSEY

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-Robert M. Holmes. for the nurchasuer of, $\$ 80,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered
jetty and bulkhead bonds. Dated June 151941 Deno jetty and bulkhead bonds. Pated June 15; 1941. Denom; $\$ 1.00$ from 1946 to 1953, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/ or 1 1-10th of $1 \%$. Principal and interest, (J-D 15 ) payable of the bonds bid for, payable to order or the Borough Treasurer, is required. Legal opinion of Caldwell \& Raymond of New York City will be furnished
the successful bidder. the successful bidder.
CAMDEN COUNTY (P. O. Camden), N. J- - BOND OFFERINGAbert S. Marvel Jr., Clerk of the Board or Chosen Freehoiders, will
sealed bids until 8 p. m . (DST) on June 25 for the purchase or $\$ 42.000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered road improvement bonds.
Dated July 1,1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due July 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ from
Dat interest, expressed. in a multiple of 1949 . Bidder to name a single rate of (JJs) payable at the che state the amount bid for the bonds, which shall not be less proposa must state the amount bid for the bertifs, wheck for 8840, payable to
$\$ 42,000$ nor more than 843,000 A certifed check order of the county must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of
Hawkins, Delafield
Longfellow of N . Y. City will be furnished the successuluiader.
LODI, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-Joseph D. Pacella, Borough Clerk, announces that sealed bids will be received by the Borough and the Board
of Education until 8 p. m. (DST) on June 20 for the purchase of $\$ 102,000$
coupon or registered) coupon or registered bonds, as follows:
$\$ 391,000$ (Borough) general refunding bonds. Due July ${ }^{1}$ as follows
$\$ 1,000$ in 1945 and $1946 ; \$ 2,000,1947 ; \$ 3,000,1948 ; \$ 4,000,1949$


3,000 (Borough) water refunding bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ on July 1 in 1959 , 8,000 (Board of Education) school refunding bonds. Due July 1 as
follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1957 to 1962 , incl., and $\$ 2,000$ in 1972 . All of the bonds will be dated July 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Principal on July 1, 1945, bears interest from its date until it is paid at the payate op $31 / 2 \%$ per annum. Each of the bonds maturing subsequent to July 1,1945 ,
and on or before July 1,1955 , bears interest at the rate of $3 \% / 2 \%$ from its
 Each of the bonds maturing subsequent to July 1, 1955, bears interest at
the rate of $31 / \%$ from its date until July 1, 1945, at the rate of $4 \%$ from the rate of $31 / 2 \%$ from its date until July 1,1945 , until July 1, 1955, and thereafter and untit it is paid at the rate of $41 / 2 \%$ per annum. The bonds are redeemable at the option of the
issuer thereof on any Jan. 1 or July 1 subsequent to their date and before maturity, at par and aaccrued interest, upon notice published one or more paper or financial journal published in thed for such redemption in a newsin the Borough of Manhattan, City Legal copininion check for $\$ 8,040$, peed, Hoyt, Washe to order of the borough, is required.
furnished the successful bidder MERCHANTVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, N J-BOND OFFERING -Durell Parker, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p . m . (DST) on June 24 for the purchase of $\$ 40,000$ not to exceed $23 / 4 \%$ interest coupon Due July 15 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ in 1943 and $1944, \$ 4,000$ from 1945 to 1952 . pressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$ a single rate of interest, expayable at the Merchant ville National Bank \& Trust Co., Merchantville. less than $\$ 40,000$ nor more than $\$ 41,000$. A certified check for $\$ 800$. payable to order of the Board of Education, is required. Legal opinion
of Hawhins, Delafield \& Longfellow of N. Y. City will be furnished the suc-

MIDDLESEX COUNTY (P. O. New Brunswick), N. J.-BOND FFERING-William A. Allgair, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bxceed $6 \%$ interest coup) on June 19 for the purchase of $\$ 237,000$ not to 941. Denom, $\$ 1,000$. Due July 1 as forlowement $\$ 15,000$ from 1942 to 1953 single rate of interest, exprese multiple of 11 or $1-10$ of $1 \%$ name a
 ny bonds registored as to principal and interest, the interest will, at the As between proposals at the same lowest interest rate, bonds will be sold to the bidder or bidders offering to pay for the issue not less than he principal amount of $\$ 237,000$ and accrued interest and not more than onds, the bonds to be accepted to be those first maturing, and if two or
more bidders offer to take the same least amount of bonds at the sa owest rate of interest then the bonds will be sold to the bidder or bame offering to pay therefor the highest additional price, which additional price shaie not be exceeded by more than $\$ 1,000$ the par value of the bonds
hereby offered for sale. Bids are desired on forms which will be furnished py the County. In the event that prior to the delilvery or the the bonds the the
income received by private holders from bonds of the same type and charincome received by private holders from bonds of the same type and char-
acter shall be taxable by the terms of any Federal income tax law hereatter enacted, 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 pid will be returned. Legality will be approved by
Caldwell \& Raymond of New York, whose opinion will be furnished to the
purchaser without charge. The bonds will be delivered in New York
on July 1, or as soon thereafter as they can be prepared. Enclose a certified
check for $2 \%$ of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the County oneck for $2 \%$ of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the County
cheasurer.
PERT AMBOY, N. J.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 300,000$ coupon or registered refunding bonds offered June 12 -were awarded to a syndicate composed
of Colyer, Robinson \& Co, Newark, B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., Inc., and Campbell, Phelps \& Co., Inc., both of New York, C. A. Preim \& Co., Co,
Newark, Polk-Peterson Corp., Des Moines, and MacBride, Miller \& Co. Newark, Polk-Peterson Corp., Des Moines, and MacBride, Miller \& Co.
of Newari, as 3.10 s, at a price of 95.56 , a basis of about $3.36 \%$. Dated
June 1, 1941 and due $\$ 100,000$ on June ifrom 1965 to 1967 incl The $\$ 150,000$ coupon or registered bonds offered at the same. time were awarded to the First Bank \& Trust Co, of Perth Amboy, as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at par.
Sale consisted of. Sale consisted of
$\$ 123,000$ poor relief bonds. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 25,000$ from 1942 to 27,000 fire apparatus bonds. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ from 1942
to 1945 incl. and $\$ 7,000$ in 1946 .
The above two issues are dated May 1, 1941 .
Other bids at the sale were as follows: J. Hanauer \& Co, Katz \&
O'Brein, and Thomas \& Co., $\$ 300,000$ 3.10s, at $95.44 ; \$ 150$, 000 2.70s, O'Brein, and Thomas \& Co., $\$ 300,0003.10 \mathrm{~s}$, at $95.44 ; \$ 150,0002.70 \mathrm{~s}$,
at $100.16 ;$ E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Jnc., A. C. Allyn \& Co. Inc $H$ H at 100.16; E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Jnc., A. C.; Allyn \& Co., Inc., H. L. Allen
$\&$ Co. and Minsh, Monell \& Co. Inc $\$ 3000031 /$ at at $95.703 ; \$ 150,000$
$3 \mathrm{~s}, 100.303 ;$ Ira Haupt \& Co., O. F. Childs \& Co., and Seasongood \& Mayer,

 Inc. and H. B. Boland \& Co., $\$ 300,00031 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at $95.53 ; \$ 150,0003.10 \mathrm{~s}$,

## NEW MEXICO

NEW MEXICO, State of-BOND SALE DETAILSS-The Deputy State purchssed by the State Treasurer-V. 1.152 , p. $3684-$ Were sold at par, and mature as follows: $\$ 250,000$ on Oct. 1 in 1954 and 1955 , and on April 1 received until 7.30, N. Mex-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be purchase of $\$ 25.000$ coupon airport bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed lows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1942 to 1948 , $\$ 1,500$ in 1949 to $1957, \$ 2,000$ in 1958 and 1959 , exchange at the Town Treasurer's office. The bids submitted shall specify: (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 such bidder will purchase the bonds, or (b) the lowest rate of interest at Which the bidder will purchase the bonds at par. The bonds will be sold
to the bidder making the best bid, subject always to the right of the town to the bidaer many and all bids made. None of the bonds will be sold at less than
to rear and accrued interest to the date of delivery to the purchasre nor will any par and accrued interest to the date of delivery to the purchasre nor will any
discount or commission be allowed or paid on the sale of the bonds. The successful bidder will be furnished with the opinion of Pershing, Bosworth, will, within 30 days after the acceptance of the bid of the successful bidder, cause the bonds to be made, executed and delivered to such bidder. En

## NEW YORK

ALBANY, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 2,115,000$ coupon or registered bonds offered at public auction on June 11, were awarded to a syndicate
composed of the Bankers Trust Co., National City Bank, Smith, Barney \& composed of the Bankers Trust Co. National City Bank, Smith, Barney \& Co.. Phelps, Fenn \& Co., Inc., Goldman, Sachs \& Co., Graham, Parsons
$\&$ Co., all of New York, Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis, Eldredge \& Co., Gregory \& Son, Minsch, Monell \& Co., all of New York, Farwell, Lord, both of New York, as 1.60 s , at a price of 100.667 , a basis of about
$1.52 \%$. Sale consisted of: $\$ 626,000$ debt equalization bonds, 1941 series, Due June 1 as follows:
$\$ 1,00$ in $1945 ; \$ 55,00$ in $1946: \$ 6 \div, 0 j$ in 1947 and $\$ 85,000$ from
1948 to 1953 incl. $40 j, 000$ refunding bonds. Due $\$ 20,000$ annually on June 1 from 1942 to 419,000 refunding bonds. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 25,000$ from 1942 to 200,000 public works bonds. Due $\$ 20,000$ annually on June 1961 from 1942 400,000 water bonds. Due $\$ 10,000$ annually on Juae 1 from 1942 to 50,000 municipal equipment bonds. Due $\$ 10,000$ annually on June 1 20,000 local improvement bonds. Due $\$ 5,000$ annually on June 1 from All of the bonds will be dated June 1, 1941. Denom, $\$ 1,000$. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the Natanal Commercial bank \& Trust Co pproved as to legality by Sullivan, Donovan \& Heenehan, of New York BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-Members of the successful banking roup may public reoffering of the bonds at prices to yield from $0.20 \%$ Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., Stone \& Webster and Int. Rate Rate Bid Blodget, Inc., E. H.' Rollins \& Sons, Inc., Bacon, Co. and G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co................................. $1.60 \%$
 George B. Gibbons \& Co. Inc. R. W. Pressprich \& Co., F. S. Moseley \& Co., Kean, Taylor \& Co.,
Adams, McEntee \& Co., Inc., B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., Inc., Schoellkopf, Hutton \& Pomeroy, and
$1.90 \% \quad 100.65$ TIONANY PORT DISTRICT (P. O. Albany), N. Y.-CONSTITUWright against the Albany Port Commission and others, has sustanned the constitutionality of the Act creating the port district. The agency is now napter 616 of the Laws of 1941.
ATTICA, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Chauncey S. Kibbe, Village purchase of $\$ 70,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered sewe bonds. Dated July 1, 1941 . Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. Due July 1 as
follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1942 to 1951, incl; $\$ 2,500$ from 1952 to 1959 , incl. ollows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1942 to 1951 , incl.; $\$ 2,500$ from 1952 to 1959 , incl. expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or 1 1-10th of $1 \%$ Pre Principal and interest Chase National Bank, New York City, at the option of the holder. A certified check for $\$ 1,400$, payable to order of the village, is required.
Legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of New York City will be
furnished the successful bidder In the event furnished the successful'bidder. In the event that prior to the deivery of
the bonds the income received by private holders from bonds of the same the bonds the income received by private holders from bonds of the same tax law, the successful bidder may, at his election, be relieved of his obliga tions under the contract to purchase the bonds and in such case the deposit companying his bid will be returned.
BREWSTER, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 19,000$ coupon or registered Fire house bonds offered Brewster, as 1.20 s , at par plus a premium of $\$ 62.22$ equal to 100.327 , a hasis of about $1.14 \%$. Dated May 1,1941 and due
May 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1942 to 1950, incl. and $\$ 1,000$ in 1951 . Other bids:

[^15]ESSEX COUNTY (P, O. Elizabethtown), N. Y.-BOND SALEp. 3684-were awarded to the Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo, as 1.90s, at a 1 as follows: $\$ 1,500$ from 1942 to 1961 , incl. and $\$ 2,000$ from 1962 to 1971 , incl. Second high bid
White \& Co. of New York City.
HILTON, N. Y.-BONDS SOLD-J. Walter Way, Village Cleri, reports the sale of an issue of $\$ 7,000$ 21/2\% street paving bonds, Dille Cled June reports
1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Registered. Due $\$ 1,000$ annually. Principal and terest (J-D) payable at the State Bank of Hilton.
HORNELL, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ coupon or registered Co. of Buffalo as 0.75 s , at par. pius a premium of $\$ 12.50$, equal to 100.05 , a basis of about $0.73 \%$. Sale consisted of: $\$ 4,000$ home relief bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ on June 1 from 1942 to 1945 , incl.
21,000 public works bonds. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000$ from 1942 to 1945, incl., and \$5,000 in 1946.
All of the bonds are dated June 1, 1941. Other bids
Williams \& Soutbgate, N, Y, City

 | Tilney \& Co., N. Y. CitY-il, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Steuben Trust Co., Horneli, N. | Premium

$\$ 3.25$
5.00
26.50
12.50
42.25
38.50
6.63
None NEW YORK CITY TUNNEL AUTHORITY, N. Y.-ADDITIONAL on May 6 accepted an additional $\$ 500,00031 / 2 \%$ Battery-Brooklyn Tunnel construction bonds, thus increasing to $\$ 1,500,000$ the total of such bonds it had acquired as of that date. The corporation has agreed to purchase
the entire $\$ 57,000,000$ bonds which are to be issued by the tunnel authority. NEW YORK (State of)-BOND OFFERING-Morris NEW YORK (State of)-BOND OFFERTNG-Morris S. Tremaine,
State Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 1 p.m. (DST) on June 24 for the purchase of $\$ 15,000,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest State institutions building bonds. Dated June 26, 1941 . Due $\$ 600,000$ annually on June 26
from 1942 to 1966 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed from 1942 to 1966 incl. 1 Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed Bank of The Manhattan Co., New York City. part of the entire $\$ 15,000,000$ bonds and the award to them of all but no part of the entire $\$ 15,000,000$ bonds and the highest bidder on the basis
of "all or none" will be the one whose bid figures the lowest interest cost to the State after deducting the amount of premium bid, if any.
No bids will be accepted for separate maturities or for less than par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a
certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Ale of New Yow " for, at least $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds bid
of the State for. No interest will be allowed upon the good faith check of the successful
Approv
of the State, as opinion of Honorable John J. Bennett Jr., Attorney-General will be furnished the successful bidder upon delivery of the bonds to him. If the definitive bonds of this issue cannot be prepared and delivered at receipts pending preparation of the definitive bonds, and will endeavor to PEMBROKE, DARIEN, BATAVIA AND ALE ANDER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO', 2 (P. O. Corfu ), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The \$10,000 coupon or registered school bonds offered June 10-V. 152, p. 3684 a price of 100.07 , a basis of about $1.19 \%$. Dated June 1,1941 and due
Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1942 to 1945 , incl. and $\$ 1,500$ from 1946 to 1949, incl. Other bids:
Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo................................ Int. Rate Rate Bid George White \& Co-_-.-.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { C. F. Childs \& Co. and Sherwood \& Co } & 11 / 2 \% & 100.33\end{array}$ PORT CHESTER, N. Y.-NOTES AND CERTIFICATES SOLD
The $\$ 154,000$ notes and certificates of indebtedness offered June $9-\mathrm{V} .152$, p. 3685-were awarded to the First National Bank of Boston, at $0.24 \%$ p. 3685-Were awarded to the First National Bank of Boston, at
interest. Dated June 10. 1941 and due Dec. 10, 1941. Other bid Leavitt \& Co

Int. Rate
$0.25 \%$ Leavitt\& Co -
F. B. Eyre \& Co. (plus $\$ 1.50$ premium)-
Washington Irving Trust Co $\qquad$ YONKERS, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 1,849,000$ coupon or registered
bonds offered June 12-V. 152, p. $3685-$ were awarded to a syndicate composed of Halsey, Stuart \& Co, Inc., E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc., Stone \&
Webster and Blodget, Inc., A.' A. Ally \& Co., Inc., George B. Bibbons \& Co., Inc., Hemphill, Noyes \& Co., B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., Inc.. H. L Noyes \& Gardner, Inc., all of New York, as 2.40 s and $2.60 \mathrm{~s}^{\circ}$, at a price of
100.018, a net interest cost of about $2.42 \%$. Bonds were issued as follows: $\$ 120,0002.40 \%$ series I general bonds of 1941, issued to pay city's share of
public improvement work relief projets. Due May
$425.000 \stackrel{\$ 20,000 \text { from } 1942 \text { to } 1946 \text {, incl. and } \$ 10,000 \text { in } 1947 \text { and } 1948 \text { series } 11 \text { general bonds of } 1941 \text {, issued to provide funds for }}{ }$ 1946 , incl., and $\$ 50,000$ from 1947 to 1951 incl. issued for the purpose of providing runds to meet a portion of the accumulated operating nterest thereen. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 50,000$ from 1942 to
1950, incl. $\$ 54,000$ in $1951 ; \$ 65,000$ from 1952 to 1956 , incl., and
$25,0002.40 \%$ series IV general bonds of 1941 , issued to pay city's share of
work relief projects. Due $\$ 5,000$ on May 1 from 1942 to 1946 inclusive. water bonds of 1941. Due $\$ 5,000$ on 100,000 to 1961, inclusive. All of the bonds will be dated May 1, 1941 and were re-offered by the
successful bidders at prices to yield from $0.40 \%$ to $2.50 \%$, according to Phelps, Fenn \& Co., Inc., Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co., Schoelkopp Hutton \& Pomeroy, C.' F. Childs \& Co., Charles Clark \& Co., Campbell, Phelps \& Co., Inc. and Thomas \& Co., par for $\$ 1,279,00021 / 18$ and $\$ 570,000$ Parsons \& Co A.G Becker \& Co Tucker. Anthony \& Co., and associates Parsons \& Co., A. G. Becker \& basis of about $2.4850 \%$; Lehman Bros., Blair
100.14 for $\$ 1849,000215$, a ble
$\&$ Co. Inc., Estabrook \& Co., and associates, 100.024 for $\$ 1,279,00021 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 570,0002.70 \mathrm{~s}$, a net cost of $2.534 \%$; Blyth \& Co., Inc., Harriman \& Trust Co., and associates, 100.02 for $\$ 1,424,00021 / 28$ and $\$ 425,0003 \mathrm{~s}$, 10 net cost of $2.57 \%$; First National Bank of Boston offered par for all of a net conds as

## NORTH CAROLINA

ALAMANCE COUNTY (P. O. Graham), N. C.-BOND SALE-The coupon semi-annual bonds, aggregating \$79,000, offered for sale on June 10 Vance, Young \& Hardin of Winston-Salem, paying a premium of $\$ 233.05$,
equal to 100.294 , a net interest cost of about $2.44 \%$, divided as follows: $\$ 19,000$ school building bonds as 2 s . Due from June 1, 1943 to 1950. 15,000 refunding bonds as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ s. Due on June 1 in 1961 to 1963 .
45,000 refunding school bonds as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. Due on June 1 in 1961 to 1963.
KINSTON, N. C.-NOTE SALE-The following bond anticipation -were awarded to R. \$. D000 \& Co., Inc. of Charlotte, as 0.75 s , paying works system extensions, $\$ 25,000$ street and sidewalk improvements, and
$\$ 5,000$ water and sewer service connections. Dated June 20, 1941. Due on De 201941
SAMPSON COUNTY (P. O. Clinton), N. C. - BOND SALETTMe The
$\$ 25,000$ coupon semi-annual building addition bonds offered for sale on

June $10-\mathrm{V}$. 152 , p. 3685-were awarded to Vance, Young \& Hardin of
Winston-salem, paying a premium of $\$ 18$, equal to 10.027, net net interest
 on June $1, \$ 1,000$ in 1944 to $1948, \$ 2,000$ in 1949 and 1.
$\$ 16,000$ as $2 \% 4 \mathrm{~B}$, due $\$ 2,000$ from June 1 , 1951 to 1958 .
ORANGE COUNTY (P. O. Hillsboro), N. C. C. BOND SALE-The $\$ 35,000$ semi-ann. coupon schoo building binds orfered for sale on June 10 paying a premium of 820 equal to 100.057 a a net interest cost of about $1.79 \%$, on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 15,000$ as 2 s , due $\$ 3,000$ on
June 1 in 1942 to $1946 ;$ the remaining $\$ 20,000$ as $13 / 4$ s, due on June $1, \$ 3,000$
in 1947 to 1952, and $\$ 2,000$ in 1953 .

## NORTH DAKOTA

BURLEIGH COUNTY (P. O. Bismarck), N. Dak- BOND SALEThe $\$ 380,000$ issue of semi-annua refunding according to the County Auditor. Dated June 15, 1941. Due on June 15
in 1942 to 1961 ; Optional on and after June 15, 1946, at par and accrued
int GRAND FORKSS, N. Dak-RONDDS SOLD-It is stated by Charles J.
Evanson, City Auditor, that the University of state, School Latid Department, has purchased at par, the following $2 \%$ semi-annual bonds aggre-armory-auditorium and $\$ 50,000$ airport bonds. Dated July 1, 1941.

OAKES SPECIAL
BONDS VOTED-At an election held on June (P. O. Oakes), N. Dak.approved the issuance of $\$ 20,000$ armory bonds.
TOWNER COUNTY (P. O Cando), N. Dak.-BOND SALE-The ${ }_{2 \text { s. }}$. paying a premium of $\$ 377$ the Bank of North Dakota, of Bismarck. as Ds, paying a premium of 8377 , equal to 101.013 , a basis of about $1.75 \%$.
Dated June 1941 . Due on Dec. 1 in 1943 to 1949 ; redeemable on and
after Dec. 1, 1945 .

## OHIO

AKRON, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-P. W. Ferguson, Director of Frinance, will receive sealed bids until noon on June 23 for the purchase of Bidder may name a different rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of
it of $1 \%$. Prin. and int. (A-O) payable at the office of the Director of Finance. Issued for the purpose or extentending, entarking. Director of or reparing and securing a more complete enjoyment of the water works of
the city, under authority of, pursuant to and in fuil compliance with the
Uniform Bond Act of the General Code of Ohio, the City Charter, and by a ote of $55 \%$ of the electors voting in favor of the issuance of the bonds bo
Nov. 5,1928 , and in accordance with an ordinance No. 130 . 1941 of city, passed on May 20 . 1941 . The bonds are payable from taxes of tevied sutside the 10-mill limitation of Section 2 , Article XLL of the ConstituBity Charts will be delivered in coupon form to the successful bidder at Akron Registerable as to principal only or exchangeable for registered bonds:
No formal bidding blank required, and the bonds will be furnished by the city. Bids to be made subject to the bidder's attorney as to the legality ified check for $2 \%$ of the to be paid for by the successful bidder. A cerof Finance, must accompany each proposal.
BOND SALE DETAILS-Poh1 \& Co., Seasongood \& Mayer and P. E. Kinne. Inc. in the purchane on June associated with Fox, Reusch $\frac{\&}{8}$ Co. of 2 s , at 100.332 , a baisis of about $1.97 \%-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .3686$.
BEXLEY, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-S. W. Roderick, City Auditor. \% coupon special assessment street improvement bonds. Dated June 1
 $1 /$ of $1 \%$. Interest A-O. A certified check for $\$ 300$, payable to order of The city, is required. Legal opinion of squire, sanders \& Dempsey of
the Develand will be furnished the successful bidder withut charge Bucrne, Ohio 0 O
BUCYRUS, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-E. O. Oppenlander, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until noon on June 21 for the purchase of
 Bidder may name a different rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 14 of $1 \%$. Interest (A-O.) The bonds are unlimited tax obligations author-
zed by vote of the people. Legal opinion of Souire, Sanders \& Dempsey of zed by vote of the people. Legal opinion of souire, Sanders \& Dempsey of
Cleveland will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for ceveland will be furnished the successful bidder. A .
$\$ 200$, payable to order of the City Treasurer, is required.
FRANKLIN, Ohio-BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 20,500$ bonds awarded to J. A. Wh
were sold as follows:
$\$ 10,000$ special asst. st. improvement bonds as $11 / 2$ s. at 100.09 , a basis of
about $1.48 \%$. Dated April 1,1941 , and due $\$ 1,000$ on April 1 .
about $1948 \%$. Dated April 1, 1941, and due $\$ 1,000$ on April 1
from 1942 to 1951, incl. about i.95 1.950 Dated April 1 , 1941 , and due $\$ 300$ on Aprill 1 from
1942 to 1951 incl. 1942 to 1951, incl.
7,500 street improvement bonds as 13 s , at a price of 100.506 , a basis
of about $1.67 \%$ Dated May 1.1941 and due May 1 as follows of about $1.67 \%$ Dated May 1,1941 a and due May 1 as follows:
$\$ 500$ from 1942 to 1946 , incl., and $\$ 1,000$ from 1947 to 1951 , incl. LUCAS COUNTY (P. O. Toledo), Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 5,510$ highway improvement bonds offered June 9-V. 152 , D. 3686 - were
awarded to Braun, Bosworth \& Co and Ryan, Sutherland \& Co.. both of Toledo, jointly, as 1 13s, at par plus a premium of \$16, equal to ion 29, ,
 NEW PHILA DFLPHIA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND SALEThe $\$ 100,000$ building bonds offered June 6-V. 152 , p. 3382 -were awarded
to stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc., of Toledo as 13 s, it par plus a premium
 $13 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ was made by Ryan, Sutherland \& Co. of Toledo.
Neciles, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Homer Thomas, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids unties noon on sune
$3 \%$ coupon special assesment freet improvement porchase of of $\$ 71,625.29$
April as follows: $\$ 8.625 .29$ in 1942 and $\$ 7,700$ ofrem 1943 to 1951 , incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, expressed in a multipie of in of $1 \%$. payment of property owners of their assessments in cash within 30 days from payment ofe roperty owners of their assessments in cash within 30 days from
the passage of Ordinance No. 6279 by the City Council. Bidders must arree to accept the a mount of bonds to be issued after deducting the amount of assessments. if any, paid in cash. No conditional bids will be received.
Legal opinion of Peck. Shaffer. Williams \& Gorman of Cincinnati will be furnished to the successful bidder without cost. A certified check for $\$ 800$ payable to order of the city, is required.
OHIO (State of)- $\$ 3,000,000$ SCHOOL REFUNDING NOTES CALLED
-Holders of Ohio school refunding notes have been notified by Don Ebright, State Treasurer, that $\$ 3,000$, 000 worth will be called for payment payment, the amount of school notes still outstanding will be approximately $\$ 8,825,000$, he said.
ROSS TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. R. F. D. Jamestown), Ohio-BOND SALEE-The $\$ 18,000$ school building bond


Bidder-
Bancohio securities Co.
Seasongood \& Mayer Seasongood \& M
Weil, Roth \& Ir
W. . White
Ryan. Sutherlan
. Mayer-
Ryan, Sutherland $\overline{8}$ Co 88.60
65.85
24.85
20.00
167.50
93.50 \& Trust Co.....
 at a price of 100.007 , a basis of a bout $1.248 \%$, as reported in $V$ V 152, . 15.
were also bid for as follows, the bid in each instance being for $11 / \mathrm{s}$ :
Bidder-
Bancobio
BancOhio Securities C
Ryan, Sutherland \& Co - Trust Co., and Vañahr, Doil \& Ipphord
Rate Bid
101.218
101
10182 $-100.42$ TOLEDO, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 55,800$ coupon park improvement
Tonds offered May $27-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .3060-\mathrm{were}$ awarded to a group combosed of Stranahan, Harris \& Co.., Inc.; Ryan, Sutherland \& Co.. and Braun, Bosworth \& Co., all of Toledo, as $13 / \mathrm{s}$, at a price of 100.822 , a basis of about $1.61 \%$ Dated June 1,1941 and due June 1 as follows.
$\$ 5.800$ in $1943 ; \$ 6,000$ from 1944 to 1948 incl. and $\$ 5,000$ from 1949 to 1952 incl.
TOLEDO, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ coupon street improve composed of Stranahan, Harris \& Co,., Inc., Ryan, Sutherland \& Co. and
 or 13,8 was made by Provident savings Bank \& Trust Co., VanLahr, Dol \& Isphording, and Siler, Roose \& Co.
Other bids for the $\$ 30,000$ issue were as follows: Int. Rate Rate Bid
BidderProvident Savings Bank \& Trust Co. VanLahr, Doll ${ }^{\text {Int. Rate }}$ \& Ispherding, and siler
J. . White \&CO Co
Bancohio Sectrite Banconio Securities ©
WAUSEON, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 8,500$ coupon improvement Securities Co. of Columbus. Dated May 1, 1941 and due Nov. 1 as follows:
$\$ 1.500$ in $1942 ; \$ 2,000$ from 1943 to 1945 incl and $\$ 1.000$ in 1946 . $\$ 1,500$ in $1942 ; \$ 2,000$ from 1943 to 1945 incl. and $\$ 1,000$ in 1946 .

## OKLAHOMA

CHICKASHA, Okla.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The City Clerk states that the $\$ 85$, ,ond airport bonds sold to the Baum, Berrheimer Co. of Kansas City, at a net interest cost of $1.57 \%$, for $\$ 14,000$ as $21 / 2 /$, and $\$ 71,000$ as
$11 / 2$ s. as reported in $V$. 152, p. 3535 . were purchased for a premium of $\$ 2.75$ and mature on May 15 of each year
OILTON, Okla.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Council is said to
ave passed have passed a resolution
improvement funding bonds.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.-COURT DISMISSES WATER BOND PETITION-W Cin quote in part as follows fro
the Oklahoma City Oklahoman" of June 6 .
The much-harassed Bluff Creek bonds won another round in Thursday when Judge Lucius Babcock sustained demurrers to a taxpayers suity. Thursday's decision in Diledy excessive interest rates paid by the for the bonds. Ross Lillard, attorney fort the proup of taxpayers who petition. He has six months in which to file a transcript with the supreme
Court Court
still to be heard in District Court is a motion of Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., Chicago bond brokers, to But Judge Babcock's decision means that, pending a ruling by the Su-
preme Court, Mayor Hefner, individual members of the City preme Court, Mayor Hefner, individual members of the City Council. not pay $\$ 969.342 .82$ as demanded in the suit. Honnold at $2.1148 \%$ interest. ${ }^{\text {Tom }}$ F. Foster brought suit, claiming that
the the interest rates was excessive and cost the city $\$ 484.671 .41$ more than placed in the city treasury and the same amount divided by the persons bringing the suit.
Judge Babcock said that his principal grounds for sustaining the demurrers
were that regardless of whether it was good business or a wise policy ts were that, regardless or whether it was pood business or a wise policy to
advertise and sell the bonds at the time a "chilled" market existed because of litigation against the bonds, "it was a mater for the discretion of the
City Council, with which the Court has no right to interfere City Council, with which the Court has no right to interfere."
Judge Babcock also upheldthe city contention that the Foster suit was brought on the same issues as those raised by J. Edw.
taxpayer's suit which was dismissed with prejudice.
YUKON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 27 (P. O. Yukon), Okla.-BOND V. 152, p. 3228 -were a warded to the First National Bank \& Trust Co. basis of about $1,9.9 \% \%$ :
$\$ 11,50$, 7,500 scmeolsitite repair bonds. Due in 1944 to 1958 . Due in 1944 to
5,500 vocational school building and furniture bonds. Dis.

## OREGON

LINN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 78 (P. O. Lebanon
 not to exceed 50 annual interest bearick warranis. Dated June 15, 1941 .
Due $\$ 300$ from June 15, 1942 to 1951, incl

## PENNSYLVANIA

ALIQUIPPA, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Rudolph Sch wartz, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 7p. m. (EST), on June, 16 for the
purchase of $\$ 250,000$ not to exceed $3 \%$ interest coupon, revisterable purchasa
principal only, improvement bonds. Dated June 1, 1941 . Devisterable as to
D Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 5.000$ in 1943 and 1944; $\$ 5.000 \mathrm{in} 1949$ and 1950 : $\$ 10.000$ from 1952 to 1959 incl.: $\$ 15,000$ from 1960 to 1965 incl. and $\$ 10.000$
from 1966 to 1971 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest. expressed

Issued for the purpose of payiny the cost for permanent street improvements, constructing a water softening plant and improving the water works system and for fire righting equipment. Principal and interest payable
wichout deduction for any taxes (except gift, succession or inheritance taxes) levied pursuant to any present or future law of the Commonwealth. The bonds will be sold to the hiighest responsible bidder subject to approval of
the authorizing proceedings by the Department of Internal Affairs. No bid for less than par and accrued interest or for less than all of the bonds will be accepted. In the event that prior to deliivery of bonds income received by private holders from bonds of the same type and character shall be taxable his election, be relieved of obligation under the contestact to prider mase, the The successfful bidder will be furnished without charze, with the opinion of Burgwin, scully \& Churchill, of Pitiskurgh, that the bonds are valid general the taxable property therein within the limitations prescribed by law. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 5,000$. payable to the borough.
CORNPLANTER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Rynd Farrm, R. D. No. 1), Pa.-BOND SSLLE-The $\$ 50,000$ couponschool Rynd
offered June $5-\mathrm{V}$. 152 p. 3383 -were awarded to Sinker. Deane \& Scrib June 1,1941 and due June 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1946 to 1959 incl , and June 1,1941 and due June
$\$ 4,000$ in 1960 and 1961 .

DUNMORE, Pa.-BONDS NOT SOLD-No bids were received for the $\$ 110,000$ not to exceed $41 / 2 \%$ interest judgment funding bonds offered for
sale on June $10-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .3686$. Pa. LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP (P. O. Guffey, Mt. Jewett, R. F. D.), Visors, will receive sealed bids at the orfice of Gallup, Potter \& Gallup,
 in 1943 and 19444 Principal and interest (I-J.J payable without deduction for any tax or taxes, except gift, succession and inheritance taxes, now or
hereafter levied or assessed thereon under any present or future law of the Commonwealth of Pensessly vania, all under any phich taxesent or future daw of theo sumes and agrees to pay. Sale of the bonds is conditioned upon the town-
ship securing the approval of the Department of Interal Affairs to issue
and ship securing the approval of the Department of Internal Affairs to issue
and sell the same. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the total amount of the bid is required.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.-BANKING GROUP MAKES EXCHANGE OFFER TO HOLDEASS OF \$ \$31.064,000 BONDS In one of the largest municipal refinancing operations on record, holders of \$131,064,000 city bonds were offered on June 11 the opportunity to exchange their holdings
for bonds of a new refunding issue. The offer is being made through a nation-wide banking group comprising 39 leading investment firms and
banks. headed by Drexel \& Co. of Philadelphia and Lehman Brothers of New York, which has been designated the agency of the city to effect the found on page iii
The offer, provided for in a comprehensive refinancing plan adopted by the city on June 9, is made to holders of certain bonds of the city which become optional for redemption by the city from 1942 to 1947 , inclusive.
There are $\$ 164,249,700$ principal amount of these bonds outstanding and elicible for exchange for the new refunding bonds. but the amount to be exchanged is limited to $\$ 131,064,000$. Applications for exchange will be considered in the order of their receipt and the opportunity to exchange will exchange, it is stated. The offer may be terminated or changed without
The interest rates of the various series of new bonds will be the same as
that of the old bends for which they will be exchanged up to the first ontional redemption date of the old bonds. Thereafter the various serie of thene new bonds wiil carry lower interest rates but will have later optional Thenew bonds will be dated July 1, 1941, and will mature at various date from Jan. 1, 1949, to Jan. 1, 1973, inclusive. With the exception of the series maturing Jan. 1, 1956. which will be non-callable, the bonds of each series will be redeemabie at the option of the city at par and accrued interest, in whole or in part, on any interest date on and after the optional call dat, 1948, and the latest optional date Jan. 1, 1958 .
For the convenience of the bondholder and for reasons of marketability For the convenience of the bondholder and for reasons of marketability,
each refunding bond will bear $t$ wo sets of coupons, one set (designated ' $A$ ' Coupons") will be at the rate of interest specified in said schedule for the period from the first optiotal redemption date of the outstanding bond The other set (designated "B Coupons") will cover the period to the first will be at a rate equal to the difference between the rate borne by such outstanding bond and the rate of the A Coupons.
Members of the proup of investment firms and banks which have been esienated agents of the city io effecice are

 Ork, Chemical Bank \& Trust Co, New York; Charles Clark \& Co., New
Yorke. W. Cark \& Co.. PhiladelphaiaC C. Collinks \& Co. Philadelphat
Orexel \& Co., Philadelphia: Elkins, Morris \& Co., Philadelphia: Equitable



 o., Los angeles and sin Francisco: W. H. Newbold's Son \& Co., Phila
 1941 ELIGIBLE MATURITİES TENDERED FOR EXCHANGEDrexel \& Co. and Lehmon Brothers, joint managers of the bond exchange plan, announced June 11 that exchange agreements have been enteres
into covering the entire amount of refunding bonds of 1941 eligible to be sued in exchange for the outstanding 41/\% bonds due Feb. 16, 1952 of anv further series A refund ing bonds have of this outstanding issue there were $\$ 9.000,000$ bonds in the hands of the pubicic and the amount eligible PROSPECT PARK, Pa. BOND SALE-The $\$ 10.000$ improveme
 in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest at any interest payment of redemption to be given by one advertisement 30 days prior to such date of redemption in a newspaper of general circulation published in Delaware
Second high bid for the issue was 100.55 for $13 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ by Blair \& Co., Inc., WILKINSBURG, Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 50,000$ counon school o. of Pittsburgh, as 1 1/s. at at a price or 100.461 a a basis of about $1.16 \%$. iigh bid of 100.412 for 1143 was made by Singer, Deane \& Scribner of Pittsburgh.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

BARNWELL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 45 (P. O. Barn well), S . C.-EONDS SOL of Savannah. Dated Apriil 1 . 194 . Due $\$ 2,000$ from Apriil 1 , 1942 to
1956 , incl. Legality approved by Huger Sinkler of Charleston. BENNETTSVILLE, S. C. - BONDS SOLD-The Marlboro Trust Co. of
 inker of Charlesto
GREENVILLE COUNTY (P. O. Greenville) S. C-BOND SALEThe $\$ 300.000$ coupon semi-ann. . ord and bridgee bonds offered for sale on
 Second highest bid was an offer of $\$ 664$ premium on $13 / \mathrm{s}$, submitted by
stranaban, Harris \& Co.in Inc. of Toledo. Shields \& Co. of New York,
offered $\$ 3.465$ premium on $\% 8$.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION-It, was reported subsequently that and McDougal \& Condon of Chicago, were associated with the above
KERSHAW, S. C.-CERTIFICATES SOLD-It is stated that $\$ 5,500$ $41 / 2$ semi-ann. paving assessment certificates have been purchased at par
bv G. H. Crawford \& Co. of Columbia. Dated Feb. 1 , 1941 Due on
Feb. Dillows. $\$ 500$ in 1942 to 1948 and $\$ 1.00$ in 1949 and 1950 .
MYRTLE BEACH, S. C.-BONDS SOLD TO RFC-The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is said to have purchased $\$ 160,0004 \%$ semi-ann.
water works revenue onds a par par . Dated March 1, 1941 . Legality approved by Huger Sinkler of Charleston

NEWBERRY, S. C.-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 20,000$ issue of $3 \%$ semi-annrefunding bonds is said to have been purchased at par by Hamilton ${ }^{2} \mathrm{CO}$. of
Chester. Dated May 15, 1941. Due $\$ 2,000$ from May 15, 1942 to 1951 incl.
 Charleston, as $23 / 3$ s, paying a premium of $\$ 11.11$, equal to too. 222 , a basis of about 2.
1952 incl.
PAXVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 19 (P. O. Manning) S. C. C.-to have been purchased privately by James Conner \& Co of Charleston, paying a price of 98.00 a basis of about $5.30 \%$. Dated March 15, 1941 . Due
on March 15 as follows: $\$ 500$ in 1942 to 1954 , and $\$ 1,000$ in 1955 and 1956 . RICHLAND COUNTY (P. O. Columbia) S. C.-BOND OFFERINGSeared bids will be received until 1 a. m. on June 18 , by wur Chomas, following not to exceed $4 \%$ semi-ann. coupon general obligation bonds $\$ 200,000$ cou
county hospital bonds. Due July 1 , as follows: $\$ 8.000$ in 1942
and $1943 . \$ 9.000$ in 1944 to $1946 . \$ 10,000$ in 1947 to $1957, \$ 11,000$
in 1958 and io5
 1948 to $1950, \$ 18,000$ in 1951 to $1953 . \$ 19.00$ in 1954 and 1955 , Dated July 1, 1941. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Rate of interest to be in a multiple payable in New York Unlimited tax ans of eachissue. Prin. and int. bidder offering to take them at the lowest rate of interest at a price of not less than par and accrued interest. As between bidders naming the same rate of interest, the amount of premium will determine the award. Puropinions of Frank $G$. Tompkins Jr., of Columbia, and of Storey, Thornoike, Palmer \& \&odge. of Boston., The county, will furnish the bonds.
Enctiose a cortified check for $2 \%$ of the amount of bonds bid for, payable Enclose a certified checi for $2 \%$ of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to
the Board.
HOSPITAL BOND SALE POSTPONED-In connection with the above Secr sale June 18 will be deferred for 30 or 60 days on account of possible additional plans. New date of sale will be properly advertised. advertised."

## SOUTH DAKOTA

HOWARD, S. Dak.-BOND OFFERING-Bids will be received unti of $\$ 5.000$ not to exceed 40 semi-ann water works improvement bonds. Dated July 1, 1941. Due $\$ 1,000$ on Jan. 1 in 1943 to 1947 incl.
ROSLYN, S. Dak.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 4,0005 \%$ coupon semi-annual water system bonds offered for sale on June $9-\mathrm{V}$. 152 op ${ }^{2}$. 335 - were to the
to 1950.
WESSINGTON SPRINGS, S. Dak.-PRICE PAID-The City Auditor states that the $\$ 20,000$ coupon semi-annual electric revenue bonds sold
to the Farmers \& Merchants Bank of Wessington Springs, as noted here-- V. $152, \mathrm{p} .3687$ - were purchased as 314 s. at par
Gefke-Dalton \& Co.. Inc. of Sioux Falls, bid for $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.

## TENNESSEE

BLOUNT COUNTY (P. O. Maryville) Tenn.-BOND OFFERINGIt is stated by George D. Roberts, County Judge, that he will receive
sealed bids until 1 p . m . on June 16 , for the purchase of $\$ 50,000$ coupon refunding bonds. Interest rate is not, to exceed 4\%, payable JJ.J. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated July 1, 1941 . Due $\$ 5,000$ from July 1,1945 to 1954. Issued reguarly a adopted by the Quarterly County Court. The bonds are general
obligations of the county and an unlimited ta obligations of the county and an unlimited tax for the payment of principal and interest is authorized by law. Prin, and int, payable at the Chase
National Bank, New York. The bonds will not be sold for less than par and National Bank, New York. The bonds will not be sold for less than par and
accrued interest. The approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler, of Cbicago. MURFREESBORO, Tenn-BOND ELECTTION-The issuance of at an election scheduled for Aug; 12, according to report.
WINCHESTER, Tenn.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by James W. for the purchase of a $\$ 75$. 000 issue of water works revenue bonds. Date Jone 1, 1947, Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in 1944 to 1957 , 83,000 in 1958 to 1966 and 84,000 in 1967 to 1971 Iscor Issued for
now serving the ing improving and extenning the water works now serving the city and are payable solely from the revenues to be derived operating, maintaining and repairing the system. operating, maintaining a and repairing the system. The bonds will be cost to the city. The successful bidder will be required to pay the cost of printing bonds and the cost of the approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago. It is expected that the bonds will be ready for delivery
about June 23.
Enclose a a certified check for $2 \%$ of the par value of the ${ }_{i}$ ssue. payable to the city.

## TEXAS

BAY CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bay City), Texas-PURCHASERS- $1 t$ is now stated hat Mahan,
San Antonio, and Mitton R. Underwood \& Co. of Houston, were associated San Anoroney \& Co. of Houston, in the purchase of the $\$ 150,000$ school
with Mo subject to the outcome of the May 17 election, as described in bonds, subject to the outcome of the May 17 election, as described in our
BELLVILE, Texas-BONDS SOLD-The City Secretary states that
$\$ 78,00021 / 21 / 2$
and $3 \%$ semi-ann. light and power system revenue bonds $\$ 78,00021 / 2 \frac{1}{2}$ and $3 \%$ semi-ann, light and power system revenue bonds
approved by the voters on June 3, have been sold. Dated June 15, 1941 . approved by the voters on June 3, have bee
Due in 1943 to 1961, callable after 10 years.
BONHAM, Texas-BONDS VOTED-The City Clerk states that the
eiection held on May 15 the voters approved the issuance of the $\$ 60,000$ $3 \%$ eneral oblization airport bonds by a count of 689 to 29 .

## (These bonds were sold ported-V. $152, \mathrm{p}, 3229$.)

BREMOND, Texas-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now stated that the 860,000 water and sewer system revenue bonds sold at par to the Ranson-
Davidson Co. of San Anronio, as noted here on March 1. were purchases as 41 sis. payable semi-annually, are dated Feb. 15, 1941, in the denomination
of $\$ 1.000$ and mature Feb. 15 , as follows: $\$ 1.000$ in 1944 and 1945 ; $\$ 2$. 190 in 1946 and $1947 ; \$ 3,000$ in 1948 to 19533 and $\$ 4,000$ in 1954 to 1962 . Prin. constitute a special obligation of the ciity, and are, payable solely from and secured by a pledge
system after system a ter deded ty the Attorney-General, and Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago.
CARBON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Carbon) Texas-BON said to have been purchased by Rauscher, Pierce \& Co . of $\$ 35,500$, are said to have been purchased by Rausch
Dallas: $\$ 26,000$ building, and $\$ 9.500$ refunding bonds.
CLUTE ROAD DISTRICT (P. O. Angleton), Texas-BOND SALE CLUTE ROAD County Judqe states that the $\$ 30$, , oon $31 / 2 /$ semi-annual purchased by Gregory, Eddleman and Abercrombie, of Houston, are dated and $\$ 1,500$ in 1957 to 1966 . CROCKETT COUNTY WATER CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT Judge states that the following revenue bonds aggregating $\$ 85,000$, have
been purchased by the McRoberts-Thomasma Co. of San Antonio: $\$ 50,000$
water system purchase, $\$ 25,000$ water system extension, and $\$ 10,000$ sewer system bonds
FORT BEND COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Richmond),
Texas-BOND ELECTION-We are informed that an election will be held Texas- BOND ELECTION-We are informed that an election Will be held
on June 28 in order to have the voters pass on the proposed issuance of
$\$ 250,000$ road improvement bonds. If approved, they will be offered for $\$ 250,000$ road improvement
sale on July 7 , it is stated.
GALVESTON, Texas-BOND SALE-The semi-ann. coupon bonds aggregating $\$ 700,000$. offered for sale on June 5-V. 152 , p. 3536 -were awarded to Goldman, Sachs \& Co. of New York, the City National Bank
\& Trust Co. of Kansas City Mullaney, Ross \& Co. of Chicazo, Willian \& Trust Co. of Kansas City Mullaney, Ross \&ilburn Co. of Wichita, and
R. Compton \& Co., of New York, the small-MMible
R. J. Edwards, Inc. of Oklahoma City, paying par, a net interest cost of $\$ 500,000$

100,000
$1944, \$ 5,000$ in 1945 to 1950 maturing June $1, \$ 4,000$ in 1942 to
50,000 to $1951, \$ 4,000$ in 1952 and 1953 , as 2 s , and $\$ 12,000$ maturing ncinerator of 1941 bonds, $\$ 38,000$ maturing June $1, \$ 3,000$ in $\$ 4,000$ June 1,1954 to 1956 , as $18 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$.
BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders reoffered the above bonds for general subscription, The $\$ 500,000$ water
works bonds, maturing June $1,1942-1961$, are offered at prices to yield Works bonds, maturing June $1,1942-1961$, are offered at prices to yield
0.40 to $1.70 \%$ for the $1942-1951$ maturities, and at prices of $\$ 102$ to $\$ 94.50$ for the 1952-1961 maturities. The water works bonds are callable at par on any interest payment date, beginning June 1, 1951. The remainng $\$ 200,000$ bonds, issued for general purposes, and maturing
are priced to yield 0.40 to $2.05 \%$. according to maturity.
HAWKINS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hawkins), June 18, for the purchase of $\$ 110,000$ school bonds. Bidders are to name he rate of interest Due serially in 10 years.
JACKSON COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Edna), Texas BOND SALE The $\$ 20,000$ semi-ann. road bonds offered for sale on Antonio, as 3 s , paying a premium of $\$ 13$, equal to 100.065 , a basis of about
$2.99 \%$. Due on June 15 in 1942 to 1961 ; optional on or after June 15,1952 .
 Judge, that sealed bids were received by the County Commissioners Court until 11 a. m. on June 13 for the purchase of $\$ 150,00$ road bonds.
Due on July 15 as follows: $\$ 4,000$ in $1942 ; \$ 5,000,1943$ to $1945 ; \$ 6,00 \mathrm{j}$,
1946 to $1948 ; \$ 7,000,1949$ and $1950 ; \$ 8,000,1951$ to $1954 ; \$ 9,000,1955$ o 1957, and $\$ 10,000$ in 1958 to 1961; optional on and after July 15, 1952
LA MARQUE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. La
Marque), Texas-BONDS VOTED-The issuance of $\$ 300,000$ construction Marque), Texas-BONDS VOTED-The issuance of $\$ 300,000$ construction may 31 .
LEON COUNTY (P. O. Centerville), Texas-BOND SALE DETAILS It is now stated that the $\$ 475,000$ road bonds sold to the J. R. Phillips, and mature on Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 25,000$ in 1944 and 1945, $\$ 30,000$, 1946 , and mature on Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 25,000$ in 1944 and $1945, \$ 30,000,1946$,
$\$ 50,000,1947, \$ 60,000,1948$ and $1949, \$ 75,00,1950, \$ 90,000,1951$, and
$\$ 60,000$ in 1952 . Prin. and int. (J-D), payable at the State Treasurer's
LULING INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Luling), Texas-BOND SALE-The $\$ 5,000$ semi-annual construction bonds offered
for sale on June $10-\mathrm{V} .152$, p. 3687 were purchased by the First National for sale on June 10-V. at a price
Bank of Luling, as 3 s,
$\$ 500$ on June 10 in 1942 to 1951 .
NAVARRO COUNTY (P.O. Corsicana), Texas-BOND ELECTIONIt is stated by E. D. McCormick, County Judge, that an election has been
ealled for June 28 in order to have the voters pass on the issuance of $\$ 300,000$ called for June 28 in order to

## UTAH

MOUNT PLEASANT, Utah-BONDS SOLD-The City Recorder tater that $\$ 20,000$ City Council lasi current experpense have been sold as follows $\$ 10,000$ to Edward L. Burton \& Co. of Salt Lake City, and $\$ 10,000$ to F . T PRICE, Utah-BONDS SOLD-The City Clerk states that $\$ 6 \overline{0,000}$ water pipe line bonds authorized by the City Council last November, have been

## VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.-BOND ELECTION-The issuance of $\$ 150,000$ electric light bonds will be submitted to the voters at an election scheduled or Jun
RICHMOND, Va,-BOND OFFERING-We are informed by J. Maurice Miller, City Comptroher, that he will receive sealed bids until $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
(EST)' on June 19 for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 1,486,000$ coupon or (EST) on June 19 for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 1,486,000$ coupon or
registered public improvement bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $3 \%$,
Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Dated July 1 , 1941 . Due on July payable J-J. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated July 1,1941 . Due on July 1 as
follows: $\$ 74,000$ in 1942 to 1960 and $\$ 80,000$ in 1961 Rate of interest to be in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$, and must be the same for all of the bonds. Prin. and int. payable at the City Comptroller's office, or (at the option New York, or other fiscal agent of the city in New York. Unless all bids
are rejected, the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase are rejected, the bonds will be awarded the city, such cost to be determined the deducting the total amount of the premium, buch from, or by adding the
by discount bid to, the aggregate amount of interest
total amount of the discount total amount of the discount bid to, the aggregate amount of interest
upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. Bids may be upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. All indebtedness of the city is a direct obligation and the full faith and credit of the municipality is pledged for the payment of all of its obligations. The purchaser
will be furnished with the opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of will be furnished with the opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of and that the city has power to levy taxes on the taxable real property therein for the payment of such obligations without limitation of rate or amount. The enactment at any time prior to the delivery of the bonds, tions or otherwise, subjects to a Federal income tax the interest on bonds of a class or character which includes these bonds, will, at the election of the purchaser, relieve the purchaser from his obligations under the terms
of the contract of sale and entitle the purchaser to the return of the amount deposited with the bid. Bonds will be ready for delivery at the place in New York City indicated by the purchaser or, at the option of the purchaser, at the office of the City Comptroller, on July 8 , 1941, or as soon after that date as the bonds can be prepared for delivery.
certified check for $11 / 2 \%$ of the face amount of the bonds bid for
VIRGINIA, State of-TREASURY CASH REPORTED AT NEW Cash on hand in the state Treasury at the end of May totaled approxi materly $\$ 22,500,000$, an all-time high for the Commonwealth, it was learne yesterday. This is an increase of $\$ 6,271,000$ over the next highest total,
$\$ 16,229000$, at the end of May, 1939 , and a jump of $\$ 8,242,000$ over the May, 1940, total of $\$ 14,258,000$. attributed almost entirely to the National defense on dues not mean a current fiscal year. Much of it is earmarked for disbursement during the
remainder of the biennium, which ends June 30, 1942 .

It has been estimated that the unobligated balance to be car
the books at the end of this month will be about $\$ 4,500,000$.

## WASHINGTON

PORT OF KENNEWICK (P. O. Kennewick), Wash-MOND OF-FERING--1t is stated by A. . Smith Secretary, of the Board of Com-
missioners, that he will receive sealed bids until 8 p.
 annually for 15 y yars commencing July 1, 1943 . These are the bonds offico of the County Treasurer. These bonds are payable Prom a limited
ad valorem tax. Authority 1; Ohapter 183, Laws of 1921 . Enclose cert
YAKIMA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 113 (P. O. Yakima) on June 21, by C. D. Stephens, County Treasurer, for the purchase of
$\$ 40,000$ coupon building and enuipment bonds. Interest rate is not exce $6 \%$, payabie J-J. Dated July 1. 1941. Denom. $\$ 100$. or any multiple there yly 1, 1943 to 1962 . Payable in such amounts (as nearly as practicable) as will, together with the interest on the
outstanding bonds, be met by an equal annual tax levy for the paymen of the bonds and interest. Prin, and int. payable at the County Treasurer's ofrice. Bids must specify: . The lowest rate of interest and premium, if lowest rate of interest at which the bidder will purchaes the bonds at par

## WEST VIRGINIA

## HUNTINGTON, W. Va.-ADDITIONAL INFOMATION-The City

 control revenue bonds sold recently, as noted here- V. $152, \mathrm{p} .3536$-were purchased by a syndicate composed of Assel, Goetz \& Moerlein, Fox McLean of Pittsburgh, Magnus \& Co, Nelson, Browning \& Co., and Walter, Woody \& Heimerdinger, all of CincinnaWEST VIRGINIA, State of-BOND SALE-The $\$ 1,000,000$ issue awann. road bonds orfered for sale on June 10 ecurities Corp., Hemphill, Noyes \& Co., L. F. Rothschild \& Co., and G. M.-P. Murphy 8 a. all of New York, paying a price of 100.04, a net
nterest cost of about $1.439 \%$. on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 480,00$ as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due $\$ 40,000$ on Aprii 1 in 1942 to 1953 ; $\$ 200,000$ as 114 s , due
840,000 on April 1 in 1954 to 1958 , the remaining $\$ 320,000$ as $1 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due 40.000 on April 1 in 1959 to 1966 .

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENNT-The successful bidders re-
offered the above bonds for general subscription at prices to yield from offered the above bonds for general sur
$0.20 \%$ to $1.60 \%$, according to maturity.

## WISCONSIN

LAFAYETTE COUNTY (P. O. Darlington), Wis.-BOND OFFER-ING-Both sealed and oral bids will be received until June 23, at 2 p.m., of highway improvement, non-taxabie, series $D$ coupon bonds. Interest
rate is not to exceed $5 \%$, payable 1 -N. Dated May 1, 1941 . Deron rate is not to exceed $5 \%$, payable M-N. Dated May 1,1941 . Denom.
r5,000. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 70,000$ in 1944 and 815,000 in 1945 .

 under a program which has been approved by the State Highway Commis-
sion, and therefore, the principal of the bonds will be eligible to be retired $100 \%$ with State highway allotments to the county in accordance with section 84.03 (4). Wisconsin statutes . The bonds will be sord sube ect to the conditions that they shall be certified by the Attorney-General of the
State under the provisions of Sections 67.02 (3) and 14.53 (5a), Wisconsin State under the provisions of sections 67.02 (3) and 14.53 ercial attorneys if desired by the successful bidder, the cost of sunch commerercial attorney's opinion to be paid by such bidider. The bidder's proposal shall state the
total amount bid for the bonds and the interest rate on which the bid is total amount bid for the bonds and the interest rate on which the bid is
based. In addition to the amount bid, the successful bidder shall also pay the interest accrued from the date of the bonds to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be in the form approved by the State Highway Com-
mission. All costs of printing the bonds shall be paid by the successful mission. All costs of printing the bonds shall be paid by the successiul bidder. A certified check for $\$ 1,700$, payable to the county, is required.
If a bidder submitting a sealed bid proposes to bid orally, his certified check should be filed separately and not sealed with his bidi, otherwise an additional certified check in the same amount must be filed to entitle
such bidder to enter the oral bidding. VERNON COUNTY (P. O. Virocua), Wis.-BOND SALE-The for sale on June 10-V. 152, D. 3536-was awarded to the Marine National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, paying a premium of \$2, 100. equal to 102.164 ,

## CANADA

 CANADA (Dominion of)- $\$ 60,000,000$ WAR BOND ISSUE PUBLICLY OFFERED- Subscription books were opened June 2 to the governments $860,000,000$ victory Loan of 1941 , which was offered in two maissue will be used to finance expenditures for war purposes. The offer conissue wir bee sed to rinance expenditures for war purposes. The offer con-
sisted of the ofllowing $3 \%$ bonds priced at par, dated June 15, 191., due
June 15 1951. payable at maturity at 101, and callable at 101, in or after
 $3.09 \%$ to maturity: $2 \%$ bonds priced at a9, yielding $2.19 \%$ to maturity, non-callable to maturity. Denoms. $\$ 25,000, \$ 5,000$ and $\$ 1,000$. Interest
in each instance will be payable J-D 15 . Principal and interest in each instance will be payable J-D 15. Principal and interest payable Canada, and the Interest semi-annually without charge, at any branch in Ca nadao of any chartered bank. Bonds may beregistered as to principal or as to principal and interest.
in full at the time of a polication of the issue price in each case without in culu at the tesme of application of the issue price in each case without delivery. Cash subscriptions may also be made payable by insta perents.

 the $2 \%$ bonds representing accrued
Conversion Subscriptionstalments. Holders of Dominion of Canada $5 \%$ National
Service Loan bondd due Nov 15, 1941, may for the period during which Service Loan bonds due Nov. 15, 1941, may, for the period during which
the subscription lists are open, not later than June 21 , 1941 , tender their the subscription lists are open, not later than June 21,1941 , tender their
bonds with final coupon attached, in iieu of cash, on subscriptions for a like or greater par value of bonds of one or both maturities of this loan. The
surrender value of the $5 \%$ bonds will be $102.15 \%$ of their par value, inclusive surrender value of the $5 \%$ bonds will be $102.15 \%$ of their par valu
of accrued interest; the resulting adjustment to be paid in cash.
CANADA (Dominion of)-TO PROVIDE \$29.414,206 FOR CANADIAN reading to a bill to provide $\$ 29.414,206$ to the Canadian National Railways readig to a birl to provide ${ }^{\text {ren }}$ retirement.
ST. COLOMB DE SILLERY (Parish of), Que-- BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 201,3004 \frac{1}{2} \%$ improvement bonds unsuccessfully offered April $21-\mathrm{V}$ 152, p. 2908 were subsequently sold to Wood, Gundy \& Co of Toront
at a price of 97.624 a basis of about $4.72 \%$. Due serially in 30 years. ST. JOHN (City and County), N. B.-BOND SALE-A group composed of Royal Bank of Canada, T. M. Bell \& Co. and A. E. Ames \& Co.
recently purchased $\$ 18,50031 / 2 \%$ bonds at a price of 99 . Purpose of loan Was to provide $\$ 5,50$ or unemployment costs in Lancaster and Simonds and $\$ 3,000$ for additions to the muncipal home. The $\$ 5.50$ issue, in and $\$ 3,000$ for additions to the municipal home. The $\$ 7.500$ issue, in
$\$ 500$ denoms. matures seriall on April 1 from 1924 to 1948 incl. $\$ 10,000$
is due- $\$ 1,000$ annually on April 1 from 1942 to 1951 incl., and the $\$ 3,000$



[^0]:    Published Every Saturday Morning by the Wiluiam B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce Street, New York City, N. Y. Herbert D. Sellbert. Chalirman of the Board and Editor: WMilam Dana Selbert. Prestdant and Treasurer; WMliam D. RIIgs. Business Manager.
    
    
    
    
    

[^1]:    "The situation was bad and getting worse at the North American Aviation plant this morning. Since 5 o'clock striking C. I. O. workers, three abreast and almost in lockstep, had been circling the big plant's nine gates in expectation of an attempt by non-strikers to return in response to the Company's advertisements and the plea of national C. I. O. leaders that the strike was illegal and should be abandoned. . . . By a conservative estimate at least 1,000 strikers were circling the main gate . . . the strike captains and patrol leaders had given the strikers rocks and pieces of lead wrapped in cloth or in ends of women's stockings, making formidable blackjacks. . . .
    "There were cries of 'nobody goes through now' and 'hold that line' as they marched along singing behind a large American flag."

[^2]:    * Base period changed Jan. 4 from 1926-1928 average to $1935-1939$ average as
    100 . Indexes on $1926-1928$ base were: June 7, 1941, 83.9; May 31, 83.3 ; June 8 , 100.
    1940,
    Indexes
    $r$$\quad$ Revised.

[^3]:    Btuminous Cool
    Total, including mane fuel......-
    Daily average Crude Pertoloum b-a Includes for purposes or hotal barrele produced during the week converted to
     dirctil compens ended May 3 , 1941, and corraspona
    of 22 full weekh 30 welghted as 0.4 of $a$ normal working day.

[^4]:    * Bld and asked prices; no sales on this day. $\ddagger$ In receivership, $a$ Def. delivery. $n$ New stock. $t$ Cash sale. $x$ Ex-div. $y$ Ex-rights. I Called for redemption

[^5]:    Aluminum Goods Mfg. Co.-25-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
    stock stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 15 cents paid on April 15 , last; 40 cents paid on Dec. 81 last: 20 cents paid on Occ. 1 , July 1 and Apriil 1,1940 : a year-end dividend of 40 c . paid on
    Dec. 15, 1939, and dividends of 20 c . per share previously distributed each Dec. 11, 1939, and dividends of
    American Bakeries Co.-Extra Dividend-
    Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the class A
    stock, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 16. Similar payments were made in preceding quarters.- $\mathbf{V}, 152$, p. 2229.
    American Bantam Car Co.-Earnings-
    10 Months Ended April 30-
    ${ }_{816,965 \text { loss } 1940.000}^{1941}$
    $\qquad$
    The company now has a backlog of about $\$ 3,000,000$ of unfilled orders
    consisting of consisting of 1,200 reconnaissance cars, a large order for reconaissance car
    parts, and a substantial quantity of British orders on which the company

[^6]:    Net profit_.......- | $\$ 1,003,517$ |  |
    | :---: | :---: |
    | $\$ 91,825$ | $\$ 162,447$ |
    | loss $\$ 101,499$ |  | a In previous years the operations of Foster-Wheeler Ltd. (England) (a

    $100 \%$ owned subsidiary) were included in the consolidated income statement. Because of conditions abroad and the situation as to foreign exment., Because of conditions abroad and the situation as to forelgn ex-
    change, the operations for the year 1940 of the British subsidiary are not
    included in the above statement. Net income of Foster-Wheeler Ltd.

[^7]:    $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Total_-.an-...- } & 2.025 .343 & 1.542 .776 & 1,108.007\end{array}$ Between 35,000 and 40,000 employees of this corporation are to receive increases in saiaries, many of them as much as $\$ 15$ a month.
    Tne

[^8]:    Calendar Years-
    Income-Dividends
    Income-Dividends...
    Interest--.-.-.-.
    Fees for services
    Fres for services -
    of capital assets...-
    1940
    $82,718,422$
    28,494
    81,258
    1939

    Total income.... Expenses and losses...--

    Losses realized on sales. | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Losses realzed } \\ \text { of capital assets. } \\ \text { Prov. for Fed. inc. } \mathrm{tax}-\end{array}$ | 474,040 | 15,100 | $1 \overline{3} 9,000$ | $20 \overline{3}, \overline{1} \overline{3} \overline{3}$ | $10 \overline{0}, 6 \overline{9} \overline{6}$ |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

     Previous earned
    Fed. inc. tax refund...-
    Dividend refund.
    $31,869,820$
    $36,719,567$
    2,049
    $\qquad$
    
     Earnings per share.... $\$ 1.76$ wher $\$ 4.22, \$ 4.55$

[^9]:    a 2,113 shares in 1940 and 2,368 shares in 1939, at cost.-V. 152, p. 3353 .

[^10]:    Total......... $\overline{25,631,201} \overline{24,198,016}$ Total........-25,631,201 $\overline{24,198,016}$

[^11]:    Texas Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
     $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\begin{array}{l}\text { Operating revenues } \\ \text { Oper. exps. excl. direct }\end{array} & \$ 916,257 & \$ 847,096 & \$ 11,309,713 & \$ 11,354,262 \\ \text { taxes. } & 389,026 & 361,896 & 4,499,625 & 4,533,921\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Direct taxes.-.-.-.-.-. } & 119,868 & 90,622 & 1,434,603 & 1,210,512 \\ \text { Prop. retire. es. approp, } & 100,000 & 00,376 & 1,112,691 & 1,087,272\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\begin{array}{c}\text { Amortiz. of limited-term }\end{array} & 10, & 38 & 386 & 4,647 & 4,016\end{array}$

    Net oper. revenue
    Other income (net)
    $\begin{array}{ccccccc}\text { Gross income...... } & \$ 307,670 & \$ 304,665 & \$ 4,277,655 & & \$ 4,533,444 \\ \text { Int. on mtge. bonds. } & 170,417 & 170,417 & & & & 2,045,000\end{array}$ Int. on debenture bonds
    $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Net income----- } & \$ 115,673 & \$ 117,362 & \$ 2,021,189 & \$ 2,211,421 \\ \text { Divs. applicable to pref. stocks for the period. } & & 865,050 & 865,050\end{array}$ Balance _ . ......................................... $\$ 1,156,139 ~ \$ 1,346,371$ 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. 1241 , provision of $\$ 61,000$ for Federal excess profits tax applicable prior to Jan. 1,1941 , but includes no subsequent provision for such tax since no excess profits are indicated

    Time, Inc.-Common Dividend-
    Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the common stock. payable June 10 to holders of record June 5. This compares with $\$ 2.25$ June 10, $1940 ; \$ 1.75$ paid on March 11 , 1940; an extra dividend. of $\$ 1.25$ per share in addition to a dividend of \$1.50 per share paid on Dec. 20, 1939,

[^12]:    West Virginia Pulp \& Paper Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { 6Mos. End. April } 30- \\ \text { Profits from opers., be- }\end{array} & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$ Profits
    fore prom. Porers. deprec.,
    deple. \& Fed. income
    
    
     a Equivalent to $\$ 1.92$ per, share of
    per share in 1940.-V.
    (F. W.) Woolworth Co.-Sales-
    

[^13]:    * Includes 15,683,017 and 44,146,773 pounds held by refining and manutacturing
    establishments and $8.340,320$ and $18,015,090$ pounds in transit to retiners and estabsumers Aug. 1,1940 and May 31, 1941 respectively. in transit to retiners an $a$ Includes $12,623,312$ and $4,205.583$ pounds held by refiners, brokers, agent
    and warehousemen at places other than refineres and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manutacturing estabilishments
    and $4,064,378$ and $7,650,222$ pounds in transit to manufacturers of shortening
    

[^14]:    Returns by Telegraph-Telegraphic advices to us this evening indicate that in Texas progress of cotton has been only fair. There has been too much rain in most sections and considerable further replanting is required in the north and northwest.
    

[^15]:    Bidder-
    Putnam County Savings Bank, Brewster
    
    $\begin{array}{lll}\text { R. D. White \& Co. and Sherwood \& Co.................................................. } & 11 \% \\ \text { Georg }\end{array}$
    Rate Bid
    101.00
    100.237
    100.27
    100.27
    100.163
    100.08

