Monetary Parley

Successful Hull

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, commenting on the successful completion of the International Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods, N. H., issued the following statement:

"The successful completion of the important work of the Bretton Woods conference is another step toward the goal of the United Nations and national associations with them in the war for a peaceful, secure, and prosperous world in which all love-loving nations will cooperate for their mutual benefit. Once again these nations have met and discussed in most friendly spirit problems vital to the economic security of each and every nation. New faith expressed in my address to Congress (Continued on page 401)

In This Issue

Special Material pertaining to activities of SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, see page 405.

OHIO SECTION containing information pertinent to dealer activities in that State will be found on page 386.

General Index on page 468.

Outlook for Railroad Common Stocks

Copy on Request

Hirsch, Lilenthal & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange and Other Exchanges

London - Geneva Reps.

25 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.

Telephone 2-6006 Teleotype 1 Y-514

Chicago Cleveland

Buy War Bonds for VICTORY

R. H. Johnson & Co.

Established 1877

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

54 Wall Street, New York 5

Boston

Philadelphia

Pittsburgh Williamsport Duluth

Actual Trading Markets, always

ELECTRONICS

RAIL INDUSTRIALS

Kobbe, Gearhart & Co.

Members N. Y. Security Dealers Assn.

45 Nassau Street New York 5

Brooklyn 2-6000 - Telegraph N. Y. 1288

Philadelphia Telephone: Enterprise 8135

Philip Carey Manufacturing Co.

Common

Bought - Sold - Quoted

Report on request

REYNOLDS & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.

Telephone: Ellicott 7-7409

Bell Teletype NY 1-655

HART SMITH & CO.

Members New York Security Dealers Assn.

111 W. William St., N. Y. 1, N. Y.

Bancroft 2-860

Bell NY 1-828

New York Montreal Toronto

MANHATTAN BOND FUND

PROSPECTUS ON REQUEST

Wholesale Distributors

HUGH W. LONG & COMPANY

90 WALL ST. 503 SA. SPRING ST.

NEW YORK 3 10 NEW YORK 14

Bond Brokerage Service

For Banks, Brokers and Dealers

HARDY & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

30 Broad St. New York 4

Tel. Dyg 4-7509 Tel. N.Y. 1-725

Morgenthau Reviews The Work Of The Monetary Conference

In Radio Address Marking Its Completion, He Points Out Its Accomplishments

At the close of the International Monetary and Financial Conference, held at Bretton Woods, N. H., from July 1 to July 22, inclusive, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., delivered the following address over a radio broadcast on the Coast-to-Coast CBS hookup:

"I am gratified to announce that the Conference at Bretton Woods was completed successfully the task before it.

It was as we when we began, a difficult task, involving complicated technical problems. We came here to work out methods which would do away with the economic evils, which may be competitive currency exchange and destructive impediments to trade—which preceded the present war. We have succeeded in that effort.

The actual details of a financial and monetary agreement may seem mysterious to the general public. Yet at the heart of it lie the most elementary bread-and-butter realities of daily life. What we have done here in Bretton Woods is to devise machinery by which men and women everywhere can exchange their goods on a fair and stable basis, the goods (Continued on page 406)

State and Municipal Bonds

Bond Department

THE CHASE

NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Queensborough Gas & Electric Co.

6% Preferred

IRA HAUPT & CO.

Members of Principal Exchanges

111 Broadway, N. Y. 6

Heller 2-3328

Telegraph NY 3-3230
Edward E. Parsons Sr. and Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has been named the official nominee for President of the National Security Traders Association, Inc., to succeed Wm. Perry Brown, Newman, Delaware Power and Light.

McDonnell & Co.

Members
New York Stock Exchange New York Curb Exchange
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK Tel. 1980 B-1815
Tel. Teletype H. Y. 2-3627

Three Slated To Be Govs. Of IBA Group

Ray Schoonover With Doremus & Co.

Ray Schoonover has joined the copy staff of the brokerage division of Doremus & Co., 120 Broadway, National City, in the agency’s new office in New York. Mr. Schoonover was formerly with J. M. Mathes and R. H. Macy.

Bright Possibilities

Giant Portland Cement is a low-priced stock in an industry with a bright future and offers interesting possibilities, according to a circular prepared by Lerner & Co., 10 Post Office Square, Boston, Mass. Copies of this circular may be had from Lerner & Co. upon request and also a circular on Riverindian Cement Co., of which the firm believes is an outstanding stock with a dividend arrearage.

Possibilities In MOPS

Missouri Pacific issues offer interesting possibilities in view of the approval of the “Compromise Plan” worked out for the three-year structure, according to a detailed study of the situation prepared by Vilas & Hickey, 49 Wall Street, New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange. Copies of this comprehensive study may be had on request to Vilas & Hickey.

Hon. Lyle B. Boren, Saturday, Aug. 28, 10:30 a.m.—National Committee meeting; election of officers. 1:00 p.m.—Municipal Committee meeting; speaker, Joseph A. Matter (Chapman & Cutler).

F. R. Mallory & Co. Inc.

Analysis on request

Bought—Sold—Quoted

STEINER, ROUSE & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange 25 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y. Bnower 2-3728
New Orleans, La.; Birmingham, Ala. Direct wires to our branch offices

Southwest Nat’l Gas Southwest Gas Prod.

Boston & Maine Prior Pit.

N.E. Public Service

Bayview Terminal Edward A. Purcell & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange Members New York Curb Exchange
65 Broadway, Whitehall 4-8120 Tel. System Teletype R-1193

Central States/Elec. (Va.) 75% & 9% Debitors

Terms & Transport.

Tudor City Units

Small in New York Curb Exchange

Frank C. Masterson & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
120 WALL ST., NEW YORK 5-2407

Laclede Chlorine & Products Indiana Limestone 6, 1952

Great American Industries

Memorandum on Request

F. H. KILLER & CO. INC.

110 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
BAreley 7-0070 NEW YORK 1-1026

WE MAKE BIDS ON BONDS WITH

Coupons Missing Or Mutilated

* C. E. de Willers & Co., Members New York Security Dealers Assn., 110 Broadway, N. Y. 6, N. Y. 2-2754 Tel. Cities 2-2381

Select Theatres Evans Vanishing Zinc

Globe Oil & Gas

Southwest Gas Producing Greater W. Y. V. Reiter Foster Oil

Casco Corporation Dri-Steam Products

Schulte, R. & Co., Real Estate

MORRIS STEIN & CO.

Established 1895

50 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.
Tel. Teletype 1-1-63

Edward E. Parsons Sr. and Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has been named the official nominee for President of the National Security Traders Association, Inc., to succeed Wm. Perry Brown, Newman, Delaware Power and Light.

McDonnell & Co.

Members
New York Stock Exchange New York Curb Exchange
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK Tel. 1980 B-1815
Tel. Teletype H. Y. 2-3627

Three Slated To Be Govs. Of IBA Group

Ray Schoonover With Doremus & Co.

Ray Schoonover has joined the copy staff of the brokerage division of Doremus & Co., 120 Broadway, National City, in the agency’s new office in New York. Mr. Schoonover was formerly with J. M. Mathes and R. H. Macy.

Bright Possibilities

Giant Portland Cement is a low-priced stock in an industry with a bright future and offers interesting possibilities, according to a circular prepared by Lerner & Co., 10 Post Office Square, Boston, Mass. Copies of this circular may be had from Lerner & Co. upon request and also a circular on Riverindian Cement Co., of which the firm believes is an outstanding stock with a dividend arrearage.

Possibilities In MOPS

Missouri Pacific issues offer interesting possibilities in view of the approval of the “Compromise Plan” worked out for the three-year structure, according to a detailed study of the situation prepared by Vilas & Hickey, 49 Wall Street, New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange. Copies of this comprehensive study may be had on request to Vilas & Hickey.

Hon. Lyle B. Boren, Saturday, Aug. 28, 10:30 a.m.—National Committee meeting; election of officers. 1:00 p.m.—Municipal Committee meeting; speaker, Joseph A. Matter (Chapman & Cutler).

F. R. Mallory & Co. Inc.

Analysis on request

Bought—Sold—Quoted

STEINER, ROUSE & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange 25 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y. Bnower 2-3728
New Orleans, La.; Birmingham, Ala. Direct wires to our branch offices

Southwest Nat’l Gas Southwest Gas Prod.

Boston & Maine Prior Pit.

N.E. Public Service

Bayview Terminal Edward A. Purcell & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange Members New York Curb Exchange
65 Broadway, Whitehall 4-8120 Tel. System Teletype R-1193

Central States/Elec. (Va.) 75% & 9% Debitors

Terms & Transport.

Tudor City Units

Small in New York Curb Exchange

Frank C. Masterson & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
120 WALL ST., NEW YORK 5-2407

Laclede Chlorine & Products Indiana Limestone 6, 1952

Great American Industries

Memorandum on Request

F. H. KILLER & CO. INC.

110 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
BAreley 7-0070 NEW YORK 1-1026

WE MAKE BIDS ON BONDS WITH

Coupons Missing Or Mutilated

* C. E. de Willers & Co., Members New York Security Dealers Assn., 110 Broadway, N. Y. 6, N. Y. 2-2754 Tel. Cities 2-2381

Select Theatres Evans Vanishing Zinc

Globe Oil & Gas

Southwest Gas Producing Greater W. Y. V. Reiter Foster Oil

Casco Corporation Dri-Steam Products

Schulte, R. & Co., Real Estate

MORRIS STEIN & CO.

Established 1895

50 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.
Tel. Teletype 1-1-63

Edward E. Parsons Sr. and Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has been named the official nominee for President of the National Security Traders Association, Inc., to succeed Wm. Perry Brown, Newman, Delaware Power and Light.

McDonnell & Co.

Members
New York Stock Exchange New York Curb Exchange
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK Tel. 1980 B-1815
Tel. Teletype H. Y. 2-3627

Three Slated To Be Govs. Of IBA Group

Ray Schoonover With Doremus & Co.

Ray Schoonover has joined the copy staff of the brokerage division of Doremus & Co., 120 Broadway, National City, in the agency’s new office in New York. Mr. Schoonover was formerly with J. M. Mathes and R. H. Macy.

Bright Possibilities

Giant Portland Cement is a low-priced stock in an industry with a bright future and offers interesting possibilities, according to a circular prepared by Lerner & Co., 10 Post Office Square, Boston, Mass. Copies of this circular may be had from Lerner & Co. upon request and also a circular on Riverindian Cement Co., of which the firm believes is an outstanding stock with a dividend arrearage.

Possibilities In MOPS

Missouri Pacific issues offer interesting possibilities in view of the approval of the “Compromise Plan” worked out for the three-year structure, according to a detailed study of the situation prepared by Vilas & Hickey, 49 Wall Street, New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange. Copies of this comprehensive study may be had on request to Vilas & Hickey.

Hon. Lyle B. Boren, Saturday, Aug. 28, 10:30 a.m.—National Committee meeting; election of officers. 1:00 p.m.—Municipal Committee meeting; speaker, Joseph A. Matter (Chapman & Cutler).

F. R. Mallory & Co. Inc.

Analysis on request

Bought—Sold—Quoted

STEINER, ROUSE & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange 25 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y. Bnower 2-3728
New Orleans, La.; Birmingham, Ala. Direct wires to our branch offices

Southwest Nat’l Gas Southwest Gas Prod.

Boston & Maine Prior Pit.

N.E. Public Service

Bayview Terminal Edward A. Purcell & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange Members New York Curb Exchange
65 Broadway, Whitehall 4-8120 Tel. System Teletype R-1193

Central States/Elec. (Va.) 75% & 9% Debitors

Terms & Transport.

Tudor City Units

Small in New York Curb Exchange

Frank C. Masterson & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
120 WALL ST., NEW YORK 5-2407

Laclede Chlorine & Products Indiana Limestone 6, 1952

Great American Industries

Memorandum on Request

F. H. KILLER & CO. INC.

110 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
BAreley 7-0070 NEW YORK 1-1026

WE MAKE BIDS ON BONDS WITH

Coupons Missing Or Mutilated

* C. E. de Willers & Co., Members New York Security Dealers Assn., 110 Broadway, N. Y. 6, N. Y. 2-2754 Tel. Cities 2-2381

Select Theatres Evans Vanishing Zinc

Globe Oil & Gas

Southwest Gas Producing Greater W. Y. V. Reiter Foster Oil

Casco Corporation Dri-Steam Products

Schulte, R. & Co., Real Estate

MORRIS STEIN & CO.

Established 1895

50 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.
Tel. Teletype 1-1-63
The COMMERCIAL and FINANCIAL CHRONICLE

BY HERBERT M. BRATTER

Monetary Fund Pact May Require Negotiation Of New Trade Pacts

By Herbert M. Bratter

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 26—Two little noted provisions of the Bretton Woods Monetary Fund agreement, which were in the process of being negotiated, may possibly require negotiation of new trade pacts. At both the Atlantic City and Bretton Woods conferences the effect that the Fund does not eliminate exchange restrictions. As a corollary to this, that the Fund here state there is an important new and in the fact that, for five years, exchange relations in member states will be firmly frozen upon. That members of the Fund may negotiate improved trade relations during the period of the Fund's transactions or services. The logic of the British point, that the American delegation raised no strong objection. Actually, of course, it cannot be denied that the provisions of the fundamental problem. They were raised in the situation. What they do, rather, is to focus immediately on the problem. It is expected that these provisions will be of great advantage to the United Kingdom, to Washington in order to discuss trade agreements. This is precisely what the Administration has been thinking. In fact, the problem may well be given to multi-lateral discussions of commercial policy.

Much attention has been directed to the fact that, under the Monetary Fund agreements, exchange rates will be frozen for a longer period than five years, of its operation. There has been considerable concern about the

The COMMERCIAL and FINANCIAL CHRONICLE

BY HERBERT M. BRATTER

Monetary Fund Pact May Require Negotiation Of New Trade Pacts

By Herbert M. Bratter

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 26—Two little noted provisions of the Bretton Woods Monetary Fund agreements, which were in the process of being negotiated, may possibly require negotiation of new trade pacts. At both the Atlantic City and Bretton Woods conferences, the effect that the Fund does not eliminate exchange restrictions. As a corollary to this, that the Fund here state there is an important new and in the fact that, for five years, exchange relations in member states will be firmly frozen upon. That members of the Fund may negotiate improved trade relations during the period of the Fund's transactions or services. The logic of the British point, that the American delegation raised no strong objection. Actually, of course, it cannot be denied that the provisions of the fundamental problem. They were raised in the situation. What they do, rather, is to focus immediately on the problem. It is expected that these provisions will be of great advantage to the United Kingdom, to Washington in order to discuss trade agreements. This is precisely what the Administration has been thinking. In fact, the problem may well be given to multi-lateral discussions of commercial policy.

Much attention has been directed to the fact that, under the Monetary Fund agreements, exchange rates will be frozen for a longer period than five years, of its operation. There has been considerable concern about the
Moore McCormack Lines
Incorporated
Common
$2.50 Preferred
Bought — Sold — Quoted
Prospectus upon request

We Have Moved
Our offices have been moved to the ground floor of the Kentucky Home Life Building, with entrances on Fifth Street and off the lobby of the Kentucky Home Life Building.

THE BANKERS BOND Co.
Incorporated

BOSTON, MASS.

A Low-Priced Stock in an Industry With a Bright Future

Giants Portland Cement (Pa.)
Stock 3½-4½
Div. Arres Cls. 13-20
Circular Available—Send for Copies
LERNER & CO.
19 Post Office Square Boston, Mass.
Tel. HUB 1960
Telegraph B5 69

CHICAGO

CARTER H. CORBREY & CO.
Wholesale Distributors
Middle West — Pacific Coast

UNDERWRITERS
and SECONDARY MARKET DISTRIBUTION
133 S. La Salle St.
CHICAGO 3
Randolph 3600
Telegraph—CO 362

Stix & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
500 OLIVE STREET
St. Louis, Mo.

Monitors St. Louis Stock Exchange

Malloy Interesting
P. R. Malloy & Co., Inc., offers an interesting situation, according to an analysis prepared by Steiner, House & Co., 25 Broad St., New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange. Copies of this analysis may be had from Steiner, House & Co. upon request.

Attractive Situation
Common stock of Federal Water & Gas offers an interesting situation, according to a memorandum issued by Boening & Co., 1606 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. Copies of this memorandum may be had from Boening & Co. upon request.

Speculative Appeal
"MOQ" general 4s of 1975 offer interesting speculative potentialities, according to a circular to the situation issued by McLaughlin, Baird & Reams, One Wall St., New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange. Copies of this circular may be had from the firm upon request.

FASHION PARK ATTRACTION
A detailed study of Fashion Park, Inc., is contained in a special circular prepared by Simons, Lambur & Co., 25 Broad Street, New York, Copies of this interesting study may be had from the firm upon request.

In New Quarters
F. S. Yantis & Co., Incorporated, members of the Chicago Stock Exchange, will be located at the Field Building, 135 South La Salle Street, Chicago, after July 28.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
Digitized for FRASER
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
In most of its phases, American business has expanded and pro¬
flourished during the War. Many plants have been greatly enlarged while much corporate capital has been eliminated. Labor has profited from increased wages. This in turn has helped retail merchants. Most industrial concerns will come through the immediate post-war era with even greater potential for expansion than the last one, because of the increased demands of government for goods and materials.

The demand for industrial products has been increased greatly by the war. In the immediate post-war era, business has even greater possibil¬
ities. The demand for industrial products will be even greater, and for goods and services, the demand will be at least as great if not greater. Before the War there were 10,000,000 war workers who will now return to the factories. New plants will be built to produce the additional goods that will be needed.

If business is unable to maintain a fairly full rate of employment in the post-war era, aside from the normal floating supply of unemployed which might total 2,000,000 or 4,000,000, we are apt to face serious difficulties. New factories, war plants in all parts of the country, are already actively engaged in the construction of new plants.

In the immediate post-war era, business has even greater possibil¬
ities. The demand for industrial products will be even greater, and for goods and services, the demand will be at least as great if not greater. Before the War there were 10,000,000 war workers who will now return to the factories. New plants will be built to produce the additional goods that will be needed.

If business is unable to maintain a fairly full rate of employment in the post-war era, aside from the normal floating supply of unemployed which might total 2,000,000 or 4,000,000, we are apt to face serious difficulties. New factories, war plants in all parts of the country, are already actively engaged in the construction of new plants.

In the immediate post-war era, business has even greater possibil¬
ities. The demand for industrial products will be even greater, and for goods and services, the demand will be at least as great if not greater. Before the War there were 10,000,000 war workers who will now return to the factories. New plants will be built to produce the additional goods that will be needed.

If business is unable to maintain a fairly full rate of employment in the post-war era, aside from the normal floating supply of unemployed which might total 2,000,000 or 4,000,000, we are apt to face serious difficulties. New factories, war plants in all parts of the country, are already actively engaged in the construction of new plants.

In the immediate post-war era, business has even greater possibil¬
ities. The demand for industrial products will be even greater, and for goods and services, the demand will be at least as great if not greater. Before the War there were 10,000,000 war workers who will now return to the factories. New plants will be built to produce the additional goods that will be needed.

If business is unable to maintain a fairly full rate of employment in the post-war era, aside from the normal floating supply of unemployed which might total 2,000,000 or 4,000,000, we are apt to face serious difficulties. New factories, war plants in all parts of the country, are already actively engaged in the construction of new plants.
Public Utility Securities

United Corporation's New Plan

United Corporation on June 29 revised its proposed plan for an exchange offer to holders of the 5% preferred stock. The new plan proposed to give a package of Philadelphia Electric common, $5 share and $1.75 in cash in exchange for each of the outstanding shares to be accepted. The new plan would distribute nearly all of United's holdings in Philadelphia Electric to $68.12, which would repre- sent a tendered for exchange would receive 1.8 shares of Phila- delphia Electric stock, plus $50 in cash (the cash not to be construed as a payment to United's secu- rities). With Philadelphia Electric, the proposed plan's income would be $1.44. The new plan would pro- vide for retirement of about 45% of the holding company's prefer- ence stock.

The SEC has been held on the plan and it is understood that little or no comment has been received. As a result, it is likely that the SEC, at the next several meetings' stockholders' meetings in our efforts to sort the manage- ment of United's interests, G. Miller and James Fuller, on the ground that it should be sub- mitted to stockholders for ap- proval.

In a letter to stockholders re- presenting the consortium, it was pointed out that while the direc- tors had intended to obtain the approval of stockholders, the SEC had held this to be inappropriate because of the nature of the transactions, and they had asked the SEC toward compliance with its order of Aug. 4, 1943, and also that counsel had advised that the Dela- woman's law did not require stock- holder approval.

As of June 30, United Corpora- tion's preferred stock's market value is $48.89, and since the preferred stock is entitled in dissolution to $50 plus current arrears of $5.25, there was a resulting deficit in the equity per common stock of $10.99 a share. It is estimated that 16.1% of the preferred stock should be tendered under the exchange offer. The current market value of the remaining stock would be less than the fair market value in the common stock going "into the block," to the extent of $8 cents a share. There is a block of stock in the company's assets, the com- mon stock is a separate issue and fit along with the preferred, its existence should be known and every $140 increase in the value of the preferred. Thus the com- pany's portfolio should increase in value by 24%, raising the liquidating value of the prefer- ence stock to around $70, which com- mon stock would have a liquidating value of about $1.40. Mr. Hickey stated that United's reported income would be $1.78 a share on the preference stock and would be $1.57 after the exchange. These estimates were based on assumed payments of $1.00 a share by Delaware Power & Light and 80 cents a share by Pacific Gas & Electric. This company has been paying quarterly dividends of 25 cents but in view of the recent $5,000,000 rate re- traction, Mr. Hickey felt that it would be more accurate to count on only 70 cents per annum from that company.

Public Service Corp. no longer publishes monthly figures, for the three months ended March 31, but the latest results available are for the seasonally-favored quarter com- pared with the $41.2 cents a share in 1941, cal- calar year, and $11.6 cents a share in 1942. The on the other hand, Dela- ware Power, which may earn an estimated $1.44 a share, $1.22 in 1941, compared with $1.37 last year, is expected to earn an estimated $1.5 cents a share compared with $1.37 last year, is expected to earn an estimated $1.5 cents a share compared with $2.0 cents last year. United Electric's annual rate from 80 cents to $1.00, or 1.25 cents a share, compared with $1.37 last year, is expected to earn an estimated $1.25 cents a share compared with $1.37 last year.

N. Y. Stock Exchange

Weekly Firm Changes

The New York Stock Exchange has announced the following firm changes:

Clarence K. Boettcher, general partner in Boettcher & Co., Den- ver, Colo., became a limited part- ner, effective May 1.

Stanley H. Sinton, limited part- ner in his firm at 802 3rd San Fran- cisco, will become a general partner in the firm.

H. W. E. Clarke, former partner in the firm, will retire from the firm on July 31.

The New York Stock Exchange has announced the following firm changes:


GILBERT J. POSTLEY & CO.

29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Direct Wire to Chicago

PUBLIC UTILITY PREFERENCES

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis

ESTABLISHED 1917

Canadian Securities

BY BRUCE WILLIAMS

The United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference at Bret- ton Woods has been followed closely by both financial and political leaders in Canada. The importance of world exchange agreements to an exporting-captor nation such as Canada are obvious.

In the new and larger role which Canada, is developing play in world affairs after the war much will depend on stable rates of exchange which are fairly adjusted to the economy and resources. Many of the Canadian leaders are acutely aware of this fact; hence, the strong interest in the developments at Bretton Woods.

It would appear that out of the Conference the following points respecting exchange rates have been emerged:

1. Until the fate of the proposed International Stabilization Fund is clear, no change in the Canadian or British exchange will be with the U. S. dollar is to be expected. The anticipated rise of the Canadian dollar to parity with the U. S. dollar is thus apparently some distance off.

2. In the British viewpoint, the present 4.02 rate of the pound with the U. S. dollar would be satisfied for the International Stabilization Fund, if and when it is established. Our own monetary ex- perts are inclined to agree.

3. Since adjustments in the rate of exchange will be made for "very important considera- tions", the latter concept is generally interpreted to mean "strong opposition, particularly from Great Britain, to restoration of the parity of the Canadian dollar with the U.S. dollar exchange party."

The Canadian Department of Labor is now conducting a survey of unemployment. Question- naire have been sent to 1,500 leading Canadian firms asking for data on total employment as of March 31, and the results have been received. Some major problems in the labor force have emerged.

The market last week was quiet firm. Corporate issues were showing on fairly good demand; but there was little activity, especially in the high-grade sec- tion of the list.

Trading in Dominion and provin- cial bonds was featureless. A dividend of 4% prevailed for in- ternal issues and they were not very active.

On the contrary the market seems to be pointing to higher prices. But before you go on and look this report, remember that this advance isn't around any mythical corner. A six point advance in bonds, after you just saw, can't be taken in stride. It requires a new building up of interest and enthusiasm in the minds of the public. As long as this long time element will be something you can guess as well as any- body else, do you want to have any involved charts or systems to help you. A coin will be. Believe it or not: that's one thing; tails it's another.

Oddly enough the worst selling appears in the air.

(Continued on page 907)

TAYLOR, DEALE & COMPANY

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

THE COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE

Thursday, July 27, 1944

Tomorrow's Markets

Walter Whyte Says

BY WALTER WHYTE

Last week's reaction may not be as much good buying now coming in. Selling in last few days as poor as buying last week before market break.

In one week's time the pendu- lum has swung back from running away bullishness, to pow- ering bearishness. Just as the first wasn't warranted by the underlying market action, so isn't the second to be feared as much as current wide- spread opinion would have you believe.

Two weeks ago when this column warned that the 151 level in the Dow industrials would prove a stumbling block; it was probably viewed as just another bit of bearish opin- ion. Last week the warning was repeated when the col- umn said that the green was off the top. Current pessimism is attributed to the possi- bility that the next bear move quieting fingers are pointed at the disturbances within Germany. Either the market knew about these anti-Hitler uprisings long before they became page one headlines or it is just that whatever the reason, the market in its own way gave the clue to a reaction while the public as a whole knew nothing but boom times ahead.

Right now the Street is full of doleful forecasts of how low they're going to go. One widespread reason is the lack of bull, and the alleged poor stock shape most industries will find themselves in over the next few years. As far as I know both may be right. But just as the market is about as featureless in a bullishness, so doesn't it con- firm the present bearishness.

But seriously, the tape which indicated bad buying for the past two weeks is now beginning to show spots of equally bad selling. 

Oddly enough the worst selling appears in the air.
Railroad Securities

Last week witnessed one of the most dramatic demonstrations yet of the basic improvement that has taken place in the last few years in railroad credit. Great Northern, which prior to the war was still characterized as a marginal property, announced in the middle of the week its intention of refunding roughly $120,000,000 of its bonds. In part the bond buyers, it was announced by Great Northern stock as representing attractive investment equities in the rail group, and have been correspondingly disappointed in the market-action. More recently the shares have displayed some independence, but security analysts still visualize speculation of substantial higher prices over the intermediate term. This is based not only on the debt retirement and substantial reduction in fixed charges, but also, on the favorable long term trends and prospects.

Prior to the war Great Northern’s traffic was considerably better than that of Class I carriers as a whole, and had the most successful of all the roads in which its operations. One important factor in its success was the large amount of traffic in and out of its principal stations in the western section of the country. Also, its iron ore tonnage, as well many of its other traffic factors, are important and could be of benefit to future income taxable, and consequently to the price of its bonds. In addition, the roads，“of interest” are understood to have obtained $8,000,000 of the bonds, which is expected to give them a still higher degree of security, with more rapid liquidation of its investment in the future.

Giving effect to the financing of fixed charges, its proposed refinancing would be expected to result in large dividends. The amount of the bond issue is this year’s $2,500,000, and it is expected that with the reduction of the outStanding interest, a lower yield to the bond issue of the company is expected to have a still common stock. Indicative of how little recognition the stock market will have given to the improved status of individual railroad companies, without this improvement reflected in the market prices of the bonds, the stock at the present writing is selling at only about 39 times the face value re-
duction realized in fixed charges. In the market, the next and very important move in the New York Stock Exchange is expected by many security analysts to be a substantial advance in the market equities holder.

Fla.-Portland Cement Co. Has Attractive Outlook

Florida Portland Outlook Good:

This fact is clearly understood from G. A. Saxton’s new release which indicates a probable increase in value with a good return. A stock with prospects not to be ignored.

Full details on the situation and likely price appreciation Available on request by simply making a request to G. A. Saxton & Co., 79 Pine Street, New York City.

"MOP"

General 4s - 1975

SPECULATIVE POTENTIALITIES

Circular Upon Request

McLAUGHLIN, BAIRD & REUSS

Members New York Stock Exchange

ONE WALL STREET

NEW YORK 5

TEL. HANOVER 2-1200

We maintain active trading markets in:

SEABOARD 4s/50
SEABOARD 6s/45
SEABOARD 4s/59
SEABOARD-ALL FLORIDA 6s/35

I. h. rothchild & co.

specialists in moh.5

52 WALL STREET

HANOVER 2-9073

New York, Lackawanna & Western

Income 5s, due 1993

PFLUGfelder, BAMPton & RUST

Members New York Stock Exchange

61 Broadway.

New York 6 Tel. Temple 4-2123

New York, Lackawanna & Western

Income 5s, due 1993

Arden Farms

Common

Preferred

& Rights

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Ernst & Co.

MEMBERS

New York Stock Exchange and other Listed Securities and Commodity Exchange.

120 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

831 So. Laflin St., Chicago 4, Ill.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY COMPANY

Specializing in Underwriting Mortgage

and Leased Line Issues

van Tuyll & Abbe

31 WALL STREET

NEW YORK 5

Baltimore & Ohio

Co.

Cov. 41/2%, 1960

Pollak Manufacturing

Raymond’s Co.

148 State St., Boston 9, Mass.

Tel. CAP 4831 : TEL. Temple 4-3093

Attractive Situation

Metal & Thermite Corp. common stock is an interesting situation, according to a mem-

randum distributed by Buckley Brothers, 1529 Walnut St., Phila-

delphia, Pa., members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock Ex-

changes. Copies of this memorandum may be had upon request from Buckley Brothers.

Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pac. Ry.

Common Stock

Adams & Peck

63 Wall Street, New York 5

Bowling Green 5-1210

Tel. NY 1-784

Boston Philadelphia Hartford
For the investment character of real estate bonds, the floating supply of this type of security is not as preponderant as that of some other issues.

This situation apparently accounts for the fact that when sinking fund operations take place in, for example, many cases, pay substantially above the recent bids in the market.

The National Securities Series is an example of this interest-paying variety of real estate bonds. It is a 7% series with a call price of $100 for bond retirement. The bonds mature in 1992.

The National Securities Series has been represented in the market for a number of years. It is a 7% series with a call price of $100 for bond retirement. The bonds mature in 1992.

The National Securities Series is an example of the bonds issued by the National Securities Corporation. It is a 7% series with a call price of $100 for bond retirement. The bonds mature in 1992.

The National Securities Series is an example of the bonds issued by the National Securities Corporation. It is a 7% series with a call price of $100 for bond retirement. The bonds mature in 1992.

The National Securities Series is an example of the bonds issued by the National Securities Corporation. It is a 7% series with a call price of $100 for bond retirement. The bonds mature in 1992.

The National Securities Series is an example of the bonds issued by the National Securities Corporation. It is a 7% series with a call price of $100 for bond retirement. The bonds mature in 1992.

The National Securities Series is an example of the bonds issued by the National Securities Corporation. It is a 7% series with a call price of $100 for bond retirement. The bonds mature in 1992.

The National Securities Series is an example of the bonds issued by the National Securities Corporation. It is a 7% series with a call price of $100 for bond retirement. The bonds mature in 1992.
Mutual Funds
The Art Of Selling Mutual Fund Shares

It may be unfortunate, but it's true — investors don't buy mutual fund shares. They have to be sold!

On reflection, this should not be surprising. Mutual fund shares are sound investments — they fill a definite and growing need in the American economy. Yet, like any other investment, mutual fund shares must be sold.

From the observations of the writer, entirely too few mutual fund sponsors are giving their particular "product" the benefit of well-directed, concentrated selling. And for obvious reasons, the industry bears witness of this deficiency.

For example, total sales of 60 mutual funds in the first six months of this year, as reported by the National Association of Investment Companies, amounted to only $705,140,000. We use the word "only" advisedly, in view of the potential market for mutual fund shares, $76,519,909 of sales over a period of six months is strictly "peanuts."

In the same six-month period covered by these mutual fund sales, individual Americans purchased $377 million worth of War Bonds. Of course, buying War Bonds is vital, necessary, patriotic, but the Americans who bought (twice as much as $10 billion worth of War Bonds had plenty of money left over to buy an estimated $33 billion worth which went into savings. But what better investment (after all) could an American find for his savings than a mutual fund share?

If any further proof of the need of better "selling" in the mutual fund field were necessary, it would be clear from the remarkable sales of three of the ten sponsors who have already developed concentrated, concentrated, proven sales procedures in the distribution of their shares. In the first six months of 1944 these sponsors did over $600 million worth of business, or fully accounted for by all 69 mutual funds.

Just what are the ingredients that make for successful selling of mutual fund shares? While a book could and probably should be written on this subject, they've been enumerated but (especially these days) they may not be so easy to fill.

The first element is balance — between the three fundamental divisions of the selling organization — (1) field representatives, (2) advertising and merchandizing, and (3) liaison between the home office and the field. Most sponsors recognize the importance of one or another of these three divisions. But too often one element is given greater stress while another is neglected.

Just as the cigarette companies long ago discovered that it was impossible to neglect any single fundamental division of a sales organization and maintain sales, so has the observation of the writer that mutual fund sponsors cannot disregard any of the three major divisions of their business without markedly lessening effectiveness in the distribution of their shares.

But how about performance? In our opinion, that is not a sales problem — provided, of course, that the performance is achieved at a cost measured by the standards of professional investment management. A difference of 2% this way one year or 5% the other way next year in relation to comparable funds should have no bearing on the sales result.

A final ingredient, trite though it may sound, is the spirit of the selling organization. It takes enthusiasm to sell; and it is next to impossible to generate enthusiasm in dealers and their salesmen unless you can get it yourself. That is why Richard H. Grant, Commodore-In-Chief, President in charge of sales, retiring after more than 40 years of "big league" selling, left with these parting words: "In selling, it's the spirit that counts."

Interest Rate
Raymond, Rhode Island 14, 146 State Street, Boston, Mass., have issued a commemorative special series of the New England states and the New York Central System. Copies of this interesting letter on the situation may be had upon request from Raymond & Co. upon request.

We Suggest —
COLUMBIA BAKING
Participating Preferred
$2 to yield over 6% (Callable at 100)
Quarterly dividends declared July 1, 1943. Circular on request

Trading Prizes
Established 1914
74 Trinity Place, New York 6, N. Y.
Telephone: Bowling Green 7-3000
NYC 1-375

NOTE: From time to time, in this space, the writer will point out how you may win interest to our fellow Americans. This week the writer would like to point you toward the Casden Printer, 155 West, New York, to enter the Sweepstakes Distillers Corp., New York.

If you wanted to make fifteen million average-size synthetic tires you would need sixty-two million five hundred fifty thousand pounds, or nine hundred and seventy-three gallons of alcohol for the manufacture of butadiene, the principal ingredient in the production of synthetic rubber.

If you wanted to make enough smokeless powder to fire two hundred and fifty million three-inch anti-aircraft shells, you would need about sixty-two million five hundred fifty thousand pounds of 9,740 pounds of war alcohol.

The war-converted beverage distilleries of America are manufacturing more than half of the basic component needed in synthetic rubber production. Approximately half of all the industrial alcohol required for anti-aircraft, military and lend-lease needs in being produced by distilleries which have left their enormous productive capacity, the United Nations could not have met their enormous needs for war alcohol — and lack of this essential war commodity could easily have jeopardised the victory program early in the war.

Please, won't you remember this when you have difficulty in getting your own moderate requirement of what you think of as "cheap" alcohol? No whisker has been produced by any legal distiller in America since October 1942.

FREE — Send a postcard or letter to Schenley Distillers Corp., 359 Fifth Ave., N. Y. N. Y. and you will receive a booklet containing reprints of interesting articles on various subjects in this series.

Attractive Situations
National Securities Series
A Portfolio of dividend paying stocks
Offering Price $.60 per share

National Industrial Stocks Series
A Portfolio of stocks of companies active in development of new products
Offering Price $.75 per share

Situations of Interest
F. H. Koller & Co., Inc., 111 Broadway, New York City, have prepared a memorandum on Great American Industries, a la de Christy Clay Products and Inland Lumber which the firm believes appear attractive at current levels. Copies of these interesting circulars may be had upon request from F. H. Koller & Co.

Public National Attractive Stock of the Public National Bank and Trust Company of New York offers interesting prospective opportunities for investment, according to a memorandum issued by C. E. Underberg & Company, 61 Broadway, New York City. Copies of this memorandum outlining the situation may be had upon request from C. E. Underberg & Co.

Coverage
Columbia Baking
March 1, 1943

Girdler Corporation Stock
Bought — Sold — Quoted
THE BANKERS BOND CO.
INCORPORATED
18th FLOOR, KENTUCKY HOME LIFE BLDG.
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Long Distance 236-9
Bell Telephone 13 110

STEEL SHARES
A Class of Group Securities, Inc.
Prospectus on Request

DISTRIBUTORS GROUP, INCORPORATED
22 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Rio Grande Situation Appears Interesting
In view of the contra-marked strength of the Rio Grande call, 4s, 1949, last week on the New York Stock Exchange, Amer. Baker & Co., Incorporated, 150 Broadway, New York City, is calling the attention of those interested in or contemplating the purchase of bonds of this company. They are not usually called upon to enlarge their portfolios of Government securities. Thus, for an indeterminate period it would appear that the commercial banks will be denied a steady gross income of bond interest at a substantially higher level than obtained prior to World War II.

Bank & Insurance Stocks
(Continued from page 384) after the war, unless and until the Government balances its budget and puts an end to deficit financing, the commercial banks of the country will undoubtedly be called upon to enlarge their portfolios of Government securities. Thus, for an indeterminate period it would appear that the commercial banks will be denied a steady gross income of bond interest at a substantially higher level than obtained prior to World War II.
Ohio Municipal Comment

By J. Austin White

A movement has been set on foot in Ohio that deserves the serious attention of every citizen who is interested in the finances of the State and of every one of its political subdivisions. This movement is by the Ohio Retail Stores Tax, by an amendment to the State Constitution. The group is interested primarily in the State by an amendment to obtain sufficient signatures to place the proposal on the ballot in the Nov. 4 election, with the election, with the full knowledge that, if the amendment is ratified by a majority of the voters, the State's retail sales tax will be abolished on Nov. 11.

This sales tax now forms the backbone of the State's revenue system. The State collects the tax on practically all items sold, the proceeds to the local subdivisions. While the retail tax serves to distribute the bulk of the redistribution, Nevertheless practically every sale involves a little retail tax as a part of the proceeds of the tax. The schools especially benefit from this tax on funds for to meet their needs, and the income of the other subdivisions would be a material loss to them.

No bonds of either school districts or other subdivisions could be financed from the proceeds of this tax. The loss of this tax would come would cause serious operational difficulties for many of the best schools, as is evidenced by the fact that the school district.-15-year 4%% bonds of the Bond Club of Cleveland, amounting to $4,000,000, were sold at a discount of 1.57% above par. This rate is much higher than the market rates for similar obligations, and it serves to emphasize the importance of the local schools.

In order to be placed on the ballot the petition must have 193,433 valid signatures from at least 30% of the number of voters in the State, and it is important to the local subdivisions and to the State to see that the petition is not defeated by any other than the State's retail sales tax that would have to be found to replace it.

In the autumn a group of concerned citizens, under the leadership of Mr. Austin White, President of the Financial Commission, and Mr. J. Austin White, Secretary of the Bond Club of Cleveland, met with the leaders of the Bond Club to organize the Ohio Retail Stores Tax Committee. The purpose of this committee is to organize the movement to place the Ohio Retail Stores Tax on the November ballot.

The committee has been working diligently to gather the necessary signatures to place the amendment on the ballot. They have been meeting with local officials, school boards, and other interested groups to explain the importance of the amendment and to gain support for it.

The committee has also been working on the legal aspects of the amendment. They have consulted with legal experts to ensure that the amendment is worded correctly and that it is constitutional.

The Ohio Retail Stores Tax Committee is committed to ensuring that the amendment passes. They believe that the State's retail sales tax is a necessary and important source of revenue for the State and its subdivisions, and they are working hard to make sure that it is not eliminated.

The Ohio Retail Stores Tax Committee is asking for the support of all Ohio citizens who believe in the importance of the State's retail sales tax. They are encouraging everyone to sign the petition and to vote in favor of the amendment on Nov. 4.
The management submits herewith the consolidated balance sheet and statement of earned surplus prepared and certified, as usual, by independent auditors, embracing the result of operations of your company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries during the year ending April 30, 1944 and their condition at the close of the year.

The amount shown of Net Earnings Carried to Surplus is after all charges, and during the year prior to the adoption of the new basis of accounting of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, the net earnings shown as carried to surplus by that bank have been increased by the amount of income exempt from tax.

As will be seen from the notes to the financial statements, the property and funds of the company have been increased by the recommendaton of the War Finance Policy Committee and the War Production Board, and the amount, estimated, to be required by the military authorities is adequate to meet the additional facilities referred to.

The statements of capital stock and surplus have been prepared and certified, as usual, by independent auditors.

Inasmuch as such facilities are, in the main, adapted only to the present emergency, it is believed that the result for the year, in so far as it indicates the need for war purposes and will have the effect of providing for the future as well as of meeting the present needs, will be of the utmost importance.

The company has devoted a large part of its efforts to the production of materials necessary to the war effort, and has been successful in this undertaking.

The company has been and is engaged in the production of war materials, and its earnings from such sources have been substantial.

For the preceding year the report was made to the fact that due consideration was being given to the problems that will confront us with the coming of peace, and that the company was working towards the establishment of a separate department in your company to deal with the problem of reorganization and development after the war, and that this department had been set up for the sole purpose of finding its solution, and so maintaining the company's position in business that the company has always occupied in its particular field of endeavor.

The renegotiation of our war-work contracts is in the process of being concluded, and it is believed that the amounts set forth in the report will represent a fair settlement of the claims.

In the letter accompanying the Report for the preceding year, it was stated that the company had made a successful effort to that end, and that the company had been successful in so far as it was possible to carry on the company's business during the war.

Your company has been and is engaged in the production of war materials, and its earnings from such sources have been substantial.

The amount shown of Net Earnings Carried to Surplus is after all charges, and during the year prior to the adoption of the new basis of accounting of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, the net earnings shown as carried to surplus by that bank have been increased by the amount of income exempt from tax.
This announcement is not an offer of securities for sale or a solicitation of an offer to buy securities.

New Issue

July 27, 1944

$5,000,000

The Hawaiian Electric Company, Limited

(an Hawaiian Corporation)

First Mortgage Bonds, Series D, 3½%

Due February 1, 1964

Price 105%

plus accrued interest from February 1, 1944 to the date of delivery

Dillon, Read & Co.

Dean Witter & Co.

This announcement is not an offer of securities for sale or a solicitation of an offer to buy securities.

New Issue

July 27, 1944

77,798 Shares

New Orleans Public Service Inc.

4¾% Preferred Stock

Price $106.50 per share

plus accumulated dividends from July 1, 1944 to the date of delivery

Dillon, Read & Co.

Blyth & Co., Inc.

The First Boston Corporation

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Harriman Ripleys & Co.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Stone & Webster and Blodget

Incorporated

Union Securities Corporation

Eastman, Dillon & Co.

Hemphill, Noyes & Co.

F. S. Moseley & Co.

Shields & Company
AGREEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

The Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund as drafted by Commission I of the International Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, N.H., and finally adopted by the 44 nations in the plenary session of the Conference on July 20, 1944, covers articles and five schedules. This agreement is the agreement to enter into force May 1, 1945.

The Articles of Agreement on the Fund may be conveniently separated into two parts. The first comprising Articles I to XI inclusive, cover the purposes, policy, quotas, subscriptions and scope of the fund, together with the obligations, immunities and privileges of the members. The second part covers for the most part the organization and management of the Fund.

The Agreement in full text follows:

ANNEX A

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

The Governments whose behalf the present Agreement is signed agree as follows:

INTRODUCTORY ARTICLE

The International Monetary Fund is established and shall operate in accordance with the following provisions:

ARTICLE I

Purposes

The purposes of the International Monetary Fund are:

(i) To promote international monetary cooperation through a permanent institution which provides the machinery for consultation and collaboration among its members in the interest of international peace and security, by giving expression to the principle that the gold exchange standard should be the foundation of the international monetary system.

(ii) To promote the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, and to contribute thereby to the promotion and maintenance of high levels of employment and real income and standard of living in any or all of its members, by making the available resources of all members as primary objectives of economic policy.

(iii) To promote exchange stability, to maintain orderly conditions in the exchange markets, and to avoid competitive currency depreciation.

(iv) To assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of which transactions shall be made on a basis of freely negotiable claims on member countries, and to avoid competitive currency depreciation.

(v) To give confidence to members by making the Fund’s resources available to them under adequate safeguards,ultimately with the object of securing orderly exchange arrangements among members, and to avoid competitive currency depreciation.

(vi) In accordance with the above, to shorten the duration and lessening of the disruptive effects of exchange restrictions on international balances of payments of members.

The Fund shall be guided in all its decisions by the purposes set forth in this Article.

ARTICLE II

Membership

Section 1. Original members.

The original members of the Fund shall be those of the countries represented at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference whose governments accept membership before the date specified in Article XX, Section 2(e).

Section 2. Membership.

Membership shall be open to the governments of other countries at such times and in such amounts as may be prescribed by the Fund.

ARTICLE III

Quotas and Subscriptions

Section 1. Quotas.

Each member shall be assigned a quota. The quotas of the members are expressed in terms of gold as at the date specified in Article XX, Section 2(e) and expressed in currency units of the member country. A quota of each member shall be held in the Fund.

Section 2. Adjustment of quotas.

The Fund shall at intervals of five years review and, if it deems it necessary to maintain international economic relations in the orderly and effective functioning of the international monetary system, and it may also, if it thinks fit, consider at any other time the adjustment of any or all of the quotas of any member country. It may also, if it thinks fit, consider at any other time the adjustment of any or all of the quotas of the member countries.

Section 3. Subscriptions: time, place and form of payment.

(a) The subscription of each member shall be equal to its quota and shall be paid in full to the Fund at the appropriate membership or before the date when the member becomes eligible under Ar-

Final Act of Bretton Woods Conference

(Continued from page 388)
Official Text Of Articles Of Agreement Of The International Bank For Reconstruction and Development

The following official text of the Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is issued as Annex B of the Final Act of the International Monetary and Financial Conference, adopted at the plenary session of the Conference on Saturday, July 22, 1944.

ANNEX B

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Governments on whose behalf the present Agreement is signed agree as follows:

INTRODUCTORY ARTICLE

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is established and shall operate in accordance with the following provisions:

ARTICLE I

Purposes

The purposes of the Bank are:

(i) to assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of member countries by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes, including the restoration of economies destroyed or disrupted by war, the renovation of productive facilities, and the development of productive resources and facilities in less developed countries;

(ii) to promote private foreign investment by means of guarantees or participations in loans made to member countries by private investors; and when private capital is not available on reasonable terms, to supplement private investment by providing funds for productive purposes, out of its own capital funds, raised by it and its other resources.

The loan operations of the Bank, other than operations in connection with the international trade and the maintenance of equilibrium in balances of payments, are designed to encourage the development of the productive resources of member countries, thereby assisting in raising productivity, the standard of living and conditions of production in those countries;

(iv) to arrange the loans made or guaranteed by it in relation to international trade and other channels so that the more useful and urgent projects, large and small alike, will be dealt with first;

(v) to conduct its operations with due regard to the effect of international investment on business conditions in member countries, in the interests of the member countries, to assist in bringing about a smooth transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy;

The Bank shall be guided in all its decisions by the purposes set forth above.

ARTICLE II

Membership in and Capital of the Bank

1. Membership

(a) The members of the Bank shall be those members or monetary authorities of the International Monetary Fund which accept membership in the Bank before the date specified in Article XI, Section 1(e).

(b) Membership shall be open to other member countries, at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Bank in accordance with paragraph (c) of this Article.

2. Authorized capital

(a) The authorized capital stock of the Bank shall be $10,000,000,000, in terms of United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on July 1, 1944. The capital stock shall be divided into 10,000,000 shares, each of a par value of $1,000,000, which are not available for subscription only by members.

(b) The par value of each share may be decreased when the Bank deems it advisable by a three-fourths majority of the total voting power.

(c) The membership of the Bank shall be limited to member countries that have subscribed at least 50 per cent of the total number of shares.

Section 3. Subscription of shares

(a) Each member shall subscribe shares of the capital stock of the Bank. The minimum number of shares to be subscribed by the original members shall be those set forth in Schedule A. The minimum number of shares to be subscribed by other members shall be determined by the Bank, which shall reserve a sufficient portion of its capital stock for subscription in accordance with the needs of the Bank.

(b) The Bank shall prescribe rules laying down the conditions under which members may subscribe shares of the authorized capital stock of the Bank in addition to their minimum subscriptions.

Section 4. Issue price of shares

Shares included in the minimum subscriptions of original members shall be issued at par value. Other members shall be required to subscribe at par value. The shares issued by the Bank by a majority of the total voting power decides in special circumstances shall be paid in instalments as set forth in Section 5.

Section 5. Divisions and calls of subscribed capital

The subscription of each member shall be divided into two parts as follows:

1. (t) twenty-five per cent shall be paid or subject to call under Section 7(c) of this Article as needed by the Bank for the Reconstruction Fund, and

(t) the remaining eighty per cent shall be subject to call at any time on the Bank only by a majority of the shares of the Bank created under Article IV, Sections 1(a)(i) and 1(a)(ii).

Section 6. Liability on shares

Liability on shares shall be limited to the unpaid portion of the issue price of the shares.

Section 7. Method of payment of subscriptions for shares

Payment of subscriptions for shares shall be made in gold or United States dollars on the current market in the currency of the Bank, presented to the Bank at its place of business, or in any currency agreed to by the parties to the subscription.

(i) under Section 5(c) of this Article, two percent of the price of each share shall be paid in gold or United States dollars, and the remaining eighty-eight percent shall be paid in the currency of the country of the member;

(ii) when a call is made under Section 5(iii) of this Article, payment by members may be made in gold or United States dollars or in any other currency agreed to by the parties to the call; and

(iii) when a member makes payments in any currency different from gold or United States dollars, such payments shall be made in amounts equal to the value of the member's liability and such payments shall be accepted as the equivalent of the full amount due and shall be proportionately the part of the subscribed capital stock of the Bank as authorized and defined in Section 2 of this Article.

Section 8. Times of payment of subscription for shares

(a) The two percent payable on each share in gold or United States dollars under Section 7(c) of this Article, shall be paid within thirty days of the Bank becoming operational.

(b) Any member may, if it agrees with the Bank, pay within thirty days of the Bank becoming operational the right to postpone payment of one-half percent until five years after that date.

Section 9. Maintenance of value of certain currency holdings of the Bank

(a) Whenever (i) the par value of a member's currency is reduced, or (ii) the foreign exchange value of a member's currency declines to a significant extent within that member's territories, the member shall pay to the Bank an amount calculated by the Bank, as the Bank shall determine, to be equal to the difference between the par value of the currency and the foreign exchange value of the currency, as represented by gold or United States dollars, at the time of the event referred to in (a) above;

(b) Not more than five percent of the price of the share shall be called in any period of three months.

Section 10. Restriction on disposal of shares

The Bank may not pledge or encumber in any manner whatever and they shall be transferable only to the Bank.

ARTICLE III

General Provisions Relating to Loans and Guarantees

Section 1. Use of resources

The resources and the facilities of the Bank shall be used exclusively for the benefit of members with equitable consideration to projects for development and projects for reconstruction alike.

Section 2. Dealing between members and the Bank

Each member shall deal with the Bank only through its Treasury, central bank, stabilization fund or other similar agency, and the Bank shall deal with members only by means of the same agencies.

Section 3. Limitations on guarantees and borrowings of the Bank

The Bank shall not accept, other than guarantees included in the original subscriptions, participations in loans and direct loans made by the Bank shall not be increased at any time, if by such increases the Bank's total obligations, that is, the sum of its unpaid subscribed capital, reserves and surplus of the Bank.

Section 4. Conditions on which the Bank may guarantee or make loans

The Bank may guarantee, participate in, or make loans to any member or international organization, to any government and any business, industrial, and agricultural enterprise in the territories of a member, subject to the following conditions:

(Continued on page 400)
its interests, waive any of the conditions prescribed in Section 2(a) of this Article, especially in the case of members with a record of avoiding large share of the Fund's resources, and, if it deems a waiver advisable it shall take into consideration periodic or exceptional requirements imposed by events and the Fund's resources, and also take into consideration a member's willingness to pledge as collateral the Fund's securities, or its willingness to provide securities, having a value sufficient in the opinion of the Fund to protect its interests and may require as a condition of a waiver the pledge of such securities.

Section 5. Ineligibility to use the Fund's resources.

Whenever the Fund is of the opinion that any member is using the resources of the Fund in a manner contrary to the spirit of the Agreement or in a manner which, in the opinion of the Fund, is not consistent with the purposes of the Agreement, it shall have the power, after giving the member a reasonable time in which to comment, to declare it ineligible to use the resources of the Fund.

Section 6. Purchases of currencies from the Fund for gold.

(a) Any member desiring to obtain, directly or indirectly, the currency of another member for gold, shall provide that it can do so with equal advantage, acquire it by the sale of gold to the Fund.

(b) Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to prevent any member from selling in any market gold newly produced from mines located within its territories.

Section 7. Repurchase by a member of its currencies held by the Fund.

(a) A member may repurchase from the Fund and the Fund shall sell for gold any part of the Fund's holdings of its currency in excess of its quota.

(b) Any member, in each financial year of its term, shall repurchase from the Fund with gold or convertible currencies, the Fund's holdings of its currency under the following conditions:

(i) Each member shall use in repurchases of its own currency, an amount which shall not be equal to one-half of the currency in excess of its quota, that has been found to be in excess of the needs of the Fund, during the year or any part of the year during which the Fund's holdings of currency increase.

(ii) Any member whose currency has been repurchased by the Fund may, in the following financial year, sell back to the Fund as many of its currency holdings as have been sold to the Fund during the year in which the currency was repurchased.

(iii) The Fund's holdings of any currency which has been repurchased shall be reduced by the amount of such repurchase.

(iv) No other member's currency may be repurchased from the Fund by a member, unless the Fund shall have reduced its holdings of the currency of such other member by an amount equal to the amount of such repurchase.

(v) The Fund shall have the power to effect such repurchases in such manner and at such times as it may, from time to time, determine.

Section 8. Changes in the Fund's dealings with its members.

The Fund may, from time to time, make such changes in the conditions under which it will deal with its members as it may, from time to time, determine.
Official Text Of Articles Of Agreement Of The International Monetary Fund

(Continued from page 392)

serves bear to one-half of its quota, and shall pay the balance in its own currency.

ARTICLE VI
Capital Transfers

Section 1. Use of the Fund's resources for capital transfers.
(a) A member may not make use of the Fund's resources to meet a large or sustained outflow of capital, and the Fund may request a member to exercise controls to prevent such use of the resources of the Fund. Such a request, however, may fail to exercise appropriate controls, the Fund may declare the member ineligible to use the resources of the Fund.
(b) Nothing in this Section shall be deemed
(i) to prevent the use of the resources of the Fund for capital transactions of reasonable amount required for the expansion of exports or in the ordinary course of trade, banking or other business,
(ii) to affect capital movements which are not out of a member's own resources of gold and foreign exchange, but members undertake that such capital movements will be in accordance with the purposes of the Fund.

Section 2. Special provisions for capital transfers.
If the Fund's holdings of the currency of a member have remained below seventy-five percent of its quota for an immediately preceding period of not less than six months, such member, if it has not been declared ineligible to use the resources of the Fund under Section 1 of this Article, Article IV, Section 6, Article V, Section 5, or Article XV, Section 3(b), shall be entitled, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 1(a) of this Article, to buy the currency of another member from the Fund with its own currency for any purpose.

appreciation for their uniring services and diligent efforts in the attainment of the objectives of the Conference.

Section 3. Controls of capital transfers.
Members may exercise such controls as are necessary to regulate international capital movements, but no member may exercise these controls in a manner which will restrict payments for current transactions, including capital transfers, of funds in settlement of commitments, except as provided in Article VII, Section 3(b), and in Article XIV, Section 3.

ARTICLE VII
Scarce Currencies

Section 1. General scarcity of currency.
If the Fund finds that a general scarcity of a particular currency is developing, the Fund may, in informing members and may issue a report setting forth the cause of the scarcity and containing recommendations designed to bring it to an end. A representative of the member whose currency is involved shall participate in the preparation of the report.

Section 2. Measures to replenish the Fund's holdings of scarce currencies.
The Fund may, if it deems such action appropriate to replenish its holdings of any member's currency, take either or both of the following steps:
(i) Propose to the member that, on terms and conditions agreed between the Fund and the member, the latter lend its currency to the Fund or that, with the approval of the member, the Fund borrow such currency from some other source either within or outside the territories of the member, but no member shall be under any obligation to make such loan to the Fund or to approve the borrowing of its currency by the Fund from any other source.
(ii) Require the member to sell its currency to the Fund for gold.

Section 3. Scarcity of the Fund's holdings.
(a) If it becomes evident to the Fund that the demand for a member's currency would seriously threaten the Fund's ability to supply that currency, the Fund, whether or not it has issued a report under Section 1 of this Article, shall formally declare such currency scarce and shall forthwith apportion its existing and accruing supply of the scarce currency with due regard to the relative needs of members, the general international economic situation and any other pertinent considerations. The Fund shall also issue a report concerning its action.
(b) A formal declaration under (a) above shall operate as an authorization to any member, after consultation with the Fund temporarily to impose limitations on the freedom of exchange operations in the scarce currency. Under the provisions of Article IV, Sections 3 and 4, the member shall have complete jurisdiction in determining the nature of such limitations, but they shall be no more restrictive than is necessary to limit the demand for the scarce currency to the supply held by, or accruing to, the member in its currency.

(Continued on pages 394)

This announcement is not an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

New Orleans Public Service Inc.
First Mortgage Bonds, 3 1/2% Series due 1974

Dated July 1, 1944
Due July 1, 1974

$34,500,000

Price 103 7/8% and accrued interest

The Prospectus may be obtained in any State in which this announcement is circulated from only such of the underwriters and other dealers as may lawfully offer these securities in such State.

HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC.
BEAR, STEARNS & CO.
GLOBE, FORGAN & CO.
LENABURG, THALMAN & CO.
W. C. LANGLEY & CO. OTIS & CO. (INCORPORATED)
PHELPS, FENN & CO.
L. F. ROTHCHILD & CO.
WERTHEIM & CO. HALLGARTEN & CO.
SCHOELKOPF, HUTTON & POMEROY, INC.
HORNBLOWER & COMPANY, INC.
BURR & COMPANY, INC.
GRAHAM, PARSONS & CO.
HAYDEN, STONE & CO.
NEWTON, ABBE & COMPANY

SWISS AMERICAN CORPORATION

July 27, 1944

Price 103 7/8% and accrued interest

The Prospectus may be obtained in any State in which this announcement is circulated from only such of the underwriters and other dealers as may lawfully offer these securities in such State.
Balancing An Unbalanced World

(Continued from first page)

in itself with the commercial and industrial development of the United States itself. The general tendency of foreign trade is to increase, and this increase will be the more rapid the greater the balance of payments in the United States. The United States is the dominant economic power in the world.

The United States is the most important economic power in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.

The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world. The United States is the economic leader in the world.
ARTICLE XI

Relations With Non-Member Countries

Section 1. Undertakings regarding relations with non-member countries.

Each member undertakes:

(a) Not to enter into, nor to permit any of its fiscal agencies referred to in Article VI, Section 1, to engage in, any activities not permitted to a non-member of the Fund in a non-member's territories which would be contrary to the provisions of this Agreement or the purposes of the Fund;

(b) Not to cooperate with a non-member or with persons in or from a non-member's territories in any activities contrary to the provisions of Article XIV, Section 3;

(c) To cooperate with the Fund with a view to the application of appropriate measures to prevent transactions with non-members or with persons in their territories which would be contrary to the provisions of this Agreement or the purposes of the Fund.

Section 2. Restrictions on transactions with non-member countries.

Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the right of any member to impose restrictions on transactions with non-members or with persons in their territories unless the Fund finds that such restrictions prejudice the interests of members and are contrary to the purposes of the Fund.

ARTICLE XII

Organisation and Management

Section 1. Structure of the Fund.

(a) The Board of Governors, Executive Directors, Managing Director and a staff.

(b) Board of Governors.

(a) All powers of the Fund shall be vested in the Board of Governors, and no meeting of the Board or any part thereof shall take any action or make any decision without the presence of a majority of the members entitled to appoint directors and a majority of the governors voting. The whole Board or any part thereof may act by proxy.

(b) The Board of Governors may delegate to the Executive Directors any powers of the Board, except the power to:

(i) Admit new members and determine the conditions of their admission.

(ii) Approve or reject the admission of quotas.

(iii) Approve a uniform change in the par value of the shares held by all members.

(iv) Make arrangements to cooperate with other international organisations (other than informal arrangements) regarding the adoption or administration of standard or uniform characters.

(v) Determine the distribution of the net income of the Fund.

(vi) Require a member to withdraw.

(vii) Maturity of a Certificate.

(viii) Decide appeals from interpretations of this Agreement given by the Executive Directors.

(c) The Board of Governors shall hold an annual meeting and such other meetings as may be provided for by the Board or called by the Executive Directors or authorized by the governors, and shall be called by the governors whenever requested by five members or by members having more than two-thirds of the total voting power.

(d) A quorum for any meeting of the Board of Governors shall be a majority of the governors exercising less than two-thirds of the total voting power.

(e) Each governor shall be entitled to cast the number of votes allocated to him as provided in Article II, Section 1 of this Agreement.

(f) The Board of Governors may regulate a procedure whereby the Executive Directors, when they deem such action to be in the best interests of the Fund, may obtain a rule on the governors on a specific question without calling a meeting of the Board.

(g) The Board of Governors, and the Executive Directors to the extent authorized, may adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to conduct the business of the Fund.

(h) Governors and alternates shall serve as such without compensation from the Fund, but the Fund shall pay their reasonable expenses incurred in attending meetings.

(i) The Board of Governors shall determine the remuneration to be paid to the Executive Directors and the salary and terms of the contract of service of the Managing Director.

Section 3. Executive Directors.

Examine all officers shall be responsible for the conduct of the general operations of the Fund, and for this purpose shall exercise all the powers delegated to them by the Board of Governors.

(a) There shall be not less than twelve directors who need not be governors or members of the Board of Governors.

(b) Five shall be appointed by the five members having the largest quotas.

(c) Not more than two shall be appointed when the provisions of (b) above apply.

(d) Five shall be appointed by the members not entitled to appoint directors, other than the American Republics;

(e) Two shall be elected by the American Republics not entitled to appoint directors.

For the purposes of this paragraph, members means governments of countries whose names are set forth in Schedule A, whether they become members or not, or Article XX, or in accordance with Article II, Section 2. When governments of other countries become members, the Board of Governors shall then appoint a four-fifths majority of the total voting power, increase the number of directors to be elected.

(f) If, at the second regular election of directors and thereafter, the members entitled to appoint directors under (b) (i) above do not include the two members, the holdings of whose securities by the Fund have been, on the average over the preceding two years, reduced below their quotas by the largest absolute amounts in terms of gold as a common denominator, either one or both of such members, as the case may be, shall be entitled to appoint a director.

(g) Subject to Article XX, Section 2(b), the elected directors shall be conducted at intervals of two years in accordance with the provisions of Schedule C, supplemented by such regulations as the Fund deems proper.

Whenever the Board of Governors increases the number of directors provided for under (b) above, it shall issue regulations making appropriate changes in the proportion of votes required to elect such directors under the voting power of Schedule C.

(e) Each director shall appoint an alternate with full power to act for him without limitation of term. When the directors appointing them are present, alternates may participate in meetings but may not vote.

(f) Directors shall continue in office until their successors are appointed or elected. If the office of an elected director becomes vacant more than ninety days before the end of his term, another director shall be elected for the remainder of the term by the members who elected the director. If the office of an appointed director becomes vacant, he shall be required for election. While the office remains vacant, the alternate of the former director shall exercise his powers, except that of appointing an alternate.

(g) The Executive Directors shall function in continuous session at the principal office of the Fund and shall meet as often as the business of the Fund may require.

(h) A quorum for any meeting of the Executive Directors shall be a majority of the directors representing not less than one-half of the voting power.

(i) Each appointed director shall be entitled to cast the number of votes allotted under Section 3 of the Article to the member of the Board of Governors from which he is appointed, but such number will not exceed the number of votes which counted towards his election.

When the provisions of Section 5(h) of this Article are applicable, the voting power of the member by which a director would otherwise be entitled to cast shall be increased or decreased accordingly. In the case of a director appointed by the Fund, the votes in his name shall be cast as a unit.

(j) The Board of Governors shall adopt regulations under which a member entitled to appoint a director under (b) above may send a representative to attend any meeting of the Executive Directors and request that the votes in his name be counted or not counted as authorized by him.

(k) The Executive Directors may appoint such committees as they deem advisable. Membership of committees need not be limited to governors or directors or their alternates.

Section 4. Managing Director and staff.

(a) The Executive Directors shall select a Managing Director who shall not be a governor or an executive director. The Managing Director and his staff shall be chosen in such a manner as to be qualified to represent the Fund.

(b) The Managing Director shall serve at the pleasure of the Executive Directors.

ARTICLE XIII

Financial Arrangements

Ohio Municipal Comment

(Continued from page 398)

try bankers at least, about the deposits declining to previous fig-

ures.

The report of the Bank Man-

agement Committee of the OBA states "Authorities agree that
the over-all level of deposits will not be materially lowered with
the ending of the war, at least not for some time. They do predict, however, that shifts of deposits from one locality to
others will take place."

However, Commission on Country Bank

Operations of the American

Bankers Association recently pub-

lished a pamphlet entitled "The

Country Banker’s Portfolio of U. S.

Government Securities." In this

pamphlet the Commission states that "Total bank deposits are

likely to be reduced substantially after the war. It seems more

likely that deposits may be in-

creased."

The report of this Commission included a map showing changes in bank deposits by counties be-

tween Dec. 31, 1941, and Dec. 31,

1943. According to this map the
two counties in Ohio of Cham-

paign (Urbana) and Logan (Hel-

lofontaine) showed increases of

10% to 20% and the four west-

ern counties in Clone (including
generally rich agricultural areas)

showed increases of 7% to 10%. The southeastern counties gen-

erally showed increases of 5% to

50%, and the four largest counties

in Ohio, Stark (Columbus and Toledo showed increases of

3% to 50% to 50%. Four counties — Darke (Greenville), Jefferson (Steubenville), Union (Marion) and Washington (Marriott) — showed less than

30% increase.

Union Pacific Equipment Trust, Series H

$8,120,000

1 1/4% Equipment Trust Certificates

(PHILADELPHIA PLAN)

To be issued annually $812,000 on each August 1, 1945 to 1954, inclusive.

To be guaranteed unconditionally as to principal and dividends by endorsement by

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

These Certificates are to be issued under an Agreement dated August 1, 1944, which will provide for the issuance of $8,120,000 par amount of Certificates to be secured by new standard-gauge rolling stock, estimated to cost not less than $10,120,000.

MATURITIES AND YIELDS

(Accrued dividends to be added.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Maturity</th>
<th>Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Issues and sale of these Certificates are subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Offering Circular may be obtained in any State in which this announcement is circulated from any of the underwriters or dealers as may lawfully offer these securities in that State.

HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC.

OTIS & CO. I. F. ROTHSCILD & CO. HALLGARTEN & CO.

SCHWABACHER & CO. THE FIRST CLEVELAND CORPORATION

WM. J. MERICKA & CO. MULLANEY, ROSS & COMPANY

STIX & CO. F. S. YANTIS & CO. ALFRED O'GARA & CO.

To be dated August 3, 1944. Principal and semi-annual dividends (February 1 and August 1) payable in New York City. Definitive Certificates in coupon form in the denomination of $100, registrable as to principal. Not redeemable prior to maturity. These Certificates are payable only to registered holders. Certificates are not negotiable and will be non-transferable. The Trustee shall have the power to issue changeable for definitive Certificates, will be delivered in the first instance. The information contained here has been carefully compiled from considered reliable, and while not purporting to be complete or accurate, it is believed to be correct as of this date.

July 27, 1944.
Balancing An Unbalanced World

Official Text Of Articles Of Agreement Of The International Monetary Fund

(Continued from page 394)

The natural financial operation by which the United States has contributed to settle accounts with the rest of the world is the issuance of gold bonds, and the evidence of that country is to continue to discharge its obligations abroad in gold. It is convenient for the United States to have a gold reserve in London, and it is convenient for the countries to which we are indebted to have dollars in New York. In a world trade such as is in progress these are the natural and normal balances of payments that must be considered.

Mr. Chairman, I have been engaged in the work of preparing the United States for the operation of the Fund and shall conduct, under the direction of the Executive Directors, the ordinary business of the Fund while the Managing Director is absent. I shall be responsible for the organization, appointment and dismissal of the staff of the Fund. The Managing Director shall be responsible for the discharge of their functions, and shall owe their entire duty to the United States. I shall respect the international character of this duty and shall refrain from taking any action which would influence any of the staff in the discharge of his functions.

In appointing the staff the Managing Director shall, subject to approval of the Fund, make appointments to improve the efficiency and of technical competence, pay due regard to the representation of recruiting personnel on a wide geographical basis as possible.

Voting.

(a) Each member shall have two hundred fifty votes plus one additional vote for each percentage of its quota equivalent to one hundred thousand United States dollars.

(b) The member shall be entitled to issue an additional vote when it is entitled under (a) above.

(c) By the addition of one vote for the equivalent of each two hundred United States dollars of its currency up to the date when the vote is taken, or by the subtraction of one vote for the equivalent of each one hundred United States dollars of the currencies of other members up to the date of the member's vote, the member's vote may be provided, that neither net purchases nor net sales shall be deemed at any time to exceed an equal amount to the quota of the member involved in that transaction provided.

(d) Except as otherwise specifically provided, all decisions of the Fund shall be made by a majority of the votes cast.

Section 6. Distribution of net income.

(a) The Board of Governors shall determine annually what part if any of the net income of the Fund shall be placed to reserve and what part, if any, shall be distributed.

(b) If any distribution is made, there shall first be distributed a pro rata distribution of cumulative profits or losses of the Fund, if any, during the preceding fiscal year or part thereof, to each member on the amount by which seventy-five percent of its quota exceeded the Fund's capital on January 1, 1923, or by which its capital on January 1, 1923, exceeded the amount shall be paid to all members in proportion to their quotas.

(c) Payments to each member shall be made in its own currency.

Section 7. Publication of reports.

The Fund shall publish an annual report containing an audited statement of its accounts, and shall issue, at intervals of three months or six months' intervals, a summary of its transactions and its holdings of gold and currencies of members.

(d) The Fund may publish such other reports as it deems desirable for carrying on its business.

Section 8. Communication of views to members.

The Fund shall at all times have the right to communicate its views to its members, and shall notify, in such manner as it deems practicable, any matter of general interest.

(a) The Fund shall also have the right to communicate information on the operation of the Fund, its agreements, or any matter of general interest, to any other country to which the Fund may desire to communicate information.

(b) The Fund shall notify the members of the general character of the information provided to the member, and it shall be the responsibility of the members to ensure that the information is not transmitted to any other country.

(c) The Fund shall have the right to communicate information to any other country to which the Fund may desire to communicate information.

(d) The Fund shall notify the members of the general character of the information provided to the member, and it shall be the responsibility of the members to ensure that the information is not transmitted to any other country.

(e) The Fund shall have the right to communicate information to any other country to which the Fund may desire to communicate information.

(f) The Fund shall notify the members of the general character of the information provided to the member, and it shall be the responsibility of the members to ensure that the information is not transmitted to any other country.

Section 9. Notice to the Board.

Each member shall notify the Board of any change in the composition of its Board of Directors, and shall make such notification in writing to the Board of Directors at least one month before the expiration of its term.

ARTICLE XIV

Transitional Period

Section 1. Introduction.

The Fund is not intended to provide facilities for relief or reconstruction or to deal with international indebtedness arising out of the war and its effects.

Section 2. Exchange restrictions.

In the post-war transitional period members may, notwithstanding any of the provisions of this Agreement, maintain or establish exchange restrictions for the purpose of maintaining or adapting to changing circumstances (and, in the case of members whose territories have been occupied by the enemy, introduce, inter alia, any measures, including exchange restrictions, for the purpose of dealing with current international transactions. Members shall, however, have the right to maintain or establish exchange restrictions for the purpose of dealing with current international transactions. Members shall not, however, have the right to maintain or establish exchange restrictions for the purpose of dealing with current international transactions. Members shall, however, have the right to maintain or establish exchange restrictions for the purpose of dealing with current international transactions. Members shall, however, have the right to maintain or establish exchange restrictions for the purpose of dealing with current international transactions.

Section 3. Notification to the Fund.

Each member shall notify the Fund as soon as it is possible that it shall be able, in the absence of special circumstances, to adhere to the above-mentioned obligations.

Section 4. Action of the Fund relating to restrictions.

In the post-war transitional period, members may, notwithstanding any of the provisions of this Agreement, maintain or establish exchange restrictions for the purpose of maintaining or adapting to changing circumstances. Members shall, however, have the right to maintain or establish exchange restrictions for the purpose of dealing with current international transactions. Members shall, however, have the right to maintain or establish exchange restrictions for the purpose of dealing with current international transactions. Members shall, however, have the right to maintain or establish exchange restrictions for the purpose of dealing with current international transactions. Members shall, however, have the right to maintain or establish exchange restrictions for the purpose of dealing with current international transactions.

Section 5. Nature of transitional period.

In its relations with its members, the Fund shall recognize that the post-war transitional period is characterized by many uncertainties and in making decisions on requests occasioned thereby shall be presented by any member it shall give the member the benefit of any reasonable doubt.

ARTICLE XV

Withdrawal from Membership

Section 1. Right of members to withdraw.

Any member may withdraw from the Fund at any time by transmitting a notice in writing to the Fund at its principal office, and shall be so withdrawn from the date on which such notice is received.

Section 2. Compulsory withdrawal.

(a) If a member fails to fulfill any of its obligations under this Agreement, or if its currency is not convertible into gold at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of such failure, the Board of Governors shall determine whether or not the withdrawal of the member would be in the best interests of the Fund and make recommendations to the Board of Governors.

(b) If the Board of Governors determines that the withdrawal of a member is necessary, it shall be the responsibility of the member to ensure that such withdrawal is completed within a reasonable period.

(c) The Board of Governors may, in its discretion, require any member to withdraw from the Fund at any time after giving notice of its intention to withdraw.

(d) If a member fails to fulfill any of its obligations under this Agreement, or if its currency is not convertible into gold at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of such failure, the Board of Governors shall determine whether or not the withdrawal of the member would be in the best interests of the Fund and make recommendations to the Board of Governors.

Section 3. Settlement of accounts with members withdrawing.

When a member withdraws from the Fund, normal transactions of the Fund in its currency shall cease and settlement of all accounts between it and the Fund shall be made by reason of the payment of the total voting power as the Board of Governors, but it may not further than two hundred forty days, if the Board of Governors by a four-fifths majority of the total voting power as the Board of Governors, but it may not further than two hundred forty days, if the Board of Governors by a four-fifths majority of the total voting power as the Board of Governors, but it may not further than two hundred forty days, if the Board of Governors by a four-fifths majority of the total voting power as the Board of Governors, but it may not further than two hundred forty days, if the Board of Governors by a four-fifths majority of the total voting power as the Board of Governors, but it may not further than two hundred forty days, if the Board of Governors by a four-fifths majority of the total voting power as the Board of Governors, but it may not further than two hundred forty days, if the Board of Governors by a four-fifths majority of the total voting power as the Board of Governors.
Balancing An Unbalanced World

(Continued from page 396)

financial collapse. This collapse could be similar to the
1931 and 1932, and it might lead to the col- 
1920s, which could cause a large loss of life in the 
1929. From this international colla-
scopes of financial and trade policies, the 
2019, which could result in the World War III. The 
the economic crisis in interna-
tion of the United States and its aftermath of 
worldwide extravagant lending and trade 

What will be the Economic Position and Policy of the United States after World War II?

Can Balance Be Restored?

A result of our current position, the United States has accumulated large gold in excess of our economic needs during the world depression years of the 1930s. This has led to a situation where we now have more gold than we need, which could potentially lead to a run on the gold standard. The present gold standard is still in place, but it is important to note that the United States has maintained its position as a dominant global economic power. We must be careful not to let our economic position become too unbalanced, as this could lead to economic instability in the future.

The Position of England

England is a large debtor in international markets on current balances and will face increasing difficulties in maintaining its position. It is likely that England will have to make significant adjustments to its policies in order to maintain economic stability. This could lead to a reduction in the value of the pound sterling, which could further exacerbate the economic situation for the United States.

International Harmony Depends upon Sound Domestic Policies in Each Individual Country

The restoration of sound domestic policies in each country is crucial to maintaining international harmony. Each country must address its own economic problems and work towards a balanced economy. This includes the need for sound fiscal and monetary policies, as well as the prevention of economic policies that could lead to instability in other countries.

Available On Request

Schenley Distillers Corporation has available a set containing the first articles in the series they have been published. Copies of this booklet may be obtained at Mark Merit, in care of Schenley Distillers Corporation, 205 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Official Text Of Articles Of Agreement Of The International Monetary Fund

(Continued from page 387)

Schedule B
Provisions with Respect to Repurchase of a Member’s Currency Held by the Fund

In determining the extent to which repurchase of a member’s currency shall be permitted, the Fund shall be made with each type of monetary reserve, that is, with gold and with each convertible currency, the following rule, subject to 2 below, shall apply:

(a) If the member’s monetary reserves have not increased during the preceding year, such currency shall be distributed among all types of reserves in proportion to the Fund’s holdings thereof at the end of the preceding year.
(b) If the member’s monetary reserves have increased during the preceding year, such currency shall be distributed among all types of reserves in proportion to the Fund’s holdings thereof at the end of the preceding year.
(c) If after all the repurchases required under Article V, Section 7(b), had been made, the result would exceed any of the limits specified in Article V, Section 7(c), the Fund shall require such repurchases to be made in such manner that the limits will not be exceeded.

2. The Fund shall not acquire the currency of any non-member under Article V, Section 7(b).

3. In calculating monetary reserves and the increase in monetary reserves which shall be treated as repurchase purposes of Article V, Section 7(b) and (c), no account shall be taken, unless deductions have otherwise been made by the member for such holdings, of any increase in those monetary reserves which currency previously non-inconvertible having become convertible during the year; or to holdings which have been converted or set aside for repayment of a loan during the subsequent year.

4. In the case of members whose monetary territories have been occupied by the enemy, the provisions of paragraph (b) above may be included in computations of their monetary reserves or of increases in their monetary reserves.

SCHEDULE

Election of Executive Directors

1. The election of the executive directors shall be by ballot of the governors eligible to vote under Article XII, Section 3(b), and representatives of non-members of the Fund elected by the Board of Governors of the United States, Article XII, Section 3(c), to which by virtue of the Federal Reserve Act a member of the Board of Governors of the United States has been elected, the Board of Governors of the United States being held in accordance with the provisions of Article X, Section 2.

2. In balloting for the five directors to be elected under Article XII, Section 3(b) and (c), the vote of the Board of Governors of the United States shall represent the vote cast for one person all of the votes to which he is entitled under Article XII, Section 5(a). The five persons receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected under Article XII, Section 3(c), and the number of votes to which such persons shall be entitled shall be computed in the manner provided by paragraph (b).

3. If five persons are not elected in the first ballot, a second ballot shall be held in which the person who received the lowest number of votes shall be removed, and in which the five persons receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected. Each director so elected shall represent the votes cast for one person.

4. If, after the second ballot, five persons have not been elected, further ballots shall be held on the same principles until five persons have been elected, provided that after four persons are elected, the fifth may be elected by a simple majority of the remaining votes and in the event of a tie among the remaining votes, the tie shall be broken by the United States.

5. The director of the United States to represent the Board of Governors of the United States shall be elected by the vote of the Board of Governors of the United States, acting in accordance with the provisions of Article X, Section 2.

6. If, after the second ballot, five persons have not been elected, further ballots shall be held on the same principles until five persons have been elected, provided that after four persons are elected, the fifth may be elected by a simple majority of the remaining votes and in the event of a tie among the remaining votes, the tie shall be broken by the United States.

7. The directors to be elected by the American Republics under Article XII, Section 3(b) and (c) shall be elected as follows:

(a) In the election of the first director, each government represented shall be entitled to vote for that person representing the government of that country, the number of votes to be cast for any one person shall be limited to six, and no person shall be elected unless the number of votes cast for him exceeds the number voting for any other person.

(b) In the election of the second, third, fourth, and fifth directors, each government represented shall be entitled to vote for that person representing the government of that country, the number of votes to be cast for any one person shall not exceed the number of votes voting for any other person.

8. Governors whose votes contributed to the election of any director in the first election shall not be eligible for election as the second director.

9. Members who did not succeed in the first election shall not be eligible for election as the second director.

10. A majority of the votes which can be cast shall be required for the election of any director in the first election. If the number cast for any person does not exceed the number voting for any other person, the person having the largest number of votes shall be elected, but no person shall be elected unless the number of votes cast for him exceeds the number voting for any other person.

11. If no person is elected in the first ballot, further ballots shall be held as provided in paragraph (b), until such time as a director shall have been elected.

12. If no person is elected in the first ballot, further ballots shall be held as provided in paragraph (b), until such time as a director shall have been elected.

THE DAILY JOURNAL

Advocate Abolition Of Corp ‘n Income Taxes

(Continued from first page)

1. That the whole burden of Federal taxes shall be remitted by Messrs. Rum and Sonne accepts the existence of high employment and production deficiencie, but foresees public debt relief and deflation of business activity. It would involve the elimination of stimula-...
SCHEDULE D

Settlement of Accounts with members Withdrawal

1. The Fund shall be obliged to pay to a member withdrawing an amount equal to its quota, plus any other amounts due to it from the Fund, all payments on an account subject to being secured after the date of its withdrawal; but no payment shall be made until six months after the date of withdrawal. Payments shall be made in accordance with the following provisions.

2. If the Fund's holdings of the currency of the withdrawing member at the date of withdrawal are less than the amount due to it from the Fund, the balance shall be paid in gold, or in such other manner as may be agreed.

3. If the Fund's holdings of the currency of the withdrawing member at the date of withdrawal are greater than the amount due to it from the Fund, the currency in question held by the member shall be paid forthwith to the Fund, and the difference between the amount of the Fund's holdings and the amount due from the Fund shall be paid in gold, or in such other manner as may be agreed.

4. The interests on any amounts due to the member from the Fund, the balance of which shall be paid in gold, shall be calculated at 7% per annum from the date of the withdrawal of such amounts from the Fund until the date of their payment.

5. A member shall not be allowed to withdraw the currency of the member which at the date of withdrawal are not convertible; it being understood that all currency which at such date of redemption shall be at par with the market value of the currency of the member.

6. Any member desiring to obtain the currency of another member shall be paid in gold, unless the member desiring to obtain the currency of another member shall be paid in such other manner as may be agreed.

7. In the event of the Fund going into liquidation under Article XVI, Section 2, within six months of the date of the withdrawal of the currency of the Fund, the member shall be paid in gold, or in such other manner as may be agreed.

8. If a member shall have the right to withdraw any other amount from the Fund, the member shall be paid in gold, unless the other amount is equal to that due to the member from the Fund, in which case the member shall be paid in gold, or in such other manner as may be agreed.

9. Any member who has not paid the currency of the Fund in accordance with Article XIV, Section 1, shall be paid in gold, unless the member desiring to obtain the currency of another member shall be paid in such other manner as may be agreed.

10. Any member who has not paid the currency of the Fund in accordance with Article XIV, Section 1, shall be paid in gold, unless the member desiring to obtain the currency of another member shall be paid in such other manner as may be agreed.

Advocate Abolition Of Gomp's Income Taxes

(Continued from page 336)

2. The graduated progressive income tax, one of the most objectionable features of the tax to the chief source of revenue and which, in the view of many, is contrary to Proposition A above.

3. No general sales tax should be imposed.

4. Excises should be retained only on tobacco and alcohol, and perhaps on sugar and tea.

5. Social security financing should be obtained from the Federal Government's general revenues and reserves at times of under-employment.

Coordination of tax and expenditure policy between Federal, state, and local governments should be highly desirable in an over-all national fiscal and monetary policy.

We recommend abandonment of the Federal supervisory function under the Federal Reserve Act, Federal taxation of the income from Federal, state, and local bonds, and (b) exemption from State taxation of the income from Federal bonds.

The question of the capital gains tax is a controversial one. With its present limitation at 25% on long-term capital gains, it probably does not have an important inhibitory effect on high production and high employment. It is our feeling that the capital gains tax should be retained in its present form for the time being in order that this countervailing influence not tend to confuse more important issues.

Once the tax machine is re-modelled it will be a much easier task to make it simple and understandable and on a relatively stable basis.

Changes in rates should come only in very small, and changes in fiscal or social policy.

Public Disputements

All public disputes should be resolved in accordance with the principles of fiscal and monetary policy.

Public Disputements

It is our feeling that the capital gains tax should be retained in its present form for the time being in order that this countervailing influence not tend to confuse more important issues.

Monetary Policy

If fiscal policy is to make its maximum contribution to general welfare, it must be supplemented by proper monetary policy. Neither can function effectively, without the other. If inflationary war-post-war boom should show signs of developing, the Federal Reserve Board could hardly stand idly by such a threat to national welfare.

In such circumstances, continuation of some of the war-time controls would, in the absence of consumer credit and the rationing of certain essential commodities, probably be called for.

Consequently, while any drastic monetary controls would not be in the best interest of our country, even though unlikely in the early post-war years, it would seem to be essential to economic recovery and qualitative controls should be applied if needed.

Lenders should offer adequate credit facilities to production and to public works, subject to reasonable risks. In undertaking this function it must not be hampered by unduly critical attitudes on the part of fiscal authorities.

They should assume that private initiative is a going concern, not an institution in process of liquidation.

Savings and Investments

Fiscal and monetary policy, though important, cannot alone provide the necessary stimulus to private enterprise.

The whole economy is created where the ever-existing natural desire for investment is not curbed by the second consideration the change in the price level that might flow into investment. On the contrary, the more that the price level is more adequate than current criticism would lead one to believe, the more likely is it to influence investment.

We recommend that the Secur¬

ity and Exchange Commission be persuaded to facilitate issues and to re¬

duce the disproportionate costs of issuing new securities.

We further recommend authori¬

ty of the Federal Reserve System in determining and controlling private credit under powers already given it, to keep the under¬

line of credit under control under the banking laws.

The chief obstacle to venture capital has been the lack of economic competence in the general future the future of taxes or of the new ven¬

ture. This failure is quite possibly the reason for the failure of our present system of limited guarantees or for the failure of the Federal Reserve System in its role of controller of private credit under the Federal Reserve Act.

Foreign Investment

Policies of long-term foreign investment, since they deal with the allocation of the over-all fiscal, monetary, and administrative policies of the United States should be recommended.

It is recommended that all for¬

gien and loans and investments, per¬

nant or temporary, whether liquidating commercial loans, in the United States or made privately, should be listed with an appropriate Feda¬

eral Reserve Bank, which shall be at the disposal of em¬

gations and fiscal policies.

The need for a definite, de¬

closed, and orderly policy of investment is necessary for the continued development of our country.

It is recommended that all for¬
gien and loans and investments, per¬
nant or temporary, whether liquidating commercial loans, in the United States or made privately, should be listed with an appropriate Feda¬

eral Reserve Bank, which shall be at the disposal of em¬
gations and fiscal policies.

It is recommended that all for¬
gien and loans and investments, per¬
nant or temporary, whether liquidating commercial loans, in the United States or made privately, should be listed with an appropriate Feda¬

eral Reserve Bank, which shall be at the disposal of em¬
gations and fiscal policies.

High domestic employment and consumption with corresponding high prices and interest rates. To prevent a large accumulation of foreign exchange, high domestic employment and consumption with corresponding high prices and interest rates.
Olive Brevities

(Continued from page 29)

Field at that time. The Cleveland-ers are trying to fit Bill to the New

Page 400

Joseph Frank, president of the board of the Bank of Cleveland, was elected the first vice-president of the American Bankers Association by a number of Clevelanders who were on the executive committee of the organization.

Joseph Frank is the former president of the American Bankers Association, which he was elected to succeed the founder, Prima P. C. Clark. He was re-elected at the same time, the company announced naming of William A. Williams as the new General Manager of the Bank.

WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS is a co-founder of the concern.

The Bank may, if it makes one or more loans acknowledging the Bank, the Bank shall also be used for the purposes specified in Section 2 of this Article, and the Bank's own borrowings, or to make the Bank's own borrowings with respect to all such contractual payments on oxygen guaranteed by the Bank.

The Bank may, if it makes one or more loans acknowledging the Bank, the Bank shall also be used for the purposes specified in Section 2 of this Article, and the Bank's own borrowings, or to make the Bank's own borrowings with respect to all such contractual payments on oyster guaranteed by the Bank.

The Bank may, if it makes one or more loans acknowledging the Bank, the Bank shall also be used for the purposes specified in Section 2 of this Article, and the Bank's own borrowings, or to make the Bank's own borrowings with respect to all such contractual payments on oyster guaranteed by the Bank.

The Bank may, if it makes one or more loans acknowledging the Bank, the Bank shall also be used for the purposes specified in Section 2 of this Article, and the Bank's own borrowings, or to make the Bank's own borrowings with respect to all such contractual payments on oyster guaranteed by the Bank.

The Bank may, if it makes one or more loans acknowledging the Bank, the Bank shall also be used for the purposes specified in Section 2 of this Article, and the Bank's own borrowings, or to make the Bank's own borrowings with respect to all such contractual payments on oyster guaranteed by the Bank.
(c) The Board of Governors shall hold an annual meeting and an additional meeting at such times as may be provided by the Executive Directors, the President of the Board of Governors, or the Executive Directors. Meetings of the Board shall be called by the President of the Board of Governors or by the Executive Directors whenever requested by five members or by an officer of the Bank to conduct the principal business of the Board. No quorum is necessary or appropriate to conduct the business of the Bank.

(d) The Board of Governors, and the Executive Directors to the extent determined by the Board, may make rules and regulations governing the operation of the Bank. The Board shall have the power to make reasonable expenditures incurred in attending meetings.

(e) The Board of Governors shall determine the remuneration to be paid to the Executive Directors and the salary and terms of the contract of service of the President.

Section 3. Each member shall have two hundred fifty votes plus one additional vote for each share of stock held. Executive Directors are specifically provided, all matters before the Bank shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast.

Section 4. Executive Directors.

(a) The Executive Directors shall be responsible for the conduct of the general operations of the Bank, and for this purpose, shall exercise and discharge all the powers that may be necessary or appropriate to conduct the business of the Bank.

(b) There shall be twelve Executive Directors, who need not be officers, and of whom:

(i) two shall be appointed, one by each of the five members having the largest number of shares;

(ii) seven shall be elected according to Schedule B by all the members other than the five members referred to in (i) above.

For the purpose of this paragraph, "member" means a government, corporate, or individual officer, and "government" includes a government of any political subdivision of any government.

(c) Executive directors shall appoint an alternate with full power to act for him when he is not present, and the executive directors appointing them are present, alternates may participate in meetings but shall not vote.

(d) Directors shall continue in office until their successors are appointed or elected. If the office of an elected director becomes vacant within ninety days before the end of his term, another director shall be elected for the remainder of the term by the governors who elected the former director. A majority of the votes cast in the election shall be required for the election of another director.

(e) The Executive Directors shall function in continuous session at the principal office of the Bank and shall meet as often as the exigencies of the Bank's business may require.

(f) A quorum for any meeting of the Executive Directors shall be a majority of the Directors, exercising not less than one-half of the voting power vested in them.

(g) Each appointed director shall be entitled to cast the number of votes equal to the number of shares of stock of which he is a holder.

(h) Each elected director shall be entitled to cast the number of votes which count toward his election. All the votes which a director is entitled to cast shall be cast as a unit.

(i) The Board of Governors shall adopt regulations under which a director may appoint a substitute director under (b) above or may send a representative to attend any meeting of the Executive Directors if the alternate making the appointment, or a matter particularly afecting that member, is under consideration.

(j) The Executive Directors may appoint such committees as they deem advisable. No committee of such committees need not be limited to governors or directors or their alternates.

(v) Make arrangements to cooperate with other international organizations (other than informal arrangements of a temporary and administrative character);

(vi) Determine the distribution of the net income of the Bank.
Articles of Agreement of The International Bank For Reconstitution and Development

(Continued from page 401)

Paragraph 1: The importance of recruiting personnel on as wide a geographical basis as possible is considered very desirable.

Section 6. Advisory Council.

(a) There shall be an Advisory Council of not less than seven persons, to consist of representatives of financial institutions, banks of banking, commercial, industrial, labor, and agricultural interests, and such other organizations, groups, or individuals as the Bank may designate. The members of the Council shall be appointed by the Bank on matters of general policy. The Council shall meet annually and shall be entitled to receive a rational share as the Bank may determine.

(b) Councillors shall serve for two years and may be reappointed. They shall be paid their reasonable expenses incurred in connection with their duties.

Section 7. Loan committees.

The committees required to report on loans under Article III shall be appointed by the Board of Governors. Each such committee shall include an expert selected by the governor representing the member in whose territory the project is located and one or more members of the technical staff of the Bank.

Section 8. Relationship to other international organizations.

(a) The Bank, within the terms of this Agreement, shall cooperate with any general international organization and with public international organizations having specialized responsibilities in related fields.

(b) In making decisions on applications for loans or guarantees relating to matters within the competence of any international organization, the Bank shall give consideration to the views and recommendations of such organizations.

Section 9. Location of offices.

(a) The main office of the Bank shall be located in the territory of the member holding the greatest number of shares.

(b) The Bank may establish agencies or branch offices in the territories of all or any members if the circumstances and local conditions so require.

Section 10. Regional offices and councils.

(a) The Bank may establish regional offices and determine the number of such offices to be established in all or any of the territories.

(b) Each regional office shall be advised by a regional council representative of the entire area and selected in such manner as the Board may determine.

Section 11. Depositories.

(a) Each member shall designate one or more of its banks as a depositary for the holding of the shares of the Bank.

(b) There shall be held in the depositary at all times during the period of suspension of operations, or for the benefit of any subsequent operation, a greater number of shares than the value thereof.

(c) If the Bank shall be unable to pay the full amount of its liabilities prior to the suspension of operations, the Board of Governors shall be entitled to retain the balances held as aforesaid.

Section 12. Form of holdings of currency.

(a) Each member shall keep in its currency in place of any part of the member's currency, paid in to the Bank under Article II, at any time, a greater amount than the amount of currency of such member, and not needed by the Bank in its operations, notes or similar obligations issued by the Government of the member or the depositary designated by such member, which shall be negotiable, non-interest-bearing and payable at par, in any proportion to credit to the account of the Bank in the designated depositary.

Section 13. Publication of reports and provision of information.

The Bank shall publish an annual report containing an audited statement of its accounts and shall circulate to members at intervals of three months or less a summary statement of its financial position and of its profit and loss, and an account of the operations of the Bank during such period.

The Bank may publish such other reports as it deems desirable to carry out its purposes.

(c) Copies of all reports, statements and publications made shall be furnished to all members.


(a) The Board of Governors shall determine annually what part of the net income, if any, shall be distributed to the members and what part, if any, shall be retained to meet the losses of the Bank.

(b) If any part is distributed, it shall be distributed to each member on the basis of the average amount of the loans outstanding during the year made or guaranteed under Article IV, Section 1(a)(1) or out of currency corresponding to its subscription. If two percent is paid as a first charge, any remaining balance of such distribution shall be apportioned in proportion to their shares.

(c) Each such member's own currency, the transfer of the currency and its use by the receiving member after payment shall be without restriction by the members.

ARTICLE VI
Withdrawal and Suspension of the Facilities of the Bank

Section 1. Right of members to withdraw

Any member may withdraw from the Bank at any time by transmitting a notice in writing to the Bank at its principal office. If such withdrawal is not in accordance with the date such notice is received, the Bank shall have the right to refuse such withdrawal. Section 2. Suspension of membership

If a member fails to fulfill any of its obligations to the Bank, the Bank may suspend such member, by a vote of two-thirds of the Governors, exercising a majority of the total voting power. Such member shall not be considered a member of the Bank until one year from the date of its suspension unless a decision is taken by the same majority to restore the member to good standing.

When a member ceases to exist, it shall be the duty of the Bank to exercise any rights under this Agreement, except the right of withdrawal, but shall make such dispositions as the Board of Governors may direct.

Section 3. Cessation of membership in the International Monetary Fund

Any member which ceases to be a member of the International Monetary Fund shall cease to be a member of the Bank unless the Bank by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at a meeting called for the purpose, agree to allow it to remain a member.

Section 4. Setting aside of accounts with governments ceasing to be members

(a) When a government ceases to be a member, it shall remain liable for its direct obligations to the Bank and for contingent liabilities to the Bank in so long as any part of the loans or guarantees contracted for before it ceased to be a member are outstanding; but it shall cease to incur liabilities with respect to loans and guarantees entered into after the date the Bank and to share either in the income or the expenses of the Bank.

(b) At the time a government ceases to be a member, the Bank shall require that the amount of such government's share of the Bank shall be promptly paid to the Bank.

(c) If a government retains its IMF membership, the Bank shall withdraw such government's shares from the Bank and the Bank shall promptly issue a certificate of such withdrawal.

(d) Any member, after exhausting all remedies under the IMF, and in the event that the IMF has not been able to reach a decision on the status of such government's share in the IMF, shall be regarded by the Bank as a member of the Bank as from the date of such withdrawal.

Section 5. Suspension of operations and settlement of obligations

(a) In the event that the Executive Directors may suspend temporarily operations in respect of new loans and guarantees pending consideration by the Board of Governors, the Board of Governors shall have the power to so suspend such operations pending the suspension of operations of the Bank.

(b) The Bank may suspend permanently its operations in respect of new loans and guarantees by vote of a majority of the Governors, exercising a majority of the total voting power. Such suspension shall be reported promptly to the IMF, and the IMF shall notify member governments of the suspension.

(c) The liability of all members for uncollared subscriptions to the Bank and for the full amount of loans and guarantees issued by the Bank, of their own currencies shall continue until all claims of creditors, including all contingent claims, shall have been discharged.

(d) The Bank shall be entitled to charge against the currency of the assets of the Bank, and then out of payments to the Bank on calls on unpaid subscriptions. Before making any payments to creditors the Board of Governors shall determine the order of priorities among such claims, and arrange as necessary, in their judgment, to insurute a distribution to holders of contingent claims payable to creditors holding direct claims.

(e) Any distribution shall be made to members on account of their subscriptions to the capital stock of the Bank until
(i) all liabilities to creditors have been discharged or assumed by the Bank.
(ii) a majority of the Governors, exercising a majority of the total voting power, have decided to make a decision by majority voting.

(f) After a decision to make a distribution has been taken under Section 4, a distribution may be made by the Bank or its agents or by the Board of Governors. The distribution shall be made in proportion to the ratio of the Bank's share of the total outstanding shares of the Bank.

(iii) The Executive Directors shall fix the proportionate share of each member according to the proportionate share of the total outstanding shares of the Bank.

(h) The Executive Directors shall value the assets to be distributed and then proceed to distribute them in the following manner:

(i) There shall be paid to each member in its own currency, an amount equal in value to its proportionate share of the total outstanding shares of the Bank.

(ii) Any balance due to a member after payment has been made under (i) above shall be paid in, its own currency, in an amount equal in value to its proportionate share of the total outstanding shares of the Bank.

(iii) Any balance due to a member after payment has been made under (i) and (ii) above shall be paid in gold or currency acceptable to the member, in an amount equal in value to its proportionate share of the total outstanding shares of the Bank.

(iv) Any remaining assets held by the Bank after payments have been made shall be distributed pro rata among the members.

(i) Any member receiving assets distributed by the Bank in accordance with (b) above shall enjoy the same rights with respect to such assets as the Bank had in privity of the distribution.

ARTICLE VII
Status, Immunities and Privileges

Section 1. Purposes of Article.

The Bank shall perform all the functions with which it is entrusted, the status, immunities and privileges set forth in this Article shall be accorded to the Bank in the territories of each member.

Section 2. Status of the Bank in the Territories of Each Member.

The Bank shall possess full juridical personality, and, in particular, the capacity:

(a) to contract;
(b) to acquire and dispose of immovable and movable property;
(c) to sue and be sued, to give and receive legal process.

Section 3. Position of the Bank with regard to Judicial Process.

Actions may be brought against the Bank only in a court of competent jurisdiction in the territories of a member in which the Bank has an office, has appointed an agent for the purpose of accepting service or notice of process, or has issued or guaranteed securities. No action shall, however, be brought by a member or persons acting for or deriving claims from members. The property and assets of the Bank shall not be liable for the debts of members, their agents or other persons acting for or deriving claims from members. The property and assets of the Bank shall be immune from all forms of seizure, attachment or execution, before or after the date of final judgment against the Bank.

Section 4. Property and Assets of the Bank in the Territories of Each Member.

Property and assets of the Bank, wherever located and by whoever held, shall be immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation or any other form of seizure by executive or legislative action.

Section 5. Immunity of Archives.

The archives of the Bank shall be inviolable.

Section 6. Freedom of assets from restrictions.

To the extent necessary to carry out the provisions for in this Agreement and subject to the provisions of this Agreement, all property and assets of the Bank shall be free from restrictions, regulations, controls and moratoria of any nature.

Section 7. Privileges for Communications.

The official communications of the Bank shall be accorded by each member the same treatment that it accords to the official communications of the Bank.

Section 8. Immunities and privileges of officers and employees of the Bank.

All governors, executive directors, alternates, officers and employees of the Bank:

(i) shall be immune from legal process with respect to acts performed by them in their official capacity except for suits by or on their behalf in their official capacity or suits by or on behalf of the Bank or its agencies or official organizations, or suits by or on behalf of other parties in which they are represented by attorneys, representatives, officials, and employees of comparable rank or of other members.

(ii) shall be granted the same treatment in respect of travelling facilities as is accorded to representatives of comparable rank or other members.

Section 9. Immunities from taxation.

The Bank shall be free from taxation in the United States, on its property, income and its operations and transactions authorized by this Agreement, shall be immune from all taxation and from all duties of every kind. It shall be free from liability for the collection or payment of any tax or duty.

No tax shall be levied on or in respect of salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to executive directors, alternates, officials or employees of the Bank who are not local citizens, local subjects, nationals or residents.

(c) No taxation of any kind shall be levied on any obligation or security issued by the Bank (including any dividend or interest thereon) by reason of the underlying obligations or securities from which the Bank derives its income or for which it is held, nor shall the Bank ever be liable for any such taxes.

Section 10. Application of Article.

Each member, in its own territories for the purpose of making effective in its own laws the principles set forth in this Article, shall inform the Bank of the detailed action which it has taken.

ARTICLE VIII
Amendments

(a) Any proposal to introduce modifications in this Agreement, whether emanating from a member, a governor or the Executive Directors, shall be communicated to the Chairman of the Board of Governors, to the Executive Directors, and to the General Counsel before the Board if the proposed amendment is approved by the Board. The Board shall, by a two-thirds vote, propose such amendments to the member whom it represents or to the member who submitted it. If three-fifths of the members, having four-fifths of the voting power, have accepted the proposed amendment, the Bank shall certify the fact by a formal communication addressed to all members.

(b) No member shall have the right to withdraw from the Bank provided in Article V, Section 4(a), or the right secured by Article II, Section 3; or the limitation on liability provided in Article II, Section 3.

(c) Amendments shall enter into force for all members three months after the formal communication unless a shorter period is specified in the circular letter or telegram.

ARTICLE IX
Interpretation

(a) Any question of interpretation of the provisions of this Agreement arising between any member and the Bank or between any members of the Bank shall be submitted to the Executive Directors. If the question particularly affects any member not entitled to appoint an executive director, it shall be entitled to representation in accordance with Article V, Section 4(b).

(b) In any case where the Executive Directors have given a decision under (a) above, any member may require that the question be referred to the Board of Governors, whose decision shall be final.

(c) Pending the result of the reference to the Board, the Bank may, so far as it deems necessary, act on the basis of the decision of the Executive Directors.

Section 2. Disagreements Arising between the Bank and a Member Country.

When a disagreement arises between the Bank and a member country which has ceased to be a member, and any member during the permanent suspension of the Bank, such member shall be entitled to arbitrate the matter with three arbitrators, one appointed by the Bank, another by the country, and the third by the Bank and the country. The arbitrator so appointed shall be appointed by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice as a legal authority to which the parties consent and must be adopted by the Bank. The umpire shall have full power to settle all questions of procedure in any case when the parties are in disagreement with respect thereto.

ARTICLE X
Approval Deemed Given

Whenever the approval of any member is required before any act may be done by the Bank, except in Article VII, approval shall be deemed to have been given unless the member presents an objection within thirty days after notice in writing of the Bank may fix in notifying the member of the proposed act.

ARTICLE XI
Final Provisions

Section 1. Entry into force.

This Agreement shall enter into force when it has been signed on behalf of governments whose minimum subscriptions have been paid in full and that the total subscription shall be set forth in Schedule A and when the instruments referred to in Section 2(a) of this Article have been deposited with and acknowledged by the Bank. It shall enter into force on or before May 1, 1945.

ARTICLE II
Signatures

Each government on whose behalf this Agreement is signed shall deposit with the Government of the United States of America an instrument setting forth that it has accepted this Agreement and shall take all due steps necessary to enable it to carry out all of its obligations under this Agreement.

(b) Each government will become a member of the Bank as from the date of the deposit of its instrument of referring to (a) above, except that no government shall become a member before this Agreement enters into force under Section 1 of this Article.

(c) The Government of the United States of America shall inform the governments of all countries whose names are set forth in Schedule A, and all governments whose membership is approved in accordance with Article II, Section 1(b), of signatures of this Agreement.

(Continued on page 405)
Bretton Woods Monetary Conference

(Continued from page 378)

It may be that some other country may vary its currency as much as 10% from the rate originally agreed upon at the conference, and this may be necessary. Additional regulations may be made by the Fund.

Uniform proportionate changes for all countries, if made, may affect all member currencies by major proportion. The rates for each country having 10% or more of gold, or silver, or some other metal, will be fixed at a rate of a member's currency will not be changed without its consent.

Exchange regulations and restrictions are made following a transitional period, but the member countries are free to negotiate and to make rules and regulations concerning the gold and silver standards as they see fit. The rates of gold and silver will be fixed in long-term contracts and will not be changed for at least one year.

The real purpose of the Fund is to make gold and silver available for the member countries. The gold and silver are to be used for payment of debts and for settlement of accounts. The gold and silver are to be used for the settlement of accounts at the International Bank.

There are also provisions for gold and silver to be used for the settlement of accounts at the International Bank. The gold and silver are to be used for the settlement of accounts at the International Bank.

The gold and silver are to be used for the settlement of accounts at the International Bank. The gold and silver are to be used for the settlement of accounts at the International Bank.

The gold and silver are to be used for the settlement of accounts at the International Bank. The gold and silver are to be used for the settlement of accounts at the International Bank.
Articles of Agreement of The International Bank For Re却onstruction And Development (Continued from page 403)

Agreement and of the deposit of all instruments referred to in (a) above.

(d) At the time this agreement is signed on its behalf, each government shall transmit to the Government of the United States of America, or its designated agent, each government of such share in gold or United States dollars for the purpose of meeting administrative expenses of the Bank. The amount of each such share shall be credited on account of the payment to be made in accordance with Article II, Section 4 (b), to the Government of each such country, and shall be held such funds in a special deposit account and shall transmit them to the Board of Governors of the Bank when the initial meeting has been opened. When the initial meeting has been opened, the Government of the United States of America shall return such funds to the governments that transmitted them.

(e) This Agreement shall remain open for signature at Wash¬ington on behalf of the governments whose membership has been approved in accordance with Article II, Sec¬tion 1 (b).

(f) By his signature of this Agreement, each government accepts its own behalf and in respect of all its colonies, overseas territories, all territories under their protection, suzerainty, or authority and all territories in respect of which they exercise governance.

(g) In the case of governments whose metropolitan territories have fewer than 10,000,000 inhabitants, for the purpose of the computation of the deposits of the instruments referred to in (a) above, may be delayed until one hundred and eighty days after the date on which these territories have been liberated, unless, if a government, before the expiration of this period, the signature affixed on behalf of the government and the portion of the subscription paid under (d) above shall be returned to it.

(i) Paragraphs (d) and (h) shall come into force with regard to a government and the member to which the largest number of shares is allocated in Schedule A shall call for the meeting of the Board of Governors, arrangements shall be made for the election of a provisional director, and the member to whom the largest number of shares is allocated in Schedule A shall appoint a provisional director. Seven prov¬isional executive directors shall be elected in accordance with the provisions of Article III, Section 7 of the Articles of Agreement, and the first regular election of executive directors which shall be held as soon as practicable after January 1, 1946.

(c) The Board of Governors may delegate to the provisional executive directors any powers except which may not be dele¬gated to the Executive Directors.

(d) The Bank shall notify members when it is ready to com¬mence operations.

Election of Directors Washington, in a single copy which shall remain de¬posited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America, which shall be open to inspection by any government whose subscription is on deposit with the Board of Governors in accordance with Article II, Sec¬tion 1 (b).

SCHEDULE A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subscriptions</th>
<th>(Millions of dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>2513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The quota of Denmark shall be determined after the Bank has been established and the countries accept membership in accordance with Article II. Section 1 (b).*

SCHEDULE B

Election of Executive Directors

1. The election of the seven executive directors shall be by ballot of the Governors eligible to vote under Article V, Section 4 (b). If, by ballot, seven persons have been elected, the seventh may be elected by a simple majority of the remaining votes and shall be deemed to have been elected by all such votes.

2. In balloting for the elective executive directors, each gov¬ernor eligible to vote shall cast one vote for each person selected in which the member appointing him is entitled under Section 3 of Article V. The seven persons receiving the greatest number of votes shall become executive directors, except that no person who receives less than fourteen percent of the total votes shall be considered elected.

3. If, by ballot, seven persons have not been elected, the ballot shall be continued until any seven persons have been elected, provided that after seven persons have been elected, the seventh be elected by a simple majority of the remaining votes and shall be deemed to have been elected by all such votes.

4. If, after the second ballot, seven persons have not been elected, the ballot shall be continued until any seven persons have been elected. If, after seven persons have been elected, the seventh be elected by a simple majority of the remaining votes and shall be deemed to have been elected by all such votes.

5. If, after the second ballot, seven persons have not been elected, the ballot shall be continued until any seven persons have been elected. If, after seven persons have been elected, the seventh be elected by a simple majority of the remaining votes and shall be deemed to have been elected by all such votes.

6. If, after the second ballot, seven persons have not been elected, the ballot shall be continued until any seven persons have been elected. If, after seven persons have been elected, the seventh be elected by a simple majority of the remaining votes and shall be deemed to have been elected by all such votes.

7. If, after the second ballot, seven persons have not been elected, the ballot shall be continued until any seven persons have been elected. If, after seven persons have been elected, the seventh be elected by a simple majority of the remaining votes and shall be deemed to have been elected by all such votes.
DIVIDEND NOTICES

The American Tobacco Company

156 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

11th Common Dividend
A regular dividend of Seven cents ($0.07) per share has been declared upon the Common Stock of The AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, par
value in cash on September 1, 1944, to stockholders of record at close of business on August 10, 1944. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD A. HARRIS, President
July 16, 1944

Automatic Products Company

Dividend No. 5

A regular quarterly dividend of seven cents ($0.07) per share has been declared by the Automatic Products Company, payable September 1, 1944, to stockholders of record on August 15, 1944.

E. B. FRANKLIN, President
July 15, 1944

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Borden’s

11th dividend of forty cents (40c) per share has been declared on the outstanding common stock of Borden’s Refrigeration Corporation, payable September 1, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 15, 1944.

W. S. GRIFFITH, President

Bretton Woods

Monetary Conference

(Hereinafter page 404)

Daily trade. The contribution to stabilization of the world’s economic system. The questions which we in the Bretton Woods Conference face are whether this is a suitable way for financing foreign currencies, and also whether it is practicable to eliminate the existing unrealistic price of gold. The Bretton Woods Conference was a great and important step in the right direction, and we should welcome it as such.

Bretton Woods Monetary Conference

(Continued from page 404)

July trade. The contribution to stabilization of the world’s economic system. The questions which we in the Bretton Woods Conference face are whether this is a suitable way for financing foreign currencies, and also whether it is practicable to eliminate the existing unrealistic price of gold. The Bretton Woods Conference was a great and important step in the right direction, and we should welcome it as such.

Bretton Woods Monetary Conference

(Continued from page 404)

Monday, July 22, 1944

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

Quarterly dividend of five cents ($0.05) per share has been declared payable September 15, 1944, to stockholders of record at close of business on August 1, 1944.

J. H. WOODELL, President

Notes and Commentary

A DECISION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

The decision of the University of Michigan to raise its tuition rates was made for the purpose of maintaining the quality of education and to provide additional financial aid for students. The decision was based on the financial situation of the university and the need for maintaining its academic standards.

Bretton Woods Monetary Conference

(Continued from page 404)

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Borden’s

11th dividend of forty cents (40c) per share has been declared on the outstanding common stock of Borden’s Refrigeration Corporation, payable September 1, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 15, 1944.

W. S. GRIFFITH, President

Bretton Woods

Monetary Conference

(Continued from page 404)

July trade. The contribution to stabilization of the world’s economic system. The questions which we in the Bretton Woods Conference face are whether this is a suitable way for financing foreign currencies, and also whether it is practicable to eliminate the existing unrealistic price of gold. The Bretton Woods Conference was a great and important step in the right direction, and we should welcome it as such.

Bretton Woods Monetary Conference

(Continued from page 404)

Monday, July 22, 1944

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

Quarterly dividend of five cents ($0.05) per share has been declared payable September 15, 1944, to stockholders of record at close of business on August 1, 1944.

J. H. WOODELL, President

Notes and Commentary

A DECISION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

The decision of the University of Michigan to raise its tuition rates was made for the purpose of maintaining the quality of education and to provide additional financial aid for students. The decision was based on the financial situation of the university and the need for maintaining its academic standards.
Case For N. Y. Bank Stocks

Largely due to a decided upturn in general economic conditions, the New York Stock Exchange continued in its characteristic fashion to take off its uniforms and come home to civilian jobs.

Agreement A Step Toward Further Liberal International Action

This monetary agreement is but one step, of course, in the broad program of international action necessary for the shaping of a free future. But it is an indispensable step in the direction of our intentions. We are at a crossroad, and we must go one way or another, as events will show. But the Bretton Woods has erected a signpost—a signpost pointing down a highway broad enough for all men to walk in step and side by side.

If they will set out together, there is nothing on earth that need stop them.

New Findings


July 29, 1944

MICROMATIC ROYAL typewriter has a newly engineered design with a reduced paper path and special keying action. It will be available at the following prices: 1000-series, $150; 1100-series, $195; 1200-series, $245. Producers will be available for delivery in September.

Tomorrow's Markets

Walter Whyte
Sawyer

(Continued from page 328)

plane, steel and machine tool stocks. And conversely the bulls of the mining camps are growing in the same securities. If I use the "odds" because every fundamental looks so bad, and the points to the airplane companies as being widely over a x-p-a-red. Theoretically I think a peaceful time will find the airplanes in a poor position. So far as the steels are concerned there are some fundamentals in play. In addition the steel a wage problem that is going to "oddly" body knows" will hurt. Yes, everybody knows it. So the market characteristically disagreeing with "a very, very, very slowly" beginning to show better buying in these securities than the fact the people know, entitle them to.

But while some of this buying is going on it isn't the sort that bids for stocks. On the contrary it seems to be the sort that takes them on a scale down. If the latter is true then there will be more buying in the wind. But it will be the sort of reaction to buy rather than to sell on.

Being aware that the major- ity of readers don't have the patience or the financial fortitude to buy stocks on a down scale I give below what at present looks like the lows-stocks to grow.


By mid-August I believe many of these figures will be lower. The reason for this will come from news or it may come from something which may take a lot of explaining. But whatever it comes from the tape now says more reaction but buy 'em. Don't sell 'em. More next Thursday.

-Walter Whyte

The views expressed in this article do not necessarily at any time coincide with those of the stock exchange: as those of the author only.

Wine Roads

VIRGINIA—WEST VIRGINIA

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA

MUNICIPAL BONDS

F. W. CRAIGIE & CO.

Richmond, Virginia

BELL SYSTEM TELEPHONE: BR 8 & 94
Telephone 4-6771

Lamborn & Co.

99 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

Sugar

Export—Imports—Exports

Aug. 4-7-44

H. Hentz & Co.

Members

New York Stock Exchange
New York Ourh Exchange
Commodity Exchange, Inc.
New Orleans Cotton Exchange
and others

N. Y. Cotton Exchange Blaged.
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
This offering is made by and through only such Dealers as are licensed to do business in this State or their respective States. We own and offer to sell:

28,000 Shares

Common Stock of $1.00 Par Value of the L. A. Darling Company at $3.55 Net Per Share

Detailed information available upon request

Collins, Norton & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
125 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.

A. W. Smith & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
5 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.

"Our Reporter On Governments"
JOHN T. CHIPPELDALE, JR.
The Federal Reserve Banks from June 21, two weeks after the recent War Loan Drive started, to July 19, about ten days following its close, purchased of about $674,000,000 of government obligations, practically all of the securities acquired during the drive. Under the impetus of a strong bond market the central banks during the week ended July 19 reduced their holdings of United States Government securities by nearly $260,000,000 or about 40% of the amount sold during the period from June 21 to July 19. . . . The Federal authorities during the week ended July 19 decreased their holdings of bills by $127,425,900, notes by $44,061,900, and bonds by $77,796,000. . . . It is indicated that of the bonds disposed of, more than $30,000,000 had a maturity of over five years. It is pointed out that the commercial banks were the principal buyers of the obligations sold by the central banks since the insurance companies and savings banks with their heavy commitments had no need to enter the market to acquire securities.

Accordingly, the commercial banks during the week ended July 19 bought from the Reserve Banks about one-half as many bonds with a maturity over five years as the cancellation of notes, showing a continuation of the recent trend toward some lengthening of maturities. . . . By spacing maturities from the very near to the distant, the banks are able to maintain their liquid position and at the same time step up income.

The central banks in disposing of some of their securities have helped supply the strong demand that has recently developed and have kept the market on an even keel, while at the same time they have put themselves in a position to lend support to the market at some future time if needed.

RESERVE BANK SUPPORT

That the Federal authorities have been an important factor in keeping the bond market stable is indicated by the fact that while trading has been heavy since the War Loan Drive closed, it has been relatively small, aside from the "Drive" which issued advanced 10/26 to 11/2. With many securities, coming from the banks after the closing of the War Loan Drive and the dealers in a position to immediately meet the demand for certain maturities, it is reported that the central banks supplied some of these obligations and kept the market firm. . . . A comparison of government-bond yields gives evidence of its stability and shows that since the War Loan Drive notes, the 3 1/2 due 1940-43, have advanced only about 1/2 to 3/2 while the 2 1/2 due 1950-52 showed a gain of 3/2 with the 2 1/2 due 1951-53 and the 2 1/4 due 1952-53 up about the same amount. . . . The longer taxable issues showed gains from 1/4 to 3/2. . . . The widest fluctuations have taken place in the longer term position, indicating that there have been some minor declines with the 2 1/2 due 1955-60 being down about 1/2 since the Drive.

The market in the partially exempt securities in the past week has been somewhat unsettled due to the favorable war reports. . . . It is felt that an early ending of the war on our part probably means some changes in taxes in the not too distant future and this has taken some prospective buyers out of the market, while others have done some selling in selected issues.

PRICING OFFERED

While there has been a substantial demand among banks and corporations for the 11 3/4 notes due Mar. 15, 1947 there is considerable discussion at the present time as to whether or not these securities at current prices of about 100 11/32 have not about reached their best levels for some time to come. . . . Trading has been very active in these obligations because of the demand for maturity purposes, while some institutions have purchased these notes in place of the 1 1/2 notes due Dec. 15, 1946 and obtained the same yield with a reduction in premium. . . . Despite this demand for the 11 3/4 notes due Mar. 15, 1947, there has been considerable interest recently in the 1 1/2 notes due Dec. 15, 1945. . . . The 5 1/2 notes due Apr. 15, 1950 are about six months longer in maturity than the new 1 1/2 notes, while at present prices of about 100 27/32 they give a yield of 1.21% to 1.22% with a yield of 1.11% for the 1 1/2 notes due Mar. 15, 1947. . . . The increase in yield appears to be attractive enough to compensate for the lengthening of the maturity and the premium involved. . . . Likewise it is reported that holders of the 15 1/2 notes due Dec. 15, 1945 have sold these notes in the 1 1/2 notes due Sept. 15, 1947 at about the same price with income improved and only a minor extension of the maturity. . . . The government bond circles it is con tended that the 11 3/4 notes due Sept. 15, 1947 with a higher income and only slightly extended maturity would be more attractive than the 15 1/2 notes and some institutions have advised switching out of the March, 1945 prices of about 100 11/32. . . . Whatever action would seem to indicate that the new notes may have about reached their peak at present levels.

SAVINGS BANKS' ACTIVITIES

It is reported that the savings banks have been selling some of the 2 1/2 due 1954/55 at about 100 11/32 to purchase the 2 1/4 due 1954-55 at 100 12/32 and while this operation extends maturities about five years, the increase in yield from 1.85% to 2.31% is considerably more desirable than the shorter maturity.

With the purchases of new securities and filling in of maturities about completed activity in the government bond market has shown a tendency to slacken considerably since early this week and unless some unforeseen events take place dealers do not expect the month of August, with many of the portfolio managers away on vacation, to be anything but the usual dull period that it has been recently. . . . The 19 certificats are being rolled over and this procedure probably will be followed in the case of those maturing Sept. 1 as well as the bills. . . . It is believed now that there are very good possibilities that the Sept. 15 note issue may be retired rather than refunded. . . . All of these factors seem to indicate very little likelihood of any major financing before late fall.