Gold At The Peace Table

By DR. JOHN THOM HOLSOWORTH

As the tempo of the United Nations offensive on all fronts increases and the day of complete Axis downfall nears many post-war plans for world reconstruction are being discussed. No plan looking to the restoration of economic order in the world can disregard the role to be played by gold, the only acceptable medium for the settle-
ment of international balances.

In the present titanic struggle all our industrial metals—lead, copper, nickel, aluminum, magnesium, etc.—are in a very splendid contribution to the cause of freedom. But though the nations has accumulated enor-

mous "stock piles" of both gold and silver—roughly, 25,000 tons of gold and 113,000 tons of silver—these socalled "International Libra-
ties" have not placed the gold in a priority role. Are they too sacred to defend their own liberties?

In the case of gold there is justification for its apparent pa-
sivity. Gold is not in the fight today of submarines and sub-

tance of neutrality, or conscious objec-
tion, but because of unfitness, physical incapacity to serve the need of war. Gold is not to be used in the making of war materials. Quite apart from its high price ($35 per ounce) it cannot be used in place of, or to supplement, the indus-

trial-war materials such as copper, silver, and nickel. But though not serving in the vanguard fighting forces, it does play a more essential role in supporting the

The Coming Peace—A Security Reappraisal

The report given below was prepared by Eastman, Dillon & Co., Members of the New York Stock Exchange, by Kerr & Company, Engineers, Central Building, Los Angeles.

Field Investigation Conclusions

It is now generally recognized by most investors, that World War II is nearing an end. Many-

co-int is out and today's news sug-
gests that Hitler too, has been dropped. While the Government does not countenance any thought that war is about over, the facts are becoming more and more evi-
dent. If our observations in the field during the last month, tend to reflect this view-point. The im-

minence of early peace must be faced. This time, despite the probability of another year or so of war with Japan.

However, if war ends in Europe and this fall, which is a definite possi-

bility, the conflict in the Pacific may not be of much longer dura-
tion. The "writing is on the wall!"

For Japan, even if we are still "mopping up" five years from now. For all practical purposes, PEACE II is as near as we ex-

pected. The American was AT WAR in one of its main issues a year before Pearl Harbor.

With early peace in sight, will stocks break wide open due to fears over post war readjust-
ments? From the points in the field, we think just the opposite will occur. No matter what con-

troversy over commodities and prices may be existing here, the United States cannot regulate other na-

tions. In the last war commodity prices did not advance greatly until after the armistice. Term-

nation of the present conflict in Europe will, in all probability, start an upward rush in world commodity prices.

The commodity inflation, which (Continued on page 912)

A Moratorium On F.P.C.
Original Cost Proceedings

By WILLIAM L. GROSSMAN, New York University

A joint resolution, introduced in Congress by Representative Boren of Oklahoma and now pending before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, carries the provision for a moratorium, until one year after termination of the war emergency, on Federal Power Commission proceedings and requirements relating to the reclassification of electric utilities aimed primarily at pro-

ceedings and requirements with respect to original cost. Com-

pliance with these original cost requirements has already necessi-
tated the expenditure of about 7,000,000 man-hours since Pearl

Harbor, and considerable work re-

 mains to be done. Although any estimate of the number of man-

hours that will have to be ex-

pended in the future for compli-

ance with these require-

ments would necessarily be h a z a r d-

ous, clearly such work would be thus be signaled from the war effort to warrant serious consider-

ation of the proposed moratorium. At the outset, it would be well to in-

dicate exactly what the FPC means by "original cost."

It defines that term as the cost of electric plant "to the person first devoting it to the public service." That person may be the present owner or, more likely, a prior owner. Thus in many cases this FPC requirement that the balance sheet of the present owner of an electric plant reflect original cost, (Continued on page 94).

The Chase National Bank

of the City of New York

Broaden your customer service with Chase correspondent facilities

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Utah Power & Light Co.

6.5% & 7% Preferred

IRA HAUPT & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Telephone: Eliciter 2-3100

New York Montreal Toronto

The Chase National Bank

of the City of New York

Broaden your customer service with Chase correspondent facilities

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Utah Power & Light Co.

6.5% & 7% Preferred

IRA HAUPT & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Telephone: Eliciter 2-3100

New York Montreal Toronto
We Maintain Active Markets in U. S. FUNDS for
CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL MINES
GOODBODY & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange and Other Principal Exchanges
115 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Robert A. Taft
Senator Robert A. Taft in an address on August 28th before the American Legion at Chicago, discussed the important steps which must be taken to insure peace by protecting our people against attack or threat of attack and preparedness of our great nations which he said will work and won't do more harm than good. Senator Taft's address in full as follows:

The declared purpose of the Fulbright Resolution, and of many other similar resolutions proposed in Congress, is to commit Congress to cooperate in creating some permanent institution to organize the recurrence of the tragedy of another world war. I don't suppose there is any one in the House of Representatives who is not prepared to do anything and everything possible to assure peace for ourselves and for our children's children for our grandchildren. The question is whether that purpose is foreordained by Congress, past resolutions regarding the subject.

Robert A. Taft

Why No Joint Stabilization Plan?

Editor, Commercial & Financial Chronicle:

The revised American Stabilization Plan, more dignified in its presentation, much clearer and more precise in its technical phraseology, is the first draft, shows the current spirit of the U. S. Treasury experts who have given serious consideration to suggestions made by the monetary experts consulted during some extent by the Canadians. The tentative proposal contains a number of welcome changes in the larger national, one of which is the relinquishment by the U. S. of her original purpose and much discussed veto power.

From the American viewpoint, however, main satisfaction flows from the renunciation by the United States Treasury of its policy toward the important role gold must play in a new World Currency Plan. Despite the strong anti-gold implications of the Keynes Plan, the U. S. Treasury, feeling the Congress and public opinion in this country is firmly and unanimously behind its policy of maintaining gold as a monetary base, not only has upheld its first announced policy, but has emphasized it by doubling the initial gold contribution to be made by each country to the Stabilization Fund, and by providing for a 95% vote when a change in the gold value of the "Units" is proposed.

The fact that the United States Treasury apparently does not intend to say to the British in the matter of gold will do much to carry public favor in America, and, at the same time, alleviate the fears of some 23 nations, including three British Dominions and some neutrals, which either produce gold or have large gold stocks and dollar balances in this country and whose currencies will share to a large extent the fate of the post-war dollar. But what of the British Treasury's attitude toward the future role of the dollar? Mrs. Roosevelt Morgenstern's inspiring forecast (Continued on page 921)

RETAILING SUGGESTIONS FOR DEALERS

Our Special Circulations, immediately available on:

AMERICAN EXPORT AIRLINES
BRAHMS CURTIS EXCHANGE
CHICAGO & SOUTHERN AIRLINES
CONsolidated AIRLINES
EASTERN AIRLINES
INDIANA AIRLINES
NORTH EAST AIRLINES
NORTH WESTERN AIRLINES
MID-CENTRAL AIRLINES
FAIR INDUSTRY

DU MONT LABORATORIES
GAMMA INTERNATIONAL
MOWHAN RUBBER
Morrison Wireless Corp.
R. T. Reynolds & Co.
HASKELL'S INC.
Air Inter-State Express

Send for your copy at once

WARD & Co.

120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.
235 South Sixth St., Chicago 5, III.

Established 1850
Members New York Stock Exchange
Direct Wires to BOSTON - PHILADELPHIA

Major J. W. Clarke Compliments MGU Course

Major John W. Clarke, formerly President of John W. Clarke, Inc., First Edgal, Chicago, Illinois, who entered the Army last spring, has successfully completed the course in the Army's celebrated School for Military Government at Charlotte, North Carolina. As an in¬

vexed in the Group of Twenty-five, five-year experi¬

enced Graduates, with particular knowledge of military government affairs, Major Clarke spe¬

cialized in the management of the finances of the conquered countries in his studies in the Army.

It is expected that within a very short time Major Clarke will be assigned to foreign duty and will take his place in the management of the finances of the foreign countries which will come under the aegis of the American military government (AGM). The investment banking firm of John W. Clarke, Inc. will remain inactive for the duration.

"Railroad Securities in Post-War Era"

We are advised by Patrick B. McInnis of Pughfield, Bamp¬

ton & Business New York City, that:

"Wool with Reynolds in Bank Department

Reynolds & Co., 120 Broadway, New York City, members New York Stock Exchange, and other leading exchanges, announce that W. Donald Wood, formerly a part¬

nel of Wood, White & Co., has been appointed to work with them in their bank division.

"Major J. W. Clarke Compliments MGU Course"

Major John W. Clarke, formerly President of John W. Clarke, Inc., First Edgal, Chicago, Illinois, who entered the Army last spring, has successfully completed the course in the Army's celebrated School for Military Government at Charlotte, North Carolina. As an in¬

vexed in the Group of Twenty-five, five-year experi¬

enced Graduates, with particular knowledge of military government affairs, Major Clarke spe¬

zialized in the management of the finances of the conquered countries in his studies in the Army.

It is expected that within a very short time Major Clarke will be assigned to foreign duty and will take his place in the management of the finances of the foreign countries which will come under the aegis of the American military government (AGM). The investment banking firm of John W. Clarke, Inc. will remain inactive for the duration.

"Railroad Securities in Post-War Era"

We are advised by Patrick B. McInnis of Pughfield, Bamp¬

ton & Business New York City, that:

"Wood with Reynolds in Bank Department

Reynolds & Co., 120 Broadway, New York City, members New York Stock Exchange, and other leading exchanges, announce that W. Donald Wood, formerly a part¬

ner of Wood, White & Co., has been appointed to work with them in their bank division.

"Major J. W. Clarke Compliments MGU Course"

Major John W. Clarke, formerly President of John W. Clarke, Inc., First Edgal, Chicago, Illinois, who entered the Army last spring, has successfully completed the course in the Army's celebrated School for Military Government at Charlotte, North Carolina. As an in¬

vexed in the Group of Twenty-five, five-year experi¬

enced Graduates, with particular knowledge of military government affairs, Major Clarke spe¬

zialized in the management of the finances of the conquered countries in his studies in the Army.

It is expected that within a very short time Major Clarke will be assigned to foreign duty and will take his place in the management of the finances of the foreign countries which will come under the aegis of the American military government (AGM). The investment banking firm of John W. Clarke, Inc. will remain inactive for the duration.

"Railroad Securities in Post-War Era"

We are advised by Patrick B. McInnis of Pughfield, Bamp¬

ton & Business New York City, that:

"Wood with Reynolds in Bank Department

Reynolds & Co., 120 Broadway, New York City, members New York Stock Exchange, and other leading exchanges, announce that W. Donald Wood, formerly a part¬

ner of Wood, White & Co., has been appointed to work with them in their bank division.

"Major J. W. Clarke Compliments MGU Course"

Major John W. Clarke, formerly President of John W. Clarke, Inc., First Edgal, Chicago, Illinois, who entered the Army last spring, has successfully completed the course in the Army's celebrated School for Military Government at Charlotte, North Carolina. As an in¬

devised in the Group of Twenty-five, five-year experi¬

enced Graduates, with particular knowledge of military government affairs, Major Clarke spe¬

zialized in the management of the finances of the conquered countries in his studies in the Army.

It is expected that within a very short time Major Clarke will be assigned to foreign duty and will take his place in the management of the finances of the foreign countries which will come under the aegis of the American military government (AGM). The investment banking firm of John W. Clarke, Inc. will remain inactive for the duration.

"Railroad Securities in Post-War Era"

We are advised by Patrick B. McInnis of Pughfield, Bamp¬

tton & Business New York City, that:

"Wood with Reynolds in Bank Department
Reynolds & Co., 120 Broadway, New York City, members New York Stock Exchange, and other leading exchanges, announce that W. Donald Wood, formerly a partner of Wood, White & Co., has been appointed to work with them in their bank division.

"Major J. W. Clarke Compliments MGU Course"

Major John W. Clarke, formerly President of John W. Clarke, Inc., First Edgal, Chicago, Illinois, who entered the Army last spring, has successfully completed the course in the Army's celebrated School for Military Government at Charlotte, North Carolina. As an inveterate in the Group of Twenty-five, five-year experienced Graduates, with particular knowledge of military government affairs, Major Clarke specialized in the management of the finances of the conquered countries in his studies in the Army.

It is expected that within a very short time Major Clarke will be assigned to foreign duty and will take his place in the management of the finances of the foreign countries which will come under the aegis of the American military government (AGM). The investment banking firm of John W. Clarke, Inc. will remain inactive for the duration.
We are interested in offerings of High Grade Public Utility and Industrial PREFERRED STOCKS

Spencer Trask & Co.

25 Broad Street, New York
Telephone: Hanover 5-4300

Members New York Stock Exchange

The Future of Interest Rates

With Special Reference To The Treasury's Borrowing Policy

In his article which appeared in the "Chronicle" of Aug. 26, captioned as above, Benjamin M. Anderson, Ph.D., Professor of Economics at the University of California and former economist of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, presented an extremely profound analysis of the probable future trend of interest rates. The author, who is recognized as a leading international authority on fiscal and monetary questions, has carefully studied the subject objectively and in light of the fundamental factors which inevitably must govern the movement of interest rates in this country in the future.

Since publication of the article, a number of comments have already been made regarding the views and conclusions drawn by this eminent authority on the subject. Space limitations, we can only make room below for some of these; others will appear in subsequent issues.

E. S. Pillsbury
President of Pillsbury Co., St. Louis, Mo.

The very illuminating article by Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson of Aug. 26, issue, entitled "The Future of Interest Rates," is deserving of careful study by every student of economics, especially by those students with existing macropolitical interests.

I want to thank Dr. Anderson and the "Chronicle" for giving space to a sufficiently clear and comprehensive picture of current banking practices to enable one to go about the world in a better manner. (Continued on page 908)

Abolish The Securities and Exchange Commission

BY RAYMOND WILLIAMS

During the past ten years the growth of bureaucracy in these United States has been immense, cumulative and malignant. Only in a land where we have become completely perverted, it is possible for bureaucracy to masquerade as liberalism, and the popular mind to be so confused as to allow such massive forms of government, itself, to be undermined while we are fighting a war to preserve it against foreign destruction.

From the ancient past to the present day, the function of the bureaucracy has always been the same. Everything that we as a nation have ever done, or have not done, have always been government and civilization that followed this pathway toward dissolution and oblivion. Our founding fathers gave us everybody in this country men would ever need in order to maintain our individual freedoms when they gave us our Constitution, legislative, representative, form of government. But they could not guarantee to preserve us from the human weaknesses of man, and we might cause us to relinquish those freedoms for a blind quest for a phantom "security."

The Congress played a role in the abolition of such bureaus as the SEC is therefore fundamental. Either the Congress should make the law, and the courts should interpret it, as the Constitution decreed—or bureaus will be reconstituted and men will continue to be appointed to non-elected offices, and what they say will be the law. If we choose the latter course, then we will continue to accept the SEC (as well as all the other bureaus that now clutter up our government and regiment our lives). If we desire to have the rights and privileges conferred upon us as free men who would protect themselves from the transgressions of government—the then perhaps we see around us today must be pulled out by its roots.

In 1833 Congress passed the Securities Exchange Act, which conferred certain holding powers upon a group of officials (Continued on page 908)
Hawkes & Co. To Be Formed; NYSE Firm
Hawkes & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, with offices at 14 Wall St., New York City, will be formed on Sept. 10. Partners will be Frank L. Hawkes, exchange member, James F. Schwartz, general partner, Martin Tenenbaum, and Marjorie G. Binstrom, limited partners. Messrs. Hawkes, Schwartz, and Tenenbaum were formerly partners in Mar¬ ble & Co., which is being dis¬ solved.

York Corp. Attractive Common stock of the York Corp.— a Stock Corporation offers an interesting situation, according to a memo¬ randum issued by Pelleson, Tenen¬ baum, & Co., 803 Los Angeles Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. Copies of this memo¬ randum may be had upon request from Pelleson, Tenenbaum, & Co.

Announcing the 2nd Annual INSTITUTE on FEDERAL TAXATION
September 30-October 29, 1943
Nine days of lectures and discus¬ sions of topics and problems in Federal taxation, for tax spe¬ cialists, accountants, attorneys, bank and trust officers, execu¬ tives. Morning and afternoon lec¬ tures followed by dinner-discus¬ sion sessions.

Also—A Three Day Institute on Problems Arising From WAR CONTRACTS NEGOTIATION AND TERMINATION
September 16, 17, 18
For detailed topics write for Bulletin WC

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
100 Washington Square East
New York, N. Y.

Amerex
Holding Corp.

Amerex
Holding Corp.

Bought — Sold

Frederic H. Hatch & Co.

Incorporated

63 Wall Street
New York, N. Y.

Amerex
Holding Corp.

Bought — Sold

Frederic H. Hatch & Co.

Incorporated

63 Wall Street
New York, N. Y.

Predicts Sales Tax
Will Be Studied By Congress This Fall
A prediction that a Federal sales tax is certain to receive se¬ rious Congressional consideration this Fall was made at Minneapolis on Aug. 31 by Harold Kuston, (Rep.) of Minnesota, a member of the House Ways and Means Commis¬ sion, who stated that the usual peace-time arguments against it are now overshadowed by the law of necessity. In a radio address, ac¬ cording to the Minneapolis Journal, the Federal Treasurer said the levy is the only substan¬ tial revenue source still untapped and that if in the war time nation the market must avail itself of every possible revenue resource, the same advices we quote: Mr. Kuston estimated that a 10% tax would produce about $5,000,000,000 if there were no ex¬ emptions. For the tax in the pres¬ ent war period, he said, “when the over-all purchasing study this tax... far exceeds the available sup¬ ply of consumer goods.”

Jebi L. Green
With Ranson-Davidson

(Report of the Federal Economist)

CHICAGO, Ill.—Robert L. Crocker of the Ranson-Davidson Company, whose main office is located in this city, therefore, continues to write the management, tenor and addressing office of the operation of the property.

In part of your advertisement you state that if the price was unusually attractive you would be willing to give back a lease with the give your customer a sale of only 3%.

We all know that after World War I real estate values in the City of New York rose very sharply due to the construction of these and the construction during the War and the subsequent lack of living and commercial space. Assuming there is a recurrence of this situa¬ tion in this war, what good will the enhancement of the value of the property you purchase be salled with a 3% lease? On the other hand, the rise in value of properties securing real estate bond issues is very well act in favor of these securities. Leans that are now piling at large dis¬ counts might conceivably be re¬ financed at such a price as to make the securities worthwhile more than double their present value. Another advantage in real estate securities is the amortization requirements of the mort¬ gage securing the bonds. Opera¬ tion of sinking funds and the con¬ tinual reduction of the mortgage is bound to make the remaining bonds more valuable. For example, only last week in this column we pointed out that in the single year ending Aug., 1943 the sinking fund of the Hotel Lexington, at the rate of 1% of the par value of the funded debt. The interest income on these securities continues, because of these large sinking fund operations, has been quite a large portion today is 72%, compared with 37% a year ago. Last week we stated that since June 1942 the funded debt of this hotel was reduced from $3,900,000 to $3,415,800 and that there were $62,000 of funds still unexpended in the sinking fund. Since the brief time that article was written, the manage¬ ment of the hotel has issued addi¬ tional bonds at 6%. They have sold the hotel stock and the stock has a value of 50 cents. This stock is stated with the sinking fund annually receives a profit of 7% for his combined securities.

In the everlasting issue has been fur¬ ther stated the hotel is continuing the large sinking funds must of a certainty make this security more and more valuable. A current yield of over 1% is obtainable. You own an equal share in 67% of the equity in each and every buy and you have a pretty good chance for enhance¬ ment of value of your purchase with a reasonable certainty of the interest payments on your own contabilitiy of a dividend on the stock.

Note: Securities on this prop¬ erty are now traded as a unit of an $800 mortgage bond, a $200 In¬ debted note and 15 shares of stock. When the mort¬ gage bonds are reduced to $2,000, 000—originally $3,120,000 and now reduced to $2,386,160 — the amount applicable to sinking fund is approximately $328,291 per an¬ num. (If the past year’s sinking fund of $238,291 continues, the possibility of dividends on the stock is apparent.)

All in all, it seems to us that New York Real Estate Mortgage bonds are more desirable to pur¬ chase than the actual properties. However, Mr. Howe, you ap¬ preciate our faith in New York real estate and are inclined to agree with you.

DISCOUNT AND CREDIT BONDS

PUBLIC UTILITY

INDUSTRIAL

RAILROAD

MUNICIPAL

BONDS

ACALYNN COMPANY

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

Avery and Co.

VLYETH & CO. (INCORPORATED)

NEW YORK

LOS ANGELES

MEMBER NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MEMBER AMERICAN BROKERS ASSOCIATION

MEMBER NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Bought — Sold — Quoted

Bought — Sold — Quoted

Dr. Pepper

Southern Union Gas

Western Union Pab, Ser. Co. & P.A.

Dallas, Texas & Terminal 4% 1941

All Texas Utility Preferred Stock

Check us on Southeastern Securities

RAUSCHER, PIERCE & CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS

Houston — San Antonio

Central Electric

Company

Bond & Warrant

Petterson, Tenenbaum, Inc.

803 Landor Bldg.

STIX & CO.

SAINT LOUIS

Bullion Brokerage

Bullion Buyer

negoce de FRASER

(Paris)
There Must Be No Bottlenecks Preventing Post-War Flow of Capital, Declares J. R. Whipple

There must be no bottlenecks preventing flow to every legitimate purpose after the war, Jay N. Whipple of Chicago, president of the Investment Bankers Association of America, said yesterday (See, page 3, accompanying the annual convention in Cincinnati of the National Association of Securities Commissioners). "There can be no protracted battle for capital," Mr. Whipple said, adding that "the jobs which we must have ready for returning servicemen depend on industry getting the capital it needs for its post-war readjustment.

The investment bankers’ war service has been an effort to devote their professional experience to the Treasury’s War Bonds program, which the IBA president said was the most direct way during the war for the business to contribute to a sound economy after the war. "An army of new investors has arisen through this financing to back the armies on the field," Mr. Whipple said. "This, together with the broad diffusion of income and wealth, has created a great number of potential capitalists.”

In the opinion of some financial authorities, he said, will be the most important source of capital for industry to use in converting its facilities, building new plants and rehabilitating equipment after the war. This is because the heavy taxes on corporations prevent them from plowing back earnings with a normal source of a great deal of their capital in the past. High taxes, he said, had also restricted the ability of wealthy individuals to furnish.

J. A. Ritchie Adds Mackinnon, McIntyre

J. A. Ritchie, Inc., 70 Pine St., New York City, announced that Donald Allan Mackinnon and Donald Allan McIntyre have become associated with the firm. Messrs. Mackinnon and McIntyre have for a number of years been associated with Bondex, Inc., the former as vice-president and the latter as Ohio representative.

Denver & Rio Grande Offers Interesting Situation

Denver & Rio Grande Western of 1928 offer an interesting situation, according to a circular just issued by Pflugfelder, Bampton & Rust, 61 Broadway, New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange. Copies of this circular may be obtained upon request from Pflugfelder, Bampton & Rust.

Defaul ted Railroad Bonds and Railroad Reorganization Securities

PFLUGFELDER, BAMP TON & RUST

Members New York Stock Exchange

61 Broadway

New York 6

Telephone—Dodge 4-820

Telex—T-Y-310

Railroad Securities

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie

Despite a last minute appeal which admittedly threatens a possible delay in the St. Paul reorganization, there is reason to expect a decision by September 7th, which represents 40 days subsequent to the original appeal date as required by law. Should the Court dismiss the appeal as anticipated, this should pave the way for the delivery of the new securities by the year end.

Reorganization of the Soo has been most drastic, fixed charges being reduced from $6.3 million to only $2.9 million (interest on equipment trust certificates) with interest on new mortgages placed on a contingent basis. This plan calls for a $55 million 1st mortgage 43/4 per cent and $20.1 million of general mortgage bonds. All total charges including Interest and Sinking Fund, will total $1.3 million annually.

No analysis of the Soo would be complete were we to omit from consideration two relatively recent developments, namely, 1) a rather sharp tariff reduction as between Canada and the United States arising from delivery of lend lease material to be transported to the fighting fronts and 2) probable changes in Department of Agriculture policies whereby, to feed the starving populations of Europe and Asia, some 30 to 40 million acres may well be returned to cultivation for a period of at least five years. In such a case these two developments, coinciding with the war period, any study of depreciation of the Soo hasn’t been in vain, although we should be able to list and other weaknesses of the modern equipment has been reduced to a point where reorganization is possible and likely to continue for a period of five years or hereafter; (lower Canadian tariffs plus the return of overseas areas to cultivation) the outlook has been completely altered and the junior security will have a better opportunity for speculative appeal.

In fact, earnings available for fixed charges have risen sharply since 1938. For the fiscal year 1940, $2.1 million in 1941 and $3.7 million in 1942, after deducting $50,000 for interest to the Capital Fund. For the first six months of 1943, the Soo reported an increase of 135% in net operating income ($2.5 million as compared with $962,000 for the corresponding period a year ago.) For the entire year 1943 it is more than likely that earnings will exceed those of 1942 by at least 25% due to expansion in the pipeline and in particular anticipated higher wage costs for both operating and non-operating personnel.

First Mortgage Income 4½s, 1971. This particular issue selling currently at 75 would appear to be undervalued on the basis of average earnings as previously indicated, let alone on recent high earnings. In fact they are definitely cheap even on the basis of post-war earnings of $2.2 million as estimated. The Income 4½s are a first mortgage on the company’s property with the usual safeguards set up to protect the issue against future dilution. Additionally the bond is attractive on two counts. 1) Nine percent of accumulated interest since January 1, 1941, date of the plan, will be paid upon consummation of the reorganization, expected by the end of 1943, and 2, the company’s capital position has greatly increased as a consequence of the increase in war traffic. Some of the Soo’s war swollen cash may well be applied to retire some of these bonds, with resultant market stimulus. These bonds are fully cumulative. When the company discharges the nine points interest prior to the year end as expected, it will be a return of principal, a marked advantage to investors in the current period of high tax rates. Excluding the nine-point, a current return of 6% is afforded through purchase of this particular issue.

General Mortgage Income 4½s, 1961. Ot levels of 43, at which price—ignoring 8 points accumulated interest—is 10% is afforded, these junior securities appear to have the most favorable opportunities. The fact that the bonds are negligible in amount weakens their fundamental status somewhat. This factor however would appear to be offset by the overall coverage on the bonds in recent years, 1939, 26.9% in 1940, and 1941, 30.4 times in 1942 and in a normal post-war year would not likely be exceeded even without making any adjustments whatever for possible retirements of either any first mortgage Income 4½s or general Income 4½s, such coverage should be in excess of 17 times.

As in the case of the 1st mortgage (Continued on page 918)
We endeavor at all times to maintain active and close markets in various

**CITY OF PHILADELPHIA BONDS and COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE REVENUE 3 5/8% BONDS**

**YARNALL & CO.**

Philadelphia Phone 1529 WALNUT STREET New York Phone Rittenhouse 4000

**PHILADELPHIA**

**Pennsylvania Brevities**

Pennsylvania Electric Company

Considerable national as well as local interest centered in Monday's sale of $7,000,000 Pennsylvania Electric Company's $8,000,000 first mortgage bonds to Salomon Bros. & Hutzler syndicates, which were bought by a group headed by Smith, Barney & Co.

Issuance of the new securities is the latest of a series of significant Pennsylvania Electric Company's new offerings in pursuance of an integration program developed by the respective companies with and by the approval of the SEC. The new securities involved are the acquisition by Pennsylvania Electric Company of substantially all the stock of Erie County Electric Company, a UGI subsidiary, and the acquisition by UGI of the common stock of Eastern Shore Public Service Co. In its finding, the SEC stated:

"Basically, the transactions here proposed are an exchange of properties between holding companies, each owning a property which, from an integration standpoint, may logically belong to the other."

Included in the proceedings by the acquisitions by Pennsylvania Electric Company of the assets and franchises of Keystone Public Service Co. Proceeds of the sale of UGI holdings to Union Electric, the proceeds of the sale of other funds, will be used for payments to UGI's stockholders.假期的

The substantial sale of Keystone Public Service Co. on Oct. 1 of Keystone Public Service Co. by UGI for $12,750,000, and for the redemption of all outstanding 5% preferred stock of Keystone Public Service Co. On Oct. 1 of Keystone Public Service Co. by UGI for $12,750,000, and for the redemption of all outstanding 5% preferred stock of Keystone Public Service Co.

Giving effect to the proposed transactions, Pennsylvania Electric Company's total capitalization will be approximately $38,000,000, or approximately 17% of the capitalization of Pennsylvania Electric Company's total capitalization will be approximately $38,000,000, or approximately 17% of the capitalization of $215,000,000 of preferred stock. Net plant account is reported at $20,000,000, or approximately 10% of the capitalization.

For the six months ended June 30, 1945, net available earnings were approximately $400,000 interest charges, $600,000 dividend payment, $100,000 preferred charges, and $250,000 preferred charges.

The Company's principal business is the production, transmission, distribution, and sale of electric current, which revenues amounting to 86.6% of the total revenue. The sale of electric current is reported at $2,250,000, or approximately 10% of the capitalization.

Pennsylvania Electric Company is the owner of a 500,000 square mile area, with a total area of $500,000,000, and a total area of $500,000,000.

Pennsylvania Electric Company issues are tax-exempt in Pennsylvania.

* * *

Ralph T. Senter, President of Pennsylvania Transportation Company

**Richmond Stock Bank Stocks**

**George Exchange National Bank & Trust Co. Phila.**

**Buckley Brothers**

**MEMORANDUM FOR REQUESTS**

Philadelphia Bank Stocks


Penn Co. for Inl. on Lites etc. Philadelphia National Bank Philadelphia Transportation Co. Phila.

**We Maintain Markets in Philadelphia Trans. Co. All Issues**


**V. H. Bell & Co., Inc.**

1500 Walnut St. Philadelphia, Pa. 2124

**Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron Co.**

Swantown & Swantown 9 & 6 & When Issued Northern Ohio Ry. 514

**Germstey, Sunstein & Co., Inc.**

12 So. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. New York Phone 1200

**York Co. Commercial**

**GERSLEY, SUNSTEIN & CO., Inc.**

**Kennedy and Co.**


**American Investment Securities**

**Sold Bought — Sold Bought**

**KENDY & CO.**

**Philadelphia Stock Exchange**

**Land Title Building**


**Specialists in PHILADELPHIA BANK STOCKS AND PHILADELPHIA TRANSPORTATION CO. SECURITIES**

**F. J. MORRISSEY & CO.**


**Railroad Securities**

**Equipment Trust Certificates**

**Mortgage Bonds**

**Guaranteed and Special Stocks**

**Serial Obligations**

**Strodu & Co.**

**Incorporated**


**Telephone**

PH 200 and 297

**Dealers Exclusively in Municipal Bonds**

We devote special attention to obligations of PENNSYLVANIA And its Municipalities

**A. Webster Dougherty & Co., Inc.**

Municipal Bonds

1421 CHESTNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA Phone Rittenhouse 2580

**Charles Clark & Co.**

Members New York Stock Exchange


**Telephone**

PH 87-770

**Dealing Green 0-814**

**Delaware River Jt. Com. Bridge Ref.**

270s due Aug. 1, 1973/46

**Bought Sold — Sold Bought**

**Charles Clark & Co.**

Members New York Stock Exchange


**Telephone**

PH 87-770

**Dealing Green 0-814**
Pennsylvania Municipalities

(Continued from page 906)

The Refunding Plan by ex-
change of a 5% bond for a 5% bond for the various optional issues which have come due at various times from April 1912 to October 1912 has stirred up the market considerably. Of a total of $2,120,000 of bonds which were exchangeable, to date about $650,000 have been accepted for exchange. Long-term Phila-

100,000 stockholders of United H. W. Hartzel, Kildner, Peabody & Co., and L. Winter Associates, who have been the largest shareholders of the investing public standing to sell, are listed as the investors in the investment fund. As high-grade securities are pos-

sions. This clearly spotlights the reac-

tions which the new method of investing the publicizing which the new method of investing the publicizing which the new method of investing

1500 Locust Street, Philadelphia

Private telephone wires to New York and Baltimore

Pennsylvania Brevities

(Continued from page 906)

$125,000

City of Pittsburgh, Pa., Housing Authority

2% Bonds, due April 1, 1979-April 1, 1983

Tax free in Pennsylvania and free of all Federal taxes, now or hereafter levied

RAMBO, KEEN, CLOSE & KERNER, INC.

Investment Securities

1510 Locust Street, Philadelphia

Philadelphia Transportation Co.

All Issues

Philadelphia Real Estate

Bonds & Stocks

Samuel K. Phillips & Co.

Brokers Philadelphia Stock Exchange


Tel., N. Y. P. Phone DO 6435

York Corp.

$1 par common

BOENNING & CO.

1600 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3

Phone 7200

Private Phone to N. Y. C.

Treasurer

J. L. W. Bodine

H. Rollins & Co.

1800 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3

Phone 2000

Bonds & Stocks

Philadelphia

with the good fiscal management which now present cities and the bond buying Committee are providing.

Treasurer: John D. W. Keen, Jr., Paul C. Heffernan, Harold B. Zuber, Asst. Treasurers, Procter, Walter J. Stover, Acting Secretary. X. X. X. X.

Otis & Co. Objects

To IBA Tiding Board

Otis & Co., Terminal Tower, Cleveland, O., investment bank-

ing firm, has sent a letter to all members of the Investment Bank-

ers Association of America opposing the Association's

bid against competitive bidding for the New York fire district.

In part the letter read:

As a member of the Investment Bank-

ers Association its organization, 31 years ago, we have not agreed with the committee we believe it has rec-

tected in the history of the Association in deciding that a brief against competitive bidding for the New York fire dis-

Bondsities

Security Adjustment Corpora-

Bank of New York.

It is a matter of public record that:

1. The purpose of the new method of investing the public is to make the bidding of the investing public to attempt to guide them into the unpredictable future. It seems obvious that industry could not be

in the market, which have been as hard as cities in the country except New York City. The City of Philadelphia has greatly improved the City's financial position by the good fiscal management which now present cities and the bond buying Committee are providing.

The recent elimination of the 4 mills State Tax, proposal to eliminate a total of $9 million to the remaining 4 mills Crown and the city's financial position make it appear that the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.

which the tax as a whole has cut the house to which he has care.
The Future of Interest Rates

(Continued from page 903)
salient points involved without hesitating to build from the ground up.

Dr. Anderson finds five sources of capital. First, it is evident that the first four are sources of capital. The second being done on the basis of the savings bank's deposits, the third, that for the purpose of our analysis there are just two sources of capital, an increase in debt and the growth of capital. From this viewpoint, it should be evident that the second source of capital is necessary for the use of bank money.

Dr. Anderson concludes that the last two are sources of capital. It is true that in the future it will be muddled deposits, in which the market for bank money is disrupted and the interest rates are greatly reduced. The market for bank money is disrupted and the interest rates are greatly reduced.

In the last week of July the market, as measured by the Dow industrial average, was about 144. The following week, news reports and peace interpretations, drove it down to 130 points to about 134. During August the market fluctuated roughly between 134 and 139 with the smaller days passed by.

As this is being written the market is about 136 with volume beginning to show a slight inclination to increase as prices move fractionally and the latter phase of August is one of frustration.

Sentiment at present is very fluid. Yesterday's optimism of tomorrow's possibilities is today's pessimism and vice versa. Disregarding sentiment is now the order of the day. Most people are beginning to realize the profitable possibilities of action in advancing from about 132 (mid-1942) to about 145 in August 1942. The market did not need to have special knowledge to pick his stocks. All one needed was to know the trend of the market and put his stock buying during that part of the rise which he thought would provide him with brokerage rather than nice profit.

During the latter phase of the cycle that old "bullish" inflation came to the fore. Wheat, for example, advanced from 60c to $1.40, and from 5c to 15c. Other commodity tied up with the living of the next in the market's line of stock and goods. The end of such a cycle was followed by the time advance to the commodity markets did not break wide open the volatile stock market, which always has a larger public following, did.

After a break of approximately 15 points it is normal for the market to go into a period of dullness accompanied by several walls of stock or much "how much better it is sure to go." This phase once completed is followed by the second cycle. This one usually sees the market fail to follow through on bullish indications but last that is comforting to the bulls, it also fails to follow through on bearish indications. Volume dries up and interest dries up with it. Out of such conditions comes the making of the dullness of the second phase.

Once this period of dullness is over the market usually goes into a period of false moves. As this is being written, prices are beginning to advance fractionally and the indicator, the important of following, is also showing a tendency to step up. I have little doubt that but that, if this continues for say another day or so, the pessimists will re-clear the way and the optimists will come out of hiding with resounding "I told you so" even.

It is at this point that the greatest danger to speculative accounts appears. For instead of sentiment being kept down and the market cold-bloodedly certain things become apparent, market psychology is already completed one pattern of advancing from about 92 (mid-1942) to about 145 in August 1942. The market did not need to have special knowledge to pick his stocks. All one needed was to know the trend of the market and put his stock buying during that part of the rise which he thought would provide him with brokerage rather than nice profit.

Tomorrow's Markets

Walter Whyte Says

Second stage of market cycle now approaching. Look for sharp reaction followed by substrad over the next two weeks. By Walter Whyte.

Lots of things happened in August but the market didn't give any of them more than a passing notice. In July it began to find the market wallowing in a trough into which it fell during the last week of July. As the month ends it finds it in the same trough, if not wallowing, then certainly BALING.

In the last week of July the market, as measured by the Dow industrial average, was about 144. The following week, news reports and peace interpretations, drove it down to 130 points to about 134. During August the market fluctuated roughly between 134 and 139 with the smaller days passed by.

As this is being written the market is about 136 with volume beginning to show a slight inclination to increase as prices move fractionally and the latter phase of August is one of frustration.

Sentiment at present is very fluid. Yesterday's optimism of tomorrow's possibilities is today's pessimism and vice versa. Disregarding sentiment is now the order of the day. Most people are beginning to realize the profitable possibilities of action in advancing from about 132 (mid-1942) to about 145 in August 1942. The market did not need to have special knowledge to pick his stocks. All one needed was to know the trend of the market and put his stock buying during that part of the rise which he thought would provide him with brokerage rather than nice profit.

During the latter phase of the cycle that old "bullish" inflation came to the fore. Wheat, for example, advanced from 60c to $1.40, and from 5c to 15c. Other commodity tied up with the living of the next in the market's line of stock and goods. The end of such a cycle was followed by the time advance to the commodity markets did not break wide open the volatile stock market, which always has a larger public following, did.

After a break of approximately 15 points it is normal for the market to go into a period of dullness accompanied by several walls of stock or much "how much better it is sure to go." This phase once completed is followed by the second cycle. This one usually sees the market fail to follow through on bullish indications but last that is comforting to the bulls, it also fails to follow through on bearish indications. Volume dries up and interest dries up with it. Out of such conditions comes the making of the dullness of the second phase.

Once this period of dullness is over the market usually goes into a period of false moves. As this is being written, prices are beginning to advance fractionally and the indicator, the important of following, is also showing a tendency to step up. I have little doubt that but that, if this continues for say another day or so, the pessimists will re-clear the way and the optimists will come out of hiding with resounding "I told you so" even.

It is at this point that the greatest danger to speculative accounts appears. For instead of sentiment being kept down and the market cold-bloodedly certain things become apparent, market psychology is already completed one pattern of advancing from about 92 (mid-1942) to about 145 in August 1942. The market did not need to have special knowledge to pick his stocks. All one needed was to know the trend of the market and put his stock buying during that part of the rise which he thought would provide him with brokerage rather than nice profit.

The market instead of just rallying goes up and up and under certain conditions may even become the top of the previous bull market, being followed by a period of time covering to cover, inflation again comes to the fore. But unlike the time of the previous cycle all stocks don't share equally. In this second stage a sub-phase of the whole cycle is completed before the market real in the second phase.

From present market indications the beginning of the second phase is right around the corner. If these prove correct then a small rally followed by a reaction of any magnitude could be expected to occur. I there fore suggest that all buying advice given in last week's issue is cancelled until the reaction now indicated runs its course.

The averages are now roughly 136. A reaction to about 130 would not be surprising. When either this reaction will occur, the market "changes its signal as to whether to buy will again appear in this space. Where stocks you have bought and which already had been my advice is to use present minor strength to form a firm basis to hold your cash until advice to convert into stocks appears here.

More next Thursday.

—Walter Whyte

The prices expressed in this column are subject to the four prices at any time coincide with those of the Chronicle. They are presented as those of the author only.

H. Hentz & Co.

Members

New York Stock Exchange
New York Curb Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Chicago Stock Exchange
and Other Exchanges

LAMBORN & CO.

99 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

SUGAR

Exports—Imports—Future

N. Y. Cotton Exchange Bldg.
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
DETROIT
PITTSBURGH
GENOA, SWITZERLAND

To Form LaGrange & Co.

J. P. Keely & Co., New York City, have announced that a new firm, LaGrange & Co., will be formed. The firm will consist of David. J. Keiley and Frank C. LaGrange, and will be located at 20 Beaver Street, N. Y. City, as of Sept. 20.

The "Chronicle's" June 24 issue contains an article with this subject. A company offering attractive possibilities at current levels, according to an independent circular issued by J. P. Keely & Co., 111 Broadway, New York City. Copies of this circular may be had from the firm upon request.

The "Chronicle's" June 24 issue contains an article with this subject.
Post-War Developments Of Greatest Importance In Industry Seen By Guaranty Trust

The way is being paved, as it were, for a new wave of constructive financial development. The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, where the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has its head office, is Negro New York in the current issue of the "Guaranty Survey," its monthly review of business and financial conditions, a page devoted to "post-war." "At the same time, the emergency of the day has vanished, but the responsibilities and new problems that were brought into being by disorganization have not vanished greatly due to the demands of the future," the Survey says, continuing:

"Even a brief review of some of the new developments shown to be within the range of human knowledge points toward the fact that the war has not been an unprofitable experience for us as a nation, in spite of its cost and its grave dislocations. The intense activity in the national defense that has been largely stimulated by the government, is stimulating the widespread growth of new industries, and it is hoped that in the future this activity will be continued and brought to positive results. The business world is aware of the fact that the war has given us a new opportunity to reorganize and modernize our industries and that it is making us a stronger and more efficient nation. The government's policy of utilizing the country's resources to the fullest extent possible is being carried out with the object of providing for the nation's defense and to prepare for the future. The war has brought to our attention the importance of national defense and the value of the country's resources. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible.

The air and sea services are being strengthened and made more efficient in order to be able to meet the demands of the future. The government is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible.

The government is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible.

The government is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible.

The government is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible.

The government is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible.

The government is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible.

The government is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible.

The government is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible.

The government is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible.

The government is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible.

The government is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible.

The government is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible.

The government is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible.

The government is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible.

The government is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible.

The government is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible. The United States is determined to be equal to the challenge of this new era and will use all its resources to the fullest extent possible.
Gold At The Peace Table

(Continued from first page)

the peace table was set for international stabilization to be made.

For the other "precious" metal, silver, no such allusion or explanation can be offered. To date, it stands charged before the bar of public opinion with being a skeptic in the war effort. Unlike gold, silver can be used advantageously and promptly in various war industries as an alloy or a substitute for other metals in reserve or supplement warfare materials. More and more the war calls for silver, "silver alloys to take the place of brass and nickel; silver wire to replace copper in electrical appliance and small motors; silver can be used in combination with lead for tin-lead soldiers thus saving large quantities of scarce metals and millions of ounces more of the white metal are needed for airplanes, tanks, bombs, guns, shells, and a wide variety of equipment such as braiding alloys, films, chemical and pharmaceutical products, and the like.

Some silver bullion has been released for these and other purposes, but only a niggardly portion of our huge hoard has been made available because of the form of warehoused bullion and so requires additional re-minting and processing as other metal works do — and it has been done slowly.

Thus far the jealous guardianship of the silver bloc has hindered the full performance of the all-out service that silver could and should render to the cause of freedom. Why? Bluntly, because they fear that if silver is put to work in a worthy venture it may lose some of its recently-acquired and important alloy value and enemy silver clings tenaciously to its depreciation under the present monetary system and market conditions. But the tide of public opinion is rising against the untenable, unpatriotic attitude of the silver bloc. If that tide continues to grow in strength, it will be deferred to corrective legislation by...
American life insurance companies increased their holdings of United States Government bonds in the first six months of the year by $1,560,000,000, it was announced Aug. 19 by the Institute of Life Insurance. The increase in holdings of these bonds since Dec. 31, 1941, according to the Institute’s publication, has been $4,310,000,000, and has been an accelerating trend for the first six months of the year, it was reported.

The growth of the leading commercial countries will be receptive to the resumption of international settlements on a gold basis, the Bank of International Settlements, the Bank for International Settlements, and the Bank for the Settlement of International Payments, has been examined and appraised. Various public bureaus and private groups have been making researches and new studies looking to the formulation of plans for international reconstruction and stabilization.

But that much of the good work has been going on appears to reflect the recent announcement by Great Britain of the Keynes Plan, followed promptly by our own surplus gold and foreign exchange, and more recently a French Plan, a Canadian and a Polish Plan. These plans, scarcely more than blue prints, and others in the same category, if carried out merely, will be of minor particularities and of course differ widely in many details, but they have the same objective—international reconstruction.

The plans are not mutually exclusive or irreconcilable; they present intriguing prospects for compromise and agreement. But no time should be lost to make the world’s outlines be ready well in advance of peace negotiations.

At the bottom of the debate this country sent delegates to the approaching Conference to join with those of other nations in formulating international trade relations by establishing an International Gold Pool, in which the new monetary system of the United States and Canada with sufficient supplies of gold could cease gold (or silver) from us on a readjustment basis, and that a gold (or silver exchange) system might be devised. Little or no gold would necessarily have to be transferred between nations, though it should be free to move in response to the trends of trade.

International gold certificates could be issued in exchange for gold after the fashion of our gold certificates, which should be freely redeemable in gold to insure wide acceptance. The gold certificates would be issued by national central banks, and the gold coin should be freely interchangeable system might be made available plan for internal use, and a gold certificate, when international gold certificates, the world’s debt and gold certificates should be made convertible at a fixed rate, and the gold coin should be freely interchangeable exchange.

The above conclusion is given by the fact that central banks are determined to maintain a semblance of stability in international transactions. Once again, gold certificates adopted in recent years have contributed toward this stability. Last year the Treasury Department extended its policy of aiding friend of foreign central banks, to stabilize their currencies through the medium of gold. This type of aid is essential, for the gold pro-

The CHRONICLE invites comments on the views expressed in this article, or on any related phases of the subject under discussion. Comments should be addressed to Editor, Commercial and Financial Chronicle, 23 Spruce Street, New York, N. Y.

US Life Companies Invest In Govts.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

Equipment Trust, Series M

%3 Equipment Trust Certificates

(PHILADELPHIA PLAN)

To be due semi-annually $500,000 on each November 1 and May 1, from November 1, 1945 to May 1, 1953, inclusive.

$4,000,000

(Proposed of a Proposed Issue of not exceeding $10,760,000)

MATURITIES AND YIELDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>1.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>1.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>1.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>1.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>2.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>2.15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These Certificates are to be issued pursuant to an Agreement and Lease dated as of May 1, 1945, which permits the issuance from time to time and to including April 1, 1944 of an aggregate principal amount of not exceeding $10,760,000 par amount of Equipment Trust Certificates. If the $4,000,000 principal amount of new standard-gauge rolling stock estimated to cost not less than $10,760,000 is now contemplated to be subjected to the terms of said Agreement and Lease.

Issuance and sale of these Certificates are subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The offering Circular may be obtained in any city in which the Co. is incorporated from any of the undersigned or their agents or dealers as may offer to sell these securities at its discretion.

Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.

OTIS & CO.

Hornblower & Weeks

Corporation

The Milwaukee Company

Schwabacher & Co.

Hirsch, Littell & Company

The First Cleveland Corporation

Keeton, McCormick & Co.

Alfred O'Gara & Co.

C. A. Allyn & Company

Sing, Deane & Scribner

Stix & Co.

Walter Stakes & Co. Inc.

To be dated May 1, 1945. Principal and semi-annual dividends (November 1 and May 1) payable in New York City and Philadelphia. Definitive Certificates in coupon form in the face of the certificate. The Co. reserves the right, in its discretion, to extend the term of this Agreement or to effect a redemption or extension thereof at any time, and no notice thereof is required. The Co. reserves the right to sell or exchange the Certificates or any part thereof on the date of the Agreement or at any time and the Co. reserves the right to sell the equipment described herein. The Co. may, subject to the terms of this Agreement, sell, consign, lease, or otherwise dispose of the equipment described herein. The Co. is under no obligation to carry on the business of the equipment described herein.
The Coming Peace: A Security Reappraisal

(Continued from first page)

The outlook for stocks and commodities over the next two years or more, appears very favorable. Equities which, in earlier opinion, appear to offer outstanding promise for the coming period of peace in Europe and for the accelerated wartime activity in the Pacific, are listed below: Standard Oil of California Union Oil of California Continental Oil Tide Water Associated Firestone Tire & Rubber Walgreen International Tel. & Tel. U. S. Smelting (Gould) Republic Steel National Lead Kennecott American Locomotive Allis-Chalmers Atchison Southern Pacific Union Pacific New York Central

War in Europe Nearing End

The war news of recent weeks is very favorable; and few will deny that a collapse in Germany is now more imminent than was generally expected earlier in the year. We do not pretend to be armchair strategists, nor do we usually comment on military mat-

450,000 Shares

Idaho Power Company

Common Stock

Price: $24% per Share

450,000 Shares
Idaho Power Company

Common Stock

Price: $24% per Share

Blyth & Co., Inc.
Lazard Freres & Co.

September 1, 1943.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these shares for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such shares. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

Price: $24% per Share

Copyrights of the Prospectus may be obtained from the undergraduated.
Swedish Income And Purchasing Power During The War Years

A study of the development of income and excess purchasing power in Sweden since the outbreak of the war was recently released by the Swedish Business Circle Institute. A summary of the more important points is given below:

Salaries and wages rose by 32%, from 103,987 kronor in 1938 to 138,803 kronor in 1943. This was the highest increase of all kinds of services in 1939, and the increase in 1943 could be traced directly to the increase in prices of goods and services and employment, as well as to an upward adjustment of industrial wages.

Net incomes to farmers increased slightly more, or by about 35% during the period 1938-39 through 1943-45. During the same period income from the sale of lumber more than doubled, or from 140,-

Understanding Between Govt., Private Interests Must Precede Post-War Building: Mullinix

A healthy post-war increase in new residential building must be preceded by a firm understanding between private interests involved in the construction industry and the Government. By such an understanding it is hoped that the necessary new housing for a considerable part of the population will be provided in a way which will contribute to the well-being of the community. Thus, the problem of providing for the increased population will not be merely a question of providing new homes but will involve all the factors which contribute to the general welfare of the community, such as employment, health, education, and social services.

The increasing public and private interest in new housing is well illustrated by the fact that a considerable number of new housing developments have been announced in recent years. These developments are, however, only a small part of the total requirement. The post-war years will be characterized by a rapid increase in the demand for new housing, and it is essential that the necessary steps be taken at the present time to meet this demand. The Government and the private sector must cooperate in order to ensure the provision of adequate housing for all who need it.
A Moratorium On F.P.C. Original Cost Proceedings

(Continued from first page)

necessitates (1) determining a cost incurred by someone else, i.e., by a utility enterprise that ceased its activity at an earlier time, and (2) the reclassification of accounts so that the cost for the prior owner instead of the cost to the present owner would be placed in the present owner's books. It is easy to understand why the electric utility industry, on the whole, has deprecated the innovation. Indeed, original cost accounting is sufficiently bizarre to invite an inquiry in its own right as well as to its esopous by regulatory agencies.

Both historically and in prospect, original cost accounting is closely related to utility rate determination, and therefore is of special interest to the utility investor. The struggle began in 1898, when the United States Supreme Court held, in effect, that government regulation of a company's rates was an invasion of the company's right to charge what it considered a fair return upon the present value of its property. At the same time, the Court also stated that a rule of construction and the present cost of reproduction of the property are among the factors that should be considered in determining its value. It was noted that the public service commissions had given effective assistance to the Supreme Court by 1929, the period during which the Supreme Court tended to reorient itself away from the present worth notion in the rate determination process.

Thus the commissions were presented by the 1898 rule from using investment or prudent investment as a base and were required to base their rate reductions more rapidly, upon a circuitous device, i.e., upon the supposed present value of the property, as well as the rate reductions on the basis of the cost of construction. The Court, in its pronouncement, said that the present cost of construction, whether a figure based upon the original cost of property, or a figure derived from the original cost of the property plus current charges against the property, or a figure derived from the original cost of the property plus current charges against the property, plus the opportunity cost of capital, was intended to be a fair return on the assets of the property, and that the court should make the maximum that the company is permitted to earn from its property. The Court stated that the rule was intended to be a fair return on the assets of the property, and that the court should make the maximum that the company is permitted to earn from its property.

As book value prior to original cost proceedings was generally higher than original cost, the Court's pronouncement was then temporarily, in one or more separable plant accounts. Disposition of the amounts in those separate plant accounts presents a delicate and, more importantly, a difficult problem for, if they are eliminated by charge against current revenue, they cause the adverse effects on the common rates of shareholders. Accordingly, when the Federal Communications Commission required the telephone companies to separate accounts for the telephone companies brought suit to set aside the order. Especially in the case of telephone companies, the telephone companies were required to give their separate accounts. The Court held that the order was not to be considered as a fair return on the assets of the property, and that the court should make the maximum that the company is permitted to earn from its property.

Looking at the matter broadly, then, one may distinguish two separate, separable plant account requirements in the FPC orders relative to original cost: (1) the cost of property, which can be determined, and (2) must be carried at (substantially) original cost, and be adjusted for future depreciation, and not subject to retroactive elimination. Somewhat different considerations apply to the second of the two separate accounting requirements. Any cost that made by other people in a proceeding could be achieved.

Available for the Duration...in Moderation!

SCHENLEY
ROYAL RESERVE

SCHENLEY ROYAL RESERVE

BLENDED WHISKEY 86 proof, 65% neutral spirits distilled from fruit and grains. Schenley Distillers Corp., N.Y.C.

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle, New York, N.Y.

Please enter my subscription to the "Chronicle" for one year at a cost of $28. I understand that I am also to receive your index every three months without further charge.

Name: ___________________________

Address: ___________________________

Bill me □ Bill Company □
HOLC Making Progress in Liquidation
Total Loans And Properties Reduced 53%

Aided in speeding its program of liquidation by the favorable economic conditions which obtained at the close of the year, the Home Owners Loan Corporation—created by Congress in 1933 to block the landslide of mortgage foreclosures—has not only regained its losses and reduced its holdings but has also paid off a large proportion of retail borrowers. A total of $3,458,500,000, according to a statement by John H. Fahey, commissioner of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, information regarding the corporation’s liquidation was released on figures of June 30 are also cited as follows by the Loan Bank Administration.

"Over the past fiscal year, HOLC reduced its balance of loans and acquired properties. In the following major conclusions:

1. In peace time, it would be desired that the FHA could require original cost studies.  
2. At all events, original cost studies are not urgently needed.  
3. A moratorium on original cost studies for the duration is therefore desirable.  
4. The FHA original cost ac 

The following is an excerpt from the New York Times of July 7, 1943:

"Payments of principal received by HOLC reached the record peak of $760,000,000, which was $45,600,000 above the total for the previous month.

"Personnel employed by HOLC declined 30% in the past year, and millions of dollars were saved accordingly. There are 25,000 employees now, compared with a peak of over 21,000," Mr. Fahey also reports.

"HOLC was created to combat a social as well as an economic disaster—to supply relief as well as credit. During the years 1933 to 1938, it took over the defaulted mortgages of more than a million families in the amount of $3,458,500,000. Of these, 27% had been reduced or canceled.

"The majority of the present 741,000 HOLC borrowers and purchasers of acquired properties are now meeting their monthly payments consistently and in a timely manner. But a substantial number of the borrowers have been unable to make progress in reducing their debt, still require continued encouragement to pay their current mortgage payments and to keep their properties."

"To help prevent its borrowers from lapsing into tax delinquencies, such action has arranged for acceptance of payments for their real estate taxes in the manner of monthly installments. As of June 30, a total of 432,000 such accounts were in effect. HOLC refinancings reached 84,000, it is pointed out, originally called for payments to be extended over a period of 15 years. It is further stated that the number of HOLC loans has improved steadily, the reason being that monthly payments necessary in making the transition has somewhat retarded HOLC’s rate of liquidation."

Treasury Drops Plan For Individual Excess-Profits Tax

The Treasury is not considering an excess-profits tax on individuals as a means of raising new revenue. Secretary Morgenthau revealed after a recent meeting between Treasury officials and the heads of Government agencies seeking to formulate a tax program. In July, it is the belief of Ways and Means Committee re 

"It would discriminate against several groups of income recipients."

"It would be difficult to administer with adequate completeness to prevent substantial evasion."

"It would contribute little to the control of inflation."

1. It would reduce incentive necessary for maximum war production."

2. It would reduce incentive necessary for maximum war production.

3. It would discriminate against several groups of income recipients.

4. It would contribute little to the control of inflation.

5. It would be difficult to administer with adequate completeness to prevent substantial evasion.

6. It would discriminate against several groups of income recipients.

7. It would contribute little to the control of inflation.

8. It would be difficult to administer with adequate completeness to prevent substantial evasion.

The Treasury is not considering an excess-profits tax on individuals as a means of raising new revenue. Secretary Morgenthau revealed after a recent meeting between Treasury officials and the heads of government agencies seeking to formulate a tax program. In July, it is the belief of Ways and Means Committee re 

The Treasury is not considering an excess-profits tax on individuals as a means of raising new revenue. Secretary Morgenthau revealed after a recent meeting between Treasury officials and the heads of Government agencies seeking to formulate a tax program. In July, it is the belief of Ways and Means Committee re
The Securities Salesman's Corner

Perseverance Is An Essential Quality Of Successful Salesmanship

There is a natural tendency for most of us to follow the lines of least resistance. We like to ease up on our efforts during periods of profit. Those in the field who have learned the independence that most investment salesmen enjoy during the post-war periods are in a superior position to profit. Because of their work habits which may handicap even the best salesmen unless such habits are changed, there are always a few who stick to the work even after the profits have ceased.

If there is any business where persistent effort brings its own reward, it is the securities business. Time and again, investment salesmen with unrelenting advertising effort outlive the other—one or even two—finally, the whole thing falls into place. Here, such a sales effort may be more important than in any other field, if the result in anything else but failure. On the other hand, we know of many cases in which personal selling efforts were discontinued after about five months. It used the same type of layout and the same size ads, week in and week out. It kept plugging away with adversity; it was in a position of evidence and therefore made possible to invade making inquiries. The ads were short and they were interesting. They talked to people about securities in a language they could understand. At first, the results were slow in getting started, then they gradually inched along. Today, after five months of plugging away, and right through the slow Summer months at that, this firm is cashing in on its advertising campaign and is thoroughly satisfied.

This lesson can be applied to every phase of the securities business. The individual salesman who keeps on plugging away, day in and day out, will make his work and expand his plan, will eventually build up his business to a point where success is automatically insured.

There is another psychological factor which favors the persistent worker. Conscientious work habits are cumulative. The more work a man desires to get done and the more work habits he develops, the stronger and more work habits become. After a while discouragements and obstacles become less important, and work itself turns into a habit. A man can get into this frame of mind, he's on the way to success. He's too busy to worry over small things. He can think in terms of creative and not just in terms of loafing because he's deriving more real pleasure out of work than getting paid for it.

If you are going to use direct mail, have a plan and stick to it, don't try to sell one hundred different securities all at once, but make a certain number of sales away until you get results. If you use the newspapers, tie your campaign together. Have a plan and stick to it, in the same way that the manufacturer who makes the ads that are run in the papers every day can get into a certain sort of rhythm for a certain kind of market. In fact, tie all the ads in the same way together, in a certain sort of rhythm, and make all the sales calls, consistently, day in and day out.

There may be other ways to promote business, but in the long run, the most sure-fire and the one of the most sure channels of success that which comes from planned, systematic, persistent effort.

Which suggests a turn may be made in sale of the shorter-term 2½s and in purchase of the 6½s.... In a permanent, sustained expansion, which suggests a turn may be made in sale of the shorter-term 2½s and in purchase of the 6½s, etc. which may be for granted if you're in this section of the market or of markets. The 2½s of 1960-55 and the 2½s of 1956-65 are now selling at identical prices. Both bid at 112 ½ at this writing.

While it's tradition to expect a shorter-term bond to sell higher than the longest-term issue of its type outstanding, the tradition is only a tradition, and in the market conditions we're in today, don't let it blind you to the outlook. Be alert for bond price movements, and you too will be able to make your price movements carefully, analyze their wants and preferences as well as their needs, and judge the market, and judge the market, and judge the market, consistently, day in and day out.

Note

To Holders of Foreign Securities

The Treasury Department requires a valuation, prior to March 1, 1945 of all bonds held by non-Americans in this country.

For the May 31, 1943 prices we suggest you consult the "June 1943" BANK AND QUOTATION RECORD.

For the Aug. 1, 1939 prices we suggest you consult the "Sept. 1939" BANK AND QUOTATION RECORD.

For the Dec. 1, 1941 prices we suggest you consult the "Jan. 1942" BANK AND QUOTATION RECORD.

The subscription rate for The Bank and Quotation Record, issued monthly, is $20 per annum.
Bank and Insurance Stocks

This Week's Issues
By E. A. Deussen

From time to time many dealers and investors in fire insurance stocks appear to become somewhat perplexed over the thought that perhaps the mutual companies are slowly but surely absorbing the stock companies and that they are therefore, are doomed to a slow decline. They hear of instances in which certain business away from a stock company and given it to a mutual, that many such instances have occurred and are still occurring, cannot be gainsaid, but the idea is that with the great influxes into the business of fire and marine stock companies should be shown to be erroneous.

The following tabulation shows the total amount of new issues, which were written by the 372 reporting mutual companies, and also those written by the 127 reporting mutual companies, for the year ending June 30, 1943, as compared with that written by the 172 reporting mutual companies, for the year 1937 to 1942.

It will be observed that in 1927 the mutuals wrote 11.6% of the total business of the stock companies. Their proportion increased each year to 15.9% in 1931; it then dropped to 12.5% in 1932, and again increased to the top figures of 16.2% in 1934 and 16.1 in 1935. Since then their proportion has appeared to have stabilized between 15 and 16%. The average for the seven-year period, 1928-1934, is 14.7%.

There is certainly nothing in these figures to indicate that the total business of the stock companies has been of any assistance to the mutuals, or that the mutuals have come to the aid of the stock companies in any way. If anything the reverse has been true. In 1942 the mutuals were writing 16.1% of the business of the stock companies, while in 1932 the stock companies were writing 12.5% of the business of the mutuals. The average for the seven-year period, 1928-1934, is 14.7.

It is of course true that the mutuals' net rates to most policyholders are lower than those of the stock companies; nevertheless it is doubtful whether they can ever carry away the premium business of the well capitalized, firmly established, old-line stock companies, whose nationwide agency plan represents an investment of many millions of dollars. The mutuals cover relatively small areas, and are very rarely able to compete as a large section of the insurance market. To do so requires an expenditure which the mutuals are not able to afford. To compete adequately in this market it is a necessity for a mutual to amply involve their building up the equivalent of the stock companies' agency plant, and then their rates would rise. It is reported that some prominent mutuals have recently been reducing dividends to stockholders, due to rising expenses and taxes, lower income from investments and increasing fire losses. As a result, the spread between the net average premium rates of mutuals and stock companies has narrowed somewhat. Meanwhile the New York Stock Exchange has been trying to confine their writings to the mutuals, lest the effect of this policy is to restrict volume but to give them a higher percentage of the business. (Continued on page 919)
Municipal News & Notes

Operation of the Nashville Transit Co. has resulted in five times its annual interest charges on long term bonds for the first six months of the year, which was disclosed in the annual audit of the transit sys-

tem by the nationally known accounting firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, St. Louis, Mo.

W. C. Baird, chairman of the Nashville Transit Co., said that the audit, which was not made the report public, said that "the results are in keeping with the splendid showing reve-
exed in the report."
The transit system for the year has been a big success, he added. The Valley Authority showed a pro-

fit for the year of $11,761,800, including $741,000 in net income.

The report showed a surplus of $2,727,250 appropriated for four principal purposes: (1) Full payment of Bonds held by St. Louis, $572,032; (2) electric system bond reserve, $68,264; (3) construction $1,400-15, and contingencies, $181,502. (3) Electric lights and (4) Appropriated surplus item of $21,139.50 available for working capital, $3,233,844.

Mr. Thomas M. Cummings said last night that he was grati-

fied with the progress made by the Nashville power sys-

tem, which vindicates public ownership and cooperation.

The power system set aside $631,564 for the year of the amortization of indebtedness, and $27,441 to meet interest charges.

It is estimated that $183,667, 670 would be the cost of power for

cor, and provided, and are held in the bond fund.

The audit report said that the Nashville power system in use in construction and replace-

ment projects, and that construction costs for last year were low because of the difficulty in securing funds.

Kentucky Electric Railway Co., which has been acquired by the company, is now in operation.

The opinion which was re-
ned to Judge J. M. Carter, point on the tax issue, which was held in the federal court, was ap-

lying the $7,603,000 surplus to the last fiscal year of the company.

The decision by Justice Earl Waller that the city of Nashville and the city of Nashville & Williamson Railway Co. act diversifying the surplus to debt retirement was a great relief to a tax payer, the other than that for which it was imposed be-

deliberately but only incidentally.

The court's ruling came on a suit which was brought by the railroad company to authorized the state fund

authority to divide surplus only up to the limit of the 20s-

31 surplus only after the supreme court had approved the law.

The decision by Justice Earl Waller that the city of Nashville and the city of Nashville & Williamson Railway Co. act diversifying the surplus to debt retirement was a great relief to a tax payer, the other than that for which it was imposed be-

deliberately but only incidentally.

The court's ruling came on a suit which was brought by the railroad company to authorized the state fund

authority to divide surplus only up to the limit of the 20s-

31 surplus only after the supreme court had approved the law.

The city's unaclorated surplus had now been reduced in the Reserve for Emer-

nity, to the sum of $3,000,000. With $350,000 left from the balance of the surplus at the end of 1912, a total of $390,000 is now in-

cluded in "unaclorated surplus."

This surplus, city officials point out, is held in an open account kept by the city's auditors for any needs the City Commiss-

ers and Commissioners may meet between now and Dec. 31.

Meanwhile, collections of revenue in all city departments showed a decided increase on July 1, as compared to July 1, 1940. Total collections for the year are estimated at $5,050,231. Of this amount, $4,265,223 (or 85.27%) has been collected through July 1.

Total Revenue Up

The $7,500,000 revenue estimate for the fiscal year, July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941, was adopted by the city's annual budget, representing, 74.83% of the 1941 anticipated revenue collection.

Only $68,517 was collected in delinquent taxes.

Strong Railroads

(Continued from first page)

The western railways are expected to earn a large amount of maintenance work not absolutely necessary to their continued operation. The Union Pacific has reported a net loss of $1,244,630; the Chicago & Alton, $1,400,000; the Illinois Central, $1,300,000; and the St. Louis, $3,000,000. In the past few years the railways have been earning less than 25% of their capital, and in some cases as low as 15%.

Most of the railways are not in a position to pay dividends, and the majority of the dividends paid are from surplus funds.

The railways are expected to earn a large amount of maintenance work not absolutely necessary to their continued operation. The Union Pacific has reported a net loss of $1,244,630; the Chicago & Alton, $1,400,000; the Illinois Central, $1,300,000; and the St. Louis, $3,000,000. In the past few years the railways have been earning less than 25% of their capital, and in some cases as low as 15%.

Most of the railways are not in a position to pay dividends, and the majority of the dividends paid are from surplus funds.

The railways are expected to earn a large amount of maintenance work not absolutely necessary to their continued operation. The Union Pacific has reported a net loss of $1,244,630; the Chicago & Alton, $1,400,000; the Illinois Central, $1,300,000; and the St. Louis, $3,000,000. In the past few years the railways have been earning less than 25% of their capital, and in some cases as low as 15%.
Churchill Says Roosevelt And He Will Seek Meeting With Stalin—Caution On 2d Front

Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain said on Aug. 31, that "nothing is nearer to the wishes of President Roosevelt and myself than a meeting with Stalin."

He declared that an Allied second front would be opened on the Continent with a skillful use of military means, and that nothing would be expected.

Churchill also said that the recent conference at Quebec was concerned principally with "financial matters," and that the United States and Britain had agreed on a new offensive in western Europe. He said it was hoped that a conference would be held in the Soviet Union to any political considerations.

In further reporting his remarks, the Associated Press dispatch said:

"The President and I will per¬

142th Annual Meeting

The Prime Minister, refreshed from his labors at the Quebec war conference, is now fishing in the Laurentian Mountains, turned again to the question of a second front in Europe, declaring:

"We once had a fine front in France, but it was torn to pieces by the concentrated might of Hitler, and it is easier to have a front pulled down than it is to build it up again."

"But now the best we can do to the best of our resources is to throw a line to the broken-down front and close some gaps that are still open."

"I look forward to the day when the British and American liberating armies will cross the Rhine front and come to close quarters with the German invaders of France."

"You should certainly not wish me to tell you when that is likely to happen or whether it be near or far. But if, against all hope, blow is struck you may be sure that it will be because we are satisfied that there is a good prospect of success and that our soldiers are expedited in accordance with sound military and political considerations of any military invasion offensive.

"The Prime Minister, refreshed from his labors at the Quebec war conference, is now fishing in the Laurentian Mountains, turned again to the question of a second front in Europe, declaring:

"We once had a fine front in France, but it was torn to pieces by the concentrated might of Hitler, and it is easier to have a front pulled down than it is to build it up again."

"But now the best we can do to the best of our resources is to throw a line to the broken-down front and close some gaps that are still open."

"I look forward to the day when the British and American liberating armies will cross the Rhine front and come to close quarters with the German invaders of France."

"You should certainly not wish me to tell you when that is likely to happen or whether it be near or far. But if, against all hope, blow is struck you may be sure that it will be because we are satisfied that there is a good prospect of success and that our soldiers are expedited in accordance with sound military and political considerations of any military invasion offensive.

The Prime Minister, refreshed from his labors at the Quebec war conference, is now fishing in the Laurentian Mountains, turned again to the question of a second front in Europe, declaring:

"We once had a fine front in France, but it was torn to pieces by the concentrated might of Hitler, and it is easier to have a front pulled down than it is to build it up again."

"But now the best we can do to the best of our resources is to throw a line to the broken-down front and close some gaps that are still open."

"I look forward to the day when the British and American liberating armies will cross the Rhine front and come to close quarters with the German invaders of France."

"You should certainly not wish me to tell you when that is likely to happen or whether it be near or far. But if, against all hope, blow is struck you may be sure that it will be because we are satisfied that there is a good prospect of success and that our soldiers are expedited in accordance with sound military and political considerations of any military invasion offensive.

"The Prime Minister, refreshed from his labors at the Quebec war conference, is now fishing in the Laurentian Mountains, turned again to the question of a second front in Europe, declaring:

"We once had a fine front in France, but it was torn to pieces by the concentrated might of Hitler, and it is easier to have a front pulled down than it is to build it up again."

"But now the best we can do to the best of our resources is to throw a line to the broken-down front and close some gaps that are still open."

"I look forward to the day when the British and American liberating armies will cross the Rhine front and come to close quarters with the German invaders of France."

"You should certainly not wish me to tell you when that is likely to happen or whether it be near or far. But if, against all hope, blow is struck you may be sure that it will be because we are satisfied that there is a good prospect of success and that our soldiers are expedited in accordance with sound military and political considerations of any military invasion offensive.

"The Prime Minister, refreshed from his labors at the Quebec war conference, is now fishing in the Laurentian Mountains, turned again to the question of a second front in Europe, declaring:

"We once had a fine front in France, but it was torn to pieces by the concentrated might of Hitler, and it is easier to have a front pulled down than it is to build it up again."

"But now the best we can do to the best of our resources is to throw a line to the broken-down front and close some gaps that are still open."

"I look forward to the day when the British and American liberating armies will cross the Rhine front and come to close quarters with the German invaders of France."

"You should certainly not wish me to tell you when that is likely to happen or whether it be near or far. But if, against all hope, blow is struck you may be sure that it will be because we are satisfied that there is a good prospect of success and that our soldiers are expedited in accordance with sound military and political considerations of any military invasion offensive.

"The Prime Minister, refreshed from his labors at the Quebec war conference, is now fishing in the Laurentian Mountains, turned again to the question of a second front in Europe, declaring:

"We once had a fine front in France, but it was torn to pieces by the concentrated might of Hitler, and it is easier to have a front pulled down than it is to build it up again."

"But now the best we can do to the best of our resources is to throw a line to the broken-down front and close some gaps that are still open."

"I look forward to the day when the British and American liberating armies will cross the Rhine front and come to close quarters with the German invaders of France."

"You should certainly not wish me to tell you when that is likely to happen or whether it be near or far. But if, against all hope, blow is struck you may be sure that it will be because we are satisfied that there is a good prospect of success and that our soldiers are expedited in accordance with sound military and political considerations of any military invasion offensive.

"The Prime Minister, refreshed from his labors at the Quebec war conference, is now fishing in the Laurentian Mountains, turned again to the question of a second front in Europe, declaring:

"We once had a fine front in France, but it was torn to pieces by the concentrated might of Hitler, and it is easier to have a front pulled down than it is to build it up again."

"But now the best we can do to the best of our resources is to throw a line to the broken-down front and close some gaps that are still open."

"I look forward to the day when the British and American liberating armies will cross the Rhine front and come to close quarters with the German invaders of France."

"You should certainly not wish me to tell you when that is likely to happen or whether it be near or far. But if, against all hope, blow is struck you may be sure that it will be because we are satisfied that there is a good prospect of success and that our soldiers are expedited in accordance with sound military and political considerations of any military invasion offensive.
Peace or Politics?

(Continued from page 902)

in the resolution as being inconsistent with the defense of American freedom. Furthermore, the emphasis on international ma-
datory overcomes whatever this machinery is, it is to be noted that no time. Nothing is said about the number of peo-
taken, and for the most part tal-
first, if the international ma-
dary overcomes whatever this

A Peace Program More Important Than Ever

I propose to discuss today the important steps which the United States must take to protect our freedom.

First, I hold that before we can proceed to protect our freedom against a possible attack, our country should be
due to the fact that there is no

Second, in the actual period of our national policy, has been the

Third, after the initial period of relief and reconstruction we

Fourth, the programs I have outlined are steps of pur-

Perhaps the most important step that we must take is \n
I think it is only logical to state that the national question

Fifth, the desire for national freedom is one of the deepest

I think it is impossible to live in an atmosphere in which we

I have reviewed at some length the steps which must be taken before we

Federal Union

The theory of an international union of Western nations to

This means that our government must

We are not engaged in any cruj-

Life within the United States

...would not be just another

...would not be just another

We are not engaged in any cruj-

...would not be just another

Third, therefore, the sooner we

The peace and security of the world...

After first, the second, and the third

It is time that we begin to see

Furthermore, I must heartily

In conclusion, I would like to

If we do not...
DIVIDEND NOTICES

**The Atlantic Refining Co.**

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held September 23, 1943, dividends of one ($1) per share were declared on the Common Preferred Securities 15 1/2% A Series of the Company, payable November 1, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 10, 1943. W. C. King, Secretary.

August 26, 1943.

**Calumet and Hecla Consolidated Copper Company**

A dividend of ten ($10.00) per share was declared on the Common Stock of the Company, payable September 15, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 1, 1943. W. C. King, Secretary.

August 26, 1943.

**J. I. Case Company**

Incorporated

A dividend of $1.00 per share was declared on the common stock of the Company, payable September 15, 1943, to stockholders of record September 1, 1943. J. L. Nygren, Treasurer.

August 20, 1943.

**The Board of Directors of Commercial Investment Trust Corporation**

This has fixed the regular quarterly dividend of $1 1/2 per share on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 15, 1943, to stockholders of record September 1, 1943. Checks will be mailed.

C. E. Brainerd, Secretary-Treasurer.

August 24, 1943.

**Jersey Central Power and Light Co.**

Dividends of $2.00 per share were declared on the 2 1/4% Cumulative Preferred Stock, payable October 1, 1943, to stockholders of record September 1, 1943. W. L. Hewitt, Secretary.

August 16, 1943.

**The Texas Company**

A dividend of 50% of par or two ($2.00) per share was declared on the common stock of the Company, payable October 1, 1943, to stockholders of record as shown by the records of the Company on September 5, 1943. The stock transfer books will remain open until October 15, 1943.

L. H. Lindeman

August 16, 1943.

**DIVIDEND NOTICES**

**The Chicago and Ohio Ry. Co.**

Partial dividends of 10% each on the 5 1/2% Cumulative Preferred Stock, payable September 15, 1943, to stockholders of record on September 5, 1943. The stock transfer books will remain open until September 20, 1943.

L. H. Lindeman

August 16, 1943.
Peace or Politics?

(Continued from page 320)

from Peace as France and Ger-

den as Japan and America, we

have so far been successful.

For the sake of the stability of

European affairs and the peace

of the world, the new pacts

must be respected by all. The

peace conferences of 1919 and

1922 in Europe and Asia and

the disarming conferences of

1921 and 1925 may be con-

sidered as the last attempt at

a just peace and the last op-

portunity for the realization of

the League of Nations. If we

fail now, we shall have no

chance to try again.

We must not expect miracles

from the present negotiations.

To be sure, they may be able

to limit the war to a certain

extent, but they cannot hope to

abolish it altogether. The

League of Nations, the Great

Britain-Russio-American

Super-Alliance rumors, and

the plans for a new world

order all rest on the same

foundation as the old world

order. They are all based on

the idea of coexistence and

opposition to war. But this

idea has never been able to

take root in the minds of

people. The only way to

achieve peace is through

alliances, and these alliances

must be based on the

principle of mutual benefit.

We must not expect that

any of these alliances will

be permanent or effective.

They are all subject to the

same weaknesses as the

past. The British-Russian-

American Alliance, for

example, is a dangerous

move. It is based on the

idea of a common enemy,

the United States, and it

may collapse at any time.

The League of Nations is

another example. It was

formed in the hope of

preventing war, but it has

failed to do so. The

League is not strong enough

to enforce its decisions, and

its members are too divided

in their interests to agree

on any course of action.

It is clear that we must

change our methods if we

are to have peace. We

must abandon the idea of

alliances and turn to

other methods. The

League of Nations is

one such method, but

it is too weak to be

effective. We must

find a stronger

organization that can

enforce its decisions.

The United Nations

Conference, which

met in 1945, was a

step in the right
direction. It

established a
goal of
disarmament

and

set up a

mechanism

for

enforcing

agreements. But

we

must do

more.

We

must have

a

stronger

organization

that

can

enforce

its

decisions. The

United

Nations

Conference was

a

success,

but

we

must

do

better.

We

must

have

a

stronger

organization

that

can

enforce

its

decisions.

The

United

Nations

Conference

was

a

success,

but

we

must

do

better.

We

must

have

a

stronger

organization

that

can

enforce

its

decisions.

The

United

Nations

Conference was

a

success,

but

we

must

do

better.

We

must

have

a

stronger

organization

that

can

enforce

its

decisions.

The

United

Nations

Conference was

a

success,

but

we

must

do

better.

We

must

have

a

stronger

organization

that

can

enforce

its

decisions.

The

United

Nations

Conference was

a

success,

but

we

must

do

better.

We

must

have

a

stronger

organization

that

can

enforce

its

decisions.

The

United

Nations

Conference was

a

success,

but

we

must

do

better.

We

must

have

a

stronger

organization

that

can

enforce

its

decisions.
**Calender of New Security Flotations**

**OFFERINGS**

All American Aviation, Inc., has filed a registration statement for 50,000 shares of common stock, at $10 per share. (Sec. 10-C, 1934.)

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis has been allotted 3,612,000 shares of its common stock, at $15 per share. (Sec. 19.)

**CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC CO.**

Pennsylvania Electric Co. has filed a registration statement for 75,000 shares of its common stock, at $25 per share. (Sec. 10-C, 1934.)

**FROEDTERN CASH BONDS.**

Offered at 103 1/4.

A new issue of $3,000,000 15 year 3% sinking fund bond debentures of Froedtner Grain & Malting Co., Inc., was publicly offered Sept. 1 by a banking group for $1000 a share. (Sec. 10-C, 1934.)

**FROEDTNER GRAIN & MALTING CO.,**

was publicly offered at 103 1/4 per share. (Sec. 10-C, 1934.)

**OFFERING OF STOCK OF PORTLAND, Ore., Bank.**

Offering of 100,653 shares of the First National Bank of Portland, Ore., which were made available for subscription. (Sec. 19.)

**FOCUS.**

The current situation in St. Louis offers interesting possibilities ac-

The current situation in St. Louis offers interesting possibilities ac-

Stokely Iron & Copper, 5% preferred offered at $20 a share. (Sec. 10-C, 1934.)

**Institutional Investors.**

(Continued from page 921)

**Investment Trusts**

(Continued from page 921)

**r**

Institutional Investors.**

(Continued from page 921)

**Investment Trusts**

(Continued from page 921)

**Institutional Investors.**

(Continued from page 921)

**Investment Trusts**

(Continued from page 921)

**Institutional Investors.**

(Continued from page 921)
Triumph Explosives

Bought — Sold — Quoted

HAY, FALES & CO.

Member New York Stock Exchange

11 Broadway N.Y., Bowling Green 9-207

RE: (N.Y. Stock Exchange)

INDEX

Page

Banks and Insurance Stocks 9

Broker-Dealer Personal Lines 13

Commodity Futures 26

Consumer Goods 29

Industrial Stocks 33

Nessentiels of Industry 35

Our Revenue on Governments 35

Railroad Securities 37

Real Estate Securities 38

Tomorrow's Markets—Walter Whitey Days 39


BRAZILIAN BONDS

all issues

CARL MARKS & CO., INC.

FOREIGN SECURITIES SPECIALISTS

50 Broadway

New York 6, N. Y.

For Dealers .

3 stocks with post-war prospects in the Home Laundry, Electronics and Television Fields.

Bendix Home Appliances, Inc.

Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc.

Majoric Radio & Television Corp.

Trading markets and information on

Robby, Gerhart & Company

INCORPORATED

Members New York Security Dealers Association

140 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH BUREAU 

Wire No. 2300

NEW YORK 1-1274

Post-War Conditions Demand Dynamic Economy

Says First National Bank of Boston

Urges Revitalization of Free Enterprise

The problems to be faced in the post-war period "will call for a dynamic economy, one with the ability to continue the economic upturn of the past war period." says Mr. William A. Read & Co. and Mr. Howard E. Lamborn, of the First National Bank of Boston.

"After years of struggle, labor now has the premiun power in national affairs, and it is essential that the leaders of the nation, that influence business and the welfare of all, face the fact that compensation to employees is needed in order to distribute the income in the form of dividends to stockholders and to provide, for the most part, the workers with the greatest stake of any group in the productive and preservation of private enterprise. When wage rates are forced upward beyond what the traffic can bear, a decline in employment follows, with the consequences that jobs are destroyed, as has been the case in the building and railroad industries. The true spirit of democracy must prevail within the framework of the labor movement; a restriction that is imposed upon the liberty and initiative of the individual reduces the productivity of labor and results in a lower standard of living for all."

John Hawkins with

Eaton, Whipple & Co.

CHICAGO, ILL. — The investment firm of John Hawkins, Mr. Hawkins began his investment career in the Chicago office of William A. Read & Co., predecessor to Dillon, Read & Co., after his retirement, became a partner in the firm and subsequently in the army during World War I.

In 1934 Mr. Hawkins joined Shields & Co. for five years, 1936 to 1941, served as Vice-President in charge of the investment portfolio of Investors Syndicate in Minneapolis. After Pearl Harbor he applied for and was commissioned as a second lieutenant, served until a year ago when he was retired because of physical disability for active service.

Gibbott Co. Incrating

Gibbott, Mendenhall Co., an attractive situation, according to a memorandum prepared by Hertz Co., Inc., which the firm of Gibbott, Mendenhall Co. of New York City. Copies of this interesting memorandum may be obtained upon request from Hertz Co. and

Buy U. S. War Bonds

Hill, Thomson & Co., Inc.

Markets and Industries for Dealers

120 Broadway, New York 5

Tel. ERIE 2-3020

New York 1-2660

Idaho Power Common

Penn Electric $4.40 Ptd.

United Drug $4.75 Ptd.

AND ALL NEW ISSUES

M. S. WEN & CO.

Members New York Security Dealers Ass'n 80 Broad St., N.Y., N.Y. FAX 2-0500

R. Hoo & Co., Com.

Air Communications

S. W. Public Service

Copper Canyon Mining

Great Amer. Industries

General Aviation Equipt.

L. D. Sherman & Co.

30 Pine Street, New York 5

Bell System Teletype New Y. 1-1218

BUY WAR BONDS

"Mt. Dode, Des Moines & Southern Ry. 4/91 and Common

Ituha & Mohawk Valley Ry 434-41

Consolidated Dearborn Common

Southern Traction 5/50

Rochester Transit Common

"Circular available on request

Blair F. Claybaugh & Co.

Member Philadelphia Stock Exchange

Whitney 3-0500

Te. N. Y. 1173

New York

Lamborn Named V-P. Of

N.Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch.

Oly H. Lamborn, President of Lamborn & Co., Inc., and Internationally known authority on sugar, was named Vice-President of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange on May 17 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Frank C. Russell. Mr. Lamborn, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, was elected in May, 1939 for a four-year term. As noted in these columns June 10, page 2180.

National City Interesting

The current situation in National City Bank offers attractive possibilities according to a bulletin just issued by Laird, Binzel & Meeds, National City, members of the New York Stock Exchange. Copies of this interesting bulletin may be had upon request from Laird, Binzel & Meeds.

Our Recommendation for September

and every month

Buy U. S. War Bonds

Hill, Thomson & Co., Inc.

Markets and Industries for Dealers

120 Broadway, New York 5

Tel. ERIE 2-3020

New York 1-2660

"Mt. Dode, Des Moines & Southern Ry. 4/91 and Common

Ituha & Mohawk Valley Ry 434-41

Consolidated Dearborn Common

Southern Traction 5/50

Rochester Transit Common

"Circular available on request

Blair F. Claybaugh & Co.

Member Philadelphia Stock Exchange

Whitney 3-0500

Te. N. Y. 1173

New York

Lamborn Named V-P. Of

N.Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch.

Oly H. Lamborn, President of Lamborn & Co., Inc., and Internationally known authority on sugar, was named Vice-President of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange on May 17 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Frank C. Russell. Mr. Lamborn, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, was elected in May, 1939 for a four-year term. As noted in these columns June 10, page 2180.

National City Interesting

The current situation in National City Bank offers attractive possibilities according to a bulletin just issued by Laird, Binzel & Meeds, National City, members of the New York Stock Exchange. Copies of this interesting bulletin may be had upon request from Laird, Binzel & Meeds.

Our Recommendation for September

and every month

Buy U. S. War Bonds

Hill, Thomson & Co., Inc.

Markets and Industries for Dealers

120 Broadway, New York 5

Tel. ERIE 2-3020

New York 1-2660

"Mt. Dode, Des Moines & Southern Ry. 4/91 and Common

Ituha & Mohawk Valley Ry 434-41

Consolidated Dearborn Common

Southern Traction 5/50

Rochester Transit Common

"Circular available on request

Blair F. Claybaugh & Co.

Member Philadelphia Stock Exchange

Whitney 3-0500

Te. N. Y. 1173

New York

Lamborn Named V-P. Of

N.Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch.

Oly H. Lamborn, President of Lamborn & Co., Inc., and Internationally known authority on sugar, was named Vice-President of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange on May 17 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Frank C. Russell. Mr. Lamborn, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, was elected in May, 1939 for a four-year term. As noted in these columns June 10, page 2180.