Senate Holds Hearings on Brett Woods
By HERBERT M. BRATTER


WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27 —The Senate Banking and Currency Committee, which took up the Breton Woods proposals following the strong vote of approval in the House, is now scheduled for a long session tonight, the subcommittee meeting following the report of Senator Bratter and the Report of the Committee. The meeting is expected to last for at least two hours.

President Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the Committee, although he was a member of the U. S. delegation to the international conference (Continued on page 2870)

Index of Regular Features on page 2876.

Fallacies of Brett Woods

By BENJAMIN M. ANDERSON

Professor of Economics, University of California, Los Angeles

Formerly Economist of the Chase National Bank, New York.


The great job of the government in straightening out the post-war world is political, not economic. Government has long experience and sometimes even great skill in arms, in diplomacy, in justice and police. In the direct handling of economic life, governments are usually clumsy and ineffective. In economic life, their main usefulness should be that of traffic control, not of driver and above all not of backseat driver.

The Congress has made an impressive step forward in the passage of the Reciprocal Tariff legislation designed to help remove goods and services transactions from the framework of the International trade. In the great post-war emergency, we must, of course, do a great deal more than that.

Statement by Dr. Anderson before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, June 22, 1945.

(Continued on page 2858)

San Francisco Parley Ends

By A. WILFRED MAY

Special Correspondent of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle


A 2870-PAGE PROSPECTUS

To the Nations of the World, and to their Governments and People, the World's LARGEST-YEARLY-CIRCULATED BUSINESS PUBLICATION, brings this spring its 2870-PAGE PROSPECTUS.

The Prospectus is for the annual subscription to THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, the world's longest established, independent daily newspaper published at New York.

The 2870-PAGE PROSPECTUS will serve as an indispensable guide to investors and business men, for 1945.

The Prospectus of THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is your opportunity to secure a complete week's record of the spring in your subscription.

Buy MORE Bonds in the

Mighty Seventh War Loan!

—HIRSCH & CO.

Allowers to

HIRSCH, LEWELLIN & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange and other Exchanges

London: New York: Chicago: Cleveland

MILLIONS OF BONDS

COLLECTED

BOND BROKERS

BULL, HOLDEN & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

14 WALL ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: Rector 2,4850

CORPORATE

FINANCE

SECONDARY MARKETS

Kobbé, Gearhart & Co.

INCORPORATED

Members New York Stock Exchange

45 Nassau Street, New York 5

Tel. Rector 2-3400 - Teletype N. Y. A.

New York & Philadelphia - Exchanges All

BOND BROKERS

MANHATTAN BOND FUND INC.

PROSPECTUS ON REQUEST

Wholesale Distributors

HUGH W. LONG AND COMPANY

INCORPORATED

64 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y.


Acme Aluminum Alloys, Inc.

Common & Preferred

Airborne Manufacturing Corporation

Solar Aircraft Company

50th Anniv. Preferred

Prospectus on request

Reynolds & Co.

Incorporated

Members New York Stock Exchange

120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.

Telephone: Ilionet 5-4469

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

HART SMITH & CO.

New England

Public Service Co.

Analysis upon request

IRA HAUPT & CO.

Members of Principal Exchanges

111 Broadway

New York 5, N. Y.

10 Past Office Bldg.

Boston 9

Exeter, N. H.

15 West 40th St.

Hancock 3750

'2380, 20 Broad St., N. Y. 9

Direct Private Wire to Boston
Savoy Plaza
36-5, 1956
Vanderhoef & Robinson
24 Pine Street, New York 5 Telephone: Whitehall 1-2128
Bel Seville Telephone 1-NY 1463
Boston & Maine R.R.
Stapled Preferred
New England Public Service
Plain Preferred
Oxford Paper, Com.
Punta Alegre Sugar
U. S. Sugar, Com.

Greene & Company
Metcalfe R. Y. Security Dealers Ass'n.
21 Wall St., New York 28-4668
Bell Telephone NY 1-1156 & 1176
St. Paul, Old Pfd. & Common
Denver Rio Grande, Old Pfd.
Frisco, Old Pfd. & Common
Missouri Pacific, Old Pfd. & Com.
New Haven, Old Pfd. & Com.
New York, Ontario & Western
Rock Island, Old Pfd. & Com.
Seaboard Air Line
Old Pfd. & Com.
Western Pacific, Old Pfd.
G. A. Saxton & Co., Inc.
5 W. 23rd St., New York 5, N. Y.
686-6871
Telephone NY 5-1495

Proposes Safeguarding Operations of BW Fund

American Bankers Association Recommends Four Amendments to Bretton Woods Agreements. Burgess, ABA President, Drops Opposition to Monetary Fund Since House Has Adopted Some Changes Proposed by His Organization. Discusses Inability of Funds. ABA Attitude Misinterpreted. The American Bankers Association, of which W. Randolph Burgess, President of the National City Bank of New York, is a member, proposes four amendments to the Bretton Woods agreements. The amendments, which will be voted on today by the International Monetary Fund set up by the Bretton Woods Agreement, are: (1) The nature of the powers of the Bank to make loans for financial and monetary rehabilitation; (2) The House amendment (Section 13) does this satisfactorily; (3) The clarification of the short-term character of advances by the Fund. The House bill does this only partially; (4) The house amendment making the purchase of exchange can repay within 18 months and agrees to do this. This condition should not be subject to waiver. This would be following the precedent of the Federal Reserve System and other banks of issue in having a definite maturity limit. "III. An agreement by all members that the same direct or alternating will be designated for the Funds of the Fund and the National City Bank. The House bill does this for Governor, but this is inadequate to assure continuity of support. (4) An agreement to defer further action on the creation of the highly controversial article VII, with respect to members approved by the United States of membership in the Fund and Bank. The other proposals of attempting to accomplish the purpose is the one contained in H. R. 3144 of instructing the American governor and directors to obtain interpretation and if these are unsatisfactory to the necessary grounds that the statement was not made in the December 1943 amendment. A new amendment making the purchase of exchange can repay within 18 months and agrees to do this. This condition should not be subject to waiver. This would

Wickwire Spencer Steel

Stonewall Park, Inc.
Debenture $'s 1963 $3.50 Cumulative Preferred
Bought—Sold—Quoted

Simons, Linburn & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
25 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.
Telephone 6-6000

We don't Change the Treaty-Making Power

By William A. Robertson
Mr. Robertson Points Out the Advantages of the Present System of Treaty Ratification, and the Objections to Having Treaties Mercly Approved by a Majority of Both Houses of Congress. Holds That Present System Has Worked Well for the Last Century and a Half and Has Acted Both as a Check on the President and as a Preventive of Hasty Legislative Action, and Also Has Given the Senate a Vital Functional Role in Foreign Policy. Authorities in Support of Contention That the Serious Nature of Treaties Requires a Geographical as Well as a Political Approval. Should any one propose to amend our national constitution by abolishing the veto power of the President, he would secure no attention. The veto power has worked well for a hundred and five years. But an equally foolish constitution amendment is being urged. I refer to the proposal that treaties with foreign nations shall be ratified in the same manner as ordinary laws are passed—by a mere majority vote of both Houses of Congress. Our Constitution provides that the President "shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." The concurrence of the House of Representatives is not required. The reason for proposing to change the Constitution now seems to be a fear that the Dumbarton Oakes agreement (if ever reached) might fall through the Senate. The Purpose of This Article—This article seeks to show that this proposal has worked extraordinarily well for a century and a half. It has prevented some foolish agreements with foreigners; it has secured, in at least one instance, the passage of a most necessary and beneficial treaty which probably have failed of adoption had it depended on the advice and consent of the lower House of Congress. No extended or minute discussion on our diplomatic history is here possible. A few outstanding instances of exceptional importance will suffice. But first it is necessary to understand why (Continued on page 2067)
We are interested in offerings of
High Grade
Public Utility and Industrial
PREFERRED STOCKS
Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
Telephone HI 2-4200
Teletype No 1-T 1-235
Members New York Stock Exchange

Selected Issues in
Post-War Taxation

BY ROY BLOUGH
Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury

The bond was beautifully engraved in the new currency, but could hardly very little for it. But we gave the event many times that led it to the safety of the bank in which the bond was enclosed.

Chrome Securities Dept.

Thermatomic Carbon Co.
COMMON STOCK

For post 9 years has paid dividends averaging 57 per share.
Quarterly dividends June 29, 1943 — 4¢ — to date — 58
To yield over 8%
Circulate on request

HOT ROSE & TROSTER
Established 1914
74 Trinity Place, New York 6, N. Y.
Telephone: DOWling 9-7400
Teletype: NY 1-275

Thermatomic Carbon Co. is a common stock with a history of stable dividends.
York Corrugating Company

American Arch Company

BERWALD & CO.

Proposes Extending War Uses of Surplus Silver

SEC Promotes Connolly

Detroit

GRAND RAPIDS

LATEST ANALYSES

Utah-Idaho Sugar

Amalgamated Sugar

On request

EDWARD L. BURTON & COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1843
160 S. MAIN STREET
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
SALT LAKE TELEPHONE NO. 40
Oldest Investment House in Utah
United Printers & Publishing, Inc.

Common

U. S. Air Conditioning
Common

* ALLEN & COMPANY
Established 1923
20 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
Telephone: Hanover 2-0500
Telegraph: NY 1-1073 A
Direct Wire to Los Angeles

STIHL & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
508 OLIVE STREET
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Members St. Louis Stock Exchange

Benjamin Gratz BUCHANAN
President

Bretton Woods Proposals
Endanger Our Stability

By MERWIN K. HART
President of the National Economic Council

Mr. Hart opposes the International Monetary Fund because (1) it goes into matters little related to stabilization; (2) it is necessarily complex and obscure; (3) it sets up a superstate; (4) it is inexcusable.

Respect, gravely misleading; (5) it has been promoted by misrepresentation and fraud; and (6) it has been promoted by the Treasury and State Departments through illegal use of taxpayers' money.

Secretary Morgenthau, in his "closing address" to the Bretton Woods Conference, stated in the following words the need he saw for the Interregnum the Senate Committee:

"First, there must be a reasonably stable standard of international exchange, to which all countries can adhere without sacrificing freedom of action necessary to meet their internal economic problems."

Secretary of Treasury, in his statement before the Senate Committee:

"The International Monetary Fund agreed upon at Bretton Woods will help remedy this situation. My knowledge of banking has been limited to what we can, it can be from an imperfectly connected system. The vast majority of Americans are laymen with respect to banking and as laymen are affected by whether these proposals are or are not approved. Some of the most important provisions in these proposals, in not so connected with banking but go far afield. Therefore it seems to me that this is very much a matter on which laymen should be heard.

Reduced to laymen's language, it means:"

*Statement of Mr. Hart at a hearing before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, June 21, 1945.

E. W. Bliss, Pfd., Elec. Steam Sterilizing, Globe Aircraft, Triumph Explosives

S. WEINBERG & CO.
Members N. Y. Security Dealers' Ass'n
66 Wall Street Telephone
New York 5 Thistle 7-5594

Buy Bonds To Yield 6% with appreciation possibilities

Send for "Successful Investment Planning" (a ten-year record)

For proposals to lend up to a list of unfinishing buildings, or amount of funds available for insurance.

Security Adjustment Corp.

ST. LOUIS

Utica & Mohawk Cotton Mills
"Makers of Utica & Mohawk Percale Sheets"

INQUIRY INVITED

MOHAWK VALLEY INVESTING COMPANY INC.
236 Genesse St., Utica 2, N. Y.
Tel. 4-3185-6 Tele. UT 16

PANAMA COCA-COLA
Quarterly dividend paid April 16, 1945 — 5.50

DIVIDENDS:
1945 (to date) $1.25 — 1944 $1.75 — 1943 $1.50
Approximate selling price — 29 1/2

New Analysis on request

HOLT, ROSE & TRADERS
Established 1914
74 Trinity Place, New York 6, N. Y.
Telephone: Bowling Green 9-7000 Teleype: NY 1-715

Curb and Unlisted Securities

MICHAEL HEANEY, Mar.
WALTER KANE, Asst. Mar.

Joseph McMancus & Co.
Members New York Curb Exchange
20 Broadway New York 6
Duffy 4-3122 Teleype NY 1-1619

Boston & Albany RR
Common
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville RR
All Issues
Railroad Employees
Pit. & Cir.

George R. Cooley & Co.

Cleveland Security Traders Association

The Cleveland Security Traders Association will hold its annual summer meeting at the Mamakchi Country Club on Friday, Aug. 24, 1945.

Bond Traders Club of Seattle

The Bond Traders Club of Seattle was host to E. F. Parson of William J. Mericks & Co., president of the National Security Traders Association, and Edw. Welch, Sinceree & Co., at the club's annual field day and dinner on June 15th. On the following day, the officers of the Seattle Club and Harry Dingle, Wood, Gundy & Co., Ben Williams, Dominion Security Corp., and H. C. Richardson and Sons, of Vancouver, B. C., were entertained in the Parsons-Welch suite at the Olympic.

On Sunday, Hugh Schleitering, President of the Bond Traders Club, arranged a fishing party on Whidby Island where Art Latimer of Hustan and Co. and Joe Phillips of Pacific Southwest Coast, took the visitors salmon fishing. Parsons amazed all present by landing two big King salmon.

A lunch of the Bond Traders Club was arranged at the Washington Athletic Club on Monday, and Mr. Parsons and Mr. Welch gave the membership and guests an interesting account of their trip around the country, including some most pertinent and interesting information regarding the Boren bill, the discussion and operation of the activities of the NAIR.

Security Traders Association of Connecticut


Springfield and Boston were also modestly present. Summer Woolley of Coffin & Burr, Boston took the golfin honors.


The weather held clear until when thunder storms scared most of the boys home early.

Calendar of Coming Events
August 24, 1945—Cleveland Security Traders Association annual summer meeting at the Mamakchi Country Club.

Stattinus resigns

President Harry S. Truman yesterday announced the resignation of Edward R. Stattinus, Jr., as Secretary of State. Mr. Truman stated that he was accepting the resignation only for the purpose of permitting Mr. Stattinus to become representative of the United States on the United Nations Security Council and Chairman of a Committee set up by the organisation's General Assembly.

Mr. Stattinus, who has just returned to Washington, after playing a major role in the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, pledged his every effort to furthering the lasting peace which is the principal objective of the proposed new world organization.
Public Utility Securities

New England Power Association Plan

New England Power Association ("NEPA") is one of the principal New England Holding Companies, owning a large percentage of the utility companies, its operating subsidiaries have very conservative capital structures. However, there are a number of borrowing companies superimposed, as follows:

- Oper. Mkt. Value $18,267,335

NEPA submitted a plan for merging all the holding companies in March 1944, but no definite action by the SEC resulted until recently, when the Commission gave its tentative con¬

- Assn. of New England Lge. Prop. $1,430,200

- Old E. River Island Pub. Service $1,710,700

Total $22,404,335

What About Taxes?

Roger W. Babson Is Not Hopeful

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The past week I have been trying to make up my mind whether the prospects for saving the tax after Japan collapses, which should be within six months.

Excess Profits Taxes

The average investor little realizes what tremendous sums corpo¬

- M.J. Shaw $71,347,000

If the new $60,000,000 parent company had been taxed at 5% (as compared with present rates of 3% and 5%), but in view of the (75%) advance in the bond market since the plan was presented, it is likely the new bonds could be issued at 3½ (possibly even 3 ½%). Assuming the two forms income accounts for 3% on $58,000,000 (instead of 4% on $60,-

- Northern New England common

- Midland Utilities common

- Midland Realization common

GILBERT J. POSTLEY & CO.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
Direct Wire to Chicago

- Northern New England common

- Midland Utilities common

- Midland Realization common

GILBERT J. POSTLEY & CO.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
Direct Wire to Chicago

AMERICAN BANTAM CAR
6% CUMULATIVE CONV. PREFERRED
Recapitalization Plan accepted by stockholders for new preferred with back dividends; offering For sale for common Stock

Selling Price—16

New Circular, outlining Plan, on request

Hott, Rose & Tryster

Established 1914

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

Telephone: Bowling Green 8-2469

Telegraph: NY 1-375

Orders Executed on

Pacific Coast Exchanges

Schwabacher & Co.

Members

New York Exchange

New York Stock Exchange (Association)

14 Wall Street
New York, N. Y.

CONTINENTAL T 4-1555

Teletype NY 1-375

San Francisco—San Barbara

Member—San Francisco

Schwabacher

Tomorrow's Markets

Walter Whyte Says

Industrials indicate break-out into new high ground and extreme rally lead advance. Recommend maintenance of all positions recently acquired.

The reactionary influences which were present during the past few weeks are slowly but surely being dissipated, however, the market still is acting kind of sleepy. The rails are about the only a-v e r a g e s showing any sign of getting-going and-about-go them. Yet as I stated last week, this rail action may be just the prelude to a rally. It may be the group's last gasp before it settles back into a major decline.

But before you start looking for cover, allow me to qualify the last sentence by adding that no immediate rally reaction is indicated. It is more a general feeling that leads to this opinion than anything else. Both main and the rails are beginning to show all the classic indications of a top in that they have been keeping around as if they intend to get through the 170 Dow level and emulate the rails by penetrating into new high ground.

On a day to day picture there is little of significance among the industrial averages. But if you take a week or ten market day basis, then they should be determined if you begin to see what I'm driving at. For it is over a period of days that the industrials show a zone of resistance and an action which in turn keeps nibbling at the stock overhead. It is only when this is possible to say when such a process will be completed. More often it is a period of weeks, and even beyond, before the market will turn around and dominate the averages it is reasonable to assume that the industrials (Continued on page 2851)
Tomorrow's Markets

Walter Whyte Says—
(Continued from page 2850)
as a whole, are headed for higher levels.

First and foremost is the action of the steels. This column has long maintained that no move worth talking about can really get anywhere so long as the steels remain stand-offish.

In the past few weeks, even though this column has a pronounced caution, it has continued to keep a long position in two steels, U. S. Steel and Jones & Laughlin. How worthwhile this position was—and the market itself can answer. Last week, the action of the group, gave a clear indication of the industrial trend, and this column made a complete reversal. It recommended the purchase of additional stocks at levels which were practically at the market. Up to this writing almost every one of the stocks recommended already shows a high profit. How far they can go before they will indicate a top is something for the future to determine.

In case you didn’t see last week’s column, here are the stocks and the prices at which they were advised:

American Iron & Power 2nd Plt came in at 2754. Stop is 26. A. M. Byers took at 19 1/9 at 16 4/8. Finkote came in at 2911. Stop remains at 29. Western Union was acquired at 493/8 to stop at 47. White Motors bought at 31; stop at 28 1/4. You would hold two old stocks, both being comfortably in the black. These are Jones & Laughlin at 30 (now

LAMBORN & CO.
99 WALL STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

SUGAR

Exports—Imports— Futures

Daily & Weekly

Established 1859

H. Hentz & Co.

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

N. Y. Cotton Exchange Bldg.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Chicago—Detroit—Pittsburgh—Geneva, Switzerland

We wish to announce the formation of

ALLEN, SWIFT & CO., INC.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Successors to
F. H. ARMSTRONG & CO., INC.

120 So. LA SALLE STREET—CHICAGO 2
Telephone: DEAnborn 6623

Dealer-Broker Investment
Recommendations and Literature

It is understood that the fims mentioned will be pleased to send interested parties the following literature:

Canadian Common Stocks—A pamphlet briefly describing 100 Canadian industrial and public utility companies—Dominion Securities Corp., 40 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

Investing for Appreciation—A folder of suggestions—John H. Lewis & Co., 14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

Market Comment—Memo on position—Bennett & Palmer, 163 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Petroleum Industry, with particular reference to Sinclair Oil Corp.—Brochure—H. Hentz & Co., 60 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

Also available are a circular on the prospects of United States Lines Co., a leaflet of Research Committee for Foreign Securities Investment Letter.

Successful Investment Planning—A 10-year record of high-yield bonds with appreciation possibilities—Security Adjustment Corp., 26 Court Street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

What Happens to Railroad Security Holders?—Reprint of talk at 38. Raise stop at 34 3/4. U. S. Steel came into our list at 56 (it’s now about 70). Stop remains at 65. Last week I advised selling U. S. Steel. From present action this advice was premature. But there is little one can be done about it. You bought Rubber at 56. You got rubber out at 55. You would hold close to 60. So you still showed a gross profit of close to 4 points.

From present and immediately past action the conclusion now is that the industrials, led by the steels, will go through a long reaction. This failure to decline is typical of a market geared to inflation. During such stages of economic cycles, reactionary influences are absorbed by dullness. And as soon as enough backing and filling is accomplished stocks again assume the dominant trend.

By WALTER WHYTE

More next Thursday.

Walter Whyte

(Where expressed in this article do not necessarily at these times coincide with those of the Chronicle. They are presented as those of the author only.)

by Arthur C. Knies, available to banks and dealers—Villas & Hickey, 49 Hyde Park, New York, N. Y.

Also available is a Monthly Comment on Transportation Statistics, 1941.

Alabama Great Southern RR—Derivative securities—Adams & Peck, 63 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

Amalgamated Sugar—Late appreciation—A. H. Tourjeman & Co., 160 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. Also available is a current study of Utah-Ihaha Sugar.

American Alliance Insurance Co.—Statistical memorandum—Mackubin, Legg & Co., 22 Light Street, New York, N. Y.

Also available are memoranda on American Equitable Assurance Co., Securities & Exchange Commission Investment Letter.

Ampco Metals, Inc.—Discussion of the common stock which offers activity both through participation in a growth industry, according to information available, and in a most interesting current market. Amalgamated Sugar—Late appreciation—A. H. Tourjeman & Co., 160 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Ampco Metal, Inc.—Discussion of the common stock which offers activity both through participation in a growth industry, according to information available, and in a most interesting current market.

Ampco Metals, Inc.—Current bulletin—Sills, Minton & Co., 209 South La Salle Street, Chicago, 4, Ill. Also available is a report on Maryland Casualty Co.

Bird & Son—Descriptive memorandum—Buckley Brothers, 1359 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Also available are memoranda on Green Wolf and United Printers.

Boston Terminal 3% of 1947—Statistical report describing reorganization status and proposed plan—Greenie & Co., 17 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.


Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific—Railroad—Complete analysis—Walker Bros. & Co., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Railroad—Complete analysis—Walker Bros. & Co., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Consolidated Cement Corp.—A study of the company—Greenie & Co., 17 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

The Cross Company—Analysis of condition and post-war prospects—F. H. Keller & Co., Inc. (Continued on page 2852)

We are pleased to announce that Mr. Julius T. ASCH is now associated with us in our UNDERWRITING DEPARTMENT

HIRSCH & CO.

Successors to HIRSCH, LILLIANT & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

25 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

Telephone: Hanover 2-0600

1182 Broadway
2285 Broadway
499 Seventh Avenue
17 E. Prospect Avenue, Mount Vernon

CHICAGO • CLEVELAND • LONDON and GENBVA (Representatives)

W. C. Langley & Co.

115 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

WISH TO ANNOUNCE THAT

MR. GEOFFREY R. MELLOR

HAS BECOME ASSOCIATED WITH THEM

JUNE 20, 1948

Full Charges Paid in 1944 On Half Of Foreign Dollar Bonds: Madden

Dir. of International Institute of Finance Reports That There Has Been a Slight Improvement Since 1943. Says 22 Countries Still Having Dollar Bonds in U. S., Many of Which Are Not Paying Full Interest, Are Repurchasing and “Reappraising” Issues. In 1944 debt service has been paid in full on $2,568,403,418 or on 50.17% of the total of $5,116,908,211 of publicly offered foreign dollar bonds outstanding on Dec. 31, 1944, according to a report of the Institute entitled "Statistical Analysis of Publicly Offered Foreign Dollar Bonds" issued by Dean T. Madden, Director of the Institute of International Finance of New York University.

The increase in proportion of bonds serviced in full from 48.36% in 1943 was due to the resumption of service on bonds amassed to the Brazilian government adjustment plan and to the offer of the Mexican Government (Continued on page 2854)

Unlisted Order Clerk
Wishes position with Wire House to give experience and execute orders in over-the-counter securities. Box M 621, Commercial and Financial Chronicle, 25 Park Place, New York 8, N. Y.

FOREIGN TRADE EXECUTIVE
Experienced, resourceful, energetic, highest references, seeks position as EXPORT MANAGER
Box AS 621, The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, 25 Park Place, New York 8, N. Y.

Financial Writer
Available
Twenty years’ experience evaluating economic factors in relation to industries and the securities of railroad, public utilities and industrial companies. Has analyzed and written for several of the leading independent financial organizations. Has written pro and con articles upon various issues for the New York Stock Exchange.

Available for making surveys of companies and their markets in connection with reorganizations or proposed new financings.

Address M-56, Box 26, Trinity Station, New York 6, N. Y.
SAN CARLOS MILLING CO.

COMMON STOCK

We suggest that you take a serious look at the stock of this company in your manual. This company is one of the leading stock issues, and it has been consistently gaining in market value for some time past.

Inquiries Invited

F. H. KOLLER & CO., Inc.

Members N.Y. Security Dealers' Asso.

111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Barclay 7-0570

NY 1-1026
Would Have Price Controls

Relaxed Gradually

Garvan Trust Company's Bulletin Analyzes Arguments for and Against Post-War Continuation of Price Controls and, Thus, Outlining That Abandonment of War Time Restrictions As Soon as Feasible Is Much To Be Desired, Holds That An Abrupt and Premature Termination of Price Controls Would Require Stabilization Policy Should Not Be a "Two-Edge Weapon" and Seek to Channel Flow of Income in Controlling Prices.

"Debate in Congress and discussion outside in connection with the campaign for price control beyond its expiration is of recent date of June 30th, states the June issue of the 'Guaranty News,' published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, "has brought out a solution for the problem of price control as a result of experience since the inauguration of the program. There seems to be general recognition of the advantages of a stable price structure, but there is also clear realization that the price stability that has been maintained requires a price program. It presents a striking contrast with the broad fluctuations that characterized prices prior to the war."

"Price stability," it is further stated, "has been achieved in spite of the much greater degree of industrial instability and the change in inflation and the corresponding stresses due to the war. The simple fact that price stability has been achieved at all in the face of demand for products that has been present and which, however, has been purchased at a considerable cost in substantial reductions of the number and quality of goods that are available to the consumer. It has been necessary to make curtailments in education, housing, changes in labor standards, and similar changes in the life of the people."

Price Control Offcials

TheGarvan Bulletin's editor, price control officials have been forced once again and again with the difficulty of reconciling the public's desire for a stable price structure with the need for maximum production and equitable distribution of the products of the war."

"Profit Margins Vital

The Survey" takes up the problem of profit margins in the section of the Bulletin devoted to the Bureau of Price Administration for articles that have been released to the public. The Bureau has been receiving enormous amounts of goods, such as automobiles, that have not been produced in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of the market. As a result, the price of these goods has been driven up to unreasonable levels, and the Bureau has been forced to intervene to prevent further increases in prices."

"Relative Stability Maintained

The measure of success exceeds that of the price index, as the latter is only a relative index of prices, and does not take into account the increase in the cost of living. The Bulletin states that the relative stability has been achieved through the cooperation of all sections of the nation, and that the Bureau of Price Administration has played a major role in maintaining this stability."

"Factors in Judging Stability

It must be recognized that comparisons based on the official index are still subject to certain qualifications. The index gives little account of deterioration of quality, which has accompanied the rise in prices. The use of such an index may be misleading, as it does not take into account the increase in the cost of living. The Bulletin states that the index is only a relative index of prices, and that the Bureau of Price Administration has played a major role in maintaining this stability."

"Joseph Martin to Be Partner in Ganes Co."

Joseph A. Martin, Jr., will become a partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of Ganes, Martin & Co. Martin has been a member of the firm for three years. He will be a partner in the firm's trading department.

"Waste Not...!

War teaches us how to come somehow through the difficult days that lie ahead. It is for this reason that the idea of waste in time or resources must be of concern not only to the government, but to every individual."

"MARK MERIT OF SHENCK DISTILLERS C.C."
We maintain an active interest in
Ampco Metals, Inc., Common Stock
Maryland Casualty Co., Common Stock

Our Current Bulletin Available on Request
SILLS, MANN, & COMPANY, Inc.
Minneapolis-St. Paul Exchange
280 SO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO 4, ILL.
Telephone Dearborn 1421
Teletype CG 664

Bought—Sold—Quoted
SPORT PRODUCTS, INC.,
Common Stock
Menu available on request

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD

CARTER H. CORBREY & CO.
Member, National Association of Securities Dealers
Wholesale Distributors
Middle West — Pacific Coast
For UNDERWRITERS
SECONDARY MARKET DISTRIBUTION
CHICAGO 3 9035 LOS ANGELES 14
139 S. La Salle St. 600 S. Spring St.
State 6032 92 92

FRED. W. FAIRFAX CO.
Members Chinese Securities Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Garrett Corp.
Midland Utilities
Midland Realization
280 SOUTH LA SALLE ST.
CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS
Direct Private Wires To New York
Bell Atlantic 109

Chicago Coal, Common
Howard Aircraft Common
Northwest Engineering Common
E. H. Rollins & Sons
135 South La Salle Street,
CHICAGO 3
CG 928
Direct Wires To Our Offices In
Princeton—Nashville—Chattanooga
The Country

*Burton-Dixie Corp. - Com.
Central Supply Corp. - Com.
Gibson Refrigerator Co. - Com.
Globe Steel Tubing Co. - Com.
*Oak Mfg. Co., Inc. - Com.
Wells-Gardner & Co. - Com.
*Property Available Upon Request.

Paul H. Davis & Co.
Established 1919
Member Principal Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade
10 So. La Salle St., Chicago 3
Tel. Franklin 6022 Teletype CG 665
Indianapolis, Ind. — Buckhead, Atl.

Full Charges Paid in 1944 On Half Of
Foreign Dollar Bonds:adden
(Continued from page 2851)
under their Nov. 5, 1942, agreement with the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico, respectively. The increase would have been greater were it not for the fact that amortization and redemption of fully serviced bonds exceeded

The repurchases and cancellations of bonds in total or partial delivery on the status of all publicly offered foreign dollar bonds as of December 31, 1943 and 1944 are summarized in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Nominal Amount</th>
<th>Contractual Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>28,778,000</td>
<td>9,351,250</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>52,000,000</td>
<td>52,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80,778,000</td>
<td>61,351,250</td>
<td>55.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The geographical distribution of foreign dollar bonds in default as to interest on December 31, 1944, is shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Nominal Amount</th>
<th>Interest Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>28,778,000</td>
<td>9,351,250</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>52,000,000</td>
<td>52,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80,778,000</td>
<td>61,351,250</td>
<td>55.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Full Charges Paid in 1944 On Half Of
Foreign Dollar Bonds: Madder

(Continued from page 2851)
under their Nov. 5, 1942, agreement with the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico, respectively. The increase would have been greater were it not for the fact that amortization and redemption of fully serviced bonds exceeded

The repurchases and cancellations of bonds in total or partial delivery on the status of all publicly offered foreign dollar bonds as of December 31, 1943 and 1944 are summarized in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Nominal Amount</th>
<th>Contractual Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>28,778,000</td>
<td>9,351,250</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>52,000,000</td>
<td>52,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80,778,000</td>
<td>61,351,250</td>
<td>55.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The geographical distribution of foreign dollar bonds in default as to interest on December 31, 1944, is shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Nominal Amount</th>
<th>Interest Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>28,778,000</td>
<td>9,351,250</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>52,000,000</td>
<td>52,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80,778,000</td>
<td>61,351,250</td>
<td>55.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Full Charges Paid in 1944 On Half Of
Foreign Dollar Bonds: Madder

(Continued from page 2851)
under their Nov. 5, 1942, agreement with the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico, respectively. The increase would have been greater were it not for the fact that amortization and redemption of fully serviced bonds exceeded

The repurchases and cancellations of bonds in total or partial delivery on the status of all publicly offered foreign dollar bonds as of December 31, 1943 and 1944 are summarized in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Nominal Amount</th>
<th>Contractual Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>28,778,000</td>
<td>9,351,250</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>52,000,000</td>
<td>52,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80,778,000</td>
<td>61,351,250</td>
<td>55.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The geographical distribution of foreign dollar bonds in default as to interest on December 31, 1944, is shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Nominal Amount</th>
<th>Interest Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>28,778,000</td>
<td>9,351,250</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>52,000,000</td>
<td>52,000,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80,778,000</td>
<td>61,351,250</td>
<td>55.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We have prepared a memorandum on

MIDLAND REALIZATION AND
MIDLAND UTILITIES COMMON
Copies available upon request

DOYLE, O’CONNOR & CO.
INCORPORATED

135 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
Telephone: Dearborn 9600

A Rather Speculative Stock Market

Over the past few weeks there have been rumors of a speculative stock market, which have been dismissed by well-recognized market leaders. However, the recent performance of the stock market has been quite erratic, with many investors seeking to profit from short-term gains. The recent decline in stock prices has raised concerns about the sustainability of the current market trend. Investors are advised to proceed with caution and to conduct thorough research before making investment decisions.

Geoffrey Mellor With W. C. Langley & Co.

W. C. Langley & Co., 115 Broadway, New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange, has recently had an active presence in the market. Geoffrey Mellor, a member of the firm, has been instrumental in forming a new group of investors. His expertise in the stock market has been widely recognized, and he has been a key figure in the recent speculative trends.

California-Pacific Securities Company

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF—California-Pacific Securities Co., with offices at 206 Sansome Street, has been formed to handle the investment business. Mr. Livingstone will be president and treasurer of the new firm. Thelma C. Watson will be secretary and Clara N. Livingstone, vice-president. Mr. Livingstone was formerly a member of the Bank of America Corporation, with which he was associated for many years. On May 31 the "Chronicle" reported that Mr. Livingstone would form his own investment firm.

New York Stock Exchange To Close Saturdays During Summer; Other Exchanges


The "Chronicle" reported that Mr. Livingstone would form his own investment firm.

Correction

P. V. Z. Diddrichsen is continuing as manager of the stock trading department of C. B. Allen Co., 130 Broadway, New York City. It was reported in the "Financial Chronicle" of June 14 that Mr. Diddrichsen would open his own investment business.

CLIFFS CORP.

KITCHEN & CO.
135 South La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.
Tel. State 4950

WE ARE ACTIVE IN

Galvin Mfg. Corp.
Colesman Co., Inc.
O’Gara Coal Co., etc

Assoc. Gas. & Elec. Corp. Bonds
New York, Westchester & Boston Ry. 4½-5½

HICKEY & CO.
Field Bldg., Chicago 3
Randolph 6000
CG 1246-8

DIREクト Wire to New York

ACTIVE TRADING MARKETS

National Terminals Corp.
Franklin County Coal Corp. & Preferred
Howell Electric Motors
Interstate Aircraft & Engineering Corp.

MOORE, MCMACKIN LINES
Common
Cum. Div. $2.50 Preferred
Bought - Sold - Quoted
Prospects upon request

A.C. ALLEN & COMPANY
Chicago New York Boston Milwaukee Minneapolis

Moredale & Co. Formed in Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, MICH.—Moredale & Co. recently formed in Detroit to handle the investment securities business with offices at 411 Perchon Building. The new firm has acquired the securities business of A. J. Moredale & Co. of the same address. There will be no change of personnel except that R. V. Allman, who has been in active for the past one and a half years, will retire from the financial business.

Paul J. Moredale

Quarter Century for N. Y. Hanseatic Corp.

The New York Hanseatic Corporation, which owns and operates the Hanseatic line of steamers between New York and European ports, celebrated its 25th anniversary of its founding on June 23, according to Walter E. Maschmeyer, Vice-President and Treasurer.

The firm was incorporated in New York in 1915 and was headed by the late Carl Bosch-witz. The company was organized at 120 Broadway in 1915 where B. Melville, former broker in investments of the Detroit Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, Chairman of the Educational Committee of the National Securities Traders Association, he is Vice-President of the Securities Traders Association of Detroit and Michigan. Mr. Moredale also served as a director of L. A. Darling Company of Bronson, Michigan. He will continue his membership on the Detroit Stock Exchange.

N. Y. Curb Elects Baker

RALPH C. Baker, of Amott, Baker & Co., Inc., New York City, was elected the general manager of the New York Curb Exchange at the regular meeting of Griswold Street investment firms prior to becoming an officer of Allman, Moredale & Co. in this firm. Mr. Bogue is manager of the Lansing, Michigan, office, in the Olds Tower.

In addition to continuing the branch offices of the professorship in Lansing and Battle Creek, Moredale & Co. are opening branches in St. Paul, Minn., with Leo L. Kelhoffer as manager, and in Bay City, Mich., with Charles A. Vaughan Herrick. Mr. Kelhoffer was formerly representative of Allman, Moredale & Co. in Muskegon; Mr. Herrick served as Bay City manager for Hultzard, Warren & Chandler for several years.

The firm has arranged for direct wire connections to Chicago, Cleveland and New York and will act as Detroit correspondent in the general market and according to Walter G. Brawley, President, Mr. Moredale served as a director of L. A. Darling Company of Bronson, Michigan.

We Have an Interest In

Central Coal and Coke Corporation

COMSTOCK & CO.
CHICAGO 4
231 So. La Salle St.

Lazard Freres to Admit Acheson as Partner

Lazard Freres & Co., 44 Wall Street, New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange, will admit W. Glen Acheson to a partnership on July 1st. Mr. Acheson has been a partner in F. S. Moseley & Co.
Ohio Brevities

Holders of 30,000 shares of preferred stock of Hinde & Dauphine Paper Company's ordinary stock are in the new $4 cumulative, convertible stock. It is equally preferred stock. This was more than $100,000 held. Maynard H. Murch of Cleveland, and Glor, Forgan & Company, has the underwriting and trading in the stock.

Mr. Reavis, has been reappointed as director of Industrial Rayon Corporation. He is a member of the same law firm, who resigned from the tax exempt corporation's board over past years.

Mr. Reavis is also a member of the American Bank of Cleveland, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, West Virginia & Ohio Coal Corporation, and is secretary of the last three.

Two prominent members of the Cleveland investment banking fraternity attended the joint meeting of the board of governors and advisory council of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. at Absecon, New J., early this month.

The Second National, senior partner in the firm of Boll, Ewing & Goodfriend, has had his Ohio law practice of Mr. Parsons, a member of the advisory council, is chairman of District No. 10 of the Ohio State Bar Association, and is secretary of the eastern part of Kentucky, while Dr. W. H. Porter of the board of governors.

A banker from the nation's capital walked off with top honors in the national public relations plan of the American Institute of Banking in Cleveland. The convention was held at the executive council of the institute.

First prize of $500 in cash and a $500 bond was awarded to Porter of Riggs National Bank of Washington.

Second prize winner was George A. Rogers of First National Bank of the city, with a prize worth $300. Third prize of $200 was awarded (Continued on page 266).

Ohio Municipal Comment

BY J. AUSTIN WHITE

A number of difficult problems have been posed for Ohio and its subsidiary governmental units by the Supreme Court rendered June 6, 1940, in the case of "Zangerle, Aud et al., Appellants, vs. City of Cleveland, " in which the court held that the real and personal property of the public transportation companies owned and operated by the City of Cleveland is subject to taxation as personal property, and that it is most difficult to answer, and which raises the possibility of certain consequences, is the question of what public property is subjected to taxation as a result of this decision. Previously it had been as stated that publicly owned property in Ohio was exempt from taxation, or possessed of Art. XII of the Ohio Constitutional state in part, at least. Ohio laws may be passed to exempt public property owned by public purpose: Section 5351 of the Ohio General Code provides that lands or buildings used for public purpose shall be exempt from taxation.

The argument in this case centers around the question of what public purpose is meant by a "public purpose." The majority opinion of the case is written by Justice Bell of Cincinnati and with which Chief Justice Weyand agreed. Turner, Matthews and Hart concurred to the effect that the powers and functions of municipal or county corporations are divided into two classes: (1) Public or governmental, and (2) private or proprietary. The court well recognized that municipally owned property is capable of performance of a governmental function or is ordinarily relieved from taxation either by express constitutional or statutory provision, and that such property when used in carrying on a private or proprietary enterprise is usually required to contribute its proportionate share of the cost of government.

The majority opinion reads further: "In the case at bar, we do not assert such: The Ohio General Code provides that lands or buildings used for public purpose shall be exempt from taxation as a source of profit or to serve some more concrete public purposes. See, also, 61 Corpus Juris, 420, and cases cited, 3 A.L.R. 1439."

At this point, however, one might well ask, if the dissenting minority opinion in the instant case, written by Justice Zimmerman, with which Justice Williams concurs, reading "in the American Institute of Banking, Section 563, the following statement appears: "While a large number of the courts have taken the view that public utilities and property owned by a municipal corporation for the purpose of public or governmental, not for private profit, the decision is with the implication of public ownership extends property only as a purely public purpose, and not merely for public purposes, and the property that property owned by a municipal corporation is exempt from taxation, whether these purposes are governmental in the public interest, and the benefit of its own citizens, and accordingly, that the public property owned, as public power and light plants, and waterworks, gas, steam, and public utilities distribution and commodities and services to the public for compensation, although not for a governmental, the "general rule" is that public property used in the performance of a statutory function is not "public property for a public purpose," and therefore, is not granted exemption from taxation.

How Extensively Will the Decision be Applied?

It is reasoning of the court that raises the most difficult problem to the Government units, and states, there are many examples of public roads in a strictly proprietary function. If the "general rule" is that property which is owned by the State of the court, is to be strictly applied in Ohio, then, one might ask, subject to taxation when used to serve some public purpose, and the sewage disposal, airport facilities of the city, which are, as far as is known, performed by municipal in a strictly proprietary capacity. But this is by no means the end of the long list of municipal public property which is required to be taxed as a proprietary function.

It might fairly ask, under this "general rule" that taxes be levied upon the private roads and bridges (such as the Sandusky Bay St. in Lucas County) of the Southern Railway, the property used by the State of Ohio in the performance of its liquor monopoly, the many proposed city and/or county roads, and property owned by public institutions and perhaps even publically owned recreation plants, such as tennis courts, swimming pools, golf courses, etc., are also, if thus taxed, part of the problems posed by this reasoning. One might ask, if the Cleveland electric company, the myriad of other activities in the public interest, if taxed on a "general rule" piggaged in a proprietary capacity, are thereby being taxed on their real or personal property, since these are not granted exemption from Federal taxes, and (Continued on page 266).

Ohio Municipal Price Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>1939</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1941</th>
<th>1942</th>
<th>1943</th>
<th>1944</th>
<th>1945</th>
<th>1946</th>
<th>1947</th>
<th>1948</th>
<th>1949</th>
<th>1950</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 1939</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1940</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1941</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1942</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1943</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1944</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1945</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1946</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1947</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1948</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1949</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1950</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on page 2664.)
In recent weeks railroad stockholders have provided the fireworks in the market. Numerous low priced securities have risen sharply, Western Maryland, for instance, reaching the $10 level for 100, as compared with a low of 7% in May. It may be expected that the substantial appreciation in low priced securities, have risen in the same period from $5 to $8. Other low priced stocks which have enjoyed a substantial advance have been Baltimore & Ohio, Colorado & Southern, Chicago Great Western, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, etc.

There is no question but that the spreading of the enthusiasm will not subside until a policy of selectivity would seem to be a desirable one, especially as we may be on the eve of a renewal of wage negotiations which may unsettle the market in part. To what extent substantial refinancings and/or possible rate increases later in the year or early next year, will offset any wage increases is difficult to predict. The negotiations themselves, however, may serve to dampen at least temporarily speculative enthusiasm in the low priced shares.

In most instances these advances have been justified on a speculative basis. In part they reflect the fundamental improvement in the railroad industry, growth in general, the respect by duration both of debt and interest charges, together with substantial capital improvements. In part they also reflect the morale of bankers confidence in the industry, especially the increasing realization that good and net revenues post-war are superior to the past but are likely to be superior to those of pre-war. The story is not quite as rosy as hitherto thought probable. Of course the non-paying dividend group are awaiting B. & O., which is expected to rise from 4% a year ago to its present level. The plan will have substantial possibilities for appreciation over the long term.

Admittedly B. & O. suffered from the vicissitudes of the depression. Its gross revenues declined from $425 million in 1929 to $125 million in 1932 and never exceeded the $290 million mark until the war period when in 1944 revenues reached a new all time peak at $337 million. Income available for fixed charges fluctuated to an even greater degree, reflecting the top-heavy capitalization of the road, declining from $36.7 million in 1929 to $27.6 million in 1932; averaging a little better than $30 million through the '30's until 1943, when because of the low activity of both the steel and coal industries, earnings remained at a low of $20 million. From this level they recovered

KEYES FIBRE
Class A and Common

EXPRESS AEREO

SEABOARD ALL FLORIDA
6's 1/2

L. H. Rothchild & Co.
specialists in rail
62 Wall street
N.Y. 5-5
Manhatten 2-5072

Metropolitan West Side
Elevated
1st 4s, 1938
Unspecified

Chicago Railways Co.
Cons."A" 5s, 1927

ERNST & CO.
MEmBERs
New York Stock Exchange and Other Leading Security and Commodity Exchanges
120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y.
251 So. LaSalle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

gro's revenues may reach $240 million as against an average of $100 million assuming the '39's and that assumed that fixed and contingent interest will average $21 million of which $15 on the common will may well $6-$7 per share. Additional new issues & O. has a substantial equity in the unloaded earnings of its subsidiaries and/or affiliates, including Reading, Western Maryland, Southwestern Construction Co., Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh and Illinois & Northern. Such equity might reach $2-$3 per share on B. & O. common. For these reasons we believe that the common, even though its risks is substantially is not, has not yet exhausted its longer term possibilities.

Wilson-Trinkle Co.,
Formed in Louisville

Louisville, Ky. — Wilson-Trinkle Co. has been formed with offices in the Louisville Trust Building, to engage in the investment business. Mr. Wilson, President, and Mr. Trinkle, Vice President and Secretary. Both are well-known in the financial world, Mr. Wilson being formerly Vice President and Secretary of the Wilson National Bank.

Herbert N. Poage, formerly with Dering & Co., Inc., is also associated with the new firm.

Earl M. Scanlan Adds
Special to Trinkle Organization
DENVER, COLO.—Earl M. Diersdorf has been added to the staff of Earl M. Scanlan & Co., Colorado National Bank Building.

Alabama.
Great Southern.

Railroad.
Part. Pfd.

Circular on request.

Ed Adams & Peck
63 Wall street, New York 2
Bowling Green 3-190. 710-11
Boston Philadelphia Hartford
In April 1942, New York City bank stocks, as measured by Standard & Poor's, had doubled from all-time lows, Market registering 59.2, compared with the previous low of 60.3 in June 1932. Since the low of 1942 the bank stocks have doubled in price from the index, which has moved from 59.2 to 115.3 on June 20, 1945, an appreciation of 101.6%. This compares with an appreciation of 50.7% for the Dow Jones Industrial average.

Individual leading bank stocks have mixed as follows over the 20 month period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Market Price</th>
<th>Appreciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Manhattan</td>
<td>247.00</td>
<td>132.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bankers Trust</td>
<td>152.00</td>
<td>122.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical</td>
<td>68.00</td>
<td>60.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical</td>
<td>68.00</td>
<td>60.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Exchange</td>
<td>39.00</td>
<td>53.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First National</td>
<td>22.00</td>
<td>95.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guaranty Trust</td>
<td>29.00</td>
<td>89.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturers Trust</td>
<td>39.00</td>
<td>122.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National City</td>
<td>86.00</td>
<td>117.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National City</td>
<td>86.00</td>
<td>117.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Trust</td>
<td>89.00</td>
<td>115.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>101.00</td>
<td>107.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average: 107.6%

Best performance is the 132.3% of Bank of Manhattan, second best, the 122.7% of Bankers Trust, Continental, and Chemical each registering 66.7%, Country Exchange and First National 95.9% and Guaranty Trust 89.0%, as compared with a market average of 107.6%.

City and Public. The average appreciation of this group was 132.3%, and the average expansion of the seven stocks was 99.9%. The remaining six stocks, which had market appreciation below the average of 107.6% and expansion of 83.6%, while their average expansion of earning assets was 78.8%. This fact indicates how important it is to study the trend of deposits and earning assets of the individual banks, for they furnish a clue to probable comparative market action, though not an infallible one. In this connection, it will be found helpful, at short intervals, to make studies of the published reports of the Clearing House figures.

It will be noted that since Continental, Corn, Manufacturers and Public are the leaders; on the other hand Bank of Manhattan, Chase and National City each show a deposit increase below average but a market appreciation above average.

While some exceptions, it seems to be generally true that relative market appreciation is roughly proportional to relative deposit increase. To the seven stocks whose market appreciation was above average had an average deposit increase of 87.6%, while the seven stocks whose market appreciation was above average had an average deposit increase of 78.8%, which suggests that the seven stocks whose market appreciation was above average had an average deposit increase of 87.6%.

The table below of deposits of members of the New York Clearing House as at June 30, 1945, as reported for the six months ended December 31, 1944, is of interest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Total Deposits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Manhattan</td>
<td>$1,031,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bankers Trust</td>
<td>$283,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical</td>
<td>$435,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental</td>
<td>$293,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Exchange</td>
<td>$312,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First National</td>
<td>$301,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guaranty Trust</td>
<td>$280,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturers Trust</td>
<td>$370,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National City</td>
<td>$307,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National City</td>
<td>$307,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Trust</td>
<td>$280,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>$370,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chase, Continental, and Chemical are the leaders, having deposits of $435,000,000, $293,000,000, and $280,000,000 respectively, whereas Bankers Trust and Guaranty Trust are at the bottom of the list with deposits of $283,000,000 and $280,000,000.

England, the one belligerent European which was able to increase its bank balances during the war, and maintain financial balance, joined us in this. In the period of the London Clearing is the strength between us and the weak continent.

New Jersey Bank Stocks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Total Deposits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. S. Rippel &amp; Co</td>
<td>$2,485,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>$385,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$455,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$255,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$225,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$205,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$195,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$185,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$175,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$165,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$155,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$145,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$135,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$125,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$115,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$105,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$95,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$85,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$75,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$65,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$55,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$45,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$35,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$25,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$62,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$31,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$15,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$7,812.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$3,906.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$1,953.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$976.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$488.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$244.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$122.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$61.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$30.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$15.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$7.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$3.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$1.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>$0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>$0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table below of deposits of members of the New York Clearing House as at June 30, 1945, as reported for the six months ended December 31, 1944, is of interest.
Lots of sunlight and fresh air—plenty of room for growing children or growing factories.

A mild, healthful climate that adds enjoyment to all outdoor activities . . . and permits uninterrupted year-round production—savings in plant construction and fuel costs. Here are the raw materials of empire . . . mineral, forest, agricultural. A plentiful post-war labor supply, especially in Georgia's excellent small towns. Abundant good, soft water. Splendid transportation facilities. Electric power at rates among the nation's lowest. A sound tax structure. A modern educational system.

Unexcelled recreational facilities from the mountains to the seashore. Yes, it's Great to be a Georgian . . . to live and work among a friendly people—away from the problems of congested areas, but with easy access to rich and growing markets.

In many of Georgia's excellent small towns where there are no large industries, you will find an ample post-war supply of intelligent, adaptable, friendly workers. Our staff of industrial engineers has assembled accurate data on favorable industrial sites for specific lines of manufacture. Write Industrial Development Division, GEORGIA POWER COMPANY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

PLANT the Future in GEORGIA
Fallacies of Bretton Woods Proposals

(Continued from page 2539)

rent transactions and make it possible to domes- ticate international governmental cooperation to control international capital movements. Now this control of international capital movements is a concept that has never been talked about in the old days of the exchange rate mechanism. The problem arises only when you have a shabby currency that people are afraid of, and try to get their money out of it. And then the government whose un- balanced budget and want of credit and currency has caused the money to become shaky, begins to blame foreigners who are trying to run away and begins to blame the foreigners who are trying to take their funds out of the country. The government would "hot money" by making their country a "hot" place for money. The way to avoid "hot money" is to balance your budget and to keep your currency on dem-

This plan for international control over currency does not seem vicious in the extreme. It is de- signed to stop the most excessive and unsound currency policies by international governmental cooperation. It would certainly create "hot money." It will create new problems in the form of a country which has funds in a foreign country, and the country that does not want those funds out of its own country.

Generating "Hot Money"

There are two other provisions in particular that will generate "hot money.

(a) The plan sanctions changes in the gold and silver standard countries. They may drop 15% or 20% of their value and they may drop 20% unless the Fund makes them do so within two years. As Edward Brown has admitted in his Chicago speech, the"Fund would then be worth much less than the 28,000 million he had been told they had.

(b) The second amazing provision which will definitely gen- erate "hot money" is that authorizing the Fund to declare a cur- rency scarce and authorizing in- dividual countries in that category to export the scarce currency. It is the dollar which will become scarce. What we want to do is to make foreign debtors pay, and if they cannot pay, they can be taken over by the Fund. As the dollar becomes more scarce, the dollar will become the international money.

Peck Resumes Activity As Stevens Legg Partner

John Potter Is With Security Adjustment Corp.

Mr. John Potter, who has been assistant to the President of the Peck Co., has been re-appointed to the position of assistant to the President of the Security Adjustment Corp., a new committee of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Potter is one of the original members of the firm.

John Potter's New Position

The firm of John Potter & Co., has announced that Mr. Potter will continue as an active member of the firm. He has been with the firm since 1921 and is well known in the financial world as an expert in foreign currency and bond transactions.

John Potter's Role

John Potter is responsible for the management of the firm's foreign currency and bond transactions. He has been with the firm since 1921 and is well known in the financial world as an expert in foreign currency and bond transactions.

John Potter's Accomplishments

John Potter has been active in the foreign currency and bond markets for many years. He has been successful in arranging transactions for clients in a variety of countries, and has been praised for his ability to negotiate favorable terms for his clients.

John Potter's Future

It is expected that John Potter will continue to be an active member of the firm, and that he will continue to play a key role in the firm's foreign currency and bond transactions.

Criticism of the Plan

The plan has been criticized by many economists and financial experts. They argue that it will lead to increased foreign exchange controls, which will ultimately lead to a decline in international trade and investment.

One, of the main criticisms of the plan is that it will lead to increased foreign exchange controls. This will ultimately lead to a decline in international trade and investment, which will have a negative impact on the global economy.

Overall, the plan is seen as a step in the right direction, but it is crucial that it is implemented in a way that is fair and transparent. It is important that the plan is designed in a way that encourages international trade and investment, rather than discouraging it.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Digitized for FRASER

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

The COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE

Thursday, June 28, 1945

2860

The Knickerbocker

Fund for

Diversification, Supervision and Safe-keeping of Investments

Prospectus on Request

KNICKERBOCKER SHARES, INC.

General Distributors

201 Post Office Building

New York City

MANAGEMENT

A. W. SMITH & CO., INC.

112 Devonshire St.

Boston, Mass.

Mutual Funds

Manhattan Bond Fund

"Why do so many investors—individuals—own Manhattan Bond Fund in a trust account? The following includes a new booklet telling the story of Manhattan Bond Fund. And this new booklet tells it well.

Since its inception in 1938, the assets current amount to approximately $25,000,000. Shareholders now number about 10,000 and the fund has paid more than $5,000,000 in distributions since 1938.

"Do you want regular income from bonds?" concludes the booklet, "Invest in Manhattan Bond Fund!"

Building, Chemical and Tobacco

The Investment Research Department of Distributors Group has published a booklet, entitled "Chemical and Tobacco Shares" to the list of favorred groups.

The booklet, 32 pages, writes the sponsor, "offer fair value at present prices in relation to their present earnings. They are under¬ priced and can be expected to do well in post-war prosperity."

Chemical and Tobacco Shares are grouped under the caption entitled "groups of stocks which may well stabilize and do well in a new post-war period." The report points out that these shares are just now beginning to turn around in their earnings.

Within the last two years these groups have been rallied by affiliated dealers and additional copies are available from the sponsor on request.

10 to 1

Lord, Abbett has followed up its recent popular Investment Bulletin on "Affiliated Fund, culture" with another bulletin comparing the performance of Affiliated Funds with all of the stocks on the New York Stock Exchange "which were selling around 18% at the same time. Affiliated's adjusted price was at that level."

There are 20 issues in this group of stocks. In the three years since April, 1942, only two of them have done better than Affiliated. "On this basis," says the sponsor, "we believe that it is probably picking individual listed issues which will prove to be better choices than Affiliated Fund."

The very nature of the Affili¬ ated set-up—a cross-section of the best listed stocks, automatically priced, and accelerated in value—suggests that this relative result should be the rule rather than the exception.

Household Appliances

National Securities & Research Corp. is the current issue of Investment Timing analyzes the outlook for household appliance companies and concludes that: "Earnings should reach new peaks when full production is attained, at which time profit margins are expected to reach new levels. At some of the stocks have been to dis-

Low Priced Shares

A Class of Group Securities, Inc.

Prospectus on Request

DISTRIBUTORS GROUP, INCORPORATED

63 WALL ST. - NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

Distributors Group, Inc. is a group of affiliated dealers in mutual funds. The company's prospectus contains a list of their latest offerings in the form of mutual funds.

John Potter is With Security Adjustment Corp.

Mr. John Potter, who has been assistant to the President of the Peck Co., has been re-appointed to the position of assistant to the President of the Security Adjustment Corp., a new committee of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Potter is one of the original members of the firm.

John Potter's New Position

The firm of John Potter & Co., has announced that Mr. Potter will continue as an active member of the firm. He has been with the firm since 1921 and is well known in the financial world as an expert in foreign currency and bond transactions.

John Potter's Accomplishments

John Potter has been active in the foreign currency and bond markets for many years. He has been successful in arranging transactions for clients in a variety of countries, and has been praised for his ability to negotiate favorable terms for his clients.

John Potter's Future

It is expected that John Potter will continue to be an active member of the firm, and that he will continue to play a key role in the firm's foreign currency and bond transactions.

Criticism of the Plan

The plan has been criticized by many economists and financial experts. They argue that it will lead to increased foreign exchange controls, which will ultimately lead to a decline in international trade and investment.

One, of the main criticisms of the plan is that it will lead to increased foreign exchange controls. This will ultimately lead to a decline in international trade and investment, which will have a negative impact on the global economy.

Overall, the plan is seen as a step in the right direction, but it is crucial that it is implemented in a way that is fair and transparent. It is important that the plan is designed in a way that encourages international trade and investment, rather than discouraging it.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Digitized for FRASER

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
not for widows and orphans. But the same thing is true of bonds in Europe. These two kinds of bonds would be good if the countries revive. They won't be other-\(wise\), and the advantage of the bonds revives. They are not good, and the countries revive and prosper, and not otherwise.

**Advantages of Equity Financing**

The great advantage of the stocks is two-fold: (a) with real revival in Europe, the returns would be large to American investors, and (b) Europe will have no more bonds. Bonds will be good if the countries revive. They won't be other-\(wise\), and the countries revive and prosper, and not otherwise.

The total amounts of loans con-\(templated\) to Europe, taking into account the Fund, the Bank, and other private loans, are not too great from the standpoint of Europe's ability to repay. The European govern-\(ments\) have a ready-to-hand asset. (a) they can create excess of taxes over expenditures in their own country, and (b) to the extent they can tax themselves. The United States by giving us goods and services. They must pay with goods and services, with diversified manu-\(factures\), with goods and services. Entertaining, tourists, multi-tal and enterprising services. (d) it is clear that it is to their interest and to our interest to hold them to a lower interest rate of the time. (d) the printing of money, the supply of money, the printing of goods and services. To the extent that we get them, we get them to their credit in the future. We are not used to think of the credit. We are used to think of the taxes. We are used to think of the taxes in the future. (d) the printing of money. Interest and fiat paper money. The credit with the European govern-\(ments\) of the World War II, of this credit, the supply of electricity has been adequate to meet all demands.

**Puget Sound Power & Light Reports**

We are proud that during 1944, like all good American, our efforts have devoted toward helping to win the war. With greater emphasis on the war Pacific during last year the Puget Sound Power & Light Company's contribution increased, resulting in all time high records in revenues, energy output, peak demands and number of customers served. Through the efficient functioning of the Northwest Power Pool, of which this Company is a member, the supply of electricity has been adequate to meet all demands.

**TAXES OVER \$5,700,000**

Taxes payable in 1944 amounted to \$3,706,598, or 88.8% of total operating revenues. The Company's taxes payable for 1944, as shown in the income statement, were 283.5 cents of each dollar of total operating revenues while the average Public Utility Dis-\(trict\) taxes were about 5% and TVA taxes were about 6%.

**MORE FOR LESS**

The Company's average rate per kw. for residential and rural customers keeps going down, notwithstanding higher rates and increased cost of doing business. Year-end average for Puget Power 1.7 cents per kw. The Company's average rate for domestic service as of June 30, 1944, was 4.5% lower than the average rate in the TVA area. During the past ten years Puget Power's average rate has dropped 42% while other living costs have mounted.

**LOYAL EMPLOYEES**

No little credit for the Company's ability to supply wartime power de-\(mands\) must go to the "Tide" how of its 2,947 employees, more than one-\(third\) of whom have been employed by the Company for 15 years or more. The Company's "Tide" flag contains 575 stars indicating those who have gone in the active service of their country. The gold stars re-\(cord\) the supreme sacrifice made by ten of them.

**NEW RECORDS ESTABLISHED**

- Operating Revenues: \$2,069,538
- Electric Customers: 245,086
- Energy Delivered: KWH 1,655,641,872
- Peak Demand-KW 577,500
- Gross Operating Profit per Residential and Rural Customer - KWH 577
- Push Bus Passengers: 2,089
- Credit Balance: 7,651,268
- Cash on Hand: 983,520

Report to Stockholders, 1944, in booklet form, including Consolidated Balance Sheet and Statements of Income and Surplus, will be sent upon request, by addressing the Company at its MAIN OFFICE: 806 STUART BUILDING, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

**Puget Sound Power & Light Co.**

FRANK McLAUGHLIN, President

**Directors**

- BOYCE CAMPBELL, Chairman, Puget Sound Power & Light Co.
- A. C. BROWN, President, Smith Gentry Machine Co.
- DR. E. C. BRITTEN, President, Puget Sound Power & Light Co.
- J. L. BOWYER, President, Southern Pacific Railway Co.
- J. N. BOWYER, President, Southern Pacific Railway Co.
- FRANK McLAUGHLIN, President, Puget Sound Power & Light Co.
- RUSSELL MILLER, Executive Vice-President, Puget Sound Power & Light Co.

**Gay for Fraser**

[Image source: American Electric Power Company]
Refutes Beveridge’s ‘Arguments on Planned Economy’

(Continued from first page)

them do not include liberty of a private person to produce and to employ other citizens in operating them at a wage and to own the results of his own labor. The ownership of means of production, as such, is not an essential citizen liberty in Britain. Beveridge has, however, been en¬
joyed by more than a very small percentage of the population. That few achieve such owner¬
ship is true. But what Beveridge is ready to sacrifice is far more than he is ready to demand. He would see the ownership of means of production, end this will continue, go as it did in the past, be a device. It is not an essential citizen liberty in Britain. Beveridge has, however, been en¬
joyed by more than a very small percentage of the population.

That few achieve such owner¬
ship is true. But what Beveridge is ready to sacrifice is far more than he is ready to demand. He would see the ownership of means of production, end this will continue, go as it did in the past, be a device. It is not an essential citizen liberty in Britain. Beveridge has, however, been en¬
joyed by more than a very small percentage of the population.

That few achieve such owner¬
ship is true. But what Beveridge is ready to sacrifice is far more than he is ready to demand. He would see the ownership of means of production, end this will continue, go as it did in the past, be a device. It is not an essential citizen liberty in Britain. Beveridge has, however, been en¬
joyed by more than a very small percentage of the population.

That few achieve such owner¬
ship is true. But what Beveridge is ready to sacrifice is far more than he is ready to demand. He would see the ownership of means of production, end this will continue, go as it did in the past, be a device. It is not an essential citizen liberty in Britain. Beveridge has, however, been en¬
joyed by more than a very small percentage of the population.

That few achieve such owner¬
ship is true. But what Beveridge is ready to sacrifice is far more than he is ready to demand. He would see the ownership of means of production, end this will continue, go as it did in the past, be a device. It is not an essential citizen liberty in Britain. Beveridge has, however, been en¬
joyed by more than a very small percentage of the population.
Canadian Banks

The state of currency rumors continues. First it is autoritatively announced that the Canadian dollar is about to be restored to parity with the U.S. dollar primarily on the conviction of a financial engineer in London of the underevaluation of Sterling vis-a-vis the Canadian dollar. Then the French Franc, understand, is to be devalued to give Allied troops in Paris a more advantageous rate of exchange.

It is high time that the treatment of foreign exchange problems was raised to a higher plane. Foreign exchange specialists all over the world have been fed too long on a diet of currency devaluation and bearish speculation. From the early twenties through the outbreak of war, it has been a sorry tale of easy profits made by international currency speculators faced only by inert controls, in conjunction with a facile policy of governments in attempting to solve their economic ills by the age-old method of currency depreciation.

Now that we have some encouragement that the nations of the world are ready to act in concert in monetary and other matters, the foreign exchange problem should be viewed from a constructive angle. In the transition period which will follow, controls should be placed on current stability wherever it exists, and make new competitive public offerings should be discouraged. How far did the miserable series of French monetary debasements and the deliberate depreciation of the Sterling and the dollar here contribute to an era of low moral- ity that made the task of the predatory dictator too easy? The answer to this question is often ignored, but not in the light of history. The problem lies fundamentally in the building up of the various internal economies first to a maximum level and then, if necessary, by international action to attain stability. The crucial problem is to avoid as far as possible an undue concentration on artificial means of any kind which are un- avoidable, the tariff adjustment methods should be employed, leaving exchange manipulations to a minimum.

As Finance Minister Ilsey has so often reiterated, economic stability once gained should not be tampered with lightly by making any change in internal policies or in the basic elements. Why should Canada sacrifice itself on the altar of currency devaluation in order to make it possible for other countries to find their own easy path of devaluation? After an unintermitent period of trial on existing exchange bases, however, there is little doubt that natural currency balances will ultimately result in a higher level for the Canadian dollar, but in the meanwhile, there are many countries that must set their economic houses in order before practical and durable exchange changes can be fixed.

Turning to the market for the past week, purchases were mixed. In general, especially in the high grade provincial sector, new high yields were registered, but many in the face of continuing across the board. Internals, on the other hand, continued in brisk demand and bondholders in particular the medium-term issues, were brought down in heavy volume. Mining issues in consequence were a little neglected, but there is growing evidence of an increasing flow of capital to Canada of a much more permanent and incisive nature in Canadian industries.

With the future prospects, the stage seems set, regardless of any change in the value of the Canadian dollar, for an accentuation of the attention paid to the Canadian situation. With the political horizon now a little clearer, it is the interest of the government to become active, and the strength of the government is more likely to develop economic importance when the result of a greater activity is a better price. The Government must aim at a more stable currency, but it should also be able to absorb the increase of the market power that has been created, and a more recent consolidated here has not yet resulted in the Canadian picture owing to pre- vious political uncertainties in the Dominion.

J. B. White Pres. of Toronto Stock Exch.

TORONTO, ONT., CANADA—J. B. White, head of J. B. White & Co., was elected President of the Toronto Stock Exchange at the annual elections, succeeding W. G. Malcolm.

R. J. Aitken, Brokenridge & Donaldson, was elected Vice-President; A. L. A. Richard- son, Secretary, and J. T. Cannon, Treasurer.

Support The 7th War Loan

TAYLOR, DEALE & COMPANY

64 WALL STREET, NEW YORK 5

FINISH THE FIGHT

FINISH THE FIGHT

Wood, Gundy & Co.

Incorporated

14 Wall Street, New York 5

Canadian Bonds

A. E. AMES & CO., INCORPORATED

TWO WALL STREET

NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

RECTOR 2-7321 NY-1-1045

We own and offer subject to prior sale

$100,000

Province of Saskatchewan

4½%, due March 19, 1960

To yield about 4.85%
Some Plain Talk on Direct Mail Advertising

Reprinted from the "Chronicle" of Dec. 4, 1941

Our column for this week is going dogmatic for a change. We are going to state some convictions that are based upon samples of direct mail literature usually sent out by securities dealers and investment brokers.

Conviction number one is that most of these mailings are a waste of money. We have been repeatedly advised by many investors that most of this "junk," as they have termed it, has been a total loss and goes directly into the waste basket.

Conviction number two is that this condition is wholly unnecessary. Also, that direct mail can be used by any securities dealer to increase his business, but it has been misused and misdirected.

Most investors have told us that the only time they ever hear from an investment firm is when the dealer has something to sell. Yet, this is a perfectly normal thing for the individual investor and the Securities Dealer are supposed to enjoy the most confidential relationship with his clients. The investor who writes you a letter that he has some excellent buys in damage suits or divorce cases has something to be ashamed of.

Is it any wonder that mailings which precipitously stress an offering of a security go right into the trash basket?

Point No. 2—Dignity has its place in life, but it can be carried to excess at times. It is a pity to see dignified newspapers and periodicals used in mass advertising, especially when it will be seen by an audience which will read it and make its purchase decisions upon its face value, upon human interest in your fellow man and upon a certain introduction to the idea that mailings can be dignified without being long, involved letter, replete with fudge claims, etc., etc., to a level that even the best of us will shudder at.

Mailings particularly adapted toward securities interests, such as rails, utilities, insurance, etc. This is the work of the coordinator between the sales force and the advertising department. It is of fundamental importance in achieving success. Why should an ultra-conservative buyer of securities receive a letter advising the poor devil to buy this or that? If it is a good investment, it happens almost every day in the securities business.

Likewise, every investor to whom his актив accounts and proceeds are receiving the advertising, also the date

Ohio Municipal Comment

(Continued from page 2856)

Savings Banks in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau to Observe Saturday Holidays During Summer

In line with the general trend, all of Long Island's savings banks, except a few of the smaller units, will observe the same county-wide observance of Saturday holidays by closing on Saturday, July 28th.

The announcement was made by Adam Schneider Jr., President of the Roosevelt Savings Bank and Chairman of Group Y Savings Banks. In a recent announcement, Mr. Schneider stated that the banks which will observe Saturday are those units which are prepared to extend every facility to care for their depositors' and the public's wants, through the coming days of the week. Banking hours would be extended by one day, so that a five-day week for Savings banks, from Monday to Friday, will be continuous.

Mail for Yugoslavia

Postage charges for mail to Yugoslavia, it was made known June 23 by Postmaster General in New York, were to be increased effective immediately, non-illustrated post cards, which are 1.5 cent pieces, will be charged 2.0 cents in weight, and printed matter, which is 2.5 cents in weight, will be charged 3.0 cents.

These are the changes authorized by the department for service to that country. The increase in the postal rate for Yugoslavia is required to defray the cost of the small amount of service to that country. The service for Yugoslavia is restricted to the sending of official mail and registered mail directly by a publisher in this country to a publisher in Yugoslavia. Also, other articles which are non-illustrated and not applicable to printed matter, mailed directly by a publisher in this country to a publisher in Yugoslavia are to be charged at the regular rate for parcel post to that country. The postage rates are in effect when mailing begins, and will be in effect for a period of two years.
OF A To Be Or Not To Be

(Continued from page 2850)

sincere desire on the part of the nation for a vigorous and fearless war for all time. This calls for a degree of public spirit such as never before been nor is anything like it in mind, in connection with the job it has undertaken. The job is not only a matter of national self-defense, but one of national honor as well. The issue is not merely the question of whether the country shall be strong or weak, but whether it shall be respected or despised.

We are inclined to believe that this attitude of distrust has been the cause of no small number of hesitations encountered in the enforcement of many regulations. The Department of Commerce, for example, has encountered a great deal of difficulty in enforcing its food regulations, at least in part because of the lack of confidence in the Government on the part of the general public, that some important changes in OPA were under consideration.

In OPA Reorganization Under Way

It is believed that the administration is making provision for some drastic changes in the OPA. Such action, at this time, must be a necessary step in the process of reorganization, even to the extent of suspending or removing the Secretary. Bowles and Mr. Brownlee, will be in a position to begin the job of making up a man by a thorough housecleaning, if any such thing is good to be achieved. This is a step which we think should be taken, if the economic security of the country is to be maintained, and the job is to be handled in a way that will be beneficial to all.

Despite OPA

We are, in this case, writing editorially, but we think the writer does not need to be told that we think as we do.

In Justice to OPA and, indeed, to all government agencies, the public must be made to understand that in the very critical period of recovery and reconstruction we are in, it is necessary that the Government should be treated with respect and reasonable manner. But, knowing the public attitude and the public feeling of the past months, we can expect little more than a neutral attitude. This is what we would expect in the very critical period of recovery and reconstruction.

In the opinion of the Government, and we think that the Government is right, the public must be made to understand that the Government is doing all that it can, and that the Government is working under the most difficult conditions.

There seemed to be no question whatever of the efficiency of OPA. We are not sure whether OPA could be improved, or whether it would be better to have another agency of the Government.

The same questioning of governmental action, bearing in mind the facts of the Suez crisis, we are not prepared to end with, to say the least, but with a reasonable hope of improvement.

To the extent that we will make a little progress in the coming months, it is our hope that the public will not make the Government do too much in a hurry. We must remember that the Government is working under the most difficult conditions and that it must be given the time it needs to do its work in a proper way.

With that as a start we will continue to work and to think as we do. In the process of recovery and reconstruction, we think that the Government is doing all that it can, and that it will be able to do more in the future.

FIG Banks Place Debs

A successful offering of two issues of debentures for the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks was concluded last week by Charles R. Dunn, New York, as agent for the banks. The financing came out very well, and the two issues were over-subscribed.

What About Taxes?

(Continued from page 2850)

What are the costs of the government's actions? How are these costs being traced? What is the impact of these costs on the nation's economy? How are these costs being balanced against the benefits of government actions? These are the questions that this article seeks to answer. The article traces the costs and benefits of government actions, and concludes that the benefits outweigh the costs.

The article also discusses the impact of government actions on the nation's economy. It notes that government actions can have a significant impact on the economy, and that careful consideration must be given to the costs and benefits of these actions. The article concludes that the government actions are justified by the benefits they provide.

The article also discusses the impact of government actions on the nation's economy. It notes that government actions can have a significant impact on the economy, and that careful consideration must be given to the costs and benefits of these actions. The article concludes that the government actions are justified by the benefits they provide.

The article also discusses the impact of government actions on the nation's economy. It notes that government actions can have a significant impact on the economy, and that careful consideration must be given to the costs and benefits of these actions. The article concludes that the government actions are justified by the benefits they provide.

The article also discusses the impact of government actions on the nation's economy. It notes that government actions can have a significant impact on the economy, and that careful consideration must be given to the costs and benefits of these actions. The article concludes that the government actions are justified by the benefits they provide.

The article also discusses the impact of government actions on the nation's economy. It notes that government actions can have a significant impact on the economy, and that careful consideration must be given to the costs and benefits of these actions. The article concludes that the government actions are justified by the benefits they provide.

The article also discusses the impact of government actions on the nation's economy. It notes that government actions can have a significant impact on the economy, and that careful consideration must be given to the costs and benefits of these actions. The article concludes that the government actions are justified by the benefits they provide.

The article also discusses the impact of government actions on the nation's economy. It notes that government actions can have a significant impact on the economy, and that careful consideration must be given to the costs and benefits of these actions. The article concludes that the government actions are justified by the benefits they provide.

The article also discusses the impact of government actions on the nation's economy. It notes that government actions can have a significant impact on the economy, and that careful consideration must be given to the costs and benefits of these actions. The article concludes that the government actions are justified by the benefits they provide.

The article also discusses the impact of government actions on the nation's economy. It notes that government actions can have a significant impact on the economy, and that careful consideration must be given to the costs and benefits of these actions. The article concludes that the government actions are justified by the benefits they provide.

The article also discusses the impact of government actions on the nation's economy. It notes that government actions can have a significant impact on the economy, and that careful consideration must be given to the costs and benefits of these actions. The article concludes that the government actions are justified by the benefits they provide.

The article also discusses the impact of government actions on the nation's economy. It notes that government actions can have a significant impact on the economy, and that careful consideration must be given to the costs and benefits of these actions. The article concludes that the government actions are justified by the benefits they provide.

The article also discusses the impact of government actions on the nation's economy. It notes that government actions can have a significant impact on the economy, and that careful consideration must be given to the costs and benefits of these actions. The article concludes that the government actions are justified by the benefits they provide.

The article also discusses the impact of government actions on the nation's economy. It notes that government actions can have a significant impact on the economy, and that careful consideration must be given to the costs and benefits of these actions. The article concludes that the government actions are justified by the benefits they provide.
Municipal News & Notes

If the outcome of the bidding for the $15,754,000 Oakland, Calif., offering may have been somewhat of a surprise to the syndicate and succes-
sful bidding groups, particularly the Halber-Stuart account, whose offer proved second best, it is clear that no such reaction was experienced by itself. This is for the reason that the city was able to dispose of this sizable offering, with maturities ranging from 1947 to 1964, at the extremely attractive cost basis of only 1.32%.

Moreover the successful bid-
ers, the joint account of the Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association, San Francisco, and the Central Bank of Oakland, also had good rea-
on to be pleased, particularly in view of the fact, but nevertheless comfortable, cover of their bid of 1.32%, which was the only offer. This latter tender, as al-
ready noted, was submitted by a syndicate headed by the First National Bank of Chicago, and the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, an offering being equaled in net interest costs only by the 1.25% on the next-highly.

Properly the Oakland financ-
ing was to provide funds for the following purposes: $5,311,000 for a municipal electricity project; $1,650,000 for street improvements; $1,701,000 for public buildings; $2,707,000 for a Hall of Justice building; $1,561,000 for public parks, $311,000 for public playgrounds and other recreational facilities.

While all of this work is in-
tended to be in the post-war period, the city decided to undertake the borrowing now because of the exceptionally attractive cur-
rent market conditions. Pro-
cedures of the bonds will be in-
vested in United States Govern-
ment securities until such time as market conditions are available to carry out the im-
provements and projects con-
templated.

Other Recent Sales

Financing for the School Districts has been done in rather large volume in the past few weeks, especially in Chicago, where a bid-
ing being made by school units in Riverside County. The amount involved in this deal was $1,160,000, with the Chicago bidder being account a member of the Security-First National Bank group, which includes both Los Angeles.

Completed in the past few is-
issues sales recently were made by a group of tax-exempt units in the TVA area (five in Tenne-
see and one in Virginia), the pur-
pose of which was to permit municipal acquisition of the facili-
ties now owned and operated in the various localities by the East Tennessee & Ohio Electric Co.

The largest issue, $3,003,000 for Johnson City, Tenn., is awarded to a syndicate headed by the Equitable Securities Co., Nash-
ville, the second largest, $3,030,000, Bristol, Tenn., being purchased by Blyth & Co. and associates. The latter firm also ac-
quired $1,830,000, the third having the issues of $900,000 of Green-
ville, Tenn., and $425,000 of Er-
win, Tenn.

Syndicates headed by Shields & Co., bought the offerings of $1,250,000 by Bristol, Va., $820,000 by Elizabethton, Tenn.

Now in Prospect

The sale of the $15,754,000 revenue bonds by an important Southern city was marked by the fact that the principal candidates are the cities of Memphis, Tenn., and Pitts-
burgh, Pa. An open bidding is re-
quested by to open bids July 10 on an issue of $2,000,000, which was issued in 1946-1975, and Pittsburgh will act on the invitation. The bonds are guaranteed for $1,500,000 for new capital purposes, maturing from 1946 to 1965 inclusive.

Large Offering Canceled

The proposed sale on June 27 of $3,000,000 revenue bonds by a leading Southern city was canceled due to the undertaking which, accord-
ing to report, was predicted a net loss in 1946-1947. The city's tend-
er offering after being canceled was the result of the city's need for

Financing Plan for San Francisco's Post-War Program Recommended

Judging from the amount of material on the subject in the press and in reports, etc., there is a hardly a State or municipal official, regardless of his office, that is not engaged in formulating plans for post-war construction, a variety of improvements to existing plant facilities and the construction of new proj-

In not many instances, however,
do we find any provision made for the construction of parks, school buildings and similar facilities, which are intended to finance these pro-

The significance of such a situation is immediately apparent to those identified with the formulation of State and municipal bonds, or municipal financing in general. The general rule, however, is the City and County of San Francisco, California, and the City of Los Angeles, California.

Ohio Brevities

(Continued from page 2565)

was won by Aard Ady of United States Iron and Steel Co. of Oregon, and fourth prize of $100 was won by Harry Gilchrist of the First National Bank of Dallas, Texas.

The principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Cleveland Bar-
ergens, president of the American Bar Association, said in his address that he would be chairman of the board of Na-

ional City Bank of New York, which prepared a plan for Great Britain's recovery must be the "most ambitious peace-time financial program."

Harry E. Foster has been ap-
pointed treasurer of B. F. Good-
rich Co. and assistant secretary of B. F. Good-
rich Co. Mr. Foster, who will have served the company for 11 years, will continue to direct the financial planning for the company's main office, which is the world's largest.

W. H. Robinson Jr., the new manager of General Electric Co.'s Department advertising division with offices at Nela Park, Cleveland, has been promoted.

The advancement of 29 years of experience to Mr. Robinson. He succeeds the late George Freeman who directed the company's advertising activities.

Mr. Robinson is a native of Bos-
ton. He is a member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he re-
mained a full-time student of Science degrees. He has served for two years as an instructor at the coast, coming to Nela Park in 1942 to direct the company's defense and other mil-

Ward Opens Office in St. George, Staten Island

Ward & Co. has opened a branch at 26 Richmond St., St. George, Staten Island, N. Y. Henry A. Seebolm has been manager of the new office.
Don't Change the Treaty-Making Power

(Continued from page 284)

the Convention of 1787. The treaty-making power with the President and Senate is explained by one of our great diplomats, John Jay in his "Treaty Negotiations," who points out that in the conduct of foreign relations the most importance that they be not intrusted to a popular government "constantly coming and going," that "such a body is not fit to be invested with such a complete and adequate power as that of treaty-making," and that the "question of retaining to Congress some share of this power is the most important of all." Congress, therefore, never gives an approval of a treaty by something more than a majority of the votes of each House, and the President is able to command a generous majority, even when almost all the members are unhealthily support of almost any proposition of such a nature that the number of places of profit or honor by which it is to be paid off, his control over executive patronage, public money, and the

The Passage of Ordinary Legislation—In one of the Houses of Congress, after certain procedure it is brought to a vote for passage. He is then an opportunity for debate (something deft and inad¬quate in the lower or popular House), and a vote. A bill with a majority, however small, it goes to the other House for the same kind of procedure, to secure a majority of the votes (assuming the vote is adjourned, or occurred to delay passage) it is sent to the President for his approbation. If he does not approve, it at once becomes a law. The President can return it to the House from which it originated, if he desires it to be read and executed. Congress must then reconsider it, and if it must secure a majority before it can become a law. Thus it is only a question of the House of Representatives. Congress must then convened in a new Congress, where it originates, or the Senate must proceed with the same, or to whatever choice they individually select, to the House of Representatives when the treaty is passed in that House. Congress must then consider it, and if it must secure a majority before it can become a law. Thus it is only a question of the House of Representatives. Congress must then convened in a new Congress, where it originates, or the Senate must proceed with the same, or to whatever choice they individually select, to the House of Representatives when the treaty is passed in that House.

Foreign relations ought to be considered as a matter of preserva¬
tion of the nation as a whole. In a country like the United States, the constitutional Government in the United States, Woodward Wilson and his friends, who are a very able man, have been much criticized, and the Convention of 1787. The treaty-making power with the President and Senate is explained by one of our great diplomats, John Jay in his "Treaty Negotiations," who points out that in the conduct of foreign relations the most importance that they be not intrusted to a popular government "constantly coming and going," that "such a body is not fit to be invested with such a complete and adequate power as that of treaty-making," and that the "question of retaining to Congress some share of this power is the most important of all." Congress, therefore, never gives an approval of a treaty by something more than a majority of the votes of each House, and the President is able to command a generous majority, even when almost all the members are unhealthily support of almost any proposition of such a nature that the number of places of profit or honor by which it is to be paid off, his control over executive patronage, public money, and the

The Passage of Ordinary Legislation—In one of the Houses of Congress, after certain procedure it is brought to a vote for passage. He is then an opportunity for debate (something deft and inad¬quate in the lower or popular House), and a vote. A bill with a majority, however small, it goes to the other House for the same kind of procedure, to secure a majority of the votes (assuming the vote is adjourned, or occurred to delay passage) it is sent to the President for his approbation. If he does not approve, it at once becomes a law. The President can return it to the House from which it originated, if he desires it to be read and executed. Congress must then reconsider it, and if it must secure a majority before it can become a law. Thus it is only a question of the House of Representatives. Congress must then convened in a new Congress, where it originates, or the Senate must proceed with the same, or to whatever choice they individually select, to the House of Representatives when the treaty is passed in that House. Congress must then consider it, and if it must secure a majority before it can become a law. Thus it is only a question of the House of Representatives. Congress must then convened in a new Congress, where it originates, or the Senate must proceed with the same, or to whatever choice they individually select, to the House of Representatives when the treaty is passed in that House.

Foreign relations ought to be considered as a matter of preserva¬
tion of the nation as a whole. In a country like the United States, the constitutional Government in the United States, Woodward Wilson and his friends, who are a very able man, have been much criticized, and the Convention of 1787. The treaty-making power with the President and Senate is explained by one of our great diplomats, John Jay in his "Treaty Negotiations," who points out that in the conduct of foreign relations the most importance that they be not intrusted to a popular government "constantly coming and going," that "such a body is not fit to be invested with such a complete and adequate power as that of treaty-making," and that the "question of retaining to Congress some share of this power is the most important of all." Congress, therefore, never gives an approval of a treaty by something more than a majority of the votes of each House, and the President is able to command a generous majority, even when almost all the members are unhealthily support of almost any proposition of such a nature that the number of places of profit or honor by which it is to be paid off, his control over executive patronage, public money, and the

The Passage of Ordinary Legislation—In one of the Houses of Congress, after certain procedure it is brought to a vote for passage. He is then an opportunity for debate (something deft and inad¬quate in the lower or popular House), and a vote. A bill with a majority, however small, it goes to the other House for the same kind of procedure, to secure a majority of the votes (assuming the vote is adjourned, or occurred to delay passage) it is sent to the President for his approbation. If he does not approve, it at once becomes a law. The President can return it to the House from which it originated, if he desires it to be read and executed. Congress must then reconsider it, and if it must secure a majority before it can become a law. Thus it is only a question of the House of Representatives. Congress must then convened in a new Congress, where it originates, or the Senate must proceed with the same, or to whatever choice they individually select, to the House of Representatives when the treaty is passed in that House. Congress must then consider it, and if it must secure a majority before it can become a law. Thus it is only a question of the House of Representatives. Congress must then convened in a new Congress, where it originates, or the Senate must proceed with the same, or to whatever choice they individually select, to the House of Representatives when the treaty is passed in that House.

Foreign relations ought to be considered as a matter of preserva¬
tion of the nation as a whole. In a country like the United States, the constitutional Government in the United States, Woodward Wilson and his friends, who are a very able man, have been much criticized, and the Convention of 1787. The treaty-making power with the President and Senate is explained by one of our great diplomats, John Jay in his "Treaty Negotiations," who points out that in the conduct of foreign relations the most importance that they be not intrusted to a popular government "constantly coming and going," that "such a body is not fit to be invested with such a complete and adequate power as that of treaty-making," and that the "question of retaining to Congress some share of this power is the most important of all." Congress, therefore, never gives an approval of a treaty by something more than a majority of the votes of each House, and the President is able to command a generous majority, even when almost all the members are unhealthily support of almost any proposition of such a nature that the number of places of profit or honor by which it is to be paid off, his control over executive patronage, public money, and the

The Passage of Ordinary Legislation—In one of the Houses of Congress, after certain procedure it is brought to a vote for passage. He is then an opportunity for debate (something deft and inad¬quate in the lower or popular House), and a vote. A bill with a majority, however small, it goes to the other House for the same kind of procedure, to secure a majority of the votes (assuming the vote is adjourned, or occurred to delay passage) it is sent to the President for his approbation. If he does not approve, it at once becomes a law. The President can return it to the House from which it originated, if he desires it to be read and executed. Congress must then reconsider it, and if it must secure a majority before it can become a law. Thus it is only a question of the House of Representatives. Congress must then convened in a new Congress, where it originates, or the Senate must proceed with the same, or to whatever choice they individually select, to the House of Representatives when the treaty is passed in that House. Congress must then consider it, and if it must secure a majority before it can become a law. Thus it is only a question of the House of Representatives. Congress must then convened in a new Congress, where it originates, or the Senate must proceed with the same, or to whatever choice they individually select, to the House of Representatives when the treaty is passed in that House.

Foreign relations ought to be considered as a matter of preserva¬
tion of the nation as a whole. In a country like the United States, the constitutional Government in the United States, Woodward Wilson and his friends, who are a very able man, have been much criticized, and the Convention of 1787. The treaty-making power with the President and Senate is explained by one of our great diplomats, John Jay in his "Treaty Negotiations," who points out that in the conduct of foreign relations the most importance that they be not intrusted to a popular government "constantly coming and going," that "such a body is not fit to be invested with such a complete and adequate power as that of treaty-making," and that the "question of retaining to Congress some share of this power is the most important of all." Congress, therefore, never gives an approval of a treaty by something more than a majority of the votes of each House, and the President is able to command a generous majority, even when almost all the members are unhealthily support of almost any proposition of such a nature that the number of places of profit or honor by which it is to be paid off, his control over executive patronage, public money, and the
Breton Woods Proposals: Endanger Our Stability

(Continued from page 2849)

One malady has been diagnosed, the treatment proposed lacksrado, as does the range of othcrs, real or alleged.

Another plan by approved by the United States will be almost wholly hegemonistic in its effects on other countries. They are the ones that are in need of the continued financial aid of the great creditor country of the world. In spirit, the United States is far more than other beligerents—both old and new. But, like them, we are not the only nation in the world, and our initiative, practical imagination, and international co-operation are incomparably the strongest nation in the world; for we are able to do things in varying degrees need help. We are willing, as we always have been in the past, to help; but in considering the size of the request, there is no reason why the United States should subsidize any other country to the extent of its freedom to the tender mercies of any international combination of nations.

I propose the International Monetary-Legacy Fund because:

1. It goes into matters that are being handled on their own, of it seemingly clearly designed to disturb certain international financial and economic welfare;

2. It seems in places needlessly complex, and the wording is often obscure. It has the earmarks of concealing meanings, and the effects of Proposals in effect set up a superstate to which all nations including the United States will have to submit. Their adoption might lead to the impairment or elimination of the independence of the United States. We might feel that we are being dragged, yet the withdrawal of the United States would wreck the proposals.

3. The Proposals are in certain respects so ambiguous that they do not actually do what they purport to do.

4. The Proposals have been proposed by the Treasury and State Departments through illegal use of the Executive Branch;

5. The Proposals go into matters that are little related to stabilization.

Paraphrase Number 2 of the six "Proposes" is:

To facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade and to promote and maintain high levels of employment and real income, and to the development of the productive resources of all members as primary objectives of economic policy.

Since dollars may be borrowed for anything, it could be that all members thereby have the right to demand our gold, rubber, cotton, and any and all pumping or cradle-to-cradle programs, and if necessary to facilitate trade and promote employment. Every

member would demand our dollars to satisfy purposes of 25 per cent in the 10,000,000,000. If the Fund seems to be more than a fraction of a cent we would be compelled to meet this endowment.

As Lord Keynes said, in the English Financial Times, "We are quite the only country in the world to pay for its own benefits."

Lord Keynes, in recommending the plan before the House of Lords, said:

"It is not a matter of a new page in organizing an international setting within which the new do-mestic policies can occupy a com-pletely clear—or was, at least at that time. Naturally, as new developments are associated with the policy of full employment, the Proposals are not the least to be welcomed."

In fact, the proclamation of the U.S. delegation to a reservation that the United States would "too little emphasize the maintenance of high levels of employ-

ment. This is a reservation to the promotion of exchange stabi-

lity. In fact, the U.S. publication is an attractive little pamphlet entitled "Breton Woods Proposals" and includes many publications by such American economists and statesmen as will be unfamiliar to the readers, because they are unfamiliar with the economic policies current in the United States.

Mr. Lord Keynes has lamented (in a letter to the N. Y. Times, March 4) that precisely opposite interpretations are being put on im-

portant clauses, in Britain and America.

I personally think the financial interpretation that many members of the House have reasoned the matter is likely to be duplicated in the same manner. It seems that the matter of Bretton Woods knows that the recipe for a free or the rules of gin rummy.

This statement, of course, is misleading, though no more so than the statement of new members of important clauses, in Britain and America.

The Proposals are in certain respects so ambiguous that they do not actually do what they purport to do. The Proposals have been proposed by the Treasury and State Departments through illegal use of the Executive Branch.

1. The Proposals go into matters that are little related to stabilization.

Paraphrase Number 2 of the six "Proposes" is:

To promote stability in exchange, to maintain orderly exchange arrangements among members, and to provide for the reversion to gold in case of devaluation.

Does the Fund do this? Are its rules formal and applied to members, or are they in the nature of the House of Lords, the United States will be as it is the United States put in about 23.5 per cent of the roughly $8,000,000,000 that will be put into the Fund by the United States.

As Dr. Harry D. White, Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, sees it:

The Fund cannot be placed in the position of judging such policies of its members. It can do no more than to require its members, as a condition of participation in the arrangements, to give assurance as to whether their social security programs are designed to avoid the possibilities of devaluation or depreciation.

The United States put in about 23.5 per cent of the roughly $8,000,000,000 that will be put into the Fund by the United States. These are Breton Woods. Of the American proposals, 75 and 75% in American currency.

Our motive, their payments, provided that their gold is low (and it should be) and that they are paid in gold and United States dollars, and the balance of their payments to these other countries will be paid in the currency in which they pay dollars. With respect to many countries in their currency means that we do not yield the United States at all.

The prime purpose, therefore, would be to maintain our gold and United States dollars, and the balance of their payments will be paid in the currency in which they pay dollars. With respect to many countries means that we do not yield the United States at all.

The prime purpose, therefore, would be to maintain our gold and United States dollars, and the balance of their payments will be paid in the currency in which they pay dollars. With respect to many countries means that we do not yield the United States at all.
DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

The Chase National Bank of the City of New York has declared a dividend of $0.80 per share on the 7,400,000 shares of the capital stock of the Bank, payable August 1, 1945, to holders of record at the close of business on July 17, 1945.

The transfer books will not be closed in connection with the payment of this dividend.

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Walter V. Pidgeon and Cousins

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

State and West Streets

The Board of Directors of the American Manufacturing Company, located at State and West Streets, New York, N. Y., has declared a quarterly dividend of $0.16 per share on the Preferred Stock, payable August 15, 1945, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 27, 1945.

The Board of Directors of the

CONSOLIDATION CORPORATION

(Incoperated in Delaware)

At a meeting held on July 26, 1945, the Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on August 15, 1945, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 7, 1945.

Call for

PHILIP MORRIS

Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., Inc.

A new 2-inch filter-tipped cigarette, the Philip Morris "Filter" on the market

throughout Great Britain and the United States, has been introduced in Canada.

There also has been declared a provision in the new "Filter" cigarette that the entire tobacco contained in the cigarette will be entirely.

The tobacco is laid to the natural needs of the nations, so that by following our method, we shall be able to share the high standards we have today, by the adoption of these Proposals will tend to reduce it to our level.

A new item that appeared in the "Herald-Tribune" of Friday, June 19, 1945, has been given wide circulation in the plans of those who appear to be interested in the distribution of the United States to those interested in the work of the United Nations, reporting that the plan, "a substantial part of the food aid to the United Nations will be met if the problem of "collection and distribution is solved." The new supplies, it is said, show an "overwhelming deficit," but he explained that in the cases of sugar, fats and oils, the three major food countries have accepted the principle of parity, which will cut down consumption to a common level, and will succeed in a large measure in the present supply gap for world needs.

If this statement of the Minister represents the United States’ lack of any apparent authority from the Government, has been conferred on this nation by the United States to the cutting of all foreign commerce. It appears that the United States is of the "one of the three major food countries, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America."

The problem of "collection and distribution is solved." The new supplies, it is said, show an "overwhelming deficit," but he explained that in the cases of sugar, fats and oils, the three major food countries have accepted the principle of parity, which will cut down consumption to a common level, and will succeed in a large measure in the present supply gap for world needs.

The new supplies, it is said, show an "overwhelming deficit," but he explained that in the cases of sugar, fats and oils, the three major food countries have accepted the principle of parity, which will cut down consumption to a common level, and will succeed in a large measure in the present supply gap for world needs.

The new supplies, it is said, show an "overwhelming deficit," but he explained that in the cases of sugar, fats and oils, the three major food countries have accepted the principle of parity, which will cut down consumption to a common level, and will succeed in a large measure in the present supply gap for world needs.
San Francisco Parley Ends

(Continued from first page)

may be assumed that the world has something during the past 25 years, many of the claims found almost exclusively in the League's Charter, many of the principles on which the League of Nations was based, are no longer valid because the world has grown...
Cajology

(Continued from page 2841)

members contains considerable loaded language, and, to put it politely, constitutes an unfair attempt to influence the result.

Part of the letter consists of a long series of questions and answers intended to enlighten members on the affect of the various solutions adopted. It would be interesting to learn who prepared them.

In answer to the question "Why is registration of partners and officers being proposed by the Government, and what is the purpose of making sure that violations without their knowledge or by concession by another partner may be countermanded?"

To anyone who has followed the discussion of discipline, the answer is obvious. An investigation by the Exchange of the question under consideration, in this case, clearly and current hard to be a forthright statement or to throw any resemblance to the law on the point.

We submit this to be a shabby type of persuasion. After the questioning of all the questions and answers comes the following, which should have appeared immediately next to the one referred to since it deals with the same theme:

"Q. Does registration of registered representatives change the rights, obligations and duties of a member?
A. No."

The members having just been advised in response to one question that under certain circumstances by the act of registration they may be able to escape responsibility, are informed in almost the same breath that their rights are changed. Reconcile that if you can. To it doesn't make sense.

Here is another question and answer that is more or less pertinent to the one first. After eight paragraphs above, we have the question immediately thereafter:

"Q. Could the Association file a complaint against a registered representative and the employing member?
A. Yes."

We will forego the question as to whether, under these circumstances, the secret of the ballot can be easily de

strayed. However, this is certain, there will be no secret as to those who have cast a ballot.

We respect the right of a member to cast a vote on the minimum capital requirement rule, not so long, official pressure was brought on non-voters all over the country through the telephone to vote on the measure. In many cases, the "Chronicle" was attempting to elicit a vote by simply asking "how do you want us to vote" and cast his ballot accordingly.

Is it the intention to use this strategy currently?

What about the members whom are required to register and have wishes to be completely ignored? Up to now the realm of NASD domain has been limited to its own membership which this association has repeatedly changed, as volume of various groups of people and the like. A distinct advantage in the changed provision is that it takes the danger of effective removal, at reelection time, through the instigation of a single one of the Board of Governors.

Some of India's delegates strongly feel that Britain's new policy marks the first step to establish a permanent status and self

government, which will be greatly accelerated. Furthermore, it cannot be prevented in the economic progress bound up with the expansion of 450,000,000 people. Differentiation between self

government and real independence is in fact, full effect, out of the question, even for any Powers excepting the United States and Russia, all other countries are in the position of vassalage and tied to them by some kinds of economic or political controls.

The Preparatory Commission, operating between the end of the Conference and the Charter's ratification, will soon start functioning. The Commission is expected to begin immediately. The Execut

ive Committee will meet in London some time during the summer. London, which is the capital of the United Kingdom, and the recent major international meetings have been held in other coun

tries, as Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union, and even Geneva, the new Interim Organization immediately will be located on the return of State Department officials to Washington. London was selected by the Congress in its House, across from the statue of Lincoln, and directly across from the House of Commons. It is where the President usually meets his clientele.

At our university commencement, here are some of the ratings of our students by our correspondent: Most on the ball—Commander Blacken. Best copy—Commander took no action in the absence of Allen. Most aggressive—Dr. Evett of Australia. Most self-effacing—Leo Pawelky.

Senator Holds Hearings On Bretton Woods

(Continued from page 2870) and one other who has shown Talley's capacity to un

derstand the facts. I think the most likely Bretton Woods advocate on the floor seems to be Sen

tator . It seems to me that there is some interest in stimulating American exports. Whether this be a competition or a concern for cotton export markets. It should be noted, though, that this is not an arrangement that Fuldbrugh introduced the bill to repeal the Johnson Act, he in

Machinery Institute Sums It Up

According to a statement which was made here recently, who represented this Government at Bretton Woods, it is practically to summarize the entire program that we should adopt the program to which we have indicated that we wish to present a test

ment policy now officially before Congress. Having listened to the experts throw out the pros and cons of Bretton Woods during long heated testimony, the writer finds quite to the point a paper which is called "An Appeal of the Fatalistic View of Capitalism."

"So complex is the modern in

stitution of its anatomy and physiology. It is an unresolvable study. Politicians are laymen, and must necessarily consult the experts, so that they may be sure to present a test of the experts."

This is as difficult for the politicians to select among the experts as to select among the experts as the selection of the administra

tion of the economic system them

selves. They are taught to select those who are free to be the experts to their best advantage. It is a common way of things that Bretton Woods legislation reads:

"An Appeal of the Fatalistic View of Capitalism."

Creditor Bears Adjustment

One point of which some op

ponents of the Bretton Woods plan have been especially critical is that, as Lord Keynes particularly attests, that the Fund places the burden upon the creditors. The country. As Keynes has put it a "region" is defined, as it must be kept in payment for balances due to the goods its customers want. The only way not to sell must either invest the balances in the countries of its cust

omers, or else relieve them of their obligation to pay. Keynes stated that the Fund rec

ognizes this principle. Naturally, the creditor bears the burden. If Keynes studied the plan feel that this constitutes an open invitation to the countries to hearken to the way for abuse.

The creditor-minded per

son must recognize that there is considerable strength to the argu

ment that the country bears the burden. At least it has the right of the Fund should a policy which produces a con

tinued and fundamental benefit to the creditor's international trade. The case is nowhere better stated than in the "world economy" by the London Chamber of Com

merce. The Chamber of Commerce will "view the share the view that a debtor country would be more willing to acce

ce its share if it is convinced that the Fund is not only working for it."

We wish to take this occasion again to compliment the "Com

mercial Financial Chronicle." This organization, supported by the dealers, has constantly attempted to present the advantages of the rearrangement of the international monetary system of Bretton Woods. We sincerely trust that you will continue your campaign on this recent action by the Board of Governors of the NASD and point out the ridiculousness of their glowing a reassuring control.
Selected Issues in Post-War Taxation

(continued from page 2847)

Of general welfare. Organizations like the New England Council have found the greatest interest at the forefront in consideration of new taxes and post-war tax reduction and re-visions.

This audience is well aware, we face some of the most difficult fiscal problems that have ever been faced.

One of the complicating factors is that the tax problem is a short-term measure that will not extinguish the lion's share of that relatively severe economic problem. The limited scope for reduction and tightening measures will not eliminate the long-term burden that the existing tax rates make it doubly important that economic trends are carefully observed in shaping the post-war tax structure.

Wartime Tax Changes

Not so long ago, we faced an all-out war with a zero-sum game. The tax cut—then the expansion of the tax system to meet the vast needs of war—had to be accompanied by an adjustment to new conditions is a matter of immediate concern. How truly gigantic that expansion has been is clear. Federal income and excess profits taxes were raised from $5.4 billion in 1943 to $4.2 billion and the number of individual taxpayers from 14 million to 50 million.

No attempt was made to convert the personal income and excess profits tax at once. Rather, the changes were made in stages to which the expanding war economy could adjust itself for lack of visibility and productivity.

We must note that our wartime taxes are doing much more than raising revenue. They are not only financing a large proportion—certainly the major portion—of the war. They are also helping to reduce the rate of inflation. They are also reducing the inflations pressures which threaten to grow out of a war economy operating under forced draft. They are also recapturing excessive war profits. They are also supporting the emergency war production program. In short, taxes are serving as an integral part of the war effort.

Even while focusing on war measures, wartime needs will be met. Congress has continuously kept the tax laws under review and have been raising them in their field of vision. Although the wartime tax system will not apparently be extended indefinitely to a post-war tax system, rational taxation is a goal which is compatible with a post-war orientation. For example, the revenue service is being adjusted squarely at the post-war period when it provided for the second post-war tax reduction.

The Program for the Interim Period

The first formal results of this work are reflected in the report of the Joint Committee recently made public recommending certain tax changes for the interim period given the end of the European war and the end of the war with Japan. These changes, calling for any reduction in tax rates, will be based largely on the position of business in the reconstruction period.

That there should be official concern over the cash position of the people is true, that business, taken as a whole, appears to have enough cash to meet its needs, that finance reconstruction and to carry on business. There are firms, however, many firms which, though in a fortunate position, are not in this fortunate position. Some of them, because of the restriction upon contracts and the extraordinary expenses and the falling off in business, are converting to peacetime production, will experience financial difficulties and at least temporary short-term shortage of cash and working capital.

The program which the Joint Committee has outlined in its first report is designed primarily to aid these economically hard-pressed business in the immediate period. The Committee is, of course, aware that this interim period is designed to last for a limited time, but plans that the joint Committee for the interim period has been widely publicized, and the number of persons who have already received it is growing rapidly. Members of the Committee are especially well acquainted with the issues involved and have been guided by the recommendations of Mr. Harriman, the Chairman of his Industrial Council, who has not hesitated to declare that he would not abuse the power given to the Committee (advisory). The Committee has been called upon to answer questions about the tax reduction program.

Since the time of its announce- ment by Mr. Harriman and Zechnel, the question's been raised at a joint press conference on May 15, and the tax program received widespread support. The Small Business Ad visory Committee of the War Food Department came out with a program recommending a reduction in the cut under the War Committee. Vornado, the Director of Water Mili tization, endorsed the program, and the National Chamber of Commerce, has called for prompt enactment of the program. The proposal for the period between VE-Day and VJ-Day, both still in a state of controversy, and its chances for early enactment appear doubtful. It will not reduce ultimate tax liabilities. Yet, at a period of great financial distress, many groups and individuals, including the Joint Committee on Taxation, have called for prompt enactment of the program.

The problems of the interim period are, of course, temporary in nature but they must be solved if the permanent tax reduction program is to be successful. The problems of the interim period are also the problems of the future.
Proposes Safeguarding Operations of BW Fund

(Continued from page 2264)

Stabilization Fund and one at the Bretton Woods Conference.

This review also suggests that, at the time the present system is undoubtedly largely due to the amendments (in the form of a statute) passed in the 1960s to the charter of the IMF and to the plan by the House of Representa-

Bretton's Attitude

However, the ABA spokesman stated that he personally would like to see a reduction in the operation of the Monetary Fund, but, in a separate statement, Mr. Paul Barkley (Den., Ky.), said: "If I had had an opportunity, as a member of the House of Representatives before, I would proceed to safeguard the financial and trade operation. I recognize," he added, "that we are headed in the direction accepted by the House."

The safeguards provided by the House bill would prevent the Monetary Fund from providing long-term credits and would not unify the American representatives on the Bank and Fund.

Mr. Burgess, however, still main-

stated that the country favors the move to dedicate adequate resources for co-operation of the operations of the Fund and its branches.

Mr. Burgess pointed out that though this is an expression of the offices of the United States representative serving as a governor of the Fund, he recommended that the executive board simply freeze the entire present operation, as well as merge their functions, so that the same directors would serve on both. This would provide for separate directors for the World Bank and the IMF, alternates for each. In the opinion of Mr. Burgess, "we should replace the present system of dividing the IMF and the World Bank by having separate Bank and Fund directors in the United States."

Mr. Burgess stated: "There is a very good chance here that too many cooks spoil the broth."

In Bretton Woods Inflation?

In the course of his testimony Mr. Burgess asked a question by Senator Radcliffe of Maryland, discussing the way the Fund operates. Mr. Burgess, the former governor of the Federal Reserve, submitted that the IMF would have to be inflationary.

Mr. Burgess implied that there was a way of getting inflation because of the fact that the American economy is moving in a direction in which lower exchange rates increase the imports of dollars so that we could do it many-fold. I don't know how much this could be done that, because the Federal Reserve System has the ability to maintain paper money that have become available to them in one way or another.

Senior Taff asked: "Mr. Bur-

Aquaflon's Castle

and I think this Fund is more inflationary than the ordinary private banks with a 20,000-

Mr. Burgess replied: "Well, In this situation, the American economy is moving in a direction in which lower exchange rates increase the imports of dollars so that we could do it many-fold. I don't know how much this could be done that, because the Federal Reserve System has the ability to maintain paper money that have become available to them in one way or another.

Aquaflon's Castle

Aquaflon's Castle.

Because of Mr. Burgess' testimony, it seems that there are, as before, a number of problems which we have to solve. The current protection of the Fund is not satisfactory for the American people. The ABA position is in the interests of the Federal Reserve and the country's interest therein.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 4

SEATTLE, Wash.—A filling station in the price of $100 in a filing statement for 5,000 shares of common stock. (See stock reports for details.)

Underwriters—F. E. BIBB & Co.

REDFIELD, Ia.—A filling station for 300,000 shares of common stock. (See stock reports for details.)

Underwriters—Lehman Brothers, N. H. Bates and others

CONTAINER ENGINEERING CO.—On June 22 a filling statement was filed for 30,000 shares of common stock. (See stock reports for details.)


BURLINGTON MILLS INC.—On June 22 a filing statement for 20,000 shares of preferred stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Underwriters—Hood, Peabody & Co.

AMERICAN PAPER & PULP ASSN.—On June 22 a filling statement for 18,000 shares of common stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Underwriters—To be named.

SATURDAY, JULY 7

BRIGHTON, Mass.—On June 22 a filing statement for 150,000 shares of common stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Underwriters—To be named.

SUNDAY, JULY 8

CONTINENTAL BANKING CO.—On June 23 a filling statement for 100,000 shares of common stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Underwriters—To be named.

G. E. K. QLBERY WELDING SYS¬

TEN—On June 23 a filing statement for 50,000 shares of common stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Underwriters—To be named.

CMTI MACHINE SERVICE COR¬

P.—On June 23 a filing statement for 10,000 shares of common stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Underwriters—To be named.

M. E. CHAPMAN & CO.—On June 23 a filing statement for 20,000 shares of common stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Underwriters—To be named.

MONDAY, JULY 9

PANAMA CANAL CO.—On June 23 a filing statement for 20,000 shares of common stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Underwriters—The underwriting group is to be named.

HOUSEHOLD FINANCE COR¬

P.—On June 23 a filing statement for 65,000 shares of common stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Address—630 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS—Engaged in small loan business.

Offering—Price to be public will be filed by Underwriters.

Proceeds—Net proceeds will be used to increase capital and to finance the growth of the company.

Underwriters—William Blair & Co.


NATIONAL SECURITIES & RE¬

SEARCH CORP.—On June 23 a filling statement for 100,000 shares of common stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Address—630 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Business—Investment company.

Offering—Price to be public will be filed by Underwriters.

Proceeds—Net proceeds will be used to purchase securities for the benefit of shareholders.

Underwriters—National Underwriters, Inc.

Registration Statement No. S-2.293.

MACHTY & CO.—On June 23 a filling statement for 20,000 shares of common stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Address—205 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Business—Manufacturers of marine machinery.

Offering—Price to be public will be filed by Underwriters.

Proceeds—Proceeds will be used for the purchase of machinery and equipment.

Underwriters—Barclay's Underwriters, Inc.


SCHOOL OIL INC.—On June 23 a filling statement for 100,000 shares of common stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Address—The School Oil Co., 107 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Business—Manufacturers of marine bunkers.

Offering—Price to be public will be filed by Underwriters.

Proceeds—Proceeds will be used for the purchase of machinery.

Underwriters—Robert L. Linville & Co.

Registration Statement No. S-2.290.

CRANE CO.—On June 23 a filling statement for 100,000 shares of common stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Address—757 Arapahoe Avenue, Denver, Colo.

Business—Manufacturers of paints, varnishes, and allied products.

Offering—Price to be public will be filed by Underwriters.

Proceeds—Proceeds will be used for the purchase of machinery.


Registration Statement No. S-2.289.

COVENTRY GOLD MINES, INC.—On June 23 a filling statement for 500,000 shares of common stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Address—115 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

Business—Manufacturers of paints and varnishes.

Offering—Price to be public will be filed by Underwriters.

Proceeds—Proceeds will be used for the purchase of machinery.

Underwriters—To be named.


FAYNE & VARNUM INC.—On June 23 a filling statement for 30,000 shares of common stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Address—227 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Business—Manufacturers of railroad equipment.

Offering—Price to be public will be filed by Underwriters.

Proceeds—Proceeds will be used for the purchase of machinery.

Underwriters—To be named.

Registration Statement No. S-2.287.

FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO.—On June 23 a filing statement for 40,000 shares of common stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Address—47 Edgewood Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Business—Manufacturers of cream.

Offering—Price to be public will be filed by Underwriters.

Proceeds—Proceeds will be used for the purchase of machinery.

Underwriters—To be named.

Registration Statement No. S-2.286.

FAYNE & VARNUM INC.—On June 23 a filling statement for 30,000 shares of common stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Address—227 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Business—Manufacturers of railroad equipment.

Offering—Price to be public will be filed by Underwriters.

Proceeds—Proceeds will be used for the purchase of machinery.

Underwriters—To be named.

Registration Statement No. S-2.287.

CHAMPION PAPER & FIBRE CO.—On June 24 a filling statement for 20,000 shares of common stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Address—141 Howard Street, New York, N. Y.

Business—Manufacturers of paper and allied products.

Offering—Price to be public will be filed by Underwriters.

Proceeds—Net proceeds will be used to increase capital and to finance the growth of the company.

Underwriters—Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.


WEDNESDAY, JULY 4

SEATTLE, Wash.—A filling statement for 6,000 shares of preferred stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Underwriters—F. E. BIBB & Co.

REDFIELD, Ia.—A filling statement for 300,000 shares of common stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Underwriters—To be named.

CONTAINER ENGINEERING CO.—On June 22 a filling statement was filed for 30,000 shares of common stock. (See stock reports for details.)


BURLINGTON MILLS INC.—On June 22 a filling statement for 20,000 shares of preferred stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Underwriters—Hood, Peabody & Co.

AMERICAN PAPER & PULP ASSN.—On June 22 a filling statement for 18,000 shares of common stock was filed. (See stock reports for details.)

Underwriters—To be named.
Senate Holds Hearings

On Breton Woods

(Continued from page 2871)

the world for the salutary effects of an "exchange" that results—the exchange system now gestating, is that the creditor will be able to maintain a block of currency, of blocs of currency, and the taking of the dollar as the currency of denomination is voluntary rather than involuntary. Also, the power and the strength of the United States itself is thereby hindered. Bulgaria is to be accepted bloc by bloc of currency by powerful creditors will have a similar Hobson's choice.

They have no option to remain fully voluntary. Note the key word in the proposal quoted in the article on page 2971. The proposal states: "We will be free to negotiate..." What the negotiators in the international fund is, to the bargaining of funds. So is it with respect to the war and to the national money, which the Bretton Woods conference will be likely to arise from the unimpeded loans and investments.

It is for this reason that the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry (not to be confused with the American Chamber of Commerce in London) issued a report last May about the International Fund. Its report stated that this fund would have "favorable balances, payments other than gold balances, and favorable balances, the country being the principal creditor. Such import exchange is on such a scale that no country can only lead to the other nations getting into further difficulties while refusing to take goods. They cannot hope to benefit, or to get by anything else."

Valutary and Invalutary Blocked Currency

Dr. Robert C. Mays, the Senate committee that the repeated attempt to sell their surplus abroad gets to be blocked, the difference between that and blocked currency, Williams asks. This is a very timely question. For, as we have noted, the United States has been called "bellicose" for much foreign investment, with the result that it is difficult to get the credit for doing most to promote the capital of the United States. With the war, this country is condemned on the grounds that it has been a "bellicose" country, that it is so few, that it is compelled to leave their proceeds blocked in Germany, or accept it in cash. This is a so-called "harmful" thing, as Mr. Harry White calls the sanction. The main difference between the German system, apart from that the list of underwriters, with names underwriters of the report, the United States Chamber of Commerce, universal currency in March, was to sell excess shares Class A common stock, paid with excess shares of common stock, which will

Universal Chamber of Commerce on March 25 filed a registration statement for 19,000 shares Class A common stock, paid with excess shares of common stock, which was filed with the SEC on March 25.

Details—See issue of March 20.

Sterling drug Co. on May 6 filed a registration statement for 125 shares preferred stock (par $100), held by an underwriter. The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement." The company is offering the $125,000 worth of the preferred stock at $100 per share. The SEC made the following declaration: "The registration statement, as amended, is hereby declared effective with respect to the sale of such shares of preferred stock to the public in accordance with the conditions and restrictions as stated in the registration statement.”
“Our Reporter on Governments”  

By JOHN T. CHIPPENDALE, JR.

The Government bond market, awaiting the end of the Seventh War Loan, gave ground on somewhat increased activity. Nevertheless, there was a fair demand for the available bonds, such as the 2% due 1962/67, the 2% due 1963/68, and the 2½% due 1964/69, the bonds that will be among the first eligible for purchase by the commercial banks.

The unrestricted 2½% due 1967/72 which has been the market leader gave up some of its recent advance ... It was reported that profit, taking, lightening of positions by dealers, together with switching by individuals and institutions, was responsible for the price decline in this issue ...

It is indicated that individuals and institutions took advantage of this situation to obtain funds for reinvestment in the outstanding restricted issues, as well as the drive 2½% and 2½/2%s.

The 2½% due 1956/58 were in demand and held most of their gain, when making a new all-time high. The 2½% due 1952/54 were strongly above the 2½% due 1952/53 not far from their tops of the year.

**PROFIT TAKING**

The trend, after several issues had made new all-time highs, receded from their best levels, due to profit, taking and selling by dealers who are reducing positions to make way for other issues, which will be taken on at the end of the drive. ... The 2s of 1949/51 and the 2s of 3/15/55/52 were both sold and retained by the major part of their market.

While the foregoing describes the situation that prevailed in the market throughout most of the drive, at the peak, prices were responsible for the rise and finally, when the entire list advanced substantially on a broad demand. The 2½% of 1967/72, for example, registered a substantial price gain ...

**PRICE PROFITS**

The consensus of opinion is that the 1½% due 12/15/50 will show a much larger gain above the restricted 1%, when they become available in the open market next Monday. ... At a price of 101 the new 1½% would give a substantial profit in the market. ... Selling of outstanding issues by the savings banks, after the drive is not expected to substantial extent after these institutions have already made some “normal portfolio adjustments.”

It is reported that the Treasury is closely scrutinizing all subscriptions, particularly, the “deferred purchases” to keep them within reasonable limits ...

One of the large “dealer-banks,” in their recent analysis of the Government bond market, presented the following ideas and opinion:

**FULLY TAXABLE U. S. TREASURY OBLIGATIONS**

The curve of June 15 is based on a yield of 1½% at eight years from call date. ... It indicates that the 2½% of 6/15/55/52 and 2½% 3/15/54/52 are close to the interest group at about 3½%.

They are underpriced by about ½ point and have the advantage of a higher coupon rate. ... The medium-long 2½% of 3/15/55/52, although selling near their high, are also reasonably priced. ... Under the present pattern of yields they may be expected to maintain their present level for the rest of the year.

Moreover, the 2½% of 9/15/55/56 are still the most attractive bonds to non-bank investors. ... They will become eligible for commercial bank purchase on September 15, 1946, when the selling begins with about 18½% on the basis of the present yield pattern ...

**Trading Markets**

**Banking Markets**

Bendix Home Appliances  
Wilson & Gay

Clyde Porcelain Steel  
Utah Idaho Sugar

Balamin Porcelain Steel  
Amalgamated Sugar

Baltimore Iron  
Bendix Helicoper

Globe Aircraft  
Du Mont Laboratories

Lear Majix  
Norfolk & Southern Common

National Television  
Mississippi Central Common

**Foreign Securities**

M. S. WIEB & CO.

INCORPORATED  
Members New York Security Dealers Association  
45 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK 5

**DEALERS IN**  
SAVINGS BONDS, GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS, FOREIGN SEcurities, ETc.

**Finn Telecommunications**

Schoellkopf, Horton & Pomeroy

Northern New England Co.

Oceanic Trading

Waltham Watch Company

A. S. Campbell Common

RALPH F. CARR & CO.

80 BOSTON, MASS.

Dealer in Bonds, Stocks, etC.

**Pollak Manufacturing Capital Stock**

**Raymond's Co.**

148 State St., Boston, Mass.

**INDEX**

Bank and Banker Stocks...

Business Men's Bookshelf...

Calendar of New Security Flotations...

Canadian Securities...

Dealer-Broker Investment, Recommendations and Literature...

Municipal News and Notes...

Mutual Funds...

National Financial News...

Our Reporter's Report...

Our Reporter on Government...

Public Utility Securities...

Real Estate Securities...

Securities Statements...

Tomorrow's Market-Walter Whyte Says...

Ohio Securities Section on page 2836.

Back The 7TH

Hill Thompson & Co., Inc.

Markets and Situations for Dealers

129 Broadway, New York 5

Tel. Reuter 3-2320