The Changing Function of A Bank's Municipal Portfolio
By J. A. WHITE

Whether or not they like it, commercial banks are today principally investment institutions. For many months bankers have watched their loans decline while their deposits and investments soared to record heights. For the calendar year 1942, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation reports that total deposits of insured commercial banks increased 26.5%, total investments increased 69.9% while total loans decreased 11.1%. As of Dec. 31, 1942, commercial banks accounted to 27.7% of total assets, and investments to 38.3% of assets. As of Dec. 31, 1942, loans amounted (Continued under "Ohio Municipal Comment" on page 362)

OHIO Corporates—Munipals

Special material and items of interest referred to dealer activities in the State of Ohio appears on page 362.

For index see page 228.

When Inflation Comes, Deflation Cannot Be Far Behind

How Can Savings, Investments and Business Be Protected Against These Destructive Forces?

By DR. IVAN WRIGHT
Professor of Economics, Brooklyn College

Every war has brought inflation. This one is proving without exception in spite of the costly control efforts. Most countries seek to avoid much inflation, possibly because inflation and deflation are usually more costly than war.

The extent of inflation always varies with the different countries and their financial policies. Inflations resulting from World War I affected the economic and commercial condition and relationships of every country in the civilized world. The currency of France was destroyed. That of France was devalued 80%.

Many European countries and the South American countries devalued their currencies. The United States, British Empire countries, neutral European countries and a few other small countries escaped deflation but none escaped some inflation and its effects.

Inflation arises from unbalanced budgets, excessive debts, depreciation of the currency, dislocation production, scarcity of goods, heavy taxes and the excessive buy.

(Continued on page 306)

Over-the-Counter Trading On The National Securities Exchanges

BY VERNON HUGHES

The proposal of the Securities and Exchange Commission to allow regional stock exchanges to list securities with the Securities and Exchange Commission. There is no way the over-the-counter markets by Howard R. Taylor, President of the Baltimore Stock Exchange, preserve careful analysis by everyone interested in the securities business and in private corporate enterprise of any kind. The vexing problem of how to supervise the securities markets and particularly the over-the-counter markets "in the public interest," and "to protect the investor," as the law directs, as private enterprise last. All securities exchanges are called "national securities exchanges" if they are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This is stretching a name and no doubt provocative of misunderstandings. Most of these exchanges are regional or local and the primary interest is in local securities for local people. Any transactions in securities of national interest or in which there is a national market are governed by the transactions on these securities on the exchanges where there is a real national market.

(Continued on page 312)

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Broaden your customer service with Chase correspondent facilities

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Peoples Light & Power

Preferred Analysis upon Request

IRA HAUPT & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

111 Broadway Rector 2-3100

New York 6, N. Y.

Tel. Twybor A-9200

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Broaden your customer service with Chase correspondent facilities

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Peoples Light & Power

Preferred Analysis upon Request

IRA HAUPT & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

111 Broadway Rector 2-3100

New York 6, N. Y.

Tel. Twybor A-9200

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Broaden your customer service with Chase correspondent facilities

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Peoples Light & Power

Preferred Analysis upon Request

IRA HAUPT & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

111 Broadway Rector 2-3100

New York 6, N. Y.

Tel. Twybor A-9200

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Broaden your customer service with Chase correspondent facilities

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Peoples Light & Power

Preferred Analysis upon Request

IRA HAUPT & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

111 Broadway Rector 2-3100

New York 6, N. Y.

Tel. Twybor A-9200

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Broaden your customer service with Chase correspondent facilities

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Peoples Light & Power

Preferred Analysis upon Request

IRA HAUPT & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

111 Broadway Rector 2-3100

New York 6, N. Y.

Tel. Twybor A-9200

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Broaden your customer service with Chase correspondent facilities

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Peoples Light & Power

Preferred Analysis upon Request

IRA HAUPT & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

111 Broadway Rector 2-3100

New York 6, N. Y.

Tel. Twybor A-9200

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Broaden your customer service with Chase correspondent facilities

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Peoples Light & Power

Preferred Analysis upon Request

IRA HAUPT & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

111 Broadway Rector 2-3100

New York 6, N. Y.

Tel. Twybor A-9200

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Broaden your customer service with Chase correspondent facilities

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Peoples Light & Power

Preferred Analysis upon Request

IRA HAUPT & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

111 Broadway Rector 2-3100

New York 6, N. Y.

Tel. Twybor A-9200

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Broaden your customer service with Chase correspondent facilities

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Peoples Light & Power

Preferred Analysis upon Request

IRA HAUPT & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

111 Broadway Rector 2-3100

New York 6, N. Y.

Tel. Twybor A-9200

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Broaden your customer service with Chase correspondent facilities

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Peoples Light & Power

Preferred Analysis upon Request

IRA HAUPT & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

111 Broadway Rector 2-3100

New York 6, N. Y.

Tel. Twybor A-9200
We Maintain Active Markets for

CANADIAN INDUSTRIALS

CANADIAN UTILITIES

CANADIAN MINES

CANADIAN RAILS

CANADIAN BANKS

GOODBODY & CO.

Members:

New York Stock Exchange

and Other Principal Exchanges

115 BROADWAY

NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Phone: Rector 7-1519

James F. Quigg With Paine, Webber Firm

James F. Quigg, for 21 years associated with the Mississippi Valley Trading Corp., is now active in the public interest

of the market. He will be

a member of the board of

governors of the IBA, the

Chicago Office of the

Mississippi Valley Trading Corp.

immediately after graduating from Northwestern University in 1922. In 1923 he became a member of the bank's Kansas City office, and later was transferred to the New York office as a member of the municipal buying department.

In 1925 he was appointed manager of the New York office, and in 1928 was appointed general manager of the bond department. Mr. Quigg has been active in the public interest of the IBA for 15 years, having served on practically all Mississippi Valley Trading Corp. committees and on several national committees. He was recently elected for a three year term as chairman of the board of governors in 1940, but recently resigned his position to the Central States group of the association.

"California and Bank of America" in Chicago Clearing Corp.

Eastman, Dillon & Co., 13 Broad Street, New York 5, is the New York Stock Exchange firm of the California and Bank of America.

The exchange has prepared a special report entitled "California and Bank of America." Copies of this report can be obtained from Eastman, Dillon & Co.

Chester A. Long Opens As Dealer In Chicago

(Continued from the Financial Chronicle)

Chester A. Long, formerly with Doyle, O'Connor & Co., is now engaging in securities business from offices at 141 West Jackson Boulevard. Mr. Long in the past was with the Milbank Corporation, John Witztied & Co. and was manager of the municipal department for Hadley, Wieland & Co.

Pep Looks Attractive

Portland Electric Power Company, which is a subsidiary of the IBA, announced that it has purchased a prospect for attractive properties for appreciation according to circular distributed by Scharck, Richter Company, Landreth Building, St. Louis, Mo. Copies of this circular discuss the company and the prospects for growth in some detail may be had upon request from Scherck, Richter Company.

Position Markets:

Airplane & Aircraft Equipment

Carey Trust - All Issues

Chesler Master Mfg.

Columbia Baking, Ptd. & Com.

Galveston-Houston Co.

Jefferson Lake Sulphur, Ptd. & Com.

Lambert Baking, Ptd. & Com.

York Corrugating

Miami, Florida

Summer House: 3204 North Roosevelt Avenue

Pep Looks Attractive

Portland Electric Power Company, which is a subsidiary of the IBA, announced that it has purchased a prospect for attractive properties for appreciation according to circular distributed by Scharck, Richter Company, Landreth Building, St. Louis, Mo. Copies of this circular discuss the company and the prospects for growth in some detail may be had upon request from Scherck, Richter Company.

Position Markets:

Airplane & Aircraft Equipment

Carey Trust - All Issues

Chesler Master Mfg.

Columbia Baking, Ptd. & Com.

Galveston-Houston Co.

Jefferson Lake Sulphur, Ptd. & Com.

Lambert Baking, Ptd. & Com.

York Corrugating

Miami, Florida

Summer House: 3204 North Roosevelt Avenue

Pep Looks Attractive

Portland Electric Power Company, which is a subsidiary of the IBA, announced that it has purchased a prospect for attractive properties for appreciation according to circular distributed by Scharck, Richter Company, Landreth Building, St. Louis, Mo. Copies of this circular discuss the company and the prospects for growth in some detail may be had upon request from Scherck, Richter Company.

Position Markets:

Airplane & Aircraft Equipment

Carey Trust - All Issues

Chesler Master Mfg.

Columbia Baking, Ptd. & Com.

Galveston-Houston Co.

Jefferson Lake Sulphur, Ptd. & Com.

Lambert Baking, Ptd. & Com.

York Corrugating

Miami, Florida

Summer House: 3204 North Roosevelt Avenue

Pep Looks Attractive

Portland Electric Power Company, which is a subsidiary of the IBA, announced that it has purchased a prospect for attractive properties for appreciation according to circular distributed by Scharck, Richter Company, Landreth Building, St. Louis, Mo. Copies of this circular discuss the company and the prospects for growth in some detail may be had upon request from Scherck, Richter Company.

Position Markets:

Airplane & Aircraft Equipment

Carey Trust - All Issues

Chesler Master Mfg.

Columbia Baking, Ptd. & Com.

Galveston-Houston Co.

Jefferson Lake Sulphur, Ptd. & Com.

Lambert Baking, Ptd. & Com.

York Corrugating

Miami, Florida

Summer House: 3204 North Roosevelt Avenue

Pep Looks Attractive

Portland Electric Power Company, which is a subsidiary of the IBA, announced that it has purchased a prospect for attractive properties for appreciation according to circular distributed by Scharck, Richter Company, Landreth Building, St. Louis, Mo. Copies of this circular discuss the company and the prospects for growth in some detail may be had upon request from Scherck, Richter Company.

Position Markets:

Airplane & Aircraft Equipment

Carey Trust - All Issues

Chesler Master Mfg.

Columbia Baking, Ptd. & Com.

Galveston-Houston Co.

Jefferson Lake Sulphur, Ptd. & Com.

Lambert Baking, Ptd. & Com.

York Corrugating

Miami, Florida

Summer House: 3204 North Roosevelt Avenue

Pep Looks Attractive

Portland Electric Power Company, which is a subsidiary of the IBA, announced that it has purchased a prospect for attractive properties for appreciation according to circular distributed by Scharck, Richter Company, Landreth Building, St. Louis, Mo. Copies of this circular discuss the company and the prospects for growth in some detail may be had upon request from Scherck, Richter Company.

Position Markets:

Airplane & Aircraft Equipment

Carey Trust - All Issues

Chesler Master Mfg.

Columbia Baking, Ptd. & Com.

Galveston-Houston Co.

Jefferson Lake Sulphur, Ptd. & Com.

Lambert Baking, Ptd. & Com.

York Corrugating

Miami, Florida

Summer House: 3204 North Roosevelt Avenue

Pep Looks Attractive

Portland Electric Power Company, which is a subsidiary of the IBA, announced that it has purchased a prospect for attractive properties for appreciation according to circular distributed by Scharck, Richter Company, Landreth Building, St. Louis, Mo. Copies of this circular discuss the company and the prospects for growth in some detail may be had upon request from Scherck, Richter Company.

Position Markets:

Airplane & Aircraft Equipment

Carey Trust - All Issues

Chesler Master Mfg.

Columbia Baking, Ptd. & Com.

Galveston-Houston Co.

Jefferson Lake Sulphur, Ptd. & Com.

Lambert Baking, Ptd. & Com.

York Corrugating

Miami, Florida

Summer House: 3204 North Roosevelt Avenue

Pep Looks Attractive

Portland Electric Power Company, which is a subsidiary of the IBA, announced that it has purchased a prospect for attractive properties for appreciation according to circular distributed by Scharck, Richter Company, Landreth Building, St. Louis, Mo. Copies of this circular discuss the company and the prospects for growth in some detail may be had upon request from Scherck, Richter Company.

Position Markets:

Airplane & Aircraft Equipment

Carey Trust - All Issues

Chesler Master Mfg.

Columbia Baking, Ptd. & Com.

Galveston-Houston Co.

Jefferson Lake Sulphur, Ptd. & Com.
NOTE—On $29.50 Company.

Our Real Estate Securities Department has specialized for the past twelve years in:

Lawyers Mortgage Companies
New York Title and Mortgage Company

Certificates Call us for quotations

Newburger, Loeb & Co.
40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

Interesting Speculation
T. J. Feithman & Co., members New Orleans Stock Exchange, have just prepared an interesting analysis on the Exchange Corporation which shows the outlook of the company. Its business and the earnings for last year and also comparative statistics for the first six months of 1926 compared with 1925. The report, likewise includes the firm’s dividend record for the past four years and the cash position it enjoys as of June 30, last, compared with December 31, 1925. Copies will gladly be furnished on request, without obligation.

The firm also has available special reports on Red Rock Bottlers and General Aviation Equipment, likewise obtainable upon request.

1/2 Point Over Current Market gives you a 2% Profit on A Dividend Paying Airl ine Stock

CHICAGO & SOUTHERN AIRLINES WARRANTS

Gives you the right to purchase stock at $500 per share and Feb. 21, 1926.


Description Circular on Request

LUCKHURST & CO.

Members N. Y. Security Dealers Ass’n
46 Broad St. Tel. 1-1825 N. Y. 4

B. S. LICHTENSTEIN & ASS’N

The HOW’S THAT THEORY

How does Lichtenstein do it? That’s what they all want to know when they hear you chop on a hedge and little traded securities.

99 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

We are Specialists In

REALESTATE SECURITIES

Inquiries Invited In

Lawyers Mgt. Co. Cites

Nat’l Bank & Trust Co. Cites

and all other Title Co’s Bank Trust Participations

Complete Statistical Information

L. J. GOLDWATER & CO.

Members New York Security Dealers Assn.
60 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Argo Oil

Federal Water & Gas

Verteintas Camaguary Sugar

American Export Airlines

J. F. Reilly & Co., Members

New York Security Dealers Assn.
111 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Gisholt Machine Co.

Memorandum on Request

Federal Screw Works

c ommon and rights

Stromberg-Carlson

Bartig Brothers

HANCOCK & CO.

30 Broadway

Bell System Telephone NY 5-1400

Central States Elev. Corp. (Va.)

Continental & N. P. & T. P. M.

Great American Industries

Greater New York Breweries

Berkely-Carteret 515

Hanlin Bldg., Co., 1951

Frank C. Masterson & Co.

Members New York Curb Exchange

64 Wall Street, NEW YORK 5

WE HAVE AN ACTIVE TRADING INVESTMENT IN

Red Rock Bottlers, Inc.

Sold—Bought—Sold

On Request

HORSE & TRUCKER

Established 1924

Members New York Security Dealers Association

47 Trinity Place, New York 6, N. Y.

Telephone: Bowline Green 5-7400

NY 1-775

We have an active trading interest in

Weber Gas & Electric Co. 5% Preferred

Public Service of Oklahoma 5% Preferred

West Penn Power Co. Common

Puget Sound Power & Light Co. 5% Preferred

(When Issued)

Spencer Trask & Co.

25 Broad Street, New York

Telephone Hanover 2-4200

Telegraph Teletype NY 1-45

Managing A Business For Stockholders Through The Vicissitudes of Inflation

A well-informed management is the best hedge a corporation or its stockholders have against inflation and the deflation readjustments that followed. The management should have a full knowledge of what to expect and a flexible program constantly in the processes of readjustment to meet changing economic and political conditions and expectations. With a thorough knowledge of inflation and deflation conditions, and their effects upon business and finance the management and investor can prepare a blueprint for a flexible inflation policy.

With the foregoing in mind Dr. Ivan Wright, Professor of Economics, Brooklyn College, wrote an article, "Managing a Business for Stockholders Through the Vicissitudes of Inflation," which appeared in "The Chronicle" of July 8. As was to be expected, numerous comments have come to hand regarding the views and conclusions drawn by Dr. Wright in this excellent article. Some of these comments were in the form of a letter by the columnist in the July 15 and others that can be accommodated in this issue may be given herewith.

JOE H. GILL

President, Electric Power & Light Corporation, New York City

I read with great interest the article in the July 8 issue of the "Chronicle," by Dr. Ivan Wright, entitled "Managing a Business for Stockholders Through the Vicissitudes of Inflation." This was a very interesting article, and it seemed to me that the author had a very good knowledge of the subject. The author's article and the comments that I have seen made by others on this subject are very much alike in their views. The only difference is that I agree with the author who has expressed his ideas correctly.

JOHN SLOANE

Chairman, W. & J. Slanze, New York City

We are in general agreement with the philosophy of the article by Dr. Ivan Wright; as it so

Inflation.

The possibilities are great for the investor who has a sound knowledge of the situation, but there are no "hedge against inflation." It is quite possible that an investor may lose money if he is not careful. There are no "hedge against inflation." It is quite possible that an investor may lose money if he is not careful.
The Safety Car Heating & Lighting Company, Inc.

CAPITAL STOCK

Bought—Sold—Quoted

E. W. CLUCAS & CO.

Buckley Brothers

Manufacturer of New York Stock Exchange

70 Pine St., New York 5, N. Y.

Telephone: Digsby 4-1515

SafetY Car Heating & Lighting Co., Inc.

Investors who leave the beaten path in their search for attractive securities are often well rewarded for their efforts. On its record, the capital stock of Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co., Inc., is a good case in point.

This company has no funded debt or preferred stock outstanding. It has been in existence for 53 years and has paid dividends in 52 of the last 53 years. During the past 10 years earnings have averaged $4.06 per share and per-share dividends have averaged $4.10 a share. With that record and with a distinctly favorable post-war outlook, the company's stock is quoted in the over-the-counter market at a price to yield approximately 7%.

This company is the leading manufacturer and distributor of air-conditioning equipment for railways, marine passenger cars, automobiles, equipment, electric controls, lighting fixtures, fans and electric refrigerator equipment produced. Company's regulators have a wide variety of equipment on the railroad field in connection with industrial, marine and diagnostic purposes. Through wholly-owned, or partly-owned subsidiaries, the company has an important stake in the production of heating and cooling equipment for railway passenger cars, buses, boats and air conditioning units.

Manufacturing plant is located at West Newbury, Conn., and business is carried on through a national-wide sales and service organization.

The earnings record of the company justifies a close study. The ratio of current earnings to the company's outstanding capital stock is high and shows a very healthy position after high earnings in goods years.

In an interesting announcement entitled New Horizons, published elsewhere in the "Chronicle" today, the Pure Oil Company tells how its geologists and production engineers have accepted the challenge to supply the oil we need for war and for civil, industrial, transportation, military and civilian needs after the peace.

This company regards its reserves as a "herculean task" because the oil reserves of our nation are diminishing rapidly. The Pure Oil Co.'s reserves below ground were greater at the end of the year than at the beginning of 1943. The Pure Oil Company employs a staff of more than 100 skilled geologists and the management generously gives its geologists full credit for the outstanding record in exploration, expansion and development of new oil properties it has had in the past 28 years.

Last year, through the efforts of those men, Pure Oil Co. was again able to show a substantial profit over the previous year.

With plane tables and field radios, the geologists of the Pure Oil Co. are "shocked" the nation, from coast to coast, from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico, in search of areas producing oil. With magneto- meters and seismographs they are projecting magnetic and seismic sections deep into the sub-surface strata. In these searchings they are learning the "Horizons." There is no question that the geologists and experienced production men are drilling into "new horizons"—deep oil-bearing formations—wherever that is possible today.

New Horizons

The Pure Oil Company Geologists Need The Increased Demand For Petroleum Products

America's Reserves of Crude Oil In The Ground Are Being Drawn Up More Rapidly Than They Are Being Disclosed

In an interesting announcement entitled New Horizons, published elsewhere in the "Chronicle" today, the Pure Oil Company tells how its geologists and production engineers have accepted the challenge to supply the oil we need for war and for civil, industrial, transportation, military and civilian needs after the peace.

This company regards its reserves as a "herculean task" because the oil reserves of our nation are diminishing rapidly. The Pure Oil Co.'s reserves below ground were greater at the end of the year than at the beginning of 1943. The Pure Oil Company employs a staff of more than 100 skilled geologists and the management generously gives its geologists full credit for the outstanding record in exploration, expansion and development of new oil properties it has had in the past 28 years.

Last year, through the efforts of those men, Pure Oil Co. was again able to show a substantial profit over the previous year.

With plane tables and field radios, the geologists of the Pure Oil Co. are "shocked" the nation, from coast to coast, from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico, in search of areas producing oil. With magneto- meters and seismographs they are projecting magnetic and seismic sections deep into the sub-surface strata. In these searchings they are learning the "Horizons." There is no question that the geologists and experienced production men are drilling into "new horizons"—deep oil-bearing formations—wherever that is possible today.

Norwood School Budget Includes $72,000 For Debt Service

The Norwood Board of Education has approved its 1943-44 budget, which totals approximately $555,000. Miss Emma Jumblith, treasurer-clerk of the board, said that the budget was slightly higher than for previous years because of additional costs in war work and similar studies added to the school curriculum. She pointed out, however, that the State of Ohio would reimburse the board two-thirds of the cost of the school's vocational training programs. She said that the budget included the retirement of $72,000 worth of bonds.

N. Y. Analysts To Meet

The New York Society Security Analysts, Inc., at their meeting on July 28th will be addressed by Wheeler McMillen, Editor-in-Chief of "Farm Journal," on the subject of Chemurgy.

Says Profit System Not Perfect But Neither Is World

Suggests Lamont and Benet Swap Places and Report

Editor, "Commercial & Financial Chronicle":

Interesting to “listen in” on the exchange between Mr. Lamont and Mr. Benet, published in the "Chronicle" of July 13. As I understand it, the former points to the advantages of the "profit system," as called; the latter points to its defects. So what? The same advantage and disadvantage is in pretty much everything. "Compensation" it was called by New. This is said to have the defects of their qualities. "Fire burns," “water makes a man drown." Mechanisms—capitalistic or communitarian—are in some aspects ruthless. That is the nature of mechanisms, systems. Would Mr. Benet do away with hammers because he hanged his thumb? Our system has one great advantage, it is our way, and still evolving—it works. Let "L" and "B" swap places and report.

L. E. Henwood

Glenside, Pa.

July 20, 1943.

* * *

The POST WAR STOCK MARKET BUBBLE IS ON ITS WAY!

A NEW BOOK FOR INVESTORS!-

The billions of dollars injected into the economy of the country because of the huge war expenditures constitutes the major force that is creating the "bubble." The greatFALSE PROPHETS OF WALL STREET

The "stock market bull" has been predicted for years. Complacently, the stock market has been bullish, and every time a "false prophet" has been published, about fifty others have written books saying the same thing. This current bubble is different in one respect. It is not professional, but rather an interest in the speculative game common to all. The bubble has been caused by the speculative buying of public corporations, like utilities, railroads, and public service companies.

The "bubble" will be over when the speculative buying has been reduced to such a point that the market is no longer supported by an increase in the number of buyers.

The "bubble" will be over when the speculative buying has been reduced to such a point that the market is no longer supported by an increase in the number of buyers.

The "bubble" will be over when the speculative buying has been reduced to such a point that the market is no longer supported by an increase in the number of buyers.

The "bubble" will be over when the speculative buying has been reduced to such a point that the market is no longer supported by an increase in the number of buyers.

The "bubble" will be over when the speculative buying has been reduced to such a point that the market is no longer supported by an increase in the number of buyers.

The "bubble" will be over when the speculative buying has been reduced to such a point that the market is no longer supported by an increase in the number of buyers.

The "bubble" will be over when the speculative buying has been reduced to such a point that the market is no longer supported by an increase in the number of buyers.

The "bubble" will be over when the speculative buying has been reduced to such a point that the market is no longer supported by an increase in the number of buyers.

The "bubble" will be over when the speculative buying has been reduced to such a point that the market is no longer supported by an increase in the number of buyers.

The "bubble" will be over when the speculative buying has been reduced to such a point that the market is no longer supported by an increase in the number of buyers.

The "bubble" will be over when the speculative buying has been reduced to such a point that the market is no longer supported by an increase in the number of buyers.

The "bubble" will be over when the speculative buying has been reduced to such a point that the market is no longer supported by an increase in the number of buyers.

The "bubble" will be over when the speculative buying has been reduced to such a point that the market is no longer supported by an increase in the number of buyers.

The "bubble" will be over when the speculative buying has been reduced to such a point that the market is no longer supported by an increase in the number of buyers.

The "bubble" will be over when the speculative buying has been reduced to such a point that the market is no longer supported by an increase in the number of buyers.

The "bubble" will be over when the speculative buying has been reduced to such a point that the market is no longer supported by an increase in the number of buyers.

The "bubble" will be over when the speculative buying has been reduced to such a point that the market is no longer supported by an increase in the number of buyers.

The "bubble" will be over when the speculative buying has been reduced to such a point that the market is no longer supported by an increase in the number of buyers.

The "bubble" will be over when the speculative buying has been reduced to such a point that the market is no longer supported by an increase in the number of buyers.

The "bubble" will be over when the speculative buying has been reduced to such a point that the market is no longer supported by an increase in the number of buyers.
R E O R G A N I Z A T I O N

RAILS
Inquiries Invited

McLaughlin, Baird & Reuss
Members New York Stock Exchange

BOND BROKERAGE SERVICE
Specializing in Railroad Securities

One Wall Street
Tel. Hanover 3-1565

New York 5

TEL. 613-0103

Defaulted Railroad Bonds and Railroad Reorganization Securities

Pfluegfelder, Bampton & Rust
Members New York Stock Exchange

61 Broadway
Telephone: 201-523 New York 6

Railroad Securities

The drive by railroad security holders to get their share of the accommodations during the receivership period has finally opened with a bang. This is the major aspect of the entire receivership picture that was not clarified by recent Supreme Court decisions, nor by any action on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Inevitably it seems that the answer to this perplexing question must be forthcoming in the reasonably near future in courts or in receivers over all of or a few or all of the major pending cases.

The most noteworthy result of the inflated treasury positions is the massive volume of railroad securities that have been brought at a level for a measure of receivership companies, and their conversion is certainly supported by logic. The fact that it has not been so far designed as a punitive process and the cash now in the treasuries, even though invested in usual and ordinarily transferable securities, has been derived from mortgage properties. To deny the mortgagee his right to the earnings on the property merely because of an effective receivership is not an attempted in the past, before the new cash balances have been (in receivership) to the revenue of the old andJunior bond holders, therefore, the interest income and a provision for additional consideration for the new common stock.

Henry Smith, company secretary, concluded over to Commander Georden a check for $203.00 to the firm's contribution to the Corporation's contribution to the stockholders' and Salomon Club of New York. The workers added several hundred dollars, to this contribution.

Cliffs Corp. Looks Good

The current situation in Cliffs Corporation offers interesting possibilities, according to a circular just issued by Gillies-Bussell & Co., New York, New York City, where the Eire affected a large decrease in capitalized and fixed charges, and operations since reorganization have produced still further improvement.

Not only were fixed interest hearing debt and charges cut in half, but all newly created issues enjoy the benefits of sinking funds or serial maturities and in addition a capital expenditures fund is provided expressly for financing improvements, acquisitions or other initial capital expenditures that may be required. The company is in the fortunate position of having no long-term debt and has been able to borrow funds at short notice on the security of its property.

The occasion was the dedication of a service flag honoring the plant's 12 men in service, but the war workers and their regular jobs, hearing the speeches by Lt. Comdr. J. Douglas Georden and two minutes hence over a loudspeaker system. The workers and families provided an official audience for the speakers.

Henry Smith, company secretary, turned over to Commander Georden a check for $203.00 to the firm's contribution to the Corporation's contribution to the stockholders' and Salomon Club of New York. The workers added several hundred dollars, to this contribution.

Cliffs Corp. Looks Good

The current situation in Cliffs Corporation offers interesting possibilities, according to a circular just issued by Gillies-Bussell & Co., New York, New York City, where the Eire affected a large decrease in capitalized and fixed charges, and operations since reorganization have produced still further improvement.

Not only were fixed interest hearing debt and charges cut in half, but all newly created issues enjoy the benefits of sinking funds or serial maturities and in addition a capital expenditures fund is provided expressly for financing improvements, acquisitions or other initial capital expenditures that may be required. The company is in the fortunate position of having no long-term debt and has been able to borrow funds at short notice on the security of its property.

Cliffs Corp. Looks Good

The current situation in Cliffs Corporation offers interesting possibilities, according to a circular just issued by Gillies-Bussell & Co., New York, New York City, where the Eire affected a large decrease in capitalized and fixed charges, and operations since reorganization have produced still further improvement.

Not only were fixed interest hearing debt and charges cut in half, but all newly created issues enjoy the benefits of sinking funds or serial maturities and in addition a capital expenditures fund is provided expressly for financing improvements, acquisitions or other initial capital expenditures that may be required. The company is in the fortunate position of having no long-term debt and has been able to borrow funds at short notice on the security of its property.

Cliffs Corp. Looks Good

The current situation in Cliffs Corporation offers interesting possibilities, according to a circular just issued by Gillies-Bussell & Co., New York, New York City, where the Eire affected a large decrease in capitalized and fixed charges, and operations since reorganization have produced still further improvement.

Not only were fixed interest hearing debt and charges cut in half, but all newly created issues enjoy the benefits of sinking funds or serial maturities and in addition a capital expenditures fund is provided expressly for financing improvements, acquisitions or other initial capital expenditures that may be required. The company is in the fortunate position of having no long-term debt and has been able to borrow funds at short notice on the security of its property.
Ohio Brevities

In Cleveland's five largest banks, exceeding the latter's 1943 levels in early mid-year condition statements revealed.

Government bond holdings in those banks climbed sharply to $305,710,686, an increase of $34,714,575 in three months and over $33 millions from a year ago. Government bond holdings in Cleveland's five largest banks had reached an all-time high of $1,653,427,560, a gain of $30 millions from June 30, 1942.

Resource Rises 700 Millions

In the last quarter, the bank's total assets rose to an equalled sum of $725,159,328, the first time it has passed the $700,000,000 mark at a call date. Total assets were over 71 millions above March 31, and nearly double the level of April 30, 1942, a year ago.

Cash On Hand Turned Ups

Cash on hand, sliding for the past few quarters, turned up 21 millions on June 30 from 1943 levels. Loans, however, continued lower, dropping over five millions to $321,904,354. This item was nearly 43 millions under June 30, 1942.

Deposits, total assets and Government bond holdings increased at record highs in the five major banks. In seven smaller institutions, only two were in the red, with the others scoring in the same items, excepting one which failed to report any assets.

Among the individual banks, Cleveland Trust showed the largest gain, its estimated stockholders' equity of $30,731,550, was up over $1,000,000 from the figures reported by it in the March 31 statement of condition. The growth of the first billion-dollar bank.

Ohio Municipal Comment

The CHANGING FUNCTION OF A BANK'S MUNICIPAL PORTFOLIO

(Continued from first page)

to only 19.4% of assets, while in
vestments had jumped to 18.4% of total assets.

Since 1942, as every banker knows, this decline in trend in loans and investment has increased in continuous time. For the first six months of 1943 the weekly reporting member banks in 100 cities showed a further increase in investments of 10.8% over the total for 1942, and a further decline in loans of 11.5% from one year to another.

It is known, too, that for every banker expects his deposits as the basis of his credit, and credits forth and, if he is frank with his own, his loans to decline as a whole, in proportion to his growing assets. As is generally understood, there is a permanent increase in deposits and investments due principally to the purchase of U. S. Government bonds. Such purchases result simply in writing up investments on debit side of the ledger and deposits on the credit side. That banks will continue to buy huge amounts of government bonds is now a commonplace. The expectation is quite logical, therefore, that the higher the time deposit rise the greater will be the decline in the rate of growth of credit.

It is this whole trend, this change in the function of a bank's investments, that has been manifest in Cleveland's five largest banks, and has been a keynote for the first time in history.

We will reach the select billion-

Ohioans' Savings

Ohio Brevities

In Cleveland's five largest banks, exceeding the latter's 1943 levels in early mid-year condition statements revealed.

Government bond holdings in those banks climbed sharply to $305,710,686, an increase of $34,714,575 in three months and over $33 millions from a year ago. Government bond holdings in Cleveland's five largest banks had reached an all-time high of $1,653,427,560, a gain of $30 millions from June 30, 1942.

Resource Rises 700 Millions

In the last quarter, the bank's total assets rose to an equalled sum of $725,159,328, the first time it has passed the $700,000,000 mark at a call date. Total assets were over 71 millions above March 31, and nearly double the level of April 30, 1942, a year ago.

Cash On Hand Turned Ups

Cash on hand, sliding for the past few quarters, turned up 21 millions on June 30 from 1943 levels. Loans, however, continued lower, dropping over five millions to $321,904,354. This item was nearly 43 millions under June 30, 1942.

Deposits, total assets and Government bond holdings increased at record highs in the five major banks. In seven smaller institutions, only two were in the red, with the others scoring in the same items, excepting one which failed to report any assets.

Among the individual banks, Cleveland Trust showed the largest gain, its estimated stockholders' equity of $30,731,550, was up over $1,000,000 from the figures reported by it in the March 31 statement of condition. The growth of the first billion-dollar bank.

Ohio Municipal Comment

The CHANGING FUNCTION OF A BANK'S MUNICIPAL PORTFOLIO

(Continued from first page)

to only 19.4% of assets, while in
vestments had jumped to 18.4% of total assets.

Since 1942, as every banker knows, this decline in trend in loans and investment has increased in continuous time. For the first six months of 1943 the weekly reporting member banks in 100 cities showed a further increase in investments of 10.8% over the total for 1942, and a further decline in loans of 11.5% from one year to another.

It is known, too, that for every banker expects his deposits as the basis of his credit, and credits forth and, if he is frank with his own, his loans to decline as a whole, in proportion to his growing assets. As is generally understood, there is a permanent increase in deposits and investments due principally to the purchase of U. S. Government bonds. Such purchases result simply in writing up investments on debit side of the ledger and deposits on the credit side. That banks will continue to buy huge amounts of government bonds is now a commonplace. The expectation is quite logical, therefore, that the higher the time deposit rise the greater will be the decline in the rate of growth of credit.

It is this whole trend, this change in the function of a bank's investments, that has been manifest in Cleveland's five largest banks, and has been a keynote for the first time in history.

We will reach the select billion-

Ohioans' Savings

Ohio Brevities

In Cleveland's five largest banks, exceeding the latter's 1943 levels in early mid-year condition statements revealed.

Government bond holdings in those banks climbed sharply to $305,710,686, an increase of $34,714,575 in three months and over $33 millions from a year ago. Government bond holdings in Cleveland's five largest banks had reached an all-time high of $1,653,427,560, a gain of $30 millions from June 30, 1942.

Resource Rises 700 Millions

In the last quarter, the bank's total assets rose to an equalled sum of $725,159,328, the first time it has passed the $700,000,000 mark at a call date. Total assets were over 71 millions above March 31, and nearly double the level of April 30, 1942, a year ago.

Cash On Hand Turned Ups

Cash on hand, sliding for the past few quarters, turned up 21 millions on June 30 from 1943 levels. Loans, however, continued lower, dropping over five millions to $321,904,354. This item was nearly 43 millions under June 30, 1942.

Deposits, total assets and Government bond holdings increased at record highs in the five major banks. In seven smaller institutions, only two were in the red, with the others scoring in the same items, excepting one which failed to report any assets.

Among the individual banks, Cleveland Trust showed the largest gain, its estimated stockholders' equity of $30,731,550, was up over $1,000,000 from the figures reported by it in the March 31 statement of condition. The growth of the first billion-dollar bank.

Ohio Municipal Comment

The CHANGING FUNCTION OF A BANK'S MUNICIPAL PORTFOLIO

(Continued from first page)

to only 19.4% of assets, while in
vestments had jumped to 18.4% of total assets.

Since 1942, as every banker knows, this decline in trend in loans and investment has increased in continuous time. For the first six months of 1943 the weekly reporting member banks in 100 cities showed a further increase in investments of 10.8% over the total for 1942, and a further decline in loans of 11.5% from one year to another.

It is known, too, that for every banker expects his deposits as the basis of his credit, and credits forth and, if he is frank with his own, his loans to decline as a whole, in proportion to his growing assets. As is generally understood, there is a permanent increase in deposits and investments due principally to the purchase of U. S. Government bonds. Such purchases result simply in writing up investments on debit side of the ledger and deposits on the credit side. That banks will continue to buy huge amounts of government bonds is now a commonplace. The expectation is quite logical, therefore, that the higher the time deposit rise the greater will be the decline in the rate of growth of credit.

It is this whole trend, this change in the function of a bank's investments, that has been manifest in Cleveland's five largest banks, and has been a keynote for the first time in history.

We will reach the select billion-

Ohioans' Savings
Ohio Municipal Comment
THE CHANGING FUNCTION OF A BANK'S MUNICIPAL PORTFOLIO

(Continued from page 302)

Ohio Brevities

(Continued from page 302)

moving new bank, chapped up call-date tops in assets of $115,095,921, deposits of $298,682,133, and Government bonds of $141,940,247. These three classifications showed gains of 23 to 25 percent.

The following smaller banks also showed gains: Lorain Trust & Savings Banks, League Bank of Cleveland, and North American Capital Bank, all in Cleveland.

Bonded indebtedness of Cuyahoga County is recorded at $73,937,572, an increase of $3,000,000 over last year's estimate. This was the biggest increase in any two-year period in the history of the county.

Henry Sherman Chosen

Henry S. Sherman, President of the Society for Savings, has called a special meeting of the executive committee that will aid the Feder- al Reserve Board in supervising mutual savings banks. Mr. Sherman will be associated with prominent New York and Pennsylvania banks and the President of the New York State Savings Bank Association.

Premoted by First Cleveland

Charence F. Davis, who has been in the securities business in Cleveland for 25 years, has been made a Vice-President of the First Cleveland Corp. He has specialized in municipal securities for the past four years and came in First Cleveland in 1935. He is a member of the Club Board.

Booed While in Army

Corporal George C. Litko, who has been in and out of the Army and Navy since 1943, has been promoted to Sergeant. He is now serving in the shipyard area of the Army's Technical Training Command.

WFA Applies "Gag" To AAA Employees

Under Act Limiting Talk To Farm Programs

The War Food Administration on July 20 applied a "gag" to the 200,000 employees of banks and communications companies that handle financial matters, strictly limiting their freedom to talk about farm programs. The order, based on a provision in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, could prevent AAA employees from giving information to the press or radio on topics such as criticism of farm programs, or any other act of criticism or disadministration of the AAA. United Press Washington advised July 20 reporting that it was further stated.

The Act forbids use of Federal funds for the purpose of promulgating any per¬ spective of AAA information em¬ ployed in the "pertinent and official" information to individuals. Instructions to all AAA field employees outlining seven speci¬ fic "do's" were based on an in¬ terpretation of the act by the Secretary of Agriculture. The order in his order to employees listed these "do's":

1. Furnishing release, photo¬ graphic prints, illustrations and other copies of information.

2. Furnishing prepared scripts or talking points on radio casts or appearing on radio pro¬ grams.

3. Preparing, distributing articles for periodicals or publications.

4. Preparing or displaying posters or exhibits.

"2. Premoting or disseminating articles or information in periodicals or periodicals.

5. Soliciting or encouraging the printing of popular publications of a promotional nature.

6. Furnishing telegrams or word of mouth, in individual contracts or sales relations, or statements for the purpose of enhancing premium sales, the dis¬ tinction between new and maturity department.

7. Furnishing publications or advertising or other public communications media.

He suggested that the State Ex¬ tension Department in cooperation with farmers adequately informed on how to examine the AAA regulations on the basis of which the provisions of the current law had been passed was understood and acted upon by farmers.

An accompanying "suggested procedure" for dissemination of farm information in newspapers, radio and periodicals in Washington full and final information on the basis of press, radio, motion picture, poster and exhibition material.

The Central Board released from Washington to State AAA officers for distribution over the Extension Service for distribution.

Ohio Brevities

(Continued from page 302)

moving new bank, chapped up call-date tops in assets of $115,095,921, deposits of $298,682,133, and Government bonds of $141,940,247. These three classifications showed gains of 23 to 25 percent.

The following smaller banks also showed gains: Lorain Trust & Savings Banks, League Bank of Cleveland, and North American Capital Bank, all in Cleveland.

Bonded indebtedness of Cuyahoga County is recorded at $73,937,572, an increase of $3,000,000 over last year's estimate. This was the biggest increase in any two-year period in the history of the county.

Henry Sherman Chosen

Henry S. Sherman, President of the Society for Savings, has called a special meeting of the executive committee that will aid the Feder¬ al Reserve Board in supervising mutual savings banks. Mr. Sherman will be associated with prominent New York and Philadelphia bankers and the President of the New York State Savings Bank Association.

Premoted by First Cleveland

Charence F. Davis, who has been in the securities business in Cleveland for 25 years, has been made a Vice-President of the First Cleveland Corp. He has specialized in municipal securities for the past four years and came in First Cleveland in 1935. He is a member of the Club Board.

Booed While in Army

Corporal George C. Litko, who has been in and out of the Army and Navy since 1943, has been promoted to Sergeant. He is now serving in the shipyard area of the Army's Technical Training Command.

WFA Applies "Gag" To AAA Employees

Under Act Limiting Talk To Farm Programs

The War Food Administration on July 20 applied a "gag" to the 200,000 employees of banks and communications companies that handle financial matters, strictly limiting their freedom to talk about farm programs. The order, based on a provision in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, could prevent AAA employees from giving information to the press or radio on topics such as criticism of farm programs, or any other act of criticism or disadministration of the AAA. United Press Washington advised July 20 reporting that it was further stated.

The Act forbids use of Federal funds for the purpose of promulgating any per¬ spective of AAA information em¬ ployed in the "pertinent and official" information to individuals. Instructions to all AAA field employees outlining seven speci¬ fic "do's" were based on an in¬ terpretation of the act by the Secretary of Agriculture. The order in his order to employees listed these "do's":

1. Furnishing release, photo¬ graphic prints, illustrations and other copies of information.

2. Furnishing prepared scripts or talking points on radio casts or appearing on radio pro¬ grams.

3. Preparing, distributing articles for periodicals or publications.

4. Preparing or displaying posters or exhibits.

2. Premoting or disseminating articles or information in periodicals or periodicals.

5. Soliciting or encouraging the printing of popular publications of a promotional nature.

6. Furnishing telegrams or word of mouth, in individual contracts or sales relations, or statements for the purpose of enhancing premium sales, the dis¬ tinction between new and maturity department.

7. Furnishing publications or advertising or other public communications media.

He suggested that the State Ex¬ tension Department in cooperation with farmers adequately informed on how to examine the AAA regulations on the basis of which the provisions of the current law had been passed was understood and acted upon by farmers.

An accompanying "suggested procedure" for dissemination of farm information in newspapers, radio and periodicals in Washington full and final information on the basis of press, radio, motion picture, poster and exhibition material.

The Central Board released from Washington to State AAA officers for distribution over the Extension Service for distribution.
Bank and Insurance Stocks

This Week's Insurance Stocks

By E. A. VAN DEUSEN

The investor in fire insurance stocks should comply with the principle of diversification, just as the same investor in other categories of common stock. The fact that a unique degree of diversification is inherent in the stock of any one well established fire insurance company, due to the nature of the business, is not sufficient. As was pointed out in this column two weeks ago, there exists among fire insurance companies, especially the leading ones, a broad diversification of managerial policy, in regard to investment of assets, selection of premium underwritings, etc. These differences reflect their relative earning power, earning stability, volatility of liquidating value, etc.

For example, some companies invest more heavily in bonds, while others invest more heavily in stocks. The "bond" company, other things being equal, will show less appreciation of capital in a rising market than will the "stock" company, and the "stock" company show less appreciation of capital in a falling market. The investment portfolio of the one company will be the inverse of the investment portfolio of the other company.

Diversification of operating activities is a subject which is not only of interest to underwriting differences, it is matter of equal importance in the formation and employing ratios which were heavily committed in the ocean marine field during the early months of 1942, while those which were heavily committed in the government field in the early months of 1942, were nearly 100% in the government field, as the large companies which were heavily committed in the government field were nearly 100% in the government field, as the government field was the most lucrative.

It will be noted that the annual interest on the long-term debt of the largest companies is the lowest of all, while the annual interest on the short-term debt of the largest companies is the highest of all. The annual interest on the long-term debt of the largest companies is the lowest of all, while the annual interest on the short-term debt of the largest companies is the highest of all.

It will be noted that the ratio of the long-term debt of the largest companies is the lowest of all, while the ratio of the short-term debt of the largest companies is the highest of all. The ratio of the long-term debt of the largest companies is the lowest of all, while the ratio of the short-term debt of the largest companies is the highest of all.

It will be noted that the ratio of the long-term debt of the largest companies is the lowest of all, while the ratio of the short-term debt of the largest companies is the highest of all. The ratio of the long-term debt of the largest companies is the lowest of all, while the ratio of the short-term debt of the largest companies is the highest of all.
"Counsel for Council on Tehuantepec columns. Some American Trust may be the United Committee, Eduardo Suarez.

The month of June was the best that savings banks have experienced, with a $50,039,000 gain in deposits and 19,380 in accounts. As a result, both dollar deposits and the number of people served stood at an all-time high with deposits at $5,813,723,796 and savings accounts at 8,105,924 as of June 30.

The final figures which I wish to present and of which the savings banks are justly proud have to do with payroll savings for War Bonds. The savings banks have been providing this service to implement the Treasury's Payroll Savings Program among those who do not have adequate facilities to handle this activity themselves. Incomparable figures for other savings agencies are available in the total would be even greater.

The Home Front is awake and working and I am confident that the results for the second six months of 1943 will be even greater. Certainly the savings banks will send their every energy to bringing in an even-increasing number of participants into the fight."

**Mexico Resumes Foreclosed Debt Payment**

The first payment on the public debt of Mexico since 1928 was announced on May 29. The advances in the matter stated:

"The resumption of the debt was negotiated by a group of international bankers known as the International Joint Committee, whose members are all in Mexico, through its chairman, Mr. T. W. Lamont, in behalf of the Mexican Government through its Finance Minister, Eduardo Buentello. The agreement was ratified by the Mexican Congress on December 29, 1939. The International Committee of Residents in Mexico for the purpose of these negotiations, organized a group of international bankers consisting of the following: American Section: Thomas W. Lamont, Bernard H. Millhiser, Walter T. Rosen, Sir Wilfred Grenfell, W. R. Wemmlen, Munree, Secretary; British Section: Lord Birstow; Chairman; Sir Edward R. Peacey, Frank C. Tkacs, Vincent W. Yorke, and E. C. Webb Secretary; Swiss Section: Association Suisse des Banques et Assurances Basel."

"Counsel for the Mexican Government in connection with the agreement and, for the fiscal and registration arrangements were Mr. A. N. E. Kelleher, New York City; counsel for the International Committee, American Section, were Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland & Kendall; New York City; and for the British Section, W. S. Slaughter & May, London, England."

It is added that "the time for hearing evidence in the case has been extended 60 days from June 30, 1943. This extension applied to the hearing in the possibility of the United States of Mexico and does not include the railroad securities with the exception of Transcontinental and Southern Railway 4½% gold loans, due June 30, 1933. Application forms for the same will be filed by the owners of railroad securities are now available and may be obtained from American Trust Co., New York City, according to the announcement."

The Mexican plan for redemption of public debt was referred to in these columns July 1, page 23.
When Inflation Comes, Deflation Cannot Be Far Behind

(Continued from first page)

ing power created by war purposes increases the following table from the bulletin of the Board of Governors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Currency Notes Outstanding (in Millions of National Currency)</th>
<th>December 31</th>
<th>December 31</th>
<th>December 31</th>
<th>December 31</th>
<th>December 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>776</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>3,584</td>
<td>3,584</td>
<td>3,584</td>
<td>3,584</td>
<td>3,584</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>3,645</td>
<td>3,645</td>
<td>3,645</td>
<td>3,645</td>
<td>3,645</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>3,015</td>
<td>3,015</td>
<td>3,015</td>
<td>3,015</td>
<td>3,015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2,727</td>
<td>2,727</td>
<td>2,727</td>
<td>2,727</td>
<td>2,727</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>2,224</td>
<td>2,224</td>
<td>2,224</td>
<td>2,224</td>
<td>2,224</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2,224</td>
<td>2,224</td>
<td>2,224</td>
<td>2,224</td>
<td>2,224</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>2,116</td>
<td>2,116</td>
<td>2,116</td>
<td>2,116</td>
<td>2,116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>1,856</td>
<td>1,856</td>
<td>1,856</td>
<td>1,856</td>
<td>1,856</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Germany</td>
<td>1,111</td>
<td>1,111</td>
<td>1,111</td>
<td>1,111</td>
<td>1,111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Japan</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Switzerland</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Banknotes only. Sept. 1942. 1943 lbs. million.

This table does not include China. But the National City Bank bulletin points out that inflation in China has taken on runaway proportions. In free China food prices have risen 30 or 40 times. "Deregulated production, combined with inadequate and costly transportation, has resulted in acute scarcity of goods of all kinds, while war expenditures and capital financing largely through inflationary issues of currency and credit."

No country is fully avoiding inflation, and certainly none will escape the effects of the inflations of other countries. But some countries are doing a very bad job under the circumstances. For example, the currency notes of Switzerland have increased 51% and the bank deposits only 8%. In United Kingdom currency outside circulation increased 83% and the commercial bank deposits 61%. In all the conditions of inflation, none will vary, and the inflation and the consequences will be governed by each country by conditions outside of the country’s control in part but largely by the resources, financial management, monetary, tax and economic policies of each country. From the tables it seems clear that the British Empire countries, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark and other well-managed countries are seeking to avoid as much inflation as possible. Up to this date of this table, the United States has hardly got started on its inflationary war boom.

Inflation in the United States

Currency notes outstanding are now 17 billion dollars. Bank deposits have exceeded one hundred billion dollars. The debt of the Federal Government is expected to reach 210 billion dollars by the end of the fiscal year. In spite of the efforts to hold down prices and wages, the costs of living and the basis of cost of living have mounted sharply. Labor organizations are demanding new wages increases because of increased living expenses. The producers of food, oil, housing and other products are demanding increases because of increased wages and taxes. The inflationary gap of spending power in the hands of the public in excess of the available goods and services. Not only do the authorities from 40 to 60 billion dollars, and is expected to rise another 40 billion or more during the coming year. When wages in some fields have risen much faster than the costs of living, in other occupations, and particularly in peacetime occupations, wages have lagged far behind the rising costs of living. In many of these occupations an increase in wages to offset the increase in the costs of living will force the shops into bankruptcy. It is now proposed to use subsidies to avoid the wholesale failure of these businesses. The use of subsidies in England and Canada is pointed to as examples. But the fact that England and Canada started to control prices with the beginning of the war, in which they have a much better supply of goods and materials, is an argument against the idea that inflation is being��的 entertainment.

The recent reduction in interest rates by the Board of Governors of the National City Bank is said to be in an effort to control inflation. It is said that these reductions in interest rates are the result of the fact that during the depression they have not now the advantage of consuming what was produced previously. The possibility of a rapid repair of their distress, is mainly dependent on the effect of effective policies. If its effective population have not been established at the time, and are not starved afterwards; then, with the same skill and knowl

WPB Curtails Use Of Newprint By 50%

The War Production Board announced on July 6 that newspaper publishers are required to make a voluntary cutback of newprint of 50% or more ranging up to 5% for larger users. The new reduction in newprint purchases follows earlier recommendations of the Newspaper Industry Advisory Committee三个星期前。The additional 5% reduction does not apply to the first 25 tons of new newprint ordered monthly for each newspaper, or 160,000 tons a quarter. This provision, however, is subject to the operation of the smaller newprint purchases, and the new restrictions on newprint sales, from which we quoted, added:

‘Any use of paper over the amount specified, above, if granted, will be at the applicant’s risk,” Mr. Bitter said.

The Board of Governors of the National City Bank, which carries the curtailment ranges from 2.5% for newspapers up to the quarter above 50% for newspapers using 500 tons or more a quarter.

There would be no reason for economy in the use of print paper, and there would be none, says the Board, if for newspapers using 500 tons or more a quarter.

It would be better, according to the Board, to encourage economy in the use of print paper, and the Board is working on the basis of what had been done in the past. But the Board said that it would be better to use the newpaper on the basis of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, and would not recommend granting extra paper to newspapers using 50 tons or more a quarter, nor would it grant additional tonnage to newspapers using the extra paper, and would terminate the use of the extra paper unless the Board has achieved through price controls or similar promotional campaigns, the reduction in newprint purchases that has already been achieved in the peacetime production cutback, and in the circulation in the same quarter of 50%.

It had been expected that this would bring about a 10% over-all reduction in the use of newspaper, and it is stated, was not accomplished.

Combined Food Board

To Survey Food Data—Canada Participating

The Department of Agriculture has announced that the Combined Food Board has made arrangements to study and publish the available statistical records and the over-all reports of the specifications and consumption for the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada. The primary object of the survey, the Combined Food Board stated, is to take steps to put food data of the United States and Canada on comparable basis as possible. The Department’s announcement was made.

Three United States Department of Agriculture officials will begin discussion with officials of the British Ministry of Food. They are John Canals, of the Food Division; L. A. Mayers, of the Agriculture Division; and Montell Oplon, of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Re

*The Canadian Government is also participating in this study. H. G. McArthur, of the Canada Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is participating in the Canada study.

*These personal discussions will reflect the full exchange of information on food markets which on which they are based, and the regular channels of the Combined Food Board.

igiitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Liquidation of NYA Urged in Labor Dept.

The $1,137,676,010 Labor Department-Federal Security Agency supply bill for the new fiscal year was signed by President Roosevelt on July 12. This bill orders the liquidation of the National Youth Administration by Jan. 1, providing $3,000,000 to cover these costs. Also included in this measure is a provision prohibiting the National Labor Relations Board from calling collective bargaining elections in plants where a labor contract has been in force without complaint for three months.

The NYA was created in July, 1935, to train young people for employment and to help needy boys and girls through school. The agency's training programs of late have been connected with war work but Congressional critics charged that these programs were duplicating or overlapping the work of other Government agencies. It was also said that the NYA was not used to the best advantage of the various states.

The Senate voted on June 29 to continue the NYA as a "war essential" and give it $47,000,000 for the 1944 fiscal year. However, the House had previously voted to abolish the agency and to liquidate its assets. In this move, last week President Roosevelt backed up the House's decision.

Deleted from this bill was an amendment to require Senate approval of employees of the War Manpower Commission earning $4,000 or more a year.

---

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
IN NASHVILLE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

AS OF JUNE 30, 1943

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and Due From Banks</td>
<td>$17,697,865.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Government Bonds</td>
<td>21,073,253.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State, County, and Municipal Bonds</td>
<td>13,127,221.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Bonds and Securities, Including Stock in Federal Reserve Bank</td>
<td>1,309,896.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and Discounts</td>
<td>14,117,907.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Building</td>
<td>785,513.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and Fixtures</td>
<td>118,511.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Real Estate</td>
<td>27,126.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Earned—Not Collected</td>
<td>274,072.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customers' Liability—Letters of Credit</td>
<td>15,968.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Assets</td>
<td>17,901.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$68,364,436.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>$1,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus</td>
<td>1,500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undivided Profits</td>
<td>739,414.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve for Contingencies</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve for Dividends—Not Declared</td>
<td>25,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc.</td>
<td>194,578.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Collected—Not Earned</td>
<td>91,512.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters of Credit</td>
<td>15,968.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits</td>
<td>64,897,962.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$68,364,436.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
When Inflation Comes, Deflation Cannot Be Far Behind
(Continued from page 308)

likewise establish sound international financial practices and look upon foreign investments of capital as permanent investments from which income will be derived from international transactions just as we did in the 30's. We were among the greatest losers as a result of the breakdown of the gold standard. By far the worst of our foreign investments, we reduced our own standard of living and that of the rest of the world through the collapse of the international exchanges and trade.

The stabilization of the currencies is the first essential, but economic revival and rehabilitation as an end for each country to firmly establish its own currency with such help as other countries can give or a group of currencies through an international organization. This is not a matter of our foreign responsibility and success rests upon each individual country. Gold will remain, as it has been for generations, the uniform international currency of the world. The size of each unit of currency or the nature of none.

Debts and Taxes
After World War I, a reconstruction loan of $26 billion. We aided the rest of the world to stabilize their currencies. We loaned them gold and sold them capital and consumer goods, with the foreign currencies on which to pay these obligations. To encourage this, the gold standard and the European countries may have used protection and who had the burden of foreign obligations. But we held on to our tariff policies. Investors demanded protection from the low cost of production of foreign goods. This has been our policy. We demanded that a hard currency be used in the price of foreign investments in the only way that they could be collected in foreign goods. This policy brought on wholesale defaults on the debts of our foreign bonds. In the meantime we created domestic problems by selling our gold, and abroad on credit, paid off 10 billion of our domestic Federal debt, inflated our bank deposits more than 100% and grad¬ ually reduced the price of gold below the face value of the foreign currencies and we must accept payment in the gold produced. All this will make for lower prices and a more abundant supply of goods in the United States, and the whole world will be able to pay for the increased goods the lead¬ ing political parties are promising these global results. But the economic and political repercussions are yet to be dealt with. If the labor demands for higher wages and the investors who have given their all to the war will have something to say and will say it at the ballot box.

But what of our Federal debt? It is estimated that this debt will reach the sum of 300 billion dollars. Can it be paid in honest dollars? Dr. O. Glenn Saxton said in these columns: "It can, and must be borne and redeemed in honest dollars if we are to avoid national bankruptcy and dictatorship." If we demand and any honest man will agree. It would be an unthingful fraud to cheat the dollar even as France cheated the value of her franc. What a gratitude for the buyers of savings bonds, the soldiers who will return with small savings and small pay, and the millions of people who have worked and saved only to find that it was all a fraud! Cheapsening the dollar has done more to impair our foreign credit than any other factor. It would be a waste and pay in honest dollars or face consequences more serious and disturbing for generations than the hardships of the war itself. We must pay her domestic debt and restore sound money, and the policy as advocated by Prime Minister Churchill in his radio address of March 21, 1943, in my opinion has had a disillusioning effect upon some of our debtors. The repudiation of the National Debt, the desire for her responsibility to the investors in war bonds, and the returning soldier and has announced so to the world. We will likewise pay and stand the hardships? This is the best policy, but it is not a road of ease and leisure not is any other solution.

Deflation and Debt Payments
After the Civil War we followed a formidable policy of returning the dollar to par and paying the debts. After a few years of reconstruction and a boom growing out of railroad building we had at least 30 years of deflation and the loss suffered by the people of the United States as a result of the struggle against inflation and debts lasted for about 40 years. This was a period of deflation, declining prices and a depression. As a result, the debts were deflated on the part of many countries who declared the policy to be rigid and argued that as the time there was no other solution until the creditors were willing to take goods for payment. If this war is followed by a period of deflation the resulting damage to global currency will be very serious. The Empire countries will pay their international debts, even those that were defaulted after World War I.

But what will be the effect upon our domestic economy of paying off even half of 300 billion dollars over the next 50 years? This seems to me the only sound solution, but will the taxes and the deflationary effect of these poli¬ cies of sound finance and money and money value our economy into a period of deflation similar to that following the Napoleonic wars, the American Civil war and the first World war? Because of the greatly improved production capacity and speed of communications and transportation it does not seem necessary that we make either the mistakes or hard times of these past periods. Nevertheless there may be shorter periods of hard times for the European countries may have used protection and who had the burden of foreign obligations. But we held on to our tariff policies. Investors demanded protection from the low cost of production of foreign goods. This has been our policy. We demanded that a hard currency be used in the price of foreign investments in the only way that they could be collected in foreign goods. This policy brought on wholesale defaults on the debts of our foreign bonds. In the meantime we created domestic problems by selling our gold, and abroad on credit, paid off 10 billion of our domestic Federal debt, inflated our bank deposits more than 100% and grad¬ ually reduced the price of gold below the face value of the foreign currencies and we must accept payment in the gold produced. All this will make for lower prices and a more abundant supply of goods in the United States, and the whole world will be able to pay for the increased goods the lead¬ ing political parties are promising these global results. But the economic and political repercussions are yet to be dealt with. If the labor demands for higher wages and the investors who have given their all to the war will have something to say and will say it at the ballot box.

But what of our Federal debt? It is estimated that this debt will reach the sum of 300 billion dollars. Can it be paid in honest dollars? Dr. O. Glenn Saxton said in these columns: "It can, and must be borne and redeemed in honest dollars if we are to avoid national bankruptcy and dictatorship." If we demand and any honest man will agree. It would be an unthingful fraud to cheat the dollar even as France cheated the value of her franc. What a gratitude for the buyers of savings bonds, the soldiers who will return with small savings and small pay, and the millions of people who have worked and saved only to find that it was all a fraud! Cheapsening the dollar has done more to impair our foreign credit than any other factor. It would be a waste and pay in honest dollars or face consequences more serious and disturbing for generations than the hardships of the war itself. We must pay her domestic debt and restore sound money, and the policy as advocated by Prime Minister Churchill in his radio address of March 21, 1943, in my opinion has had a disillusioning effect upon some of our debtors. The repudiation of the National Debt, the desire for her responsibility to the investors in war bonds, and the returning soldier and has announced so to the world. We will likewise pay and stand the hardships? This is the best policy, but it is not a road of ease and leisure not is any other solution.

Reconstruction and Inflation
The cessation of hostilities will usher in a reconstruction to peace time production and business activities. This will give an impression that brings you together, for the period of deflation is not to be the immediate concern. The desire to carry coals to Newcastle. I have suggested merely that I offer you the view that the postwar period is one of transition. The period of deflation and stabilization after World War I was interrupted by the preparation for the present and no valid comparison can be made.

The excess purchasing power in the hands of the public may create such a demand for the short supply of goods the first year of peace that price inflation will get out of bounds. Such a rise in prices will correct itself when the excess purchasing power is spent and the supply of goods increases to meet the demand. The real danger lies in the excess cur¬ rency, bank deposits, and the large amount of the Federal debt. Even if every bond is paid in dollars equal to its market value in dollars, every bank deposit is worth its face value in dollars and every dollar is worth what it can buy. Inflationary prices of bonds and the price of the bank. After every war in the past bond prices have declined sharply with the return to sound money and free markets. Will the history of money market and bond prices be different this war? It is too early to say. If federal sound money policies, interest rates will rise, bond prices will fall and a period of deflation will follow. But if we are to accept the post-war obligation to maintain a gold standard policy in order to maintain bond prices at par and expect the banks at any cost then a new era of cheap money, inflation and rising purchasing power of the dollar will be inevitable. After World War I, the rise in prices and the rise in the wholesale prices rose to more than 700% of the 1913 level. By 1935 about half of this increase in wholesale prices was attributed to rising gold prices but as the beginning of the present war the wholesale price level had regained most of this loss from deflation and was again close to the inflation peak of 700% of the 1913 level. Devaluation and...
A Vital Message
To All Shoe Buyers

FROM THE
International Shoe Company

Because there has been considerable misunderstanding regarding the quality of shoes now available to civilians, it is important that you become acquainted with the facts.

Perhaps this message from America's largest manufacturer of shoes will be helpful to you.

At present, our Government has first call on shoe materials. Millions of pairs of shoes are being manufactured annually for our armed forces. These shoes are built according to rigid government standards. Only the best materials and skilled workmanship are suitable. Neither you nor we would have it otherwise. Victory demands it.

But—does that mean good shoes—dependable shoes—are not to be had by civilians?

Not at all—you can still buy good shoes. The honor and integrity of the International Shoe Company stand behind that statement.

We, as well as other shoe manufacturers, could make more shoes were we willing to disregard quality—but quality is the essence of this message—and this company is determined not to use present conditions as an excuse for lowering the moral standards of its product—standards maintained for more than forty years.

Despite heavy demand from our armed forces, there is still a sufficient quantity of good, serviceable shoe material available to meet essential civilian requirements. We assure you that we will continue to manufacture shoes that will return full value for your dollar—and satisfactory shoe mileage.

You may continue to have confidence in the shoes made for men, women, and children by this company. We shall keep faith with the wearers of our shoes.

INTERNATIONAL SHOE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.
inflation did not prevent deflation and depression in France but greatly increased the amplitudes of inflation and deflation.

After the post-war boom perhaps two or three years at most we must expect substantial deflation. However the duration of actual periods of deflation are not easy to determine. History leaves no doubt about the wisdom of pursuing a sound money policy and paying our debts with honest dollars. But the possible expediency of the time may erode to such an extent of policies permanently detrimental to our national welfare.

Investing to Hedge Against Inflation or Deflation, Which?

How would you invest your capital and your savings if you knew what the future money, debt and tax policies were to be? If you do not know how will you invest? Would it further stability and production to know what the policies are to be?

We should know the policies. We should expect sound money and strictly honest financial policies. For the most essential increase in the value of capital investments must be made for a long period of time but constant vigilance and management are necessary. The present large volume of such investments in this country is extremely dangerous. A sudden movement of this vast short term capital investment or flight from the dollar would create a crisis such as we have never seen. Any such fear should be removed.

An analysis of the results from investments in the highest grade bonds of the many countries that went through inflation and deflated their currencies after World War I shows that the investor lost in the countries that did not make investments for a long period of ten years roughly the percentage of the currency devaluation. Similar investments in the bonds of countries that did not devalue show that the loss in no case amounted to more than 20% and in most cases was much less.

In the countries that did inflate and devalue their currencies common stocks were not a satisfactory hedge but they were far better investments than bonds. A select list of countries included in the analysis such as actually held by investors in the United States would have shown the following results as of January 1, 1928: France a loss of 80% of the original capital value of the investment. Germany 70%; Italy 55%; Austria 72%; Belgium 38%; and Hungary 77%. Interest payments on the bond investments in many cases ceased and the value of the bonds is in decline to the devaluation of the currencies. While the dividends on the common stocks declined during the inflation depression, in the recovery period the increase of the dividends was very substantial.

Similar investments in the highest grade bonds of the countries that did not devalue their currencies but returned to sound money and honestly paid their obligations would have moved the investor's portfolio with a regular income and without default throughout the period. These countries included Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, England, Canada and the United States.

Taking select investments in common stocks of these countries such as actually held by investors in the United States in January 1914 and maintained until January 1928 showed a regular income from dividends, and with very substantial increase in the 18 years. The capital value of the common stocks held through this period did not show a loss for any one of these countries and in some cases showed an increase of as much as 200%. Most of this capital gain however was lost in the collapse of the securities markets in 1929 and 1930.

This investigation conclusively shows the advantages of investing with the currencies of countries that avoid both currency and credit fluctuations.

The CHRONICLE invites comments on the views expressed by Dr. Wright, in this article, or on any related phases of the subject by the readers of the CHRONICLE. Deputy Banking Commissi—

ster, John T. Connolly, Secretary of the Board, said that unaffiliated institutions were urged to join the Federal Reserve System last Sept. 11, but that the re—

He was joined in the discussion by Edward C. Connolly, Vice-Presiden—

The New Jersey State Banking along with 21 other states, urged all New Jersey banks and trust companies to join the Federal Reserve System to take steps to obtain membership. Deputy Banking Commissi—

sioner John T. Connolly, Secretary of the Board, said that unaffiliated institutions were urged to join the Federal Reserve System on last Sept. 11, but that the re—

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

First National Bank Of Miami Elects Meeks

Executive VP.—Grandon & Reeder Named VP.-S.

Two important changes in the official personnel of The First National Bank of Miami were made on June 22, when Charles H. Grando—

of sterling character, enthusiastically successful in business and a wide—

He is President of the Miami Civic Music Association, which he organizes, the artistic and cultural interests of Miami and Dade County, particularly in that city and the larger community. He is an officer of the Miami County Bank and is a director of the Bank of Miami, key, opposite the main entrance to the Miami, has been named Grando—

an important element in the national economy of the future, has been organized by Mr. Grando—

Charles H. Connolly
Carl Meeks
Clifford H. Reeder

Weed, who was elected Vice—

President, and to his connections and the advice from the bank state—

President Reeder has lived in Miami 31 years, and returns to the banking field after an absence of nearly 10 years. He is a member of the First State Bank of Hialeah and the Bank of Miami from 1929 to 1940. Mr. Reeder has served 10 years as City Commissioner of Hialeah and he is a member of the Secretary of Commerce and Industry of Miami, which will expire in 1945. Four of Mr. Reeder’s positions was as Mayor, from 1929 to 1931 and from 1941 to May of this year. He also has been engaged in the real estate business for 15 years. A vice—

President of The First National Bank of Miami included: Laurence Romfh, son of Edward C. Romfh, President and Chairman of the Board; Albert Baker, George B. Romfh, William C. Hill, C. C. C. Ener, W. C. W. Mc—

orig. C. Nielsen and C. B. Baker. David B. George, President of Miami, Reeder and Trust Officer, and Olin G. Syz monument—

President Roosevelt’s trip to Mexico was referred to in our issue of April 27, page 380. 

Economic Cooperation Between Mexico, U. S. Urged In Joint Report

Full economic co-operation between the United States and Mexico during and after the war for the maximum development of both nations was urged on July 18 in a report by the Mexican—


A report to President Roosevelt and President Avila Camacho by the United States Foreign Economic Co-operation during the war by nations or by powerful private groups, are part of the future economic development of the United States government will condemns or permit their re—

The days of exploiting or withholding economic resources from the United States is not a new concept. From the days of the Spanish and others were said to be permitted by the United States government.

Associated Press accounts from Mexico also reported that the United States government will condemn and permit their re—

The WPB announcement further read:

"Expenditures for war purposes by the Treasury and the Reconstruction Finance Corpora—

These figures cover war ex—

The WPB announcement further read:

"Expenditures for war purposes by the Treasury and the Reconstruction Finance Corpora—

The WPB announcement further read:

"Expenditures for war purposes by the Treasury and the Reconstruction Finance Corpora—

The WPB announcement further read:

"Expenditures for war purposes by the Treasury and the Reconstruction Finance Corpora—

The WPB announcement further read:

"Expenditures for war purposes by the Treasury and the Reconstruction Finance Corpora—

The WPB announcement further read:

"Expenditures for war purposes by the Treasury and the Reconstruction Finance Corpora—

The WPB announcement further read:

"Expenditures for war purposes by the Treasury and the Reconstruction Finance Corpora—

The WPB announcement further read:

"Expenditures for war purposes by the Treasury and the Reconstruction Finance Corpora—

The WPB announcement further read:

"Expenditures for war purposes by the Treasury and the Reconstruction Finance Corpora—

The WPB announcement further read:

"Expenditures for war purposes by the Treasury and the Reconstruction Finance Corpora—

The WPB announcement further read:

"Expenditures for war purposes by the Treasury and the Reconstruction Finance Corpora—

The WPB announcement further read:

"Expenditures for war purposes by the Treasury and the Reconstruction Finance Corpora—

The WPB announcement further read:

"Expenditures for war purposes by the Treasury and the Reconstruction Finance Corpora—
losses among those producing drugs, industrial chemicals and fertilizers. In the stone, clay and glass group, manufacturers of asbestos and insulators reported increased production but those making building bricks curtailed operations sharply.

New York City

For the fourth consecutive month, employment in the metals and machinery industry in New York City showed a fairly large increase. This gain amounted to 2.1% from May to June, accompanied by a 1.8% increase in payrolls. Employment was 463,569 higher for the group last June and payrolls were 463,569 greater. Aircraft plants had the largest increases for the month; shipbuilders also hired more workers.

The Syracuse district had the largest employment increase for the month of any of the areas in the United States. The labor shortage, however, is beginning to make itself felt in this district so that expansion in war plants has cut down to a slower pace than during the earlier months of the year. War production has assumed great importance in the Buffalo-Endicott-Johnson City area in recent months, and to June total employment for the district increased 0.6% in spite of a decline in the shoe industry.

The Pure Oil Company employs a staff of more than 100 skilled geologists. To these men touch the credit is due for the outstanding record in exploration, expansion and development of Pure Oil properties during the past 28 years. Last year through the efforts of these men The Pure Oil Company was again able to show a substantial increase in oil reserves. Pure Oil reserves, below ground, were greater at the end of the year than at the beginning of 1943.

The Pure Oil Company is the only one of the major oil companies whose management has continued to increase its own investment in property, plant and equipment during the past two years. The company has continued to pay dividends without interruption and has returned a larger profit to the stockholders than at any time in its history.

The Pure Oil Company is a member of the American Petroleum Institute, the National Petroleum Refiners Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Industrial Conference Board, the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Chamber of Commerce and the United States Commodity Federation.

The Pure Oil Company, U.S.A.

GONG DEEPER... To help meet the nation's growing need for gasoline, the Pure Oil production men are drilling to "new horizons"—searching for formations wherever possible today.

Because of the increased wartime demand for petroleum products, America's reserves of crude oil in the ground are being drawn upon more rapidly than they were being discovered.

The Pure Oil Company employs a staff of more than 100 skilled geologists. To these men much of the credit is due for the outstanding record in exploration, expansion and development of Pure Oil properties during the past 28 years.

Last year through the efforts of these men The Pure Oil Company was again able to show a substantial increase in oil reserves.

Pure Oil reserves, below ground, were greater at the end of the year than at the beginning of 1943.

The Pure Oil Company is the only one of the major oil companies whose management has continued to increase its own investment in property, plant and equipment during the past two years. The company has continued to pay dividends without interruption and has returned a larger profit to the stockholders than at any time in its history.

The Pure Oil Company is a member of the American Petroleum Institute, the National Petroleum Refiners Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Industrial Conference Board, the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Chamber of Commerce and the United States Commodity Federation.

The Pure Oil Company, U.S.A.

GONG DEEPER... To help meet the nation's growing need for gasoline, the Pure Oil production men are drilling to "new horizons"—searching for formations wherever possible today.

Because of the increased wartime demand for petroleum products, America's reserves of crude oil in the ground are being drawn upon more rapidly than they were being discovered.

The Pure Oil Company employs a staff of more than 100 skilled geologists. To these men much of the credit is due for the outstanding record in exploration, expansion and development of Pure Oil properties during the past 28 years.

Last year through the efforts of these men The Pure Oil Company was again able to show a substantial increase in oil reserves.

Pure Oil reserves, below ground, were greater at the end of the year than at the beginning of 1943.

The Pure Oil Company is the only one of the major oil companies whose management has continued to increase its own investment in property, plant and equipment during the past two years. The company has continued to pay dividends without interruption and has returned a larger profit to the stockholders than at any time in its history.

The Pure Oil Company is a member of the American Petroleum Institute, the National Petroleum Refiners Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Industrial Conference Board, the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Chamber of Commerce and the United States Commodity Federation.

The Pure Oil Company, U.S.A.

GONG DEEPER... To help meet the nation's growing need for gasoline, the Pure Oil production men are drilling to "new horizons"—searching for formations wherever possible today.

Because of the increased wartime demand for petroleum products, America's reserves of crude oil in the ground are being drawn upon more rapidly than they were being discovered.

The Pure Oil Company employs a staff of more than 100 skilled geologists. To these men much of the credit is due for the outstanding record in exploration, expansion and development of Pure Oil properties during the past 28 years.

Last year through the efforts of these men The Pure Oil Company was again able to show a substantial increase in oil reserves.

Pure Oil reserves, below ground, were greater at the end of the year than at the beginning of 1943.

The Pure Oil Company is the only one of the major oil companies whose management has continued to increase its own investment in property, plant and equipment during the past two years. The company has continued to pay dividends without interruption and has returned a larger profit to the stockholders than at any time in its history.

The Pure Oil Company is a member of the American Petroleum Institute, the National Petroleum Refiners Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Industrial Conference Board, the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Chamber of Commerce and the United States Commodity Federation.

The Pure Oil Company, U.S.A.

GONG DEEPER... To help meet the nation's growing need for gasoline, the Pure Oil production men are drilling to "new horizons"—searching for formations wherever possible today.

Because of the increased wartime demand for petroleum products, America's reserves of crude oil in the ground are being drawn upon more rapidly than they were being discovered.

The Pure Oil Company employs a staff of more than 100 skilled geologists. To these men much of the credit is due for the outstanding record in exploration, expansion and development of Pure Oil properties during the past 28 years.

Last year through the efforts of these men The Pure Oil Company was again able to show a substantial increase in oil reserves.

Pure Oil reserves, below ground, were greater at the end of the year than at the beginning of 1943.

The Pure Oil Company is the only one of the major oil companies whose management has continued to increase its own investment in property, plant and equipment during the past two years. The company has continued to pay dividends without interruption and has returned a larger profit to the stockholders than at any time in its history.

The Pure Oil Company is a member of the American Petroleum Institute, the National Petroleum Refiners Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Industrial Conference Board, the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Chamber of Commerce and the United States Commodity Federation.

The Pure Oil Company, U.S.A.
Over-the-Counter Trading On The National Securities Exchanges

(Continued from first page)

function of this well established system of over-the-counter markets which the public has developed would better serve "the public interest" than is now being served.

There is much about this over-the-counter business that is not as widely understood as the buying and selling of securities on national stock exchanges. Understandably, this is the result of the growth of investor sophistication which is interested in trading on the national stock exchanges. As a result, the large majority of securities trade on the national stock exchanges.

All of the exchanges seem to be a process of evolution. All of the exchanges have been established to take over the trading of securities, which were listed on the various regional stock exchanges.

The New York Stock Exchange is an auction market for listed securities. In 1885, the Stock Exchange was formed to meet the needs of investors. Some of the earliest exchanges were: the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Curb Exchange, the Chicago Stock Exchange, and the San Francisco Stock Exchange. These exchanges deal in all types of securities, including stocks, bonds, and other securities. The New York Stock Exchange is the largest of these exchanges, with over 1,500 listed securities.

The Securities and Exchange Commission should define the scope of the commissions in the brokerage business. It should be up to the individual investor to decide whether he wants to pay commissions to a broker or to deal directly with the seller of the securities.
Tomorrow’s Markets

Walter Whyte

Says

Popular following brought in by Dow theory signal not bullish sign. Selling frequency appears to be better than buying.

"WALTER WHYTE

After a hectic week with both averages making new higher highs, and the Dow making its fifth consecutive "toppy" this week the market is in a strange way persists in refusing to be impressed with either the war news or the action of the averages.

'It is true that stocks have made new highs but the matter of making the new highs was a simple matter. Most of them were only a fraction of a point away from their old tops already. But what is particularly significant is the refusal of volume to increase to respectable proportions, unless you take into account the reluctance and place it alongside the comparatively few stocks which have been showing place stock the whole market will not look as healthy as at first indications would show. Selectivity is the watchword and if you haven’t got the right stocks you might as well be in a bear market for all the Dow theory confirmation does you.

Before I write anything about the action of individual

stocks and what they indicate I will give you a report on the stocks you still hold. United Aircraft, which was recommended some kind of support at 37 and TWA about 22.

The favorites of a couple of weeks ago, the air transport issues, now seem friendless. Pan-American indicates some form of support at 37 and TWA about 22.

Paramount, which ran up high on the publicity campaign extolling the virtues of its latest product "For Whom The Bell Tolls," seems some kind of trouble. If you bought the stock on the high price line, I think the company would make you out of the picture, better get out.

The enigma of entire market is the steel. For some reason Big Steel runs into offers every time it pokes its nose out of line. The only steel stocks which keep pace with the market is Basic. Why should the group suddenly decide to come to life I think Youngstown is the stock to handle for the time being. It's a steel and the steel stocks are notorious for late runners. An advance in the steel should make it a good signal for the end of the present bull phase in the entire market.

More next Thursday.

Walter Whyte

The views expressed in this article do not necessarily coincide with those of the officers of THE COMMERCIAL and are not necessarily as those of the author only.

Canadian Bond Valuations

As of May 31, 1943

To assist those engaged in the preparation of Form TFR-500, and whose lists may include Canadian bonds (external or internal), we shall give a new edition of the above tabulations which we have just prepared.

Wood, Guiley & Co.

Incorporated

14 Wall Street, New York 3, N.Y.

Canadian Securities

BY BRUCE WILLIAMS

The big news in the Canadian bond market last week was a retailing of $100,000,000 direct Dominion dollar bonds for redemption on August 15, 1943. The amount was $15,000,000 of the 3½% of 1944, January 15, 1944 and the 2½% of 1948, July 1.

It is with some satisfaction that this column is able to refer to our discussion of last June in which the 3½% of exactly such a call was stressed. As pointed out then, this call was to precede the National Railway 5% of July 1, 1945 and the Gold Bond. Dominion obligation now available. When Reporting as Dominion certificates of indebtedness, the yield to first call date on this issue still makes it appear very attractive.

With Canada piling up an embarrassing surplus of U. S. dollars, Finance Minister Lilley’s purpose in replacing $38,000,000 of outstanding 2½’s and $37,000,000 of outstanding 3½’s was quite clear. It will serve to reduce the pressure on the exchange situation and permit maintenance of the official 10% discount on Canadian dollars for still a time.

However, it becomes increasingly evident that the key issue of the exchange rate on Dominion obligations may not be U. S. dollars is unlikely to await the conclusion of the war. In fact, if political centers were removed and the present supply-demand situation permitted to function, it is probable that part of U. S. Canadian exchange would be held.

This is but further evidence of the strength underlying the Canadian bond market and points to the fact that our efforts have not yet fully awakened realization of the values in this field on the part of those who are familiar in this market, but are not truly to fill their needs in time to come. Of course, the “cream” is off. The majority of top quality producers and the Canadian National Railway medium-term bonds which were available on a 3½%-5% basis early this Spring have now all disappeared.

But, even so, we have a feeling that the present 2½%-5% yields available from prime issues in these categories are going to look very good to American banks and industrial companies before the end of the year. This would prove particularly so if, as suggested as possibility here before, our own Treasury were to offer the bonds 18½-19½% sometime in the near future.

FDG Approves Treasury Sale of Silver

President Roosevelt signed on July 10 a bill authorizing the Government-owned silver for war purposes and for civilian needs.

It is also evident that the silver may be sold or leased at a cost of $14 an ounce. The legislation passed the Senate on June 12 and House on July 2.

Under the bill, the President will make through Secretary of the Treasury and upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the Commodity Exchange Corporation, could sell or lease for domestic purposes for not less than 12 months after the end of the war, any silver held in the U.S. Government's silver reserves, "for purposes including but not limited to making up of war purposes and the supplying of civilian needs, and the converting of existing plants to those purposes."

The measure also provides that "at all times the ownership or possession of silver within the United States of an amount of silver of a monetary value equal to the face amount of silver certificates shall be vested in the Federal Reserve System and hereafter or hereafter issued by the same shall be vested in the United States shall be maintained by the Treasury, government, national or local, shall be vested in the Treasury."

Senate passage of this bill was noted in our issue of July 1.

Under date of July 12 Associated Press reported: "Allotment of this silver is to be made by the War Production Board and the amount is limited to the surplus not required for redemption of outstanding silver certificates."

"The Treasury said its stock of free silver amounting to 1,235,559,025 ounces of which 697,819,252 are on loan to the Defense and National Security Agency, the free silver total, the expenditure of the net amount listed in the general fund at a cost of $901,409,776 which would indicate that the Treasury turned 35 silver certificates or about 7% of the original face amount.

In an earlier reference to the allotment of the silver, Secretary of the Treasury Theoton F. Green, Democrat, of Rhode Island, the Associated Press in reporting its adoption gave the allotment on July 3 stating: "At the same time, Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat, of Michigan, chairman of Ways and Means Subcommittee considering the silver bill, said that the committee engaged in a hearing which would repeat the Silver Purchase Act of 1934."
In an article published in the "The Commercial and Financial Chronicle" of June 24, bearing the headline "A Bank of International Cooperation: A World RFC," the author, Charles M. Dewey, discusses the potential for a new organization, the Bank of International Cooperation, as a means to stabilize international economic relations.

Dewey argues that the current system of currency and trade is vulnerable to manipulation and that a new institution, similar to the RFC, could be established to support member nations.

The article mentions the need for a new institution to support member nations and discusses the benefits of such an organization.

The author, Dewey, concludes that a Bank of International Cooperation would be a significant step towards stabilizing international economic relations and preventing financial crises.

The article is a reflection of the economic and political conditions of the time, and it highlights the need for such an institution to promote economic and financial stability.

The author, Dewey, concludes that a Bank of International Cooperation would be a significant step towards stabilizing international economic relations and preventing financial crises.

The article is a reflection of the economic and political conditions of the time, and it highlights the need for such an institution to promote economic and financial stability.
The review of the economic situation of Mexico in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle for March 31, 1935, comments on some of the apparent advantages and disadvantages of the country.

The economic situation of Mexico is considered to be better than that of some other countries. Mexico has enjoys the most excellent situation, according to the general opinion of observers. However, it cannot be denied that, as has been the case in the past, there are considerable internal and external factors that have had to turn down important elements of the economy. The manufacturing sector is being sold four and even five times the price of the raw materials used in its production.

In contrast, the mining and textile sectors are being manufactured now, can be sold at a price of four times the price of raw materials. Certain kinds of foodstuffs, repair parts, and other similar articles, are no longer received or received only with great limitations, or directly sold instead in such amounts that they supply the trade balance throughout the year so as prevent scarcity of essential materials.

Some factories have discontinued work in the last few months. The conflict of rayons (in spite of their present condition), which has brought to an acute point. Other factories stopped manufacturing at high prices, but any reduction in their sales at the present prices will not bring about any reduction for them. Partially, industrial difficulties affect a considerable amount of material. However, such manufacturing as has been established reaches the highest cost level, as in the case of textiles, fear a change of prices as they are concerned with shortage. They are known to be very sensitive to any reduction in exports. We can have two or three-eight-hour shifts. They say that production needs are not in the same time circumstances, and even for smugglers, but a good redetermination of the tariff is needed to improve such a situation. For redetermination is the only way that industry will be jeopardized. In such a case, the economy would be through a serious technical improvement and a bet on the raw material sector. The exchange takes price in such a way, making the reduction of stocks.

In exchange, large units have been compelled to operate at half pace due to reasons which we have explored in this publication. The problem of the economy to meet domestic consumption is especially difficult and will prompt to improve the present situation. The amount and enlargement of their present situation are at the mercy of the importers, and in the absence of certainty, which has gone so high that many people have dispersed, with the exception of the present consumption of milk in addition to the present consumption of milk in addition to the present consumption of milk in addition to the present consumption of milk in addition to the present consumption of milk in addition to the present consumption of milk in addition to the present consumption of milk in addition to the present consumption of milk.

In this exasperating and difficult condition, there are still unexplored possibilities to speculate with public needs, as the demand for foreign currencies. The problem of the economy is carried out in the Mexican economy.

Some Solutions

Some partial remedies are being tried at present. The Federal Government is endeavoring to deviate towards agriculture the greater part of the foreign currencies. This desire was clearly expressed when the expropriation of the Mexican rice growers at the beginning of May. This co-operation is being sought for without obtaining the desired results, by the Mexican economy, but through measures that are not completely in the interest of the institutions the money may pass through with their connection with farmers. Naturally, this attitude on the part of the Government will help to solve the present problem of Mexican economy in a two important ways.

First, by using a part of the assets for such purposes as are essentially productive and immediately remunerative, the most necessary goods. Secondly, by the creation of the dollar, to prevent increase and prices to go down.

Endeavours are also being made to bring market-long term goods, with a moderate interest, but based on satisfactory guarantees, to the end of opening new, steady and profitable channels for idle capital. Up to this time issues have covered comparatively short (5% (the latest one over 40,000,000 dollars), but at time prices will be possible to make more important issues. This will be easy because competition is every day greater in the field of mining and because at the present prices real estate or sight securities are including. At any rate, it is better to save a portion of the present capital in a serious, steady, non- inflated business which pays interest, because this will make up for future losses.

Finally, gold is being sold in small amounts, the old demonetized gold coins, so that the public can acquire such units, which will help to preserve the values in the course of time. By taking this action, the government has encouraged and look for gold, but due to demand. Comparatively, it is worth more than the American dollar.

Such is the essential problem faced by Mexican economy, and based upon satisfactory guarantees, the remedies adopted to avert or solve it.

Gould Elected Director Of Beekman Hospital

Elisha Walker, Chairman of the Beekman Hospital Board, announced July 19 that Leslie Gould, Financial Editor of the New York Sun, has been elected a Director of Beekman Hospital. Mr. Walker said "We are particularly fortunate to have secured for this post a man who is well known and admired in financial circles as Leslie Gould." The new Board of Directors of the Beekman Hospital included the New York Sun as a new member, 1943 prior to that he was a member of the staff of newspapers in New York, and was the Associated Press. For the publication of this policy, he was interested in the affairs of the hospital, Friday, June 11, 1943, and the chairman of the Publications Committee for the 1943 Maintenance Fund to raise $12,000,000 to meet an estimated budget deficit for the current year's expenses.
Managing a Business For Stockholders Through The Vicissitudes Of Inflation

(Continued from first page)

very little wage increase and in some cases no increase since the war began. The labor groups benefitting from the war and new government contracts with industries where the war has begun have had the larger increases. In many of the non-war industries, the decline in business has been such that wages and prices are not possible without great difficulty, and in some instances would force the businesses to close altogether. But this is only one of the unfortunate maladjustments growing out of the war.

Wages and prices are two very troublesome problems to deal with often in the same way. Inflation is not a new thing, and we are as basic in the affairs of corporations as they are to ourselves as individuals.

JAMES E. DAVIDSON
President, People's Commercial and Savings Bank, Bay City, Michigan.

I have read very carefully and with considerable interest the article by Dr. Wright on the "Censorship of Economics," Brooklyn Daily Eagle, July 17, 1943. The whole thought is summed up in the first paragraph of Dr. Wright's discussion and I heartily concur therein.

Of course, there is always a very great difference between theory and practice, and the action of necessary to be followed is often opposed to what is done in the interest of not overthrowing and not over-telling I think that this will solve the problem in time.

We hear a lot about post-war conditions. In this matter some thought, the war is not over, and very likely at the present time can only tell just how soon it will be over. For that reason, while it is just as well to be thinking about what should be done in the future, it would not be wise to do any exact planning at the present time.

Study on Reducing Employee Absenteeism

The campaign was waged against preventable employee absenteeism. The work of the production companies is examined and the article is entitled, "Reducing Absenteeism Through Employee Education" published in the manufacturers Service Bureau of the Metropolis Insurance Company. This report, a one of a series of three on the subject, is a statement of what employers are doing in the field of employees' morale, is the result of an investigation of the methods used in scores of well known companies that have co-operated with the Metropolitan by submitting their most practical ideas on reduction of absenteeism. As a result of the study the Bureau July 12 issued recommendations on the chief contributing causes of absenteeism, the report states, may be the combination of high wages and scarcity of consumer goods, the recession in the future is likely to be more attractive than wage earning. That this attitude on the part of employees is devasating to production time schedules and profit and welfare by every employer who has had to cope with the problem. Many companies have been very successful in their efforts to reduce absenteeism by growth on industry, according to the report, by analyzing the causes, placing them, applying an internal remedy that may suit the particular Employee Education. Such education is accomplished through the use of employee magazines, posters, billboards, and special attendance charts placed at strategic points in the plant or office. Special time the time cards are among the visual reminders that employees can be against absenteeism.

Two studies in the "Morale Series" are entitled "Planning and Organizing a "Morale" Campaign" and "Providing and Maintaining Employee Morale."

International Income Comparisons To Be Studied At N. Y. U.

The New York University has received a grant of $7,500 from the Rockefeller Foundation to complete a study of international income comparisons under Dr. Paul Porteus, Professor of Economics, which was announced July 15 by President John D. Rockefeller, III, of the University.

The plan begins in 1937 as a WPA project under the co-sponsorship of the University and Conference on Social Security.

Gibson Back At Red Cross Post In Britain

Word has been received that Harvey D. Gibson, President of the Manufacturers Trust Co., New York City, who has been in Eng-

land since last August, acting as American Red Cross Commissi-

on Great Britain, has re-

turned to London after spending about five weeks in the United States. During his stay here, Mr. Gibson conferred with Red Cross Officials in Washington, D. C. and other cities in connection with the expansion of American Red Cross activi-

ties abroad.

JAMES E. DAVIDSON
President, People's Commercial and Savings Bank, Bay City, Michigan.

I have read very carefully and with considerable interest the article by Dr. Wright on the "Censorship of Economics," Brooklyn Daily Eagle, July 17, 1943. The whole thought is summed up in the first paragraph of Dr. Wright's discussion and I heartily concur therein.

Of course, there is always a very great difference between theory and practice, and the action of necessary to be followed is often opposed to what is done in the interest of not overthrowing and not over-telling I think that this will solve the problem in time.

We hear a lot about post-war conditions. In this matter some thought, the war is not over, and very likely at the present time can only tell just how soon it will be over. For that reason, while it is just as well to be thinking about what should be done in the future, it would not be wise to do any exact planning at the present time.

Study on Reducing Employee Absenteeism

The campaign was waged against preventable employee absenteeism. The work of the production companies is examined and the article is entitled, "Reducing Absenteeism Through Employee Education" published in the manufacturers Service Bureau of the Metropolis Insurance Company. This report, a one of a series of three on the subject, is a statement of what employers are doing in the field of employees' morale, is the result of an investigation of the methods used in scores of well known companies that have co-operated with the Metropolitan by submitting their most practical ideas on reduction of absenteeism. As a result of the study the Bureau July 12 issued recommendations on the chief contributing causes of absenteeism, the report states, may be the combination of high wages and scarcity of consumer goods, the recession in the future is likely to be more attractive than wage earning. That this attitude on the part of employees is devasating to production time schedules and profit and welfare by every employer who has had to cope with the problem. Many companies have been very successful in their efforts to reduce absenteeism by growth on industry, according to the report, by analyzing the causes, placing them, applying an internal remedy that may suit the particular Employee Education. Such education is accomplished through the use of employee magazines, posters, billboards, and special attendance charts placed at strategic points in the plant or office. Special time the time cards are among the visual reminders that employees can be against absenteeism.

Two studies in the "Morale Series" are entitled "Planning and Organizing a "Morale" Campaign" and "Providing and Maintaining Employee Morale."

International Income Comparisons To Be Studied At N. Y. U.

The New York University has received a grant of $7,500 from the Rockefeller Foundation to complete a study of international income comparisons under Dr. Paul Porteus, Professor of Economics, which was announced July 15 by President John D. Rockefeller, III, of the University.

The plan begins in 1937 as a WPA project under the co-sponsorship of the University and Conference on Social Security.

Gibson Back At Red Cross Post In Britain

Word has been received that Harvey D. Gibson, President of the Manufacturers Trust Co., New York City, who has been in Eng-

land since last August, acting as American Red Cross Commissi-

on Great Britain, has re-

turned to London after spending about five weeks in the United States. During his stay here, Mr. Gibson conferred with Red Cross Officials in Washington, D. C. and other cities in connection with the expansion of American Red Cross activi-

ties abroad.

A. HOLLANDER & SON, INC.
AND WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the Six Months Ended June 30, 1943

Net income before other deductions, depreciation and Federal taxes on income $1,223,842.16 
Deduct: 
Other deductions $143,170.22 
Depreciation of fixed assets and amortization of leasehold improvements 62,415.36 205,585.58 
Net income before Federal taxes on income 1,018,256.58  
Deduct: 
Provision for estimated Federal taxes on income computed at presently prevailing rates, after applying entire profits excess credits profit (equivalent to $3.31 per share on 209,700 shares outstanding) 695,000.00  
Net income for the six months ended June 30, 1943 equivalent to $1.54 per share on 209,700 shares outstanding (after deduction from issued shares of 16,875 shares of treasury stock) $322,256.58

Inventories at June 30, 1943 were estimated on the basis of the prime cost of sales-percentage for the preceding calendar year, as the company takes physical inventories only at the end of the year.
"Back The Attack—With War Bonds"

Slogan For Third War Loan Drive

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on July 10 that the slogan for the Third War Loan Drive, scheduled to start Sept. 8, will be "Back the Attack—With War Bonds." The Secretary explained in a statement that the Sicilian invasion and developments on other battle fronts have provided the slogan. He pointed out that "time has come for us to really shift the invasion of Sicily and other new developments from battle fronts during the past 24 hours have provided a slogan for our Third War Loan Drive."

"As anyone knows who has read a newspaper or listened to news bulletins on the radio this morning, the United Nations are on the march. The first rumblings of the big offensive are being heard all in the Axis nations. Thousands of our men are storming Sicily. Tons upon tons of bombs are dropping on Germany. We are attacking Jap-held territory as never before. This is a great day for us. But it means that the time has come for us to really tighten our belts here on the home front. We have come to a most crucial period in the war."

The campaign will begin in Washington on Monday, July 11, and will extend to all parts of the country. The goal of the Third War Loan will be to provide the United States with the means to win the war. It is estimated that the total amount needed will be about $13 billion. The slogan, "Back the Attack—With War Bonds," was selected because it is simple, direct, and easy to remember. It also emphasizes the importance of the war effort and the need for everyone to do their part in winning the war.

Study Of Post-War Industrial Reorganization

By Group Headed by Senator O'Mahoney

Study of post-war industrial reorganization will be undertaken by a special Senate sub-committee headed by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Vermont, according to Senate Majority Leader Charles L. McNary (D., Ore.) and Senator Scott W. Lucas (D., Ill). The committee was named the Senate committee on post-war policy and planning.

The Senate committee on post-war policy and planning, under Senate Majority Leader Charles L. McNary (D., Ore.) and Senator Scott W. Lucas (D., Ill.), is expected to issue its report in the near future. The committee has been working on the post-war policy and planning, and its report is expected to provide guidance for the nation's economic recovery following the war.

Study By Governors and Mayors Of Wagner Bill

For Redevelopment Of Blighted Areas Sought

The $50,000,000,000 plan for private enterprise rebuilding of American cities, incorporated in the recent Neighborhood Development Bill introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner, is being hailed by Washington Governors and Mayors throughout the United States for its practical application of the program to their communities and to offer comments.

It is pointed out by the Institute that the Neighborhood Development Plan as incorporated in the Wagner measure seeks the improvement of urban land in areas where blight and deterioration have occurred. Under the proposal, long-term Federal loans are to be provided for the purchase of blighted areas. The land would then be cleared and offered for sale or lease for redevelopment as attractive neighborhoods in accordance with sound planning principles.

In presenting the plan to state and local governments, the Institute declared that not only and official agencies but the whole nation, including the Federal and state governments, must contribute to the development of a magnificent urban environment.

"Our whole purpose is to bring about a new era of constructive cooperation between government agencies and private effort. Because of the present state of public relations in the operation of the sewerage, gas, and water systems, the Institute is recommending to both the state and city officials to be informed of the Institute's activities in the field of post-war planning, and to carry on extensive work in surveying the needs of the various cities and towns." The Wagner bill was referred to our issue of June 24, page 1380.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these securities for sale, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy any of such securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.
This is a historical digitized document from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. The content is from the "Our Reporter On Governments" column by B. S. Porter. The text is in English and discusses various economic and political issues of the time. The document covers topics such as taxation, spending, and economic policies. The text is formatted in a natural language style, typical of early 20th-century writing. The document is part of the FRASER database, which contains historical economic and financial data.
NAM Board Sees Wartime Controls Continuing For Some Time After Hostilities Cease

While expecting wartime controls to continue for sometime after the war, the controls "should be entirely eliminated as soon as practicable after hostilities cease," says a post-war commentary Sub-Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, which adds: "Such action would stimulate free enterprise, the restoration of competition and the provision of jobs. The report has been approved by the Association's Board of Directors, which stated that in its judgment, based on the report, "if the administration of wartime controls over prices, rationing, pay, and jobs material can be improved, there may be a real need for their temporary continuation after hostilities are over.

The Committee emphasized that, if all wartime controls were ended with the ending of hostilities, the result would very likely be a rush of purchasers for the inadequate supply of civilian goods then existing, involving a serious inflation of prices to the consumer and serious practical handicap for small businesses. When military needs no longer require the current wartime controls, according to the NAM directors, they would continue to be required nevertheless, until business is enabled to reconvert to peacetime operation of goods on a production scale which will eliminate the danger of a goods-scarce and inflationary situation.

The Sub-Committee states that "the principal factors to be taken into consideration in determining when particular wartime controls should be eliminated are:

1. The military needs.
2. The post-war potential of inflation.
3. The stimulation of civilian production and employment.
4. The maintenance of fair and competitive opportunity for small business firms.
5. Whether such elimination would suffice to reduce the need for such controls."

According, the Board said: "While it is possible to fix a definite calendar date for the termination of the controls, the extent of controls or the duration of controls should be adjusted to the specific situation as it evolves."

"It is our judgment that ration books, job freezing, materials-priorities, and the rest of the wartime controls which are likely to be with us for some time after the last shot is fired. For example, it is said to us, the materials controls which are at the basis of the division between war and peace, would certainly have to continue as long as the war lasts, so that war needs must certainly be satisfied.

"Before we finally get rid of the wartime controls, everybody-consumer and business men alike — will have had time to get very tired of them. There will be considerable popular and political pressure to take them off, even as the war ends. This pressure should not be allowed to run away with the situation.

"In a general way, the controls cannot be rubbed out of our calculations until we have reacquainted ourselves that they become unnecessary and meaningless."

Post-War Economic Policy Discussed In League Publication

The June number of the "Prospectus," a monthly publication of the Post-War Reconstruction League, is now on the market. The League is a body of N. J., containing, in addition to the regular tables, a summary of the recent report by the League of Nations Economic Department on "The Transition from War to Peace Economy."

The original report is by Rev. Gregorius, Head of the British Supply Council in Washington, D. C. (Chairman); Henry F. Gruen, President; American President Lines, former Assistant Secretary of State; Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada; Carter Goodrich, Chairman of the Washington office of the International Labor Office; and high officials, bankers and economists from a number of other countries. The League points out that the transition from War to Peace Economy lies in the fact that it is the first comprehensive answer by an official international body to the questions: How can the world avoid a serious post-war depression? By what means can a smooth transition to peace economy be effected? How can the maintenance of high levels of production and employment be assured? These are questions of vital importance not only to every individual but also for the future of mankind; for a major depression would surely downfall the fundamental aims - social, economic and political—of post-war reconstructions, forment economic nationalism throughout the world and indeed the bases for another war. The announcement goes on to state:

"The objectives of post-war economic policy, as defined in the report, should be to assure:

(a) that the fullest possible use is made of the tools of production, human and material, of the skill and enterprise of the individual, of available scientific discoveries and inventions, so that the world can attain and maintain in all countries a high economic and raising standards of living;

(b) that in so far as possible, no man or woman able and willing to work should be unable to obtain employment for periods longer than is needed to transfer from one occupation to another, or when necessary, to acquire a new skill;

(c) that in the use of these productive resources, the provision of goods and services to meet the needs of all classes of the population in food, clothing, house room and medical care is a prime con-

(d) that society distribute, as far as possible, the risk to the loss of the world war in order to obtain or reduce or earnings increase.

(e) that the liberty of each individual to choose his own occupation is being protected by an equal education opportunity;

(f) that the liberty of each country to share in the markets of the world and to obtain access to the raw materials and manufactured goods bought and sold on those markets is promoted by protection against obsolete of the goods to trade;

(g) that the benefits of modern methods of production are made available to all people both by the progressive removal of obstacles to trade and by our own internal measures of reconstruction and development."

With these objectives in view, the Delegation proceeds to con- consider the problems of policy, both domestic and international, that arise in the attempts to effect them, in particular, the "post-war economic policy, a great danger to be avoided, is a runaway price boom, which would be followed by collapse and loss and lack of production, while domestic price levels will be further reduced. The Board therefore urged that wartime measures taken to control prices and wages be suspended and that supplies, whether to producer or consumer, should not be aban- doned suddenly but relaxed grad- ually.

"The main preoccupation is to get men re-employed and production re-directed towards consumers' needs when the war demand fails off, as rapidly as may be possible without endangering general economic stability. Monopoly is laid on fiscal policies which will encourage enterprise and of securities for teaching enterprise and for helping workers find new employment.

"The lack of any general plan for getting business started in the war-stricken areas after 1919 was, it is argued, an important cause of the post-war depression and the collapse of currencies in Eu-

"The experience of that period demonstrated the desirability of both of government action and of intergovernmental co-

tion in solving the far graver international problems of reconstruc-

tion after the present war. These problems are discussed at length under the following headings: relief, the international demand for crude products, the interna-
tional demand for capital and reserves in the post-war period, bilateral clearings, the control of inflation, long-term lending, com-

"The First Boston Corporation

Blyth & Co., Inc.

E. H. Rollins & Sons

Ritter & Co.

This is under no circumstances to be construed as an offer of those securities for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of those securities. The offer is made only by means of the Prospectus.

New Issue

$7,000,000 Consolidated Cigar Corporation

Ten Year 3 7/8% Sinking Fund Debentures

Dated July 1, 1945

Due July 1, 1953

Interest payable January 1 and July 1

Price 101% and accrued interest

Copies of the Prospectus are obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.

Kiddie, Peabody & Co.

The First Boston Corporation

Blyth & Co., Inc.

E. H. Rollins & Sons

Ritter & Co.

Incorporated

July 16, 1945
The Securities salesman's Corner

How About Protecting the Broker-Dealer From the Unscrupulous Capitalist?

If you ever made the remark outside the securities business that sometimes brokers and dealers need an SEC of their own to protect them from some of the so-called customers, the average person would doubtless look at you in amazement. Yet, there is hardly a broker, dealer, or salesman who wouldn't recognize the following little story as one of several variations of what happens far too often with those in the securities business deal with the public from day to day.

Last week one of our dealer friends received a call from a customer with whom he had done business the previous evening. This customer had heard that a certain low priced stock had excellent profit possibilities, so he jumped on the phone to talk to his dealer for an opinion. The dealer checked up quite carefully and reported back to the customer that it was a good buy. The customer then decided to sell his stock at three o'clock, a high of what he thought to be the top—only to get no one and immediately rushed to the bull to buy it up. He figured out that he had made a "gross" profit of $37.50 before tax, and then his friend who also wanted to be a speculator.

This happened again the next evening. This time he was told that since his services had been so highly recommended by his customer of the day before that the speaker on the other end of the line thought that the Goo would like to buy some of the "earnings four of." This dealer knowing his other customer quite well and believing that he had been pretty well robbed the previous evening he sent out his confirmation in the regular course of business and the next morning his telephone rang again. This time it was not the new customer of the day before on the phone but his wife. The previous evening she had heard his story on the Goo and said he had never heard of it—"it's not even listed on the market—and it can't be much good." We've decided we don't want it."

Seeing what he was up against, this dealer didn't argue. Of course he asked the woman a few questions such as: Have you ever bought stock before and have you the money to lose in a speculation bought on margin? Seeing that the answer to these and similar questions was in the negative he decided to tell enough about the stock to send it his way but to cancel the trade. After he had sold out this second hundred shares at the bid price, which had alredy a quarter point higher than the closing figures, promising, his net profit on the first 100 shares turned into a loss.

There seems to be only one remedy for such cases as those. That is to have an SEC. In a sense the SEC will be an "earnings four of" that will enable the investor to deal with the "earnings four of" and have his orders filled as his broker wishes. This is an example of how the SEC will be far more than a "Regulation S." It is essential that you not only know your customers—but that the orders they place are clearly understood by both parties concerned.

Ration Banking Explained in Radio Broadcast

The announcement of Ration Banking was set forth on July 13 in a radio broadcast over the Blue Network which was devoted to the role of banks in the war effort. This was one of the broadcasts in the series "The Nation's Role in the Air during the past 13 months," sponsored by the Blue Network in cooperation with the National Industrial Conference Board and the National Association of Manufacturers.

Ration Banking operates, a typical Ration Banking trust company, Office of Manufacturers Trust Company in Chicago, under the Vice-President of the Association, George T. Newell, Vice-Presidents of Manufacturers Trust Company, and the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Greater New York claims to handle the largest volume of rationing, in New York City. On the average, over 1,000,000 ration coupons are distributed at the bank every day.

The Securities salesman’s Corner

Opportunity For Investment Dealers Desiring Successful Advertising Campaign

A series of advertisements adaptable to your own individual requirements can now be produced at a cost of $5,459,434,714.
Third National Bank Of Nashville Makes Another New Record

The Third National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., F. M. Farris, President, is forging ahead in deposit accounts and resources of every kind. Nashville, Tennessee, ranks the second largest bank in that city. The Third National's record of growth may be attributed to a business situation that has been continuous from the opening of the old morgers or consolidations, viz.:

July 18, 1927 $ 1,018,140.85
June 18, 1928 1,653,635.40
July 18, 1929 4,157,432.00
June 18, 1930 4,697,902.26
June 18, 1931 5,400,000.00

At the latest bank call, June 30, 1931, the Third National Bank had a combined surplus and undivided profits of $2,229,414.06, in addition to its capital of $1,000,000. On the 30th inst., its net income and due from banks stood at $17,677,000.00, giving a total of $21,073,233.79, while State, county, and municipal were $13,177,231.21, corporate bonds and securities $1,417,928.84, and real estate mortgages $14,117,097.86, and total bank capital $54,000,000.00.

W. N. Crockett is Chairman of the Board, and Watkins Crockett Vice-Chairman. Besides Mr. Farris, the President, the senior officers are: W. J. Walsh, Vice-President and Trust Officer; W. D. Childs, Vice-President and a n d V. G. Johnson, F. M. W. Fleming, W. J. Ryan, and J. G. Ward, Vice-Presidents.

Gendarmes Moves To Force Securities On Toles

Editor, Commercial & Financial Chronicle:

In so far as the banks in Washington are work¬
ing in the interests of their customers, there are elements which are frankly trying to exchange and this means the stocks of the banks.

As previously reported, the president of the Baltimore Stock Exchange has written to the President asking for a letter to all members of Congress upholding the idea of an exchange as a protective body. While the letter of the program and have not gone to the trouble of writing full length, the letter was written by a member of the Exchange and is full in the issue of the New York Stock Exchange.

Tabulated Values Of Old Issues Under Proposed Consolidated Mo-Pac

An estimate of the value of old issues of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the Interna¬
tional-Great Northern Railroad, and the Southern Pacific, is given in a report prepared by a member of the board of directors.

The report was issued in a report prepared for Blaisdell & Co., Inc., of St. Louis, Mo., a member of the Consolidated Company, in collaboration with Frank B. Bate¬

Tabulated Values Of Old Issues Under Proposed Consolidated Mo-Pac

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>$157,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>$157,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>$157,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>$157,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>$157,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>$157,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>$157,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>$157,800.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tabulated values show that the company has been prepared from the Conformed Income Accounts in the Offering Circular and is subject to the notes forming an integral part thereof and to the information in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement. This summary also should be in conjunction with other information set forth in the Offering Circular under the caption 'Estimated Additional Revenues and Savings in Expenses Resulting from Consolidation'.

Canadian Bond Values Tabulated For

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>3.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>3.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>3.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>3.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Study Trade Relations Between Free-Market and Controlled Economies

The form of trading relations which should be established by monopolistic states may be influenced by many factors which should be avoided such controls and to influ¬
ence the free play of the economic mechanism only or mostly by tariffs is the subject of a new publication of International Economists’ Society of Nations published last year.

The growth of national debts, which is likely to be one of the major problems of commercial policy after the war is studied by Professor Jacob Viner of the Uni¬

Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company

To be dated July 1, 1933

The issuance and sale of these Bonds are subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The subscription list of $40,000,000 has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and is subject to the notes forming an integral part thereof and to the information in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement. This summary also should be in conjunction with other information set forth in the Offering Circular under the caption 'Estimated Additional Revenues and Savings in Expenses Resulting from Consolidation'.

HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC.

OTTIS & CO., INC.

CENTRAL REPUBLIC COMPANY

HALLGARTEN & DEMPSEY-DETMER & CO.

FIRST OF MICHIGAN CORPORATION

NASHVILLE SECURITIES COMPANY

BLAIR, BONNER & CO.

SILLS, TROXELL & MINKIN

F. S. YANTIS & CO., WATKINS, MORROW & CO.

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & BEANE

The subscription list of $40,000,000 has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and is subject to the notes forming an integral part thereof and to the information in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement. This summary also should be in conjunction with other information set forth in the Offering Circular under the caption 'Estimated Additional Revenues and Savings in Expenses Resulting from Consolidation'.

The subscription list of $40,000,000 has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and is subject to the notes forming an integral part thereof and to the information in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement. This summary also should be in conjunction with other information set forth in the Offering Circular under the caption 'Estimated Additional Revenues and Savings in Expenses Resulting from Consolidation'.

The subscription list of $40,000,000 has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and is subject to the notes forming an integral part thereof and to the information in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement. This summary also should be in conjunction with other information set forth in the Offering Circular under the caption 'Estimated Additional Revenues and Savings in Expenses Resulting from Consolidation'.
Ban On Sale Of Foreign Securities Eased

The Treasury Department on July 14 eased the mandatory control regulation so as to authorize the secondary market for, to any person in the United States, foreign securities or evidences thereof physically situated in Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, or any other member of the Battle of the Atlantic area.

The Treasury Department indicated that the new rule was made available by following Allan Sproul, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary.

"July 19, 1943.

"General License No. 87—Under Regulation Order No. 87, section 8(a), the Secretary of the Treasury has been authorized under the Act of April 21, 1943, to issue 'general licenses' to persons in the United States and its territories and possessions relating to foreign funds control.

"(1) Transactions licensed under section 8(a) of the Order shall be governed by the following rules:

"(a) A general license is hereby granted to persons in the United States and its territories and possessions to acquire for their own use, but not for resale, in Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, or any other member of the Battle of the Atlantic area, any foreign securities or evidences thereof physically situated in Great Britain, Canada, Newfoundland, or the United States.

"(b) The Secretary of the Treasury or his authorized representative is hereby directed to issue licenses to persons who have met the requirements prescribed in section 8(a) of the Order.

"(2) A person holding a license shall make no sales of foreign securities or evidences thereof at a price which bears a relation to the prevailing market price, and by doing so shall not cause or permit activities to take place which would have the effect of preventing the normal course of the prevailing market price.

"(3) Transactions, not authorized—This general license shall not be deemed to authorize any transaction prohibited by any provision (or ruling or regulation adopted under) of the Act, or section 22(a) of the Act.

"(4) Acting Secretary of the Treasury—WILLIAM D. PAUL.

Time Extended For Foreign Property Reports

The War Assets Administration announced on July 14 that all persons in the United States owned property in a foreign country or who had an interest in such property on May 31, 1943, have been given an extension of time from Aug. 11 to Nov. 1, 1943 in which to report in writing to WAA the existence of any such property or of any proceeds from such property.

"The report must be filed on form A-31 or A-31A, and is required to be filed by the Eastern Oil Royalty Development Company, a subsidiary of which is a member of the company that makes a gross profit of more than 33 1/3% of the entire amount in payment for its services. In our opinion, we believe the evidence of the company to the contrary is not convincing, and that the calculation of "the prevailing market price" for this purpose is more valid than the statement to the contrary made by David Lee."

Judge Fee there held:

1. No confidential relationship

Abraham A. Metz

members of the New York Bar

In a recent article, the "prevailing market price" by the Securities and Exchange Commission in its attempt to regulate the sale of oil royalties will be interesting.

Up to that time the strategy Commission consisted in asserting that the price bears some relationship to the prevailing market price, and that oil royalties are securities. The inference is self-evident. Up to that time the Securities and Exchange Commission further contends that the FC does not own the securities and fails to specify a standard set of rules, where the price cannot be determined, i.e., where the sale does not bear a reasonable relation to the prevailing market price.

Abraham A. Metz

"The Commission in its brief erred in its interpretation of the clause as it involved a reasonable relation to the market price, or by disclosing such interpretation will enable the court to make a final judgment of the price.

"The dealer's opinion to disclose the character of the market price and sale price when that price was not based on a reasonable relationship to the prevailing market price. In its brief, the Commission recognized this, the Securities and Exchange Commission in a careful inquiry had been made by the Securities and Exchange Commission, it could have been used in some way that the market price, for example the forms 1G and 2G, are required to be filed, could be discounted.

Insofar as oil royalties are concerned, the Securities and Exchange Commission was finally convinced of the correctness of its claim that the "prevailing market price" rule over the amount of tax paid by the oil companies.

"Judge Fee there held:

1. No confidential relationship

Abraham A. Metz

members of the New York Bar

Ickes Blames Business Men Drafted For War Aid Not Bureaucrats For Failure In War Program

In the business men drafted for the war effort who should be blamed for any failure, according to a statement of the Select Committee on the War Industry, New Dealers or bureaucrats.

Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes who appeared before the Sales Executive Council of New York at the Hotel Roosevelt, in an article remarks the New York "ban" of July 28 quoted.

"In a story somewhat similar, Mr. Ickes said, "I challenge any one to name names and find responsibilities. If I were given the job of making a list of the people responsible, the list would be very long."

"It isn't the New Dealers who may have been running this war," he said. "I challenge any one to name names and find responsibilities. If I were given the job of making a list of the people responsible, the list would be very long."

"There are the men to whom the responsibilities have been assigned. And while you are pondering the list, the war will have broken up most of the most influential and business executives of the country."

"We have sometimes ventured to think—alas, myself, of course, to hold that the sudden and sudden influx of men, who had no field of their own, were inexperienced and untrained in business, and who were not war was not a blessing for New Dealers. Nor are they.

"I have sometimes ventured to think—alas, myself, of course, to hold that the sudden and sudden influx of men, who had no field of their own, were inexperienced and untrained in business, and who were not war was not a blessing for New Dealers. Nor are they.

"I have sometimes ventured to think—alas, myself, of course, to hold that the sudden and sudden influx of men, who had no field of their own, were inexperienced and untrained in business, and who were not war was not a blessing for New Dealers. Nor are they.

"I have sometimes ventured to think—alas, myself, of course, to hold that the sudden and sudden influx of men, who had no field of their own, were inexperienced and untrained in business, and who were not war was not a blessing for New Dealers. Nor are they.

"I have sometimes ventured to think—alas, myself, of course, to hold that the sudden and sudden influx of men, who had no field of their own, were inexperienced and untrained in business, and who were not war was not a blessing for New Dealers. Nor are they.

"I have sometimes ventured to think—alas, myself, of course, to hold that the sudden and sudden influx of men, who had no field of their own, were inexperienced and untrained in business, and who were not war was not a blessing for New Dealers. Nor are they.

"I have sometimes ventured to think—alas, myself, of course, to hold that the sudden and sudden influx of men, who had no field of their own, were inexperienced and untrained in business, and who were not war was not a blessing for New Dealers. Nor are they.

"I have sometimes ventured to think—alas, myself, of course, to hold that the sudden and sudden influx of men, who had no field of their own, were inexperienced and untrained in business, and who were not war was not a blessing for New Dealers. Nor are they.

"I have sometimes ventured to think—alas, myself, of course, to hold that the sudden and sudden influx of men, who had no field of their own, were inexperienced and untrained in business, and who were not war was not a blessing for New Dealers. Nor are they.

"I have sometimes ventured to think—alas, myself, of course, to hold that the sudden and sudden influx of men, who had no field of their own, were inexperienced and untrained in business, and who were not war was not a blessing for New Dealers. Nor are they.

"I have sometimes ventured to think—alas, myself, of course, to hold that the sudden and sudden influx of men, who had no field of their own, were inexperienced and untrained in business, and who were not war was not a blessing for New Dealers. Nor are they.
Halsey, Stuart & Co.

Offer All Rail Bonds

Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. and several other investment banks have offered today a new issue of $6,700,000 Gulf, Mobile and Ohio R.R. collateral trust bonds with varying amounts each July 1, 1943, from which the bonds are being offered at prices approximately 3.50% to 4.30%, according to maturity, and are offered subject to Interstate Commerce Commission approval. The first six maturities bear a 3.5% coupon and the final maturities a 3.75% coupon. The bonds were offered to the Halsey Stuart group on their bid of $577,000 and is for the principal amount of $6,700,000 held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

As of April 30, 1943, total fixed interest debt in the hands of the public amounted to $49,062,000, with $34,000,000 in bonds.

Offering of $6,075,320 shares of 7.5% cumulative preferred stock of the 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation has been made on Friday at $31.50 per share.

The dividend declared in number of shares was the same for May 15, 1943.

Consol. Cigar Corp.

Debentures Offered


Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. and several other investment banks have offered today a new issue of $6,700,000 Gulf, Mobile and Ohio R.R. collateral trust bonds with varying amounts each July 1, 1943, from which the bonds are being offered at prices approximately 3.50% to 4.30%, according to maturity, and are offered subject to Interstate Commerce Commission approval. The first six maturities bear a 3.5% coupon and the final maturities a 3.75% coupon. The bonds were offered to the Halsey Stuart group on their bid of $577,000 and is for the principal amount of $6,700,000 held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

As of April 30, 1943, total fixed interest debt in the hands of the public amounted to $49,062,000, with $34,000,000 in bonds.

Offering of $6,075,320 shares of 7.5% cumulative preferred stock of the 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation has been made on Friday at $31.50 per share.

The dividend declared in number of shares was the same for May 15, 1943.

Consol. Cigar Corp.

Debentures Offered


Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. and several other investment banks have offered today a new issue of $6,700,000 Gulf, Mobile and Ohio R.R. collateral trust bonds with varying amounts each July 1, 1943, from which the bonds are being offered at prices approximately 3.50% to 4.30%, according to maturity, and are offered subject to Interstate Commerce Commission approval. The first six maturities bear a 3.5% coupon and the final maturities a 3.75% coupon. The bonds were offered to the Halsey Stuart group on their bid of $577,000 and is for the principal amount of $6,700,000 held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

As of April 30, 1943, total fixed interest debt in the hands of the public amounted to $49,062,000, with $34,000,000 in bonds.

Offering of $6,075,320 shares of 7.5% cumulative preferred stock of the 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation has been made on Friday at $31.50 per share.

The dividend declared in number of shares was the same for May 15, 1943.
Municipal News & Notes

Receipts from Maryland's two tobacco taxes during the first seven months of 1942 amounted to $4,415,305, or about $660,472 per month, which was $3,081,817 more than the amount estimated by state tobacco inspectors. The estimated amounts by state tobacco inspectors. The estimated amounts by state tobacco inspectors. The total value of all tobacco products sold in the state during the month of July, according to the state tobacco inspectors, was $1,520,821.

In addition, the treasurer of the state of Maryland stated that the state had received $1,520,821 in revenue from the sale of tobacco products during the month of July, which was $3,081,817 more than the amount estimated by state tobacco inspectors. The estimated amounts by state tobacco inspectors. The total value of all tobacco products sold in the state during the month of July, according to the state tobacco inspectors, was $1,520,821.

The treasurer of the state of Maryland stated that the state had received $1,520,821 in revenue from the sale of tobacco products during the month of July, which was $3,081,817 more than the amount estimated by state tobacco inspectors. The estimated amounts by state tobacco inspectors. The total value of all tobacco products sold in the state during the month of July, according to the state tobacco inspectors, was $1,520,821.

New Haven, Conn., Bonded Debt Cut 52% In 11 Years

The net bonded indebtedness of the city of New Haven, Conn., has been reduced by approximately $54,000,000, or 52%, during the past 11 years, according to a report by the city's comptroller, Mr. W. H. B. Smith. The report shows that the city's bonded indebtedness was $102,000,000 in 1931, and has now been reduced to $48,000,000.

Mr. Smith attributed the reduction in bonded indebtedness to the city's successful program of bond sinking funds, which have enabled the city to retire bonds at a substantial discount. The city has also benefited from a substantial increase in its tax base, which has allowed it to raise more revenue for bond sinking funds.

The city's tax base has increased from $30,000,000 in 1931 to $70,000,000 in 2012, according to the report. The city's tax rate has also decreased from 20 mills per $100 of assessed valuation in 1931 to 12 mills in 2012.

The city's bond sinking funds have been used to retire bonds maturing between 1931 and 1942, according to the report. The sinking funds have also been used to fund new projects, such as school buildings and public works projects.

The city's bond sinking funds have been used to retire bonds maturing between 1931 and 1942, according to the report. The sinking funds have also been used to fund new projects, such as school buildings and public works projects.

The city's bond sinking funds have been used to retire bonds maturing between 1931 and 1942, according to the report. The sinking funds have also been used to fund new projects, such as school buildings and public works projects.

New Haven, Conn., Bonded Debt Cut 52% In 11 Years

The net bonded indebtedness of the city of New Haven, Conn., has been reduced by approximately $54,000,000, or 52%, during the past 11 years, according to a report by the city's comptroller, Mr. W. H. B. Smith. The report shows that the city's bonded indebtedness was $102,000,000 in 1931, and has now been reduced to $48,000,000.

Mr. Smith attributed the reduction in bonded indebtedness to the city's successful program of bond sinking funds, which have enabled the city to retire bonds at a substantial discount. The city has also benefited from a substantial increase in its tax base, which has allowed it to raise more revenue for bond sinking funds.

The city's tax base has increased from $30,000,000 in 1931 to $70,000,000 in 2012, according to the report. The city's tax rate has also decreased from 20 mills per $100 of assessed valuation in 1931 to 12 mills in 2012.

The city's bond sinking funds have been used to retire bonds maturing between 1931 and 1942, according to the report. The sinking funds have also been used to fund new projects, such as school buildings and public works projects.

The city's bond sinking funds have been used to retire bonds maturing between 1931 and 1942, according to the report. The sinking funds have also been used to fund new projects, such as school buildings and public works projects.

The city's bond sinking funds have been used to retire bonds maturing between 1931 and 1942, according to the report. The sinking funds have also been used to fund new projects, such as school buildings and public works projects.

The city's bond sinking funds have been used to retire bonds maturing between 1931 and 1942, according to the report. The sinking funds have also been used to fund new projects, such as school buildings and public works projects.

The city's bond sinking funds have been used to retire bonds maturing between 1931 and 1942, according to the report. The sinking funds have also been used to fund new projects, such as school buildings and public works projects.

The city's bond sinking funds have been used to retire bonds maturing between 1931 and 1942, according to the report. The sinking funds have also been used to fund new projects, such as school building...
Gov.-Regulated, Financed Aviation Proposed
In Bill To Be Considered by Congress

What is termed by its sponsors as the most far-reaching legislation yet to be written in the history of American aviation is embodied in a proposal for Government-regulated and financed aviation drawn up in Congress by a leading representative. The bill says that the Associated Press, in Washington, House Interstate and Foreign Commerce and committees of the Senate have asked for information and for suggestions. The advocates have already had the following statement in the New York "Sun" published:

"It backers, thinking of air travel in the nation and the improvements that their measures are necessary to keep the lagging step with the post-war world."

The bill would transform the Civil Aeronautics Authority into the Civil Aeronautics Commission with authority to set rates and determine status and sweeping powers for the promotion, regulation and investigation of all air navigation.

"The first job of the commission would be to make a complete investigation and to report to Congress Illinois will lead the way in development in air commerce and air navigation which may be anticipated in the immediate future. It is the intention that Congress would be able to legislate in such a way that any duties and needs of the industry could be remedied.

Broker-Dealer Personnel Items

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

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Earl J. Roseberry is now with Anson, Bush & Co., Incorporated, 150 Broadway.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Harold V. Bissell, secretary of the American Bankers Association, has been elected a director of the Prudential Insurance Company of the State of New Jersey.

CHICAGO, Ill.—In the absence of John D. Hollwell, has recently been affiliated with Goodwin, Co., 105 West Adams Street. Mr. Hollwell was formerly associated with Fahnstock & Co. and S. B. Chapin & Co.

Life Assurance Co. of Canada, has become connected with Robert J. Life, 145 Broadway, Jacksonville, Ill.; Chicago.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Joseph J. Allyn has joined the staff of Willard & Co., Inc., 110 South La Salle Street. Mr. Allyn was previously with Daniel F. Chester & Co., Chicago.

Rice is now connected with Birth & Co., 155 South La Salle Street. In the past Mr. Rice was with Schumacher & Lewis, Pickett & Co. for a number of years.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Einar Graf has been affiliated with the First Boston Corp., 231 South La Salle Street. Mr. Graf was previously with The White-Phillips Corporation.

Therian has joined the staff of Ryan-Nichols & Co., 103 South La Salle Street.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Einar Graf

Los Angeles, Calif.—Lee H. Willard, has been elected a director of J. A. Hoge & Co., 507 West Sixth Street.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Ralph N. Eagle, has joined Wyllis Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Bean, 101 Twelfth Street.

CHICAGO, Ill.—A. Elsen has joined the staff of Goffe & Carkener, Inc., Board of Trade Building.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Lee H. Willard, has been elected a director of J. A. Hoge & Co., 507 West Sixth Street.

CHICAGO, Ill.—H. Strong has become affiliated with John B. Knox & Co., Central Bank Building.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lillian E. Newman has been added to the staff of Campbell & Co., Inc., Foster Building.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Fred A. Lehnert has been added to the staff of Central Bank & Trust Co., 316 S. W. Sixth Avenue.

Treasury Still Opposed To Retail Sales Tax

Treasury officials said on July 15 that the administration was not being considered as a possibility. Any proposals the Administra tion may make to Congress would be to raise additional billions of war revenue.

These officials insisted the Department's position in opposition to such a levy had not changed. The Associated Press Washington offices also stated:

"The Treasury's reassertion of its position came after Represent ative Gooch (B. C.), in an interview, said he expected the administration to recommend later this month to Congress the raising of a 10% Federal retail sales tax as a means of enabling the Treasury to support a sales tax 'only as a last resort.'

"Treasury officials did not dis tinguish between a plan that might take on a proposition of a Federal per cent sales tax and the same per cent sales tax in the localities, which would bring in more revenue."

"The Register said he never thought the Treasury was op posed, but that it was simply unable to the sales tax. He predicted that in addition to this means of rais ing revenue the Treasury would ask for increased income taxes for tax payers, excise on liquor and tobacco, a surtax of 10% on all incomes over $25,000 after the fourth year, and a 20% tax on automobiles.

"Treasury and Congressional tax officials who have been instructed by the Ways and Means Committee to explore the feasibility of the sales tax, have divided their profits tax principle to individual earnings.

"Under such a tax, as now used against corporations, individuals with war-swollen incomes would pay a larger share of the war's bearers."

"The Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Gooch said, is the machinery rolling toward new and higher taxes."

N. Y. Stock Exchange Weekly Firm Changes

The N. Y. Stock Exchange has announced the following weekly firm changes:

By P. H. Co., Inc., and John M. Woods, trustees under deed of trust of June 30, 1863, became general partners in A. G. Edwards & Sons, St. Louis, on June 30th. Mr. Edwards was previously a limited partner in the firm astrustee of Albert W. Woods, who retired from the firm March 21st.


Interest of the late Joseph P. Seabury in the firm of Seabury, Scribner & Co., New York City, ceased on June 15th.

Transfer of the Exchange membership of Charles Wright & Daniel F. Rea well, on July 3. It is understood that Mr. Rea will act as an individual floor broker.


Real Estate Securities

Department Store For Financial Section—Office Building Bonds Bear Watching

An important reason for the poor earnings of downtown New York office buildings has been the vacant stores some of the building's owners have had to carry. For instance, the store at 61 Broadway, which was reported to have been the source of about $100,000 per annum in income, and this rent has been entirely lost for the past five years.

There are many large department stores planned for banking quarters or shipping facilities which would not be built if the building in question has not been able to get a tenant. However, a new class of tenancy is possible. We hear that John Wanamaker & Co. have purchased a branch store at 150 Broadway, carrying a large volume of men's and women's goods.

The significance of this move can be very important if it becomes the forerunner of other department stores locating branch stores in the financial section.

Among press comments on the John Wanamaker, the "Wall Street Journal" said:

"It might be followed by other merchants of the same type. Other retailers recognize that consolidation of business in the financial section has changed definitely for the better."

The "World-Telegram" said:

"Because store rentals in the financial district during the last ten years have been lagging, both stores and occupancy and rental rates, the selection of a notable Broadway corner by a long-established department store is regarded as a big news story."

In the business of the Stock Exchange, a future change in occupancy of the big office building corner has caused a great increase in pedestrian traffic along Broadway between Fulton Street and William Street. This, it was said, was a factor that prompted the department store to select this busy corner at a rental that was already higher than the best available rates.

The first mortgage bonds of 165 Broadway, New York City, which might be worth bearing. Both buildings have large stores vacant that would appear to other department stores.
Following is a list of issues whose registration statements were filed during the week and whose undetermined offers are grouped according to the dates on which the registration statements will in normal course become effective, that is, one or more days after the date of the publication of the registration statement by the Commission (the "date of the SEC"), except in the case of the securities of certain foreign public authorities which normally become effective immediately.

These dates, unless otherwise specified, are as of 4:30 P.M. Eastern War Time as per rule 530 (b).

Offerings will rarely be made before the day following.

TUESDAY, JULY 27

NORTHERN INDIANA PUBLIC SERVICE CO.

Northern Indiana Public Service Co. has filed a registration statement for $60,000,000 of 3,0% debentures due July 15, 1945. The proceeds will be used to refund debentures maturing on July 15, 1945, and for other corporate purposes.

Registration Statement No. 2-2,128.

Regulatory statement effective 11:35 A.M. EDT, May 23, 1943.

COMMUNITY FARM SERVICE, INC.

Community Farm Service Co. has filed for registration 50,000 shares of common stock, par value $1.00, at $5.00 per share. The proceeds will be used for the purpose of expanding the present business of the company.

Registration Statement No. 2-2,128.

Regulatory statement effective 11:35 A.M. EDT, May 23, 1943.

DURANCE, MINER & CO.

Durance, Miner & Co. have filed a registration statement for $50,000,000 of 3,0% sinking fund debentures due July 15, 1945. The proceeds will be used to refund debentures maturing on July 15, 1945, and for other corporate purposes.

Registration Statement No. 2-2,128.

Regulatory statement effective 11:35 A.M. EDT, May 23, 1943.

FLEMING CORPORATION

Fleming Corporation has filed a registration statement for 100,000 shares of common stock, par value $10.00, at $10.00 per share. The proceeds will be used to refund debentures maturing on July 15, 1945, and for other corporate purposes.

Registration Statement No. 2-2,128.

Regulatory statement effective 11:35 A.M. EDT, May 23, 1943.

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT CO.

Florida Power & Light Co. has filed a registration statement for $25,000,000 of 3,0% medium-term notes, due July 15, 1945. The proceeds will be used for the purpose of refunding maturing bank loans and other indebtedness.

Registration Statement No. 2-2,128.

Regulatory statement effective 11:35 A.M. EDT, May 23, 1943.

CREEKINS CORPORATION

Creekins Corporation has filed a registration statement for 75,000 shares of common stock, par value $1.00, at $15.00 per share. The proceeds will be used to refund debentures maturing on July 15, 1945, and for other corporate purposes.

Registration Statement No. 2-2,128.

Regulatory statement effective 11:35 A.M. EDT, May 23, 1943.

The above issues will be published in The Commercial & Financial Chronicle, which is issued at 10:00 A.M. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
12 Federal Home Loan Banks Report Income of $1,899,662 For Six Months Of 1943

The net income of the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks for the six-month period ended June 30, 1943 aggregated $1,899,662, of which $250,000 was transferred to the banks' federal reserve as required by law, according to a statement issued by Everett K. Smith, financial vice president of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The net income was derived from the following: Federal Reserve income amounted to $832,159, an increase of $21,159 over the corresponding period of 1942.

Interior Dept. Funds Approved By President

A measure providing $105,000,000 for the Interior Department for the 1944 fiscal year was signed by President Roosevelt on July 12. The bill, H.R. 2515, authorizes funds for public works and irrigation projects.

The House originally passed the measure on May 20 and the Senate on June 18. Final Congressional action came on July 6 after similar reports from the Senate and a conference report which the House passed on July 7.

The bill includes $22,569,000 for construction of the Panama Canal, $3,500,000 for the Colorado Big Thompson project and $6,300,000 for the Bonneville (Idaho) project. It also appropriates $544,900 for water conservation and utilization projects; this amount together with the un expended balance carriedover from the 1943 fiscal year will make a total of $8,000,000 available for this purpose.

Seaboard Reorganization Possibilities Interesting

L. H. Rothchild & Co., 120 Broadway, New York City, have prepared a study of Seaboard Air Line Railway and Social Fund projectically in view of the Commission’s plan for reorganization of the Seaboard system. The study may be had upon request from L. H. Rothchild & Co.

Registration Revoked

The dealer-broker registration of Charles Hughes & Co., 120 Broadway, New York City, has been revoked by the Securities and Exchange Commission on charges of violating the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Act of 1934.

It is understood that the Hughes organization’s action is not justified by the facts in the case and means to seek relief in the Courts.

Coal Stock Looks Good

The American Tracer Co., which has a most widely diversified field of operations, is making wide ranging reorganizing possibilities for apprecia- tion, according to a memorandum issued by Sheahan & Co., 40 East Broadway, New York City, members of the New York Stock and Curb Exchanges.

Copies of this interesting memorandum may be had upon request from Shehan & Company upon request.
Urges Abolition of Over-the-Counter Markets

(Continued from page 290)

is 105 years old, during which long period its membership has been a responsible and respected position in this community. To come a member, a man has to meet stringent conditions both as to character and standing, as well as to his record during his membership he is subject to the same regulations for fair play and honest dealing.

Despite all this, under existing laws the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the matter of the floor of our Exchange that is not registered with the Commission (with few exceptions—in the case of underwriters, over-the-counter exchanges and exempted securities).

"For instance, such purely local securities as Maryland Casualty Company, Maryland-Drydock Company, and Maryland Life Insurance Company, Baltimore City Savings Bank, National Bank of Baltimore, Baltimore & Annapolis R. R. Co., Baltimore Life Insurance Co., and many others cannot be traded on our local Exchange for the above reason.

"Whereas, any day-by-day broker without adequate supervi¬ sion, such as our members, does such securities, without a record, anywhere in the community, he can do so, and no one will know ANYTHING he can get, or he may sell stock to his customer and then shop around, replace his securities and borrow funds on account of purchase or sale, and the buyer and seller will not have any knowledge of the difference in the way of profit made by such a broker.

"Now, compare such a transaction to a sale of a security when a security is carried to a legitimate member through the floor, with the understanding offering the seller and such offering, known to all the members of the firm, is passed out to the office of members of the floor. The buyer can be telephoned by the broker who has the security, and the bidders are all on the floor in bid at the same time. When the bid and offer meet at a given price and the transaction is ef¬ fected a record is made in the books of the Exchange, the transaction is printed on the local stock ticker, and the security is carried in the local newspapers and a record permanent in the books of the Exchange for any¬ body to inspect through the proper channels. If the security is an out of¬ fixed, printed and available to anyone.

"It is my understanding that the Securities and Exchange Com¬ mission was formed with the primary object of protecting the public and it is my understanding that it is doing noth¬ ing of the kind.

"It is my judgment that the public will be best served by a compulsory regulation that all transactions of securities be han¬ dled under designated, properly supervised and考验 exchange that various issues, not already listed, should be allocated to such exchange. Some changes with the location of the issuing corpora¬ tion.

"If this were done, stock exchanges throughout the country should be upset on the volume of business that comes under their jurisdiction, the public¬ lic would be safeguarded by knowing all laws of what a security is and what it last sold at. Most brokers' outside capital would have little diffi¬ culty in securing proper and conservative funds for their businesses. This is so vital to the continuation of the American Government.

"I hope during the Congressional recess you will have an idea of how seriously this situation in your own community.

"I have many questions, I shall be very glad to hear from you.

"Very truly yours,

H. R. TAYLOR, President"

Stimson in Britain

For War Conferences

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson is in Great Britain today by airplane on July 11 for im¬ portant conferences with the British civil and military authorities. This marks Stimson's first visit to any European nations since the United States entered the war on April 6, 1917, and this reason military officials said that the trip was at¬ tached to his coming.

During his stay in the British Isles, Stimson plans to visit im¬ portant American troops, sirdromes and other installations. On his way to Britain, Mr. Stimson stopped off in Iceland to inspect troops there.

On July 12 he conferred with Lie. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, I. S. I. O. commanding general of the Euro¬ pean theater of operations. Stimson arrived in Britain on July 13 as a dinner guest of Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Oil Industry Has Impressive Outlook

Few industries have more promising prospects or can cope more easily with inflationary conditions than the petroleum industry, says the United Business Service in a special study re¬ leased July 2.

One reason the industry will have little or no difficulty in recovering operations to a peacetime basis. The industry is increasing operations and has been improved over the past year or two, and is likely to reach its peak of estimated fuel requirements after the war, the Industry will not be growing very fast and we have already facility for the allocation of all the elements.

There will not be any civilian automobiles in operation immediately after the war as there were immediately preced¬ ing the war, but in a year or so the nation will begin to move at its normal pace. There is great optimism and the public is looking ahead to next year, and the price of gasoline is probably going to be up a couple of cents, but that is only a guess.

When it is considered that a Flying Fortress consumes 245 gal¬ (of St. Louis) and the cost of Crude Oil is based on the amount of fuel required it is easy to see the enormous quantities of fuel that will be consumed by commercial air transportation in the post-war world. Also increasing numbers of planes are required for making synthetic rubber, alcohol and other products, and many other items which have heretofore been produced exclu¬ sively by the government.

By the time postwar demand has developed the peak of oil prices will have moved up nearer to $2.00 a barrel with a comparison of the $1.11 new quoted. And this in¬ crease is certain to pass along to refined products in time. Because of the growth possibilities and the improving situation, the oil industry is one in which investment is recommended.

Missouri Pacific

Chicago Northwestern
Chicago, Milw. & St. Paul
Western Pacific
Old Pdgs. & Common

M. S. WEN & Co.

Membership in New York Security Dealers Association

American Stock Exchange 45 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK TEL. 2-950 TELEPHONE BELL 2-9507 ENTERPRISE 4221

For Dealers...

4 stocks with post-war prospects in the small Aeroplane

Home Laundry, Electronics and Televisions, selling between 4$ and 5$.

Aeronea Aircraft Corp.

Bendix Home Appliances, Inc.

Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc.

Majestic Radio & Television Corp.

Robin-Duff To Admit

George Sneedor, Jr., will shortly be admitted to the firm of Bow¬ dacy Duff & Co., 61 Broadway, New York City. Mr. Sneedor will act as alternate on the floor of the Exchange for Vincent H. La France.