

January 1933- January 1934. Annual Reports Compared

Crosley Radio Corporation reports net profits (nine months ending December 31, 1933) of \$34,452 against a net loss of \$255,231 for the corresponding period of 1932.

General Motors Corporation (preliminary report) shows earnings of \$1.72 a share on common stock in 1933, against a loss of more than \$63,000,000 in 1932.

Glidden & Company report gross sales for the first three weeks of January 1934, amounting to \$1,494,464 against \$993,032 for the first three weeks of January 1933.

Devco & Reynolds Company, Inc., reports a net income of \$656,336 for 1933 against \$21,765 for year 1932. (Year ending November 30.)

Marshall Field & Company reports net profits of \$97,600 for the year 1933, against a net loss of \$7,987,226 for the year 1932.

St. Louis-Southwestern lines report net income of \$1,789,740 in 1933, against a deficit of \$186,791 in 1932.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway system reports a net income in December 1933 of \$101,892 against \$9,341, in December 1932.

Boston Commercial Solvents Corporation reports profits of \$2,327,847 in 1933, against \$1,282,343 in 1932.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway reports net earnings of \$6,081,714 in 1933 against \$1,422,836 in 1932.

Erie Railroad reports a net income of \$531,528 in 1933 against a net loss of \$3,142,997 in 1932.

F. W. Woolworth Company reports 1933 net income of \$28,690,884 against \$22,101,005 for 1932.

Continental Can Company earnings for 1933, \$7,547,401 against \$4,819,322 in 1932.

Des Moines Water Company earnings increased \$52,000 in 1933.

WAGES, EMPLOYMENT, and OUTPUT

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Auto plants have recalled 100,000 men, many of whom had had little work in three years, bringing employment total up to 300,000. Higher wages looked for as result of scarcity of skilled labor. -- Statement by Alfred Reeves, vice president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in Detroit Dispatch to Wall Street Journal.

Erie and C. & O. railroad car orders placed at Berwick (Pa.) plant of the American Car & Foundry Company means jobs for 2,500 men. -- Philadelphia Public Ledger

The Murray Corporation of American is employing 9,000 as compared with 5,500 at the peak of last year. -- International News Service dispatch from Detroit.

National Recovery Administration.

Chevrolet Motors shows a total of 53,000 employed with more than 15,000 at Flint, with an output of 3,300 daily. -- Flint, Mich. Journal.

Class A railroads showed a gain of 1,613 workers on the payrolls in January over December and an increase of 19,645 over January 1933. Wall Street Journal.

Federal Judge Hahn permits Willys-Overland Company to manufacture 5,000 to 7,500 cars, providing work for 3,000 more workers. -- New York Times.

Ford Motor Company's wage distribution for January was \$7,500,000, fifty percent higher than in January 1933. -- New York Times.

Local clothing factories employment at highest point in more than 4 years. -- Rochester, N.Y. dispatch to Wall St. Journal.

American Can Company reopens idle plant at Newcastle, Pa. at 100 percent capacity. -- Philadelphia Public Ledger.

State Bureau of Business Research shows January industrial employment up 26 percent over 1933. -- Universal Service dispatch from Columbus, Ohio.

Interlake Iron Corporation places 200 men at work preparing South Chicago plant for early reopening. -- Wall Street Journal.

Lansford (Pa.) silk throwing mills reopen after 11 months of idleness and will increase working force. -- Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Seven thousand more are on the payrolls in Atlanta, Georgia than a year ago. -- Industrial Bureau report.

Employment survey in Port Arthur, Texas, shows an increase of 70 percent. -- Port Arthur News.

Steel output increased to 37.5 per cent. -- Gary, Ind. Post Tribune.

Auto Sales rose 36.25 per cent last year. -- New York Times.