The certificate of indebtedness issue went over—went over with a bang, in fact. That was to be expected and the activities of investment bankers in publicizing the offering made a sure thing even ever. But here is the $1,500,000,000 securities due six months from now means little. It doesn't do more than dent the financing problem of the Treasury. And as far as permanent war-time borrowing is concerned, it just re-emphasizes the need for long-term operations.

The certificate of indebtedness offering received more attention than any other recent flotation by the Government. As a result, the Treasury's borrowing task have been obscured temporarily. But when you are discussing the over-subscription figure, the wide distribution of the certificate, remember these points:

(1) The certificates will mature in six months and Secretary Morgenthau will be compelled then to pay off the issue or refund it.

(2) Between now and the end of the fiscal year—June 30—

the Treasury must raise, through borrowing, around $5,000,000,000. That's exclusive of the $1,500,000,000 just raised, of course. In blunt terms, then, the financing job ahead for just the next two and one-half months is of considerably greater significance than the success of another Government offering (especially a short-term one). This isn't meant as a criticism of the certificate of indebtedness issue, for the banks needed a short-term security and the Treasury, by selling one, is helping to round out the Government list and maintain the liquidity of the money market. But it is meant as a warning to give the certificate issue only the attention it deserves which is minor.

New Types of Issuance.

For months, Secretary Morgenthau's assistants have been studying new methods of war-time financing. For months, we've received "feelers" from various sources. It is the opportunity of adopting the same method of financing: the possibility of dividing the market into "special groups," each destined to receive a special type of Treasury security. This would leave a really long-term bond designed particularly for insurance companies portfolio...

Now for the Treasury's view on the general problem. This is the Treasury view according to Assistant Secretary Morgenthau. "Because of the nature of this war, we must, in the absence of being a short maturity, the general investment and it is that has not had much opportunity to turn to it as an outlet for investment funds."

American Tobacco On Way.

One of the largest single corporate issues ever—indeed, the largest corporate issue ever—will be registered soon. The issue is the Federal Reserve... (Continued on page 1532)
We maintain active trading markets
in all Chicago Traction Issues

**STRAUS SECURITIES COMPANY**

153 S. LA SALLE ST.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**CHICAGO, ELEVATED ISSUES**

**Boettcher & Co.**

CHICAGO

**NAME WATSON IBA Gov.**

**For Michigan Group**

DETOIT, MICH.—Richard T. Purdy, Chairman of the Michigan Group of the Investment Bankers Association of America, announce the election of Francis Watson, Vice-President and Director of Campbell, McCarty & Co., as the Michigan representative on the Board of Governors of the IB for a three-year term starting at the close of the 1942 convention, and that Mr. Watson has been in the investment banking business in Detroit for nearly 20 years, serving as Vice-President of the Bank of Detroit and of the Guardian-Detroit Co. He has been a member of the firm of Campbell, McCarty & Co. on the past 10 years. He has served on various committees of the Michigan Association of Commerce & Trade, and has been active in the Michigan Branch of the National Association of Commerce and Trade. He is a member of the Executive Committee.

Fla. Finan. Statements

Financial statements covering the first 6 months of 1942 for West Palm Beach, Florida, have been prepared for distribution by Allen & Company, 30 Broad Street, New York City. Copies of these statements will be sent by Allen & Company upon request.

**BARYSH IN MIDWEST**

Max Barysh, manager of the trading department at Ernst & Co., 120 Broadway, New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange, in his leading exchanges, is taking a three weeks’ business trip through the middle west.

**CHICAGO BOND TRADERS Appoint Directors**

CHICAGO, ILL—Henry P. Pomer, President of the Bond Traders Club of Chicago, announce that the officers of the club have selected the following directors for the ensuing year: Carl X. Blumenberg, E. W. Thompson, Ralph G. Randall, Mason, Moran & Co.; Bradford W. Shaw, Blair, Bonner & Co.; Thompson, W. A. Allyn & Co., Inc.

The officers and directors of the club have appointed the following Committee Chairmen:


The Board of Directors has submitted to the membership for a vote the following additional to the constitution:

"The Board of Directors, whenever the United States of America is at war, or when any part of the duties of any member will engage considerably in the Military Service of the United States."
MARKETS FOR MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

Issued by
BOND & MORTGAGE GUAR. CO.,
HOME TITLE INSURANCE Co.
LAWYERS TITLE & GUAR. CO,
STATE TITLE & MORTGAGE TITLE GUARDIAN & TRUST Co.
All other local companies.

New York, 1950

Inquiries Invited

Spencer Trask & Co.

23 Broad Street, New York
Telephone Telephone 4-6300

Western Union Telegraph Co.
Funding & Real Estate 41/2, 1950

E. S. Lichtenstein

HIGH, NEIGHBOR!

That's what Lichtenstein's bids...open face, clean, and active...mean to the customers. He uses them to clear up, before buying or selling!

89 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
Telephone Whitehall 4-6531

W. L. Maxson Corporation
Gosnold Mills
Alfred Investment Trust
4/1, 1947

Joseph McManus & Co.

Members
New York Stock Exchange
Chicago Stock Exchange

391 Park Avenue, New York City
Diplky 4-2200. Tel. N.Y. 111-16

We Are Specialized In

REAL ESTATE SECURITIES
Inquiries Invited
Lawyers Title Co., Cits.
Members, National Association of Security Dealers.

J. L. GOLDWATER & CO., Inc.

Members New York Stock Exchange Co.
Telephone 5-1073

Cleveland 344 Telephone N.Y. 1-1162

Attention
N. Y. C. Retail Dealers

We have an attractive proposition for a reputable New York dealer with an established reputation to join our organization.

Full trading and statistical cooperation.
Box AA7, The Commercial
Chronicle, 25 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.

Hilbert & Co.

HYSE

Firm, Formed in N. Y.

Effective upon the dissolution of Schiffkohl, Hilbert & Co., today, the new New York Stock Exchange firm of Hilbert & Co. will be formed with offices at 220 Broadway. Partners of the new firm will be Dr. William C. Blume, of College Street Chambers, Robert T. Baldwin, an associate of Edward Blume & Co., and Henry W. H. Park, of the former law firm of Wm. H. Park & Co., and together they will carry on the business as Schiffkohl, Hilbert & Co., and the offices now occupied by the latter firm will be retained.

Firm To Be Doolittle, Roth & Schiffkohl

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Dudley M. Irwin, Jr., is today being admitted to general partnership with William Schiffkohl to limited partnership in the firm of Glennon, Doolittle & Schiffkohl, Liberty Bank Building, members of the New York Stock Exchange, and the firm name is being changed to Doolittle, Roth & Schiffkohl.

Messrs. Irwin and Schiffkohl were formerly partners in the dissolved firm of Schiffkohl, Hilbert & Co.

Henry J. Arnold

IS NOW ASSOCIATED WITH US

IN CHARGE OF

Municipal & Corporate Trading Department

CLAIR S. HALL & CO.

150 UNION TRUST BUILDING
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Tel. Bell Telephone 1518

We are pleased to announce that

M. J. Hickey On Board Of Lessums Airplane

CHICAGO, ILL.—Matthew J. Hickey, Jr., President of Hickey & Co., Inc, 125 South La Salle St., investment dealers, has accepted the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Lessums Airplane Co. of Denmark. Mr. Hickey, a brother of Mr. N. J. Hickey, President of the company, will be associated with the firm in Copenhagen.

The Lessums Airplane Co. has been the subject of considerable attention in recent weeks. The company has been developing a new type of airplane which is expected to bring about a revolution in the industry. The company has been in existence for five years.

The stock has been very volatile in recent months, with wide swings in price. The stock price has risen steadily for over four years, reaching a high of $14 in 1938, and falling to $7 in 1942. The stock is currently trading around $10.

Both the extended duration of the stock market decline and the relationship of the current low price to the rate of corporation earnings are significant factors in the decision to invest. Although the earnings of the company have been erratic, the recent low price makes it an attractive investment opportunity.

Jeanes, Haines With Graham, Parsons & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Graham, Parsons & Co., 1425 Chestnut Street, members of the New York Stock Exchange, are pleased to announce that Harold A. Haines has been appointed manager of the Philadelphia office. Mr. Haines is a veteran of the Philadelphia office, with a proven record of success.

Haines was the first member of his firm's Philadelphia office, Mr. Haines as manager.

Spencer Trask & Co.

23 Broad Street, New York
Telephone 4-6300

Members New York Stock Exchange
Members New York Stock Exchange

Commercial and Financial Chronicle

THE COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE

Volume 155 Number 4064

Commerical and Financial Chronicle

David S. Eaton Office

20 Spruce Street, New York

1834-35

Ralph D. Seibert

888 Madison Avenue

New York, N. Y.

Thursday, April 14, 1944

Published every Wednesday (few Thursdays, general news and advertising issue) with a statistical issue on May 3. 1943

Other offices: Chicago—Chase $29.50; New York—Boston—Denver—Los Angeles—Chicago, $27.95 per year; South and Southeastern States and Mexico, $31.95 per year; Canada and South America, $40.00 per year; Central Europe (excluding Spain), $35.00 per year; Elsewhere, $50.00 per year.

DIRECT PRIVATE WIRE TO ANY AND ALL MARKETS

TRADING MARKETS

PACIFIC COAST SECURITIES

Wyeth & Co.

Member Los Angeles Stock Exchange

40 WALL STREET

Telephone 14060

New York

Pyne-Kendall To Merge With Reynolds-Fish Co.

Arrangements are being completed for a merger of Reynolds, Fish & Co. with Pyne-Kendall & Hollister, to become effective immediately. The new firm will be known as Reynolds-Fish Co., and will be members of the New York Stock Exchange.

The business of the enlarged firm will be conducted at 75 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., and the name of Pyne-Kendall & Hollister will be dropped. Arrangements as to personnel in connection with the merger will be announced later.

Don't Turn On Water

A dealer sends us a picture from his "Business Week," of April 4, showing the new Philadelphia office of the SEC. They are located in the recently drained swimming pool of the Penn Athletic Club. It seems to be a friendly way of saying that the stock market tries to take things into its own hands, and the larger the group of.investors, the better the chance that things will be right.

We are pleased to announce that

Mr. Frank J. McCall

(formerly with J. W. Sparks & Co.)

is now associated with us

J. F. Reilly & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange Dealers Association

50 Breed Street

New York, N. Y.

Bell System Teletype, N. Y. 1-2400
ST. LOUIS

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.

STIX & CO.

Detroit

STIX & CO.

SAINT LOUIS

 Builders

Charles A. Parcell & Co.

Geddes To Reacquire Stock Exchange Seat

Donald G. Geddes, a partner of the law firm of Clark, Dodge & Co., since 1899, has arranged to re-acquire a Stock Exchange membership, it was disclosed on April 9. He would in conjunction the number of Daniel H. Collins, and his membership application will be taken up on April 22. Mr. Geddes, a member of the Board of Governors of the Exchange from 1899 to 1922, announced the Exchange says: He was a member of the Committee of Five which administered the business of the stock exchange subsequent the reopening of the Stock Exchange in 1914, at the outset of World War I. Other members of that Committee were Ernest Greemank, E. K. Noble, R. K. Ponroy and S. F. Street.

Frank Franey With Newhard, Cook & Co.

That firm retired from business two years later and Mr. Geddes entered the employ of Clark, Dodge & Co., in 1909, becoming a partner in 1919.

Mr. Geddes' directorates include the Western Union Telegraph Co., and Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc. He is President and a Director of Chartered Investors, Inc.

Stock Tape To Print Bids, Offers On Bonds

The New York Stock Exchange announced on Sunday that beginning April 13, the stock tape would, as conditions permit, carry bids and offers in a selected list of active bonds. The method of printing bids and offers on the tape, the Exchange, "will be similar to that employed in printing stock quotations except that in order to make the bids and offers readily distinguishable from stock quotations the word "BOND" will be used as a supplementary symbol." The Exchange added: "Being a trader for an unlisted dealer I would not favor a split commission for the simple reason that when my house has a listed order to execute, in 75% of the cases I can find a buyer or seller among other unlisted dealers at the last price. If the unlisted dealer can not find a buyer or seller, the broker is charged with the commission involved.

My experience with trading listed bonds in the unlisted market, I have found that unlisted houses are more successful than with that stocks. My Government bond executions are 100% over-the-counter.

The Stock Exchange is a private club so why butt in with their affairs, but if they butt in with your affairs then we better be ready to fight. I believe the unlisted dealer is now better organized that the past and is better able to continue in business.

Yours very truly,
A Pittsburg Dealer.

Huff On Trip

Robert H. Huff, President of Butler-Huff & Co. of California, 210 West Seventeenth Street, Los Angeles, has been visiting in New York City and is leaving today for St. Louis where he will remain for a few days. He will return to his home in Los Angeles on April 26 after leaving St. Louis.

HUFF ON TRIP

St. Louis

April 13, 1942

Commercial & Financial Chronicle

Dear Sir:

You have been publishing letters written by over-the-counter dealers suggesting How New York Stock Exchange members can benefit in various ways, one in particular is a split-commission plan.

I don't see why any unlisted dealer should be put in the same plan as to help Exchange members. What do Exchange members do for the unlisted dealer? Answer—nothing! What is the purpose of emascer the unlisted dealer? Answer—plenty.

Being a trader for an unlisted dealer I would not favor a split commission for the simple reason that when my house has a listed order to execute, in 75% of the cases I can find a buyer or seller among other unlisted dealers at the last price. If the unlisted dealer can not find a buyer or seller, the broker is charged with the commission involved.

My experience with trading listed bonds in the unlisted market, I have found that unlisted houses are more successful than with that stocks. My Government bond executions are 100% over-the-counter.

The Stock Exchange is a private club so why butt in with their affairs, but if they butt in with your affairs then we better be ready to fight. I believe the unlisted dealer is now better organized than the past and is better able to continue in business.

Yours very truly,

A Pittsburg Dealer.

MUNICIPAL RAILROAD PUBLIC UTILITY AND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES

THOMPSON ROSS

Securities Co.

Incorporated

CHICAGO

City of Cordoba (Argentine Republic)

IMPORTANT NOTICE—To the holders of the issues of the Municipality of Cordoba (Argentina) described in the offer of the undersigned for the purchase thereof from the date of issuance March 4, 1942, in this publication:

EXTENSION OF OFFER

The undersigned has extended to April 30, 1942, the time for the expiration of the foregoing offer. Copies of the offer, together with forms of Letter of Transmittal for acceptance thereof, may be obtained from the undersigned.

As of the close of business on April 15, 1942, acceptance had been received from the holders of $3,714,000 aggregate principal amount of the above issues.

F. J. YOUNG & CO. Inc.

52 Wall Street, New York

Phone HAnover 2-8340

Albany

Philadelphia

Date: New York, N. Y., April 15, 1942.
Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

Joseph Walker & Sons

120 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

Bell Telephone N.Y. 1-1188

Seaboard Air Line Railway

Receivers Cfs., 1st Series, 3½%, 1945

Old Colony Railroad Bonds

Bought — Sold

PFLUGFELDER, BAMPTON & RUST

Members New York Stock Exchange

61 Broadway
New York
Telephone—Dug 4-1825

BELL TELEGRAPH BUREAU

RAILROAD SECURITIES

One more investment group which had long been concerned regarding the railroad field has lowered under the impact of an unexpected court decision. On April 2 the United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down a decision, reversing an earlier lower court decision, finding Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, a railroad not liable for Federal income taxes on the rental income of various of its leased lines. Railroad men have long pointed with pride to the consistent record of this class of security in good tax standing, and to the statistical agency points to the continuity of dividend payments of 45 years or more of some two-thirds of the well-known guaranteed stocks as contrasted to the record of mortgage bonds in the same period; and it now appears possible that the sanctity of dividends paid on the railroad industry’s bond and mortgage issues may be broken. It is ironical that this uncertainty should arise just as the railroad industry is standing on the threshold of a new and vigorous policy. The question is by no means, as one might think, an ominous note.

The controversy arises over the fact that for the most part the leases now in effect may be held in the hands of Federal corporate income taxpayers. There is no danger whatever that the lessees are generally called for payment of all expenses and taxes; and their receipts—primarily necessary for interest and dividends on the lessee’s securities—are controlled by the lessees who have full voting power in the case. It is a question whether the lessee may be held liable for the taxes which are actually paid by the lessee; it is a question whether, after the lessee has paid off its taxes, it can contract to divide the proceeds of the lease in order to clear the lessee’s tax liability, and that it also be paid income taxes on any resultant differential.

It is reported that other railroads with leased line problems are looking to the “Lackawanna” litigation as a test case, and that even an endorsed guarantee of payments of dividends at a specified rate will not afford protection against tax claims on dividends. The buying of the taxes, when paid by the lessee, was in many instances becoming insurable, particularly as there had been rallies making for additional payment of any of the railroad’s income. It is reported that in many of these cases the “Lackawanna” decision will be held as an advantage.

Railroad Reorganization Securities

(When Issued)

BEAR, STEARNS & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

New York Chicago

WILLIAM E. STEARNS, CHAS. H. BEAR, JR.

RAILROADS

on first impression may seem to come within the category of income taxes, but again, these taxes are not for payment of the losses of the lessor or the benefits of the lessor who is conducting the business, but on that of the lessee who runs the railroad.

It is reported that other railroads with leased line problems are looking to the “Lackawanna” litigation as a test case, and that even an endorsed guarantee of payments of dividends at a specified rate will not afford protection against tax claims on dividends. The burden of the taxes, when paid by the lessee, was in many instances becoming insurable, particularly as there had been rallies making for additional payment of any of the railroad’s income. It is reported that in many of these cases the “Lackawanna” decision will be held as an advantage.

SELLER & COMPANY

Brokers and Dealers

New York Chicago

WILLIAM S. SELLER, JR.

25,000,000 Barrels of Crude Oil

Barrel at $1.85

On hand

As brokers we invite inquiries on blocks or odd lots of

HIGHEST GRADE RAILS

April 15, 1945

Seaboard All Florida

4½% Bonds & Cfs.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA

25,000,000 Barrels of Crude Oil

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Sells

I. h. rothchild & co.

specialists in rails

I. h. rothchild & co.

bonds

As brokers we invite inquiries on blocks or odd lots of

HIGHEST GRADE RAILS

New York

March 15, 1945

Seaboard All Florida

4½% Bonds & Cfs.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA

As brokers we invite inquiries on blocks or odd lots of

HIGHEST GRADE RAILS

New York

March 15, 1945

Seaboard All Florida

4½% Bonds & Cfs.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA

As brokers we invite inquiries on blocks or odd lots of

HIGHEST GRADE RAILS

New York

March 15, 1945

Seaboard All Florida

4½% Bonds & Cfs.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA

As brokers we invite inquiries on blocks or odd lots of

HIGHEST GRADE RAILS

New York

March 15, 1945

Seaboard All Florida

4½% Bonds & Cfs.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA

As brokers we invite inquiries on blocks or odd lots of

HIGHEST GRADE RAILS

New York

March 15, 1945

Seaboard All Florida

4½% Bonds & Cfs.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA

As brokers we invite inquiries on blocks or odd lots of

HIGHEST GRADE RAILS

New York

March 15, 1945

Seaboard All Florida

4½% Bonds & Cfs.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA

As brokers we invite inquiries on blocks or odd lots of

HIGHEST GRADE RAILS

New York

March 15, 1945

Seaboard All Florida

4½% Bonds & Cfs.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA

As brokers we invite inquiries on blocks or odd lots of

HIGHEST GRADE RAILS

New York

March 15, 1945

Seaboard All Florida

4½% Bonds & Cfs.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA

As brokers we invite inquiries on blocks or odd lots of

HIGHEST GRADE RAILS

New York

March 15, 1945

Seaboard All Florida

4½% Bonds & Cfs.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA

As brokers we invite inquiries on blocks or odd lots of

HIGHEST GRADE RAILS

New York

March 15, 1945

Seaboard All Florida

4½% Bonds & Cfs.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA

As brokers we invite inquiries on blocks or odd lots of

HIGHEST GRADE RAILS

New York

March 15, 1945

Seaboard All Florida

4½% Bonds & Cfs.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA

As brokers we invite inquiries on blocks or odd lots of

HIGHEST GRADE RAILS

New York

March 15, 1945

Seaboard All Florida

4½% Bonds & Cfs.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA

As brokers we invite inquiries on blocks or odd lots of

HIGHEST GRADE RAILS

New York

March 15, 1945

Seaboard All Florida

4½% Bonds & Cfs.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA

As brokers we invite inquiries on blocks or odd lots of

HIGHEST GRADE RAILS

New York

March 15, 1945

Seaboard All Florida

4½% Bonds & Cfs.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA

As brokers we invite inquiries on blocks or odd lots of

HIGHEST GRADE RAILS

New York
Bank and Insurance Stocks

This Week—Insurance Stocks

Accumulating evidence that corporation dividends generally are being increased at a faster rate on the premise that lower dividends will reduce investment income and pay dividends to possible reductions.

General Foods, Food Trusts of General Foods at its annual meeting indicated intention to reduce its dividend leading companies as DuPont, General Motors, General Electric, Edison, UGI, Public Service of New Jersey, American Tobacco etc., although the former compared to last year. Reductions are also expected to be noticeable in the near future, and scale of year-end dividends may show income for various leading companies.

Since the general insurance companies practice to limit dividends to within investment in common stocks and large increases in interest to note what margin of profit and current dividend scales of insurance stocks is being given by investment income.

The company should be borne in mind that insurance companies are making a substantial volume of new represented by premia and new premiums income is being sharply increased. Consequently, the level of defense production and production another new money invested acts an increase in stocks but no return from presently invested funds.

Of course, this is the time that companies have large holdings of old common stocks, with rising holdings of common stocks, it is likely to incur appreciable reduction in investment income. Because insurance companies own a substantial amount of individual companies have to realize some of their investments and the extent to which justified by the increase in investment income. This, of course, imparted strengthened stability even to the scale of extras.

Quarterly Club Tercentenary of York and New South Wales (Established 1817)

The New Bank of New South Wales is the oldest bank in the world. It was founded in Sydney, Australia on April 19, 1817. The Bank of New South Wales is the oldest bank in the world.

We specialize in Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co.

We specialize in Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co.

We specialize in Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co.

We specialize in Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co.
The Securities Salesmen's Corner

A BOND SALESMAN LOOKS AT "TAXES"

The writers of this column wish to direct at the outset that they don't wish to pose as experts to go among you, our little piece of business because we believe that many a securities dealer and salesman are able to understand what we are talking about. They have had the same experiences as we are going to relate. We also believe that it will be a relief to approach this subject rather than that of so-called experts who have been making a business of the results of unintelligible gibberish, as far as we are concerned. This is the one of the most "balled up" propositions before the country today. With an exaggerated business or financial experience in dealing with the effects of taxes, we stand in upon investors in general. We have observed the reaction with the people who pay most of the income taxes and other taxes as well, and the reaction of some of our observations upon these people with the "class room theorists," might be likened to the reaction of a day before yesterday.

As a city in a city school asked the class a question in arithmetic. He said: "There are 40 sheep in a meadow. How will you divide them at a time when there may be 40 sheep? How many are left?" John Doe said: "There will be thirty sheep left."

"I don't think that answer is right, teacher," said Joe. "There will be forty sheep left for me when the time comes, plus the thirty sheep left." The teacher, "Sure, you're right," said John Doe.

By the way, if you are an investor in the country and if you are in a city, you'll find your fellow street will be a flock of sheep in a meadow, you'll know darn well that if five of them clinched every dollar for tax purposes, there would be no left.

How many times have you seen some of this sort of remark from yourcurities dealer who used the buying of my stock, that it was a good investment or real estate. If you make a profit I'll have to pay taxes on the increase in income. The tax is no more a tax on the money itself. The tax is paid out of the money income that has been paid out of the money income upon the income income which was already paid out of the money income.

By the way, if you are an investor in the country and if you are in a city, you'll find your fellow street will be a flock of sheep in a meadow, you'll know darn well that if five of them clinched every dollar for tax purposes, there would be no left.

How many times have you seen some of this sort of remark from yourcurities dealer who used the buying of my stock, that it was a good investment or real estate. If you make a profit I'll have to pay taxes on the increase in income. The tax is no more a tax on the money itself. The tax is paid out of the money income that has been paid out of the money income upon the income income which was already paid out of the money income.

By the way, if you are an investor in the country and if you are in a city, you'll find your fellow street will be a flock of sheep in a meadow, you'll know darn well that if five of them clinched every dollar for tax purposes, there would be no left.

How many times have you seen some of this sort of remark from yourcurities dealer who used the buying of my stock, that it was a good investment or real estate. If you make a profit I'll have to pay taxes on the increase in income. The tax is no more a tax on the money itself. The tax is paid out of the money income that has been paid out of the money income upon the income income which was already paid out of the money income.

By the way, if you are an investor in the country and if you are in a city, you'll find your fellow street will be a flock of sheep in a meadow, you'll know darn well that if five of them clinched every dollar for tax purposes, there would be no left.

How many times have you seen some of this sort of remark from yourcurities dealer who used the buying of my stock, that it was a good investment or real estate. If you make a profit I'll have to pay taxes on the increase in income. The tax is no more a tax on the money itself. The tax is paid out of the money income that has been paid out of the money income upon the income income which was already paid out of the money income.

By the way, if you are an investor in the country and if you are in a city, you'll find your fellow street will be a flock of sheep in a meadow, you'll know darn well that if five of them clinched every dollar for tax purposes, there would be no left.

How many times have you seen some of this sort of remark from yourcurities dealer who used the buying of my stock, that it was a good investment or real estate. If you make a profit I'll have to pay taxes on the increase in income. The tax is no more a tax on the money itself. The tax is paid out of the money income that has been paid out of the money income upon the income income which was already paid out of the money income.

By the way, if you are an investor in the country and if you are in a city, you'll find your fellow street will be a flock of sheep in a meadow, you'll know darn well that if five of them clinched every dollar for tax purposes, there would be no left.

How many times have you seen some of this sort of remark from yourcurities dealer who used the buying of my stock, that it was a good investment or real estate. If you make a profit I'll have to pay taxes on the increase in income. The tax is no more a tax on the money itself. The tax is paid out of the money income that has been paid out of the money income upon the income income which was already paid out of the money income.

By the way, if you are an investor in the country and if you are in a city, you'll find your fellow street will be a flock of sheep in a meadow, you'll know darn well that if five of them clinched every dollar for tax purposes, there would be no left.
Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago

Statement of Condition, April 4, 1942

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks.............................................. $ 724,483.38
United States Government Obligations, Federal Reserve Stocks, and United States, State, and local obligations which are subject to taxation and which may be disposed of without the consent of bondholders... 3,782,226.90
Other Bonds and Securities.............................................. 739,183.56
Loans and Discounts....................................................... 296,065.90
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank........................................... 2,000,000.00
Customer's Liability on Acceptances................................. 795,947.87
Income Acrsued but Not Collected...................................... 3,662,737.72
Banking House.......................................................... 11,955.00
Real Estate Owed other than Banking House......................... 1,822,914.35

LIABILITIES

Deposits........................................................................ $1,791,367,121.86
Accrued Liabilities.......................................................... 895,566.13
Reserve for Taxes............................................................. 27,223,907.22
Reserve for Contingencies.................................................. 52,587,922.72
Income Collected but Not Earned........................................... 531,280.89
Commean Stock................................................................ 500,000.00
Undivided Profits............................................................ 1,374,813.89

United States Government obligations and other securities owned as $275,671,439.80 pledged to secure public and trust deposits, and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.
near future might well witness a definite pick-up in the volume and cost of the market for this type of tax-exempt bond. These obligations present relatively easy, if not too easy, opportunities, and they probably are responsible for the heavy response now being acknowledged by investors.

National Tax Collections

For the fiscal year ending during 1941, total $17,000,000,000 or 31% for every State and territory, and $3,000,000,000 were collected in taxes. These latter were distributed among the States in proportion to their populations.

The issue, to run for 20 years and carry a coupon of 3%, is expected to appeal to banks, trust funds and other institutional investors.

The debentures are expected to carry wide appeal to the individual investor in suggested by the scope of the syndicate which will handle the task of marketing.

This group will include 146 underwriting houses and some 600 distributors throughout the country. The banking group con¬templates signing up for the deal on April 21 and is understood to have the offering projected for one week from today.

International Harvester

Everything was in readiness for the opening of a 20,000 share of International Harvester Company stock on Tuesday, May 17, under the Family Bond offer. The first best bid was made by Charles J. Hargrave of New York, and associates.

Our Reporter's Report

(Continued from first page)

projected under the term Secu¬
rities Act is now definitely on its way to market in the shape of late February, and its $1,000,000,000 program just filed with the SEC.

The issue, to run for 20 years and carry a coupon of 3%, is expected to appeal to banks, trust funds and other institu¬
tional investors.

But that the debentures are expected to carry wide appeal to the individual investor is suggested by the scope of the syndicate which will handle the task of marketing. This group will include 146 underwriting houses and some 600 distributors throughout the country. The banking group con¬
templates signing up for the deal on April 21 and is understood to have the offering projected for one week from today.

International Harvester

Everything was in readiness for the opening of a 20,000 share of International Harvester Company stock on Tuesday, May 17, under the Family Bond offer. The first best bid was made by Charles J. Hargrave of New York, and associates.

Porter King Retires

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Porter King has withdrawn from partnership in King, Mohr & Hendrix, First National Bank Building, as of April 1st, and has retired from business. The firm announces that the Mobile office has been closed and it is continuing under the same name of King, Mohr & Hendrix in Montgomery and Bir¬


VALUABLE PAPERS POLICY

The loss of deeds, mortgages, abstracts, books, records, maps, drawings, manuscripts, documents and the like, may impose a serious financial burden on business houses.

A Valuable Papers Policy will indemnify for the cost of reproduction or replacement in the event of loss, destruction or damage. The insurance applies within a stated location, but may be extended to include protection while such papers are being conveyed outside the stated location.

J.S.F. & G.

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY

FIDELITY AND GUARANTY FIRE CORPORATION

HOME OFFICES—BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

True, there have been develop¬
ments which have tended to take the edge off the long side of speculative carrier obliga¬
tions, such as the War Produc¬
ions Board’s ruling on new equipment allowances, or quotas. But judging by the action of these bonds, which had been a fountain of strength recently, traders who had built up goodly paper profits needed only an ex¬
planation for converting these into cash.

Analysts To Hear Pogue

The April general meeting of the New York Society of Security Analysts, Inc. was addressed by Joseph E. Pogue, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank and widely known authority on the petroleum industry. Dr. Pogue included in his discussion a con¬
sideration of the effect on the oil industry of factors such as the transportation difficulties result¬
ing from enemy operations, the rationing of gasoline, the rubber shortage, and taxes.

Farroll Bros. Move In Cgo.

CHICAGO, ILL.,—Farroll Bros. announced the removal of their offices, as of April 18, from the Board of Trade Building, 208 South La Salle Street, where they will occupy ground floor space with entrance in the lobby. Their new telephone number will be Anderson 1430.
Must Preserve Free
Enterprise: Schramm
(Continued from First Page)
this country ever made—an
to liquidate the excess reserves
fore we can understand our ex-
perience. Now that our econ-
omy is undergoing a fundamental
cal development in our habits of thought. What I mean is that we have
quired a more than a mere con-
sumer's war—itis a production-
war—it requires also con-
sumerism.
I suppose few business men in this
country have ever learned the limit-
less demand for their in-
dustries. They have never learned to put up with the limitless demand for workers to make the goods, because today the market for war goods is present—it is unlimited.

Therefore, it would seem that the first thing important to be done is to compel the economy to need less consumership in economy. It is the only way to keep the economy going. But it is only by a victorious de-
fence that one can accomplish these objectives. And before we can accomplish these objectives we must win the war. If, in defeating the forces of aggression, we permit our industrial machine to be wrecked or undermined. Spoken-
ing as a farmer, I must pre-
serve the "seed corn" of our economy. Otherwise, the idea that post-war planting will be made more fruitful.

When so many of our organiza-
tions are writing the history of the structure of the economy which must fol-
low, we shall have to move
our national economy and talk about our national econ-
omy. It is because I believe that by means of ample supplies can be created for the smaller capital resources. When one considers the total amount of capital which will be re-
quainted, and also the demand to rekindle is to be satis-
ed, I think it will be a disappoin-
tment to the satisfaction of human needs. We have been thinking all which does not take these factors into account is en-
tirely without meaning. Our post-war economy will need capital as its basic prerequisite, en-
mounthed amounts of savings the people to capitalize future economic progress. I have never looked at the industrial world, whether for war or for peace, in the same way as other than as "economic blood transfusions" when the nation's economy is on the verge of "economic transfusions" when the nation's economy is on the verge of

It has been said that this is the most important thing about
living. This is so, but the con-
ict between standards of living in
America and the standards of living of other things to our enemies. We may have to adopt the standards of living of totalitarian countries and the duration of the war, because we realize that this course is necessi-
ty. We have been growing in capacity under the form of productive democracy to im-
prove our way of life, without limit. This is what we are fight-
ing for.

We in this country, have been accustomed to think of our economic system as a static one, looking for that in any to 90 billion dollars, and we have believed that this income rise rapidly under the stimulus of the war effort. The result of these analyses is that the income will run well above 100 bil-
dons, in the future three years. But much shall be so as to put a definite limit on it.

The present limit on the creating capacity can be sustained.

We look forward, after victo-
ry, to the release of a gigantic number of man-hours which stand idle in the industries of the country. We must retrain the industries during the war. The pos-
tion is that wages will increase and the nation will be to the extent of the union.

I think that the transition from war to peace, and from war-time production to peace-time development of consumer goods and services will be accomplished without great dif-
ficulty. But I am saying that there is a danger that we can make to fix the objectives which are considered the best for our economy, and which our great productive or-
ganizations, the American system, in which we are justifiedly taking pride, should not be equal to any burden which it will have to undertake in the immediate future. And we understand just what our obligations will be—on: provided the whole coun-
try, by a consensus of the public, that each national policy recognizes the fundamental objects to which we are dedicated in the rugged strength and vitality of the national economy. We need such an unambiguous re-
statement of our national policy that is true to the American principles.

I cannot think of anything that would be more likely to alienate our national spirit than an authorita-
tive national policy which would be independent of the American system of private initiative.

We cannot completely rest on the assumption that such a definition of policy is necessary. As we all know, ambitions and objectives are naturally tied to the harmony American principles, but he who, while he may not like the American prin-
ciples, feel that it is inevitable, or he who wonders whether just our national policy is, or whether such poli-
cy is based on confidence in our Amer-
ican system. The theory is being plausibly put forth by a very influential and articulate minority group that our free sys-
tem is unequal to the task.

Let me say again that the economy of the country have never been fully utilized, but it must be for our future war production is surpassing what were regarded as ex-
ceptional capacities of the past time. This enormous ex-
change in the American system is of great impor-
tance. It is a characteristic of our enterprise.

Our estimates have been de-
slow decline of the St. Louis stock market. By the end of April, when the short interest in the October issue was down, it was evident that the economy was beginning to soften. The economy is beginning to show some signs of life, and the economy is beginning to improve.

The inventory of Chain Stores has been reduced from its record high of 113.8 at the close on June 10, 1941, to 104.9 at the close on March 28, 1942, by about 8.9 points. Shares stood at the same level at the previous high on March 28, 1942. In addition, 7 quarterly dividends totaling 17 cents per share were made on Division B. The number of shares outstanding was 11,400,000 and the price range for the stock was $30 to $40 per share. The dividend rate for the year ended June 28, 1942 was $1.00 per share. The stock price range was $30 to $40 per share. The dividend rate for the year ended June 28, 1942 was $1.00 per share. The number of shares outstanding was 11,400,000.
Stott Renominated As Chairman

The Nominating Committee of the New York Stock Exchange announced its nominations for the Board of Governors on May 11. Robert L. Stott, Jr., was re-nominated for the Board of Governors for a third term. He has been a governor since 1933 and a member of the Exchange since 1927.

The full list of nominations follows:

For Chairs of the Board of Governors


For Nine Members of the Board

John W. Hamerslag, Borg & Co.; George H. Kantler, E. H. Huntington & Co.; and James E. Minott, senior partner of the Bank of New York, for the term of three years.

Three members of the Exchange residing and having their principal place of business within the metropolitan area of the City of New York:


Three members of the Exchange residing and having their principal place of business outside the metropolitan area of the City of New York, who are general or limited partners in member firms engaged in a business involving direct contact with member firms engaged in a business involving direct contact with the public:


For Five Members of the Nominating Committee

Three members of the Exchange:

Robert W. Keelops, Ware & Keelops, New York City for the term of three years.

Herman B. McGovern, Gade, Wimbel & Co. for the term of three years.

Charles A. Sulzbacher, L. F. Pacific Coast Business Readjusting For War Of Several Years' Duration

Geo. Voedovsky With Paul H. Davis & Co.

(Discussion in the Financial Chronicle)

CHICAGO, Ill.—Geo. Voedovsky, one of the most prominent stockbrokers in this city, with Paul H. Davis & Co., 10 South La Salle Street, members of the Chicago Stock Exchange. Mr. Voedovsky was formerly Vice-President of the National City Bank, which for ten years was with Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.

Case For Selected RRs

Distribution is being made by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., 101 Congress Street, Portland, Me., of a new folder entitled "The Selected Rural Roads." The booklet argues for a more open-minded approach to the liquidation of these roads, particularly on the part of those whose investment gains have been almost entirely realized during a period when other types of bonds have had priority in the investment market.

The booklet presents the project on several grounds and concludes that "(1) It would reduce the number of idle plow horses, and free the field of transportation for, at the better situated railroads and other important traffic loads. (2) The spreading of the present overcrowdedness out of the congested areas would lead toward added importance, and possibly some increased traffic, along roads which at present appear to have little prospect of any improvement of the railroads should be opened, for the reason that the carrying of the cargoes so that there would be competition for combat substantial reverses if they later develop; likewise, improved navigation facilities of the shipping and travel habits brought about by the activity of the people relating to their advantage-in a larger sense. Existing more understanding and sympathetic attitude toward the railroads on the part of the public and the regulatory bodies suggests more equable and prior lien status even under adverse future conditions. (3) The assumption of obligations of selected lines whose operating results indicate that their abandonment and earnings protection have been created without regard to the obligations and earnings protection have been forced upon the public in their financing in capitalization."

In addition to these general aspects of the railroad situation, suggestions are given for the solution of the problems and the obligations of those companies in the light of the post-war investment requirements.

The brokerage firm of Barlow, Brown & Sons (Baltimore), for the last year, conducted an analysis of the market for the railroad stocks. The analysis was: "What percentage change do you expect during the coming six months ending Sept. 30, 1942, as compared with the half year which ended Sept. 30, 1942?"

In the rate of activity in your business, on the Pacific Coast?

In total employment in your business?

In total payrolls in your business?

Employment and Payroll Forecast

Little change is anticipated in total employment and payroll forecast. Obviously, although business is expanding, there will have to be some dislocation in the labor force and advertising will produce another payroll drop. However, there will be a made up from other movements.

Payroll will rise about 7.2% according to the survey. It will be interesting to note that this prediction is in line with the 1942 forecast of (1) the 1% increase in employment, and (2) a 6.3% rise in the total payroll of the Pacific Coast.

Executive Comment

Several steel fabricators pointed out that the future of the war production will depend on priorities. In one case, a steel manufacturer available in spite of an A-1 Priority is anticipated. However, there was very little complaint about the conduct of the war from any area. The Washington predicted that the war in 1943 will be far more durable than in 1942 and 1941. Several steel manufacturers optimism is in line with the declared of the steel industry's need for increased production for the war. However, there is very little complaint about the conduct of the war from any area. The Washington predicted that the war in 1943 will be far more durable than in 1942 and 1941. Several steel manufacturers optimism is in line with the declared need for increased production for the war. However, there is very little complaint about the conduct of the war from any area. The Washington predicted that the war in 1943 will be far more durable than in 1942 and 1941. Several steel manufacturers optimism is in line with the declared need for increased production for the war. However, there is very little complaint about the conduct of the war from any area. The Washington predicted that the war in 1943 will be far more durable than in 1942 and 1941. Several steel manufacturers optimism is in line with the declared need for increased production for the war. However, there is very little complaint about the conduct of the war from any area. The Washington predicted that the war in 1943 will be far more durable than in 1942 and 1941. Several steel manufacturers optimism is in line with the declared need for increased production for the war. However, there is very little complaint about the conduct of the war from any area. The Washington predicted that the war in 1943 will be far more durable than in 1942 and 1941. Several steel manufacturers optimism is in line with the declared need for increased production for the war. However, there is very little complaint about the conduct of the war from any area. The Washington predicted that the war in 1943 will be far more durable than in 1942 and 1941. Several steel manufacturers optimism is in line with the declared need for increased production for the war. However, there is very little complaint about the conduct of the war from any area. The Washington predicted that the war in 1943 will be far more durable than in 1942 and 1941. Several steel manufacturers optimism is in line with the declared need for increased production for the war. However, there is very little complaint about the conduct of the war from any area. The Washington predicted that the war in 1943 will be far more durable than in 1942 and 1941. Several steel manufacturers optimism is in line with the declared need for increased production for the war. However, there is very little complaint about the conduct of the war from any area. The Washington predicted that the war in 1943 will be far more durable than in 1942 and 1941. Several steel manufacturers optimism is in line with the declared need for increased production for the war. However, there is very little complaint about the conduct of the war from any area. The Washington predicted that the war in 1943 will be far more durable than in 1942 and 1941. Several steel manufacturers optimism is in line with the declared need for increased production for the war. However, there is very little complaint about the conduct of the war from any area. The Washington predicted that the war in 1943 will be far more durable than in 1942 and 1941. Several steel manufacturers optimism is in line with the declared need for increased production for the war. However, there is very little complaint about the conduct of the war from any area. The Washington predicted that the war in 1943 will be far more durable than in 1942 and 1941. Several steel manufacturers optimism is in line with the declared need for increased production for the war. However, there is very little complaint about the conduct of the war from any area. The Washington predicted that the war in 1943 will be far more durable than in 1942 and 1941. Several steel manufacturers optimism is in line with the declared need for increased production for the war. However, there is very little complaint about the conduct of the war from any area. The Washington predicted that the war in 1943 will be far more durable than in 1942 and 1941. Several steel manufacturers optimism is in line with the declared need for increased production for the war. However, there is very little complaint about the conduct of the war from any area. The Washington predicted that the war in 1943 will be far more durable than in 1942 and 1941. Several steel manufacturers optimism is in line with the declared need for increased production for the war. However, there is very little complaint about the conduct of the war from any area. The Washington predicted that the war in 1943 will be far more durable than in 1942 and 1941. Several steel manufacturers optimism is in line with the declared need for increased production for the war. However, there is very little complaint about the conduct of the war from any area. The Washington predicted that the war in 1943 will be far more durable than in 1942 and 1941. Several steel manufacturers optimism is in line with the declared need for increased production for the war. However, there is very little complaint about the conduct of the war from any area. The Washington predicted that the war in 1943 will be far more durable than in 1942 and 1941. Several steel manufacturers optimism is in line with the declared need for increased production for the war. However, there is very little complaint about the conduct of the war from any area. The Washington predicted that the war in 1943 will be far more durable than in 1942 and 1941. Several steel manufacturers optimism is in line with the declared need for increased production for the war. However, there is very little
Our Reporter On "Governments"
(Continued from First Page)

serve authorities prove of England's interest in

Next Deal!

Until later this month, we'll have no definite news on the date of the next terminal, but even the Treasury knows when it will enter the market again. There must be some borrowing in May, if only for four months, because of the expected tax reduction, and we may subit to another certificate of indebtedness issue and relief for the balance of the year. The Treasury should continue to spread its account books and keep the pauchet that... 

consider May another month of "breathing spell" for the long-term market.

...thus, the Treasury is not quite sure now that it will be skipped—except insofar as the market by other means to the short-term is concerned. Then, in June, Secretary Morgan is due to announce something.

If the tap method of financing is adopted, the long-term market is expected to be

Significant Figures

Just to give you an idea of how important it is for the Treasury to borrow, and how much of it has been the subject of pre- and post-mortem by economists, consider these estimates:

Between January and June 30, 1943, the public debt is expected to rise by $50,000,000,000. By the end of 1943, the debt is expected to reach at least $152,000,000,000, and to average $158,000,000,000. In the 12 months beginning July 1, 1942, the Treasury is expected to borrow from the public at least $33,000,000,000.

Certificates of indebtedness and discount bills and note issues may help solve the money market problem and round out bank portfolios. But they're of virtually no significance when you think of these figures on borrowing and the Treasury's expected method of financing.

and carrying the two government statements to their logical conclusion would mean:

(1) The long-term market must be put into shape to absorb several long-term bond issues of unprecedented size.

The long-term market must be maintained at a proper level, and the Secretary to finance in the long-term market at a 2½% interest rate—

(2) The market must be cleared to a long-term that will be bought on a large scale by all institutional investors.

Without setting any definite figures—say, forecasting a spread of 50 basis points on the 15-year taxables vs. tax-exempts as an idealized target, you can see that such a market is not going to maintain itself on your portfolio. From an intermediate point of view, they might equally well indicate that long-term rates are in a downward trend. Unless the news from abroad becomes so bad, that under the weight of four-offerings and proper spread, we should achieve a steady-to-stronger price trend for some time.

Inside the Market

So much talk about the proper spread between taxable and non-taxable long-term bonds is a little beside the point. It would be reason to anticipate some revisions. Direction is toward lower long-term rates, but I think the market is going to be change favorable in my view.

Without setting any definite figures—say, forecasting a spread of 50 basis points on the 15-year taxables vs. tax-exempts as an idealized target, you can see that such a market is not going to maintain itself on your portfolio. From an intermediate point of view, they might equally well indicate that long-term rates are in a downward trend. Unless the news from abroad becomes so bad, that under the weight of four-offerings and proper spread, we should achieve a steady-to-stronger price trend for some time.

Inside the Market

So much talk about the proper spread between taxable and non-taxable long-term bonds is a little beside the point. It would be reason to anticipate some revisions. Direction is toward lower long-term rates, but I think the market is going to be change favorable in my view.

Without setting any definite figures—say, forecasting a spread of 50 basis points on the 15-year taxables vs. tax-exempts as an idealized target, you can see that such a market is not going to maintain itself on your portfolio. From an intermediate point of view, they might equally well indicate that long-term rates are in a downward trend. Unless the news from abroad becomes so bad, that under the weight of four-offerings and proper spread, we should achieve a steady-to-stronger price trend for some time.

Inside the Market

So much talk about the proper spread between taxable and non-taxable long-term bonds is a little beside the point. It would be reason to anticipate some revisions. Direction is toward lower long-term rates, but I think the market is going to be change favorable in my view.

Without setting any definite figures—say, forecasting a spread of 50 basis points on the 15-year taxables vs. tax-exempts as an idealized target, you can see that such a market is not going to maintain itself on your portfolio. From an intermediate point of view, they might equally well indicate that long-term rates are in a downward trend. Unless the news from abroad becomes so bad, that under the weight of four-offerings and proper spread, we should achieve a steady-to-stronger price trend for some time.

Inside the Market

So much talk about the proper spread between taxable and non-taxable long-term bonds is a little beside the point. It would be reason to anticipate some revisions. Direction is toward lower long-term rates, but I think the market is going to be change favorable in my view.

Without setting any definite figures—say, forecasting a spread of 50 basis points on the 15-year taxables vs. tax-exempts as an idealized target, you can see that such a market is not going to maintain itself on your portfolio. From an intermediate point of view, they might equally well indicate that long-term rates are in a downward trend. Unless the news from abroad becomes so bad, that under the weight of four-offerings and proper spread, we should achieve a steady-to-stronger price trend for some time.
Following is a list of issues whose registration statements were filed last week. The offer price and year of these issues are grouped according to the dates on which the registration statements will in normal course become effective, that is, after 90 days. The names of the securities of certain foreign public authorities which normally become effective in seven days.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18

BELLAGNA AIRCRAFT CORP., Inc.—A registration statement with the SEC for 647,000 shares of 6% cumulative preferred stock, $100 par, and 29,000 shares common stock, $10 par value. Application for sale in New York and Boston to be filed. The underwriters are Blachly & Company, Inc., of New York and the leading securities houses of Boston. Registration Statement No. 2-4973. Form 8-A (4-18-42)

BROAD RAMP TRADE CORP.—A registration statement with the SEC for 76,000 shares of 4% cumulative preferred stock, $100 par, and 29,000 shares common stock, $10 par value. Application for sale in New York and Boston to be filed. The underwriters are National Security Corporation, New York, and the leading brokerage houses of Boston. Registration Statement No. 2-4975. Form 8-A (4-18-42)

SUNDAY, APRIL 19

CANAAN BREAD CORP., Inc.—A registration statement with the SEC for 1,100,000 shares of $75 par value preferred stock and 1,100,000 shares of $1 par value common stock of the new corporation. Application for sale in New York and Boston to be filed. The underwriters are Blackbird & Company, Inc., of New York, and the leading securities houses of Boston. Registration Statement No. 2-4976. Form 8-B (4-18-42)

BRYGARDE SYLVANIA CORP., Inc.—A registration statement with the SEC for 9,000,000 shares of $1 par value common stock of the new corporation. Application for sale in New York and Boston to be filed. The underwriters are the leading securities houses of New York and Boston. Registration Statement No. 2-4977. Form S-1 (4-19-42)

PAPER CO.—A registration statement with the SEC for 10,000 shares of common stock of the new corporation. Application for sale in New York and Boston to be filed. The underwriters are the leading securities houses of New York and Boston. Registration Statement No. 2-4978. Form 8-A (4-19-42)

INSURANCE INVESTORS FUND, INC.—A registration statement with the SEC for 50,000 shares of common stock of the new corporation. Application for sale in New York and Boston to be filed. The underwriters are the leading securities houses of New York and Boston. Registration Statement No. 2-4979. Form S-1 (4-19-42)

SECTIONS, INC.—A registration statement with the SEC for 1,000,000 shares of $1 par value common stock of the new corporation. Application for sale in New York and Boston to be filed. The underwriters are the leading securities houses of New York and Boston. Registration Statement No. 2-4980. Form S-1 (4-19-42)

OFFERINGS

ASFCO METAL, Inc.—Aspartic Acid, Inc., has filed a registration statement with the SEC for 100,000 shares of common stock, $1 par value. Application for sale in New York and Boston to be filed. The underwriters are the leading securities houses of New York and Boston. Registration Statement No. 2-4974. Form S-1 (4-18-42)

WOOD chasing & related products. The company has filed a registration statement with the SEC for 9,000 shares of common stock, $1 par value. Application for sale in New York and Boston to be filed. The underwriters are the leading securities houses of New York and Boston. Registration Statement No. 2-4973. Form S-1 (4-18-42)

OFFERINGS

ASFCO METAL, Inc.—Aspartic Acid, Inc., has filed a registration statement with the SEC for 100,000 shares of common stock, $1 par value. Application for sale in New York and Boston to be filed. The underwriters are the leading securities houses of New York and Boston. Registration Statement No. 2-4974. Form S-1 (4-18-42)

WOOD chasing & related products. The company has filed a registration statement with the SEC for 9,000 shares of common stock, $1 par value. Application for sale in New York and Boston to be filed. The underwriters are the leading securities houses of New York and Boston. Registration Statement No. 2-4973. Form S-1 (4-18-42)

The following is a list of issues whose registration statements were filed last week. These issues are grouped according to the dates on which the registration statements will in normal course become effective, that is, after 90 days. The names of the securities of certain foreign public authorities which normally become effective in seven days.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18

BELLAGNA AIRCRAFT CORP., Inc.—A registration statement with the SEC for 647,000 shares of 6% cumulative preferred stock, $100 par, and 29,000 shares common stock, $10 par value. Application for sale in New York and Boston to be filed. The underwriters are Blachly & Company, Inc., of New York and the leading securities houses of Boston. Registration Statement No. 2-4973. Form 8-A (4-18-42)

BROAD RAMP TRADE CORP.—A registration statement with the SEC for 76,000 shares of 4% cumulative preferred stock, $100 par, and 29,000 shares common stock, $10 par value. Application for sale in New York and Boston to be filed. The underwriters are National Security Corporation, New York, and the leading brokerage houses of Boston. Registration Statement No. 2-4975. Form 8-A (4-18-42)

SUNDAY, APRIL 19

CANAAN BREAD CORP., Inc.—A registration statement with the SEC for 1,100,000 shares of $75 par value preferred stock and 1,100,000 shares of $1 par value common stock of the new corporation. Application for sale in New York and Boston to be filed. The underwriters are Blackbird & Company, Inc., of New York, and the leading securities houses of Boston. Registration Statement No. 2-4976. Form 8-B (4-18-42)

BRYGARDE SYLVANIA CORP., Inc.—A registration statement with the SEC for 9,000,000 shares of $1 par value common stock of the new corporation. Application for sale in New York and Boston to be filed. The underwriters are the leading securities houses of New York and Boston. Registration Statement No. 2-4977. Form S-1 (4-18-42)

PAPER CO.—A registration statement with the SEC for 10,000 shares of common stock of the new corporation. Application for sale in New York and Boston to be filed. The underwriters are the leading securities houses of New York and Boston. Registration Statement No. 2-4978. Form 8-A (4-19-42)

INSURANCE INVESTORS FUND, INC.—A registration statement with the SEC for 50,000 shares of common stock of the new corporation. Application for sale in New York and Boston to be filed. The underwriters are the leading securities houses of New York and Boston. Registration Statement No. 2-4979. Form S-1 (4-19-42)

SECTIONS, INC.—A registration statement with the SEC for 1,000,000 shares of $1 par value common stock of the new corporation. Application for sale in New York and Boston to be filed. The underwriters are the leading securities houses of New York and Boston. Registration Statement No. 2-4980. Form S-1 (4-19-42)
Calendar of New Security Flotations.

Underwriting and Offering.—The common stock will be offered in the public distribution as follows:

D A T E S O F O F F E R I N G U N D E T E R M I N E D

We regret to announce that the following securities are of undetermined date, or are unknown to us.

AMERICAN BAKERSIES CO.

Banking, etc. 15,000 shares Class B non-voting stock, par $1, to be offered at $5 per share, and to be sold first to the stockholders of the company, subject to receipt of a subscription. The proceeds will be used to educate the common stockholders of the company, and to finance the acquisition of additional capital for the company.

ATLANTIC ELECTRIC CO.

Utility—New York. 250,000 shares $1 par, to be sold at $1 par, and to be offered at $5 per share, and to be sold first to the stockholders of the company, subject to receipt of a subscription. The proceeds will be used to finance the acquisition of additional capital for the company.

B

CORNELIA GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

Utility—New York. 500,000 shares 6% preferred stock, par $100, to be sold at $100 par, and to be offered at $5 per share, and to be sold first to the stockholders of the company, subject to receipt of a subscription. The proceeds will be used to finance the acquisition of additional capital for the company.

D

HAMILTON WATCH CO.

Manufacturing, etc. Filed registration statement with SEC under Section 7 of the Securities Act of 1933. 3,000,000 shares common stock, par $1, to be offered at $2 per share, and to be sold first to the stockholders of the company, subject to receipt of a subscription. The proceeds will be used to finance the acquisition of additional capital for the company.

INTERSTATE PIPE

Manufacturing, etc. Filed registration statement with SEC under Section 7 of the Securities Act of 1933. 10,000,000 shares common stock, par $1, to be offered at $2 per share, and to be sold first to the stockholders of the company, subject to receipt of a subscription. The proceeds will be used to finance the acquisition of additional capital for the company.

OVERSEAS TELEPHONE CO.

Utility—New York. Filed registration statement with SEC under Section 7 of the Securities Act of 1933. 25,000,000 shares common stock, par $1, to be offered at $2 per share, and to be sold first to the stockholders of the company, subject to receipt of a subscription. The proceeds will be used to finance the acquisition of additional capital for the company.

UNION DISCOUNT CO.

Banking, etc. Filed registration statement with SEC under Section 7 of the Securities Act of 1933. 15,000,000 shares common stock, par $1, to be offered at $2 per share, and to be sold first to the stockholders of the company, subject to receipt of a subscription. The proceeds will be used to finance the acquisition of additional capital for the company.

Title Loans.—A title loan company, located at 100, W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y., is offering $100 per $1000 of bond or mortgage at 8% interest. The loans are to be secured by bond or mortgage, and the proceeds will be used to finance the acquisition of additional capital for the company.
The text appears to be a financial newspaper article discussing various stock offerings and stock transactions. It mentions the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis and the financial activities of companies such as Tobacco, Tobacco, and various utilities. The text includes references to share offerings, price changes, and stock registration statements. The article also provides information on the stock market and the upcoming offerings for companies like Panax and other firms.
Iron & Steel Trades Up 36% Over March, 1941
Industrial activity in Canada remained unchanged at mid-month, while the percentage of current factory capacity utilized fell from 118 at mid-February to 115, according to A. E. Arscott, General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

The iron and steel trades recorded a further increase in activity, the general rate being about 36% above that in March 1941, with the largest increase for the past month occurring in the heavy section, now concerned chiefly with production of medium and light sections and in the automotive trades indicate a further restriction of civilian goods not yet fully offset by war output.

"Our wage payroll index for February was 178 (1937-100) compared with 183 for January and 194 for February 1. The decline from January was due to the fewer working hours in the month, but compared with February, 1940, the index was 28% higher as compared with 40, and 29% respectively. This decline was partly due to the increase of the previous year for 1941 (namely 56% for manufacturing payrolls and 45% for those of all industries and trades) has since tapered off, until to-day we now merely line with the similar long-term increase in employment, largely the result of government wage regulation.

"Foodstuffs declined moderately, but not below the level of last year, the main recessions being in meats and bread, the former a canned goods. A slight rise is shown in the clothing group, mainly for the manufacturer's furnishings and women's clothing."

The Amazing Achievement of the Chicago City Railways and the Chicago Railways Companies

ChICAGO SURFACE LINES SYSTEM

The following table shows proposed distribution of securities of proposed new company in each case for outstanding securities of both the surface lines and elevated companies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Outstanding</th>
<th>Mgr. Bonds</th>
<th>Pref. Shares</th>
<th>Common Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Railway</td>
<td>First mortgage 5%</td>
<td>$41,741,250</td>
<td>$218,328</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consolidated mortgage in B.</td>
<td>15,324,000</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preferred bonds</td>
<td>2,468,000</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capital stock</td>
<td>13,000 shares</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago City</td>
<td>First mortgage 5%</td>
<td>$37,644,500</td>
<td>$156,000</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second mortgage in B.</td>
<td>10,925,000</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preferred bonds</td>
<td>3,825,000</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capital stock</td>
<td>2,333,500 shares</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Surburban</td>
<td>Stock fund</td>
<td>39,410,000</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preferred stock</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common stock</td>
<td>150,000 shares</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHICAGO RAPID TRANSIT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Outstanding</th>
<th>Mgr. Bonds</th>
<th>Pref. Shares</th>
<th>Common Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surburban Claims</td>
<td>Union Rte.</td>
<td>$33,000,000</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elgin Rte.</td>
<td>625,000</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Northwest Rte.</td>
<td>425,000</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metropoleal ext.</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chicago Rapid Tr.</td>
<td>6,423,000</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metropolitan ext.</td>
<td>15,696,600</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chicago Rapid Tr.</td>
<td>15,696,600</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capital stock</td>
<td>39,956 shares</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chicago Rapid Tr. dep.</td>
<td>15,696,600</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income:</td>
<td>Net revenue</td>
<td>1,472,892</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interest revenue</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prior Preferred</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Series A</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common stock (10 par)</td>
<td>108,029</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Initial capitalism of the new company, with provision for the new First Mortgage Bonds in the same amount as the total of the present three outstanding mortgage issues, assumes that full settlement of exchange of surface lines and elevated securities would be made, to be as follows:

- Capitalization of New Company: First mortgage 16-year sinking fund series A | $72,710,350
- Preferred mortgage 5% series B | 7,000,000
- Preferred stock | 53,200,000

The amazing achievement of the Chicago City Railways and the Chicago Railways Companies is evidenced by the fact that the entire amount of the new company's securities proposed to be outstanding is approximately $100,000,000. This is due to the increasing demand for securities of the new company and to the fact that the old company's securities are not to be outstanding.

REMEMBER

"It is important to you, that, through us, nation-wide contacts and local private-exchanges connections, ARE placed entirely at your service, in making accurate and firm trading markets in

OVER - THE - COUNTER SECURITIES
(Actual Trading Markets, Always)

Kobé, Gearhart & Company
INCORPORATED
Members New York Security Dealers Association
45 S. ASBURY STREET, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE PHILADELPHIA TELEPHONE BILL TELEPHONY REASON 2-5000 ENTERPRISE 6055 NEW YORK 1-767
MEMBER NEW YORK TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE 6455

The NYSE Govs. Approve Revising Dues, Fees

The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange at a meeting on Tuesday, approved new proposed constitutional amendment providing for a comprehensive revision of the rates of membership and for a general increase of all charges payable to the Exchange by members and members. The amendment, which had been recommended by Emil Schram, President of the Exchange, had been approved by the membership. Mr. Schram said:

The amendment is part of a broad program of changes approved. The recommended to the Board to establish the revenues of the Exchange on a sound and equitable basis, and to increase its ability to handle and service the needs of the members. Although the amendment provides for a new basis of charging, based on a comprehensive revision of membership and member charges, other changes will offset the increase in the rate of this new charge and the amount of the increase that might receive during any calendar year from this source would be subject to approval by the Board of Governors, and such approval would be subject to the provisions of the constitutional provisions.

Details of the proposed changes is which is to be submitted to the general schedule of charges given in the "official notice," to the Board of Directors on April 1, 1942.

The proposal is that the proposed new charges be computed on "net commissions," and if any, which is obtained on business transacted on the New York Stock Exchange in other offices, introducing firms or members would pay only on the portion of the commissions received by them; a firm will be required to pay only on the commissions retained after the payment of "spillage," to the floor broker or specialist who would be paid a percentage of commissions received from other members in line of business. Each individual member similarly would pay only on his share of commissions retained after the payment of "spillage." The program submitted to the Board of Directors would be as follows on the Exchange.

The Exchange is continuing its program of refirement, which has already resulted in material improvement in the Exchange's financial position. It is believed that the Exchange must continue to find means of reducing expenses, whatever reorganization, with the purpose of continuing essential services. At the same time the program of the Exchange charges among members and members must be kept in mind, and it is to correct present disparities that this program is submitted.

Kennedy & Loomis
Join Blyth Co.

Kennedy, Park & Company announce the appointment of E. N. Park, as Vice President of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

Mr. Park has been associated with the company for many years and has held various positions within the company, including that of Member and Director.

William Clark With
Paine, Webber & Co.

William Clark has joined the firm of Paine, Webber & Co. as an associate of the company, effective immediately.

Mr. Clark has been associated with the company for several years and has held various positions within the company, including that of Member and Director.

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle
Thursday, April 16, 1942

Philips Trading Mgr.
For Lyons in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, OHIO — W. L. Lyons & Company, 115 E. Fourth Street, announce the appointment of George H. Phillips as Manager of their trading department.

Mr. Phillips is well known throughout the country among the trading fraternity, having had continuous experience in all branches of the business for the past 17 years. He has been a member of W. L. Lyons & Company in 1938.

He is a Vice-President of the American Association of Security Dealers, which is a member of the National Association of Security Dealers of America.

Investment Problems in War Time, Discussion

Investment Problems in War Time, Discussion was held today in the Club Room of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. William P. H. Sharpe, Chairman and President of the Board, was present.

"It is a big problem to invest your money during this war time, but you have to remember that, in order to use the money you have to invest, you have to have a good investment strategy."

Allen Sapp is With Blair In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Blair & Co., 131 South Broad Street, announce that Allen D. Sapp has been appointed its associate as a municipal bond department.

Mr. Sapp is well known throughout the country as one of the leading officials in the municipal bond business. For the past eight years he has been with Merrill, Lynch, & Co., and prior to that time with the municipal department of E. H. Rollins & Sons-Philadelphia office as manager.

Frank J. McColl Now With J. F. Reilly Co.

Frank J. McColl has become associated with J. F. Reilly & Co., 50 Broad Street, New York, Mr. McColl was formerly in the trading department of the New York Stock Exchange and as a member of W. S. Sparks & Co., where he specialized in bonds, and as a member of the trading department of Dyer, Hudson & Co., and C. W. Walker & Co. The past he was with McClure, Jones, and Co., and the Shawmut Corporation of Boston.

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle
Thursday, April 16, 1942