Symposium on Guaranteed Wage

Jack Chernick, Ernest Dale and William H. Spencer discuss the problem and the outlook for an annual guaranteed wage in industry. Speakers agree that proposal has promise in period following reconstruction and that it should be worked out by cooperation between labor and management, but Professor Spencer fears it may be only “another managerial fad” and not produce concrete results.

In a broadcast of the University of Chicago Round Table of the Air over the National Broadcasting Network on Aug. 26, Jack Chernick, instructor in Economics at the University of Minnesota and an economist with the American Management Association, also author of a book entitled “Annual Wages and Employment Stabilization,” said: “If Professor W. H. Spencer, Professor of Business and Government at the University of Chicago, discusses the “Guaranteed Annual Wage,” a transcript of the symposium follows:

Mr. Spencer: Before World War II many employers throughout the country had been experimenting with this thing we call an “annual guaranteed wage.” To me it seems somewhat incongruous that we should be talking about a guaranteed annual wage at a time when thousands and hundreds of thousands of workers are being laid off. Here in Chicago, for instance, since the war with Japan, over a hundred thousand workers have been laid off. Our employment offices are crowded with people who are filing claims for unemployment compensation and seeking other jobs. Chernick, I would like first to ask you why we are talking about this subject now and what, in your opinion, is the principal goal to be attained by it.

Mr. Chernick: I agree that the immediate problems do not really involve the possibility of introducing a guaranteed annual wage, but I think that it is time that we start thinking about the long-run possibilities. I think that as long-run social goals we should be aiming for.

A Post-War Money Policy

By James A. Howe

Holding that from a study of monetary experience economic disturbances have been caused by irregularities in the employment and growth of bank reserves and the volume of money, Mr. Howe proposes a plan for attaining greater regularity. He advocates setting up two classes of bank reserves: one, a basic reserve which would grow regularly at a rate in accord with long-term growth of business; and the other, a reserve for member banks which could be used temporarily for a uniform growth in order to meet cyclical fluctuations. Stresses the importance of control of quality of bank assets. Recommends law uniform basic reserve requirement for all banks.

Labor’s Unfinished Business

By Hon. L. B. Schwellenbacher

Secretary of Labor

Secretary Schwellenbacher, after pointing out the present production given labor’s rights, points out as unfinished business of the New Deal: “The responsibility to the common good: says we will not have full employment, full production, or full insulation, if our productive machine is stalled and if consumption is diminished by chaotic industrial relations. Urges organized labor to put all its energies into an educational program for adult workers and warn that if labor does not solve its own problems government will assume the responsibility.”

Someone has said that “democracy is unfinished business.” It is. The roadway of democracy stretches far into the future—the further the more difficult the road. It is beset by the pitfalls and roadblocks of selfishness and greed. The way lies ahead is very difficult, but the roads are clear. It is a road worth traveling. Its ultimate destination is a more perfect society.

It has been difficult to attain the degree of democracy democracy now enjoys.

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Prefabricated Homes and the Real Estate Market

National Association of Real Estate Boards Publishes Results of Inquiry Regarding Effect of Prefabricated Houses on the Real Estate Market—Shows Effect Will Be Confined to Low Cost Markets. Distribution Will Be More Regional Than National and That Manufacturers Will Use Realtors and Builders as Local Agents.

Many thoughtful Realtors have been wondering for some time how the manufacture and distribution of prefabricated houses will affect the real estate market. There has been much talk about prefabrication. Dramatic things have been predicted for it. If the manufacture of prefabricated

Private Enterprise Versus Full Employment Bill

By MERWIN K. HART
President, National Economic Council

Mr. Hart contends that Measure Will Destroy Free Enterprise and Will Institute Socialism and a Managed Economy, Such as Exists in Soviet Union. Says Bill Is Fantastic, Is a Step to Bankrupt the Nation, and Is Based on Erroneous Conception That It Is Possible to Guess 18 Months in Advance What Employment Actualities Will Be. Urges New Inteference With Employment as Means of Making Unemployment Inteference With Employment as Means of Eliminating Idleness.

The Full Employment Bill is a stab at Private Enterprise. Its sponsors would like us to think that it is merely a choice of whether or not we want Full Employment. The real question is, do we want all Employment, under planned National Socialism, or do we want a free economy, where employment is a matter of agreement between employer and employee, without compulsion on either side? This bill pledges the government to create Full Employment.

*Reprinted from "Headlines," publication of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, July 30, 1945.

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Labor's Rights and Responsibilities

H. R. ICKES
Secretary of the Interior


I have always enjoyed talking to labor audiences. This is because they are intelligent. Among my most pleasant memories is the occasion last year when I had the privilege of addressing a labor union in the South. The occasion was one of the rare times when I was in a position to express my views on matters that concern us all.


Democratic Party Will Back

Truman: Hannegan

Chairman of National Democratic Committee Praises President's "Comprehensive Message" as "Progressive." Says Republican Leaders Are "Going Back to Old Fashoned Conservatism."

In a statement issued on the evening of Sept. 11, Robert E. Hannegan, Postmaster General and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, praised the "comprehensive message" President Truman delivered to Congress and predicted that in the forthcoming Congressional election, the Democratic Party will give full support to the "progressive" post-war program outlined by the President. He contended that the Republican Party leaders in Congress "who expressed themselves on the message" were going back to the "old-fashioned conservation of the 20's" and the "Democratic Party welcomed the challenge."

The text of Mr. Hannegan's statement as printed in the New York "Herald Tribune" follows:

Robert E. Hannegan

Robert E. Hannegan, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has issued the following statement:

"The Democratic Party is prepared to wage its 1946 Congressional election campaign as a

Thermatic Carbon Co.

COMMON STOCK

DIVIDEND RECORD

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In discussing labor and other matters in the “Chronicle” reporter in Gothenburg, Mr. Carl Erik Jacobson, director of Gote¬

verken, one of Gothenburg’s well-

known shipyards, said: “The fact that labor in Sweden is very well organized is good for business. Management and business know how to get together here.”

(Continued on page 1252)
Morgan Stanley Group
Offer No. Pacific Bonds

Morgan Stanley & Co., Ltd. was an underwriting syndicate that submitted Sept. 6 the only bid for the government of Northern Ireland to issue $35,000,000 of Northern Ireland’s 4% bonds due in 1975. The group bid $85 for the bonds with a 4% coupon.

Subject to approval of the terms by the Internal Revenue Service, the Morgan Stanley group proposes to redeem 1000 of its public issues at 100 and int. The bonds are rated S&P’s 4%, with $1,000,000 of refunding and improvement mortgage 4% bonds, due in 2047, equivalent to the amount of the new collateral trust.

Proceeds from the sale of the new 4½% bonds, together with other company funds, will be applied toward the redemption at 101 on Jan. 1 of the $1,000,000 refunding and improvement, Series B 6% bonds, due 1975.

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**Public Utility Securities**

**Heavy Calendar of Utility Financing Ahead**

Despite the summer holiday and vacation period a fair amount of utility financing occurred in July and August, and the September-October period promises to be even more active.

Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, having completed its bond refunding, is now seeking preferred stock exchange. The old stock is held by customers and employees.

The big issue of Consumers Power Company refunding bonds—$113,625,000 due 1975—is scheduled to be offered early this month. This represents a tides the 3½% due 1970 and 1963 and the 4% $100 of 1968 and 1969.

The $500 million stock is being retired with the aid of a bank loan—no new stock is being issued.

Niagara Hudson announced that it would proceed with its proposed September 11th for the sale of its approximate one-third interest in Central Hudson & Gas Electric common stock, which sells around 9% on the Curb, and pays 4½ a share. About $6 of earnings is reserved for still unfavorable bond retirements under a regulatory requirement.

On Sept 13th some $26,000,000, Pennsylvania Power & Light refunding bonds due 1975 will be sold for North American Company—will offer to the public for its stock.

Pine Electric & Gas Electric. It will be recalled that the latter offering was made in over one issue in the fall of 1971, but that of Byth Co. 10% in 1972 cash the holders that more should have been forthcoming, in a time the price has advanced and North American will probably get a better deal.

A week later, September 24th, bidding will open on another issue of American Tel & Tel. refunding bonds with bids for the common stock were issued on Sept 31st 1973. 1966, Pacific Service of Indiana is scheduled to receive bids on $50,000,000 refunding bonds in which preferred stock will be exchanged or refunded.

Refunding operations are also being planned out as follows (with possible biding dates as yet) by Beloit Falls Hydro-Electric, Brooklyn Union Gas, Illinois Power, Jersey Central Power & Light, Monongahela Power, Penobscot Power & Light, Seattle Gas Company, and Southwestern Bell Telephone. Continental Gas & Electric is expected to make an offering of its stockholdings in Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric.

Why much financing can be crowded into the period before the final more drive in November is somewhat mysterious.

The favorite time for bidding is on Monday nights (though

tuesday and sometimes Wednesday may be recorded as having been "bounced" on a given day, syndicate and sales staffs are not too attentive to this.

Also there are many important meetings coming up which, to me, are coming to their writing representatives to study the prospectus and ask questions of company officials, lawyers, and counsellors etc. On Sept 7, for example, two important meetings—dealing with the common stock offering are scheduled, involving the $200,000,000. The Continental Gas & Electric and Pacific Gas & Electric were both held simultaneously. There was so much talk from time to time of forming a "dollar covering syndicate" to avoid congestion and conflict of dates but apparently no has yet been done.


A number of common stock issues (or blocks) are being forth coming at the very tight. A number of these are Electric City, Birmingham Electric, Carolina Power & Light, Cincinnat Gas & Electric, Consolidated Edison, Detroit Edison, Florida Electric, Air conditioning Units, Northern Indiana P. & S., Northern Natural Gas, Oklahoma G. & E., Indiana Power & Electric, Staten Island Electric—as well as others less definite. Most of these proposed or possible sales are being facilitated by the companies and company integration programs; and in some cases the management is likely to distribute the shares instead of making a public offering.

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**Ontario Revises Its Securities Act**

By A. WILFRED MAY


TORONTO, CANADA.—The United States gold-buying policy has reached Canada, and has resulted in her normal annual receipts from gold sales of about $200 million exceeding those from newspaper and from wheat. They are 30% of all exports to the U. S. The old mining industry employs 80,000 people. It sells its gold at a price of close to $100 million, and distributes dividends of $15 million. Any further rise in gold values would do wonders for earnings in gold mining are 50% higher than in her 40 gold mining industries. Of the 650 issues listed on the Toronto exchange, 15 are gold-mining shares whose trading share volume far excels that of all other Canadian issues, and whose dollar trading volume equals one-half the extent of Canada's de-

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**Customers' Brokers Protest Margin Rules**

Ask Correction of Inequities of Federal Reserve Board's Regulation

Richard G. Horn, of Peter P. McDermott & Co., and President of Brokers, in a letter addressed to the members of the Federal Reserve Board, protests from their clients, who consider unfair and the Federal Reserve Board's regrades the Bankers and Officers and Executive Committee will con slightly to the retroactive features of the Board's recent 75% margin ruling.

The text of Mr. Horn's letter and the excerpts follow:

To Members of the Association of Customers' Brokers:

Our members are receiving many protests from their clients, who consider unfair and unjust the retroactive features of the Federal Reserve Board's recent 75% margin ruling.

We have been asked what can

---

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**Tomorrow's Markets**

Walter Whyte Says—

By WALTER WHYTE

Market again approaching difficult area. Increased bulllishness not a good sign. Time to sell is when demand is present. Liquidation of part of holdings is suggested.

There is little doubt that in "wild-eyed" stock market opinion is bullish. It ranges from mild optimism to wild-eyed certainties. Where it is a real belief in a reaction. If there is any time in this is one of those shift off of affairs that are pointed to as giving "buying opportunities."

---

All this rose colored stuff may be warranted, certainly there is little in current market action to say otherwise, but I have yet to see unemployment in the market work out. Among the current forecasts such as it is, bullishness is common: "The foundations of the advance are so powerful that important reaction is to be expected at this juncture." Another is, "A major liquidating movement would be of little importance in that community. In both quotations the catchwords are "in-

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**Tomorrow's Markets**

Walter Whyte Says—

By WALTER WHYTE

Market again approaching difficult area. Increased bulllishness not a good sign. Time to sell is when demand is present. Liquidation of part of holdings is suggested.

There is little doubt that in "wild-eyed" stock market opinion is bullish. It ranges from mild optimism to wild-eyed certainties. Where it is a real belief in a reaction. If there is any time in this is one of those shift off of affairs that are pointed to as giving "buying opportunities."

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All this rose colored stuff may be warranted, certainly there is little in current market action to say otherwise, but I have yet to see unemployment in the market work out. Among the current forecasts such as it is, bullishness is common: "The foundations of the advance are so powerful that important reaction is to be expected at this juncture." Another is, "A major liquidating movement would be of little importance in that community. In both quotations the catchwords are "in-

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Theatrical Producer Now Financing Original Play for Broadway Stage Invites Your Investment - - - Limited Partnership Basis. - - - Play Deals With Returning Psychoneurotic War Veteran - - - Very Timely.

- Two Hollywood Motion Picture Companies have made bids for the Motion Picture Rights—but a Broadway Stage Production will increase price of Picture Rights.
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25 PARK PLACE
NEW YORK 8, N. Y.

SEC Hearing on NASD By-Law Amendments

(Continued from page 1227)

The recent amendments are submitted to me for my vote.

I examine the ballot and the proposed amendments to the by-laws and then find that the ballot does not give me a chance to vote separately on unrelated amendments.

I am familiar with the Rules of the Association and know that under the Rules I can help to block the passage of these amendments by not voting at all and I, therefore, make the decision not to vote.

Suddenly, and unexpectedly, I get a telephone call from the Chairman of my Local Business Conduct Committee who suggests that it might be advisable for me to vote. He points out the duty that I have to vote. By the tone of his voice and the tenor of the discussion, he leads me to believe that he wants me to vote in the affirmative.

I bethink myself of all this and go into a soliloquizing debate. Since he knows I didn't vote and I have to send a signed form along revealing my identity with my ballot I feel he probably will know, too, how I vote, even if I have been told the voting is "secret." Of course, I can be most courageous and adhere to my original point of view. However, it occurs to me that the Chairman of the Business Conduct Committee has wide discretionary powers and can say that the going is very tough for me. I know he can smile or frown upon my mark-ups and spreads. I know he can fine-comb my books or not, to his likes, and run my business. I argue with myself that with the maze of rules and regulations, if someone has the big stick out for another, even the most circumspect investment house may be the subject of criticism, perhaps without justice. Of course, I can fine-comb my books or not, to his likes, and run my business. I argue with myself that with the maze of rules and regulations, if someone has the big stick out for another, even the most circumspect investment house may be the subject of criticism, perhaps without justice. I know that my own conduct and that of my employees has been circumspect. However, I fear that even though that be true, I may run into trouble, and so finally I yield and I vote in the affirmative for by-laws and amendments towards which my sympathies in fact do not lean.

In our opinion, there were innumerable such instances and we firmly believe that in the absence of official NASD interference the recent amendments would never have passed.

What of the large group of many, many thousands that is being regimented without being consulted? What of employees, salesmen, traders, etc., etc.? This is the time for them to show fight, to unite, and oppose the efforts to superimpose on the securities industry un-American restrictions and restraints.

We have the highest regard for, and appreciation of, the efforts of the Securities Dealers Committee which has been crusading in the interests of the investment banking business and we feel that those in the securities field who are opposed to the legislation and efforts of this attempted regimentation would do well to give their support to the efforts of that Committee.

Cobrey Has Los Angeles Teleyte Installed

Carter H. Cobrey & Co. has installed a new teleyte, LA 255, in their Los Angeles, Calif., office at 630 South Spring Street.

Seabrook Proprietary

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Edward M. Seabrook & Co., which is the only tobacco business formerly operated as Seabrook & Karrow at 55 Broad Street, and is now doing business as sole proprietorship.
**Seligman, Lubetkin & Co.**

**Incorporated**

Members New York Security Dealers Association

**41 Broad Street, New York 4**

**August 22, 2100**

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**Real Estate Securities**

The Consolidated Edison Company of New York, in an advertisement placed in some newspapers, said that they should be very interesting to Real Estate Bondholders.

They stated that the C.E. Company of New York plans to employ 37% more people after the war than they did before. According to their advertisement, New York makes almost everything—needs every skill—offers every opportunity. But of all New York's huge industry is spread around 27,000 plants. A slow dawn in any one line doesn't send New York City into a tailspin.

We quote other interesting portions of their advertisement:

"New York is a jewelry center. Jewelry is big business. The country spends $1 billion dollars on it last year! In normal times, some 30% of America's jewelry is made right here."

"New York is a food and beverage center. Here people want a drink. Food and beverages represent a fifth of the average family budget. 4.5% of America's food is processed here.

"New York is a publishing center. Newspapers, books, printed matters, are printed here. More than 22% of America's printing and printing services come from here."

"New York is a clothing center. Food, shelter—clothing, the third essential of life. In women's dresses, New York makes three-quarters of the entire country's output!"

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**High Employment Ahead**

CED Survey Indicates More Jobs Than in 1940

Reports from 100 cities and counties throughout the nation, released by the Committee for Economic Development, indicate total employment after the war in those areas is 2.24% more than it was in 1946. The 100 communities had a total of 3,398,839 workers in 1940 and reported they expect to employ 4,231,839 persons after full reconversion has been completed.

In releasing the data, Walter D. Fuller, President of the Curtin Publishing Co. and Chairman of the C.E. Development Division, said: "The reports from the 100 communities indicate that there is a planning body to assure high level productive employment as rapidly as it can be provided after reconversion. The reports in this survey have been checked carefully after the data were received, and this method makes up for the fact that if there's a new industry, 4,231,839 persons after full reversion has been completed.

The employment estimates from the 100 communities were obtained using the CED checksheet method. These checkheets were used to develop a basis for the surveys, which were then totaled in the community to form the 100 areas. In each of the 100 areas the employment data is based on the survey and not estimated in two or three weeks.

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**Available**

Over the counter man with excellent collection, desirous position. Canadian in experience in execution and servicing of outstanding accounts. Qualified to trade and do arbitrages; knows values and how to distribute undervalued securities. Present position: First National Financial Chronicle, 25 Park Place, New York 8, N. Y.
Labor's Unfinished Business

(Continued from first page)

possession. Our land is日本化 with the graves of heroes who died in its defense. They devoted their lives to its development and it is our duty to carry on that development. Our economy is changing, and it is difficult to retain. But difficult as the task may be, the pursuit of democracy will continue as long as the spirit or soul of America survives. It is the duty of every American to take part in this work.

Protection of Wage-Earners

Today, the wage-earner is protected by law in his right to join with his fellows in labor union and to bargain collectively for a living. He is not alone in this. The wage-earner has been the pioneer of the labor movement in this country. He has been the first to feel the pinch of competition and to realize that he must work if he is to live. His life is his own to build and he must be allowed to do it. The wage-earner is not an unknown quantity. He is a part of society and he is not the only one who must live. He has a right to live and he has a right to work.

Full Employment Means Full Employment

We must work for full employment. That means to me, for instance, that a man and woman who wants to work. But we cannot have full employment unless we have "full production" of goods and services. And we cannot have full production unless we have full consumption. And we will have none of these—full employment, full production, full consumption—unless our productive machine is scaled and our power to consume is scaled as well.

The wage-earner's prosperity is the backbone of the nation. He is not only the class that is most easily 

The "Boss" Is Back

By MARK MERIT

There's a new air in America. The feeling of the times is that determination is the quality of the day. And when that dynamic "American way" continued to assert itself in other changes, the world would stay. The world has never seen such action as America's conversion to all-out war effort. The world will now see a continuation of that effect along the road to permanent peace and to the reconstruction of our vast industrial power to peace-time purposes.

America has industry folded up its portfolios containing reams of the "American way" and into war work. The world has been shown that the "American way" is not dead. Action now—instead of action then—will be the thing.

The great mass of consumers will be using the nation's resources to promote the prosperity of the country's planning. There will be more intelligent salesmanship. The "American way" is not dead. It will be the thing.

And, ever and over, we repeat to ourselves that old axiom which in modern times has been transformed: "The consumer is king."

"The consumer is king."

That's what it means. That's what it is. That's the way it ought to be.

Yes, indeed—the "Boss" Is Back

FREE—Send a postcard or letter to占用 vacant or useless space on any stock or bond certificate, .300 Fifth Ave., N. Y., I. N. Y., and you will receive a basket containing various copies of the text of this article or various subjects in the article.

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Firm Changes

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

Arthur Aronson retired from the service of the Bank of America.

Finlay L. Matheson, a general partner in Matheson & Latour, has been elected a limited partner effective Aug. 8th.

Arthur Graham Joins Staff of John Double 

To The Financial Community 

OMAHA, Nebr.—W. D. Graham has become associated with John B. Double & Company, Building, Mr. Graham, who has been associated with the firm in a number of capacities, especially with our wage-earners, the full support of the President, the Federal Reserve Board and the services of our co-workers in the Department, in meetings that challenge and making the

An Educational Program

I will be very happy if on next Labor Day I can report that organized labor has made real start on some of its unfinished business. I will be most happy if I can report that organized labor has put all of its energies into an educational program. And I will be most happy if I can report that organized labor has taken the task of organizing the workers and their leaders and that the workers and their leaders have taken an increasing interest in the responsibility of labor to the common good.

On this day we pay reverence to the sacrifice of the leaders of labor who sacrificed personal lives and the cause of industrial democracy. In honoring their persons, we are honoring their work and their labors. They are our employers. They are the leaders of labor who have paid the price of their lives to achieve in our union, or to be indifferent to oppositions. We should have peace in our hearts and souls, and we must maintain the effort to achieve our goals. The people that we represent will betray our trust for 30 years; we will have our rights and our duties. If we are to have our rights, we must be able to trust the Government, like dress, the Government, like dress, the Government, like dress.

Responsibilities

"Responsibilities," said the late Justice Brandeis, "is the great question of life. It is the great question of democracy. It is the great question of democracy. And when we accept the responsibility of our labor, labor in any one of the great democracies, it is the only way to succeed. And when we accept the responsibility of our labor, labor in any one of the great democracies, it is the only way to succeed.

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**The Hub**

Henry C. Lytton & Co.

Common Stock

**First Securities Co. of Chicago**

Member Chicago Board of Trade

180 South La Salle Street

CHICAGO 3

**Stromberg-Carlson Co.**

Memorandum on Request

KITCHEN & CO.

135 South La Salle Street

CHICAGO 3, Ill.

**Lehman Bros. Offers**

**Allied Stores Pref.**

An underwriting group headed by Lehman Brothers on Sept. 7 offered 200,000 shares of 4% cumulative preferred stock at par ($100) and accrued dividends from Sept. 1. Net proceeds from the sale of these shares will be applied to the purchase of 90,000 outstanding shares of 5% preferred stock, at $100 a share and accrued dividends from July 1, 1945, to the date to be fixed for redemption.

**Fabricon Products Co.**

Stock on Market

Baker, Simonds & Co., Sept. 1 offered the sale volume of 6% preferred stock at par ($5) at $25 a share. The stock is being sold for certain Allied Stores Preferred Co.

**General Mills Co.**

The firm was in the manufacture of firm foundation panels, dealer in machinery and equipment for the automotive industry. Production in this line was expanded in July, the company having purchased a plant in River Hills formerly operated by the Consolidated Paper Co. and having ever since remodeled it for this purpose.

The plastics division of Fabro, which utilizes phenol formaldehyde plastics, has made rapid strides since the start of the war, and is now equipped to handle the entire division which produces polystyrene, cellophane, and all types of retail merchandise.

**Recent Analyses on Request**

**Merchants Distilling Co.**

Standard Silica Corp.

Common Stock

Common Stock

**CARPENTER CORBY & CO.**

Bankers Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

New York Stock Exchange

New York, N. Y.

**C. L. Schmidt & Co.**

135 South La Salle Street

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Baker, Los Angeles 5, California

Washington 5, Washington, D. C.

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**J. H. O'Connor Forms New Investment Firm**

CHICAGO, Ili. — Announcement of the formation of a new investment firm, J. H. O'Connor & Co., which will be headed by James J. O'Connor, president of Doyle, O'Connor & Co. The new firm will transact a general securities business and has taken quarters in the 17th floor building. Associated with Mr. O'Connor will be John C. Cupson, president of Equitable & Northwestern Co., and N. E. Campbell, all of whom are former employees of Doyle, O'Connor & Co.

Mr. O'Connor has been in the investment business on La Salle Street for more than 20 years, prior to that he was an officer in the Harris Trust and Savings Bank.

Formation of the new firm was announced officially in the Chronicle of Aug. 30.

**Kirby of the Allegheny system of railroads is associated with Otis-Studebaker Corp.**

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**Midland Utilities Midland Realization**

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**Paul H. Davis & Co.**

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**Long-Bell Lumber Company**

Four Page Brochure

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CIRCULAR ON REQUEST

**Hicks & Price**

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The Chicago Corp.

CIRCULAR ON REQUEST

**Consolidated Gas Utilities Corp.**

The Chicago Corp.

CIRCULAR ON REQUEST

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Member New York Stock Exchange

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Baker, Los Angeles 5, California

Washington 5, Washington, D. C.
Our telephone number has been changed to D'Arborn 6161.

Doyle, O'Connor & Co.

Incorporated

135 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, III.

September 1, 1943

W. C. Langley Heads Hospital Campaign

William C. Langley, head of the investment banking firm of W. C. Langley, 30, has resigned from New York City, has accepted chairman of the board of the hospital to build a modern hospital for the recently combined S. e. m. c. in New York.

The new hospital will replace the present buildings of the Beeken Hospital at Beeken and Water Streets and the Downtown Hospital at 127 Broadway.

The new institution will serve all of Lower Manhattan south of 14th Street: at the current rate of 14th Street.

On his graduation from Yale, Mr. Langley has been associated with the American Exchange National Bank of Chicago.

Two years later he went into the practice of law with the firm of Langley, A. C., and in 1909 established his own firm.


Mr. Langley has been appointed chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York and New England Railroad, and has been associated with Union Security Corp., Metropolitan Life, and York and New Jersey.

He was appointed a member of the New York City Council in 1917.

The American Banker has become associated with the New York City commercial and financial world.

In addition to his work with the New York City Council, Mr. Langley has been actively identified with the business world and has been associated with Union Security Corp., Metropolitan Life, and York and New Jersey.

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A Post-War Money Policy

(Continued from first page)

The average rate at which our gold stock grew from 1918 to 1929 (3% a year) might possibly be considered to be a bit low for this growing country. The average rate at which the volume of money grew (3% a year) seems to have been slightly more rapid than might be considered to be normal, particularly because the basis for such a rate of growth was too largely increasing loans on securities and real estate. The average rate at which Member Bank reserve balances grew (about 4% a year), although also perhaps on the high side, could not be considered extraordinarily abnormal.

The principal abnormality in the money and monetary situation in the 1920s was not to be found in these rates of growth, but in the relative over-expansion of loans against capital assets, and especially against foreign credits. Since securities and real estate were increasing at a rate considerably in excess of growth in income and demand for our gold supply. But after 1935, when the situation, and then the gold stock began to increase again. For the whole era from 1890 to 1911, the increase in the gold stock averaged precisely 0.5%. The increase in Bank reserve balances could have been caused to grow normally, perhaps more rapidly than might have been expected. However, neither Member Bank reserve balances nor the volume of money could be considered to be so far below the reasonable requirements of an excellent level of business activity and full employment as to call for anything like a five-fold increase in our gold stock, and a six-fold increase in Member Bank reserve balances in the next six years. An increase of 40% to 45% in Member Bank reserve balances between the end of 1918 and the end of 1939 could not have been considered inadequate. Very roughly this would have been an increase of $1,000,000,000 or the end of 1929, or $1,400,000,000 from the low of 1933. These figures are very small in comparison with the actual increases in Member Bank reserve balances, which were many times greater than any reasonable expectation of normal growth. Changes in required reserve ratios were made to offset in part the effectiveness of these great increases in reserves. Nevertheless, the possible growth of the volume of money on the extraordinary base established by these increases was so enormously abnormal that their general effect was undoubtedly more disturbing than stimulative, as was shown by the more rapid increase in the volume of money, and small declines in gold stock, which were many times greater than any reasonable expectation of normal growth. Changes in required reserve ratios were made to offset in part the effectiveness of these great increases in reserves. Nevertheless, the possible growth of the volume of money on the extraordinary base established by these increases was so enormously abnormal that their general effect was undoubtedly more disturbing than stimulative, as was shown by the more rapid increase in the volume of money, and small declines in gold stock, which were many times greater than any reasonable expectation of normal growth. 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The Second Approach to Money Policy for Peace Times

This statement brings us to the second, and possibly the more difficult approach to the problem of the control of international monetary developments. It is necessary to recognize that the large and important commodities markets are not, as a rule, subject to the direct control of government agencies. But it is possible to establish certain principles and guidelines which may aid in controlling the activities of these markets, and thereby influence the course of monetary developments.

The commodities markets are significant in several respects. First, they are important as means of exchange in international trade, and their activities affect the stability of the exchange rates. Second, they are important as sources of credit, and their activities influence the availability of credit in the international economy. Third, they are important as a means of storing and preserving wealth, and their activities affect the price levels and the distribution of wealth.

It is clear that a comprehensive understanding of the commodities markets is necessary for the effective control of international monetary developments. This understanding requires an analysis of the factors affecting the supply and demand for commodities, and an understanding of the mechanisms through which these factors influence the prices of commodities.

In conclusion, it is evident that the commodities markets are significant in several respects, and that a comprehensive understanding of these markets is necessary for the effective control of international monetary developments. The principles and guidelines discussed in this paper may help to establish a framework for the control of these markets, and thereby influence the course of monetary developments.
Bank and Insurance Stocks
This Week — Insurance

By E. A. VAN DEUSEN

The war years have been signaled by high fire losses, heavy marine losses, a decline in motor vehicle writings, and an increase in inland marine risks. These four items probably constitute the most important factors which affect the underwriting operations of fire-insurance companies. It may be of interest, therefore, to review the underwriting results of a list of 32 representative companies for the years 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944. It will be found that while some companies reported underwriting profits in each of the four years, other companies suffered underwriting losses each year, while still others showed a balance. The table shows 5 companies with net underwriting losses for the entire war period.

TABLE I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Net Underwriting Losses Per Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>$1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>$1.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>$1.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second tabulation shows 12 companies which reported net underwriting profits in each of the war years, as follows:

TABLE II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Net Underwriting Profits Per Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>$0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>$0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>$0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>$0.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The third tabulation shows a company with mixed results, with average profits for the four years has been a net underwriting loss.

TABLE III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Net Underwriting Losses Per Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>$0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>$0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>$0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>$0.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fourth tabulation gives the record of 10 companies having a mixed war record, with losses for the four years shows a net underwriting profit.

TABLE IV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Net Underwriting Results Per Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>$1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>$1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>$1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>$1.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table will be recalled that 1942 was a year of heavy marine losses due to enemy submarine action, consequently marine underwriters

Bank and INSURANCE STOCKS

Security Insurance of New Haven

U. S. Fire Insurance
Bought-Sold-quoted

A. M. Klauder Co.

1 W. All., ST. NEW YORK 5

OHIO, CALIF., MICH., SD. CAROLINA, COLO., KANSAS, MONT., NEV., OHIO, SOUTH CAROLINA, WASH., WISCONSIN,

Statewide Distributors in California and Nevada

First California Company
INCORPORATED

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

250 N. Main Street
Los Angeles 9, California

Private Wharf between San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York and Chicago

OFFICES IN IMPORTANT CALIFORNIA CITIES

A Post-War Money Policy

(Continued from page 1237)

and rather regular advances in reserves and the volume of money in an adequate base, and reasonably well proportioned to the long-term and short-term needs of business, have usually been accompanied by fairly satisfactory and regular progress of business activity; even though interest rates in some periods did not vary greatly, and the reserves and the volume of money have either greatly or considerably increased or decreased. The rate of growth for long on average rate much faster than the normal rate of growth of 5.9%, periods of more or less chaotic conditions are accompanied by periods of relatively flat, or even minor, or conditions which likely lead to the greatest uncertainty in employment at the end.

Turning from history to abstract theory, one might arrive at the situation in which all economic interrelationships were to be adjusted and the rate of business activity and employment were stable. The volume of money and its rate of turnover would be adjusted to confining cyclical changes and simple periodic departures from the line of constant or cyclical volatility would serve to very small dimensions.

The net generation of total bank deposits to Member Bank reserve balances, their relation to the basic reserves, and the general philosophy of the Federal Reserve System, the practice of interbank banks, were alomostless balances of deposits.

5. Changes were made to reduce the difficulties set forth in three, the new required reserve ratio of the Federal Reserve Banks. It was found that deposits should be lowered, and as deposits of all member banks would be uniform for all banks and all classes of deposits, changes in monetary policies made in the former would be modified in Member Bank reserve balances by federal or simple rules and unless all member banks were created by methods of the Federal Reserve System, the practice of interbank banks, were almostless balances of deposits.

Mean of Attaining Greater Regularity in the Growth of Reserves and Encouraging an Influence Towards Greater Regularity in the Growth of the Volume

In the real world nothing is constant and nothing ideal. We are continually doing much of the light of the history and theory of our relations, for example, were Agricultural, Boston, Federal Reserve Bank of North America, North River, Phoenix, Providence-Warren, and Federal Reserve Bank of Honolulu. The fifth tabulation will show what was the case in the past, and is either suffered a substantial decrease in conditions or growth, or else a net underwriting loss.

From an investment angle, it is important to determine the risk and future of the stocks of insurance companies in comparison with that of other underwriting records. For every such company may have a good investment income record, a long unbroken dividend record or a high current dividend rate, to sustain current dividend rates, but then the gross growth in stockholders' equity has been as large as the company had been in the past. There are many instances of insurance companies whose underwriting history is better than average.

Royal Bank of Scotland
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1371

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh
Branches throughout Scotland

LONDON OFFICES:
34 Bank Buildings, 34 Liverpool St., E.C.2
6 West Smithfield, E. C.1
49 Charing Cross, S. W.1
Bolton Gardens, W.1
64 New Bond St., W.1

TOTAL ASSETS $115,681,681

Associated Banks and Trust Companies
Dunlop & Company, Ltd.
Glyn Mills & Co.
closely parallel to that of England in the period reviewed, and should, therefore, provide promise of further possible through basic monetary policies. Over the long term, consistent business growth, and stable inflation, was the system actually in operation in the interval between wars, it was the dominant form of monetary policy. In the late 1820s, and to adoption of a very different, a much more rigorous, rate more promptly after 1828, but not to the cut in the gold content of the dollar, which the country would not experience an effective increase in reserves which followed increases in the general purchasing power. Under other historical precedents, it would have been imprudent, given the severity of the crisis and the need to avoid a more rapid recovery, because monetary policy would have to be so general. It would have been imprudent, because one would have to be able to see that there is more expansionary, and undue contraction, if one wishes to call them that, any tendency to either "inflation" or "deflation" would at once bring into being a program of open market operations that would begin to accumulate a considerable reserve that was inadequate to sustain something close to a normal level of business activity, and after the fact to consider how it could do so without the need for large gold movements from the banks and the consequent squeeze out the excess of gold. If the case of the United States was not so small and not so restrictive. It would obviously be impossible, and less likely, to generate at least a 1% increase per year without some correspondingly large rise in unemployment and thus in the excess of gold. It would be impossible, and would lead to a much faster rate of progress, to carry on the work of expanding through the use of gross movements, currency movement, and debt and other diversely harder factors would be offset by traditional methods—that is, open market operations and changes in the discount rate, so that the difference in the rate of circulation of money would be large enough to be dominated by the change in the discount rate, and not to the amount of money in circulation, as such. New large operations might be required. Unusual changes in the amount of money in circulation, and the similarity of changes in the volume of deposits and the fact that all banks are members of the Federal Reserve System, would make operations to carry out the policy difficult, and necessitate, at least, the general and simple, and certain. Under the renovated system both the policy and the manner of its execution would be perfectly clear at any time.

To carry out the new policy and operate under the new procedural system, would obviously require significant increase in the Bank of England. How it is to be carried out is, of course, a matter of some concern. In the long run, the Bank of England would be able to absorb a constantly increasing amount of government bonds. The policy and its execution would be only part of a program which would be built on a budget or a small budgetary surplus, as well as the idea of a permanent or near-permanent increase in the rate of growth of the money supply. Through the operation of the Reserve Board, it could be possible to tell what part of the advance in the volume of money is regarded as permanent, or how much more it should increase to reach the appropriate level of permanent advance in the opinion of the managers of the money system. Through the action of the Reserve Board, it could be possible to tell what part of the advance in the volume of money is regarded as permanent, or how much more it should increase to reach the appropriate level of permanent advance in the opinion of the managers of the money system. Through the action of the Reserve Board, it could be possible to tell what part of the advance in the volume of money is regarded as permanent, or how much more it should increase to reach the appropriate level of permanent advance in the opinion of the managers of the money system. Through the action of the Reserve Board, it could be possible to tell what part of the advance in the volume of money is regarded as permanent, or how much more it should increase to reach the appropriate level of permanent advance in the opinion of the managers of the money system.
Corps since the outbreak of the war, the American Car & Foundry Co., has been responsible for about 10% of the total 120,000,000 cars of this class. In 1945, the company sold 1927 at its Foundry, 600 W. 259th St., New York, with about 259 funds, to restore the company to a favorable status in the financial world. It has been successful in marketing $75,000,000 of long term General Mortgage bonds carrying coupons at 4% and 5%, the proceeds along with treasury funds, to be utilized for the acquisition of other bonds. This latest operation climaxed a long series of bond offerings, bond refinancing and bond conversions in the process of which fixed charges have been reduced from $19,330,000 to an estimated value of $8,650,000, a reduction of 54%.

During the same period stock outstanding has been increased by over 18,000,000 shares and bond holdings have been reduced by about 125,000,000 shares from 3,092,539 to 3,092,539. Debt retirement and fixed charge reduction has presumably run its full course for the time being, it will be accomplished through sinking fund payments. The mortgage represents the entire funded equipment and obligations in the aggregate amount of $238,570,000, of which there are 200,000,000 of 4% and 5% bonds, and 25,000,000 of 5%, of which there are 200,000,000 of 4% and 5% bonds. The largest of the high grade bonds, $22,996,000 of which matures in a little over six years, out the 425 shares and 550 do not mature until the 1970's. With the progress already made, and in view of the present debt setup, it is generally expected that a long term earnings will henceforth be placed along with stockholders.

Over a period of years Great Northern has experienced a more favorable trend than the traffic and revenue than have other railroads, as a whole throughout the vast territory in north western territory. One important reason has been the strong dependence on iron ore which has been a valuable competitive transformation. Some of the principal remaining sources are in the country are in the territory served by Great Northern and are likely to represent a natural tendency to minimize the influences of inter regional competition. Extension of the Western Pacific lines to a connection with the Southern California and virtual rebuilding of Western Pacific facilities and the Western Pink line will be augmented by industrial growth which will open up new opportunities about by Government power and irrigation projects in the near and distant future.

In addition to its favorable traffic position, Great Northern is inherently one of the most efficient railway properties in the country, which will not only carry a large volume but will likely command the highest rates.

The average for the five years 1936-1940, and the results in the last five years have been the most profitable and satisfactory in the history of the road, which the company has been able to maintain a 24% gross through to net operating income before Federal income taxes. Naturally the ratio has been higher in the war year group, in comparison with this performance, profits after net fixed charges would absorb less than 10% of average 1936-1940 gross. In addition the company owns $29,337 shares of the profitable Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

On the basis of the stock outstanding and present fixed charges, it is estimated that the company will be able to pay dividends of $3.75 a share in June. An increase in total earnings for the years 1944-1946, inclusive, would have been close to $3.00 a share. If earnings this year will be around $7.50 a share in 1947, it should be noted that press profits tax is estimated the road should have little difficulty in maintaining this level in the post war period. Dividends are paid semi annually, the last payment having been made in November, and the stock is not subject to. An increase to an annual $4.00 rate this December or next June would not appear an unreasonable expectation.

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Telephone WALTER-2-7300

Customers' Brokers
Protest Margin Rules

(Continued from page 1220)

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$250,000
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R. R.
1st Mortgage 4s, 1994
(signing)
Price 104% and accrued interest

VILAS & HICKEY
Members New York Stock Exchange
49 Wall Street
New York 5, N. Y.
Telephone HANover 2-7000

Disposition of
Wartime Railroad Earnings
Letter Available to Dealers

McLAUGHLIN, BAIRD & REUSS
Members New York Stock Exchange
ONE WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

RAILROADS IN THE RECONVERSION PERIOD
Circular upon request

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle Thursday, September 13, 1945

railways, outlining their grievances and requesting that the regulation be changed.

Best assured that your Officers and Executive Committee will continue to promote every effort in the interests of the investor public. Over which we are all assured.

(Richard G. Horn,
President)

Under the heading "The Small Investor Needs Relief From This Oppressive-Discriminatory Regulation Now!", the Association has released the following excerpt from clients' letters to the Federal Reserve Board:

The small investor, like the small business man, always bears the brunt of regulation but while most governmental leaders are today trying to aid small business, the Federal Reserve Board has promulgated regulations with no effect whatever on the big investor but which are causing the small investor serious losses...

"The newest rule of July 9th works unmountable difficulties upon the small investor as he finds himself in a tight spot with his account frozen and the war at an end, he has been faced with the alternatives of either selling down to 35% or 50% of his total holdings in order to unfreeze his account or holding securities which he no longer desires and which must be depressed in value because of changing world conditions."

"I have heard it stated that the reason for your regulations was not to protect the small man and his desire to protect him. It was further explained that it was a compromise for the protection of the investor. If the odds were against the small man and his desire to protect him. If the odds were against the small man, then it was to be a protection of the large investor who would be better protected..."

"Keep the margin at 75% if you can, but you must be realistic.* But make sure your regulations are realistic by making only the necessary changes which are necessary."

"Keep the margin at 75% if you can, but you must be realistic.* But make sure your regulations are realistic by making only the necessary changes which are necessary."

Disposal of Wartime Railroad Earnings
Letter Available to Dealers

VILAS & HICKEY
Members New York Stock Exchange
49 Wall Street
New York 5, N. Y.

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Circular upon request

McLAUGHLIN, BAIRD & REUSS
Members New York Stock Exchange
ONE WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
Halsey Stuart Group
Offers $13,825,000
Consumers Pr. Bonds

Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.,
headed a nationwide group of
underwriters which on Sept. 12
offered the public $13,825,000
Consumers Power Co. first mortgage
bonds 2½% series due in
1973. The bonds are priced at
102.37 and accrued interest from
Sept. 1. The underwriting group
won the award of the bonds at
competitive sale Sept. 10 on a bid
of 101.689 for a 2½% coupon.

The offering represents one of
the largest public utility financing
operations this year.

Net proceeds from the sale, to
together with bank loans of $15,500,000
and other funds, will be
used for the redemption on Nov.
1, 1945, of all of the outstanding
funded debt of the company, and
the redemption on or about Nov.
16, 1945, of all of the 191.824
shares of $10 preferred stock at
$105 a share.

The bonds to be redeemed con-
sist of $18,020,000 of 3½%, due in
1965, at 103½; $5,135,000 of 4¼%
preferred stock, due in 1966, $21
$32,000 of 3¼%, due in 1968, at
103½; $5,000,000 of 3¼%, due in
108. The funds re-
quired for all of these redemp-
tions, exclusive of securities
interest or dividends, aggregates $140-
$237,000.

The company will pay as a stink-
ning fund for the bonds, on or be-
fore each Oct. 1, commencing
with the bonds, an amount equal
to 1% of the total bonds authen-
ticated prior to Jan. 1 of that
same year. Redemption prices
begin at 100½% and if the bonds
are redeemed through the

skimming fund or the maintenance
and replacement fund, the special
redemption prices begin at
102½%. There is no premium in
either case after Sept. 1, 1972.

Upon completion of the present
financing the new bonds and bank
loans will constitute the entire
funded debt of the company. Also
outstanding will be $477,000
shares of $4.50 preferred stock and
1,811,716 shares (no par) common
stock. All of the common stock of
the company is owned by the
Commonwealth and Southern
Corp., which proposes, under an
amended recapitalization plan, to
distribute to its stockholders all
the common stock of Consumers
Power, as well as the common
stocks of its other northern sub-
ordinates, if the plan finally is ap-
proved.

Consumers Power Co. readers'
principally electric and natural

gas service entirely in Michigan
in a territory with an estimated
population of more than 2,278,000.

G. C. Y. Morgan with
Geo. Eustis & Co.

(Special to The Financier, Commercial.
CINCINNATI, OHIO — George
C. Y. Morgan has become associ-
ated with Geo. Eustis & Co., 13
East Fourth Street. Mr. Morgan
was for many years with the Fifth
Third Union Trust Co. and the
Citizens Trust & Savings Bank of
Los Angeles.

McDonald in Ft. Worth

FT. WORTH, TEX. — Joseph
James McDonald will shortly open
offices here to engage in a gen-
eral securities business.

Another advertisement in the series by Equitable Securities Corporation

 featuring Southern developments. Equitable has helped to finance many Southern

companies, is ready to do its part in acquiring assets with capital funds.

The problem, therefore, was to learn how to handle
ingestion of huge masses of water in continuous flow. This
dow learned to do—and at the very time that mag-
nesium had suddenly become a critical material
needed in volume reaching several hundred million
pounds a year.

Freepool, Texas, proved to be an ideal location be-
cause it provided all the factors essential for a

complex chemical operation of this kind. Dow has
extended the time that in addi-
tion to the recovery of magnesium, its Texas Divi-
sion is producing caustic soda and a long list of
other basic chemical materials essential to American

industry.
Lobel in SEC Post
The resignation of Robert M. Blair-Smith, head of the Office of the Commissioner of Securities and head of his opinion writing office, was announced on August 31 by the Securities and Exchange Commission, Philadelphia offices on that day to the New York "Herald Tribune," from which we quote, as follows:

Mr. Blair-Smith, who will enter private legal practice here, was a practicing attorney in New York before joining the Commission. Nathan D. Loebel, Special Assistant to the Commission, was appointed to succeed Mr. Blair-Smith. He is a graduate of City College of New York and the New York University Law School.

Leonard Helfenstein, of Philadelphia, a graduate of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, was appointed supervising attorney for the Federal Power Commission, and is expected to receive his release from the latter post in the near future.

Another attorney in the same group, Mr. Suter, is also planning to leave the SEC. Mr. Suter is in the Field in the natural gas investigation. Mr. Field practiced law in Rio de Janeiro, has been a member of the British delegation to ten or more years ago, and Mr. Suter is a practicing attorney in his native New York. Mr. Suter has held a position for years prior to coming to the SEC in 1928.

Canada's Wheat Production to Be Low, Again
It is apparent that when production in Canada's Prairie Provinces is low, Japan is at a great disadvantage. Less than it was a year ago and below the last wheat average, according to the Bank of Montreal's crop report made available September 8, there has been a lack of rain in certain parts of the Prairie Provinces. A frost has come and there is no chance of a good crop. The harvesting of an average grain crop, the Bank of Montreal, has commenced in some districts. In Ontario the wheat harvest, which has been practically completed, with the harvest of oats and other crops underway. There is some spring grain crops are as well under way and below normal returns are expected. The corruptions of warm dry weather have caused late crops to mature too fast, and there are expected to be below average in some districts. In British Columbia the past crop has benefited all root and field crops.

Warrant Suter Is
With Rylan Sutherland
(Signed in the Provincial Council)
To: COLODI
From: Warren S. Suter
Suter has been associated with Rylan, Sutherland & Co., Ohio Building. Mr. Suter was for many years President, and Chairman of the Board of the Union Trust Co. and Union Licking Bank of Newr-, Ohio.

Canadian Securities
By BRUCE WILLIAMS
Should the Canadian dollar be at parity or 20% discount? The exchange experts appear to be considerably exercised recently concerning the currency. First, we are informed authoritatively that all arrangements had been made for its immediate restoration to parity with the U. S. dollar.

This concept was recently killed by cold logic and an official statement from the dominion Minister of Finance. The next idea is an abandonment of the Canadian dollar with any restoration of exchange control, which shouId be appreciated. Instead, some effort was made to see that sterling will be reduced; it is usual to state that the Canadian dollar will be sympathetically affected.

Once again, as in the case of the propaganda directed towards placing the Canadian dollar at parity responsible and irresponsi-

ble market rumour has been ana-

lyzed as follows: (1) The current weakness of the Canadian dollar in the free market is fundamentally a natural reaction caused by liquidity of weak bull markets taken on a false assumption that a quick profit of 10% was in the offing at the return of the Dominion dollar to its old parity.

(2) The speculative movement induced by the weakening of ster-

ling has been given des-

erable importance. And, fur-

ther, for the following rea-

sons it can be anticipated that there will be no change in the level of the pound after the ex-


(a) At the time of the announce-

ment of the removal of the guar-

antee, it was evident that the step did not imply a change in the market.

(b) Britain in the immediate transition period will have urgent need of machinery to rejuvenate her peacetime industries and raw materials, and it is likely that the pound will be sold.

(3) The granting of U. S. dollar parity for Canadian securities may permit reutilization of its industries and full resumption of international trade.

Turning to the market for the Canadian dollar, it is seen that the Dominion again are the sole active feature in the ex-

change market.

They extended their gains to 4 points above their recent low level. Internal bonds were weak on Wednesday, but it is expected that these bonds will be more active now that the Dominion dollar can be anticipated.

Mining stocks were dull but this section should benefit ultimately following the welcome news of the tightening of the Ontario securi-

ties law.

With regard to future pros-

pects, the general effects still favor more bullish trends.

Treasury Secretary Vinson's clear statement that the necessity of low interest rates can not fail eventually to have a beneficial effect on all invest-

ment markets. The rumor re-

ceived recently that the Dominion $3 of 1908, if substani-

ciation, would cause marked im-

provement in direct Dominions and Nationals.

By BRUCE WILLIAMS
Canada to Have Flag, Full Citizen Status
The retiring Governor General of Canada, the Earl of Athlone, in a speech to a meeting of the new Parliament, an-

ounced that Canada is to have a flag of its own, distinctive from the British Union Jack, and that the status of Canadians as Brit-

ish subjects is to be revised, ad-

vanced from the Associated Press, Ottawa, stating Sept. 6, and con-

tinued:

Canada at present is the only British Dominion without a na-

tional flag. Prime Minister W.

L. Mackenzie King recently has or-

dered the flying of the red em-

sign of the Canadian Merchant Marine on official occasions. This is a red field with a small Union Jack in the upper right-hand corner and the Dominion coat of arms in the lower right.

There is at present no such a flag as a legally defined "Can-

dian citizen." Canadians are clas-

sified as "British subjects." It is understood the Government in-

tends to create a legal "Canadian citizenship" status. Canadians still,

however, would be British subjects, how-

ever.

The throne speech made no mention of steps to recognize of-

ically a national anthem. Al-

though "O Canada" is usually sung at national gatherings, it is not an official anthem.

Wood, Gundy & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York 5
Direct Private Wires to Toronto & Montreal

Canada's Wheat Production to Be Low, Again
It is apparent that when production in Canada's Prairie Provinces is low, Japan is at a great disadvantage. Less than it was a year ago and below the last wheat average, according to the Bank of Montreal's crop report made available September 8, there has been a lack of rain in certain parts of the Prairie Provinces. A frost has come and there is no chance of a good crop. The harvesting of an average grain crop, the Bank of Montreal, has commenced in some districts. In Ontario the wheat harvest, which has been practically completed, with the harvest of oats and other crops underway. There is some spring grain crops are as well under way and below normal returns are expected. The corruptions of warm dry weather have caused late crops to mature too fast, and there are expected to be below average in some districts. In British Columbia the past crop has benefited all root and field crops.

Annual Meeting of Int. Advertising Conference
Decision to have a 2-day An-

nual Meeting of the Interna-

tional Advertising Conference was announced today by William D. Vincent, Chairman of the Executive Committee, held in Chicago. The meeting of the Executive Council of the IAC, said in that view of the relaxing of ODT restrictions, allowing for 119 members traveling from outside the United States, it is expected that the 1-day meeting of the executive committee will have one meeting day meeting restricted to members of the organization, has been abandoned. He said:

"We feel that can go ahead and have a full-fledged business session that will fully cover the problems before us, not only in the insurance advertising men today, with this objective, Vice-President

TAYLOR, DEALE & COMPANY
61 WALL STREET, NEW YORK 5
Whitehall 3-1674

CANADIAN SECURITIES
Government • Provincial • Municipal • Corporate
Ontario Revises Its Securities Act

(Continued from page 1239)

The exchange's total of 10,000 issues are traded off the exchange.

As a result of the new provisions for registration and disclosure, the federal government has been kept informed of the securities being offered for sale in Canada, which has led to closer supervision of sales by the exchange.

In conclusion, it can be said that the new provisions for registration and disclosure of securities have been effective in improving the exchange's operations and in providing better protection for investors.

Northern Pacific Railway Company

COLLATERAL TRUST 4 1/2% BONDS

Dated September 1, 1945

Interest payable March 1 and September 1 in New York City

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

Price 100% and Accrued Interest

$55,000,000

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
BLUTH & CO., INC.
GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.
LEHMAN BROTHERS
HARRIMAN RIPLEY & CO.
BLOWBLOWER & WEEKS
HALLGARTEN & CO.
GLOBE, FORGAN & CO.
LEE HIGGINS CORPORATION
F. S. MOSELEY & CO.
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
WHITE, WELD & CO.

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Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
WHITE, WELD & CO.
Prefabricated Homes and the Real Estate Market

(Continued from page 1228)

*Headlines* Makes a Survey

Because all those questions deserve serious consideration, one of the nation's leading advertisers has attempted to analyze the pre-Francisco real estate market and determine its effect on normal real estate transactions. The new report of the editors of "Headlines" tells you what you need to know about prefabricated housing...-

and the nation's leading advertisers has attempted to analyze the pre-Francisco real estate market and determine its effect on normal real estate transactions. The new report of the editors of "Headlines" tells you what you need to know about prefabricated housing. The report shows that prefabricated housing is growing in popularity and will continue to do so.

The Securities salesman's Corner

If securities sold themselves—we wouldn't need salesmen. The "know how" acquired by a competent salesman cannot be learned from books. It takes experience and practice. However, the same principles of sales psychology are applicable to the securities business that apply to the salesman's. The salesman who knows most about the products he is selling and who can most attractively present them to the public, is the one who will get the sale.

The fact is that salesmen are the people who know more about the products they are selling than anyone else in the world. They have prepared for months, perhaps years, for the sale of a certain product. And they have learned about the product in depth.

And this is true not only of the products they are selling but also of the people they are selling them to. They have studied the psychology of the people they are selling to and they know how to present their products to them in a way that will make them want to buy.

This is why salesmen are so valuable. They are not only able to sell a product, but they are also able to help the buyer make a wise decision about whether or not to buy the product.

Spain Troops Quit Tangier

In response to an Allied demand that Spain withdraw its troops from the former international zone at Tangier, on the northeast coast of Africa, and end the last of Spain's "protections" of which the United Press advises on the subject, the Spanish government has announced that its troops will leave Tangier. This action is based on the understanding that Spain and the United States will agree on the final terms of the settlement.

The strong position allotted Spain gave diplomats something to talk about. Because of its Anti-subsidy origin and its content, the agreement was a victory for President Truman. Prime Minister Attlee and President Stalin each stood at Potsdam against letting the United Nations go to war.

Tangier used to be under international control but France showed the international re-estabishment of the city. Spain now has a living government that has to be respected.

The new arrangement must be approved by the government concerned. The plan would:

1. Full control over all of the city.
2. No change in the financial arrangements.
3. The French government would pay for the cost of the municipal government.

These conditions are acceptable to both France and Spain. It is a step in the right direction.

The Security salesman's Corner

The Securities salesman's Corner is a place where you can get the latest information about the securities business. It's a place where you can learn about the products that are being sold and the people who are selling them.

The Corner is a place where you can find the latest news about the securities market and the people who are selling it.

The Corner is a place where you can learn about the investments that are available and the people who are selling them.

The Corner is a place where you can find the latest advice about the securities market and the people who are selling it.

The Corner is a place where you can get the latest information about the securities market and the people who are selling it.
price range. But only six companies, according to present plans will build in the upper range, while 12 will confine themselves entirely to the middle range. Sixteen companies will enter the above $50,000 range, but one or two will take a chance exclusively in this bracket. They will produce lower-cost houses also. Only one company hopes to be able to keep entirely under $2,000. As to financing, most companies indicate they plan to use conventional mortgages covering house and lot that will be arranged by local agents.

Significance

It is difficult to draw firm conclusions about the post-war prefabricated house market. Even concerns in the business are not too certain of their answers to questions. As a largely untried field, experience is the key to the size of the market. Most companies are contenting several plans and sometimes the answers supplied are ambiguous or contradictory. It is highly qualified. For this reason the actual numerical tabulations may sometimes be a little "off the beam." They serve more as indications than as rigid scientific summaries.

Some conclusions, however, are possible:

1. Apparently most of the prefabricated houses will be built above the low-cost market.
2. Distribution will be more regional than national.
3. Most companies need local agents, and they prefer realtors or local builders and developers.
4. Most companies have not given too much thought to land use; few have thought out the problems.
5. The number of prefabricated houses that will be sold is highly problematical. Obviously the public will need some education to create wide acceptability. And acceptability is the key to the size of the market.
6. Not all technical problems of prefabrication will be solved during erection, willingness of union labor to accept a prefabricated method, etc., have been solved.
7. While prefabricated houses will be marketed, without question, there may be more excitement about the prefabricated idea than actual production.
8. If the idea does catch, there may well be a new field for real estate operations in the marketing of the prefabricated house.

Summary

"Headlines" does not pretend that it has dug out new and hitherto unknown facts about the prefabricated house market. It would take a crystal ball and some sharp work by Dunninger and Houdini to give you a complete and comprehensive forecast of what is going to happen. But the best that can be done at the moment is to query the firms that are in the business and reduce this to the essential facts. For the benefit of those who would like to analyze for themselves the numerous data resulting from the "Headlines" inquiry, the essential tables and figures are given. With them, you might be able to answer some of your own:

1. Do you expect to manufacture prefabricated homes after the war? Yes No
2. Don't know
3. Write only.
4. Indicate "yes" making a guess of the ten companies that said "no," at least half of them have been in prefabrication and will withdraw. One said, "Our pre-war market is the single-family home builder. While we have manufactured a substantial volume of prefabricated buildings during the war period, we do not consider prefabrication a practical or economical as applied to the individual home builder, who is

Inflexible standardized designs, and with factory wages as high as they now are, savings are questionable except in standardized volume production. We believe some companies will do well but the merchandising

and delivery will continue to be a big problem.

Some of the "don't know" companies had similar doubts as to whether they could muster enough financing and organization to compete in the field.

2. Do you plan to develop your own sales organization or use agents? Yes No
3. Don't know
4. Why?
5. A majority of the companies plan to have their own sales organizations, under which they use varying dealer plans. One company specified it will have nine regional, 63 zone and 273 district sales managers supervising dealers who handle its product exclusively or as a separate department. Although nine companies said they had little intent to develop their own sales organizations, five of these (in answering the next

question) said they plan to develop distributing agencies under which local sales agencies will be established by their companies.

3. Do you plan to develop state or area distributing agencies under which local sales agencies will be established by their companies? Yes No
5. In all, 29 companies checked the above plan or "our own sales organization" plan, or both. Within some such supervisory sales framework, then, it is clear that most companies expect to operate.

4. Do you plan to sell through wholesale dealers to local distributors such as:

- Real Estate Offices
- Building Materials Dealers
- Development Builders
- Contractors
- Department Stores
- Home Builders
- Number companies checking one or more
- Number companies not checking this plan
- Number companies undecided

Only one company checked this plan exclusively. Otherwise the companies checking it, checked other plans as well. Established dealers feel generally that they don’t want to revert to a wholesale selling operation in the chain of sales because it would add a middle-man cost partiely defeating their low-cost objectives. But some companies apparently hope for wholesale handling to relieve them of distribution problems.

5. Do you plan to sell at wholesale prices to local distributors such as:

- Real Estate Offices
- Building Materials Dealers
- Development Builders
- Contractors
- Department Stores
- Home Builders
- Number companies checking one or more
- Number companies not checking this plan
- Number companies undecided

Only two companies checked this plan exclusively. The others apparently regard it as a possible method of distribution. In cases where the sales operation is separate from responsibility for erection, a real estate company would get a commission for selling the house but sub-contractors in the territory would erect the house for the company.

6. Will you directly acquire and develop land for the purpose of selling lots and houses complete? Yes No
7. Don’t know
8. Didn’t answer

Most companies apparently don’t intend to go into community development in order to place their homes. Many of the well-known companies don’t want to get involved in this. One will work through an operating company which will acquire land. Notice that more than two-thirds

(Continued on page 1258)

The Manufacturers' Yearbook for 1950

100,000 Shares

Publicker Industries Inc.

$4.75 Cumulative Preferred Stock

(Without Par Value)

Price $100 Per Share

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane

Blyth & Co., Inc. The First Boston Corporation Drexel & Co.

Eastman, Dillon & Co. Hornblower & Weeks


Hemphill, Noyes & Co. E. H. Rollins & Sons Incorporated

The advertisement is not, and under no circumstances be construed as, an offering of this stock for sale, or an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such stock. The name "Prospectus" is used only by the Prospectus; the Prospectus does not constitute an offer by any seller to sell this stock in any State to any person to whom it is unlawful for such seller to make such offer in such State.
Our thirteen million men and women in the armed Forces are fighting for liberty—that when the war is over, we will have at least as much liberty as before. They are going to have their jobs back. They will have a chance to get away from the drudgery of war production. They want to be free to go where they go and to do what they want to do. They want to be free from government control of their lives.

But the Full Employment Bill will not bring freedom for American liberty. For liberty consists of more than freedom from governmental control of such matters as food, clothing, war production, or the like. It consists of freedom from arbitrary power, of freedom from fear of political upheaval. The Full Employment Bill would add indefinitely, both in the amount of taxes and in the degree of regimentation. If this bill is passed, our soldiers as they come home will find their places as cogs in a machine. The liberty of the individual is, in its theory, if it passed would be lost. The government would be in control of the lives of the American people back to that day when the first of us was born, from which our ancestors fled.

The whole record shows that a government so controlled is an American system, and it has, it vastly better served the interests of this country, in the world, and the welfare of the individual, the group, and actual American liberty, within the whole lifetime of any American people, has been exceeded by no other people.

The Full Employment Bill is an attempted coup d'etat. It is an attempt to make it possible for one man, or group of men, to impose on all the rest of us, and to advance, what legislation absolutely impossible. It is an attempt to roll back the years, to atomize and to make our lives such a burden that our children and grandchildren will be created. That is the purpose of the Full Employment Bill. The government will be able to impose such a burden. The whole history of the world shows that when any government is given power to control the lives of people, it will use that power to its own advantage. And when the government has the power to control the lives of people, it is impossible to prevent it from doing so.

The Full Employment Bill, signed into law, will make it possible to control the lives of all our people, to control all our activities, to control everything that we do, to control all that we think.
Union Bond Fund A
Prospectus upon request

LORD, ABBETT & CO.
INCORPORATED
NEW YORK - CHICAGO - ATLANTA - LOS ANGELES

Mutual Funds

Variety

Although most investors would be quite satisfied with a security which rose steadily in market value at an income rate of 8% to 10% or even more, there are some investors who are looking for something slightly different. No one method of investment can fill the needs of all or even of a majority of individual investors. For some the performance of the security or the type of investment is the most important consideration; for others the yield or income, or the rate of growth. It is not a question of the basic fact that the mutual funds have developed such a wide variety of offerings. In this field there are more available to the investor bond funds of varying grades, preferred stock funds, common stock funds of many types ranging from the older cross-section of the industry to some more recent highly specialized funds. There are many different investment characteristics and prices. And finally, there are the balanced funds which provide diversification among bonds, preferreds and equities, with emphasis varied to reflect changes in the business cycle.

No longer can it be said as was in the early days of mutual fund development that they cast all investors into a common mold without providing for the particular needs of the individual. It is no longer a matter of simple or complex, or how orthodox or unusual the needs of a particular investor may be, there is a sufficient solution available to the investor who can make a careful selection of the appropriate mutual funds.

Railroad Equipment Shares
A Class of Group Securities, Inc.
Prospectus on Request

DISTRIBUTORS GROUP, INCORPORATED
63 WALL ST. • NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

Keystone Program

Keystone's current issue of Keystones presents a program "for income and capital growth" which would be appropriate for certain investors who have adequate resources, in the form of life insurance and Government bonds.

This program provides diversification as follows:

65% in bonds
20% in preferred stocks
20% in common stocks

Prime emphasis on 80% of this portfolio is for income with the remaining 20% aimed at a combination of income and growth. The program is available in any amount at par value and designated as a Keystone Canned Funds.

The September issue of Keystone Corp.'s Current Data folder includes the following brief and pointed description of "The Keystone Plan":

"The Keystone Plan does not offer to 'manage the capital' of any investor—or of any group of investors. It does not promise to 'time' the intermediate swings of the market, or to select the various classes of securities. It is not a trading medium.

"The Keystone Plan is, in reality, a service to the man in the investment business. It offers a professional method—diagnosis and prescription—in the solution of clients' investment problems."

Split-Ups

Lord, Abbott's current Invest. Bulletin on American Business Shares refers to the recent number of split-up which are occurring in listed stocks these days. Split-ups usually come about in shares whose market prices and ordinarily have as their purpose the making available of the shares to a broader range of investors. When it comes to split-ups, however, none of those in the following groups—Keystone Co. Electric and Sears, Roebuck; 2 for 1 for Loew's; or 2 for 1 at Louisville & Nashville. In the case of American Business Shares the split is more than 3,000 for 1,000!

by means of a diagram, the bulletin then illustrates that each American Business Share at $4.90 provides a direct ownership interest in "a group of stocks and bonds" of which the minimum unit normally traded in for each item has a present market value of $14.872.

These securities are spread over 79 corporations in 17 countries.

National Securities Series

In a "thank you" note to dealers, General Securities Division of the Research Corp. reports that sales of the new National Speciality Series and National Selective Groups Series between the opening of the program on Aug. 3, and the recent date including Aug. 31 were in excess of $363,000,000.

"This splendid volume of business," writes the sponsor, "is particularly gratifying to the Research Department, and is in line with our long-range policy of maintaining a leadership in all types of securities it deems advisable to broaden the scope of our usefulness to the investment community.

A special commission of 7% to dealers on these new series remains in effect until Oct. 15.

Performance

Distributor Group's special most recent price comparison between the various classes of Group Securities, in terms that are designated as "K." and "Kc." (these figures are equal to the division of the average of the price of the most recent 50 price quotations on the members of the particular class into the price of a single share of the class). The prices are divided by 100 and rounded off to the nearest whole number. The monthly figures are then repeated for the past 12, 24, and 36 months. The table is arranged in alphabetical order of the words used to designate the class of securities.

Selected American Shares

The current issue of "These Things Seem Important," Selected Investors Co. compares the market value for the past year with the performance of Selected American Share Fund. The record covering the period of the first 3 months through Aug. 31 is as follows: Dow-Jones Industrials up 11.5%, Dow-Jones Utilites up 23.7%, Dow-Jones Composite up 16.5%

Keystone Caseden Fund Reports

Keyesone Caseden Series B and D ended their fiscal years on July 31. Total net income of Series B-I increased from $2,800,394 to $25,008,077 during the fiscal year, 1945, and net income of Series D-I increased from $5,662,991 to $9,702,499 during this same period.

As of Aug. 24, the date of these reports, the Keystone Caseden Fund had total assets of about $135,000,000.

Mutual Fund Literature


Dividends

Group Securities, Inc.—The following dividends payable Sept. 30, 1945, to shareholders of record Sept. 15.

For Third Quarter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Per Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Chips</td>
<td>.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charities</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer</td>
<td>.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributors</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric utilities</td>
<td>.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding</td>
<td>.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial machinery</td>
<td>.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investing company</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonfinancial</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Union Trusted Funds, Inc.—The following dividends payable Sept. 15, 1945 to shareholders of record Sept. 5. (All dividends are paid to Trust Funds, Inc., and the Management of the Investment Department for A. W. Morris & Co., and the president and general manager of the Union Bank & Trust Co.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Per Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Bond Fund A</td>
<td>.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Bond Fund B</td>
<td>.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Bond Fund C</td>
<td>.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Stock Fund A</td>
<td>.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Stock Fund B</td>
<td>.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Stock Fund C</td>
<td>.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Stock Fund D</td>
<td>.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Stock Fund E</td>
<td>.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Stock Fund F</td>
<td>.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funds Patience is a Virtue Made of Necessity
Patience is a virtue, Of course it is a virtue. And Mr. Burgess found it so When he was eating out.

He waited for an hour Before he got a table. The hostess "scratched" the menu for as fast as she was able.

He ordered a shrimp salad. Yummy! Fabulous! The waitress took the order And returned with a dorable little tray.
The waitress took ten minutes And returned without a dab: "No shrimp—no ice—so no lemon. We've lobster and we've crab."

"Then I will take the lobster," Mr. Burgess ordered. But when he's served it he got a bad sauce.

And "got no berry pies."

"However, we have apple. Which is very nice," said "O.K., says Miles", "I'll take it. And, if you please, today?"

Ed. note: Mr. Burgess is Vice-President and Distrbutor Group, Inc. 63 Wall Street, New York City.

Urges Congress to Double Its Pay

The recommended Congress has been told by President Truman that it ought to give itself "a substantial increase," his suggestion being a possible doubling of the current $20,000 per year, double the present pay, an Associated Press story reported. Congress is in special session, Washington on Sept. 6. The President's proposal included the recommendation that the legislation by which, earlier this year, Congress was given an expense allowance of $5,200 a year.

Mr. Truman's message stated, according to the Associated Press, there is no doubt in his mind of any thinking American that Congress is grossly underpaid and have been for many years." I think," he said, "they are entitled—and have already so expressed myself—to a place among top rate salaries up to $20,000 a year. I recommend that the Congress enact legislation providing that the salaries of the members be increased to $20,000 a year.

The President recommended also "an adequate retirement system for members of Congress" and said that more pay was "the first step in creating a decent salary scale for all Americans who do executive, legislative and judicial." Congress's last raise came in 1925. That year it boosted salaries of its members from $7,500 to $10,000. Prior to 1907 the salary was $5,000.

Fox to Be Partner in Stern, Frank Co.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—A. B. Fox, who became associated with the firm in January, will be admitted as a junior partner in Stern, Frank & Meyer, 225 West Eighth Street, members of the New York and Los Angeles Stock Exchanges, it was announced by the firm. The new partner is Manager of the Investment Department for A. W. Morris & Co., and is an officer of the Union Bank & Trust Co.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Group Securities, Inc.—The following dividends payable Sept. 15, 1945, to shareholders of record Sept. 9.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Per Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automotive</td>
<td>.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric</td>
<td>.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Regular dividends are paid on S-4 Series and are dividends from earned surplus.

Distributors Group, Incorporated
63 WALL ST. • NEW YORK 5, N.Y.
Labor's Rights and Responsibilities

(Continued from page 1227)

...the armed forces. Nothing that I could say or that anyone could say might deter from their heroic deeds. No one would want to do so. Nevertheless, without the production miracles performed by the laborer, this war could not have been won. We were all on the way to overwhelming our enemies with the counties thousands of planes and ships and tanks and guns which labor and this country produced. When, without holding back, Labor, in its very promise and in its against Japan on the very second the indescribable end was already in sight.

The atomic bomb left no doubt of the outcome. And it was Labor which produced the atomic bomb. This bomb was the ultimate achievement of those whose work was carried on with the utmost, every moment, and to every disaster that was of all its mighty power, the atomic bomb cannot destroy a good idea. It remains to be seen whether it can destroy the very idea that God knows what will happen to the world.

If we were to save civilization and the atomic bomb a permanent permanent? for the prevention of the invention of the atomic bomb, which has made it self-evident that there is no longer any cause that we must not make over. It is self-evident that it is either self-starting, or self-oper¬
ating. If we hope to achieve that end must be ended. A very close and high resolve and hard work of war, and it is particularly, should dedicate itself wholeheartedly to the propo¬

tion, and should work everlastingly to the peace there shall be no more war. I say that this is true of one of the very few men who the workingman and his family would face us with the war which has just ended so vis¬
tually, just as his ancestors faced us with the great burden of past wars.

In England, in France, in Russia, and in all of those European countries which were engaged in the desperate fight against Hitler, it was the homes of the laboring man which furnished the men under the strafing and the bombing. Millions of homes, laboring men and women, sheltered in those countries suffered more than the average, and they too lost their homes. Even in Belgium, in the face of the German occupation, the rich and the well-to-do, even if they did not lose their homes, if they joined the underground, not only survived, but perhaps became one of the leaders. But it is clear, whatever their action, that they made it, that the poor. In fact, it may truly be said that it was the laboring man who suffered the most.

This may seem paradoxical but the truth of the matter is that we have considered the whole world, not as one large and rich country, but as a whole which is divided into rich and poor, which have no money in a land foreign to them or in their own name or in that of another.

Labor's War Effort

Although Labor's large and heroic efforts which ravaged the homes of Europe's laborers and the working people of the United States, labor here also carried a heavy burden. Labor, in the face of the war, was largely re¬
distinguished for the war-time of that war. None will deny the vital role of the men and women in

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

25,000 Shares

The Leland Electric Company

5% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock

(Par Value $25 Per Share)

Price $25.00 per Share

plus accrued dividends

Otis & Co.

CURTIS, HOUSE & CO.

September 11, 1945
Symposium on Guaranteed Wage
(Continued from first page)

recognize that the extension of in-
come and employment security to an ever widening circle of em-
ployment, is now an American reality, while effort. Under normal peace-
time conditions, as we have known them in the past, these numbers in our economy who have had the assurance of in-
come for the entire year. The purpose of the guaranteed annual wag-
e is to extend this to more and more wage-earners. It may not be applicable in the immediate future during the problem of recovery, but we must begin to think and plan for it at the present time.

Mr. Dale: The annual wage gives an opportunity now to dis-
cuss practical methods which in-
dividual businessmen could take to make employment in their em-
companies more stable. The busi-
nessman is still in the kingdom of providing most of our jobs, but rather surprisingly, his role has been omitted in the current deb-
date on the full employment bill of Congress. This is probably the last important economy in which the free-enterprise system thriv-
s to function. This may be a last chance of private business to provide a distinguished economist f r o m Chicago. Mr. Wood, has pre-
dicted many years ago, the stakes are heavy, for, unless we face the new levianeth of unemploy-
ment, he may yet devour us.

Mr. Dale: That is an impor-
tant as that—if the continued ex-
tension of this system of em-
ployee is dependent upon a guaran-
ted annual wage— I think at the outset that we ought to find out what we mean. What seems to me, is it an ap-
bly to wages paid in the form of

Mr. Dale: The CIG has come up with the idea of a guaran-
ted annual demand for 52 weeks of work. They have just concluded a study which has been called the "Wages Enquiry in Penn-
sylvania, which gives employees more than five years service their 50 wages employee for the year, for the re-
main of 30 weeks these workers are guaranteed by the Federal govern-
compensation from the State of

Mr. Chernick: Look at some of the plans that are in effect at the present time. Consider what it means to an individual employee under the Horneal Plan. For ex-
ample, an individual employee who is given a $500 a week to start his pay-
off at the beginning of the year at the Horneal Company and is guaranteed 30 weeks of work at $500 a week, is coming to in him the pe-
riod of a year—in the following year, and if he is about to start his basis of knowledge that he can go ahead and plan his regularity of schooling made near, it is obvious that he is going to be the basis of the knowledge of the fact that he has income for 5 weeks.

Mr. Dale: In spite of the great
efforts made by Horneal, we really have talked too much about the Horneal Plan. It is not really repre-
sentative of the American econ-
omy.

Mr. Chernick: It may be con-
sidered representative of con-
sumers' goods industry. Mr. Speicher: I would give this in this statement from the point of view of the individual employee that it is a very good thing to give him a deeper sense of security. It will be the time to improve his morale and it will undoubtedly make him a more efficient employee. For, from the point of view of the employer, it seems to me that he is sticking out on a limb there.

Mr. Dale: It involves a awful lot of disadvantages to the em-
ployer in giving a guarantee. In fact, it is a big burden to him because it increases his rigidity. The annual wage, cost, which used to be flexible, will become fixed. This is certainly hard in a de-
flation, because, when the sales fail, he will have to go on spending money each week to his workers.

Mr. Chernick: That is true and it limits the application of the plan, or limits the flexibility of the plan in particular industries. Mr. Speicher has recog-
ned some of the advantages, the negative move on the part of em-
ployers.

Mr. Dale: Is that an intangible

Mr. Chernick: Yes, it is in-
tangible, but some of the I C R have been able to reduce it to tangible form.

Mr. Dale: For example?

Mr. Chernick: In the Hormel Plan— there is a good deal of arrange-
ment for that are not very accurate, he agrees, but he feels that one basis of this is the labor and workers' cents and the plan has been advanced.

Mr. Dale: That is pretty general. I have never seen any plan that he thinks he has done a good job in the employment and it will be

Mr. Spencer: Assuming that it helps the employee and the employer, does it have any compo-

Mr. Chernick: The social implica-
tions of the thing are enormous. In the first place, what are we interested in as a private businessman? We are maximizing the extent of human satisfaction, and the security that you can have this, in the fact that you have pay for a year seems to me the most powerful instruments in introducing the peace of mind of the population, in the expansion of human satisfaction.

Mr. Dale: A great characteristic of the American economy really
t was taking a risk—the pioneer spirit—and I am afraid that we are getting into a habit that we must all be secure and leave it to the Federal Reserve. I think that I un-

Mr. Chernick: I think that we are getting into a habit that we must all be secure and leave it to the Federal Reserve. I think that when I think what I can see the aspect of the plan, an aspect of the view of the employee, from the point of view of the employer, is very different. It is from the point of view of the whole economy, but I see some of the limitations. Mr. Chernick has been involved in the inauguration of this plan, but I see some of the disad-

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1,500,000 Shares
Gaspé Oil Ventures, Limited
Common Stock
($1 Par Value, Canadian Funds)
Price 60¢ Per Share, U, S, Funds

Copies of the prospectus may be obtained from the undersigned.

Tellier & Company
42 Broadway, New York City (4)
find that in 1929 this company owned 76 freight cars; in 1930, 200; in 1922, 2,000; and the next year, 7,000. Mr. Spencer: In an individualistic society and a system of free enterprise, perhaps it requires one of the railways to tell a railroad company that "you have made an error." How are you going to tell a company that you have too many freight cars? How are you going to tell a company that you have too many pairs of shoes now and in another year buy another pair of shoes in every state? As long as we insist on a system of free enterprise, we must leave the consumer, we have to leave the producer, we must let him buy and sell as completely free to buy when and where and at what price they wish.

Mr. Dale: First of all, the private flexibility and initiative have been as intelligent in his purchase of the railroad line as it has been in the case of the roads, for example, if they had spaced their purchases more regularly, the same thing that the slope of the activities of the management of a monopoly and the field of decision-making.

Mr. Spencer: Are you counsel-

Mr. Chernick: I do not know. It is a question of whether you want it or not. Presumably we do not get the freight cars in our decision-making from the indi-

Mr. Chernick: I do not know. It is a question of whether you want it or not. Presumably we do not get the freight cars in our decision-making from the individual employer, but at the same time, if we can expand the area of human satiety, I think this will be a good use of our system of force and cost are of further importance.

Mr. Spencer: That would seem to be a very high one upon the shipper. In other words, if you get a ratio, the efficient employers, more or less, of our system, which is far more, that will be more than the cost of the shipper. I think there is a reason for the fact that we would be more significant.

Mr. Chernick: However, we must have kept the annual wage has done so partly because they may have to introduce and are satisfied with that thing which this is called "incentive wage," a raise, an increase.

Mr. Dale: I think that the lesson of the "incentive wages" is that, in many other countries—have demonstrated to business in this country—has been that we have to do this much more in the past, and that it is more important to the maintenance of the employer than it is to the maintenance of the employer, the importance of a guarantee.

Mr. Spencer: I think that anything you can do to get an employer to care about the employment and with it be a wonder-

Mr. Chernick: No, it is not, and that is why I have said that we have not had a program or a high level of employment.

Mr. Dale: I think Chernick and Spencer: how much do you think we would have if we wanted it? The ability to maintain a higher level is very important to us.

Mr. Chernick: He showed there that the stabilization effort of the government and the private effort by the community are necessary. They could be repeated in many other places.

Mr. Spencer: I am not sure that the experience in Austin is very general, or the whole economy is concerned. If you make every man take it for what it is. But there is another aspect of the thing which still bothers me. Assume that in the inauguration of these plans, the plans must be initiated at some point, and in order to give employment during the period in which the plans are being run on his regular job.
State Roads Commission of Maryland Chesapeake Bay Ferry System Improvement Bonds

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 157, as amended, 1939-40, Acts of Maryland, as revised by the 1943 Acts of Maryland, the Commission will hold a competitive sealed bid sale on Tuesday, October 1, 1945, at 1:00 o'clock p.m., at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Maryland, 301 W. North Ave., Baltimore, Maryland, for the sum of $1,500,000 "State Roads Commission of Maryland Chesapeake Bay Ferry System Improvement Bonds." The proceeds of the sale of the Bonds will be used in the purchase or construction of a ferry terminal, or for other purposes set forth in the Act.

The Bond is in the denomination of $1,000, and is subject to registration as to principal and interest. Both principal and interest shall be payable at the office of the Treasurer of Maryland, at Annapolis, Maryland, or at Baltimore, Maryland, or at any other bank or trust company in the State. The Bond is secured by the annual revenue from the ferry and the interest on the Bond, together with any other revenue derived from the terminals or other revenue derived from the ferry operations, and any other revenue derived from any other source.

The bids must be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Maryland, on or before 1:00 o'clock p.m., October 1, 1945. The bids must be accompanied by a certified check upon our bank, for the amount of ten per cent of the Bond bid.

The Bonds are assumed to be issued subject to reduced interest rates, not exceeding 3½ per cent, for the amount of interest and expenses, and the interest of all of the Bonds of each class. No bids may name more than one class of Bonds. The Bonds may be either unmatured or matured.

These bonds to be issued pursuant to said Resolution will be held at the rate of interest or rate, not exceeding 3½ per cent, for the amount of interest and expenses, and the interest of all the Bonds of each class. No bids may name more than one class of Bonds. The Bonds may be either unmatured or matured.

The Bond will be sold to the highest and best bidder, to the State Roads Commission of Maryland Chesapeake Bay Ferry System Improvement Bonds, as a single lot.

Harriman Ripley Syndicate Buys Port Authority Bonds

A syndicate of Chicago financiers, headed by Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., was the successful bidder for the $7,500,000 worth of Port Authority bonds. The syndicate, headed by Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., was the successful bidder for the $7,500,000 worth of Port Authority bonds. The syndicate, formed by the Harriam Ripley Syndicate, was the successful bidder for the $7,500,000 worth of Port Authority bonds. The syndicate, formed by the Harriman Ripley Syndicate, was the successful bidder for the $7,500,000 worth of Port Authority bonds.

In addition to the winning bid, two other offers were received by the Port Authority, with the coupon rate of 1½ per cent being named in the second bid. The first tender was made by a group headed by Byth & Co., and it named a price of $96,60, the second tender was made by the Harriman Ripley Syndicate, and they named a price of $96,600.

Holders of $70,000,000 Commercial Bank Loans

Have Approved Debt Pact

Holders of more than $70,000,000 of the country's $70,000,000 commercial bank loan have signified their assent to the bank loan pact made by the Commercial Bank of the United States, and signed by E. M. C. Manning, the president of the bank. The holders of the loan have agreed to the bank's policy of standardizing the bank's commercial loans.

The report contains comparative statistical data on such subjects as accounts outstanding, accounts receivable, and the amount of accounts required to be reported to the program can be declared open.

In making his report, Premier Ben Chifli of Sweden, who spoke in English, said he was not surprised at the refunding offer. It was most gratifying.

Swedens' "Planned Economy"

(Continued from page 1228)

Asking about the influence of Russia in Sweden today, Mr. Jacobson commented that the influence of Russia is felt in different ways. People are influenced by Russian ideas, but they do not apply. In the past Sweden has always been influenced by German ideas. We like to study all foreign systems to see which is the best one for us, but we can glean. To illustrate what I mean, when the USSR began the five-year plans we should see whether that carries a lesson we can emulate. As far as Sweden is concerned, we are looking at any new development abroad to see whether there is something we can adopt. The only point is that State influence with free enterprise in Sweden will be prolonged if it is not gone. Sweden is already better off than it was five years ago, but one can be comforted if it is in your country, because you can be influenced by what happens among our neighboring nations. In recent years there has been a great influence in Sweden as a result of the troops in Korea and Great Britain for the very good reason that we are not independent of Germany for a long time to come. Sweden is considered to be a sickly view as a sort of sickness.

U. S. and Swedish Co-operation

One of the features that the United States could do to help Sweden and other countries would be to exchange information on the measures which deal with stand in the two countries. Sweden has been very helpful in this respect, and America has been very helpful in this respect, and America has been very helpful in this respect. Sweden has been very helpful in this respect, and America has been very helpful in this respect.

Mr. Myrdal's views

Professor Myrdal's views in March, that Sweden and the United States would experience great economic unrest, with short¬term fluctuations and outbursts in other nations. The price structure, he said, could not be left to the market. Sverre von Bahr, the vice-prime minister, felt that the market could not be left to the market. Sverre von Bahr, the vice-prime minister, felt that the market could not be left to the market. Sverre von Bahr, the vice-prime minister, felt that the market could not be left to the market. Sverre von Bahr, the vice-prime minister, felt that the market could not be left to the market.

"The best source of information on the state of the Swedish economy is the report of the Economic Planning Commission," Mr. Myrdal said. What report recommends is also my recommendation in the report of the present Government in meeting the present economic problems. Sweden's foreign policy is the report of the Economic Planning Commission.

As a small country with a highly developed industrial system, Sweden can act as a major supporter of the free enterprise system and the free market system. Sweden's foreign policy is the report of the Economic Planning Commission.

For instance, Sweden's foreign policy is the report of the Economic Planning Commission. Sweden's foreign policy is the report of the Economic Planning Commission.
Labor's Rights and Responsibilities

(Continued from page 1549)

rate and that it is working under conditions, it is to the welfare of our country. It is also the interest of the factory understanding between labor and management.

But as I have suggested, it cannot be done, so far as industry or as labor is concerned. If industry owes living wages to men, it owes also the conditions that recognize an obligation to the welfare and safety of the employees. It owes the welfare of the country, as well as to itself, to rid its ranks of drones and grumblers. Labor on its part, must come to the fact that there are some differences in the point of view in grasping fingers and deep pockets and that it is not possible to assume the attitude of indifference to this type of leadership because the graft is apparently desired by others than those who really want it. Too many are too familiar and too tolerant in this connection with money, Politics, and the like, as a result of pressure exerted from men who have wanted an impartial preference that is no longer, if ever, possible.

Certain types of businessmen have been of especial gratification upon whom they feel that the heads of the country, small or large, from whom they can act it improperly. And just as the American is proud of being the bane of American life, both at home and abroad, and certain of its businesses, as a result of an abundant and foolish idea of efficiency, that he is not impaired upon a hook as bait for the

Dealing-Broker Investment

Recommendations and Literature

(Continued from page 1231)

investments—Lerner & Co., 10 Post Office Square, Boston 9, Mass. Also available are circulars on Central Iron & Steel, Kingsland & Co., 31 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.

Consolidated Gas Utilities and The Chicago Corp., Circulars—La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Ill.

Consolidated Rock Products—Descriptive circular—C. E. de Beque, 351 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.

There is a memorandum on Macfadden Pub. Inc. and Sterling Engine.

Continental Aviation & Engineering Co., Inc., 741 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

(Continued from page 1295)

Where the wire and telephones went

More graphic than words have been the on-the-spot photographs of what the telephone and electronic devices did in war. Wherever they are found, they are our friends together.

The Bell System has concentrated its energies on making this equipment for our armed forces. That has caused shortages of switchboards, central office equipment and telephones here at home.

Somewhere in the Pacific, American soldiers and a native boy transport Signal Corps equipment by water buffalo. These animals saved the day many times.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Also available a report on National Stamping Co.

Great American Industries—special analysis—Allen & Company, 30 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.

Also available a special report on Southeastern Corporation.

Gro-Cord Rubber Co.—recent analysis—Caswell & Co., 129 South La Salle Street, Chicago 3, Ill.

Also available is a study of Mississippi Glass Co.

Hajoca Corp.—Circular on interesting possibilities—Hoit, Ross & Trotter, 17 Trinity Place, New York 6, N. Y.

Also available is a memorandum on Thermatic Carbon Co. and a new analysis of Panama Cocoa.

Long Bell Lumber Co.—detailed brochure for dealers only—Comstock & Co., 103 South La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Ill.

P. F. Mallery & Co., Inc.—Analytical discussion—Steele, Ross & Co., 23 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.

Michigan Steel Casting—report of sale of 32 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.

(Continued on page 1296)
Calendar of New Security Flotations

NEW FILINGS

List of issues whose registration statements have been accelerated at the discretion of the SEC.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13

ARMSTRONG CORP. CO., on Aug. 25 filed a registration statement for 200,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock, $5 par value. The price to be fixed by amendment.

Details—See issue of Aug. 25.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14

Pennsylvania Central Airlines Corp. has filed a registration statement for 75,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock, $5 par value. The price to be fixed by amendment.

Details—See issue of Sept. 25.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15

MWRAY CORP. OF AMERICA has filed a registration statement for 250,000 shares of convertible preferred stock, $5 par value. The price to be fixed by amendment.

Details—See issue of Sept. 25.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 16

KMN CORPORATION has filed a registration statement for 150,000 shares of convertible preferred stock, $5 par value. The price to be fixed by amendment.

Details—See issue of Sept. 25.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20

NORTHWESTERN AIRLINES CORP. has filed a registration statement for 250,000 shares of convertible preferred stock, $5 par value. The price to be fixed by amendment.

Details—See issue of Sept. 25.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 21

MODERN BURLINGTON LINENS, INC. has registered 100,000 shares of 15% cumulative preferred stock, 1/2 par value. The price to be fixed by amendment.

Details—See issue of Sept. 25.

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Dates of Offering

We present below a list of issues whose bonds or stock are offered for sale in the next twenty days or more ago, but whose dates of issue are determined or unknown to us.

AMERICAN CENTRAL MANUFACTURING CO. has filed a registration statement for $50,000,000 of 5% convertible debentures, due 1956. The price to be fixed by amendment.

Details—See issue of Sept. 13.

BROOKLYN GLASS CO., Inc., on Aug. 2 filed a registration statement for $15,000,000 of 5% cumulative preferred stock, $50 par value. The price to be fixed by amendment.

Details—See issue of Aug. 13.

CALVIN CORPORATION has filed a registration statement for 25,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock, $100 par value. The price to be fixed by amendment.

Details—See issue of Aug. 13.

EATON CORPORATION has filed a registration statement for 25,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock, $100 par value. The price to be fixed by amendment.

Details—See issue of Aug. 13.

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Underwriters—There are no underwriters.

BROOKLYN ROUGHANS & CO. has filed a registration statement for 500,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock, $50 par value. The price to be fixed by amendment.

Details—See issue of Aug. 13.

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Underwriters—There are no underwriters.

CENTRAL GIRDLE LIGHT & POWER CO. Dec. 31 filed a registration statement for $50,000,000 of 2% cumulative preferred stock, $100 par value. The dividend rate will vary.

Details—See issue of Aug. 16.

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Underwriters—There are no underwriters.

COLUMBO MELTING, INC. on Aug. 25 filed a registration statement for 200,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock, $50 par value. The price to be fixed by amendment.

Details—See issue of Aug. 25.

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Underwriters—There are no underwriters.

COVENTRY GOLD MINES, LTD. on April 25 filed a registration statement for 25,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock, $100 par value. The price to be fixed by amendment.

Details—See issue of April 25.

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Underwriters—None named.

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General Mills, Inc. on Aug. 16 filed a registration statement for $100,000,000 of 5% convertible debentures. The price to be fixed by amendment.

Details—See issue of Aug. 11.

=*

Underwriters—None named.

=*

General Mills, Inc. on Aug. 16 filed a registration statement for $100,000,000 of 5% convertible debentures. The price to be fixed by amendment.

Details—See issue of Aug. 11.

=*

Underwriters—None named.

=*

GENERAL MILLS, INC. on Aug. 16 filed a registration statement for 500,000 shares of 5% cumulative preferred stock, $100 par value. The price to be fixed by amendment.

Details—See issue of Aug. 11.

=*

Underwriters—None named.

=*

GERALD H. BERNSTEIN & CO. Aug. 23 filed a registration statement for 100,000 shares of common stock, par value $100. The price to be fixed by amendment.

Details—See issue of Aug. 23.

=*

Underwriters—None named.

=*

GERALD H. BERNSTEIN & CO. Aug. 23 filed a registration statement for 100,000 shares of common stock, par value $100. The price to be fixed by amendment.

Details—See issue of Aug. 23.

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Underwriters—None named.

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GILSON RADIO CORP. Dec. 31 filed a registration statement for $25,000,000 of 5% convertible debentures. The price to be fixed by amendment.

Details—See issue of Aug. 16.

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Underwriters—None named.

=*

GILSON RADIO CORP. Dec. 31 filed a registration statement for $25,000,000 of 5% convertible debentures. The price to be fixed by amendment.

Details—See issue of Aug. 16.
NOTICE OF OFFER TO THE PUBLIC FOR THE SALE OF 2,200,000 COMMON STOCKS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GAS COMPANY.

The Massachusetts Gas Company has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement for the sale of 2,200,000 common stocks of the Company. The Company is offering these stocks to the public at a price of $10.00 per share. The registration statement is effective as of September 1, 2021.

The offering is being made under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The underwriters for the offering are Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., and Lehman Brothers, Inc.

The proceeds from the offering will be used by the Company to fund its operations and growth.

For more information, please contact Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc. at (212) 526-6700 or Lehman Brothers, Inc. at (212) 967-4300.
Our Reporter on Governments

BY JOHN T. CHIPPELDALE, JR.

The Government bond market has been a quiet affair showing only minor price changes on light volume. The temporary tightness in the money market, due to war loan calls, and seasonal currency demands, has been largely responsible for this inactivity. However, this condition should be passing soon, since September income coming into the Treasury would ease the pressure of war loan calls, and the return flow of currency from circulation should have a favorable effect on the reserve position of the banks. When the money market begins to feel the full effects of the return flow of currency, and the accelerated financing policy of the Treasury, it is believed that the Government bond prices, particularly the commercial banks eligible 2s and 2₄₄₃₄'s, will seek substantially higher levels than those currently prevailing.

The partially exempt obligations, principally the longest maturities, are said to be moving quite strongly since low coupon, high grade bonds are being offered in the market. The following bond issues with the price betterment that is anticipated in comparable marketable securities of the taxables.

WINSON'S VIEWS

A report by Secretary of the Treasury Winsen indicates that the coming Victory Loan— to raise $11 billion—may be the last time that the Government will sell bonds on the market for a number of years after the end of the present fiscal year on June 30, 1946. The fact that Mr. Winsen predicted a Government debt of about $275 billion on July 1, 1946, compares with the present total of about $250 billion, in the face of the $13 billion or more to be sold in the Victory Loan, indicates that the Government will not need to come into the market for new funds before the middle of next year.

This indicates that for a period of more than six months after the end of the Victory Loan the Treasury will be out of the market, aside from the refunding of callable or maturing obligations.

The temporary additions to the marketable obligations will be during the campaign, and these will be in the certificatess, and the restricted 2½'s and 3½'s. The certificate is the only obligation that can be bought by the commercial banks when the loan is over. Thus, from now until the end of the present fiscal year on June 30, 1946, it seems as though the commercial banks will have very few marketable obligations that they can buy, other than certificatess of indebtedness.

This means that the commercial banks will have to buy the Treasury bonds not sold through the banks and insurance companies, so that as the Treasury raises funds, the higher yields of the Treasury obligations can be obtained. Such yields have been as high as 3½% in the Treasury market. The Treasury market will be quiet.

SHORT-TERM REFUNDING

Maturing bills and certificates during the fiscal year ended June 30 next will be refunded by the Treasury. The Treasury has $581 million of 3½% due 12/15/45, which can be refunded with a certificate. The 1% note due March 15, 1946, outstanding in the amount of $1,291 million will all be refunded with a 3½% certificate, as was the 2½% due 9/15/45.

During 1946, and all within the present fiscal year, there are maturities in Treasury bonds of $5,344 million—all high coupon partially exempt issues, consisting of $895 million of 3½% due 6/15/45, $1,286 million of 3½% due 6/15/46 and 6/15/47, and $810 million of 3½% due 6/15/44 and 6/15/45.

All of these callable securities can be refunded by the Treasury with a 3½% certificate, or if they feel generous they might issue some 1% notes, or they could pay some of them off out of cash. In each instance, the debt burden would be reduced, and short-term securities would be replacing high coupon obligations. Refunding of callable or maturing obligations with certificates or notes would be in line with Mr. Winsen's statement that interest rates determine the real burden of the debt. They should continue...