Final Edition

THURSDAY

In 2 Sections – Section 1

The COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE

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Our Reporter On "Governments"

The terms on the new certificates of indebtedness were generous—exceedingly so. . . . A ½% yield on a six months' note may not strike a casual observer as much but to experts and seasoned bond investors, that's better than had even been hoped for. . . . Apparently, Morgenthau wanted to put this issue over with a bang. . . . And judging from subscription reports, he did so. . . .

One thing this issue seems to have done is to have set off a strong buying movement in all the high-grade bond markets. . . . The fact that this is so is of first importance. . . . For the outlook now is for a steady upward trend in the Government mart—and in the corporate and municipal lists—for at least a few weeks. . . .

The reasoning behind this is scarcity. . . . Scarcity of long-term bonds. . . . In this column last week, the story was printed that Morgenthau may be out to "starve" the market for longs for a while, so he can come back with a real long-term offering in May or June and put it over. . . . There seems to be more to that than just a "story." . . .

Demand Created

For months, the Government bond market has been compelled to absorb one billion-dollar issue after the other. . . . Since the war broke out, the Treasury has raised $3,000,000,000 through the bond markets. . . . In December, the financing consisted of $1,000,000,000 of 30-25 year 2½s and $500,000,000 of 14-10 years 2s. . . . In February, the financing revolved around $1,512,000,000 13-10 year 2¼s. . . .

At the end of January, the percentage of bond issues to the total outstanding interest-bearing debt was 71%. . . . Comparing with a ratio in 1935 of 54% bonds to the total. . . .

Obviously, the market has been crowded with bond issues in the last few years and especially in the last six months. . . . A rest has been and was needed when Morgenthau decided to return to the certificate of indebtedness as a means of raising money. . . .

But the fact is the market didn't expect a rest. . . . All professionals and ordinary investors were waiting for a bond offering, preparing for one. . . .

And instead, they were greeted first with the news that a certificate was coming and then with the announcement that the issue would be only six months' long and would carry ½% interest. . . .

Insurance companies can't buy this type of paper. . . . The rate is too low, the maturity is too short. . . . Banks will buy as much of this sort of security as they can, of course, but on this last issue, they were limited by the now customary "free riding" rules. . . .

Corporations are the only ones being encouraged to pick up short-term stuff to keep their cash invested while waiting for tax dates or for war expenses to materialize. . . .

Translating all this into market terms, the fact is the Treasury is creating a demand for long-term bonds. . . . The omission of its expected bond issue this month is helping considerably in this step. . . . And, incidentally, for confirmation of this, turn to the corporate and municipal markets. . . . They reflect the "starvation" angle more than the Government market. . . .

Whether or not the Treasury chief wanted to stimulate the long-term bond markets, that has been one result of his certificate

(Continued on Page 1435)

OUR REPORTER'S REPORT

Investment bankers and dealers who participate in the distribution of new securities could only regard this week's developments with a feeling of mixed emotions. The period was marked by both favorable and unfavorable events.

Perhaps the mosts interesting, since it tended to run counter to the trend, was the announcement by the Public Service Electric and Gas Company, subsidiary of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, of its decision to finance through public offering, rather than as it had contemplated by direct sale of an issue of bonds to a group of insurance companies.

This company had planned the sale of an issue of $15,000,000 of thirty-year 3% refunding mortgage bonds at par direct to a group of seven insurance firms.

At a recent hearing, however, on the company's plea for exemption from the competitive bidding requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, however, the company decided to withdraw its plea, and submit the bonds to competitive bidding by investment bankers.

The company was due to present details of the projected financing at a hearing before the SEC today. Meanwhile, due to restrictions imposed by the War Production Board on deliveries of railroad equipment, two railroads, the Louisville & Nashville and the Missouri Pacific decided to abandon projected sales of equipment trust issues for which bids already had been asked.

Price the Consideration

The decision of the Public Service Electric and Gas Corporation to switch from private placement to public offering was considered

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1941 Corporation Net Profits 17% Above 1940 According To Federal Reserve Of N. Y. Report

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reports, in its April "Monthly Review," that during 1941, increases in wage and material costs and much higher Federal taxes only partially offset the effect on corporation profits of the record business volumes and, as a result, net profits of leading corporations, as measured by the bank's compilation of the net profits of 899 commercial and industrial corporations, were 17% higher than in the previous year and 18% above the 1937 level. The bank points out that as indicated in the accompanying table, all groups of companies with the exception of tobacco, gold and silver mining, and bakery products, had larger net profits than in 1940. The largest percentage gains over 1940, it notes, occurred in the leather and shoe, coal mining, petroleum, meat packing, shipping, aircraft manufacturing, and textile groups. Of the 899 companies listed, 410 durable goods producers showed a gain in net profits over a year before amounting to 18%, while 435 companies in the nondurable goods and service fields gained 13% and 54 companies engaged in mining increased net profits 11%.

The Bank's report continues:

Reflecting a 22% increase in the volume of railway freight car loadings and also relative immunity from the effects of the excess profits tax owing to the large amounts of invested capital, net income (after all charges) of Class I railroads in 1941 approximately equaled the 1930 level and amounted to $502,000,000, as compared with $185,000,000 in 1940. Net income of 33 telephone companies, all of which had gross incomes in excess of $1,000,000, receded 3% below the level of 1940 but remained 4% above 1937. Net income of a group of other public utility companies increased 4% over 1940 and almost 10% over 1937.

A tabulation of pertinent profit and loss and balance sheet data of 172 commercial and industrial corporations which publish such figures indicates that gross sales for these companies rose 36% over 1940, cost of goods sold (including State and local taxes) increased 33% and net profits before Federal taxes were 61% higher. Deductions for Federal income and excess profits taxes, which had averaged approximately 18% of net profits before taxes in each of the three years ended in 1939 and which had increased to 32% in 1940, advanced further to 53% of net profits before taxes in 1941. As a result, the gain over 1940 in net profits after all charges for this group of companies was reduced to 12%. Total cash on hand as of Dec. 31, 1941 for the same group, plus holdings of tax anticipation notes (available for payment of Federal taxes) increased 25% over the year, and inventories, reflecting the larger volume of production and increased material costs, rose 23%. Total Federal taxes, as estimated by these corporations, were equal to 57% of the cash and tax anticipation notes available on Dec. 31, 1941 whereas, at the close of the preceding year, Federal tax liability was calculated at about 27% of cash holdings.

Fourth quarter profits of a restricted list of 167 companies

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C. Ellwood Kalbach Named Long V.-P.

Hugh W. Long & Co., 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., national distributors for Fundamental Investors, Manhattan Bond Fund, New York Stocks announce the election of C. Elwood Kalbach as Eastern Vice-Pres. Mr. Kalbach is well known to investment houses in many sections of the country. He has been actively engaged in various phases of the investment trust business for 13 years. Since 1929 when he was also identified with Mr. Long and others of his present associates.


C. Ellwood Kalbach

About a year ago the company called in Mr. Kalbach to do some special work originally planned to last only a month. The success of this undertaking led to others and finally to the announced appointment.

Republic Of Chile External Bonds

ATTRACTIVE SPECULATIONS

Increasing Copper Exports And Stable Nitrate Business Lend Promise Of Larger Interest Payments And Full Scale Amortization

All external bonds of the Republic of Chile receive the same treatment under provisions of the External Debt Service Adjustment of 1935; consequently, all dollar bonds tend to sell at approximately the same prices.

Following a lengthy period during which service of the external debt had ceased, a plan was devised in 1935 under which direct and guaranteed obligations of the Chilean Government were to be serviced from certain specific revenues. In December, 1940, debt amortization, which was also provided under the plan, was temporarily suspended, but was partially resumed in June, 1941. At the present time, partial interest is being paid on Chilean bonds which have assented to the Government's plan and which have been so stamped.

Under provisions of this plan, certain revenues which the Treasury is entitled to receive as participation in the profits of the nitrate business and the yield of certain taxes and surtaxes levied on copper enterprises is allocated to the Amortization Institute for servicing the external debt. However, by provisions of the Law for Relief and Reconstruction of the Devastated Earthquake Zone and for the Promotion of Production, the President of Chile is authorized to use the funds allocated to the Amortization Institute for the purposes of that law. Any such funds so used are to be repaid to the Institute as soon as certain foreign loans are contracted.

While funds available for the payment of interest have been fully disbursed in recent years, the portions available for debt retirement have been used by the Institute only in relatively small proportions.

The total income received by the Institute from nitrate profits (whose sale is controlled by the Government) and from copper taxes is divided into two parts, one of which is to be used to pay interest up to the amount originally agreed to, and the other to be applied by the Institute to the redemption or amortization of the foreign debt by direct purchase in the market or by drawing at par. Interest payments are made on specific coupons and only on bonds deposited and stamped "assented." "Unassented" bonds are entitled to receive the interest declared payable only if they are deposited in the calendar year during which the payment on the assented bonds has been made. The funds available for such unassented bonds which are not used then become available for redemption or amortization of bonds.

Since 1935, the following interest payments have been made on Chile's external debt. These payments are made in February of the year following the declaration:

1935	$4.75	per $1,000 principal amount
1936	6.05	per $1,000 principal amount
1937	7.86	per $1,000 principal amount
1938	20.925	per $1,000 principal amount
1939	15.225	per $1,000 principal amount
1940	15.39	per $1,000 principal amount
1941	15.58	per $1,000 principal amount

The distribution of $15.58 for 1941 was paid on all assented bonds on Feb. 1, 1942. This payment, although slightly more than was paid in 1940, was less than expected since the Institute has used only small portions of its receipts for amortization. In 1941, for example, the Institute's receipts totaled $9,486,000, of which 50%, or $4,743,000 went for interest, leaving approximately $4,500,000 (after estimated expenses) available for bond retirements. However, only $3,113,000 face amount of dollar bonds, Frs. 18,500 Swiss franc bonds and £1,300 of sterling bonds were retired, and it is hardly likely that the

(Continued on page 1440)

Reinholdt & Gardner Absorb Francis, Bro.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Reinholdt & Gardner, 400 Locust Street, members of the New York, St. Louis and Chicago Stock Exchanges, have acquired the investment business of Francis, Bro. & Co., one of the oldest New York Stock Exchange firms in St. Louis, which was established in 1877 by David R. Francis, Sr., a former governor of Missouri and Ambassador to Russia. Reinholdt & Gardner, while making no partnership changes, plan to absorb as much of the Francis personnel as possible.

The three senior partners of Francis, Bro. & Co., J. D. Perry Francis, Talton T. Francis, and J. Gates Williams, are planning to retire from active business, but will continue the firm's business for some months in order to wind up their affairs, and will retain their Stock Exchange memberships. Other partners in the Francis, Bro. & Co. organization are James L. Sullivan and Andrew S. Mills.

Partners in Reinholdt & Gardner are Russell E. Gardner, Jr., Julius W. Reinholdt, Jr., Carl H. Langenberg, Fred W. Gardner, Henry F. Langenberg and W. L. Dahl.

Central States IBA Group Elects Govs.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Central States Group of the Investment Bankers Association of America has elected William H. Brand, The Wisconsin Company of Milwaukee, and Pat G. Morris, The Northern Trust Company of Chicago, as governors of the I. B. A. from their group. The new governors will take office at the close of the 1942 convention of the association and will serve for three year terms.

John E. Blunt III, Lee Higginson Corporation of Chicago, has been re-elected a governor of the association for an additional two-year term.

Eugene Hall Now With J. M. Dain & Company

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—J. M. Dain & Company, Rand Tower, announce that Eugene W. Hall has become associated with their firm. Mr. Hall was formerly assistant secretary for Geo. C. Jones Co. with which he was connected for a number of years. Prior thereto he was with Riter & Co. and Dillon, Read & Co.

Gene E. Kuder Is Now With Adams-Fastnow

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Gene E. Kuder has become associated with Adams-Fastnow Company, 215 West Seventh Street, members of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange. Mr. Kuder was formerly Vice-President and Manager of the sales department of Pledger & Co., Inc. for many years.

LaSalle Street Women Organize For Defense

CHICAGO, ILL.—A new organization, known as "LaSalle Street Women", has been formed here. Its membership includes women working in investment banking, brokerage, investment trust, investment counsellor, and affiliated organizations, who are interested in knowing other women in these fields and/or doing defense work. Some 25 LaSalle Street women met last Fall to help with a job survey in the financial field, and decided that a permanent organization would be worthwhile for acquaintanceship.

With the coming of war, the organization was undertaken more rapidly than had been contemplated, and the original objectives were put aside, except as they might be furthered incidentally, war work to come first.

The primary objective of the organization is to assist women in finding the office and business type of work they are best fitted to perform in the war effort. Although the organization has been functioning only since February, some 110 women have already done volunteer work of a business nature to aid the sale of defense bonds, to help the state office of civilian defense, the U.S.O., etc.

Luncheon meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at the YMCA Cafeteria on LaSalle Street. Officers and speakers are on hand from 11:30 till 2:30 to conduct business sessions several times during this period, for the members come and go according to their individual lunch-hours. Dinner meeting are to be held two months, the next one to be late in April.

Gillen & Co. Formed In New York City

Gillen & Company has been formed with offices at 120 Broadway, New York City to conduct a business in stocks and bonds. Partners of the new firm are Harold W. Gillen, Amos Ritchie Poole, and James Noah Slee. Mr. Gillen was formerly a partner in Throckmorton & Gillen and prior thereto was with Reynolds & Co. and F. A. Willard & Co. Mr. Poole was with D. C. Webster & Co. of Syracuse and was a partner in Sherman & Poole of Utica and in F. A. Willard & Co. Mr. Slee in the past was a partner in Grover O'Neill & Co. and at one time held membership on the New York Stock Exchange.

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Stanley Eaton With Bendix, Luitweiler

Stanley C. Eaton has become associated with Bendix, Luitweiler & Co., 52 Wall Street, New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange, in their bond department. Mr. Eaton was formerly a partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of F. J. Lisman & Co. and for seven years was connected with the Lisman Corporation. For the past year and a half he has been with P. J. Steindler & Co. in charge of their railroad bond department.


Stanley C. Eaton

In his new connection, Mr. Eaton will specialize in inactive rail securities.

Tuerk Back From Florida

CHICAGO, ILL. — Fred R. Tuerk, partner in Fuller, Cruttenden & Co., 209 South La Salle Street, is returning to his desk from a trip to Florida.

Butcher & Sherrerd Enlarge Organization

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Butcher & Sherrerd, 1500 Walnut Street, members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges have taken over the Philadelphia office of Burr & Company, enlarging their organization by 25 security men, and have opened a new department to deal in government insured Federal Housing Administration Bonds.

Frederick T. Seving and Charles G. Rodgers, formerly vice-presidents of Burr & Company, have become managers of the investment department of Butcher & Sherrerd. The new FHA mortgage department will be in charge of Joseph L. Aylesworth, Jr., previously manager of the Burr & Company FHA department in Philadelphia, and William F. Sey.

Others added to the Butcher & Sherrerd staff are: Ernest M. Brown, manager of the municipal department of the Philadelphia office of Burr & Company, R. B. Callahan, James W. Doyle; Charles P. Egolf, Jr., Charles H. Evans, A. H. Fenstermacher, Roger W. Gardner, Cameron M. Geisel, William C. Gutman, Francis W. Herr, John S. Hill, Wilbur S. Jeffery, Addison M. Lippincott, William J. Nichols, Norman Rile, Edson B. Sammis, Harry T. Snyder, Ray H. Snyder, T. Ward Tate, and M. D. Wilson.

C. Young & J. Reed With Merrill Lynch

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

PORTLAND, ORE. — Clarence R. Young, Julian H. Reed, Myron N. Reed, Raleigh F. Graver, William F. Hallam, Dean Harold Hayes, and Louis Brooks Ragen have become associated with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, 506 Southwest Sixth Avenue. All were formerly with the local office of Dean Witter & Co., of which Mr. Young was manager of the brokerage department, and Julian H. Reed manager of the bond department.

To Address Bond Club

W. A. Paterson, President of the United Air Lines Transport Corporation, will address the Bond Club of New York at its next luncheon meeting to be held at the Bankers Club on April 16. J. Taylor Foster, President of the Bond Club, will preside at the luncheon.

New Class For Show Of Wall St. Riding Club

Gerhard H. Struckmann, Chairman of the Committee for the 7th Annual Charity Horse Show of the Wall Street Riding Club, announces that a new class has been added by popular request. This class will make for 32 events and will be for Hunter Type Utility Saddle Horse to be shown at a walk, trot, canter, and hand gallop; it will be for amateurs only, in an official capacity for over

Entries for the Seventh Annual Horse Show of the Wall Street Riding Club have closed, and judging by the number, the event promises to be one of the outstanding shows of the Spring season. A number of entries have been received from the financial community.

The show will take place on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, April 11, at the Riding & Polo Club, 32 West 67th Street, New York City. A dance will follow at the conclusion of the show in the evening.

Net proceeds will be donated to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, which last year was the recipient of a sizable amount from the Sixth Annual Show. The Fresh Air Fund previous summer vacations for many under-privileged children.

Burton Wander, President of the Club, has invited as guests for the afternoon and evening a number of service men from the U.S.O. Other club officers who will help entertain are Joseph Landsberg, Vice-Pres. and Treasurer, Miss Frances M. Weller, Secretary; William Salisbury, Treasurer, and Miss Marie R. Cambridge, Secretary of the Horse Show Committee.

Harvey D. Gibson has again placed his trophy in competition for members of the Wall Street Riding Club. Other patrons of the show, who are also members of the club's board of advisors, include Messrs. Chase Donaldson, E. Roland Harriman, Jansen Noyes, John M. Schiff, and B. A. Tompkins.

To Form Anderson Bros.

W. Colford Anderson and Elliott M. Anderson, both members of the New York Stock Exchange, will form Anderson Bros., with offices at 71 Broadway, New York City, as of April 10. Both were formerly individual floor brokers.

Result Of Treasury Bill Offering

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on April 6 that the tenders for $150,000,000 or thereabouts, of 72-day Treasury bills, to be dated April 8 and to mature June 19, 1942, which were offered on April 3, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on April 6. The following details of this issue are revealed:

Total applied for ______ $333,669,000
Total accepted ______ 150,414,000

Range for accepted bids (excepting one tender of $20,000):

High — 99.970. Equivalent rate approximately 0.150%.

Low — 99.944. Equivalent rate approximately 0.280%.

Average Price 99.947. Equivalent rate approximately 0.264%.

(91% of the amount bid at the low price was accepted.)

Dunne Will Address Texas Group Of IBA

Frank Dunne, Dunne & Co., New York City, President of the New York Security Dealers Association, has been invited to address the Texas group of the Investment Bankers Association, on the over-the-counter market, at their Spring meeting at the Rice Hotel, Houston, April 16th.

Paul Plotz Joins Goven, Eddins & Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Paul Plotz has become associated with Goven, Eddins & Co., 11 South LaSalle Street, where he will specialize in real estate, industrial and public utility stocks and bonds. Mr. Plotz for many years had his own firm in LaSalle Street and recently has been associated with Anderson, Plotz & Co.

Harold C. Walker Is Now With Loewi Co.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. — Harold C. Walker, formerly in charge of the Milwaukee office of Riter & Co., has joined Loewi & Co., 225 East Mason Street.

Milo F. Snyder has resigned as Secretary of Loewi & Co. and has become financial officer of Ampco Metal, Inc., Milwaukee.

Costigan, Jr. Named Asst. V.-P. Of Whitaker

ST. LOUIS, MO. — Announcement is made by Whitaker & Company, Fourth and Olive Sts., members of the St. Louis Stock Exchange, that Edward J. Costigan, Jr., has been elected Assistant Vice-President. Mr. Costigan entered the employ of the Company about four and one-half years ago as a Statistician following completion of his studies at Harvard Business School and Stamford University, and was elected Assistant Treasurer of the Company in 1941. His father, Edward J. Costigan, President of the Company, entered its employ over fifty-one years ago and has served in an official capacity for over thirty-five years.

The following officers were re-elected: Edward J. Costigan, President; Roy A. Dickie, Vice-President; Oliver F. Cuddy, Secretary; Frank T. Moloney, Treasurer; Max M. Mason, Assistant Secretary; John M. Max, Assistant Treasurer; Oliver A. Laun, Auditor.

PERSONNEL ITEMS

If you contemplate making additions to your personnel, please send in particulars to the Editor of the Financial Chronicle for publication in this column.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

BOSTON, MASS.—**Thornton A. Snow** has been added to the staff of **H. C. Wainwright & Co.,** 60 State St.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

HARTFORD, CONN. — **Charles Stuart Robson** has become associated with **Eddy Brothers & Co.,** 33 Lewis St. Mr. Robson in the past was a partner in Tweedy and Robson and Robson and Wallace in New York City.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

BOSTON, MASS.—**Oscar E. Boline** has been added to the staff of **Hornblower & Weeks,** 60 Congress St.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

CHICAGO, ILL. — **Arthur W. Hendrickson,** formerly with Fred W. Fairman & Co., has become connected with **Blair Securities Corp.,** 135 South La Salle St.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

CHICAGO, ILL.—**Robert Gregg Berry, Jr.,** for many years with F. S. Moseley & Co., is now associated with **Hornblower & Weeks,** 39 South La Salle St.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

CHICAGO, ILL. — **Joseph W. Hirsch,** previously with Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc., is now with **Kebbon, McCormick & Co.,** 231 South La Salle St.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

CORAL GABLES, FLA.—**Herbert T. McNichol** has joined the staff of **Gordon Graves & Co.,** whose main office is located at 30 Broad St., New York City. Mr. McNichol in the past was local manager for H. Hentz & Co. and was Miami Beach manager for E. F. Hutton & Co.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—**Philip B. Reagan** and **Alex. Theodore Robinson** have become associated with **Bankamerica Company,** 650 South Spring St. Mr. Reagan was previously with Searl - Merrick Company and Hopkins, Hughey & Anderson; Mr. Robinson was with Floyd A. Allen & Co., Quincy Cass Associates, Curtiss Bingham & Co. and Wulff, Hansen & Co.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—**Samuel C. Patrick** has joined the staff of **Fewel, Marache & Co.,** 453 South Spring St. Mr. Patrick was previously with Empire Securities Corp. and General Industries Corp.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. — **Franklin M. Bell** has become associated with **E. F. Hutton & Co.,** 623 South Spring St. Mr. Bell was formerly with M. H. Lewis & Co., Blyth & Co., Inc., and Merrill, Lynch & Co.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. — **Arthur L. Jepson,** previously with O'Melveny-Wagenseller & Durst, and in the past with Bayly Brothers, Inc., has become connected with **Pacific Company of California,** 623 South Hope St.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—**Clarence H. Cruikshank** has become affiliated with **Wyeth & Co.,** 647 South Spring St.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

MIAMI, FLA.—**Budd G. Moore,** in the past with J. S. Bache & Co., Alexander Eisemann & Co., and Abbott, Proctor & Paine, has been added to the staff of **Gordon Graves & Co.,** whose main office is at 30 Broad St., New York City.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

MIAMI, FLA.—**Harold Emerson Evans is now with United Securities Corporation,** Biscayne Building.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

OAKLAND, CALIF.—**James C. Murphy,** previously with Dean Witter & Co. and Wm. Cavalier & Co., has become connected with **Davies & Co.,** 1404 Franklin St.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

OAKLAND, CALIF.—**Ernest O. Kaufmann** has joined the staff of **Wilson, Johnson & Higgins,** Central Bank Building.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

PASADENA, CALIF. — **Samuel Wesley Horton** has become affiliated with **Davies & Co.,** Pacific Mutual Building, Los Angeles, Calif. Mr. Horton was formerly with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, and prior thereto was with Bateman, Eichler & Co. and Boothe, Gillette & Co.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

PORTLAND, ORE.—**William B. Boone** has become connected with **Blyth & Co., Inc.** Mr. Boone was formerly with Dean Witter & Co.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

ST. LOUIS, MO. — **Paul T. Phiambolis** has become associated with **Murdoch, Dearth & White, Inc.,** Mississippi Valley Trust Building. Mr. Phiambolis was formerly with Francis, Bro. & Co., and prior thereto for a number of years was with Neuwoehner, Gremp & Co.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—**Percival D. Kahn,** formerly with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane and Carl Raiss & Co., has become associated with **J. Barth & Co.,** 482 California St.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—**Geno Galigani** and **Frank L. Kirchner** have become affiliated with **Davies & Co.,** Russ Building. Mr. Galigani was previously with Dean Witter & Co. and Keyston & Co. Mr. Kirchner was for many years with the local office of Hill Richards & Co. and its predecessors, Bennett, Richards & Co.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—**Archibald C. MacFadyen** has joined the staff of **Davis, Skaggs & Co.,** 211 Montgomery St.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—**John Delano Shearman** is with **Supple, Griswold & Co.,** 235 Montgomery St. Mr. Shearman was formerly with John C. Roche & Co.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—**Henry A. Young,** formerly with Stone & Youngberg, is now with **John M. Williams Co., Ltd.,** Russ Building.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

SEATTLE, WASH. — **Forrest Watson,** for several years with Dean Witter & Co., has become connected with **MacRae & Arnold,** 1411 Fourth Avenue Building.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

TILTON, N. H.—**Eldon F. Everett** has joined the staff of **Bishop-Wells Co.,** 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Mr. Everett was formerly Treasurer of the Iona Savings Bank of Tilton.

FINANCIAL NOTICE

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

THE NEW YORK AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILWAY COMPANY

PRIOR LIEN 5% BONDS

Notice is hereby given that the Reorganization Managers of Erie Railroad Company have petitioned the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, for an order authorizing Erie Railroad Company to ask the holders of The New York and Greenwood Lake Railway Company Prior Lien Bonds to deposit their Bonds with the City Bank Farmers Trust Company, as depositary, in exchange for Certificates of Deposit, in connection with a proposal for the exchange of The New York and Greenwood Lake Railway Company Prior Lien Bonds for cash and securities of the reorganized Erie Railroad Company or, at the option of the holders of The New York and Greenwood Lake Railway Company Prior Lien Bonds, for cash alone.

The Court has set said petition for hearing before William L. West, Special Master, in Room 630, Bulkley Building, 1501 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, on the 13th day of April, 1942, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., Eastern War Time. Any holder of a The New York and Greenwood Lake Railway Company Prior Lien Bond has a right to be heard at such hearing, at which the Court will be asked to approve the terms and conditions of the issuance of such Certificates of Deposit and of the exchange thereof for The New York and Greenwood Lake Railway Company Prior Lien Bonds. A copy of said petition is on file with said Special Master, and a copy will be mailed to any bondholder upon request to Erie Railroad Company.

HOLDERS OF THE NEW YORK AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILWAY COMPANY PRIOR LIEN BONDS SHOULD ADVISE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, MIDLAND BUILDING, CLEVELAND, OHIO, OR 50 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, IN WRITING, AS PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE, OF THEIR NAMES, ADDRESSES, AND THE AGGREGATE AMOUNTS, DENOMINATIONS AND NUMBERS OF THE PRIOR LIEN BONDS HELD, so that, if the proposed exchange be authorized by the Court, Erie Railroad Company can communicate with such holders.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

ACF

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY
30 CHURCH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

There has been declared, out of the earnings of the fiscal year now current, a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock of this Company, payable April 21, 1942 to the holders of record of said stock at the close of business April 14, 1942.

Transfer books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed by Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

CHARLES J. HARDY, *President*
HOWARD C. WICK, *Secretary*

April 3, 1942

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY

New York, N. Y., March 31, 1942.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, being Dividend No. 117, on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable June 1, 1942, to holders of said Common Capital Stock registered on the books of the Company at close of business April 30, 1942.

Dividend checks will be mailed to holders of Common Capital Stock who have filed suitable orders therefor at this office.

D. C. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer,
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

CANCO AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

COMMON STOCK

On April 7th, 1942 a quarterly dividend of one dollar per share was declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable May 15th, 1942, to Stockholders of record at the close of business April 23rd, 1942. Transfer books will remain open. Checks will be mailed.

R. A. BURGER, *Secretary.*

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION

COLUMBIA SYSTEM

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividends:

Cumulative 6% Preferred Stock, Series A
No. 62, quarterly, $1.50 per share

Cumulative Preferred Stock, 5% Series
No. 52, quarterly, $1.25 per share

5% Cumulative Preference Stock
No. 41, quarterly, $1.25 per share

payable on May 15, 1942, to holders of record at close of business April 20, 1942.

April 2, 1942

DALE PARKER
Secretary

NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS CORPORATION

The Board of Directors has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 50¢ per share on the outstanding Common Stock, payable on May 1, 1942, to stockholders of record on April 15, 1942. The transfer books will not close.

March 26, 1942

THOS. A. CLARK
TREASURER

FINANCIAL NOTICE

Notice to the Holders of:

Kingdom of Denmark

Twenty Year 6% External Gold Bonds, Due January 1, 1942
Thirty-Year 5½% External Loan Gold Bonds, Due August 1, 1955
Thirty-Four Year 4½% External Loan Gold Bonds, Due April 15, 1962

City of Copenhagen

Twenty-Five Year 5% Gold Bonds, Due June 1, 1952
Twenty-five Year 4½% Gold Bonds, Due May 1, 1953

Danish Consolidated Municipal Loan

Thirty-Year 5½% External Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Due November 1, 1955
Twenty-five Year 5% External Gold Bonds, Due February 1, 1953

Mortgage Bank of the Kingdom of Denmark

(Kongeriget Danmarks Hypotekbank)
Forty-five Year 5% Sinking Fund External Gold Bonds Series IX, of 1927
Due December 1, 1972

The undersigned Minister of Denmark in Washington makes the following statement for the information of bondholders of the above-described issues:

For the purpose of paying April 15, 1942 coupons of Kingdom of Denmark Thirty-Four Year 4½% External Loan Gold Bonds, due April 15, 1962, May 1, 1942 coupons of City of Copenhagen Twenty-Five Year 4½% Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1953, and May 1, 1942 coupons of Danish Consolidated Municipal Loan Thirty-Year 5½% External Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due November 1, 1955, I propose to put the particular paying-agents in funds so far as it is estimated to be necessary to make coupon payments to holders, other than residents of Denmark, of bonds of these three issues.

April 15 and May 1, 1942 coupon payments will be subject to such licences as may be granted to paying-agents by the United States Treasury.

In conformity with my announcement of January 21, 1942, I purpose to make subsequent announcements with a view to keeping bondholders informed of further developments relating to the above-described loans.

HENRIK KAUFFMANN
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of His Majesty the King of Denmark

Washington, D.C., April 8, 1942.

Tomorrow's Markets Walter Whyte Says—

Tax news to dominate market next few days. Individual stocks beginning to show positive trends. Quality so far limited to higher priced issues. A few "buys" recommended.

By WALTER WHYTE

* * *

The market news for the earlier part of the coming week will come from Washington. The tax bill is due to make page one news again and the market will take at least part of its cue from what is shouted on the floors of Congress.

* * *

Naturally the surtax rates will be stumbling blocks. No one really knows yet what the final rate will be, but if you take a figure of say 55% I don't think you'll be far wrong.

* * *

Obviously a large number of our leading companies will show smaller net earnings and dividends will also come down. But taxes, earnings and dividends are something for the statistician to figure out. This column is primarily concerned with security prices; more specifically their future. If I mention taxes and earnings it is not because I think they will have a real effect on prices, but because many people think they will.

* * *

Don't misunderstand me. Changes in tax procedure that hit earnings do affect the security markets but their effect is frequently absorbed in the action of individual stocks before these changes become official. Man-made things like taxes can be foretold by markets. It is wars and their hazards — even though man-made as well—that put a quietus on market trends.

* * *

Last week I outlined three possibilities for the stock market. These were: (1) They can hem and haw at present levels and do nothing. (2) They can break through the lows and go lower. (3) They can turn around and go higher. I then pointed out the possibilities if any of these things materialized.

* * *

Of the three, the last is what actually occured. The market did go up last week, but it didn't do so on any volume. It is this persistent lack of volume which is disturbing. But volume or no volume, the market did accomplish a nice piece of work in going through the 70 (N. Y. "Times" average) figure. For in doing that it has established a base that may well hold for more than a few days. In any case, it provides a bulwark for stops. This does not mean that the market will now go up and stay up. Current markets don't act that way.

* * *

In Monday's advance the market ate up considerable stock which it must now sit back and digest. What I expect now, is for prices to sink back to about the lows of last Thursday (April 2nd), stay there for awhile and then start up again.

* * *

Applying this theory to individual stocks, particularly the leaders, I see the following: American Telephone has offerings between 118½ and 119½, on a set back it will meet support between 116 and 117.

* * *

Atchison, one of the better acting rails, is running into storms from 37½ to 39. I do not think it is ready to go through yet. On the support side 35½-36 stand out. I suggest buying it in that range, but not to carry it under 34.

* * *

Chrysler is another better-than-market actor. Since Mar. 9th it has consistently run higher than the market. It, too, runs into offerings from 56 to 58. On the downside resistance shows up at 54-54½. If you buy it, stop it at 53.

* * *

General Motors doesn't run as high in market performance as Chrysler. From 35-36 it meets stock, but 34 should mark the lower limits of any nearby decline.

* * *

The steels are full of false signals. It is their action which is so disturbing, for the steels act as bellwethers too often to be ignored. For the time being, however, the steels will just have to be watched.

* * *

International Harvester, another good performer in last week's market, is up against 44-46 offerings. On the downside 42 should hold it. If it holds above 43, however, and starts up, it will indicate more than a minor up move. I suggest a small position in Har-

(Continued on Page 1437)

RAILROAD SECURITIES

Last week the Interstate Commerce Commission finally released the results of the voting by security holders on the reorganization plan of Missouri Pacific, including New Orleans, Texas & Mexico and International-Great Northern. The results were hardly surprising, but presumably presage a higher court test of one more feature of Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act. Alleghany Corporation, holder of large blocks of certain of the junior securities of Missouri Pacific, had waged a bitter fight against the proposed reorganization, both in the press and through the mails, urging other holders to cast their ballots in opposition thereto. To a degree their campaign was successful.

Such groups as International-Great Northern Adjustment bonds, and Missouri Pacific General Mortgage 4s, Debentures, and Secured 5¼s, all of which are to receive nothing but new common stock, showed majorities in opposition. The adverse votes ran from about 70% to 80% of all valid votes cast in each class. With respect to senior claims, however, the opposition campaign met with relatively little success. Of the large senior mortgages, the International-Great Northern 1st 5s and 6s voted 69.16% in favor, New Orleans, Texas & Mexico 1st Mortgage voted 85.40% in favor, and Missouri Pacific 1st & Refunding 5s supported the Commission plan with a majority of 78.81%.

Under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, the District Court must give final approval to the plan if more than two-thirds of the voters voting in each class uphold the terms. Obviously this does not apply in the case of a split vote, such as the Missouri Pacific plan brought forth, even though the great part of the opposition came from junior claims, entitled to participate at all only after senior claims have been met in full. There is another provision in Section 77, however, which states that the Court may approve the plan regardless of the vote. As the Court has already approved the plan once (a necessary prelude to balloting by security holders) it is considered unlikely in many quarters that it will now reverse itself just on the basis of the adverse vote in some classes.

The vote does not in itself alter the basic question as to whether the plan is fair and equitable, and on this question the court has already ruled affirmatively. If the Court does affirm the plan in the face of adverse balloting in some groups, there is little doubt that the opposition parties will take the whole question to the higher courts to get a final determination of constitutionality of this phase of the Bankruptcy Act. It does appear rather pointless to spend time and money on a vote if the results thereof are not binding in the final solution of the proceedings.

There has been some apprehension over the possibility that International-Great Northern may be excluded from the reorganization even if the plan as a whole is consummated as set up by the ICC. This apprehension arises from the fact that the plan does provide for its consummation without I.-G. N. if, under certain conditions, inclusion of the latter should prove unfeasible or would unduly delay the proceedings. In some quarters it has been contended that the terms of the plan allow the reorganization managers, at their own discretion, to exclude I.-G. N., and that such action is likely. The plan does not give any such powers to the reorganization managers, but does provide that the initiative for exclusion of I.-G. N. shall come from either the I.-G. N. bond holders themselves or from the Court. The Commission report provides for exclusion of I.-G. N., without invalidation of the rest of the plan, if the result of the vote should be unfavorable or if, for any other reason, the Court, upon the final hearing before it, should not approve the plan so far as it deals with the I.-G. N. claims.

On the basis of the vote there would appear to be no more valid reason for excluding International-Great Northern than there is for turning down the whole reorganization. With respect to the possibility of exclusion by the Court, it has been suggested that International's contract with Palestine, Texas, is a bar to its inclusion in the reorganization. Under this contract, which has been upheld by the Supreme Court, it would presumably be necessary to maintain general offices, shops and roundhouses of the entire system at Palestine if I.-G. N. is consolidated with the other properties. This is patently not feasible.

The Court had this potentiality fully in mind in handing down its original decision approving the plan with modifications. One of these modifications provided for the preservation of the corporate identity of International - Great Northern, without, however, preventing I.-G. N. bondholders from participating in the reorganization. They would still receive their full proposed allocation of securities of the new system. The securities of the International-Great Northern would, in turn, all be owned by the new Missouri Pacific system and pledged by it behind one or another of its bond issues. On the basis of these considerations it seems likely that if the Missouri Pacific reorganization as a whole is consummated it will include International-Great Northern. Meanwhile, in relation to what they are to receive in the reorganization, the International-Great Northern 1st Mortgage bonds are selling well behind other system obligations. They should catch up as, and if, the plan as a whole progresses towards consummation.

Defaulted RR Bond Index

The defaulted railroad bond index of Pflugfelder, Bampton & Rust, 61 Broadway, New York City, shows the following range for Jan. 1, 1939, to date: High—40⅜, low—14¾, last—38⅞.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

This Week — Bank Stocks

Indicated earnings of New York City banks for the first quarter of 1942 are generally lower, despite continued favorable trend in earning assets. The pending tax bill, with its threat of materially higher surtax, caused various banks to set aside larger share of earnings for taxes.

Of the first 22 banks to report as of March 31, 1942, 15 indicated lower profits for the first quarter of 1942 compared to first quarter of 1941; one was even; and six were higher.

For the first quarter of 1942 compared to the preceding fourth quarter of 1941, all but one bank's earnings were lower, but such a comparison of the first with the fourth quarters is not a reliable indicator of true trend of earnings, because of the tendency of fourth quarter earnings, especially of trust companies, to run higher at the year-end.

As a result, ratio of dividends to earnings for the 21 dividend paying banks tabulated below rose to 77% for the 12 months ended March 31, 1942.

The seriousness with which provision for taxes was regarded for the quarter is indicated by the Guaranty Trust Co. experience. This institution's statement as of March 31, 1942, showed the undivided profits unchanged compared to Dec. 31, 1941, thus reflecting, it is understood, decision of the bank to set up increased reserves at this time in anticipation of higher taxes this year. Therefore, Guaranty's excess of profits over dividends, which ran at $288,000 for the first quarter of 1941 and $1,089,000 for the fourth quarter of 1941, was all applied to reserves instead of undivided profits.

For the full year 1941, Guaranty's excess of indicated profits over dividends was $2,524,000; but if we assume roughly that 1942 net after higher taxes would be 25%-30% lower without allowing for earning asset expansion, then this margin would be vulnerable, and this situation would justify the apparently drastic step of ploughly back all the first quarter excess into reserves for taxes.

Of course, mitigating circumstances may develop later in the year to cushion the effect of heavier taxes. For one thing, Congress may enact a lower surtax than 31%; and as the year progresses, heavier holdings of Government securities issuing under the war financing program, as well as loan expansion, would provide additional gross earnings with which to offset higher taxes. If such expansion results in lengthening Guaranty's extremely short-term maturities average (about two years, one month at the close of 1941, excluding Treasury bills), its earnings would then doubly benefit—from expansion in holdings, as well as from increased yield and lower amortization charges as maturities average is lengthened.

Therefore, the effect of higher taxes is both sharp and immediate, but the full year effect may not be as sharp as the first quarter experience would indicate.

Nevertheless, the absence of margin of earnings over dividend for the quarter for Guaranty is a danger signal for the present dividend rate. For, at least two leading banks with better reported earnings coverage of dividend have reduced dividends in the last six months in order to preserve ratio of earnings ploughed back to capital funds, to support mounting volume of earning assets and deposits. Although Guaranty's capital ratios to deposits and earning assets are stronger than average, it too may see these ratios rise substantially over the next 12 months.

However, the current market for Guaranty stock of below 200 would appear adequately to discount possibility of even a 33⅓% dividend reduction. In fact, the general market apparently figures yields generally on dividends hypothetically reduced by 25%-30%, the effect estimated for the proposed increase in surtax.

If it had not been for the increased provision for taxes, the first quarter earnings would probably have continued their moderate improvement of 1941. Commercial loans of reporting member banks in New York City continued to expand sharply; showing a $220,000,000 increase, or nearly all of the $243,000,000 expansion for the quarter in total earning assets. On March 18, 1942, commercial loans reached a new peak in the past decade of $2,804,000,000, a gain of $734,000,000 (35%) over a year ago and a net gain of $1,451,000,000 (107%) over the Feb. 8, 1939, post-1937 deflation low.

The first quarter expansion in commercial loans outran the $109,000,000 relatively small increase in holdings of Government securities, but as the Treasury brings its gigantic war financing program into high gear, earning asset expansion will inevitably largely consist of Governments. In this connection, the current certificates of indebtedness offering and better yields on Treasury bills are indicators of improved short term returns for the banks.

The moderate trend of expansion in Governments since last fall by New York City banks seems to indicate a "marking time" policy on their part—both because of question of availability of reserves and also because of possibly better returns if reserve position became tight at New York. However, early action by the monetary authorities in restoring excess reserves to former high levels and in announcing maturities policy on war financing would probably be the signal for resumption of large-scale expansion in earning assets at New York.

Parenthetically, Bankers Trust Co., which reduced dividend 30% during the quarter, reported well maintained earnings of 61¢ per share for the first quarter, a decline of only 12% compared to first quarter of 1941. Indicated earnings of the 22 banks reporting follow:

INDICATED EARNINGS

	First Quarter 1942	First Quarter 1941	4th Quar. 1941	Twelve Mos. to 3-31-42	Calendar Year 1941	Book Value 3-31-42	Annual Divs.
Bankers Trust	$0.61	$0.69	$0.85	$3.04	$3.12	$44.74	$1.40Q
Bank of N. Y.	3.96	4.29	6.13	19.73	20.05	342.32	14.00Q
Bank of Manhattan	0.30	0.25	0.36	1.24	1.18	23.83	x0.90Q
Brooklyn Trust	1.06	1.09	1.63	5.01	5.04	173.46	4.00SA
Central Hanover	1.11	1.25	2.51	6.17	6.31	93.95	4.00Q
Chase National	0.36	0.41	0.69	1.92	1.96	32.92	1.40SA
Chemical	0.55	0.50	0.73	2.48	2.43	39.68	1.80Q
Commercial National	2.84	3.38	3.56	12.42	12.96	230.76	8.00Q
Continental	0.25	0.25	0.26	1.01	1.01	21.49	0.80Q
Corn Exchange	0.73	0.62	0.83	3.10	2.99	47.41	2.40Q
Operating earnings	0.80				2.15		
Empire Trust	1.11	1.13	1.14	4.53	4.55	88.38	3.00Q
First National	17.69	15.06	30.00	103.21	100.58	1,200.48	80.00Q
Fulton Trust	2.27	3.00	3.34	10.26	10.99	246.96	x8.50Q
Grace National	2.77	2.26	2.16	15.62	15.11	258.03	6.00SA
Guaranty Trust	3.00	3.32	4.21	14.48	14.80	310.52	12.00Q
Irving Trust	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.69	0.70	20.85	0.60Q
Manufacturers Trust	0.91	0.73	1.25	2.79	2.61	37.93	2.00Q
Operating earnings	0.91	0.96	1.00	3.86	3.91		
*National City	0.37	0.42	2.16	3.50	3.55	32.17	1.00SA
Before recoveries			0.55	1.89	1.94		
New York Trust	1.26	1.30	1.46	5.32	5.36	82.15	3.50Q
Public National	0.67	0.80	0.71	3.16	3.29	45.44	x2.00Q
Sterling National	0.23	0.30	4.24	4.92	4.99	67.17	---
U. S. Trust	15.26	15.25	26.28	72.12	72.11	1,545.41	x70.00Q

x Includes extra. *Including City Bank Farmers Trust Co.

Dealer Holds Exchanges Would Benefit From Split Commission Arrangement

Editor, Commercial & Financial Chronicle, New York.

Dear Sir:

I read with much interest the article by Mr. O. W. Stephens in your March 12 issue relative to split commissions on the New York Stock Exchange and in fact on all exchanges. The following paragraphs are taken from a letter which I wrote May 21, 1941 to Mr. Emil Schram who was to become President of the New York Stock Exchange. They are as follows:

"With your permission, I beg to call to your attention a matter on which I have given considerable thought during the past five or six years, and on which, no doubt, the present Board of Governors as well as the President of the New York Stock Exchange have also given considerable thought and probably are working on it at present but I have no means of knowing this for sure. During the past eight years, I have spent two years with an investment dealer, two years with a member of the San Francisco Stock Exchange, three years with a member of the New York Stock Exchange and this past year with a dealer who does not hold a membership in any exchange.

"For many years preceding that, I was in the merchandising business and it has struck me that the members of the New York Stock Exchange and other exchanges fail to realize that if the differential in commission rates available to dealers as well as banks was attractive, the New York Stock Exchange would have 35,000 salesmen selling their listed stocks for them instead of the present 3,500. I arrive at this conclusion in the following manner. If a customer wishes to purchase 100 shares of stock here in San Francisco on which the commission is $20.00 per 100 shares, and it is sold to him by a member of the New York Stock Exchange, that commission is naturally credited to the salesman's gross. If the customer purchases it from a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers who does not hold a membership in any exchange, he is still charged the same $20.00 per 100 shares (the regular commission) and the salesman for the dealer makes nothing towards his gross profit unless a service charge or such is added.

"As there are many more dealers than there are members of Stock Exchanges, it is not hard to see that the dealers' salesmen are much more numerous than the salesmen for the various exchange commission houses and it naturally follows that the dealers' salesmen will sell stocks which are not listed and on which they can make a reasonable commission in preference to those stocks listed on the various exchanges on which they can make nothing. . . .

"There is no doubt in my mind that serious consideration has or is being given to the question of raising commission rates on all Exchanges. If any such raise takes place, it is my suggestion that if a member of the National Association of Security Dealers gives an order to a member of the New York Stock Exchange that he (the dealer) be allowed a differential large enough to give him an incentive to sell those stocks which are listed. If a salesman could make $12.50 on a 100 share order on which the charge to the client is $25.00, it naturally follows that the 35,000 salesmen will get many more orders than 3,500 and therefore the volume on the NYSE is automatically increased.

"After all, volume, as I understand it, is what a stock exchange thrives on and I certainly feel that all consideration should be given to increasing this volume even though it might necessitate a raise in commission rates. Personally, I do not feel that a raise in commission rates to the general public will cause any decrease in the amount of business done by the Exchange. If there was a sufficient monetary incentive (differential in rates) for all of the salesmen who sell unlisted stocks at present, your NYSE would enjoy considerable more business than they do now."

I do not wish to enter into a controversy with either Mr. Stephens or anyone else in the business but I thought my views might be of interest to those of us who are still trying to make a gross profit and have the various exchanges in the country to compete with.

Very truly yours,

BELDEN S. GARDNER,

Hannaford & Talbot, (San Francisco).

William Hixon Dies

William L. Hixon, partner in the Chicago Stock Exchange firm of Hixon, Stewart & King, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., died recently of heart disease.

RR. Issue Attractive

An interesting analysis of prior lien 6s of 1948 of the Alabama, Tennessee and Northern Railroad Corporation has just been issued by Blair F. Claybaugh Co., 72 Wall Street, New York City, members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. The analysis includes a chart showing how the new securities to be issued under the plan of reorganization will be allotted to present security holders of the road. Copies of the analysis, which indicates interesting possibilities for the prior lien 6s of 1948, may be had from Blair S. Claybaugh Co. upon request.

La. Highways Attractive

An interesting analysis of Louisiana Highway Bonds has been compiled by Hyams, Glas & Carothers, Whitney Building, New Orleans, La. Included are comparative tables of coupon rate, serial maturities, amounts outstanding, and a consolidated statement showing service requirements on all outstanding bonds payable primarily from gasoline taxes, as well as a table of Louisiana Highway Commission collections directly applicable to these bonds. Copies of this analysis may be obtained from Hyams, Glas & Carothers upon request.

Accused In Fraud

Archie H. Carpenter, Tyler, Texas; Reed V. Bontecou; Charles D. Scheetz; Stephen H. Scheetz, and James D. Williamson have been indicted by a Federal grand jury on charges of having defrauded residents of Albany, N. Y., Newburgh, N. Y. and parts of New Jersey of more than $200,000. The group, according, to Jerome H. Doran, Assistant United States Attorney, sold royalties on the basis of false claims that their wells were producing oil; some of the wells drilled at Centralia Lake, Indiana by Carpenter, were on property belonging to the Texas Company, which had an injunction issued against him. Carpenter has already pleaded guilty to a mail fraud in another case.

Truslow To Lecture On Outlook For Exchanges

"The Outlook for the Stock Exchanges" will be discussed by Francis Adams Truslow at the New School for Social Research on Tuesday, April 14 at 8:20 p.m. Mr. Truslow, who is general counsel of the New York Curb Exchange, is guest lecturer in the weekly symposium, The World of Finance in Wartime, of which A. Wilfred May and Rudolph L. Weissman are chairmen.

Danforth Field With Distributors Group

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Distributors Group, Inc., announces the appointment of Danforth Field as representative on the Pacific Coast. He will have offices at 315 Montgomery St. Mr. Field has been conducting his own business in San Francisco under the name of Danforth Field Co. In the past he represented F. S. Moseley & Co. and was in charge of the local office of Hartley Rogers & Co.

The Securities Salesman's Corner

"DO SOMETHING DIFFERENT"

One of the most difficult accomplishments is to step out of the crowd. Yet it is oftentimes an advantage to any salesman if he can do or say something that will make him just a bit different from the other fellow. We once knew a Fifth Avenue photographer who contacted a number of prospective customers for commercial photographs. One day he decided to grow a beard. Despite the joshing of some of his friends he claims that his business has improved materially ever since he's carried the bush around on his chin. He says that people now remember him whereas he was formerly just another photographer who wanted to take some pictures.

Although we wouldn't recommend that bond salesmen might emulate the Smith Brothers in order to do some business in these days and times—such a drastic step might help some. At least, it might be as helpful as the recent suggestion of Mr. Purcell at the New York Security Dealers' dinner when he suggested that those engaged in the securities business should cut down their expenses. No doubt the Chairman of the SEC made this suggestion in all good faith but he doesn't seem to realize that the only things that are left, that have not already been cut out in most firms, are possibly the 10-cent lunches of the partners and the expense of buying razor blades on the part of male employes. Think of it, the entire securities business running around behind beards. Give us 10 more years and we could challenge old "Rip Van Winkle." Didn't he sleep for 20?

There are many ways, however, that can be used in order to make people remember you and they can be sound and practical aids in doing business. For instance, we once knew a firm that made a specialty of selling the idea to its clients that they specialized in certain securities. Their slogan was, "We specialize, we do not generalize." Their argument was that it was impossible for anyone to cover the entire investment market and do it thoroughly. They stressed the idea that their clients would be kept fully advised regarding the companies in which they were interested at all times. Their salesmen would say something like this to their clients: Mr. Doe, the most important thing in buying any security is to see to it that it remains a strong investment **after** you have bought it. When we go into a situation we make certain that our contact with the management of the company who's stock or bonds we choose to recommend to our clients is very close and one where we can go back at frequent intervals and check the progress that is being made. If trouble is appearing ahead, in most cases, we would know about it and advise our clients accordingly. This service is invaluable to our clients. You know from experience how important it is to keep in touch with the developments behind your securities that may affect their values. We do this for you. By specializing in a limited number of issues our clients receive the benefit of this additional service. Not only can you be assured of a thorough check-up on our part before you purchase any of our recommendations but you also receive this additional and continuing interest after you have put them away in your lock box." This firm actually lived up to this promise. The practical application of such a plan of operation is fundamentally sound—both from a sales standpoint as well as the investment angle. This is just one example of stepping out of the crowd. A salesman can find many ways that can be used to help him in making himself remembered when his clients and prospects think of their investments. None, however, will ever outweigh sincerity of purpose and a conscientious interest in the welfare of his clients. Anything that is said or done that is based upon these two primary considerations will eventually make itself a worthwhile aid in doing more and better business. In other words, "Do Something Different," but also let it be practical and always with the interest of your clients behind it.

Our Reporter's Report

(Continued from first page)

the outcome of careful scrutiny of the price situation.

In market circles it was pointed out that 3% thirty-year utility bonds of the calibre of the issue in question are selling currently to return an indicated yield ranging from 2.80 to 2.75%.

To return the higher yield a bond would have to sell around 104 while to yield 2.75% the price would run around 105.

Meanwhile the arrangements between the company and the insurance firms called for delivery of the issue at a price of par. Evidently the company calculated it could do better on the auction block.

The Block Shows "Red"

Railroad financing, through the medium of equipment trust certificates, which had been moving along in liberal volume and appeared destined to hold the pace for some time, ran up against the "stop" signal.

The War Production Board's order, freezing delivery of new locomotives and cars, threw the monkey-wrench into the machinery and knocked the plans of two roads, which were well along with such financing, into cocked-hats.

Missouri Pacific was actually in receipt of bids for its $4,550,000 offering and set them aside. Meanwhile, the Louisville & Nashville which was due to open bids for $11,000,000 of one to ten-year certificates today, informed bankers which it had already contacted, of its decision to cancel the offering, due to uncertainty of being able to procure the equipment involved.

Cleveland Sells Bonds

So it develops now as though the only major offering likely to reach market this week will be the $17,500,000 bonds of the City of Cleveland, O., on which bids are due today.

Other offerings in the municipal field are relatively small and few in number, the next largest being an issue of $2,-989,500 of one to twenty-year bonds of Minneapolis on which bids likewise are due today.

With the general municipal market having shown good recuperative powers since the fading of the threat of Federal taxation, it was the concensus that these issues would bring out plenty of competition on the part of bankers.

Business Ahead

Should plans now in contemplation materialize the current month should prove productive of the best volume of corporate business in some time.

It is calculated that upward of $180,000,000 of business, stocks and bonds combined is in sight unless something develops to cause postponement.

The biggest issue in prospect is that of the American Tobacco Company which is expected to run to $100,000,000 in debentures. Filing is believed imminent.

Philip Morris Ltd. Inc., is reported preparing to seek new money, probably in the amount of $10,000,000, to be raised largely through a further issue of convertible preferred stock.

The Celanese Corporation's $7,552,000 issue of debentures, held up because of consideration of the restrained position of British stockholders, could come at any time.

And meanwhile, the Aluminum Company of America, has called a special meeting of stockholders to act on a proposal to lift indebtedness to $150,000,000, which would indicate early plans for raising of funds in large volume for expansion purposes.

Payment On San Paulo 7s

Schroder Trust Co., New York City, as special agent, is notifying holders of State of San Paulo (United States of Brazil) 7% secured sinking fund gold dollar bonds coffee realization loan 1930, that it has received funds to pay immediately, 50% of the face amount of the coupons due Oct. 1, 1940, amounting to $17.50 for each $35 coupon and $8.75 for each $17.50 coupon. Payment will be made in accordance with provisions of Presidential Decree No. 23829 of Feb. 5, 1934, of the United States of Brazil, as modified by Decree Law No. 2085 of March 8, 1940. It is further announced:

"The acceptance of these payments is optional with the holders, but pursuant to the terms of the Decree, payment, if accepted, must be for full payment of the coupons and of claims for interest represented thereby.

Holders of the Oct. 1, 1940 coupons may obtain payment of the amounts prescribed upon presentation and surrender of the coupons for final cancellation at the office of the special agent, 48 Wall Street, New York.

While the maturity date stated in the bonds is Oct. 1, 1940, Decree Law 2085 provides for payment of interest at the above rate and for certain amortization during the four year period ending March 31, 1944.

Investment Trusts

When 36 out of a group of 38 stocks outperform the Dow-Jones Industrials, it's a group that all investors ought to look into.

That's the record of investment trusts for the year to date, according to a compilation in The New York "Letter" of April 1, 1942. The period covered is from Dec. 31, 1941, to March 26, 1942. According to the study, the Dow-Jones Industrial Average declined from 110.96 to 101.05 during this period—approximately 9.0% without adjusting for dividends. The investor would have obtained better results in practically any mutual investment fund!

In a table showing the performance of 38 mutual type funds of various kinds—investment counsel, leverage, specialized, etc.—with figures based on offering prices unadjusted for dividends, The New York "Letter" points out that only two trusts fell below the averages and says:

"Despite handicaps of brokerage commissions and expenses 36 of 38 performed better than the 'market averages' so difficult for the investor to equal alone.

"But four of the 38 actually showed **gains** in this declining market." (Of the four investment funds showing gains, two—Fundamental Investors, Inc., with the largest percentage gain, and Investors Fund "C"—are sponsored by Hugh W. Long & Co., publishers of The New York "Letter," it is stated.)

In connection with this performance record, it is justifiable to point out once more that in a group of diversified stocks such as those used in compiling the "averages," only approximately one out of three stocks, by actual count, customarily performs as well as the "averages" themselves. Thus an investor who does as well as the "averages" does better than two out of three of the stocks in the "averages." When he does better than the averages he is certainly to be congratulated.

* * *

Investment Company Briefs

Recent Dividend Announcements

Fund—	Dividend per Share	Date Payable
First Mutual Trust Fund	0.06	4-15-42
Fundamental Invest., Inc.	0.20	4-15-42
Incorporated Investors	0.17	4-30-42
Massach. Investors Trust	0.18	4-20-42
National Securities Series:		
Bond series	0.11	4-15-42
Low-priced bond ser.	0.10	4-15-42
Pref. stock series	0.13	4-15-42
Income series	0.08	4-15-42
Low-priced com. stk. ser.	0.02	4-15-42

* * *

In a comprehensive discussion of migratory labor, particularly as it is affected by the defense effort, Lord, Abbett's "Background" for March, 1942, answers a question many of us have been asking:

"Currently, the toy maker, the insurance agent, the security salesman and the one-man gasoline station operator, as well as hundreds of other disemployed white collar workers, are wondering if they, too, should take to the open road in quest of defense jobs.

"The answer, in the general run of cases, is No. The experience record indicates that it is better for the unskilled man to remain in the friendly surroundings of his home town; to examine his mechanical and other potential war-production skills as best he may—possibly a hobby may provide a clue; arrange to obtain some intensified training, and then seek an essential war time job. Government agencies will help to fit the adaptable worker to an essential task.

"If he has had some training, and a little practical experience, he may find that the road to the new life, is a road to rapid promotion. The demand for skilled men is insatiable; for example, in the aircraft manufacturing center of Los Angeles, it is said that all a man in overalls and carrying a kit of tools has to do to receive a bid is to walk down the street—he will get at least one good-paying job offer before he can walk a complete block. But if he lacks a skilled trade or craft, he is no better off than the 'Okies' and the 'Arkies.' Better to remain at home, or not far from it. That rule, it might be added, applies generally in the existing process of completely overhauling our production machinery."

* * *

The dollar volume of Dividend Shares purchased by investors in March, 1942, was more than twice the total for March, 1941, it was reported in Calvin Bullock's "Bulletin." "This increase, impressive by itself," says "Bulletin," "is particularly noteworthy in view of the fact that the volume of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, on a shares-traded basis, was more than 15% lower in March, 1942, than in March, 1941. On a dollar volume basis, the percentage decline would be materially greater."

* * *

Clarence J. Reese, President of Continental Motors Corporation, has been elected to the Board of Directors of Manhattan Bond Fund, Inc., and New York Stocks, Inc., both of which are sponsored by Hugh W. Long & Co. Commenting upon the election, The New York "Letter" said: "Since the passage by Congress of the Investment Company Act of 1940, there has been an increasing tendency noted among the larger investment trust units to augment their directorates by including men prominent in industry. This

(Continued on page 1433)

Municipal News & Notes

For the past several years, literally reams of publicity have been given to the question of removing the tax exempt feature of State and local governmental securities. Since Secretary Morgenthau made his radical proposal early this year to tax outstanding, as well as future issues, the matter has been debated *ad nauseum*. It is only because of the expression of a refreshing viewpoint that we renew the topic in these columns.

David M. Wood, widely-known New York municipal bond attorney, recently told the American Bar Association that a "smoke screen" of slogans designed to arouse class conflicts and appeal to the emotions of the masses had obscured the fundamentals.

In opposing the Federal government on this issue, he said, it is not conceivable that the states are actuated merely by a desire to protect wealthy investors. Nor are the states indifferent to the problems of the Federal government in financing the war, he added.

Actually, according to Mr. Wood, the states are fighting to preserve the American system of government against an alien philosophy in sharp conflict with that system.

The issue is whether the state exists for the benefit of the individual or the individual exists for the benefit of the state, he contended.

Voters Defeated Tax Levies in 1941; Approved Bonds

American voters rejected two out of every three city tax-levy measures on 1941 ballots, Census Bureau's study discloses.

There was less aversion to borrowing, the survey found; 78% of proposed bond issues were approved, interest being centered particularly on airports for national defense, on streets, and on sewer improvements.

City voters approved issuance of bonds in the aggregate amount of $32,060,000. Total amount of bonds issues submitted was $49,363,000. The 18 southern cities voting on bond issues accounted for over half, or $25,397,000; the eight Texas cities voting on bond issues were alone responsible for more than a third.

State Treasuries to Feel War's Impact

The average State Treasurer feels today as if he were on the brink of something or other.

Some revenues are dropping, others are rising. Expenses are soaring in some respects, falling off in others. He doesn't know whether his next step will lead to triumph or disaster.

At present he is standing knee-deep in clover. Nearly all the States have just finished two highly prosperous years. Some have taken in more money than ever before. Many of them in two years have worked their way out of debt.

But some very dark clouds are on the horizon.

Some State officers are worried about some day not being able to pay interest and principal on State highway bonds. But as only about one-sixth of the highway receipts go for this purpose, experts say the average State won't have any such difficulty for a year or two at least.

There are exceptions. Arkansas, Missouri and West Virginia, for instance, use from one-third to one-half of their highway revenues toward paying off highway obligations. And a number of States use the highway funds for non-highway purposes, the average here also being about one-sixth of the total amount. But for a State like Florida, which collected 45% of the 1939 State revenue from highway users, that problem is serious.

Pennsylvania Reapportions Seats in Congress

Governor James' approval of a Congressional reapportionment bill in Pennsylvania completes first action by a State this year to redistrict representation in Congress, the Council of State Governments said recently.

Pennsylvania had to eliminate one Congressional district following the 1940 census, which showed the State was no longer entitled to its previous number of 34 representatives.

Sixteen States had to make changes adding or subtracting one or more seats in the U. S. House of Representatives following the population shifts revealed by the late census. The method of allocating house seats to the States by "equal proportions," which was voted by Congress Nov. 15, 1941, gave three more seats to California and one more seat each to six States—Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon and Tennessee. One seat each was lost by Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania.

The States which took necessary legal action on redistricting in 1941 were California, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska Oregon and Tennessee. Proposals in Ohio, Oklahoma and Illinois, in addition to those in Pennsylvania, failed in 1941 legislative sessions and have not been reconsidered.

Apportionment in the U. S. House of Representatives, whose membership is frozen at 435, is governed by the population in the districts of the States. Following each census, a report is made on the reapportionment due. If a State which gains a representative fails to redistrict before the next Congressional election, it may elect the extra member at large. States losing a Congressional seat, if they already have one or more representatives-at-large, may eliminate a Representative.

If Pennsylvania had not redistricted in its 1942 special session its entire delegation of 33 members would have to be elected at large.

Opinions Differ on Future Trend of Municipals

While the general feeling in municipal bond circles is that Congress will reject proposals for taxing income from State and local government securities, there is a considerable difference of opinion among experts as to the nature and extent of the recovery that might be expected to follow such a rejection. Some take the view that municipal bonds as a class would almost certainly reflect substantial net gains with removal of the taxation threat; others hold that the recovery would be more or less of a half-hearted affair.

Those taking the latter stand emphasize that rejection of taxation proposals this year, however bullish it might appear on the surface, would not mean that Treasury plans for reaching income from such issues had been killed for all time. It is argued that the threat undoubtedly would be renewed in 1943.

At the same time, sight is not lost of the fact that hardening tendencies in money rates since entry of the United States into a two-front shooting war with the Axis powers naturally militates heavily against possibilities that prices of municipal bonds in general will again duplicate the highs obtaining prior to the Pearl Harbor attack.

Wartime Policies in Municipal Finance

The following general wartime policies were recently recommended to municipalities, administrators, and legislators, by the Municipal Finance Officers' Association:

1. Complete harmony is necessary in the fiscal plans of the Federal, State and local governments. The national Government must necessarily, in a crisis, control all elements of national fiscal policy.

2. The above statement does not mean that State and local governments should step aside and do nothing. On the contrary, the interests of the national Government will be served best if each State and each local government will carry on those tasks which traditionally belong to it. Matters of national import alone will then be the responsibility of Federal officials.

3. Municipalities must avoid competition with the national Government for the manpower and materials needed for the war program.

4. All non-defense public works of municipalities should be postponed unless they are vital to the preservation of life and health or the extension of war industries or facilities.

5. Municipalities should cooperate with the State and national governments in developing plans for post-war construction of public improvements.

6. The States which have received unexpected revenues and have large treasury surpluses should consider the use of these funds to relieve local taxation, finance State and local expenditures of an emergency nature caused by the war, to establish reserves for post-war public works, or to cushion a decline in future revenues.

7. The Federal Government should finance in full all activities related solely to the national war effort. Subsidies, direct or indirect, should not be required from local communities for war facilities. Local governments should likewise refrain from asking Federal aid in purely local matters.

8. Municipalities should have legislative authority adequate to carry out the special requirements of a war emergency program as well as the post-war problems. This would include specific statutory authority to receive and disburse Federal grants for war purposes.

9. All governmental units in a given geographical area, and all departments and agencies of all governments in a given area or municipality must work together on financial and protective measures. This is no time for individual agencies or departments to make special pleas for their own special interests.

10. The rising costs of materials, supplies, labor and equipment and the scarcity of these things should be anticipated as far as possible both in the planning of a budget and in the actual procurement of goods.

11. As new agencies are created at the local government level to carry on defense or war activities, the existing financial organization of local government should be used. Public or semi-public funds should be handled through recognized local government agencies. Local finance officers, properly accredited, may in some cases serve as direct representatives of State and national agencies.

12. Time is an important element in the war program. Things that are known to be needed should be done at once.

Southern Governors to Tackle Problems

Priorities, freight rates, effect of tire and auto rationing on gasoline tax revenue, and war problems in general will occupy the Southern Governors' Conference at its session to be held in Hot Springs on April 19 to 21, it was stated by Governor Adkins of Arkansas.

Arkansas Road Bond Position Declared Good

Frank A. Storey, Jr., State Refunding Supervisor, last week painted an optimistic picture for the holders of Arkansas' $136,000,000 highway refunding bonds, despite the threat of a reduction in revenues dedicated to highway debt service.

In his report to Governor Adkins, it was declared by Mr. Storey that bondholders were "in a very favorable position" although revenue "will be reduced in the future because of the tire rationing and automobile curtailment program." The report covered the first year of operations under the 1941 refunding act.

Highway revenues grossed $17,652,812.95 for the 12 months ending March 31, 1942—or $2,582,438.67 more than the revenue for the preceding 12 months, Storey reported.

The supervisor asserted that the future revenues would have to be reduced as much as 50% of last year's collections before the state would have to dip into a special reserve fund, already set up, to pay debt service obligations. He emphasized that even this would not be necessary until April 1, 1950, in the event a 50% drop in revenues occurred.

Iowa Counties Sell Bonds

In the closing week of last month, ten Iowa counties concluded separate sales of primary road refunding bonds which totaled $3,811,000. Interest rates varied from ½ to 1%, with a total premium of $15,691. This financing enabled a saving of $156,905 in interest costs, as the refunding issues have a total interest cost of $96,265, against $253,170 for the original issues.

Washington Utility District Offering Forecast

Whatcom County, Wash., Public Utility District No. 1, will shortly advertise for sealed bids on $5,875,000 electric revenue bonds, the proceeds of which will be used for acquisition of the Puget Sound Power & Light Co. properties.

Cleveland Transit Bonds Up for Award

At high noon today the City of Cleveland will consider bids on $17,500,000 transit system revenue bonds, the largest municipal sale since way back when. These are strictly revenue obligations, not general city bonds, therefore they are not in the category of the Detroit refundings sold early last week, which demonstrated the improved tone of the municipal market.

The Cleveland bonds are unusual in that they will be issued to provide funds for purchasing the properties of the Cleveland Railway Company, and for extensions improvements and betterments to the system.

Major Sales Scheduled

We list herewith the more important municipal offerings ($500,000 or over — short term issues excluded), which are to come up in the near future. The names of the successful bidder and the runner-up for the last previous issue sold are also appended.

April 9th (Today)

$17,500,000 Cleveland, Ohio

This is an offering of transportation system revenue bonds. The city sold sewage disposal bonds on March 26 to a syndicate headed by the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago. Second best bid submitted by Blyth & Co., Inc., and associates.

$2,989,500 Minneapolis, Minn.

Phelps, Fenn & Co. of New York headed the syndicate which obtained the award of the bonds offered last December. Numerous other bids were submitted for the two portions of bonds offered on the same date.

April 11th

$638,974 Manatee Co., Fla.

We do not find any recent bond sales for this county.

April 13th

$493,000 Ramsey Co., Minn.

This offering is included here because it is just below the required minimum; also, this call for bids attracted wide attention. The county awarded bonds last July to a syndicate headed by the First National Bank of Chicago. Second best bid by Kalman & Co. of St. Paul, and associates.

April 14th

$1,000,000 West Va., State of

A similar issue of road bonds was awarded on Jan. 27 to Phelphs, Fenn & Co. of New York, and A. E. Masten & Co. of Pittsburgh, jointly. The Charleston National Bank of Charleston, submitted the second highest of numerous other bids.

April 15th

$750,000 Miami, Fla. (hospital revenue)

Syndicate headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., obtained the award of the bonds offered in March, 1941. There were several other bids submitted for these water revenue bonds.

April 16th

$700,000 Maine (State of)

Last July the State awarded an issue to Blyth & Co., Inc., and C. F. Childs & Co., both of New York, jointly. The First Boston Corp. was the runner-up in the bidding.

SEC Applications For Broker Dealer Registry

The following applications have been made with the Securities and Exchange Commission for registration as brokers and dealers on the dates indicated:

March 2, 1942—Gilbert S. Johnson & Son, 611 City Bank Building, Shreveport, La., Gilbert S. Johnson, Jr., sole proprietor; George F. Stanfill, 1750 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C., a sole proprietorship.

March 4, 1942—Texas Exchange, 415 Melba St., Dallas, Texas, George Robert Cooper, sole proprietor.

March 5, 1942—David Bennett Company, 70 Pine St., New York City, David V. Bennett, sole proprietor.

March 6, 1942—Albert Wharton, 803 Dubuque Building, Dubuque, Iowa, a sole proprietorship.

March 7, 1942—Owen H. Cafferkey, 806 Ratcliffe Avenue, Shreveport, La., a sole proprietorship; Francis Alvin Fuller, 1403 Commercial National Bank Building, Shreveport, La., a sole proprietorship; Arthur Craig Gayle, 402 Giddens-Lane Building, Shreveport, La., a sole proprietorship; Ed Gibbons, 408 Cotton St., Shreveport, La., a sole proprietorship; Harry B. Hickman, 1130 St. Vincent St., Shreveport, La., a sole proprietorship; Bert Kouns, 1403 Commercial National Bank Building, Shreveport, La., a sole proprietorship; Roger Lawson, 311 Robinson Place, Shreveport, La., a sole proprietorship; John Francis Magale, 1315 Commercial National Bank Building, Shreveport, La., a sole proprietorship; D. C. Richardson, Jr., 426 Giddens-Lane Building, Shreveport, La., a sole proprietorship; Byron H. Schaff, 409 Ardis Building, Shreveport, La., a sole proprietorship; John P. Scott, 1101 Dalzell St., Shreveport, La., a sole proprietorship; Winfield S. Smith, 510½ Market St., Shreveport, La., a sole proprietorship; J. F. Van Cleve, 412 Ricou-Brewster Building, Shreveport, La., a sole proprietorship; Albert Reid Wherritt, 1305 Commercial National Bank Building, Shreveport, La., a sole proprietorship; A. L. Willis, Sr., P. O. Box 471, Texarkana, Texas, a sole proprietorship; Nat Wissman, 737 Cecile Place, Shreveport, La., a sole proprietorship.

March 9, 1942—Alison & Co., 244 Buhl Building, Detroit, Mich., N. B. Higbie, Jr., Warren A. Wood, and John F. O'Hara, partners, interest of the estate of Denis J. Alison having been withdrawn.

March 10, 1942—Walter B. Benjar, 54 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y., a sole proprietorship.

March 11, 1942—Weston & Co., 10 Post Office Square, Boston, Mass., Wendell Maro Weston, sole proprietor, Alex. E. Ulmann having withdrawn as a limited partner in the firm.

March 13, 1942—John Albert Jenkins, 431 South Main St., Wichita, Kans., a sole proprietorship.

Now Duryea & Co., Inc.

CHICAGO, ILL. — Duryea & Company, Inc., 135 South La Salle Street, has succeeded the investment business of Taylor, Duryea & Co., Inc. Officers of the new organization are Leslie N. Duryea, President; Herman Veneklasen and Lester H. Holt, Vice-Presidents. Mr. Duryea and Mr. Veneklasen were officers of the predecessor firm. Mr. Holt was with Brown. Bennett & Johnson, Inc. and R. H. Smart & Co.; in the past he was an officer of Kitchen, Holt & Co.

April 28

$3,500,000 Allegheny Co., Pa.

Lazard Freres & Co. of New York, headed the successful syndicate in April, 1941. Next best bid was entered by Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., of New York, and associates.

(Ed. Note: It also was reported that county officials will offer at the same time $3,300,000 of uncollected tax bonds, details of which have not been announced.)

Investment Trusts

(Continued from page 1431)

course, it is believed, has been well justified especially since the advent of our war economy with its shifting industrial influences and the consequent effects on the planning of investment policies."

* * *

Massachusetts Distributors' "Brevits" carried an interesting Stock Market comment in its April 4 issue in one of its now well-known discussions of "The Situation." Said "Brevits": "With the coming of the spring thaws, the zero hour for large scale military operations in Europe again draws near. In the spring of 1940 the market was caught unawares by the surprising German Blitzkrieg conquest of Holland, Belgium and France. Reflecting this shock, the Dow-Jones Average of 30 Industrial stocks declined from 151 to 112 between early April and mid-June. In the spring of 1941 the market was better prepared for the successful Axis campaign in the Balkans and Greece, but prices declined somewhat nevertheless. From a 124 level in the first week of April this index declined to 115 by early summer. This year the market has already had to contend with adverse war news from the new "Pacific Front." And as the spring campaign in Europe has been so widely anticipated, its commencement will hardly come as a surprise.

"It is anyone's guess as to what the market will do in the period immediately ahead, but there would appear to be some significance in the fact that compared with a level of 151 in 1940 and a level of 124 in 1941 just prior to the spring campaigns of those years, the Dow-Jones Industrial Average now stands at about 100. Also, the present level is substantially under the lows established in the summers of 1940 and 1941 when the Axis campaigns had resulted in clear cut victories. Thus, there would appear to be valid grounds for believing that the present market level more fully reflects anticipation of the worst than hopes for the best."

N. Y. Stock Exchange Weekly Firm Changes

The New York Stock Exchange has announced the following weekly firm changes:

It is proposed that Rodney W. Williams act as alternate on the floor of the Exchange for Page Chapman, Jr., which will be considered by the Exchange on April 16. Mr. Chapman is a general partner and Mr. Williams a special partner in Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York City. Mr. Williams will become both a general and special partner in the firm.

William Fahnestock, Jr., has been proposed as alternate on the floor of the Exchange for Sherburn M. Becker, Jr., which will be considered by the Exchange on April 16. Both are partners in Fahnestock & Co., New York City.

Russell W. McDermott retired from partnership in David A. Noyes & Co., Chicago, on March 27. Mr. McDermott made his headquarters at the firm's Indianapolis office.

W. L. Campbell, Seattle, Talbot Kendall, Oakland, general partners, and A. L. Wetmore, special partner, withdrew from partnership in Dean Witter & Co., San Francisco, on March 31.

Van Loo With Straus

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

MUSKEGON, MICH. — William Henry Van Loo has become associated with Straus Securities Co., Federal Square Building, Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Van Loo was formerly an officer of King, Wulf & Co. and prior thereto was Muskegon manager for Securities Investment Corp.

Am.-La France-Foamite Income Notes Attractive

Suplee, Yeatman & Company, Inc., 220 South Sixteenth Street, are calilng attention to the 5½% Convertible Income Notes, due 1956, of American-La France-Foamite Corporation, which they believe offers a particularly attractive situation at this time.

American-La France-Foamite is the largest company of its kind in the world and is playing a major part in the defense program against fires and subsequent disasters by putting all of its production into the country's war effort, building fire protection equipment for all branches of our armed forces, municipalities and industrial plants in the vital defense areas of the nation.

Production has passed beyond the highest peak in the history of the company, according to Suplee, Yeatman & Co., and is still being expanded to meet increasing demands; in addition to providing a sinking fund of $257,540 in cash or its equivalent from 1941 earnings, the company earned $8.44 per share on its common stock, after setting aside a contingency reserve of $250,000 (earnings before this reserve would have amounted to $11.81 per share).

Ga.-Fla. RR. Shows Profit

B. S. Lichtenstein, 99 Wall St., New York City, advises that Georgia and Florida Railroad, upon which he recently issued a memorandum, showed net earnings of $21,481 for January and February, 1942. This follows four consecutive years of deficits for the same period. The last time a profit was shown for January and February was in 1937, when net amounted to $8,940.

Tax-Phobic?

If your customers are suffering from the newest malady in financial circles, tax phobia, you will want to send for a copy of the current bulletin, the first of a series, on "plan for increased income to meet increased taxation" issued by Strauss Bros., 32 Broadway, New York City. Copies of this bulletin, and subsequent ones, may be had from Strauss Bros. upon request.

Noland In Air Corps

Robert H. Noland, New England and Eastern States representative of Lord, Abbett & Co. has been appointed to a commission as Captain in the Procurement Division of the United States Army Air Corps. Captain Noland left New York for Buffalo on April 4, 1942 to take over his new duties with the Air Corps.

Hixon, Stewart & King To Continue Firm

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Chicago Stock Exchange firm of Hixon, Stewart & King, 120 South La Salle Street, will be continued under the same name, it was announced by John C. Stewart and Thomas E. King, partners in the firm. William L. Hixon, a partner in the firm, died recently in Chicago.

Reginald MacArthur Joins Miller, Kenower & Co.

DETROIT, MICH. — Reginald MacArthur has become associated with Miller, Kenower & Co., Inc., Penobscot Building. Mr. MacArthur for the past ten years has been connected with Crouse & Co. and prior thereto he was with the Guardian Detroit Bank for a number of years.

Enemy Trading Rules For U.S. Firms in Latin America

The Treasury Department made public on March 30 the standard of conduct which United States concerns doing business within Latin America are required to follow with respect to transactions involving enemy nationals. The Department points out that Public Circular No. 18 issued March 30 made it clear that United States concerns operating in Latin America, including their agents, subsidiaries and affiliates, may not deal in any manner whatsoever with enemy nationals, except pursuant to specific authorization of the Treasury Department. The Department adds:

> This public circular was issued in response to inquiries received by the Treasury Department after the release of General Ruling No. 11 which prohibits, unless specially licensed, transactions involving trade or communication with enemy nationals. "Enemy national" was defined in General Ruling No. 11 as meaning (a) any person within enemy territory; (b) any person whose name appears on the "black list," i.e., The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, or any person acting for a black listed person; and (c) representatives or agents of the governments of Germany, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Hungary or Rumania, whether situated within or without enemy territory. "Enemy territory" was defined as meaning the territory of Germany, Italy and Japan, together with the territory under their occupation or control.
>
> Today's public circular calls attention to the fact that the prohibition against dealings with enemy nationals are applicable to any person within the Western Hemisphere who is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, including all individuals and concerns within the United States; all citizens of the United States wheresoever located; all concerns organized under the laws of the United States or having their principal place of business in the United States, including any agent, subsidiary, or affiliate of any such concern wheresoever located; and any concern which is owned or controlled by any other concern subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Western Meetings On Grain Storage Problem

Anticipating a shortage of storage space, representatives of agriculture, transportation agencies, and the grain trade will attend a series of meetings this month in 11 western cities to discuss methods of facilitating grain storage and movement, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on April 4. The first meetings were scheduled for St. Louis, on April 6, Chicago, April 7, and Kansas City, April 8. Meetings will be held at Enid, Okla., April 10; Amarillo, April 11; San Francisco, April 15; Portland, April 17; Seattle, April 18; Ogden, Utah, April 20; Omaha, April 22; and Minneapolis, April 23.

Later, similar meetings will be held in Indianapolis, Columbus, Buffalo, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Department grain experts point out that problems in connection with housing the 1942 crop promise to be more critical than they were a year ago because of the larger carry-over, above average crop prospects, increased non-agricultural demand for railroad facilities, no great increase in commercial fire-proof storage during the year, and the growing scarcity of labor and structural materials.

Representatives of country elevator operators, subterminal and terminal operators, flour milling interests, grain commission merchants, feed and grain dealer associations, and the Association of American Railroads will discuss grain transportation and storage problems with representatives of the War Production Board, U. S. Department of Agriculture, USDA War Boards, and State Departments of Agriculture and State Agricultural Colleges.

1941 Net Profits 17% Above 1940

(Continued from First Page)

(which report profits on a quarterly basis) were smaller than during the fourth quarters of either of the two preceding years. Their aggregate profits in 1941 were 21% lower than in 1929 although industrial production was 40-45% higher in 1941 than in 1929.

(Net profits in millions of dollars)

Corporation group	No. of cos.	1937	1940	1941
Advertising, printing and publishing	13	14.1	17.8	18.8
Aircraft manufacture	13	6.3	42.5	65.4
Automobiles	13	250.6	240.5	260.1
Automobile parts and accessories	53	54.8	65.2	81.0
Building supplies:				
Brick, glass, and gypsum	15	40.1	37.2	38.5
Cement	10	6.8	8.3	11.2
Hardware	7	7.4	7.3	9.4
Heating and plumbing	14	27.9	23.0	24.1
Lumber and roofing products	10	11.7	12.1	15.9
Paints and varnishes	6	7.2	7.9	8.7
All other	7	8.8	6.9	8.4
Chemicals	35	188.1	180.2	193.9
Containers (metal and glass)	8	42.7	39.0	40.8
Copper and brass fabricators	8	6.7	12.0	17.5
Drugs, cosmetics, and soaps	20	56.6	60.9	70.8
Electrical equipment	32	128.6	131.7	131.8
Food and food products:				
Bakery	9	9.1	8.7	7.9
Beverages	20	54.0	61.6	69.0
Confectionery	9	18.9	19.6	20.9
Dairy products	5	19.5	22.5	25.0
Flour milling and cereal products	9	16.1	19.7	22.3
Meat packing	8	9.6	21.6	33.6
All other	14	37.6	47.9	48.8
Household supplies:				
Electrical	12	12.4	9.0	9.9
Furniture and floor covering	9	13.9	13.2	15.1
All other	14	9.5	8.9	9.7
Leather and shoes	11	4.9	4.8	8.4
Machinery:				
Agricultural	8	66.4	47.6	61.3
Machine tools	12	9.6	15.0	19.6
Store and office equipment	15	40.5	28.0	38.5
Industrial machinery and accessories	77	72.7	69.6	94.2
Mining:				
Coal	20	6.7	15.0	25.2
Copper	7	88.6	74.8	85.2
Gold and silver	11	33.7	27.6	24.9
All other	16	86.5	67.3	70.1
Motion pictures	7	8.8	13.0	16.0
Paper, pulp, and allied products	34	27.0	29.0	37.2
Petroleum	42	216.7	134.3	209.4
Railroad equipment	18	48.3	36.9	47.9
Retail trade:				
Department and apparel stores	16	26.9	34.6	35.9
Food stores	15	11.3	15.6	18.1
Mail order houses	5	53.9	62.1	62.1
Variety stores	10	59.4	49.2	52.0
All other	14	8.7	9.0	12.6
Rubber and tires	9	26.5	38.9	49.7
Shipbuilding	4	0.1	8.9	10.0
Steel and iron	54	244.4	289.4	335.9
Textiles:				
Clothing and apparel	23	5.3	7.7	13.0
Silk and rayon	15	11.7	14.8	17.0
All other	16	2.8	12.4	21.3
Tobacco	18	92.3	93.8	83.4
Transportation:				
Aircraft	6	†1.6	4.3	4.3
Shipping	5	1.6	6.4	9.9
Miscellaneous	38	38.5	37.3	45.5
Total, 54 groups	899	2,351.2	2,372.5	2,767.1
Class I railroads, net income	137	98.7	185.1	501.7
*Telephone companies, net income	33	189.0	202.0	196.0
Other public utilities, net income	59	241.6	253.6	264.5

*Excludes dividends received by American Telephone and Telegraph Co. †Deficit.

Domestic Rayon Delivery 23% Above Year Ago

Rayon deliveries to domestic mills (yarn plus staple fiber) during the first quarter of 1942 aggregated 153,500,000 pounds, an increase of 23% as compared with deliveries of 124,700,000 pounds reported for the corresponding period in 1941, according to "Rayon Organon," published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., New York City. It is likewise announced that deliveries of rayon yarn alone for the first quarter of 1942 amounted to 117,100,000 pounds, as against 102,000,000 pounds shipped in the first quarter of 1941, an increase of 15%. For March, it is added, yarn shipments alone aggregated 39,900,000 pounds, as compared with 36,000,000 pounds shipped in February and 35,400,000 pounds shipped in March, 1941.

The Bureau's announcement further said:

> Rayon staple fiber deliveries to domestic mills during the first quarter of 1942 amounted to 36,400,000 pounds, an increase of 60% as compared with 22,700,000 pounds shipped in the corresponding period last year. March deliveries of staple fiber to domestic mills aggregated 12,600,000 pounds as compared with 9,000,000 pounds in March, 1941.
>
> The "Organon" for the first time publishes figures showing the monthly consumption and end-of-month stocks of rayon staple fiber held by producers.
>
> These figures show that stocks of rayon staple fiber held by producers as of March 31, 1942 amounted to 2,300,000 pounds as compared with 2,100,000 pounds held on Feb. 28, 1942 and 9,800,000 pounds at the end of March, 1941.
>
> Rayon yarn in the hands of producers on March 31, 1942, amounted to 4,000,000 pounds as compared with 4,400,000 pounds on Feb. 28, 1942, and 10,200,000 pounds on March 31, 1941.

Conserve Money Bags

Allan Sproul, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, on March 28, asked the banks in the Second Federal Reserve District to cooperate in returning empty coin and currency bags to the Reserve Bank, at the latter's expense. This followed the recent action of the United States Mint in seeking from the banks of the country cooperation as part of the war effort. It is said that the immediate necessity for conserving the existing supply of these bags arises from the growing use, by our armed forces, of the material of which the bags are made.

STANY S. F. Bonds Called

The Security Traders Association of New York announce that all final digits have been eliminated from the sinking fund bonds, except seven, which is the last remaining.

Our Reporter On "Governments"

(Continued from First Page)

issue. . . . And professionals believe the uptrend will last for this month, anyway—unless the news gets a lot worse than it is today. . . .

Liquidity

The anxiety of the Treasury to put its market in shape and keep it "happy" is being evidenced in a dozen different ways these days. . . . The certificate issue, for instance, was decided upon because of the pressure from commercial banks eager to get short-term stuff that they could use to ease them over special money dates—the income tax periods, holiday seasons, etc. . . .

That there has been an increasing shortage of short-term paper is obvious from the statistics. . . . At the end of January, the ratio of bills to the total interest-bearing debt was only 3.5%. . . . In 1933, the volume of bills and certificates outstanding totaled 13.8%. . . . In 1936, the figure was 7.1%. . . .

At the end of January, the ratio of securities maturing in less than five years (notes) to the total outstanding interest-bearing debt was 13.9%. . . . In 1935, the percentage of notes to the total was 36.3%. . . . In 1938, it as still as high as 25%. . . .

The expansion of the short-term debt was demanded by the banks and the Treasury yielded. . . . On terms of new issues, the fiscal authorities also are paying more attention to advisers than before. . . . The recent trip of Treasury spokesmen around the major financial centers was indication of the department's eagerness to get the opinions of all investors who are needed in the financing of the war and all professionals who know the desires of buyers. . . .

There hasn't been much question of the Government's ability to handle the market in the last few months. . . . On the contrary, among experts, the Treasury is receiving more praise for its astuteness in market control than at any other time. . . . The Federal Reserve System might be included in this compliment too. . . . But with the agencies also working closely with private sources on all issues, the question of control is even more favorably viewed. . . .

Inside the Market

Bankers, brokers, bond men and securities dealers contributed considerably to the success of the certificate of indebtedness issue. . . . On Good Friday, for instance—the day corporations were asked to telegraph the Treasury concerning their intentions to subscribe—hundreds of investment bankers were in their offices, phoning corporation executives, telling them about the certificates, suggesting to them reasons why they should buy the issue. . . . Counting all the firms in the various groups asked to aid the Treasury on this deal—and presumably to be asked to help on others—the number of assistants runs above 6,000. . . .

One angle of this deal that hasn't been publicized is the fact that the Treasury Chief decided to issue only one $1,500,000,000 series instead of two offerings—as he originally stated. . . . The dealers not only were surprised at this change of heart, but they also were completely confused. . . . Some said, in fact, that Morgenthau's intention might have been to "confuse us so we wouldn't start thinking we had too much to do with Government financing decisions." . . . Just one note of criticism in the general wave of praise. . . .

Talk around that the Treasury is going to lift the limit on yearly investments in the larger denominations of defense bonds. . . . Check now being made of estates, trustees and other agencies which have been buying the Series F and G bonds to discover how much the boost is needed. . . . Feeling is limit may be lifted to $100,000 or thereabouts. . . .

Also reports that limit on Series E bond purchases by individuals—$5,000—may be doubled. . . .

Decline in defense bond sales in March considered more serious than officials have indicated.

More Govt. Money Retired From Home Loan Banks

Far ahead of their agreed schedule, savings and loan associations have retired nearly one-third of the investments made in them by the Government during depression years, James Twohy, Governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, announced on March 14. Mr. Twohy said:

These thrift institutions have retired about $86,000,000 of the $273,000,000 invested in their shares by the Treasury and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, largely in the 1933-1937 period. Of this $86,000,000 in retirements, nearly $75,000,000 came back to the Government in advance of the due date. During the January semi-annual retirement period, upwards of $10,000,000 in these investments was repurchased by the associations.

This is an effective refutation of the fears which were expressed by some that temporary Government assistance to private financial institutions would lead to permanent Federal subsidy.

The Bank Administration's announcement adds:

After these investments were authorized by Congress in 1933-1934 to expedite local home financing, the Treasury invested a total of $49,300,000 in shares of Federal Savings and Loan Associations and the HOLC invested $223,459,210 in Federal associations and other member institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System. On last Feb. 28, the Treasury investments outstanding had been reduced to $19,444,700 and HOLC investments to $167,020,410, with the result that the ratio of Government capital to the total assets of all savings and loan members of the System was only about 4% as compared with a peak of 7.1% at the end of 1937.

About 1,400 of the 3,785 member savings and loan associations of the Federal Home Loan Bank System received these investments, which were to be retired over 10 years beginning five years after they were made. Several hundred institutions have liquidated the investments in full, according to Mr. Twohy.

Young With MacLaughlin

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Paul Young has become associated with Leo G. MacLaughlin Company, 54 South Los Robles Avenue, Pasadena, Calif., members of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange. Mr. Young was formerly with Conrad, Bruce & Co. and prior thereto was wholesale representative in Los Angeles for Transcontinent Shares Corporation.

Coal & Iron Co. Attractive

According to a circular just issued by Schoonover, deWillers & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway, New York City, the current situation in Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. 5s of 1973 and 6s of 1949 offers particularly attractive possibilities. (The company is in the process of reorganization.) Copies of the circular may be had upon request from Schoonover, deWillers & Co.

March Futures Trading In Farm Commodities

Futures trading in grains increased in March over February, but activity in most other commodities continued downward, fats and oils reaching very low levels, the Department of Agriculture said on April 3. The Department's announcement further stated:

On the Chicago Board of Trade transactions in grain aggregated 353,464,000 bushels, an increase of 30% compared with February, according to reports to the Commodity Exchange Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Administration. The turnover in wheat futures was 120,092,000 bushels, and in corn 103,242,000 bushels. In futures contracts outstanding all grains except soybeans showed slight increases during the month.

Trading in cotton futures declined slightly compared with February, and with March last year. Transactions on the New York Cotton Exchange totaled 2,710,300 bales and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 1,106,000 bales. Activity in wool top futures showed a further increase during the month, 3,400,000 pounds being traded, although this was still far below the level of the corresponding period last year.

Butter futures trading on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange experienced a further sharp decline, and egg futures transactions were at a slightly lower level. Due to the postponement of the opening of the November butter future — customarily traded in during March—trading was limited to the March future which expired on the 30th. Consequently no butter futures contracts are now outstanding. Trading in the November future is expected to begin April 13.

With cottonseed oil and lard prices at or near ceiling levels, futures trading in these two commodities declined sharply during March, although a substantial amount of futures contracts remained outstanding at the end of the month.

Mutual Savs. Bankers Plan War Conference

The National Association of Mutual Savings Banks will hold an economic conference at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, May 6, 7, and 8. Affairs of the nation, and especially the functions of mutual savings banks under the new economy, are to be discussed by men of prominence.

The first business will be an address by President Andrew Mills, Jr., reviewing developments of the last year, and pointing forward to the year ahead. Mr. Mills is President of the Dry Dock Savings Institution, New York. At the opening session Harold N. Graves, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury and in charge of the distribution of Defense Savings Bonds, will outline the progress of that movement.

The luncheon meeting on that day, under the auspices of the Small Savings Banks, will be presided over by H. L. Wheatley, Treasurer of the City Savings Bank of Meriden, Conn., and Chairman of the Committee. The speaker of the occasion will be Joseph Earl Perry, Commissioner of Banks in Massachusetts.

In the afternoon of the first day, I. W. Roberts, President of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society and Chairman of the Committee on Public Utility Investments, will report for that group. Recent developments in Washington affecting Mutual Savings Banks and the probabilities of future legislation are to be analyzed by A. George Gilman, President of the Malden Savings Bank of Malden, Mass., and Chairman of the Committee on Federal Legislation. Henry Bruere, President of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York, will likewise be one of those presenting a committee report, as will also Robert L. Hoguet, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of New York.

In addition to the reports of the chairmen of the Association's various committees, those scheduled to address the meeting include the following:

Walter D. Fuller, President of the Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, and Chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Charles W. Kellogg, President of the Edison Electric Institute.

Edmund Burke, Jr., member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Roy B. White, President of the Baltimore & Ohio RR.

Louis B. Pink, Superintendent of Insurance for New York State.

Thomas S. Holden, President of the F. W. Dodge Corp., New York.

Sees Capital Market Revival Following War

The revival of the capital market after the war was pictured by Dr. Marcus Nadler, Professor of Banking and Finance at New York University at an educational meeting of the Association of Customers' Brokers in the Governors' room of the New York Stock Exchange on March 24. The prediction was made by Dr. Nadler that the war would be more quickly won than most people expect and that while the capital market might be wiped out in the next year or so, it would revive to do a tremendous job when fighting ended with Washington the "hub of the world." Dr. Nadler's views were thus reported in the New York "Times" which also indicated him as saying that after the war the market would be exceedingly active, with Wall Street supplying the needs of industry during the period of conversion back to peace-time activity.

From the "Times" we likewise quote:

He said he expected the Government to retain its paramount position in building, farming and possibly transportation after the war, but thought all other industries would call on Wall Street.

Investment morale today is low, he declared, partly because of taxes and other fiscal matters, but largely because of the course of the war. He expected that a great victory for the United Nations would have an immediate effect on the prices of equity securities. Profits in 1942, he thought, would be at least as high as those in 1938, despite new taxes. He hedged this prediction by saying it was based on a war tax rate no higher than 55%.

Dr. Nadler pointed to the many uses of capital after the war, especially by overseas subsidiaries of such corporations as Standard Oil, Shell Union and the Texas Corporation, which have lost installations worth \$500,000,000 to \$700,000,000 in foreign countries. Companies of this type, with established credit, he said, should have no difficulty in finding the money to replace those plants.

After the war, he said, the political picture would be much altered. Few of the cities in continental Europe would exert their pre-war influence. . . .

The national interest of the United States, he said, would demand a strong China and some loans certainly would be made to that country, primarily for building up its transportation system. Private capital, he added, would find other outlets for money to develop and to take advantage of the potentially great Chinese market.

Whelan Joining Brinton

Francis T. Whelan will become a partner in Brinton & Co., 1 Wall Street, New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange. It is proposed that Mr. Whelan act as alternate on the floor of the Exchange for Benjamin H. Brinton.

Forming Sage & Co.

Henry W. Sage, Jr., member of the New York Stock Exchange, and James M. Grady will form the Exchange firm of Sage & Co., 40 Wall Street, New York City. Mr. Sage was formerly an individual floor broker. It is proposed that Mr. Grady act as alternate for him on the floor of the Exchange.

UP-TOWN AFTER 3

MOVIES

"The Male Animal" (WB), Henry Fonda, Olivia de Havilland, Jack Carson, Eugene Pallette, Herbert Anderson, Joan Leslie. Directed by Elliot Nugent. . . . A brilliantly amusing movie that in many ways is better than the play from which it was adapted. It's funny because every actor—even bit—gives an excellent performance; clever because Warner Bros. has given Nugent free rein to interpret "Male Animal" without regard to anybody's crushed toes. It's a story in which Red baiting, academic liberalism, Big Ten football and the way of a man with his mate are all delightfully mixed up. It all starts because Professor Turner (Henry Fonda) announces his decision to read Vanzetti's letter to his class in English composition. The heavens open. The Red hunt is on. Trustees, led by Eugene Pallette, concerned with football stadiums and a winning team are scared to death by what is called the Professor's "unAmericanism." To add to the mess it is the eve of the Big Game and the college's all-time all-American hero (Jack Carson) returns for the festivities. But here the plot gets funnier. The football titan was once an ardent suitor of Mrs. Turner, "they danced beautifully together." So what with memories revived the Professor sees in the greeting of his wife and her one-time suitor a menace to his domestic bliss. At first he decides to stand aside but later, fortified by Scotch, and an exposition on male psychology to the campus editor, he bolsters up his courage and socks the football Great. How the whole thing resolves you will have to see for yourself. You won't regret it. It's hilarious entertainment. . . . **"Rio Rita" (MGM), Abbott and Costello, Kathryn Grayson, John Carroll, Patricia Dane, and others. Directed by S. Sylvan Simon. . . .** The movie version of the musical comedy of a few seasons back gives Abbott and Costello a lot of room in which to roam around. However, they use the same bits of business and the same gags they have used so often before. The music is good but that is about all that can be said for it. Unfortunately MGM has depicted the villains of the piece, Nazi agents, as half-witted nincompoops, against whom our heroes have a field day. I say unfortunately because this underestimation of the enemy, Jap or Nazi, has already done much damage. This business that any American can lick any ten foreigners, is no longer morale building or amusing. It is dangerous. It creates false confidences out of which Pearl Harbors arise. . . . **"The Pasha's Wives," a new French film with English translations at the World Theatre, New York.** Advance publicity described this one as a fine movie. It doesn't live up to it. It's a dull, draggy picture about life, morals and court intrigue in the Turkey in 1910. A young Pasha and his French bride return to Turkey. The bridegroom is full of high resolves. He wants to make his country progressive; introduce electric lights, sanitary plumbing, etc. National custom, however, requires bribery which he refuses to give. So to bring him to his knees the chief of police induces the Sultan to confer upon the young Pasha another wife as the beginning of a harem. Naturally his European bride resents it. Things, however, work out well in the end. Viviane Romance is the French bride. John Lodge is the husband and Dalio, who turns in a top performance, is the Sultan.

NIGHT CLUB

La Conga (51st, off B'way) is one of the few West Side places that hasn't forgotten its Latin music. With Morales doing the conga and rhumba rhythms, and owner, Jack Harris, furnishing the swing stuff, the people here actually seem to enjoy themselves. Watching good rhumba dancing is to me as good as watching any floor show. And at La Conga the customers really put it on. For the more orthodox there is a show, too. Headed by comedian, Al Bernie, who acts as M. C., its new show, while not the best, is amusing. There is a French magician, Guili-Guili- who actually pulls live chicks out of his hair, mouth and out of customer's pockets. The rest of the show consists of Galvan and his dancers; Harriet Lane, a singer, and the line of girls, attractively costumed, who call themselves the Les Congettes. All in all the place gives you your money's worth. One of the fixtures is Karl, the headwaiter. He is a pleasant chap and tries hard to please.

ON THE DAWN PATROL

Ray Bolger getting a big hand at El Chico with his satire on the rhumba. . . . Don Loper and Maxine Barrat signing autograph for a fan outside of "21" . . . on the back of the lad's Social Security Card. . . . Katherine Cornell at Jimmy Dwyer's Sawdust Trail, clapping her hands in the right places for "Deep In The Heart of Texas." . . . John Garfield at the Penthouse Club taking two steps at a time from the Terrace and almost falling flat on his face. . . . "Aw, shucks!" says the tough movie actor. . . . At the Stork Club, where they charge first rate prices for third rate food, but people insist on going there because . . . well, you figure the "because!"

Homer Scott With Davies

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.—Homer R. Scott has become associated with Davies & Co., Pacific Mutual Building, Los Angeles, and Russ Building, San Francisco. Mr. Scott was previously local manager for O'Melveny, Wagenseller & Durst and its predecessor firms for many years.

To Admit W. T. Rice

CHICAGO, ILL. — Walter F. Rice will become a partner in Daniel F. Rice & Co., 141 West Jackson Boulevard, members of the New York Stock Exchange, effective today. In the past Mr. Rice was a partner in the firm.

Tomorrow's Markets Walter Whyte Says—

(Continued from Page 1439)

vester at about 43, but not to be carried under 41½.

* * *

Union Carbide seems to have struck a bottom of some kind just under 60 (58½-59½), but in the ranges 61½-63, it runs into important offerings. In the last few days Union Carbide has developed a quality that indicates a better than average move. But all this will be cancelled if it sells under 57.

* * *

Western Union is another stock which of late has been acting better than the market and better than its group. No important stock seems to lay immediately ahead of it, short of 28. On the downside, 25 to 26 seems to be an impressive base. Suggest the buying of this one between 25 and 26, with a stop at 24.

* * *

You will note that all the stocks mentioned above are not cheap as far as price is concerned. But frankly few, if any of the so called cheaper stocks, those selling between 10-20, show anything of a positive nature.

* * *

More next Thursday.

—Walter Whyte.

[The views expressed in this article do not necessarily at any time coincide with those of the Chronicle. They are presented as those of the author only.]

Savings Loan Ass'ns Disburses in 1941

In 1941 the nation's savers and investors in savings, building and loan associations received $940,000,000 in the form of cash withdrawn, cash dividends, and loans on security of share capital, according to an estimate made public on April 5 by the United States Savings and Loan League, Chicago.

The outflow was somewhat larger than it had been the year before, it was indicated by Fermor S. Cannon, President of the League. Nevertheless, it is added, for every $1.00 of capital withdrawn, $1.62 was put in by a new investor or by an old investor on an already existing share account. The ratio of new money received to money paid out was slightly lower than in 1940, but was still sufficient for substantial growth of the nation's private home financing facilities, since the largest dollar volume of new money came in of any time in eleven years. Mr. Cannon also states:

The conclusion is definitely to be drawn that the American people made greater use of their accumulated savings last year than they had at any time during the post-depression period, but at the same time their neighbors were setting more money aside than they had been for ten years back. Purposes for which money was paid out by the associations were led by the desire to purchase substantial goods, such as homes and automobiles, before prices should go any higher or war interfere in some other way with purchasing power. Much of the cash turnover was undoubtedly due to the fact that the original purpose for which the money was saved came to hand, such as time for a child to go to college, or to make a down payment on a home, or to take an extended vacation. Expenditures for all of these things most likely were hastened in desirability in 1941 by the darkening clouds of the international situation.

The League broke down the estimated total disbursement to savers and investors as follows: withdrawals, $850,000,000; cash dividends on lump-sum investments, $75,000,000; and share loans, $15,000,000.

Norfolk and Western Railway Company

SUMMARY OF FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1941

The Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company covering operations for 1941 shows that Gross Railway Operating Revenues increased $14,948,293, or 14.21 per cent., over 1940. Operating Expenses increased $6,058,658, or 10.52 per cent. Net Income decreased $4,189,973, or 13.35 per cent. Income Balance of $26,282,148 was equal to $18.68 per share of outstanding Common Stock, as compared with $21.66 in 1940.

Income Statement

	1941	Comparison with 1940
Operating Revenues	$120,176,913.99	+ $14,948,293.13
Operating Expenses	63,638,981.67	+ 6,058,658.17
Net Revenue from Operations	$56,537,932.32	+ $8,889,634.96
Railway Tax Accruals—Federal, State and Local Taxes	32,139,362.02	+ 13,971,417.54
Railway Operating income	$24,398,570.30	— $5,081,782.58
Rent Income—Equip. and Joint Facilities—Net	4,677,707.94	+ 903,828.74
Net Railway Operating Income	$29,076,278.24	— $4,177,953.84
Non-Operating Income	865,752.11	— 22,279.05
Gross Income from all sources	$29,942,030.35	— $4,200,232.89
Interest paid on Bonds & Miscellaneous Deductions	2,748,027.05	— 10,260.15
Net Income	$27,194,003.30	— $4,189,972.74
Dividends on Adjustment Preferred Stock—$4.00 per share	911,855.00	— 1,525.00
Income Balance	$26,282,148.30	— $4,188,447.74

Note—Net Railway Operating Income was equivalent to 5.33% earned upon the Company's Railway Property Investment, compared with 6.29% in 1940.

Profit And Loss Statement

Credit Balance, January 1		$168,399,603.04
Add:		
Income Balance for Year		26,282,148.30
Miscellaneous Items		481,537.85
		$195,163,289.19
Deduct:		
Appropriation of Surplus for Dividends on Common Stock	$21,097,245.00	
Miscellaneous Items	339,383.71	21,436,628.71
Credit Balance, December 31		$173,726,660.48

Dividends

Dividends of $4.00 per share, or $911,855, were paid upon the Adjustment Preferred Stock. Dividends of $15.00 per share, or $21,097,245, were paid upon the Common Stock, the same as in 1940. The total of Common Stock dividends paid during 1941 represented 3.87 per cent. of the Company's Railway Property Investment, and 80.27 per cent. of the Income Balance.

Taxes

Railway tax accruals were $32,139,362, an increase over 1940 of $13,971,418, or 76.90 per cent. Taxes amounted to 27 cents per dollar of Operating Revenues, to 118.19 per cent. of Net Income after taxes, to $1,563.27 for each employee, to $22.85 for each share of Common Stock, and to 5.90 per cent. of Railway Property Investment. Federal taxes, representing two-thirds of all tax accruals for the year, increased $14,288,050, chiefly because of larger revenues and increases in tax rates. Accruals for Excess Profits tax amounted to $10,750,000.

Wage Increases

As a result of mediation by an Emergency Fact-Finding Board appointed by the President of the United States, effective December 1, 1941, all train and engine service employees received an increase of 76 cents per day and non-operating employees received an increase of 80 cents per day and vacations with pay beginning in 1942. These employees also received retroactive pay for the period from September 1 to December 1, 1941, at somewhat lower rates. Other employees—not covered by this settlement — were given comparable increases. Based upon the average employment for 1941, it is estimated that the increases, including vacations with pay, will add $6,250,000, or 16.02 per cent., to the Company's annual payroll.

Transportation Rates

Effective February 10, 1942, Class I Railroads were authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase interstate passenger fares by 10 per cent., with minor exceptions, including special fares provided for the military and naval forces of the United States traveling on furlough.

On March 2, 1942, the Commission authorized a general increase of six per cent. in freight rates, with exceptions. On certain products of agriculture, live stock and products, and certain low grade products of mines, the increase authorized was three per cent. The increase authorized in bituminous coal rates was 3 cents per net ton and 4 cents per gross ton for rates of $1.00 or less, and 5 cents per net ton and 6 cents per gross ton for rates over $1.00. No increase was approved in the rates on iron ore. The new rates became effective on March 18, 1942, and will continue for the period of the war and six months thereafter.

It is estimated that the authorized increases in freight and passenger rates, as applied to 1941 traffic, would increase this Company's Gross Revenues by $3,500,000.

Financial

The capital stock held by the public was $163,330,300, a decrease of $152,500, and represented 76.05 per cent. of outstanding capitalization. On December 31, 1941, the Company's stockholders numbered 13,826.

The funded debt held by the public was $51,446,532, a decrease of $291,000, and represented 23.95 per cent. of capitalization so held.

Securities in the voluntary sinking fund for retirement of funded debt had a par value of $1,106,300 and a market value of $1,343,833.

Railway Property Investment

The Railway Property Investment was $545,094,423, an increase over 1940 of $16,067,260, of which $4,395,810 covered net increase in investment in various additions and improvements to roadway, structures and shop machinery and $8,401,753 covered net increase in investment in new rolling equipment.

Additions And Betterments

The more important additions and betterments consisted of construction of spur tracks into West Virginia and Kentucky to reach substantial bituminous coal deposits; laying 103.82 miles of track with 131-lb. rail, making a total of 2,759.43 miles of track laid with 130-lb. or heavier rail; replacement of existing bridges with new or rebuilt structures; installation of position light automatic signals; and elimination of grade crossings.

At Sewalls Point, Va., work was completed on a new concrete and steel warehouse for use in connection with import, export and coastal traffic. Construction of a revolving Gantry crane was nearing completion. At Roanoke, Va., substantial progress was made in the expansion of West End Yard, including classification tracks, hump yard and engine terminal facilities. At Portsmouth, Ohio, construction of additional terminal facilities to expedite traffic movement and reduce operating costs was in progress.

New Equipment

During the year the Company built, in its shops at Roanoke, Va., 4 steam passenger locomotives, 30 covered hopper cars and 82 work equipment cars, and modernized 11 heavy Mallet freight locomotives by application of cast steel beds and roller bearings, and purchased and placed in service 1,763 freight train cars, 50 passenger train cars, 20 all-steel dump cars, 4 locomotive cranes and 15 automobiles and trucks.

New Industries

Eighty-six new industries were located on the Company's lines during 1941, with a total capitalization of $65,379,197, and employment of 8,310 persons. One hundred and thirty-four established plants were expanded at a cost of $69,023,596 and employing 22,936 persons.

Service To The Nation

Since September, 1939, the Company has expended and authorized more than $60,000,000 for the construction and purchase of new cars and locomotives, expansion of yards at Norfolk and Roanoke, Va., Bluefield, W. Va., and Portsmouth, Ohio, key terminals on the system, for new and reconstructed bridges, renewals of rail, modernization of automatic block signal and communications systems and interlocking plants, and overhauling vital freight and passenger equipment. The Company has met all military and civilian transportation demands during this period, and will continue to do so if provided with adequate materials for maintenance purposes and for new equipment as needed.

W. J. JENKS,
President.

Offers Retread Tire Plan

Criticizing Federal tire rationing as "inept and needlessly harsh," Elliot E. Simpson, director of several small rubber companies, outlined on April 2 a plan to equip all civilian motor vehicles in the United States with retreaded tires for freedom of driving throughout the war.

The tires would give a minimum of 5,000 miles travel at 40-mile speed, he said at the Norwalk Tire and Rubber Co. plant, Norwalk, Conn. Mr. Simpson is director of L. Drexsage Co., New York City, sales agents for the Norwalk Co.

Reporting on his remarks, a New York "Times" dispatch of April 2 from Norwalk said:

Named "Victory Camelback" and tested since July by trucks and taxicabs, the retread rubber was said to require for a standard passenger car tire two ounces of crude rubber five pounds of reclaimed rubber and three pounds of non-strategic materials.

Mr. Simpson, who described features of the plan in Washington on Mar. 7 and appeared before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, said that the great majority of drivers would welcome the chance to use retreads. He indicated that careful use might prolong to 10,000 miles a tire's life.

On an annual basis of furnishing one tire a year for 35,000,000 civilian vehicles, Mr. Simpson showed that present stocks of new and used rubber would last at least ten years.

About 2,000 tons of crude rubber would be needed as the two-ounce "cushion" adhesive holding the camelback on the old tire, he estimated, while 80,000 to 90,000 tons of reclaimed rubber would meet yearly requirements. He pointed out that 2,000 tons of crude rubber was 0.3% of America's 600,000 tons crude consumption.

"This is less than the amount of new rubber the government is releasing now under rationing and it would let every one have tires," he said.

Concerning reclaimed rubber, Mr. Simpson estimated that 10,000,000 tons of it were lying around in used and little known stock piles.

"The War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration are going on the theory that there is very little stock of reclaim," he asserted. "They just don't know where to look for it. There are millions of tons—not just the 'sweet stuff' easy to process, but in garden hose and other forms.

"Why, there are 150,000 tons of old rubber in Texas, kept there by freight rates from use outside the area. Oklahoma must have at least 100,000 tons lying around near the oil fields, if some one would go get it."

Calendar of New Security Flotations

OFFERINGS

PET MILK CO.

Pet Milk Co. has filed a registration statement with the SEC for 30,000 shares of Cumulative Preferred Stock, $100 par value. The dividend rate will be supplied by amendment

Address—1401 Arcade Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Business—Company and its subsidiaries are engaged primarily in the manufacture and sale of evaporated milk; they also manufacture and sell certain other dairy products, including ice cream, ice cream mix, powdered milk and butter.

Underwriting—Details of underwriting arrangements will be supplied by amendment. However, the Prospectus shows that Kidder, Peabody & Co. and G. H. Walker & Co., will participate in the underwriting of the stock

Offering—The preferred stock will be offered to the public, at a price to be supplied by amendment

Proceeds—The purposes to which the proceeds from sale of the shares will be applied, will be supplied by amendment to the registration statement

Registration Statement No. 2-4963. Form A-2 (3-12-42)

Amendment filed March 24 naming the underwriters and their participation as follows:

Kidder, Peabody & Co.	14,000 shs.
G. H. Walker & Co., St. Louis	14,000 shs.
Harris, Hall & Co., Chicago	2,000 shs.

Pet Milk Co. filed an amendment to its registration statement with the SEC, stating that its 30,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock, $100 par value, would bear dividends at the rate of 4¼% per annum, and would be sold to the public at $105 per share; the underwriting commission is $3 per share. The offering date is scheduled to be Apr. 2, 1942

Offered April 2, 1942, at 105 and div.

Following is a list of issues whose registration statements were filed less than twenty days ago. These issues are grouped according to the dates on which the registration statements will in normal course become effective, that is twenty days after filing except in the case of the securities of certain foreign public authorities which normally become effective in seven days.

These dates, unless otherwise specified, are as of 4:30 P.M. Eastern Standard Time as per rule 930(b).

Offerings will rarely be made before the day following.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11

LIPE-ROLLWAY CORP.

Lipe-Rollway Corp. filed a registration statement with the SEC for 80,000 shares $1 cumulative convertible preferred stock, $10 par, and 160,000 shares class A stock, $1 par, latter reserved for issue upon conversion of the preferred stock

Address—208 S. Gedded St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Business—Incorporated in 1924 as W. C. Lipe, Inc., on March 16, 1942, the name was changed to Lipe-Rollway Corp. Part of the proceeds of this financing is intended to be used for acquisition by the company of all or at least a majority of the outstanding stock of Rollway Bearing Co., Inc., of Syracuse, N. Y. Business of the company, including that of Rollway Bearing Co., Inc., includes the manufacture and sale of machine tools, reamers, cutters, clutches, clutch parts, bearings, etc.

Underwriter—Barrett Herrick & Co., Inc., New York, is the sole underwriter

Offering—The preferred stock will be offered to the public at $14 per share; the underwriting commission is $2.10 per share

Proceeds will be used in part to acquire all or as many shares as possible of the outstanding capital stock of Rollway Bearing Co., Inc., the balance will be used for additional working capital

Registration Statement No. 2-4971. Form A-2. (3-23-42)

TUESDAY, APRIL 14

VINCO CORPORATION

Vinco Corporation has filed a registration statement with the SEC for 104,000 shares common stock, $1 par

Address—Detroit, Mich.

Business—Engaged in manufacture and sale of hardened and ground tools and gauges, including lapped high precision gauges and tools, involute spline gauges, master gears, gear tooth gauges and index plates, which now comprise the major portion of the company's business

Offering—The shares registered will be initially offered by the company to holders of its common stock for subscription, pro rata, in ratio of 2 shares for each 3 shares held; such of the shares as are not issued upon exercise of the subscription rights, will be sold to the public. The stock of record date, subscription price per share and expiration date of the subscription offer, and the public offering price, will be supplied by amendment

Underwriting—A. M. Kidder & Co., New York, is the sole underwriter

Purpose—Net proceeds will be initially added to working capital, to be used principally to meet the increased demand for working funds which has resulted from expansion of company's business and the further expansion of company's business expected to occur upon completion of the plant, construction of which is now contemplated by company as agent for Defense Plant Corp.

Registration Statement No. 2-4972. Form A2 (3-26-42)

SATURDAY, APRIL 18

BELLANCA AIRCRAFT CORP.

Bellanca Aircraft Corp. filed a registration statement with the SEC for 57,412 shares common stock, $1 par. Further details as to the financing, including details of distribution, application of proceeds, underwriters, if any, etc., are to be supplied by amendment to registration statement. SEC withheld much of material filed by company, presumably in conformity with military censorship policy

Registration Statement No. 2-4975. Form S-2 (3-30-42)

HONOLULU RAPID TRANSIT CO., LTD.

Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., Ltd., has filed a registration statement with the SEC for 75,000 shares of 6% cumulative convertible preferred stock, $10 par; and 75,000 shares common stock, $10 par, latter reserved for issuance on conversion of the preferred stock

Address—1140 Alapai St., Honolulu, Hawaii

Business—Company is a public utility engaged in providing urban transportation service to the city of Honolulu, rendered by trolley coaches and gasoline buses

Underwriting—None

Offering—The preferred stock is offered to company's common stockholders of record April 30, 1942, for subscription at $10 per share, on the basis of three shares of preferred stock for each five shares of common stock, to be evidenced by transferable warrants which expire May 29, 1942. Such of the preferred stock not subscribed to on or before May 29, 1942, or not sold on or before June 30, 1942, will be retained by the company, subject to issue and sale, either at private or public sale, at not less than $10 per share

Proceeds will be applied to reduction of outstanding bank loans, aggregating $1,-650,000

Registration Statement No. 2-4973. Form S-2 (3-30-42)

HYGRADE SYLVANIA CORP.

Hygrade Sylvania Corp. filed registration statement with SEC for 50,000 shares 4½% cumulative convertible preferred stock, $40 par; and 105,000 shares common stock, no par, the latter reserved for conversion of the preferred stock

Address—60 Boston St., Salem, Mass.

Business—Engaged in manufacture and sale of electric incandescent lamp bulbs, radio receiving tubes, fluorescent lamps and fixtures, and other electronic products and certain chemical products directly or indirectly related to the foregoing. Regular and special products, to a large and increasing extent, are being supplied to the military services and for other war uses

Underwriters of the preferred stock, and the number of shares which each has agreed to underwrite, are as follows:

Jackson & Curtis, Boston	14,000
Lee Higginson Corp., Boston	10,000
Estabrook & Co., Boston	7,500
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, New York	7,400
Putnam & Co., Hartford, Conn.	2,000
Hale, Waters & Co., Inc., Boston	1,600
Graham, Parsons & Co., New York	1,500
Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc., Boston	1,500
Yarnall & Co., Philadelphia	1,000
Minsch, Monell & Co., Inc., New York	1,000
Brush, Slocumb & Co., San Fran.	500
Herbert W. Schaefer & Co., Balt.	500
Stein Bros. & Boyce, Baltimore	500
Van Alstyne, Noel & Co., New York	500
Wyeth & Co., Los Angeles	500

Offering—The preferred stock will be offered to the public, at a price to be supplied by amendment to registration statement. The underwriting commission is $2 per share

Proceeds will be used for additional working capital

Registration Statement No. 2-4974. Form A2 (3-30-42)

ONTARIO NICKEL CORP., LTD.

Ontario Nickel Corp., Ltd., filed a registration statement with the SEC for 2,400,-000 shares common stock, $1 par

Address—372 Bay St., Toronto, Canada

Business—This mining company owns six lease patents of mining claim in Strathy Township, Ontario, which is inactive at present. Also, holds an option to purchase certain mining properties in the Sudbury District, Ontario. Company plans to dismantle a portion of the mining plant set up on the Strathy property and move it to the Sudbury property and to produce nickel concentrates from the ore contained in the Sudbury ground, which will be marketed

Underwriting and Offering—The common stock will be sold to the public at the market, by George H. Johnson, Toronto

Proceeds will be used for development work, purchase of machinery and equipment, and for working capital

Registration Statement No. 2-4976. Form S-3 (3-30-42)

SUNDAY, APRIL 19

CANADA DRY GINGER ALE, INC.

Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., filed a registration statement with the SEC for: 25,173 shares $5.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock, no par; an indeterminable number shares common stock $5 par (including Scrip Certificates for fractions of shares), to be reserved for issuance on conversion of the preferred; and Subscription Warrants (Full and Fractional) evidencing, in the aggregate, rights to subscribe for such 25,173 shares of preferred stock

Address—100 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

Business—Engaged, directly or through subsidiaries, in the manufacture and distribution of ginger ale and other carbonated beverages in the U. S. and Canada, and in the distribution, and to a small extent the manufacture, of alcoholic beverages in the U. S.

Underwriting and Offering—The preferred stock will first be offered to company's common stockholders for subscription, in the ratio of one share of preferred for each 24 shares of common stock held. The stock of record date, date of expiration of the subscription offer, and the subscription price per share, will be supplied by amendment

The unsubscribed portion of such 25,173 shares preferred stock will be underwritten and offered to public, at a price to be supplied by amendment; underwriters are Union Securities Corp., New York, and Hornblower & Weeks, New York

Proceeds will be used to pay outstanding $1,100,000 bank loans, balance for working capital

Registration Statement No. 2-4977. Form A2 (3-31-42)

CARPENTER PAPER CO.

Carpenter Paper Co. filed a registration statement with the SEC for 5,000 shares of common stock, $1 par value

Address—Ninth & Harney Sts., Omaha, Neb.

Business—Company is engaged in the warehousing for sale at wholesale of paper and paper products of various description, distributed in 17 States west of the Mississippi River.

Underwriting—None

Offering—The 5,000 shares of common stock are being offered only to a group of officers and employees of the company, approved by the Board of Directors, at not more than $23 per share.

Proceeds will be used for working capital

Registration Statement No. 2-4978. Form A-2. (3-31-42)

INSURANCE INVESTORS FUND, INC.

Insurance Investors Fund, Inc., filed a registration statement with the SEC for an aggregate of $500,000 of cumulative periodic investment trust certificates and single total payment investment trust certificates

Address—824 Insurance Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Business—This investment trust purchases stock of certain insurance companies, which is held by the trustee in a pooled fund Holder of a certificate in the fund receives in cash, at the end of ten years, the value of his proportionate interest in the fund as it then stands

Underwriting and Offering—The certificates will be offered to the public by the company, at the market

Proceeds will be used for investment purposes

Registration Statement No. 2-4980. Form C-1. (3-31-42)

INSURANCE SECURITIES, INC.

Insurance Securities, Inc., has filed a registration statement with the SEC for participating agreements upon the single payment plan, series T, and accumulative plan, series D, in the face amount of $1,-750,000, being the maximum aggregate deposits to be made thereunder

Address—416 13th St., Oakland, Cal.

Business—It is the purpose of this investment trust to sponsor a trust fund which provides a vehicle for investment both by smaller and larger investors in the common stocks of a group of 35 of the leading insurance companies in the United States

Underwriting and Offering—The participating agreements will be sold to the public by the company, at the market

Proceeds will be used for investment purposes

Registration Statement No. 2-4979. Form C-1. (3-31-42)

SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE CO.

Southwestern Public Service Co. filed a registration statement with the SEC for: $18,500,000 of first mortgage and collateral trust bonds, due Feb. 1, 1972; $5,500,000 serial notes, due in equal annual amounts from Nov. 1, 1943, to Nov. 1, 1953, inclusive; and 85,000 shares of 6% cumulative preferred stock, $100 par value

Address—Dallas, Texas

Business—This company and its subsidiaries are engaged principally in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity, serving certain communities in Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas and Arizona. Under a plan of integration and simplification proposed to be consummated under section 11 of the Holding Company Act simultaneously with the consummation of the present proposed financing, the company proposes to effectuate the following transactions: Merger of Community Power & Light Co. and General Public Utilities, Inc. (the two present parent companies of the company) into the company; liquidation of Texas-New Mexico Utilities Co.; recapitalization and partial liquidation of Gulf Public Service Co.; purchase of Panhandle Power & Light Co., Cimarron Utilities Co. and Guymon Gas Co.; and refunding of the entire outstanding funded debt of the company itself. Upon completion of the transactions involved in foregoing, it is expected that the company will have no parent

Underwriting—Dillon, Read & Co., of New York, is the principal underwriter; the names of the other underwriters will be supplied by amendment

Offering—The bonds, serial notes and 6% preferred stock, will be sold to the public, at prices to be supplied by amendment

Proceeds from sale of the new securities will be added to the company's general funds and will be applied to effectuate the various financial transactions involved in the plan of integration and simplification, and the refinancing of the company's outstanding funded debt

Registration Statement No. 2-4981. Form A-2. (3-31-42)

TUESDAY, APRIL 21

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.

International Harvester Co. filed registration statement with SEC for 225,000 shares common stock, no par

Address—180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois

Business—Company normally manufactures and sells four different types of products, (a) wheel and crawler type tractors and power units, (b) a wide variety of agricultural implements, (c) light and heavy duty motor trucks, and (d) miscellaneous products, principally steel and binder twine. The three principal phases of company's war effort are production of commercial types of trucks, tractors and other equipment for the Government; production of military adaptations of commercial types of these items; and production of totally new products for military purposes

Underwriting—Clark, Dodge & Co., New York, and Lee Higginson Corp., Chicago, are the principal underwriters; names of other underwriters will be supplied by amendment

Offering—The shares registered are already outstanding and are to be offered to the public for the account of following stockholders: Administrators of the Estate of Mary Virginia McCormick, deceased, 150,100 shares; Executors of the Estate of Harold F. McCormick, 74,900 shares. Public offering price by amendment

Proceeds will be received by the selling stockholders

Registration Statement No. 2-4982. Form A-2. (4-2-42)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22

SHENANGO VALLEY WATER CO.

Shenango Valley Water Co. filed registration statement with SEC for 7,000 shares 5% cumulative preferred stock, $100 par

Address—Sharon, Pa.

Business—This subsidiary of Consumers Water Co. supplies water service principally in the city of Sharon, Mercer County, Pa.

Underwriting and Offering—The 5% preferred stock will first be offered to holders of the outstanding 6% preferred stock, in an exchange offer, details of which will be supplied by amendment. Such of the shares of 5% preferred as are not issued under the exchange offer will be underwritten and sold to the public, at a price to be supplied by amendment. H. M. Payson & Co., Portland, Me., is the principal underwriter; names of the other underwriters will be supplied by amendment

Proceeds will be used to redeem all of the outstanding unexchanged 6% preferred stock, to pay the cash adjustment called for by the offer of exchange, to pay whole or part of outstanding $236,000 of notes payable of company, and to provide funds for completion of plant additions and improvements

Registration Statement No. 2-4983. Form A-2. (4-3-42)

DATES OF OFFERING UNDETERMINED

We present below a list of issues whose registration statements were filed twenty days or more ago, but whose offering dates have not been determined or are unknown to us.

AMERICAN BAKERIES CO.

American Bakeries Co. registered 15,000 shares Class B no par common stock

Address—No. 520 Ten Pryor St. Bldg Atlanta, Ga.

Business—Manufacturing and distributing bakery products in souther states

Underwriter—None named

Offering—Stock will be offered to public at price to be filed by amendment

Proceeds—All proceeds will be received by L. A. Cushman, Jr., chairman of board of company, for whose account the stock will be sold

Registration Statement No. 2-4714. Form A-2. (3-28-41)

Proposed offering as amended Dec. 10 1941, 9,000 shares at $54.25 per share

Amendments filed Nov. 21, Dec. 8, and Dec. 26, 1941, to defer effective date

Amendments filed Nov. 21, Dec. 8, Dec. 26, 1941, Jan. 12, Jan. 29, Feb. 7, Feb. 16 and March 5, 1942 to defer effective date

AMPCO METAL, INC.

Ampco Metal, Inc., has filed a registration statement with the SEC for 166,667 shares common stock, $2.50 par

Address—Milwaukee, Wis.

Business—Company is engaged principally in the production and sale of aluminum bronze; also produces and sells a companion line of other bronzes, and furnishes other non-ferrous alloys meeting certain specifications

Underwriting—Van Grant & Co., Detroit, Mich., is the principal underwriter; names of the other underwriters will be supplied by amendment. Underwriting commission is $1.50 per share

Offering—The common stock registered will be offered to the public at a price of $7.50 per share

Proceeds will be applied as follows: $319,000 to pay for certain equipment and tools; $50,000 to payment of outstanding bank loan; purchase of $500,000 principal amount of U. S. Government tax anticipation notes, and balance for working capital

Registration Statement No. 2-4969. Form S-2. (3-18-42)

ATLANTIC CITY ELECTRIC CO.

Atlantic City Electric Co. filed a registration statement with the SEC for 62,000 shares of Cumulative Preferred Stock, $100 par; dividend rate will be furnished by amendment

Address—Atlantic City, N. J.

Business—This subsidiary of American Gas & Electric Co. is engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy in the southern part of New Jersey, including Atlantic City, and is also engaged in furnishing hot water heating service in a limited area in Atlantic City and steam for heating to two customers at its Atlantic City plant. About 99% of gross revenues are derived from electric service

Underwriting and Offering—As soon as practicable after the registration statement becomes effective, company proposes publicly to invite proposals for purchase of 49,000 shares of the new preferred stock, under competitive bidding rule of Holding Company Act. Provision is made that the remaining 13,000 shares of new preferred stock registered will be offered under an Exchange Offer, as follows: holders of the 26,283 shares of $6 preferred stock held by the public will be entitled to receive one share of new preferred stock for each share of $6 preferred stock exchange, plus an amount in cash per share equal to the excess of the redemption price of $120 per share of the $6 preferred stock, plus accrued dividends to the date of redemption, over the initial public offering price of the new preferred stock. The exchange offer will expire not later than the fifth day after such offer is made. Should holders of the $6 preferred stock held by the public take more than 13,000 shares of new preferred stock under the Exchange Offer, then the number of shares of new preferred stock to be sold under competitive bidding will be reduced by such excess; and if less than 13,000 shares of new preferred are taken under the Exchange Offer, then the successful competitive bidders will have the option to purchase the additional shares represented by such deficiency at the same price per share as they have bid for the other shares

Public offering price, and the names of the underwriters, will be supplied by amendment

Proceeds from sale of the 62,000 shares new preferred stock, plus a capital contribution in cash of $2,500,000 to be made to company by American Gas & Electric Co., the parent company, will be used for following purposes: $3,059,200 to purchase from American Gas & Electric Co. 30,592 shares of $6 preferred stock (at its cost); $3,153,960 to be deposited with the redemption agent, for the redemption of 26,-283 shares of $6 preferred stock (to be called for redemption at $120 per share), outstanding in the hands of the public; $2,500,000 to discharge open account indebtedness to American Gas & Electric Co.; and the balance for corporate purposes

Registration Statement No. 2-4941. Form A2 (2-2-42)

Registration Effective 12:30 p.m. E. War Time on Feb. 14, 1942.

Public Invitation for Proposals—No bids were received Feb. 24 for the issue. Groups formed to compete for the shares withdrew in the face of the general market uncertainty.

AXTON FISHER TOBACCO CO.

Axton Fisher Tobacco Co. filed a registration statement with the SEC for aggregate of 149,944 shares 5% cumulative prior preferred stock, $25 par.

Address—Louisville, Ky.

Business—Engaged in the manufacture of cigarettes (Clown, Spud, and Twenty Grand) and various brands of smoking and chewing tobaccos.

Offering—The 149,944 shares new preferred stock will be issued under a plan of recapitalization, as follows: (1) 56,544 shares in exchange for 14,136 shares outstanding 6% preferred stock on basis of 4 shares new preferred stock plus $17.25 cash for one share of old 6% preferred stock; (2) 54,558 shares in exchange for 45,465 shares outstanding Class A common stock on basis 1 1/5 shares new preferred stock plus $16 cash for one share Class A common stock; and (3) 38,852 shares will be sold first to stockholders of company other than Transamerica Corp., parent company, at $25 per share, with the unsubscribed portion to be sold to Transamerica Corp. at same price. The cash payments in (1) and (2) exchange offers represent unpaid cumulative dividends to Dec. 31, 1941; in connection with offering under (3) above, a cash offer is also to be made in an amount necessary to cover cash payments in the above exchange offers.

Registration Statement No. 2-4947. Form A2 (2-13-42—San Francisco)

Amendments filed Feb. 27 and March 16, 1942, to defer effective date

BEAR MINING AND MILLING COMPANY

Bear Mining and Milling Co. registered 153,145 shares of common stock, $1 par

Address — 513 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Business—Mining and milling

Underwriter—None

Offering—Stock will be offered publicly at $1 per share, selling commission, 35%

Proceeds — For development equipment and operation mining property near Breckenridge, Colo.

Registration Statement No. 2-4571. Form A-1. (11-12-40)

Amendments filed Dec. 3, Dec. 31, 1941, Jan. 19, Feb. 25 and March 12, 1942, to defer effective date

CALIFORNIA DE-TINNING CORP.

California De-Tinning Corp. filed a registration statement with the SEC for 234,-000 shares of $1 par common stock

Address—Los Angeles, Cal.

Business—Company is engaged in the reclaiming and processing of tin

Underwriters—Quincy Cass Associates

Offering—The common stock will be offered to the public at $1 per share

Proceeds will be used to pay for organization expenses, a detinning plant and for working capital

Registration Statement No. 2-4956. Form A1 (3-2-42—San Francisco)

Calendar of New Security Flotations

CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Celanese Corporation of America filed a registration statement with the SEC for $7,522,000 of 3½% Convertible Debentures, due March 1, 1962, and an indeterminable number of shares of no par common stock (including scrip certificates for fractions of shares), latter to be reserved for issue upon conversion of the Debentures
Address—180 Madison Ave., New York
Business—Principal business of company is the manufacture and sale at wholesale of cellulose acetate yarns and fabrics containing such yarns under the registered trademark "Celanese" and under other trademarks owned by the company
Underwriting and Offering—The debentures will first be offered to company's common stockholders, via subscription rights, for subscription at the rate of $1,000 principal amount of the Debentures for each 183 shares of common stock held of record on the effective date of the registration statement. The subscription price per share will be supplied by amendment. The Subscription Warrants will be exercisable on or before 3 p.m. Eastern War Time on April 6, 1942. Such of the Debentures as are not subscribed for under this offer, will be sold to the public through underwriters, at a price to be supplied by amendment.
Names of the underwriters, and the maximum amount of the Debentures to be underwritten by each, are:

Dillon, Read & Co., New York	$1,222,000
Glore, Forgan & Co., New York	700,000
A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., Chicago	50,000
A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., Chicago	75,000
Blyth & Co., Inc., New York	300,000
Alex Brown & Sons, Baltimore	125,000
Central Republic, Inc., Chicago	75,000
R. S. Dickson & Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.	50,000
Equitable Securities Corp., New York	50,000
Estabrook & Co., Boston	75,000
First Boston Corp., New York	450,000
Graham, Parsons & Co., Philadel.	50,000
Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., New York	300,000
Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., Chicago	75,000
Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland	75,000
Hayden, Stone & Co., New York	75,000
Hemphill, Noyes & Co., New York	200,000
Hornblower & Weeks, New York	125,000
W. E. Hutton & Co., New York	75,000
Kebbon, McCormick & Co., Chicago	50,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co., New York	200,000
W. C. Langley & Co., New York	150,000
Lee Higginson Corp., New York	150,000
Lehman Bros., New York	350,000
Laurence M. Marks & Co., New York	75,000
Mellon Securities Corp., Pittsburgh	350,000
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, New York	250,000
F. S. Moseley & Co., Boston	75,000
Otis & Co., Cleveland	75,000
Riter & Co., New York	150,000
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., N. Y.	125,000
Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, N. Y.	125,000
Shields & Co., New York	300,000
Smith, Barney & Co., New York	300,000
Tucker, Anthony & Co., Boston	75,000
Union Securities Corp., New York	200,000
White, Weld & Co., New York	150,000
Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc., Boston	50,000
The Wisconsin Co., Milwaukee	125,000
Dean Witter & Co., San Francisco	50,000

Proceeds—Purpose or purposes to which the proceeds will be applied, are to be supplied by amendment
Registration Statement No. 2-4962. Form A-2 (2-11-42)
Offering Deferred—Company announced March 25 that it had postponed for the time being offering to holders of common stock of proposed bond issue, due to problem arising in connection with British stockholders

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CORP.
Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. registered $28,000,000 serial debentures, due 1942 to 1951, and $92,000,000 sinking fund debentures due 1961
Address—61 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Business—Public utility holding company
Offering—Both issues will be publicly offered at prices to filed by amendment
Proceeds—To redeem $50,000,000 Deb 5s 1952; $4,750,700 Deb. 5s, due April 15 1952; $50,000,000 Deb. 5s, 1961; to purchase $3,750,000 4% guaranteed serial notes due 1942-46 of Ohio Fuel Gas Co., a subsidiary, and $3,750,000 guaranteed serial notes of United Fuel Gas Co., a subsidiary, from the holders thereof; and to make a $3,402,090 capital contribution to Cinn., Newport & Covington Ry Co. to enable that company to redeem its outstanding $3,303,000 1st & Ref. 6s, 1947
Registration Statement No. 2-4736. Form A-2 (4-10-41)
Amendments filed Nov. 18, Dec. 6, Dec. 24, 1941, Jan. 12, Jan. 31, Feb. 19 and March 10, 1942, to defer effective date

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT CO.
Florida Power & Light Co. registered with SEC $45,000,000 First Mortgage bonds, due Oct. 1, 1971; $10,000,000 Sinking Fund Debentures, due Oct. 1, 1956; and 140,000 shares Cumulative Preferred Stock, $100 Par. Interest rates on the Bonds and Debentures, and the dividend rate on the preferred stock, will be supplied by amendment
Address—25 S. E. Second Ave., Miami, Fla.
Business—This subsidiary of American Power & Light (Electric Bond & Share System) is an operating public utility engaged principally in generating, transmitting, distributing and selling electric energy (also manufacture and sale of gas), serving most of the territory along the east coast of Florida (with exception of the Jacksonville area), and other portions of Florida
Underwriting and Offering—The securities registered are to be sold by company under the competitive bidding Rule U-50 of the SEC's Public Utility Holding Company Act. Names of underwriters and price to public, will be supplied by post-effective amendment to registration statement
Proceeds will be applied as follows: $53,170,000 to redeem at 102¼, the $52,000,000 of company's First Mortgage 5s of 1954; $15,693,370 to redeem at $110 per share, the 142,667 shares of company's $7 preferred stock, no par. Further details to be supplied by post-effective amendment
Registration Statement No. 2-4845. Form A2. (9-17-41)
Amendments filed Nov. 27, Dec. 15, 1941, Jan. 2, Jan. 20, Feb. 6, Feb. 24 and March 13, 1942, to defer effective date

GILLHAM MINING CO., INC.
Gillham Mining Co., Inc., filed a registration statement with the SEC for 5,000 shares common stock, no par value
Address—30 No. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Business—Engaged in the mining of antimony ore in Mineral Township, Sevier County, Arkansas
Underwriting and Offering—The 5,000 shares of common stock will be sold to the public at $5 per share; no underwriting involved.
Proceeds will be used for corporate purposes, including further developing and exploring of properties now owned by the company
Registration Statement No. 2-4964. Form S-3 (2-12-42)

HAMILTON WATCH CO.
Hamilton Watch Co. filed registration statement with SEC for 39,382 shares 4½% cumulative preferred stock, $100 par
Address—Lancaster, Pa.
Business — Company manufactures and sells various models of high grade (17 to 23 jewel) pocket and wrist watches for men and wrist watches for women
Underwriting and Offering—Company is making a conditional offer to holders of its 32,054 shares of outstanding 6% preferred stock of the privilege of exchanging such stock for 33,054 of the 39,382 shares of 4½% preferred stock on basis of one share of 4½% preferred stock, plus $1.50 (equal to current quarterly dividend payable March 1, 1942, on one share outstanding 6% preferred stock), plus an unstated amount (difference between the public offering price of one share 4½% preferred stock and $105, the redemption price of the 6% preferred), for each share of outstanding 6% preferred stock. Exchange offer expires Jan. 22, 1942. Any shares of 4½% preferred not issued under the exchange offer, plus the 6,328 shares not reserved for such exchange offer, will be offered to the public, at a price to be supplied by amendment. Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, is named principal underwriter; other underwriters will be supplied by amendment.
Proceeds will be used to redeem, on March 1, 1942, at $105 per share, all outstanding 6% preferred stock; balance for expenditures in connection with construction and equipment of plant additions
Registration Statement No. 2-4926. Form S2 (12-30-41)
Amendment filed Jan. 29, Feb. 16 and March 6, 1942 to defer effective date

HASTINGS MANUFACTURING CO.
Hastings Manufacturing Co. registered with SEC 140,400 shares common stock, $2 par value
Address—Hastings, Mich.
Business—Manufactures and sells piston rings and expanders
Underwriters—Schroder, Rockefeller & Co., Inc., are principal underwriters. Other underwriters are Smith, Hague & Co. and Carlton M. Higbie Corp., Detroit, Mich.
Offering—23,100 shares are unissued and are to be offered to the public for the account of the company; remaining 117,300 shares are outstanding and are to be sold to public for account of certain selling stockholders
Proposed offering as amended: 23,100 shares by company, 105,756 shares by certain stockholders
Public offering price is $9.50 per share
Proceeds to company will be used for general corporate purposes, including purchase of new equipment and for working capital
Registration Statement No. 2-4890. Form A2 (11-19-41 Cleveland)
Amendments filed Jan. 8, Jan. 24, Feb. 2, Feb. 25 and March 14, 1942, to defer effective date

ILLINOIS COMMERCIAL TELEPHONE CO
Illinois Commercial Telephone Co. registered with SEC $5,750,000 of first mortgage 3⅜% bonds, due Oct. 1, 1971; and 24,000 shares of $5 cumulative preferred stock, no par
Address—607 E. Adams St., Springfield, Ill.
Business—This subsidiary of General Telephone Co. is engaged in providing without competition, telephone service to 180 communities and surrounding territories in Illinois, including Kewanee, Monmouth, Macomb, Lincoln, Belvidere, Harrisburg, Olney, Mendota and Mt. Carmel
Underwriters, and amount of bonds and preferred stock underwritten by each, follow:

	Amt. of Bonds	No. of Shs. of pfd. stk
Bonbright & Co., Inc., New York	$2,875,000	12,000
Paine, Webber & Co., New York	2,156,000	9,000
Mitchum, Tully & Co., Los Angeles	719,000	3,000

Offering—Bonds and preferred stock to be offered to the public at a price to be supplied by amendment to the registration statement
Proceeds from sale of the bonds and preferred stock, together with $105,000 received from sale of 7,000 additional shares common stock, will be used in part to retire following securities of company: $5,750,000 First Mortgage Series A 3¾% bonds, due June 1, 1970, at 105½; 17,000 shares $6 preferred stock, at $110 per share; 1,108 shares $6 preferred stock owned by parent company, at latter's cost. Balance of net proceeds will be used to purchase from General Telephone Corp the outstanding capital stocks of Central Illinois Telephone Co. and Illinois Standard Telephone Co., to make additions and betterments to company's plant and property, and for other corporate purposes
Registration Statement No. 2-4866. Form A2. (10-24-41)
Amendments filed Nov. 26, Dec. 15, 1941, Jan. 2, Jan. 21, Feb. 7, Feb. 26 and March 16, 1942, to defer effective date
Illinois Commercial Telephone Co. on March 19, 1942, filed an amendment to its registration statement disclosing that it now proposes to offer to the public $5,750,000 first mortgage 3½% bonds, due March 1, 1972. Previously, in original registration statement filed on Oct. 24, 1941, company had proposed to sell $5,750,000 of first mortgage 3⅜% bonds, due 1971, and 24,000 shares of $5 cumulative preferred stock, no par value
Proceeds from sale of the $5,750,000 of first mortgage 3½% bonds, due 1972, together with other funds of the company, are to be used to retire the outstanding $5,750,000 of first mortgage series A 3¾% bonds, due 1970
Underwriters of the 3½s of 1972, and the principal amount which each has agreed to underwrite, are: Bonbright & Co., New York, $2,875,000; Paine, Webber & Co., New York, $2,156,000; Mitchum, Tully & Co., Los Angeles, Cal., $719,000

INTERIM FINANCE CORP.
Interim Finance Corp. filed a registration statement with the SEC for 39,912 shares class A stock, $25 par; and 25,232 shares common stock, $1 par
Address—33 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Business—Primary function of company is to loan money to enterprises whose debt and/or capital structures are being adjusted or reorganized by its wholly-owned subsidiary, H. M. Preston & Co. A secondary function is to loan money, with funds not used in its primary function, to provide "interim" or intermediate financing to enterprises until the financial positions of the borrower or a change in general capital markets open avenues for longer-term borrowing from customary sources
Underwriter—H. M. Preston & Co., Chicago, Ill., is the sole underwriter. The underwriting commission is $8 per unit
Offering—The class A stock is to be sold in units of 4 shares, at a price of $110 per unit. With at least the first 900 units, there will be included with each unit 4 shares of common stock; thereafter company reserves the right to reduce the number of common shares to be included in each unit of class A stock
Proceeds will be used for working capital
Registration Statement No. 2-4968. Form A-1. (3-18-42)

INTER-MOUNTAIN TELEPHONE CO.
Inter-Mountain Telephone Co. filed registration statement with SEC for 25,000 shares common stock, voting, $10 par value
Address—Sixth and Crumley Sts., Bristol Tenn.
Business—Supplies telephone service in portions of Virginia and Tennessee
Underwriters—Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore; Mason-Hagan, Inc., Richmond, Va.; Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc., Chicago; Equitable Securities Corp., Nashville, Tenn.; Courts & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; R. S. Dickson & Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.; Minnich Wright & Co., Inc., Bristol, Tenn.
Offering—The 25,000 shares of common stock will be offered to the public, at a price to be supplied by amendment to registration statement. The shares are to be offered for the account of the underwriters who are to acquire such shares as follows: Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Virginia, have agreed to sell to above underwriters, a total of 25,000 shares of 6% non-cumulative convertible preferred stock, $10 par, of company, at a price to be supplied by amendment (20,665 shares of such preferred to be sold by former, 4,335 shares by latter). Underwriters agree that immediately following delivery to them of such shares of preferred stock, each will convert same, share for share, into a total of 25,000 shares of common stock of company
Proceeds will be received by the underwriters
Registration Statement No. 2-4908. Form A2 (12-6-41)
Amendments to defer effective date filed Dec. 22, 1941, Jan. 9, Jan. 27, Feb. 14 and March 2, 1942

KLINE BROTHERS COMPANY
Kline Brothers Co. filed a registration statement with the SEC for $322,300 of 5% sinking fund notes, due May 1, 1952, and registration statement for certificates of deposit to be issued to holders of outstanding 5% notes of company, under plan of exchange
Address—132 W. 31st St., New York, N.Y.
Business—Operates 19 retail department stores located in various cities in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Georgia, selling merchandise of the character generally sold in small department stores
Offering—The new 5% notes will first be offered, par for par, in exchange for the outstanding 5% notes due Dec. 31, 1943, and May 1, 1944; latter noteholders, depositing under the exchange plan, will receive equal amount of certificates of deposit. Such of the new notes not issued in exchange for the outstanding 5% notes, will be sold to public, at 100 and accrued interest
Underwriting — Illinois Securities Co., Joliet, Ill., is the underwriter of the notes not issued under exchange plan
Proceeds will be used to retire all outstanding 5% notes of company
Registration Statements No. 2-4966 (D-1A, covering certificates of deposit) and 2-4967 (A2, covering new notes). (3-16-42)

LIBERTY AIRCRAFT PRODUCTS CORP.
Liberty Aircraft Products Corp. filed registration statement with SEC for 60,000 shares Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, no par (dividend rate to be supplied by amendment), and 120,000 shares $1 par value common stock, latter to be reserved for issuance upon exercise of conversion rights of the preferred stock
Address—Farmingdale, N. Y.
Business—Engaged in manufacture and processing of parts and equipment for aircraft to customers' specifications, upon order. Owns about 50% of the outstanding common stock of The Autocar Co., which is engaged chiefly in the manufacture and sale of medium and heavy-duty motor trucks
Offering—The preferred stock will be offered to the public at a price to be supplied by amendment; the proposed maximum offering price, based on the SEC filing fee, is $25 per share
Underwriting—E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., New York, is named principal underwriter; names of the other underwriters will be supplied by amendment.
Proceeds will be used to the extent of $900,000 toward part payment of outstanding bank loans, and the balance will be added to working capital
Registration Statement No. 2-4934. Form A2 (1-28-42)
Amendments filed Feb. 26 and March 14, 1942, to defer effective date

LINK-BELT CO.
Link-Belt Co. filed a registration statement with the SEC for 33,604 shares common stock, no par value
Address—307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Business—Company is engaged, normally, in the design, manufacture, sale and erection of elevating, conveying, material preparation and power transmission machinery and the manufacture and sale of castings
Underwriting and Offering—The shares registered are held by the company in its treasury, and are to be offered only to a selected group of officers and employees of the company at $26.48 per share
Proceeds of $888,600 will be used to reimburse the treasury of the company for the moneys expended by it in the acquisition of such shares, and to provide funds for additional working capital
Registration Statement No. 2-4960. Form A-2 (3-10-42)

MILLER TOOL & MFG. CO.
Miller Tool & Manufacturing Co. has filed a registration statement with the SEC for 92,792 shares of common stock, $1 par value
Address—Detroit, Mich.
Business—Company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of service tools for use by the automotive industry
Underwriters—Baker, Simonds & Co. is named the principal underwriter
Offering—24,875 shares of common stock will be sold to the public for the account of the company; the remaining 67,917 shares registered are already issued and outstanding, and will be sold to the public for the account of certain selling stockholders. The public offering price is $4.20 per share
Proceeds will be used for the purchase of machinery and equipment and for working capital
Registration Statement No. 2-4920. Form S2. (12-26-41 Cleveland)
Amendments filed Jan. 10, Jan. 26, Feb. 11, Feb. 28 and March 16, 1942, to defer effective date

NORTHERN NATURAL GAS CO.
Northern Natural Gas Co. registered 710,500 shares of common stock, $20 par
Address — Aquila Court Bldg., Omaha Nebraska
Business—Production and transmission of natural gas
Underwriter—Blyth & Co., and others to be named by amendment
Offering—Stock will be publicly offered at price to be filed by amendment
Proceeds—All proceeds will be received by selling stockholders, United Light & Railways Co., and North American Light and Power Co.
Registration Statement No. 2-4741. Form A-2. (4-21-41)
Northern Natural Gas Co. filed an amendment to its registration statement of shares of its $20 par value common stock proposed to be offered to the public has been reduced from 710,500 shares to 355,250 shares. According to the amendment, such 355,250 shares are those that are presently owned, and outstanding by North American Light & Power Co. and are to be offered to public for the account of American Light & Power Co.
The 355,250 additional shares originally registered with the SEC on April 21, 1941 for public offering, and withdrawn from registration were subsequently registered and became effective. These shares constituted the stock outstanding and owned by United Light & Railways Co., a subsidiary

PUBLIC SERVICE CO. OF INDIANA, INC
Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., registered with SEC $42,000,000 first mortgage series D 3⅜% bonds, due Dec. 1, 1971
Address—110 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Business—Incorporated in Indiana on Sept. 6, 1941, as result of consolidation of Public Service Co. of Indiana, Central Indiana Power Co., Northern Indiana Power Co., Terre Haute Electric Co. and Dresser Power Corp. Company is a public utility operating in State of Indiana and is engaged principally in production, generation manufacture, purchase, transmission, supply distribution and sale of electric energy and gas, and in the supply, distribution and sale of water.
Underwriting and Offering—The bonds will be sold under the competitive bidding Rule U-50 of the SEC's Public Utility Holding Company Act. Names of underwriters and public offering price, will be supplied by post-effective amendment to registration statement
Proceeds, plus other funds of company if necessary will be applied to redemption, within 40 days after issuance of the bonds, of the $38,000,000 of Public Service Co. of Indiana first mortgage series A 4% bonds due Sept. 1, 1969, at 106½ and accrued interest; and $4,000,000 of the net proceeds will be deposited with the trustee under the series D indenture and will be used in accordance with the provisions of the indenture
No bids for the purchase of the bonds were received on Dec. 16, 1941
Registration Statement No. 2-4893. Form A2. (11-22-41)
Effective—10 a.m. E.S.T. on Dec. 6, 1941

SOUTH CAROLINA INSURANCE CO.
South Carolina Insurance Co. registered with SEC 12,500 shares common stock, $8 par value
Address—1400 Main St., Columbia, S. C.
Business—Engaged principally in the writing of fire insurance
Underwriting and Offering—The shares will first be offered for subscription to present stockholders, under their preemptive rights, at price of $16 per share. Unsubscribed portion of such shares will be offered to public at $18 per share, within 30 days after effective date of registration statement. Underwriters will be named by amendment; underwriting commission will be $2 per share
Proceeds will go directly to capital ($100,000) and the residue to surplus. Company deems it essential to comply with laws of New York State, soon to become effective requiring a minimum capital of $250,000 and with the laws of Massachusetts requiring a minimum capital of $300,000
Registration Statement No. 2-4898. Form A2. (11-27-41)
Amendments filed Dec. 16, 1941, Jan. 3, Jan. 22, Feb. 10 and Feb. 27, 1942, to defer effective date

UNION ELECTRIC CO. OF MISSOURI
Union Electric Co. of Missouri filed a registration statement with the SEC for 2,695,000 shares common stock, no par
Address—315 N. Twelfth Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.
Business—This subsidiary of The North American Co. is engaged primarily in the transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy, which it generates and purchases from its subsidiaries, serving the city of St. Louis, Mo., and portion of 5 adjacent Missouri counties and of 3 counties in Missouri adjacent to the company's Osage hydroelectric plant
Underwriting—Dillon, Read & Co., New York, is named the principal underwriter. Names of the other underwriters will be supplied by amendment
Offering—The 2,695,000 shares of company's common stock are outstanding and are owned by its parent, The North American Co., who will receive the entire proceeds from the sale to the public of such shares
Registration Statement No. 2-4940. Form A2 (2-2-42)
Union Electric Co. of Missouri, on Feb. 9, 1942 filed an amendment to its registration statement, naming the underwriters, 141 in all, who will publicly offer the 2,695,000 shares (no par) common stock, all of which are owned by its parent company, The North American Co. The names of the underwriters, and the maximum number of shares of such common stock which each agreed to purchase were listed in the "Chronicle" of Feb. 26, 1942, page 846
Amendment filed March 2, 1942, to defer effective date

UNION LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY
Union Light, Heat and Power Co. registered 25,000 shares $100 par common stock
Address—4th & Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Business — Operating electric utility company
Underwriter — Columbia Gas & Electric Corp.
Offering—Stockholders will receive offer to subscribe to 25/94ths of one common share in units of 5/94ths of a share for each 5/94ths of a share held at $5.32 for each unit. On a share basis, stockholders may subscribe to 5 new shares for each share held at $100.016 per share. Substantially all outstanding stock is held by Columbia Gas & Electric Corp.
Proceeds—To repay current debt and $2,835,000 first mortgage bonds held by parent and associated companies, and for construction costs
Registration Statement No. 2-4379. Form A-2 (3-30-40)
Amendments filed Nov. 25, Dec. 13, Dec. 31, 1941, Jan. 19, Feb. 7, and Feb. 26, 1942, to defer effective date

UNITED GAS CORPORATION
United Gas Corp. registered $75,000,000 first mortgage and collateral trust 3¼% bonds due 1958
Address—2 Rector Street, New York City
Business—Production and sale of natural gas; part of Electric Bond and Share System
Underwriters—None
Offering Terms—Bonds will be sold to institutional investors, whose names will be supplied by amendment, at 99.34%
Proceeds—To redeem $28,850,000 United Gas Public Service 6% Debentures due 1953; to pay 6% demand note of $25,925,000 to Electric Bond and Share; to repay $2,000,000 open account debt to E. B. & S.; and to purchase from United Gas Pipe Line Co. $6,000,000 of its 1st & Coll. 4% bonds due 1961. Balance will be used in part to reimburse treasury for capital expenditures and possibly to pay accumulated dividends of $9,502,490 on companys $7 preferred stock
Registration Statement No. 2-4760, Form A-2 (5-15-41)
United Gas Corp. filed amendment with SEC on Feb. 21, 1942, stating that it had been unable to further extend the purchase agreements with 14 insurance companies covering the proposed private sale to such insurance companies of $75,000,000 of the company's first mortgage and collateral trust 3¼% bonds, due 1959. This amendment states: "These purchase agreements expired on Feb. 16, 1942. The corporation intends to continue negotiations to the end that its bonds shall be either sold privately, by renewal of the aforesaid agreements or otherwise, or offered to the public as circumstances shall dictate in order to obtain the best possible price."
Amendment filed March 10, 1942, to defer effective date

THIS LIST IS INCOMPLETE

Rea Resigns As Head Of NY Curb Exchange

George P. Rea tendered his resignation as President of the New York Curb Exchange at a special meeting of the Board of Governors held on April 7. The resignation was accepted by the Board with expressions of regret and of deep appreciation of Mr. Rea's service to the Exchange. It becomes effective June 30, 1942.

In presenting his resignation Mr. Rea laid stress on the need for a continued drastic reduction of expenses under present circumstances both for the welfare of the Curb Exchange as an institution and in the interests of the individual members.

The Board of Governors adopted the following resolution:

Resolved: that this Board accepts with regret the resignation of Mr. George P. Rea as President of the Exchange which he has tendered to it upon the conclusion of three years of service in that office;

Resolved further: that this Board hereby expresses to Mr. Rea its deep appreciation for the energy and diligence which he has devoted to the discharge of the duties of his office during the difficult times through which he has served.

Mr. Rea was elected President of the Curb Exchange on April 20, 1939. Under his administration the executive work of the Exchange was centered in departmental staffs while committees of the membership exercised supervisory control over policy. Economies effected by the departmental organizations have reduced the operating costs by more than $400,000 a year, said the Exchange announcement which added:

As President of the Curb Exchange Mr. Rea also established himself as a leader in the efforts to improve the condition of the securities industry. He took an outstanding part in the work of drafting the proposals for amendment of securities and exchange legislation which are now before Congress, in the movement for revision of the capital gains tax, and in development of new methods of trading and of the promotion of the securities business. Simultaneously, through his own frequent appearances as a speaker and through an active promotional policy in the Exchange, he sought to build a better understanding by the public of the service of the exchanges.

Republic Of Chile External Bonds

(Continued from page 1426)

market cost of purchasing these bonds much exceeded $500,000. Even after allowing for $7,000,000 which the Amortization Institute advanced to the Government under the Earthquake Relief Law previously referred to and the probable cost of the bonds bought in the market in 1941, the amortization account must still have a balance of approximately $5,800,000. Consequently, since it is the stated policy of the Chilean Government to continue amortization, it is possible that purchases in the open market in 1942 will be at a higher rate. This would naturally strengthen the position of the remaining outstanding bonds.

Of the $9,486,000 received by the Amortization Institute in 1941, $2,639,000 represented its share (25%) of the profits of the Nitrate & Iodine Sales Corporation, state controlled, and $6,667,000 represented copper taxes. Although no great increase is expected in the profits of the nitrate business due to the large plant capacity in this country for the production of synthetic nitrates, these profits should at least be maintained during the war. A good increase is expected in 1942 in the receipts from copper taxes, however, due both to peak production on the parts of Anaconda and Kennecott, the principal producers, and to probable higher rates of taxation which are expected to be in force during the year.

Under these circumstances, all external bonds of the Republic of Chile are considered to be attractive speculations. In the following tabulation, only the assented bonds are listed; the unassented bonds sell approximately 1½ points higher than the assented bonds since they are entitled to collect the $15.58 payment which was paid on the assented coupons if they are deposited before the end of 1942.

	Outstdg. Million Dollars	Last Coupon Paid	Price Range 1941-1942	Current Market
REPUBLIC OF CHILE—				
7s, Nov. 1, 1942	10.0	5- 1-38	16½-13	14¼
6s, Apr. 1, 1960	23.2	4- 1-38	16½-12⅞	14¼
6s, Feb. 1, 1961	14.5	2- 1-38	16½-12⅞	14¼
6s, Jan. 1, 1961 (Ry.)	19.9	7- 1-38	16½-13¼	14¼
6s, Sept. 1, 1961	8.2	3- 1-38	16¼-13¼	14¼
6s, Mar. 1, 1962	5.6	3- 1-38	15½-13	14
6s, May 1, 1963	14.4	5- 1-38	16 -13	14
GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED—				
Mortgage Bank of Chile—				
*6s, Dec. 31, 1931	4.3	No. 13	14 - 8	13½
6½s, June 30, 1957	10.0	6-30-38	15½-12⅝	13¼
6s, April 30, 1961	9.4	4-30-38	15½-12¾	13⅝
6¾s, June 30, 1961	6.1	6-30-38	15½-13	13¼
Chilean Consol. Munic.—				
7s, Sept. 1, 1960	8.3	9- 1-38	14 - 8½	14
Santiago, City of—				
7s, Jan. 2, 1949	2.1	7- 2-38	14½- 8¾	14
7s, May 1, 1961	1.4	5- 1-38	--------	--

*Agricultural notes.

Hall With R. D. White

R. D. White & Co., 120 Broadway, New York City, announce that Denton D. Hall is now associated with them. Mr. Hall in the past was with Adams, McEntee & Co.

La Branche To Admit

La Branche & Co., 50 Broadway, New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange, will admit Cornelia Ely Wood to limited partnership in the firm as of April 16th.

To Stop Output Of Consumer Durables

Donald M. Nelson, War Production chief, said on April 7 that production of most consumer durable goods will be stopped by May 31 and he revealed that orders will be issued soon halting most private building construction and prohibiting the use of iron and steel in hundreds of items.

He added that other orders providing for the virtual cessation of consumers' durable industries using critical metals will also be issued in the near future, explaining that conversion to all-out war effort is required.

"We're taking away from the people things which make the standard of living," Mr. Nelson said, according to the Associated Press, in his discussion of the changes at a press conference, "but this is the way of total all-out war and the price of early victory."

Asserting that industry's conversion to war production is progressing rapidly, Mr. Nelson disclosed that March military expenditures were in excess of $3,000,000,000, with $2,500,000,000 representing munitions. This was a three-fold increase over March a year ago, he said, adding that it is at the rate of $30,000,000,000 a year, or nearly on a par with the output of the nation's entire peacetime economy in the depression year of 1932.

Bonbright Suspends For The Duration

Bonbright & Co., 1 Wall Street, New York City, have announced the firm will suspend its business "for the duration" on April 30, since a majority of the firm's partners and a number of its employes are now engaged in or planning to enter the war effort. The partnership, composed of Sidney A. Mitchell, Pearson Winslow, Gail Golliday, August Belmont, and Pierson M. Tuttle, will not be dissolved at this time, however.

The firm, which has been active in the underwriting and industrial financing field, will, it is understood, complete the offering of bonds of the Illinois Commercial Telephone Company, with Paine, Webber & Co. and Mitchum, Tully & Co., before suspending operations.

Interest On Rio 6s

The City of Rio de Janeiro, Federal District of the United States of Brazil, has remitted to its special agents funds for the payment of interest for the six months ended April 1, 1940 on its five-year 6% external secured gold bonds due April 1, 1933, at the rate of $4.1925 per $1,000 bond or 13.975% of the dollar amount of such interest. The announcement also states:

These funds have been remitted in accordance with provisions of Presidential Decree No. 23829 of Feb. 5, 1934, as reenacted and modified by Decree Law No. 2085 of March 8, 1940.

Cash payment at this rate, to be in full payment of the interest due April 1, 1940, is now being made upon presentation of the bonds at the offices of the special agents, White, Weld & Co., 40 Wall Street, New York, or Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York.

Levy To Admit Cresci

Robert P. Cresci will shortly become a partner in Robert J. Levy & Co., 25 Broad Street, New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange. It is proposed that Mr. Cresci act as alternate on the floor of the Exchange for Harold B. Blumenthal.

S. A. Bowlin To Open Thompson Ross Dept.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Seaton A. Bowlin has become associated with Thompson Ross Securities Co., 39 South La Salle Street, and will open and manage a municipal bond department for the firm, Thompson Ross, President of the firm, announced. Mr. Bowlin has been in the municipal bond business in Chicago and the Middle West for the past 17 years; he was recently a partner of Tagwerker & Co. here, and was with John J. Seerley & Co. and Kneeland & Co. The new department will handle general market municipals and participate in offerings and underwritings. It will specialize in Middle Western issues.

George E. Wright, formerly with Lowell Niebuhr & Co. and David A. Noyes & Co., has also become affiliated with Thompson Ross Securities Co.

Trade Bd. Urges Stock Transfer Tax Revision

Appealing again to Governor Lehman and to the members of the State Legislature to save New York's capital market industry, Marshall W. Pask, Chairman of the Securities, Commodities and Banking Section, of the New York Board of Trade, pointed out on April 1 the new lows in volume and prices reached in March. In addressing Governor Lehman, Mr. Pask said:

Reports this morning show volume of stock dealings on New York Stock Exchange for month of March at the lowest point in 20 years. The total volume for three months this year is 29,500,000, compared with 32,500,000 last year and 45,700,000 shares for 1940. Some revision of State stock transfer taxes would be definitely a step in right direction. Even so little encouragement as elimination of double tax on odd lots would have stimulating effect. Please make some move to save this industry.

In letters to Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., and Assemblyman MacNeil Mitchell, and Abbot Low Moffat, as well as to the Majority and Minority Leaders in both Houses, Mr. Pask asks: "Cannot the members of this session of the Legislature see what is so plainly going on?" He points to the daily reports of low volume on the various exchanges, the softening of prices, the almost daily reports of consolidations, reorganizations, letting partners so, discharging employes, doubling up on office space and cutting down telephone service. He asks the Legislature to consider the plight of men forced to borrow from banks and life insurance companies to meet their moderate income tax returns.

He asks the Governor and the Legislature to act now to save a great American business, to preserve the best future interests of New York State, to save New York City's most valuable real estate investments, and the jobs of thousands of clerks, stenographers, printers, window-cleaners, elevator operators and a long list of other employes.