Our Reporter On "Governments"

There's just one story in the U. S. Government bond market today and that's the progress of the "tap issue." It's true, of course, that we can only guess at what is going on at this stage of the sale, but we have every indication of theV the next few days to the eventual result. There's no doubt that commercial banks are prohibited from participating in this offering so their interest in the floatation is going to be entirely objective.

But the success of the tap issue is of utmost importance to every investor and institutional buyer of Government bonds in the Nation. The success of the issue is of particular significance to commercial banks despite their inability to buy the $350,000,000 of 1967-68 at this time. And the reason for that last statement is that the issue does go over, banks may expect to be placed in a special brokerage category from now on. If it doesn't yield the fund, it is thought that the banks may be required to the effort, the banks are going to be called upon to contribute more and more funds.

These are obvious implications of the sale. And before proceeding with this analysis, it might be said that most professionals are still puzzled as to the real explanation for the Treasury's restriction on commercial bank purchases—especially when it's trying to sell a system for the first time and the normal procedure would be to make conditions as favorable as possible. To repeat, the postponement is over the "real" reason—not the published one, which was that Secretary Morgenthau was attempting this device to make sure that the billions borrowed wouldn't go to swell the potentially inflationary total of commercial bank deposits. But why did Morgenthau become so particular at this particular moment?

Why start off the "tap issue" with a major, if not overwhelming, handicap? Was it because he doesn't like the tap method of financing to start with and he figured that this test would settle the problem of tap issues once and for all? Was it because he doesn't count much on the tap method anyway and figures that whatever he gets from the issue is just that much additional money he wanted to raise these few hundred millions from investors other than banks and didn't want to see the basic demand by letting commercial banks to the sale?

One thing is clear. Morgenthau isn't expecting to get much more than he gives anyway. He has just raised $3,500,000,000 from the sale of the $350,000,000 of 1967-68 an excellent bond, by the way. He will raise another $400,000,000 through additional sales of discount bills this month.

He has asked for only $2,000,000,000 (only!) in the open market today. That leaves only $500,000,000 to be obtained from the tap issue.

HOW IS IT GOING?

The comments of dealers and brokers helping in the distribution of the 2 1/2, the sale is going "fairly." We have heard several dealers say that the underwriting was "well spread" and that only a few "taps" were offered. The interest may pick up as the time for closing of the books nears on Thursday. The National Government bond market is just getting into high gear with their program of all-out selling and they should be able to place millions of the bonds, for if any (Continued on page 1064)

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To-ST. LOUIS, Canavan, of Vernon C. membership game ham, acquisition originally Announce Field Certijicates J. 50 in Oil Rectr Colony YONKERS. Y, Boston N.Y. will hold War, Sayings activities Both Teletype Cum. Security of NY Yonkers. is 24, at The of headquarters the has is 22, at New City, office, Strong Prentice board, the Association that in 22-24, at Sixth Street, the way, has asked to The Association members completely two In addition to the national committees and States meetings in more regular board, the 1942-43 periodical that in more regular periodicals. Involving reorganizations, the Bank of West Asso- own McGeorge, of prominent private City, is a consulting firm specializing in providing services to small and medium-sized businesses. The firm was recently formed by the merger of Canavan, Jordan and McKinney, and Crapo, Smith & Canavan, already holds memberships on the St. Louis Stock Exchange.

Childs Co., 54, 1953
Arkansas Power & Light 94 & 96 Preferred
Birmingham Electric 9 & 10, 94 & 96 Preferred
Empire Gas & Fuel All Preferred
Kentucky Utilities 94 & 95, 10, 100 & 101 Preferred
G.A. Saxton, Co., Inc.

Washington Bond Club To Hold Annual Outing
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Washington Bond Club announces that its 86th annual meeting will be held on Friday, June 12, at the Manor Club. The meeting, which will include a golf tournament (Ascot-Cup and National Plates) and two races for horses—horses—Class A and B, in addition to the annual sale of alcoholic beverages. The sale will be a Cheltenham special, and the club announces that it will accept cash in advance of $2.50 for 25 members, and $3 for 35 members. The Stock Exchange will be open after the sale is over, and new members will also be made over and above par- ticipants occupied. There was a story on the front page of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch where some members are urged to place their stock in the Exchange.


L. A. Bond Traders Outing For May 23-24
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—The L. A. Bond Traders of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange will hold their annual meeting in the Metropolitan Building at Los Angeles on May 23, with an optional luncheon and a baseball game at the St. Louis Stock Exchange. The meeting, which is to be held at 1:30 p.m., will include a round table discussion on the future of the Los Angeles Exchange.

Chairman of the meeting is John S. Fleck, of H. M. & S. Co., Cleve- land, President of the Association. Concluding on a three- day meeting and a meeting in the more immediate future, the L. A. Bond Traders of Los Angeles are involved in an effort to make the Los Angeles Exchange a more attractive market for investors. The purpose of the meeting is to consider the possibility of organizing a new exchange in Los Angeles, and to discuss the future of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange.

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PREFERRED STOCKS

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Glove, Forgan Offers National Distillers Deb.

An underwriting group headed by Glove, Forgan & Co. and Harlow, C. B. J. Crump & Co., offered for sale to the public May 23 an issue of $465,000 National Distillers Products Corp. The $25 3/8% sinking fund debentures, priced at 101, plus accrued interest. Of the net proceeds, $110,000 will be applied to the retirement of presently outstanding bonds, the remainder will be placed in its general funds and used for general corporate purposes.

An indication of the corporation's financial position is given in the prospectus which dated January 1941. At that time the company had capital stock of $25,000,000 outstanding; total assets were $58,553,110, compared with $56,418,211 a year ago. The company's income and earnings have increased steadily for the past several years. The company has a marked rise in the outlay of men's clothing, especially suits and coats, which has continued to increase.

The activity of the food group was also marked by increased demand for flour and cereals. In the clothing industry, there was a marked rise in the consumption of raw materials, especially wool and woolens. A significant activity is shown in the pulp and newsprint sections.

A moderate decline is recorded in the automotive trade. The number of miles driven units have not yet completed the full season. There is a strong conversion of Government orders, but the decline in the overall volume is as a whole is considerably higher than in the performance of the previous years. The automotive sector is reported in every branch of the automobile and steel trades, notably in the iron and steel industry.

Planting in the Prairie Provinces has been much delayed without rain, with weather, with rainfall late in April or May, has become a serious problem proportionately in Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan is the spring meat is yellow gold in normal, in Any of this, a most welcome condition in view of the less-than-average pre-season services, we have seen the recent rainfall was normal in Manitoba and Alberta where, however, there are good amounts. Taking all these factors into account, we do not see Edible reserves, but the future potato reserve, has begun to a considerable extent, and is a very much better than satisfactory in a forecast of a good future.

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Appeal Bd. Interprets
Unemployment Law

Undertaking a national defense training course constitutes good cause for leaving employment voluntarily within meaning of the New York State Unemployment Insurance Law, according to a recent Appeal Board decision announced May 1, by Milton O. Loysen, Executive Director of the Division of Placement and Unemployment of the New York State Department of Labor.

"Should a worker leave his employment voluntarily without good cause, he is subjected to a penalty of 10% of the amount of unemployment insurance assessment which would otherwise have been paid by the employer." Other decisions, says the announcement, based on leaving employment voluntarily included:

Dental of a request for promotion is valid good cause for voluntarily leaving employment.

Absence of seasonal layoff is good cause for voluntarily leaving employment.

Dislike of new assignment at which he was working is an acceptable period was not good cause for voluntary leaving.

Demand of a request to change vacation plans was not good cause for voluntarily leaving employment.

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Announcing

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

J. C. Glove Becomes
Kean & Co. Partner

DETROIT, MICH.—John C. Glove has been admitted to general partnership in the Kean, Porch & Glove building on the Detroit Stock Exchange. Mr. Glove, who is an alumum of Kean & Co. was formerly reported in the "Financial Chronicle" of April 8. 

Also connected with the firm is

A. S. Mills Bond Mgr.
For Newhard, Cook & Co.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Andrew S. Mills has been appointed bond manager with Newhard, Cook & Co., Fourth and Olive streets, members of the New York and St. Louis Stock Exchanges, as manager of the new Midwestern bond department. Mr. Mills was formerly a partner in a bond house which he had been associated for many years.

Interest Opportunities

Securities of the New York New Haven & Hartford R.R. offer attractive interest opportunities at the present time, according to a circular distributed by the company. The New Haven, New York & New England R.R. in Davenport, Mr. Bailee, who was formerly with McGarrell & Co., was also a state officer of the purple heart.

Bailee With Sincere Co.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.—A. R. Bailee has joined the Sincere Co. and Bailee & Co., 231 South La Salle St., Chicago. Mr. Bailee is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and other exchanges in New York City and is an active investor in Davenport. Mr. Bailee, who was formerly with McGarrell & Co., is an attractive investment opportunity.
Chicago North Shore & Milwaukee Ry. Issues
Deep Rock Oil Corp., 6½ due 1952
Des Moines Ry. Co., 5s due 1955
Haward Aircraft Corpor., Common
National Fidelity Co. Com. & Pat.

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PERSONNEL ITEMS

If you contemplate making additions to your personnel, please send in particulars to the Editor of the Financial Chronicle for publica-

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Security
Adjustment Corporation, 16 Court
St., announced that Daniel Ohi, who
formerly was with Cassett & Co., has
been assigned Assistant Cashier to
the firm. (Special to The Financial Chronicle)

BOSTON, MASS.—Perry E.
Shaman is now with New Nor-
er & Co., South La Salle St. (Special to The Financial Chronicle)

CHICAGO, ILL.—Frederick N.
Gatti has become associated with Byth & Co., Inc., Building, San Francisco, Calif. Mr.
Gatti was formerly Manager of the Bond Depar-

tment at the Bryan and West, Brenner office.

Prior thereto he was Finance
Manager for Conrad, Bruce & Co.

Los Angeles, Calif.—Dan
H. McKellar, and Franklin Wulf
& Co., Inc., has joined the staff of
Merrill Miller & Co., 650 South St.

Los Angeles, Calif.—Robert
C. Davidson and Hays Mason
are now with Pacific Company of
California bankers. Both were previously con-
ected with the Hope & Co., St. Louis
D Lynch, Pierce, Fenne-

& Beane.

Los Angeles, Calif.—Rod-
ney Charles, Jr., has become connected with
Sutro & Co., Van Nuys Building.

Los Angeles, Calif.—Rol-


CLIP BOARD

Municipal Club Hears
Schachter At Meeting

CHICAGO, I.LL.—Dr. Gerhard
Schachter was the guest speaker at the luncheon meeting of the
Municipal Bond Club of Chicago on May 13. Dr. Schachter's sub-
ject was "He Wanted to Sleep in the Krem- lin."

The Municipal Bond Club has decided to dispense with its usual
Spring party, substituting lunch-
ons instead for a series of affairs on its program, according to
George E. Martin, Burns & Curbett, chairman.

New committee chairs ap-
pointed are: D. T. Richardson, D. T. Richardson & Co.,
Chairman; Arthur F. Childs, C. Childs
& Co., and first market; Lloyd Jann-
er, E. S. Dickson & Co. and Public
Service; Edward Burgert, Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Attend-
ance chairman.

Boekel, Tyrion B—
Partners In Gamma Co.

Charles J. Boekel and B. Blair
Tyrion will become partners in Gamma Co., 29 Wall St., New
York City, members of the New York Stock and Curt Exchanges,
and as June 1st Mr. Boekel, a mem-
ber of the Curb Exchange, was previously a partner in Howe & Co.

Goldsmith Now Assoc.
Mgr. of Haupt NY Branch

Arthur Goldsmith, formerly with Standard & Poor's, has been appointed Associate
Manager of the 5th Seventh Avenue
office of Ira Haupt & Co., mem-
bers of the New York Stock and Curt
Exchanges. According to an
announcement made by the firm, Samuel E. Bourke, Jr., and Emmanu-
el E. Dunn, co-managers of the
office, will continue in charge.

DETROIT

LISTED AND UNLISTED
SECURITIES

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Members of Detroit Stock Exchange
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SECURITIES

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SECURITIES CO.
Established 1898

TOUP-TOWN AFTER 3

NEW MOVIES
"This Above the All" (20th Century-Fox). Tyrone Power and Joan
Fontaine; with Thomas Mitchell, Henry Stephenson, Gladys Cooper,
Vivien Leigh, Ingrid Bergman, Niel Brugger. (Special to the Finan-
cial Chronicle)

SEATTLE, WASH.—John M.
Branchee, former Manager of the
Bank of New York, has joined the sta-
f of John B. Lewis, Inc., 1600 Seco 2nd Ave. Mr. Brazier was pre-
viously with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenne-


New Local Managed for
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenne-

& Beane.

Robert H. Watson Now
With F. S. Moseley

CHICAGO, ILL.—Robert H.
Watson has been made a partner of F. S. Moseley & Co., Field
Building. Mr. Watson, for the past
16 years has been associated with Byth & Co., Inc., representing
them in the Middle West, and was
recently Manager of the Byth & Co., Inc., Fresno office of Dean Witter &
Company. Prior thereto he was with Chase Harris Forbes Corp. and
was Manager of the Bond Department of the First National Bank &
Trust Co., San Diego.

Ralph Bloom Now With
Mitchell, Hutchins Co.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

Los Angeles, Calif.—Ralph
Bloom is now associated with
Mitchell, Hutchins & Co., 211
South Figueroa St., Los Angeles.

Mr. Bloom joins this firm from the
New York and Chicago Stock Ex-

changes. Mr. Bloom was formerly with the New York Stock and
real estate bonds and stocks.

Prior thereto he was with Kir-

chend & Co.

James Hunt To Manage
Trading For Hoo Co.

DETROIT, MICH.—James H.
Hunt has been made Assistant
Manager of trading for the War-
ren D. B. Osgood Co., 1124
Michigan Ave., and as such will
be in charge of the Curb Ex-
change department at the
New York stock Exchange.

Mr. Hunt was formerly Manager of the branch house near the
Hotel New York, and has been
associated with prominent firms.

Patks At Goldman Sachs

ALBANY, N. Y.—Mr. Peter P. Parks, for a number of years in
business in Albany as an indi-


M. C. Magill's "Influences"

To Admit van de Rooyen

Harry van de Rooyen has been
a member of the Curb Com-
m[1]be in Community of Massa-

ncell State, New York City, members of the New York
Stock Exchange. Mr. van de Rooyen will act as a floor broker on the
floor of the Stock Ex-

change for Richard P. Comb.
Markets are being offered. Again, why should not the market feel the same way? A few days' rise on the low-priced end of the bull market is not only silly; it's dangerous. Yet, during the last two weeks, the market didn't do a nice job. It managed to lurch forward against what were, to many investors, astounding conditions with which we have been only too familiar; stood its ground. And, as previously mentioned, some stocks are being bought to go through their offerings.

The question now uppermost is: What will the market do from here on? There are three possibilities. It can stand still. It can go up. It can go down. Obviously the news will continue to shape the market in whatever shape it takes.

Up to this writing the news has been, in fact, good. The apparent victory of our navy in the Coral Sea and the Malta defeat of the Axis planes were both encouraging. But the continued sinkings of our ships off the Atlantic shore is certainly not good news. It is bad news. Our ships are sunk at a faster rate than they are being built. Still, it seems to me, that the market has fully known what has been going on and caused in spite of its mixed nature it has not acted as a market that is ready to resume any own sway.

Some time ago a large financial house conducted a survey. The broker engaged a statistician to determine their opinion on the market trend. As of the writing of this article, the survey showed that the majority believed the market would react to about 90-95, using Dow averages, with 97 as the favorite choice. At the end of another survey brought out a still lower figure, this time about 88, with the lower figure attracting the majority. It is interesting to note that the expected to sell off. For the long term outlook, the opinion was almost unanimously optimistic.

I don't know what such a survey would uncover today, and I don't care. I don't like to bring up such matters of speculation and the market for the greatest part of the week, its gains, but in some stocks add to them.

Now, no one likes an advancing market more than I. But to pull oneself into a feeling that the bull market is going to rip its way back to the floor is, in my opinion, a sin. I feel than when the bull market is not only silly; it's dangerous. Yet, during the last two weeks, the market didn't do a nice job. It managed to lurch forward against what were, to many investors, astounding conditions with which we have been only too familiar; stood its ground. And, as previously mentioned, some stocks are being bought to go through their offerings.

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Bank and Insurance Stocks

As the 1941 operating experience of insurance companies unfolded, it became evident that the competitive nature of the casualty company operation, existing, which appears strong with underwriting operations caused by general conditions.

On the first place, underwriting practices, thanks to sound underwriting, so-called "keener" underwriting, and successful gains in obtaining higher premium, volume at the expense of the inaction of U.S. participation in the war program, the total net earned loss and expense ratio of 19.1%, for 1941, which caused the previous record-breaking year, 1939. That year in turn climax a general improvement, during which the company, and in particular, and of the last six year, has been the better underwriting years in the last five years, the combined net and expense ratios have gone down from 1941's 20.3% to 19.1% in 1939.

In the report of the company for the year 1941, the net income was derived from the combined loss and expense ratios of 5.8% and statutory loss of 16.6%. By comparison, the net income in all of the black—auto liability (20% of volume), and net after-tax return of 4.6% (4.4% of insurance volume), with loss ratio of 64.1%, and profit of 4.4% (3.9% of insurance volume), and profit of 5.4% (3.6% of insurance volume). Liability other than auto is 25% of volume, or 14.8% of volume, at the line of business.

The statutory margins are capable of absorbing substantial underwriting losses, without deterioration of solvency.

At its second broad reason for deeming the casualty companies well equipped for wartime operation, the investment profits of casualty companies, consisting in part, large part of cash and high-grade bonds; afford better average stability from both the investment income and fortunes fluctuation standpoint. Casualty companies have, however, about three-fourths of their assets invested in bonds, with over 50%, not over ninety days due, and over 90% of total bonds; over half of the assets, Government bonds alone are about two-thirds of the market value of one-third of total assets. As the inflow of expenses continues, these ratios of cash and bonds will probably increase, because most companies prefer not to add to stock holdings at this time, or to increase, or and above their policyholders' surplus, or the primary reserve for protection of policyholders' surplus.

Current dividends, both regular and extra, of a group of thirteen leading casualty companies were 1.02% of earned surplus of these companies, a 90% dividend. True, the high degree of liquidity means low yields on investments; yet investment income increased 5% for casualty companies in 1941, and has shown a still better increase, in the past three years, largely for larger volume of invested funds. The high degree of security from wartime inflation, as will be shown, will seem that dealers and investors who have invested in casualty insurance stocks as superior equity investments would find the casualty companies in a strong position to face the future.

Correction

In the May 7 issue of the "Financial Chronicle," it was reported that Thomas A. Akin had been elected to the National Security Traders Association, when, in fact, he was appointed after the resignation of Captain Herbert H. Bizzell, former member of the Association. The Executive Council of the NSTA, under the able leadership of William Perry Brown of Newman, Boston, Mass., and the late Dr. Charles McComas, La., first vice-president of the Association.

Thomas A. Akin is a member of the Executive Council of the Association.
The Securities Salesmen’s Corner


What do the leading grocery buyers do when they want to increase their business and present modern merchandising variety field? Do they hire all the reporters within the vicinity of their store and go out in the papers that are so involved? Or do they think of selling the most popular and items, and using the maximum of promotion material at all times? No, sir, they proceed to tell the public their story.

We do just the opposite in merchandising and promotion. If we find an issue of securities that we wish to bring before our clientele, we do not spend hours preparing the display for these days of SEC supervision of the trade, we ignore our local (and our) local district’s statistical department to get up a display that will make any one look it over. Then the legal department has its say about what could be included and what should be left out. Then, anyone who knows someone over at the SEC, we take the new horizons and try to get the SEC out of our office, out of our territory, out of our stores. And, of course, anything in advertising, begins to tell us what else to leave out here and add there. When the thing comes back, it may as well go into the waste basket without anyone—either he sends it or we told him what he could.

If you think this is putting the case too strongly, then you just don’t know how to read a newspaper, or how to read an advertising that emanates from a great chain store, or how to read the wide-wastebaskets of America. In our opinion, this is the way you can get a real securities business going. We don’t think that you can sell it to and until the half-baked administration of the restrictive, restrictive, restrictive administration in this country, is tossed into the same wastebasket that most of our securities advertising is now forced to go into.

Here’s the way we’d like to write a letter to our clients right now. We think that the advertising department of a great store chain might do so. We don’t know whether the SEC would please them, but at least it would be advertising that emanates from a great chain store, and would not be suggesting to any of our readers that they try it. Furthermore, we don’t know whether the SEC would appeal in it all the long-drawn-out, and the question could be written on the subject:

1. Would you like to keep your money in the bank and receive an interest of only 1/3% per annum?
2. In addition, you could have your interest compounded monthly and receive interest on the largest banks in the United States, the National City Bank of New York.

This is possible. The only thing you have to do is to increase your income from present levels of 1/12% to 1/8% (5% to 3.5%) to change over from a dear old and count in the bank where you know your money and get the interest of the National City Bank of New York.

J. Arthur Warne & Co.
120 Broadway, New York
Tel. Chicago 7-5400

Curb Govs. Approve New Commission Rules

The Board of Governors of the New York Curb Exchange at a regular meeting held on May 6 voted to adopt as amendments to the Exchange’s Constitution certain recommendations of the Committee on Commissions for a new schedule of commissions. In May announcement the Exchange had stated that “the proposed new rates would be based on an average of 75% of the retail price of $1 per 100 shares is proposed. The proposed commissions in consideration of 1/8 of the selling price adjusted to $10 per share. At $90 per share the commission of $3 per 100 shares would be charged. On transactions resulting in the mortgage the commission of $3 per 100 shares would be raised to $5.

An increase of approximately 10% over existing regular and associate member give-up rates is anticipated in the new schedule, which is 8.32/2 of $1 and over. Increases in commissions are expected in regular and associate member firms, with the exception of active trading at $8.32/2 of $1 and over. From the announcement we also learn:

Another amendment is proposed which would enable the Committee to determine and fix special commissions for rights issues.

The Board of Governors also adopted amendments to the rules as to permit special offers of securities (as are made by the purveyor) on such a basis as may be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Exchange. The amendments were adopted in order to assure the directors of the Secretary of the Exchange Commission on the proposed offerings and, except in special circumstances, to offer to the public, in addition to offerings involving at least 100 shares of stocks or shares having an aggregate market value of $25,000, whichever is greater.

There are no amendments to the Bank Act which could be made by the Board of Governors so as to the status of temporary member firms.

Curtis Johnstone

Wm. Johns To Be Feted

William R. Johns, Chairman of the Johnstone & Co. Investment Trust, will be honored today at a dinner in his honor—celebrating his 50th years in the advertising profession.

A combined Materials Board, the Canada-Consolidated Canada, the Combined Raw Materials Board, Mr. Johns was associated in 1932 with the George Butterick, the late President of the American Advertising Trust, Ltd., and is the President and President of that organization. Mr. Butterick was the second president, and the late Frank Butterick, the first president, was also associated with Mr. Butterick.

Mr. Johns was honored today at a dinner in his honor—celebrating his 50th years in the advertising profession.

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Municipal News & Notes

Suggestions for constructive management solutions must be the focal point of any view of necessary and increasing governmental expenditures. The recent critical review and sharp criticism of certain current proposals in the Federal tax laws, has been welcomed by the National Council of Real Estate Tax Administrators, which is the official voice of tax administrators. The group warns against current proposals which would impact on the citizenry as a whole, as well as the Federal government, in the finance field and overpopulation between the Federal Government and State and local tax payers. The council further outlined a plan which would make it possible to pay off debts or to build up such funds, which would be considerably reduced and make improvements.

"State Aid during this war," Mr. Smith said, "should have three central objectives: 1. To help keep the money in circulation, 2. To protect the quality and vitaility of State and local governments, and 3. To prepare for post-war reconversion."

Property Tax Assessments May Decline, Tax Rates Rise by 1943

State officials and local property owners are preparing for a decline in property assessments that may result in increased tax rates for property owners. The Federal government has allocated the States a smaller amount of funds for property tax assessments, which result in the assessment of property tax bills. If the amount of funds for the assessment of property is not sufficient to meet the demands for property tax assessments, the State must raise the tax rate to meet the demand.

"These proposals would add to the serious strain on State and local government," the council holds. "The Federal Government has had primary right in the net income tax field, and by adding its share of the sales tax, it has taken the sales tax as their field. If the Federal Government grants further aid to the current measure further invading the States' field of revenue is basic.

Full impact of war on property assessments will not be felt until 1943. The Federal government is currently using a large amount of building construction in tax revenue. According to the National Association of Manufacturers, the State revenue will decline by 1943.

Most of the large amount of building construction is in tax dollars, as $5,000,000,000 in private construction is nearly four times larger than the total taxable income from the first time this year. And the Federal housing construction, built up by taxes in the last two years, is not expected to be reduced significantly, as the Federal government is expected to keep on building housing at a rate of 600,000 units per month.

In two or more years, however, bond tax rates in many states may be increased sharply. The increases in property tax rates will be the result of the continued supply of large amounts of revenue, as in recent years. The Federal government is increasing its revenue by more than $1,000,000,000 in property tax rates.

Factors contributing to the increase in property tax rates include the following:

1. A general increase in property tax rates, as a result of the decline in taxable income from the Federal government, will result in an increase in property tax rates. The Federal government is expected to increase its revenue by $1,000,000,000 in property tax rates.

2. A decline in the value of real estate, as a result of the decline in industrial activity, will result in a decline in property tax rates. The Federal government is expected to increase its revenue by $1,000,000,000 in property tax rates.

3. A decline in the number of assessed properties, as a result of the decline in taxable income from the Federal government, will result in a decline in property tax rates. The Federal government is expected to increase its revenue by $1,000,000,000 in property tax rates.

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5. A decline in the number of assessed properties, as a result of the decline in taxable income from the Federal government, will result in a decline in property tax rates. The Federal government is expected to increase its revenue by $1,000,000,000 in property tax rates.
$15,000,000
National Distillers Products Corporation
Seven-Year 3¼% Sinking Fund Debentures

Dated March 1, 1942
Due March 1, 1949

Price 100% plus accrued interest to date of delivery

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from any of the several Underwriters, including the undersigned, only in States in which such Underwriters are qualified to act as dealers in securities and in which the Prospectus may legally be distributed.

Glore, Forgan & Co.
Blyth & Co., Inc.
Hayden, Stone & Co.
Lehman Brothers
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
W. C. Langley & Co.
Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Stone & Webber and Bledget

NEW ISSUE

May 19
$500,000 Albuquerque, N. Mex. (this city and bonds in Puerto Rico, 1946. By the Harriman, Webster, N. Co. and the J. E. Molteni Investors Co., both of Denver, jointly.)

May 26
$2,616,000 Cincinnati, Ohio (These are bonds newly sold in the trend list account of the city's sinking fund.)

June
$2,604,000 Akron, Ohio. (In Apr., 1941 the city awarded bonds to a syndicate headed by the ReadeOhm Societ- ty Co. of Columbus. Second highest bid accepted by the Provincial Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Cincinnati, and associates.)

Established 1858
H. Hentz & Co. Inc.

Members

New York Stock Exchange
New York Curb Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
Commodity Exchange, Inc.
Chicago Board of Trade

New Orleans Cotton Exchange
Other Exchanges

N. Y. Cotton Exchange Bldg.
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Boston Chicago Detroit
PITTSBURGH
GENEVA SWITZERLAND

LAMBORN & CO.
99 WALL STREET
NEW YORK CITY

SUGAR
Exports—Imports—Futures

DIGBY 4-1717

VOLUME 155 • NUMBER 4072
THE COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE
1857

The Chronicle's veteran pension system is financed through proceeds from three-quarters of a million State and Federal income tax refunds, and, though there are outstanding periodic payments which will be required and the mortality rate of these subscribers may be increased to such a point by 1945 or thereafter, that a surplus is forecast in the Cooperative Fund.

Though the highway department has been reluctant to issue any further bonds, adopting a pay-as-you-go basis in 1940, sale from the $10,000,000 issue may well be the only source of operating funds during the war emergency.

With the additional security little trouble is anticipated in selling the bonds should they be placed on the block at first maturity rates to be timed in 1946 and thereafter, and, anticipating end of the war before them and a return to normal of the gasoline yield, the initial gasoline tax is estimated to result in the fund being sufficient.

Arizona Supreme Court

Rules on County Road Bonds

For the present, the Arizona Supreme Court recently directed the State Loan Commission to refund nearly $3,000,000 in interest on county road bonds of Maricopa County. This was a surprising and incongruous surprise to bondholders since they had been considered non-callable. The court is said to have ruled the State Loan Commission should have refunded the bonds if the county believed a lower interest rate could be secured by such means.

It is felt that this decision should be construed as applying to other local units in Arizona, it may well be that all such bonds issued by the subdivisions are subject to refund at any time, whether floated as callable or non-callable obligations.

Pa. Municipal Bureau Service to Be Extended

The Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa., in the latest issue of its monthly bulletin, reports the following:

To the Municipal and Local Offi-cers of Pennsylvania:

The Department of Internal Affairs has for some time been in the making of a comprehensive report to be of increased service and use to the local government of the Commonwealth.

The purpose of the Bureau, by furnishing data of a technical and other information that will be of service to the various municipalities of the Commonwealth.

The Bureau of Municipal Af- fairs is divided into a Division of Municipal Information, a Division of the Landscape Architecture, and a Division of Municipal Finance. Each of these three Division endeavors to assist local govern- ments in the Commonwealth in the performance of their duties in these various fields.

Local government officials are urged to write the Bureau, Municipal Affairs not only for information but to request that the Bureau may be able to render direct assistance to any local government problems that may arise. In such cases, the Bureau may be able to be of further assistance. In making such request, local officials should ask the Bureau to develop its program of service to its greatest advantage to benefit to local administration.

Canada Debt Paying Record Found Excellent

In its report to United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1941, the department of finance of Canada states the following:

Canada's record in respect to its public debt is one of the finest in the world. In 1941, the debt was paid off with surplus funds, and the government is now maintaining a sound budgetary policy.

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these Debentures. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

What buying is planned should be executed.

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.)

Tomorrow's Markets
Walter Whyte

Says—

(Continued form page 1933)

about 29-30. If obtainable at this range, I suggest buying it. Alia Chalmers, now about 24, also acts well. If obtainable under 23, I suggest it.

Last week, and the week before, I mentioned something about the market "testing a base." Looking at the market today, I don't think any such "test" will be made. On the contrary, if the market goes down far enough to test the lows of two weeks ago it will go lower. Of that I have little doubt.

So summarizing, I think that after say, 2 or 3 points slow sell off, the market will resume its upward advance. It is on this minor sell off that
Views Stock Market As In Buying Zone

(Continued from First Page) and a good opportunity at this time. Thus, we are left with stock issues which, as a result of the lack of purchasing power of the dollar, are not attractive. Most of my associates and friends in Wall Street are talking as though the country was going to "get worse before they start to improve—" and, from a study of several business stock a shock note and off goes the Dow from 60 to 50, it is evident the market has not as yet discounted the possibility of a serious recovery. The better the lower stocks go, the more attractive they will look to the higher yields. Furthermore, the worse the war gets, the quieter its voice. I never made a dime following the crowd.

I cannot get off the feeling that the market in recent months some drastic liquidation of stocks is going on. This is a "buying" to say the least. Lack of volume is the only noticeable indicator. Quiet market days are good for 3-4 points and up. There's no more buying in a booming market than I sell. Some say the American people have been heavy storming. Considering the prospects for the war and the high surplus of cash awaiting invest¬ment, the urge to buy stocks is all the market needs to show some real strength. I think that a part of the profit in common stocks should prefer in the end. They will be the ones in earning the ultimate effects of the war, which are being in a position to get out further than to get in.

Our Reporter's Report

(Continued from First Page) of the market. So long as the rule remains in force it must be complied with in good faith by the companies subject thereto, and not by dilatory and obstructive proce¬dures.

International Tel. & Tel. Co. reports that "coming events cast their shadow before" appears to have been fulfilled again in the case of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation debentures.

Over a period of weeks the demand for these debentures has shown evidence of quiet absorption, and the recent performance had been accepted as indicative of an improvement which was imminent since few of the bonds found their way back to market.

Now it develops that the company has arranged a $25,000,000 credit with the Export-Import Bank, the funds to be applied for acquisition of debentures at certa¬in prices in the open market, and to its investment in these debentures. The credit will be used only when, and to such extent as, market conditions, operations, but it could conceivably result in a sharp change in the future price situation.

National Distillers Corp.

Dealers reported a fair reception for the issue of $15,000,000 of seven-year debentures of the National Distillers Corp. at 8 3/4% carrying a 3% coupon and brought at 96 3/4.

The first corporate undertaking in a fortuitous this issue, by reason of the approaching maturity, liberal yield, and other factors, it is likely to be in de¬sire among investors.

But it had been recognized as an "arbitrary" increase. Since the small question of financial happenings in this part of the country.

The technical treatment at this time "de¬serves a great share of the additional revenue gained through the sale of the new issues. The funds will be used for the purpose of purchasing or acquiring the securities of other companies, for the purpose of constructing or acquiring property and developing the business of the companies, and for the purpose of paying dividends to the holders of the common stock of the companies."

The subject will be "Survey of the Battle Fronts of the World."
America's Secret Weapon

You won't find it on the production lines at Rock Island or Willow Run.

It isn't guarded at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, or tested at Aberdeen.

But it's the toughest weapon these men you are looking at will ever take into battle. It's the stuff with which all our wars are won.

The boy in the uniform doesn't call it morale. That's a cold potatoes word for something John American feels deep and warm inside.

Perhaps he can't give it a name. But he can tell you what it's made of.

It's made of the thrill he gets when his troop train stops at a junction point and fifty good-looking girls are at the station with cigarettes.

It's made of the appreciation he feels for a bright new USO clubhouse where he and his friends can go for a few hours' rest and relaxation.

It's made of laughter and music—when Bob Hope or Lana Turner visits his camp with a USO show.

It's made of his invitations to the homes of pleasant strangers.

It's even made of a cup of coffee and a Yankee smile—at some lone outpost in Alaska or in the Caribbean.

Maybe it's just a feeling of kinship with this land of a hundred million generous people. Maybe it's just the understanding that this whole country cares; that the soldier is bone of our bone; that he and we are one.

Name it if you can. But it's the secret weapon of a democratic army—a weapon that can never be eradicated in Germany or Japan.

What can you do to sharpen this weapon? Give to the USO. This great national service organization that overrides race and creed has been entrusted by your government with responsibility for the service man's leisure needs. With maintaining clubhouses and providing camp shows, with a hundred thoughtful services to our men at home and abroad.

The needs of USO have grown as enormously as our armed forces themselves. This Spring we must have $32,000,000.

Give all you can—whether it's a lot or a little. Send your contribution to your local chairman or to USO, Empire State Building, New York City.

*USO*
Foresees 6 Million Women Engaged In War Work

The Bureau of Census report, issued May 10 that in order to meet wartime needs for labor, there will be called upon to take part in the United States in 1941, indicates that women, in particular, are being called into the labor market in large numbers. The Census Bureau indicates that as many as 6 million women may be in the labor force by the end of 1941.

The report states that the current rate of unemployment among women has been relatively low compared to that of men, and that the war effort is likely to increase the demand for female labor. Women are expected to fill jobs in industries such as shipbuilding, aircraft manufacture, and defense-related facilities. The report highlights the importance of women's contributions to the war effort and underscores the need for adequate preparation and training of these new workers.

War Building Continued Strong In April

War production continued to increase in April, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. The report indicates that the increase was driven by a surge in defense-related industries, particularly in the production of aircraft and ships. The Federal Reserve Bank notes that the war effort is having a significant impact on the economy, with a shift in investment and consumption patterns towards defense-related products.

Forced Savings Bill Introduced in House

Legislation calling for enforced savings through payroll deductions and providing an overall ceiling on wages and farm income was introduced in the House on May 11 by Representative. The bill would provide for the purchase of war bonds through payroll deductions. The plan is designed to alleviate the shortage of savings funds for defense contracts by encouraging savings among workers.

Silver Shortage—Metal Now Being Rationed

Due to the demands of commerce, the informal rationing of silver is now official in New York. Having liquidated their New York bullion dealers, report that the shortage of supply com pared with demand now makes it necessary to limit metal sales to art and craft industries, and to the public utilities, using silver in their various operations. Silver is being rationed to all who can use it most effectively.

Smith Heads Say's, Assn.

Levi P. Smith, President of the Burlington (VI) Savings Bank, was re-elected President of the American Mutual Savings Banks conference held in New York City on May 8. The organization represents deposits in 361 banks in 36 states. Mr. Smith served as chairman of the executive committee during the last year and has also been elected chairman of the bank directors for some time.

ODT to Limit Use of Rubber-Bound Carriers

President Roosevelt, by executive order, on May 4 delegated to Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, the power to control and limit the use of transportation facilities.

Cuba Withdraws US Notes

United States silver certificates and Federal Reserve notes, which were previously authorized to be withdrawn from circulation and replaced by special certificates issued by Garcia Montes, Minister of the Treasury, announced on May 7. The certificates, which are in addition to those now being reported as in circulation, are not to be used for payment personal loans on their face value. The order was effective, from the time of its issuance, to be of $20,000,000.

US Bank Agencies Urging Amortization Of Debts

In a joint statement issued on May 7, the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation urged banks to consider the amortization of debts as a means of stabilizing the financial situation. The statement, which was issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, recommended to all banks that in addition to the usual means of stabilizing the financial situation, certain bank loans be extended on a short-term basis, with the possibility of short-term regulation, particularly single-payment loans to individuals for educational purposes.

The statement said the Joint Statement urged that the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System relate to consumer credit and apply certain principles to the volume of single-payment loans to individuals for educational purposes presently outstanding. The statement also noted that the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System are being instructed to try to further the reduction and to the circumstances in which the Board may be able to reduce its reduction or prevent it from being put on an amortization basis.

The examiners are likewise being instructed to try to limit their reports of examination in order to bring it to the attention of the Board that the bank has cooperated in the program of reduction for non-productive purposes, and if so, that it is due to the Board.

In order to provide a measure of the volume of personal loans, banks are urged to try to report information on a weekly basis for the payment personal loans on their face value. This information will now be reported as in circulation, and in conjunction with the Board's Regulation W relating to consumer credit and the Department of War's new policy for transportation facilities.

The Directive set forth that the Office of Defense Transportation shall:

"Formulate measures to conserve and assure maximum utilization of the nation's transportation facilities, including passenger, automobile, and railroad services to minimize the limitation of the use of rubber-bonded carriers existing in non-essential activities, and the regulation of utilization and distribution of such transportation facilities among essential activities."
Banking School Adds Ten

The addition of ten new instructors to the Faculty of the Graduate Banking School was announced by Dr. Harold M. Stonier, the School's director, at a meeting recently of the School's Board of Governors. The ten new instructors are all officers of the American Bankers Association. Each of the officers will devote part of their time to the School, teaching the various subjects, and will be paid as such. The list of the ten new instructors includes:

- T. Allen Glenn Jr., President, The Peoples National Bank, New York City
- G. Guynn Jones, Assistant Secretary to the New York State Bankers Association
- B. T. Allen, Manager of the Chase National Bank of New York
- C. W. Arvidson, Senior Analyst, Shearson Loeb Rhoades
- H. B. Randall, Assistant Vice-President, Cleveland Trust Co., Boston
- H. E. W. Reed, General Counsel, Junior Chambers of Commerce
- T. W. Hower, President and Chairman of the Board of the Chicago Board of Trade
- W. E. Templeton, Vice-President, Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio
- E. A. Wayne, Secretary, Merchants National Bank of Washington, D.C.

The Board of Governors of the School has a faculty of 49 instructors, drawing freely from the ranks of large commercial banks, insurance companies, and government-department executives. It has been announced that the School's faculty was noted in these columns on May 7, page 1727.

U. S.-Peru Trade Treaty

A reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Peru went into effect in Washington this week. The executive committee of the U. S. Department of State, headed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and David Dasso, Peruvian Minister to the U. S., have signed the agreement, which provides for a gradual reduction in duties on various commodities. The treaty is expected to benefit both countries, and is considered a significant step toward closer economic ties between the two nations.

The treaty, which was concluded in less than five months after negotiations began, provides for a gradual reduction in duties on various commodities, specifically sugar, coffee, and cotton. The treaty will go into effect on the first day of the month following its signing, and is expected to benefit both countries.

The treaty includes provisions for the reduction of tariffs on various agricultural and industrial products, with the ultimate goal of eliminating all tariffs within eight years. The treaty also includes provisions for the encouragement of investment in the United States and Peru, and for the promotion of cultural and educational exchanges.

While the treaty is expected to benefit both countries, it is also considered a significant step toward closer economic ties between the two nations, and is expected to lead to increased trade and investment in the future.

Volunteer War Saving

Call Impressed

Volunteer War Saving, Andre H. Tymorek

Reviewing developments of the last few days, the chairman of the capital of the nation, and emphasis was laid on the importance of volunteer war saving, Andrew H. Tymorek, president of the Dept. of Savings Institutions, New York, and President of the National Savings Banks, reported to the Department's National Convention on May 6 for a three-day conference on the subject. Mr. Tymorek noted that "our institutions today serve 15,000,000 depositors, hold $10,000,000,000, and in his address United States Government bonds, and the annual income of the banks has increased during the year 1940 by $3,000,000,000 to a total of $3,000,000,000, and the percentage of assets of 39.5%, compared with 28.3% the year before.

This increase, translated into the equipment vital to our war effort, is an important contribution.

While the government, through the stoppage of all housing, except in so-called defense areas, is making mortgage investments in defense areas, the government is and has been increasing its contributions to the Federal American Savings and of the Country's Savings, and by the government, particularly in the production of copper and other metals. Efforts must be made to secure housing for the defense industries, or have the local enterprises or the government are unable to do so.

We believe that as far as possible, the government is considering, but that private concerns, can provide such housing for the public enterprises and the government enterprises, which are the factors producing the basic commodities in which the government must be protected.

Mr. Tymorek's views were largely in line with the policies of his organization. The New York "Herald Tribune" however, while calling Mr. Tymorek's views "in line with the times," observed that the U. S. government is and has been concentrating most of its efforts on the production of copper and other metals. Efforts must be made to secure housing for the defense industries, or have the local enterprises or the government are unable to do so.

We believe that as far as possible, the government is considering, but that private concerns, can provide such housing for the public enterprises and the government enterprises, which are the factors producing the basic commodities in which the government must be protected.

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Following is a list of issues whose registration statements are being filed. The nature of the issues and the date upon which they will be registered is given in the column headed "March 15, 1942."

TUESDAY, MAY 19

CALIFORNIA UNION INSURANCE Co. offers 32,000 shares common stock register statement with the SEC for $100,000. Address—San Francisco, Calif. Sales objectionable to the SEC.

PHILIP NOOKS & CO., INC. (INC.), offers public register statement with the SEC for $150,000. Address—Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Sales objectionable to the SEC.

UNDERWITING UNDERWITTING is Canadian registered. Offers—The 300,000 shares common stock $100,000. Address—Buffalo, N.Y. Sales objectionable to the SEC.

HARRIS & Co.—The 70,000 shares of preferred stock $100,000. Address—Chicago. Sales objectionable to the SEC.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20

The following issues will be referred to the SEC for registration:

- A. A. Davis & Co. & Co. (INC.), offers public register statement with the SEC for $150,000. Address—New York, N.Y. Sales objectionable to the SEC.
- Wm. B. Howard, Inc., offers public register statement with the SEC for $125,000. Address—New York, N.Y. Sales objectionable to the SEC.
- Webster, A. A. Davis & Co. & Co. (INC.), offers public register statement with the SEC for $50,000. Address—New York, N.Y. Sales objectionable to the SEC.

Terms of register statement:

The American. (INC.), offers public register statement with the SEC for $150,000. Address—New York, N.Y. Sales objectionable to the SEC.

TERMS OF REGISTER STATEMENT:

- The American. (INC.), offers public register statement with the SEC for $20,000. Address—New York, N.Y. Sales objectionable to the SEC.

- The American. (INC.), offers public register statement with the SEC for $150,000. Address—New York, N.Y. Sales objectionable to the SEC.

- The American. (INC.), offers public register statement with the SEC for $125,000. Address—New York, N.Y. Sales objectionable to the SEC.

- The American. (INC.), offers public register statement with the SEC for $150,000. Address—New York, N.Y. Sales objectionable to the SEC.

- The American. (INC.), offers public register statement with the SEC for $125,000. Address—New York, N.Y. Sales objectionable to the SEC.

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for the account of the company—"the re¬
turn defalcations, or other losses sustained by the underwriters, under¬
sequently in their respective capacities as surety, and will be publicly offered.

Fees will be based upon a purchase of new 3 1/2% cumulative preferred stock, the

Allotment—No Boston, Salem, Main.

Address—No Boston, Salem, Main.

Printing—Massachusetts Electric Company.

DEBTORS—The debentures aggregat¬
ing bondholders are entitled to receive the net proceeds of the sale of the 1st Mortgage

Second Mortgage bonds (exclusive of interest) will be sold at a public auction and at a

$6,000,000, 11% convertible preferred stock, for each share of the 1st $8,000,000, 5% debentures, and $1,000,000, 6% first mortgage bonds, and $35,000,000, 3% second mortgage bonds. The

An amendment filed May 3, 1942, to offer

TREASURE MOUNTAIN GOLD MINING CO.

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BIDS MADE ON BONDS WITH
COUPONS MISSING OR MUTILATED
Inquiry Invited
S. H. JUNIOR CO., 90 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Phone 4-7411, New York Tel. M-1060

Our Reporter On "Governments"
(Continued from First Page)
source can sell them at the financial community's high-priced sales
force. But at the rate things are going today, Morgenthau may
well be pleased if he gets his $30,000,000. That's a
lot of money.
He probably will get the money, some experts predict. But
may not. The conditions under which bonds are bought
either aren't as serious as the fact that Morgenthau is leasing en-
tirely too much of the government's excess banking power to the
ignoring the institutions that make up the market itself, that are
responsib e for its price swings, that are the very meaning of the
expression "market forces."
The 2½s aren't especially attractive issue, as Government issues
generally go. They are, however, above the 2¼s, and
one, there's a return of 2½% for 18 years. The
on the 2¼s is 2½. For 25 years. Why any in-
dividual should buy the 2½s is beyond the understanding of this
column. Probably none but the wealthiest and most patriotic

INSURANCE COMPANY POWER
As far as insurance companies are concerned, their buying power is
not to have much effect on the market. Their excess reserves can't be increased or
decrease even further, and they probably will have a lot less money they
will invest in the bonds. They will hold what they have and try to
just keep it floating on the market.

The Midas Run
The Midas run is on. Cash from the Treasury is being
sent out in all directions. It is being
sent out in all directions. It is being
sent out in all directions.

The 2½s will have the advantage of

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS
These aren't much importance as Government bond investors, they
are. They are among the largest and most
powerful buyers of bonds and


SUGGESTIONS TO READERS
The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, 20th and Market, St. Louis, Mo.,
would be glad to provide the United States Army with a display of
large numbers of bond certificates and bonds, as a

EXCHANGE IN SIGHT
The Exchange is in many ways the heart of the market. It is the
place where the buyers and sellers meet, and


A NEW YORKER
New York, N. Y., May 14, 1942

Eagle Lock Co.
R. Hoe & Co.
COMMON
Segal Lock & Hardware, P. Fld.
Chicago Rapid Transit 65 or 65 "A"
HAY, FALES & CO.

17 Broadway, N. Y. (Below Grand 9-7035)
Bell Telegraph 4-4-6-1

Result Of Treasury Bill Offering
The Treasury on May 11 sold its first series of $250,000,000 of 91-
day bills under a new competitive-bid program. Secretary Morgenthau
announced May 13 and maturing Aug. 12, 1942, on May 8, and they were
opened at 78.654: the total amount sold was $245,300,000. Total appli-
cations for $456,300,000 were made. Total bids accepted were $252,600,000.
Interest was 1.9%. The amount sold was $252,600,000, and
applications carried an average rate of 2½%.

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