HOW DID WE GET THIS WAY?
THE ANATOMY OF CAPITALISM

By H. B. LOOMIS and JOHN B. KNOX
of John B. Knox & Company

Editor's Note: New Deal program makers, now wearing postwar planning labels, continue as in the past to pour over their blue prints with their backs to the world of realities. Their products are every whit as dangerous as they ever were—perhaps more so since the war appears to have lent them additional psychological sale.

The best way to combat such seductive proposals as those now appearing almost daily, perhaps the only effective way, is to turn the flood light of fundamental truths upon them.

It is with hope of doing its part in combating this menace that the "Chronicle" is presenting a series of articles, of which this is the tenth and final installment, which call the reader's attention pointedly to certain fundamentals often overlooked in this day and time. It can think of no better contribution to postwar planning.

Part X

The instinct to destroy that which is not understood, or which contradicts preconceptions, or which refutes the things we desire to believe, is deeply rooted in human nature. It is an intractable force that outlives cultures and defines deficiency, except that it is the effort of error for self-preservation; the residue of the human spirit after it has been filtered through cowardice and fear.

The bigotry which destroyed the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome, which martyred Hypatia and burned Crusaders of ancient wisdom at Alexandria and has not extinguished from the earth. It is the most malignant force alive in the world today, although the extent of its evilness and its litness of hate is obscured in protestations regarding the purity of its objectives, which are camouflaged in fine phrases and described with more unctuousness than accuracy.

That depressions and misery seem to be concomitants of capitalism justifies to self-appointed moral vigilantes, in their esoteric wisdom, the destruction of the system. That such a destruction would produce a condition in which depressions would be ended instead of epidemic; in which

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Issues invited

Canadian Industrial Activity Unchanged

The level of manufacturing, as measured by the index of industrial activity prepared by The Conference Board in New York City, was practically unchanged in December as compared to the November figure, the 122.7 index in December against the 122.6 index in November. The index permits a comparison of activity in different industries and reflects the movements of manufacturing activity in any month with that of 1913, the base year.

Canadian Banks

HODSON & COMPANY, Inc.
165 Broadway, New York

Kalo, Voorhis Now A. Lewisohn Partners

Adolph Lewisohn & Sont, 61 Broadway, New York City, Members New York Stock Exchange, announces that John Kalo, manager of their investment research department, has been appointed as a general partner. Mr. A. Voorhis, manager of the investment research department, will continue in conjunction with the research department, has also become a general partner. Mr. Kalo was formerly a partner of Voorhis & Company, where he served as an economist and securities analyst for many years. He has now joined Kalo, Voorhis & Co., where he will serve as an economist and securities analyst.

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DEALER BRIEFS

Cincinnati, O.

We find many investors believe that another effort will be made this year at tax State and Municipal Bond issues and that the prospects are directly.

If this was removed by an early declaration of the new Congress we believe that there would be no difficulty in the case. Securities, Inc. for Municipal Bonds.—Irvin F. Westheider, Hendrickson & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Good low-priced high yield bonds are still PREFERRED by our clients. Properly diversified they offer a reason for deciding safety plus appreciation possibilities and yields ranging up to 10% or higher.

New York Real Estate Bonds offer some excellent chances for high yield and profit. In our opinion defense and the Mid-West would do well to pay a little more attention to this field in view of the growing scarcity of Industrial, Utilities and Rails.—Lilly & Co.

He would be a bold man who would attempt to buy gold or silver at the beginning of this Year in New York, for in Philadelphia there is the feeling, based possibly on wishful thinking, that the price of bullion may yet take on a semblance of life. The silver specialists believe that blocks of stocks of the great iron and steel companies have, after having been sold more widely than ever before, and automatically with this decline in price, have an increased interest, not only in speculative conditions, but in the market generally.

The first job, of course, is to win the defense, and the inevitable task of winning which entails will certainly retard the reversion, but we believe that there is a great deal to be said in favor of the Broker and Dealer Fraternity may well try sails and look hopeful.—C. C. Wood, Jr., A. C. Wood, Jr. & Co.

Fort Pitt Bridge Works

The Fort Pitt Bridge Works has been in business since 1896, and the company has a very modest capitalisation of $275,000 worth of first mortgage bonds (less $42,000 held in the Treasury which they have recently purchased) and while taking care of the 1943 sinking fund requirement and also part of the 1944 sinking fund, the company has $70,000 shares of 8% par common stock.

The completion of construction provides for the conversion of war bonds which had been deferred by war.

Large profits have accrued from its participation in the war program, which has consisted of such activities as the design and erection of the new Consolidated Aircraft Factory. Operations are now being carried on at San Diego, California, also at the new Glenview Naval Air Station at Middle River near Baltimore, Md. and other steel mill extension jobs for the companies involved.

Additional Revenue

One of our New York clients would like to contact an unlisted house in the larger cities that is interested in gaining additional revenue. The house must have a direct connection with New York to allow communication.

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REAL ESTATE SECURITIES

Original First Mortgage of $6,500,000 on Two Park Avenue Building Now Reduced to $5,160,000 Present Assessed Valuation $8,600,000

The 28-story Two Park Avenue Building was completed in February, 1928, being erected on a plot of ground having an area of 40,487 square feet and fronting 197 feet on Park Avenue, covering the entire block front between 32nd and 33rd Streets, with a depth of about 305 feet. The appraisal on which the $6,500,000 mortgage was made totaled $9,000,000 for the land and building.

Like many other properties, the changing conditions in the early 1930's made it difficult to pay 6% interest on the bonds and take care of serial maturities. Accordingly reorganization was consummated under jurisdiction of the State of New York, at which time the original mortgage bonds had been better than $5,000,000, so that under the plan only $5,160,000 of the first mortgage bonds were issued.

The new mortgage indenture contains a provision for the distribution of earnings in the following order:

1. 4% Fixed Interest on First Mortgage
2. Creation of a $100,000 Fixed Interest Reserve Fund at the rate of $5,000 per year
3. Retirement of 2% of the First Mortgage
4. 3% Income Interest on Second Mortgage Bonds
5. 1% Additional Interest on First Mortgage Bonds
6. 1% Interest on Second Mortgage Bonds
7. Any remaining surplus to be divided as follows:
   a) 1/2 to revert to owners of property
   b) of 1/2 as a sinking fund for Second Mortgage
   c) of 1/2 to retire first mortgage in proportion by lot

Provision was also made for use of earnings for capital improvements if in the judgment of the Trustee such improvements were for the best interests of bondholders.

DEED OF RIGHT Since Reorganization
(a) 4% Fixed Interest paid on principal in years 1977 through 1940 and 1% added interest for
(b) $697,000. First Mortgage bonds retired by operation of law of $7,500,000 re-deemed at par, a total of $715,500

E. W. Hammell Rejoins
Gawssell Co. as V. P.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Gawssell Co., Inc., announce that Elmer W. Hammell, formerly with the trading department of their firm and more recently with Fred E. Duskey, Inc., in the trading department, has become reassociated with their organization. Mr. Hammell has long been identified with the trading of Chicago real estate securities, and has also been in charge of the Trading Department and Statistical Department of Geo. M. Forman & Co.

James H. Buck Joins
Daniel F. Rice Co.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Daniel F. Rice Co., announce that James H. Buck has become associated with the company. Mr. Buck was formerly with Mr. Rice's firm, Feder, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, Inc., and has been in the real estate business for a three year term, Louis P. Gundlach of Brookes, Stokes & Co. was elected a director for a three-year term and E. C.バンク&CO. for a one-year term.

Personnel Items

If you contemplate making additions to your personnel, please send in particulars to the Editor of The Commercial & Financial Chronicle for publication in the next issue.

James W. Sheedy of Harry W. Sheedy & Co. was elected vice-president; John G. Chenoweth of Shaw, Wood & Company, elected secretary, and Harry J. Niemeyer of Robert Garrett & Sons was elected treasurer.

John T. Baldwin of Alex L. Schacht & Co., Staples Freeman of Lockwood, Peck & Company, were elected for a three year term, Louis P. Gundlach of Brookes, Stokes & Co. was elected a director for a three-year term and E. C.バンク&CO. for a one-year term.

The new president has been connected with Stein Bros. & Co. for 17 years. He is a charter member of the association and has served in the past as treasurer, vice-president and member of the board of governors. The Securities Traders Association is affiliated with the National Securities Traders Association.

Harry M. Sheedy of Harry W. Sheedy & Co. was elected vice-president; John G. Chenoweth of Shaw, Wood & Company, elected secretary, and Harry J. Niemeyer of Robert Garrett & Sons was elected treasurer.

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"THE CURRENT OUTLOOK FOR THE SEABOARD AIR LINE"

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TOMORROW'S MARKETS

WALTER WHYTE

SAYS:

Market action of past few years reviewed and lessons applied to current market. Fallout from past experiences is a strong driving force in the market, rather than by what some people read into it.

Market discussions, however, must be based on past performances. Not that the past is any yardstick for the future, but only by comparing market action in the face of offerings and support levels can one decide what to expect if at a later date these previous levels are broken in either direction.

Into this breaking or hold¬ing of previous levels is packed a much known or unknown. The only thing it does not express is human emotions. It is one of the real reasons why the application of the Dow Theory, or any other market theory, so frequently falls short of success.

First of all the market and its behavior is not ruled by any scientific formulas. Even the economics—which incidentally I don't consider a science—is garbled and twisted to fit the market by the fears and hopes of the millions who make up its action. If anybody could explain for example why a major piece of news has a stimulative effect on the price movement at one time and is totally disregarded at another time, I think a closer definition of what makes good or bad markets would be obtained. But to get back to past performances.

In the last week I have been asked what I think of the market in the light of what it has done before. Leaving news entirely out of it here is what I have said:

"In the first few months of 1937 the railroad industrials made a high of about 200, the rails, about 65. By midsummer of 1937 both averages had declined. That fall, in the industrials to about 175, the rails 55. A few months later the industrials rallied to about 190 but the rails only managed to add up about 5 points. Then came a sharp break. The industrials declined to about 110, the rails, to under 30. For the rest of 1937, the market dragged and drooped.

Nothing new occurred until the spring of 1938 when another drive sent both averages down to new lows. The industrials declined to under 100 and the rails to under 20. Best of all was that the market was comparatively uneventful. The industrials managed to crawl back to about 150, the rails to about 35.

In 1939 the industrials neared a high of about 120, and a low of about 120; the rails between 25 and about 35.

Next year, 1940, was another bad one. From 150, the industrials slumped to under 100 in the summer. The rails went to about 30 by the end of October; they came back, the first to about 140, the second to about 30.

In 1941 the market was if anything less active than in 1940. The only thing of note was the advance in the industrials. The industrials on March 14, 1941, low of about 115. The rails did practically nothing during the year in which the world's high point was reached. The end of the year both averages were again going down. The industrials down to 114; the rails to 25. The next year, 1942, opened with the nation in war. The industrials showed life to speak of at all, but the rails shot up just under 20 of a year's loss center around 25. Then both averages started again to decline. This time the industrials broke the much heralded 100 mark, and the rails sagged down to just under 25. Bearishness was complete, and by the close of the column began recommending stocks against.

Well, you know what happened. 1942 saw the industrials advance to about 120, and the rails to about 20 again. As the present year, 1943, began the industrials were still at about 120 while the rails declined to about 28.

Now if you will go back to 1937, and follow the market trend up to the present you will see that as the market rallied to much higher tops (Continued page 188)

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Railroad Reorganization Securities

RAILROAD SECURITIES

Says:

The bonds of Lehigh Valley Railroad have been attracting considerable recent attention. Although a number of railroad bond men have been expressing the opinion that some of the Lehigh Valley bonds are undervalued, approximately 1,800,000 units of the 7.77% convertible bonds have been sold at prices ranging from 65 to 70.

Studies of the Lehigh Valley situation indicate earning power of the mileage securing the 7.77%, 1943 as well as annual earnings requirements on the bonds is approximately 13. Other railroad securities, in compariso

To the serious, specifically the Lehigh Valley Rail Way, 1st 4%, 1925, appear substantially undervalued in relation to the junior bonds holdings of the speculative interest has been concentrated. In fact, it is being noted that this particular item is considerably overpriced in comparison to other weak marginal roads, such as, Baltimore & Ohio or S. Dakawa

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Bank and Insurance Stocks

This Week — Bank Stocks

By H. A. LEGGETT

January has always been an active and important month in the banking field. This year will be no exception. The year-end statement of condition of many of the larger stockholders is under way. In this year of somewhat unusual events, the heads of the largest banks are of necessity often on the road. The strain on the banking system of such a situation today and that of ten years ago when the banks were fighting to stay in business is not to be sneered at. The year 1942 was a year of great trial for the bank officers and directors. They were in a world of trouble "on the spot." The annual meetings at that time were stormy and turbulent, and the personalities of many bankers and tellers were illustrated in the business of management and stockholders.

Today, those scars are healed. There is not a spirit of distrust between those who receive the dividends and those who produce them. Both realize that the banks are the same boat and must sink or swim together. The problems of helping people and of being different from the problems of a chemical age—both must share the war.
SEC Accounting Opinion.

On Disclosure Of Reserves

The Securities and Exchange Commission has issued an opinion in its Accounting Series Bulletin No. 2, which states that a reserve should be made in financial statements with respect to reserves established to meet contingencies affecting a company's future earnings and other contingencies arising out of the ordinary operations of the business. The opinion, prepared by William S. Welsh, Chairman, notes that:

"In view of the material effects which war conditions may have on the results of operations and the financial condition of corporations, careful consideration must be given to the need for establishing appropriate reserves intended to meet uncertainties and contingencies. Such contingencies are not always the result of acts of war, but may also be due to other circumstances. The question then arises as to what should be the appropriate amount of a reserve to be established.

"It is the opinion of the Commission that in the absence of other information, a material reserve should be established to meet contingencies arising out of the ordinary operations of the business. Such contingencies may include but are not limited to:

1. Losses from accidents or injuries to employees.
2. Losses from theft or damage to property.
3. Losses from strikes or labor disputes.
4. Losses from fires or other disasters.
5. Losses from failed financial instruments.

"The amount of the reserve should be determined by the board of directors, after considering all relevant factors, including the nature and extent of the contingencies, the likelihood of their occurrence, and the probable amount of the losses that may be incurred. The reserve should be increased or decreased as circumstances change, and the annual report should disclose the amount of the reserve and the factors considered in determining it."

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**The Securities salesman’s Corner**


For Investment Dealers.

Gas rationing, insufficient transportation facilities, smaller salable organizations will present additional problems during 1943, for both the salesman and the customer. The problem of getting after the market for security information, that this column has been privileged to reflect:

"It’s a short course in the subject of "How to do it". Concise, complete and packed with sales information, that will give you the job at selling by mail the right "know how" of this angle of sales merchandising in may ways. The marketing ability is a keen as the light of a candle. The development of opportunity, which may be turned into orders, (b) reaching all clients regularly with ideas, information and offers, (c) getting customers to place orders, (d) getting clients and prospects into the office, (e) giving support to salenmen, (f) handling the news and markets, (g) opening up new territory.

Planning objectives in direct mail. They give you five good:

Creation of a mailing list. Some good suggestions as to how and why.

The importance of regularity and consistency. Some interesting ideas in this line, which will help you in the long run, and may save you a bundle of money.

The importance of an effective display of your goods. This is the subject of the issue, and it should be one of the main points of discussion at the next meeting of your salesmen.

The importance of a properly selected sales force. This is a subject that should be given more attention than it is, and the results you may expect.

The best types of securities that should be offered by mail. Some good ideas on this subject, and a practical way of mailing presentation and others do not. (This is backed up by some pretty convincing illustrations to show that the sales force is the key to success, and the importance, for direct mail exploitation.

The letter writing letter should accompany a prospectus or a prepared report.

When to use "Blind Offerings," and why. An idea that results in the most sales, and the biggest profit, when you are interested in business.

The Use of the Special Bulletin.

Butler-Huff & Co. Publishers of the weekly news Bulletin and a monthly bulletin. Costs are quoted, and their purpose is defined.

Costs are analyzed for different types of mailings. Suggestions and tested short cuts in mailing, printing and preparing are also offered, as well as a list of companies that will mail you a copy as a premium for a certain amount of business.

We are in a business that depends upon the technical psychology factor for the sale of any type of business. Merchandising is the answer— business is there if we go after it in the "right way."

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**Investment Trusts**

NEWS NOTES

In a recent letter to this column, Walter L. Morgan, president of Wellington Fund and the general distributor company bearing his name, makes the following comment with regard to the field:

"It seems a very interesting and rapidly growing sector of the market and that this is the type of company that the stock market prefers. This is not to say that this is the kind of company that can be recommended to all investors, but it is to say that it is an area that is open to a great deal more study on the part of the investor."

"It is interesting to note that while the Wellington Fund has made attractive capital gains for its investors during the period it has been in existence, it has also been subject to some losses during certain periods. This is a reflection of the fact that the Wellington Fund is not an income fund but a speculative fund and is subject to the same risks as other speculative funds."

"In conclusion, it can be said that the Wellington Fund is a well-managed fund and that it has been able to provide its investors with attractive capital gains. It is recommended to investors who are interested in the speculative field and who are willing to take the risks associated with such investments."
### Municipal News & Notes

Declines in State gasoline tax revenues for September, October and November in the 17 eastern States where gas rationing was first introduced indicate that nation-wide collections from this revenue source will be stabilized by the mileage rationing program at 20 to 40% below revenues of the 1942 fiscal year.

Gas tax collections for the three months in 11 of the 17 States were 39, 34 and 23% under collections for the same months of 1941, the Federation of Tax Administrators reports. These declines reflect also the amount of non-essential driving eliminated in these States—in August, normally a month of heavy vacation travel, and in September and October, when non-essential driving normally drops.

The fact that gasoline rationing and other factors in the mileage rationing program brought about elimination of a high percentage of non-essential driving in the

### States are not expected to dip quite as low as in the 12 eastern States, however, since motorists in newly-rationed States may now obtain one more gallon of gas a week—four instead of three—than eastern motorists. Should the gasoline short¬age in the eastern States be¬come acute enough to force ra¬tioning of only two gallons a week, however, a further State reve¬nue drop of 25% would be indicated in these States to 40 to 50% below normal.

### Niagara Bridge Unit

**Defaults Bond Interest**

Interest due Jan. 1, 1943, on $37,013,000 Niagara Falls Bridge Commission 4½% revenue bonds of 1941 has not been paid, marking the second consecutive interest payment to become delinquent since the impact of wartime traffic re¬strictions over Canadian border crossings. The original case was that of the Thousand Islands Bridge Authority, operators of two structures crossing the St. Law¬rence River. The Niagara Falls Commission built and operates the Rainbow Bridge which spans the Niagara Gorge and was opened in November, 1941. In a letter to bondholders dated Dec. 30, 1942, the commission reported total cash on hand of $62,821 to meet all charges, as against Jan. 1 bond interest requirements of $85,000. Operating costs for 1943 have been cut about 35% and the letter explains in detail the impact of the war on bridge opera¬tions. Accompanying the letter is a statement of the bankers who underwrote the bond issue, the text of which follows:

"It is our considered opinion that the difficulties of the Niaga¬ra Falls Bridge Commission are due solely to limited vehicu¬lar traffic resulting from causes inherent in the war ef¬fort of Canada and the United States. We believe that with the end of the war we may expect a resumption of our normal economic level, for which vehicular traffic is an essential factor. At that time the Rain¬bow Bridge should be an out¬standing commercial success. We recommend that all bond¬holders patiently await the ex¬pulsion of hostilities, confident that the Bridge Commission, during such time, will continue an economical and conservative administration."

Stranahan, Harris & Company, Inc."
79% yield on the 4½% bonds of 1944, maturity to a like date, plus $614,000 of 9½% for 2% bonds maturing from 1969 to 1971.

The bonds are non-callable for five years and then become callable at 100½% on March 15, 1949, and at decreasing call prices thereafter. It is the opinion of counsel interested on the part of the bank that Federal Income Taxes by provision of U. S. Housing Act of 1937 are not subject to Federal Estate Taxes by provisions of the Federal Revenue Law of New York.


N. Y. Municipal Lawyers

Resumes Former Name

The New York municipal law firm of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn & Clay, resumed as of Jan. 1, 1934, the former firm name of Reed, Hoyt & Washburn.

Cincinnati Sells Charges

For Bond Conversion

We are advised by Arnold E. Majewsky, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Public Fund Trustees, that in accordance with appropri¬ ate action taken at meetings on Jan. 6 of the city sinking fund trustees and the Board of Com¬ missioners for the city school dis¬ trict, the Secretary is authorized at the request of holders of reg¬ istered bonds, to exchange them for new bonds. In making the exchange, the registrar and holder is required to pay the entire prin¬ cipal amount and accrued interest of $10 per issue, together with any other and all mailing, insurance and other incidental charges with a minimum charge of $45 for any one issue.

The Secretary was also au¬ thorized to charge 1½% on each certificate of charge for the issuance of registered bonds at $1.00 for the first bond and $0.50 for each additional bond. This charge shall apply not only for the conversion of coupons bonds into registered bonds, but also for the transfer of registered bonds into new registered bonds.

Superior, Wis., Effects

Debt Levelling Program

Successful completion of a level debt service plan for the city has suspended the calendar to eliminate the necessity for addi¬ tional refunding and permit a regular and orderly reduction of indebtedness, according to N. J. Smith, Director of Finance. Pursuant to the program, which terminated Dec. 15 last, $714,500 or 96% of the $760,000 eligible bonds were exchanged. The ex¬changed principal has been purchased by a syndicate headed by the First National Bank & Trust Co., Minneapolis.

New Jersey And Local Units

Improve Fiscal Standings

Continuing reduction of bonded indebtedness is the purpose of the State of New Jersey and its local subdivisions, coupled with excellent current and disbursements tax collections, is rapidly lowering the credit of New Jersey municipalities a par with the finest municipal credits in the United States, this view was expressed by Julius A. Rip¬ pel, President of Julius A. Rip¬ pel, Inc., Newark, in an article con¬ tained in the annual financial and

Government of the Dominion of Canada

BONDS

$30,000,000 Five Year 2½% Bonds
Date dated January 15, 1935, due January 15, 1938

$30,000,000 Ten Year 3% Bonds
Date dated January 15, 1935, due January 15, 1945

$30,000,000 Fifteen Year 3½% Bonds
Date dated January 15, 1935, due January 15, 1950

Prices

Five Year 2½% Bonds 100% and accrued interest
Ten Year 3% Bonds 101½% and accrued interest
Fifteen Year 3½% Bonds 88½% and accrued interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from only such of the undersigned as may legally offer

These Bonds in compliance with the securities laws of the respective States.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

HARRIMAN RIPLEY & CO.

WOOD, GUNDY & CO., INC.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION

SIMPSON, BARNEY & CO.

A. E. AMES & CO.

Dated January 14, 1935.
Dime Savings Bank Of Brooklyn
Issues Bank Statement In New Form

This year the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn has deviated from its former method of rendering its statement of condition to depositors and its statement as of Dec 31, 1942 has been broken down in an entirely new manner to permit depositors to understand the meaning of the figures given.

The bank's statement appears as follows:

Savings Bank Life Insurance
On Nov. 1 we rounded out our thrift service with Savings Bank Life Insurance. To date over 900 persons have availed themselves of this protection by subscribing to our policy. These deposits for the most part have been invested in United States Government securities to help finance the war. As the present time better than 20% of our total deposits are invested in United States Government bonds. In addition to the savings guards of long experience and careful management, all deposits in this bank are further protected by our surplus (which now exceeds $4,000,000) and by deposit insurance. Every dollar of every deposit is insured through the Mutual Savings Bank life insurance company in accordance with the Federal Savings Bank and Loan Act of 1924.

Mortgage Investments—Mortgage investments, both home and investment, have practically doubled the building of new homes, thereby curtailing much of our usual mortgage activity, we made many new mortgage loans during the year. While the number of such loans are not as large as in previous years, the risk of such loans is less as under the same conditions. The higher rate of interest on loans in general is also a factor.

This housing of our war workers is a paramount need of our Labor Department and the conditions for the benefit of our government program.

Last year more than 30,000 members enrolled. To these members we distributed on Dec. 1st, our Christmas Club checks totaling over $51,000.00. Why not join our Christmas Club and see how easy it is to get into the habit of saving? Change from 25 cents to $10 weekly.

Dividends—Our earnings for the year were satisfactory and sufficient to enable us to declare our 2nd consecutive interest dividend to depositors. This dividend, declared for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1942, was at the rate of 7% per annum. Dividends made on or before the third business days of January, April, July and October drew interest from the first day of such months and on money on deposit on the first business day of all other months will draw interest at the rate of one half of all such months providing, however, that no such dividend will be paid until the end of the interest period. Dividends are now being paid on the first day of January and July.

We hope that this report will prove interesting and filling to you. Should any questions arise regarding it, you are very cordially invited to inspect our present statements.

Philip A. Benson is President of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

The Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn
Statement of Condition
December 31, 1942

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>$143,536,001.45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash on Hand and in Banks and other Sources</td>
<td>6,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus</td>
<td>9,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undivided Profits</td>
<td>4,472,367.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
<td>4,472,367.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserves for Taxes, Interest, Contingencies, etc.</td>
<td>7,104,081.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acceptances and Letters of Credit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Demand Deposits</td>
<td>362,471,799.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Deposits</td>
<td>24,506,948.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$143,536,001.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Liabilities**

- **Capital** | $6,000,000.00
- **Surplus** | $9,000,000.00
- **Undivided Profits** | $4,472,367.67

**Commutual Savings Bank Corporation**
The commercial and financial chronicle

In his annual report to shareholders of the National City Bank of New York on Jan. 12, Gordon S. Rentschler, Chairman of the Board, noted that "it is clear that the war will bite deeper into the operations of this bank along with the country's whole economy." He added that the bank's surplus and undivided profits of $15,925,778 at the beginning of the year and that adding net operating earnings of $13,135,746 and miscellaneous additions of $14,949,994 brought this figure to $108,668,800. With dividends declared during the year totaling $6,200,000 and transfers to reserves of certain items of income of $1,173,335 subtracted from the above figures, surplus and undivided profits at the end of the year stood at $101,293,450. The report further stated:

"Profits on sales of securities and recoveries, which are not included above, have been transferred...

(Continued on page 109)

NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT

Complete Banking and Trust Service
Statement of Condition December 31, 1942

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand and Due from Other Banks $357,910,697.17
United States Government Obligations, direct or fully guaranteed 511,106,477.70
Other Securities 30,492,122.61
Total 909,509,297.48

Stock & Federal Reserve Bank:

Loans: Leans and Discounts 86,589,026.19
Real Estate Mortgages 15,791,615.24
Total 102,476,241.33
Branch Buildings and Leasehold Improvements 1,080,046.17
Accrued Income Receivable—Net 1,659,450.38
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances and Letters of Credit 348,190.97
Total 1,063,191,768.68

LIABILITIES

Deposits:
Commercial, Bank and Savings $829,312,755.68
U. S. Government Bonds 121,583,774.66
Treasurer, State of Michigan 17,471,138.06
Other Public Deposits 25,773,756.69
Total 994,143,435.29

Capital Accounts:
Preferred Stock 8,699,000.00
Common Stock 10,000,000.00
Surplus 11,500,000.00
Reserve for Preferred Stock No. 17 6,614,925.28
Reserve for Common Stock No. 17 6,614,925.28
Reserve for Preferred Stock No. 17 payable February 1, 1943 500,000.00
Reserve for Common Stock No. 17 payable February 1, 1943 2,836,415.07
Our Liability Account of Acceptances and Letters of Credit 2,777,000.00
Total 1,063,191,768.68

ABN Capital Office Moves

The Washington office of the American Bank Note Company, which has been in the Washington Building for the past five years, and which moved across to the opposite side of the street to the Washington Square Building, has now moved to the Building, where it will be 719 15th Street, N.W.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS REGULARLY OUT OF INCOME

* * *

Rentschler Of Nat'l City Sees Changing Times
Continuing: Bank's Holdings Of Govts. Up

In his annual report to shareholders of the National City Bank of New York on Jan. 12, Gordon S. Rentschler, Chairman of the Board, noted that "it is clear that the war will bite deeper into the operations of this bank along with the country's whole economy." He added that the bank's surplus and undivided profits of $15,925,778 at the beginning of the year and that adding net operating earnings of $13,135,746 and miscellaneous additions of $14,949,994 brought this figure to $108,668,800. With dividends declared during the year totaling $6,200,000 and transfers to reserves of certain items of income of $1,173,335 subtracted from the above figures, surplus and undivided profits at the end of the year stood at $101,293,450. The report further stated:

"Profits on sales of securities and recoveries, which are not included above, have been transferred...

(Continued on page 109)
Reserve Tonight
FOR THE PLEASURE OF TASTING
AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKEY
Schenley
Royal Reserve

NEW MOVIES
"Shadow of a Doubt" (Universal) with Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotton, Henry Travers, Rosemary DeCamp, MacDonald Carey and others. - The entire cast under the direction of that spellbinder, Alfred Hitchcock, does a fine job in a picture full of tension as the ominous stillness of the air before a hurricane strikes. That the threatened storm holds off until almost the last reel doesn't detract from the suspense which underlies each incident of the story. This is a yarn about a manhunt, seen through the eyes of a wide-eyed little boy. Dorothy Alison escapees from a Philadelphia rooming house and two mysterious shadowers, and heads to visit his married sister (Patricia Collinge) and her family in Santa Rosa, California. Her husband (Henry Travers), their oldest daughter, Charlie (Teresa Wright), named after her a sheriff, (Goodman Smith), and finally the Grandson, are overjoyed at the visit. Young Charlie sees the visiting relative will pull the family out of the shadow in the imagines, it has sunk into. His sister is glad because he is her favorite brother. He is shy because of the prestige a rich visiting relative would confer on him. But the manhunt soon involves the family. Mysterious pall samplers choose the group as a "typical American family." It is obvious their interest is not in the family alone. The first member to suspect the truth is young Charlie, a condition which almost throws her in death. The building up of the plot is slow, careful steps, serves to heighten the suspense, particularly with the audience kept in ignorance almost to the end, of who the mysterious caller is, and who and what is Uncle Charlie. Result is an accumulation of tense scenes which become almost unbearable. The material is not new but Hitchcock does it. He is trying to show how the oppressed villagers under the leadership of Paul Muni, a widower with a small daughter, and as a member of the National. After killing a Nazi official, Muni, and a group of villagers escape to England and bring back British Commandos to destroy a hidden airfield. At this point fact departures and fancy taken over. For while the battle scenes seem realistic the rest itself is pure Hollywood. The raiding party stealthily sail into an unwatched fjord under the command of no less an Admiral. Arriving undiscovered, the Commandos announce themselves by the beating of drums and the waving of bagpipes. The stupid Nazi, dead as well as blind, fall a comparatively easy prey to the Commandos. But, having succeeded in their raid, the Commandos, as it to show their contempt, turn from their now destroyed objective in the village, for the expressed purpose of recovering Mary, the small daughter, held there as hostage. Paul Muni, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Anna Lee and even Lilian Gish, star of the old silent, contribute their bit, but they add little to an average melodrama which suffers from bad writing and careless direction.

"Tennessee Johnson" (United Artists) with Paul Muni, Lionel Barrymore, Ruth Hussey and others, in a picture which will probably turn out to be one of the surprises of the year. Without fanfare of the usual publicity, Metro comes up with a movie that deals with the life of Andrew Johnson and his times, in thoroughly adrift fashion. As a biographical sketch it has 't old liberties with the truth; in simple fashion it describes the boy Andy Johnson, who grew up in poverty and became a tailor, and the man he set about in business for himself in a small Tennessee village. An illiterate, he is taken in hand by the village librarians, Ruth Hussey, who teaches him the ABC's. Marrying her, he helps him in politics. He becomes congressman, U.S. Senator and finally the Vice-President of the United States. As a story of politics during Lincoln's day it is a gripping recital. As a motion picture it is thoroughly enjoyable. A triumph of the politics of which almost severe the Lincoln administration, it will hold interest all the way.

 porter’s Report
(Continued from first page)
Of the ten largest holdings in the portfolio on Oct. 31, 1942, seven were held throughout 1942 as in 1941. The bulletin concludes:

"Some investors are now no less inclined than a year ago to view the market's eventual turn out to be a bearish one, and they believe that the coming year with its mild inflation and its accompanying margin of safety may well be the time in which long-term buying opportunities await them. The wise investor who selects securities, carefully, diversely and judiciously, and then holds on in a period of inflation is likely to enjoy a satisfactory dividend return in 1942. This is a positive reason why, with admitted uncertainties ahead, shares of a well diversified and carefully supervised investment fund have attraction at this time.

The December issue of "Perpetual Motion"... the series of investment charts comparing the course of various indices during the 1942 period and the first World War. The chart appearing on the front cover indicates in trend is that of the Dow-Jones Industrial Average for the two periods.

"Prospects for 1943" is the title of the latest issue of Lord, Abberline's "The Beat." 

The Cleveland Trust Company bulletin of Dec. 15 is quoted at length.

Bull, Weston contributed a broader range of illustrations on tax moves in the closing days of 1942 and added that "Republic's postwar profit picture is not as favorable as we are preaching there. As a result, the company is having to cut back its per outstanding share may be taken in the form of dividends only after subjecting the company to federal income taxes on them."

In a little booklet that "sparkles by virtue of its simplicity," National Securities & Research Corp. discusses selected discount bonds. The prices of various National Bond Series and National Bond Series are set forth briefly.

"Selections" closed the year with a bulletin in which the type of market move expected is Christmas tree. The comment was made that "the market is by all means in a bull market" and that this particular year's tree was the most optimistic: "This year's tree is heavily laden with many worthwhile things, giving the growing importance of the importance of this country's great industries, and of the essential nature of the contribution of the businesses of the thriftier citizens whose savings have made these industries possible.

Distribution Group has recently issued sales folders on the Aviation Shares and the Petroleum Shares of Group Securities. The folders are in the usual form, regular and graphic story headed, "Is There a 'General Motors' of the aviation market?" and contains a picture of a 1909 "jalopy" on the cover. The letter is a well prepared outline of "What the stock market has in store for the Investor Today."

Dividends
Manhattan Bond Fund.—Ordinary distribution No. 18 amounting to $0.27 per share was declared. Also, an extraordinary distribution amounting to $0.03 per share payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record as of Jan. 5, 1943.
Our Reporter On "Governments" (Continued from first page)

But as far as the big operation is concerned, April seems to be the time when it is coming along.

And April is far enough way to justify the buying that is now going on in the government market.

INSIDE THE MARKET

Dealers beginning to fret about advance fear it can't last and don't want to see any serious setback.

Trading volume is going up, but the trend is for the time being less than the same period last year.

"When you can get 11/32 on a five-year bond carrying 1%-4/8 interest in a 7% thrash market at a fraction of a point marked one professional. . . . And that sentence is worth studying, for therein lies the story of what has been happening recently.

Some worry about tax-exempt comment of the President in his message. . . . But he can't be less prudent than he has been, even less disposed than the last to eliminate tax exemption features from bonds. . . .

"The future is not yet clear, but there is a considerable amount of future, present issues, it is said. . . . As for Governments, the yields now are again coming down, and this Treasury seems at the moment to speak of itself.

Much credit for successful market reaction attributed to fact that premiums appeared immediately and have been added to steadily.

"Competition for new and soon to be issued premium worth talking about, anyway. . . .

Contrast between prices move new and prices move following the October deal is dramatic, indicative of just how closely Secretary Morgenthau came to a really bad failure last fall. . . .

"As an example of settings prices the way they are, one can compare the 1921 to the 1920 price.

Even Victory Fund Committee managers and salesmen themselves admit difficulties of determining payment basis are terrific and not with the new salesmen. . . . The real question is what the expression by high officials is that payment of salesmen "would bring back the old custom and that a lot of good work we have built up." . . . Also payment will likely voluntary efforts.

Another point is that nobody involved duty of directing customers. . . . Canada's record of little value because of grave differences in situation.

The NEXT-LOAN

Even though the loan was official was the repudiation of solicitations. . . . Some of the big buyers were delayed by salesmen.

One bad fact about the loan was, that salesmen did nothing but sell. . . . This was the only one between groups was but the duplication of sales efforts must be eliminated if subscribers are to be kept in good humor, say the experts. . . . The loan was then this that competitiveness will be arranged on a more orderly basis. . . . Lists will be sent out a week before the day for the announcement. . . . And this time there will be no creation of false excitement and action.

Another angle to be considered is that from now on, the salesmen will have to dig down to lower levels. . . . In December, the big buyers can be expected to receive demands on new issues. . . . The Treasury didn't have to convince the insurance companies and banks of the fact that the 1% and 1Vs and the certificates were good buys. . . . Those investors know much as about the offering as the committee members and were all. . . . Similar solicitations of the big corporations were easy because the "cream was being skimmed off." . . .

But in the early stages a favorite won't be available for the simple reason that it is in Government bonds now. . . . That means selling will have to be more professional. . . . It means the committee will have to be far more efficient, in the means that the institutions of the mid-West and West will have to be considered in the matter of selling.

Some talk of separating the bank financing part of the deal from the rest in order to simplify the setup and permit greater concentration on the problem of the sale.

Also considerable discussion of the advisability of combining the Victory Fund Committee load and the NAA program, and often bitter competition between these two groups may be eliminated. . . .

As an advertising, that's another tickle one. . . . The way the advertising situation was handled in December may be all right for October. . . . But chances are it won't be continued. . . . The Treasury may have to contribute more next time to get all-out cooperation.

Seaboard Outlook Good

The current situation in Seaboard Air Line Railway Company of fers interesting potentialities. . . . The story is that with a favorable outlook, according to a circular just issued by E. H. Rothchild & Co., 11 Wall Street, New York City. Copies of this circular are being sent to Seaboard Air-Line and the receivers. The capitalization plan offered by the receivers may be had from the firm upon request.
Calendar of New Security Flotations

**OFFERINGS**

**GOVERNMENT OF CANADA**

Securities of the Dominion of Canada has filed a registration statement with the SEC for the sale in the United States of $300,000,000 of 6% mortgage bonds, series B, to be sold in denominations of $100,000, or any multiple of $100,000. The interest dates are Jan. 1, 1943, and Jan. 1, 1944, and Jan. 1, 1945, respectively. The bonds will be due Dec. 31, 1945. All bonds are of registered form.

**Offering—**The offering price to the public of the bonds is $101.25 and will be available in amounts of 

**PROCEEDS—**Proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used for the Dominion of Canada's general purposes.

**APPLICATION—**Applications for the bonds may be made by writing to the Government of Canada, Ottawa, Quebec, Canada.

**MONETEER SECURITIES CORPORATION**

Securities of Moneteer Securities Corporation, Inc., has filed a registration statement with the SEC for the sale in the United States of $1,000,000 of 4.5% bonds, series A, to be sold in denominations of $1,000,000, or any multiple of $1,000,000. The interest dates are April 1, 1943, and April 1, 1944, respectively. The bonds will be due April 1, 1945. All bonds are of registered form.

**Offering—**The offering price to the public of the bonds is $101.25 and will be available in amounts of 

**PROCEEDS—**Proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used for the Moneteer Securities Corporation's general purposes.

**APPLICATION—**Applications for the bonds may be made by writing to the Moneteer Securities Corporation, Inc., 30 Broad St., New York, N.Y.

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**New York Stock Exchange Weekly Firm Flancs**

The New York Stock Exchange has registered this week's weekly firm flancs.

**Offering—**The offering price to the public of the bonds is $101.25 and will be available in amounts of 

**PROCEEDS—**Proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used for the firm's general purposes.

**APPLICATION—**Applications for the bonds may be made by writing to the firm at its address.

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**Result of Treasury Bill Offering**

Secretary of the Treasury Morganthau announced on Jan. 11 that tenders for $60,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, due April 14, 1943, were received at the Federal Reserve banks on Jan. 11.

**Details of the issue follow:**

**Total offered:** $60,000,000

**Average price:** 99.9975

**Equivalent rate of discount:** 0.0025 per cent.

There was a maturity of a similar issue of bills on Jan. 13 in amount of $600,838,000.

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**P. M. Eastern War Time as per Rule 930(b).**

**Offerings will rarely be made before the day following.**

**SATURDAY, JAN. 16**

**FOUG BOUJFIOUER & AAT CO.**

Securities of the company has filed a registration statement with the SEC for the sale in the United States of $500,000 of 3% convertible bonds, series A, to be sold in denominations of $500,000, or any multiple thereof. The interest dates are Jan. 1, 1933, and Jan. 1, 1934, respectively. The bonds will be due Jan. 1, 1935. All bonds are of registered form.

**Offering—**The offering price to the public of the bonds is $101.25 and will be available in amounts of 

**PROCEEDS—**Proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used for the company's general purposes.

**APPLICATION—**Applications for the bonds may be made by writing to the company at its address.

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**SUNDAY, JAN. 17**

**BERKSHIRE PACKING CORP.**

Securities of the company has filed a registration statement with the SEC for the sale in the United States of $1,000,000 of 4% bonds, series A, to be sold in denominations of $1,000,000, or any multiple thereof. The interest dates are May 1, 1943, and May 1, 1944, respectively. The bonds will be due May 1, 1945. All bonds are of registered form.

**Offering—**The offering price to the public of the bonds is $101.25 and will be available in amounts of 

**PROCEEDS—**Proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used for the company's general purposes.

**APPLICATION—**Applications for the bonds may be made by writing to the company at its address.

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**WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27**

**METALS DE VICTA B. A.**

Securities of the company has filed a registration statement with the SEC for the sale in the United States of $500,000 of 5% bonds, series A, to be sold in denominations of $500,000, or any multiple thereof. The interest dates are Feb. 1, 1942, and Feb. 1, 1943, respectively. The bonds will be due Feb. 1, 1944. All bonds are of registered form.

**Offering—**The offering price to the public of the bonds is $101.25 and will be available in amounts of 

**PROCEEDS—**Proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used for the company's general purposes.

**APPLICATION—**Applications for the bonds may be made by writing to the company at its address.

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**THURSDAY, JAN. 28**

**HILTON INN, N. J.**

Securities of the company has filed a registration statement with the SEC for the sale in the United States of $1,000,000 of 5% convertible bonds, series B, to be sold in denominations of $1,000,000, or any multiple thereof. The interest dates are Jan. 1, 1943, and Jan. 1, 1944, respectively. The bonds will be due Jan. 1, 1945. All bonds are of registered form.

**Offering—**The offering price to the public of the bonds is $101.25 and will be available in amounts of 

**PROCEEDS—**Proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used for the company's general purposes.

**APPLICATION—**Applications for the bonds may be made by writing to the company at its address.
All men and not just one-third of them would be ill-clad, ill-housed, ill-fed; it is laudable in the extreme to have such a confidence that marks the valor of ignorance.

Depression is no more fundamental to capitalism than pernicious superstition which teaches brother love, and both the aberrations result from the ferment of human impulses, which are not eliminated by a dominant government, although the theory is a favorite with carbon-copy merchants, apologists for a mystique, their followers become infatuated with abjectivel systems which they imagine are constructed with meticulous and mathematical precision.

That a system of undue governmental interference in the lives of men is certain to be a system of favoritism and injustice; a system which has the alibi of religion which teaches brother love, but neither the philosophy of any religion nor the laws of society provide any protection against the outcome of a system of abuse.

The number and extension of these systems is impossible to reckon. The future, in its main outlines, is visible in the past, the old edifices are everywhere in evidence. The belief in its infallibility is nurtured by quibbling rhetoricians and accepted by the mentally underprivileged.

When the corporative State finally becomes, directly or indirectly, the main employer, the bureaucracy becomes a factor in politics, and other similar systems due to the insolent petit fonctionnaires, the arrogant dignitaries and the effete elite of a parvenu aristocracy. Subservience becomes the first, the last and the only object of survival; compliance a necessity and cynophagy a fine art. Light is enveloped with constant distraction, corruption and degenerates into a patriarchy of office-holders engaged in a constant struggle for petty advantage; while the energies of the citizenry are wasted in futile, useless and pointless elaborations.

The common phenomena of the tendency of the minority to rule are accentuated even when society is organized on an economic basis and with democracy supposed to be the fulcrum which moves it. In a regimented society the members stand toward each other in successive grades of subordination and a judicial system is impossible.

Political economy under the social superstructure is an ephephism for stratified chaos—for standardized error—as there is not the slightest chance that when we can be effective in a system of competition and the only method by which a man is able to make his voice heard is in the futurity of the forgotten because it is impossible to argue with facts which are obdurate things, not altered by the alchemy of time or speech or the technique of the microphone. The future, in its main outlines, is visible in the past, the old edifices are everywhere in evidence. The belief in its infallibility is nurtured by quibbling rhetoricians and accepted by the mentally underprivileged.

As a device for improving society, government is no stronger than the composite intelligence of its agents, which groups itself into the insensitive growths due to the insolent petits fonctionnaires, the arrogant dignitaries and the effete elite of a parvenu aristocracy. Subservience becomes the first, the last and the only object of survival; compliance a necessity and cynophagy a fine art. Light is enveloped with constant distraction, corruption and degenerates into a patriarchy of office-holders engaged in a constant struggle for petty advantage; while the energies of the citizenry are wasted in futile, useless and pointless elaborations.

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As a device for improving society, government is no stronger than the composite intelligence of its agents, which groups itself into the insensitive growths due to the insolent petits fonctionnaires, the arrogant dignitaries and the effete elite of a parvenu aristocracy. Subservience becomes the first, the last and the only object of survival; compliance a necessity and cynophagy a fine art. Light is enveloped with constant distraction, corruption and degenerates into a patriarchy of office-holders engaged in a constant struggle for petty advantage; while the energies of the citizenry are wasted in futile, useless and pointless elaborations.
Morgan Stanley Group Offers Canada Issue

A syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., New York, is offering a $50,000,000 5% Dominion of Canada bond issue, due Jan. 15, 1949, in denominations of $1,000, of which $3,000,000,000 mature in 1933 and a similar amount in 1938. The price is to be priced at par and accrued interest, the 10-year 3's, only in pairs, on $15,000, at 92, on or prior to Jan. 15, 1946, at 91, and at 90 to and including in 1951, at 103, and thence to maturity at par, all with accrued interest.

The 15-year 3's are redeemable as a whole, or in part, at any time on 30 days’ notice at 95 1/2 up to 1946, thereafter to Jan. 15, 1949, at 93 until Jan. 15, 1952 at 92; until Jan. 15, 1955, at 91; and thereafter to and including in 1961, at 90, and thence to maturity at par, all with accrued interest.

Proceeds of the issue, together with $10,000,000 of available treasury cash, will be used by the Dominion government in the redemption of $100,000,000 outstanding 5% of 1933 which, it is expected, will be called for payment on or about March 15, 1947 at par and accrued interest.

The underwriting group, in addition to 1933s, retains the right to subscribe for the entire issue of 1946's, at the same par value, and for a lesser amount of 1939's, given in the "Calendar of "New England Financials" that appears on another page.

Hollis Alden in Worcester

Hollis Alden is engaging in a general securities business from offices at 340 Main Street. In the past Mr. Alden was associated with Painé, Webber & Co.

Warren Brothers Company

(Continued from page 178)

first eight months of 1942 $384,289, or 82% of the total for the full year after bond interest, taxes and depreciation.

Thus, at the end of the Class A and Class B stock and the full amount of the Class C stock, and it is likely that the dividends will be paid wholly on the Class A and Class B stock, and only in part on the Class C stock.

The directors declared a dividend of $1.85 per share on the Class A stock, and an additional 62 1/2% per share on the Class B stock, payable on Feb. 15, 1943.

The result is that the Class B stock selling at about 25 with over $5.90 of accumulated earnings on the Class C stock, with its large earnings should have good speculative possibilities.

WARRANTS

Morgan Stanley Group

Offers Canada Issue

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(Continued from page 178)

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Thus, at the end of the Class A and Class B stock and the full amount of the Class C stock, and it is likely that the dividends will be paid wholly on both the earnings and the cash payment of the company would indicate that this can be done. 

It would seem that the Class B stock selling at about 25 with over $5.90 of accumulated earnings on the Class C stock, with its large earnings should have good speculative possibilities.

(Continued from page 178)

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R. Hoe common

United Piece Dye, pfd.
Sokane Int'l R. R.
Stephenville N. & S. Tex. 5s

HAY, FALES & CO.

New York Stock Exchange
71 Broadway, N. Y.

Biass 5% & 5% Pfd.
Lionel Corp.
Utica & Mohawk Valley 4/11

Bought—Sold—Quoted

S. H. JUNGER CO.
40 Exchange Pl., New York

Atlas Corporation
Warrants

Penn Central Airlines

Counterparts preferred

Mexican External and Internal Loans

Mexican Interest Arrear Cls.
Bought—Sold—Quoted

M. S. WIEN & CO.
Numbers Y. F. Security Dealer's Ass'n
32 Broad St., New York

Tels. 9-1717

NORTON SAYS: 1943

Municipal Bond Comm.

William Perry Brown of New York & Orange, President of the National Security Traders Association, has

announced the appointment of the Municipal Bond Committee of the association for the 1943 year. The chairman and members of the committee are:

Robert A. Warren, president and managing director, the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., New York;

J. F. Barry & Company, New York; and

George E. Landis, vice-president, New York Stock Exchange.