Economic Policies for Peace and Prosperity

BY HON. FREED M. VINSON*
Secretary of the Treasury

Answering the two-fold job in Promoting Peace and Prosperity is to Build a Strong Sound Domestic Economy and to cooperate with other nations in Building a Sound World Economy, Secretary Vinson held. These Objectives Can Be Obtained by Various Policies, a Full American Standard of Living, and Continuation of Free Enterprise System. Says These Objectives Can Be Disintegrated by Speculations and Speculative Markets. Proposes a Balanced Budget and High Level of Taxes to meet New Taxes. Income. Says We Are a $200 Billion Nation. Claims Progress Toward a Sound Foreign Economic Policy in Bremont Woods Agreement and Proposed Loan to Britain. Says Luster Is Not a Gift. What the future holds for us is always an interesting question, I wish to discuss some of our economic policies which I am convinced will help us to have a future of peace and prosperity. Basically we have a strong and sound economy in America. You have heard many times of late, I am sure, that the economy of the world must be stable or we cannot have an expanding economy at home. With that I do not disagree.

*An address by Secretary Vinson, before the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y., March 29, 1964.

(Continued on page 1800)

The War of Nerves Subsidies at Hunter College

By A. WILFRED MAY

Soviet and Iranian replies to Security Council’s Query Stimulate Hope for Compromise of the Immediate Dispute. Secretary Byrnes Is Lauded for Statesmanship and Splendid Judgment in Avoiding Apprehension and in Establishing UNO’s Authority. Commentator, However, Warns That Fundamental Problems Concerned With National Sovereignty and Russia’s Veto Demands Still Confront an Effective World Organization. The Press Is Criticized for Over-Dramatizing “the Oriental” Gromyko. France’s Functions as Mediator Cited.

HUNTER COLLEGE, NEW YORK, April 3—The intermezzo “war of nerves” engaged in by the victorious Allies since V-J Day today took a decisive turn toward an armistice, in marked contrast to last week’s climactic walkout of Soviet delegate A. A. Gromyko. The written replies received by the Security Council this morning from Iran and the Soviet, in reply to its query for at least a temporary pacification of the Iranian controversy is in sight. The ebbs and flows in this situation have been reappearing trying to the emotions, as well as the analytical abilities, of the diplomats, the international experts, the press, and the public, that any reprieve is doubly welcome. An indication of the general tension and prevailing “jitteriness” existing from Soviet consciousness is the great relief displayed at today’s Council session when—even before the content was known—it was seen that at least one reply was forthcoming from the absent Gromyko. Satisfaction with the Russian’s reply is derived from the following clause, answering the definite question whether there was any “Allied demand for the reported withdrawal of its troops.” As the Russian spokesmen, they are not connected with the question of the withdrawal of the Soviet troops”, this affirmative statement being coupled with another phrase: “as it is known, the question concerning an oil concession or a joint stock company was raised in 1944, independently of the question of the evacuation of the Soviet troops.” Thus assurance is offered that pressure was not being used for an oil grab. Furthermore, the previous proviso of so-called “unforeseen circumstances” is an excuse for preventing the promised troop evacuation is now foresaken.

The greatest cause for optimism, however, is gained from the carefully-prepared reply of Iranian representative Ali to Mr. Byrnes’ (Continued on page 1832)

British Business Men’s Dilemma

By PAUL EINZIG
Correspondent Discusses Attitude of Businessmen to British Labor Government Policies and Notes That Because of the Inflation of Nationalization Projects Many Industrialists and Investors Have Changed Their Attitude From Benevolent Neutrality to One of Opposition. Says that Although Government is Having Difficulty in Getting Cooperation of Businessmen, Many of the Latter Feel That an Uncompromising Attitude May Lead to Bringing in a More Extremist Government.

LONDON, ENGLAND—Raging controversy is raging in British business circles about the attitude businessmen should take toward the Labor Government. During the first few months that followed the general election which, to the dismay of businessmen, brought a Socialist Government to power, there was an almost general inclination to accept the verdict of the country and collaborate with the Government, in the same way as Scandinavian businessmen have for years been collaborating with their Socialist governments. It was during this period that the bill providing for the nationalization of the Bank of England was passed almost entirely unopposed on the part of bankers and the business world. When Lord Hinchinbrooke, a Conservative member of Parliament with City connections, made a speech

(Continued on page 1832)

Bond Brokerage Service

for Banks, Brokers and Dealers

HARDY & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

Hardy & Co.

18 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

New York, N. Y., Thursday, April 4, 1946

Price 60 Cents a Copy

In 2 Sections—Section 1

A. Wilfred May

Index of Regular Features

on page 1834.

Bond Department

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

Of the City of New York

Scrantonanton Bank

Brook Water Co.

BOND BROKERS

BULL, HOLDEN & CO.

Dealers NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

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

Telephone: RECTOR 2-4300

ACrestored for FRASER

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
National Fiscal Policy

By WALTER E. SPAHR*

Professor of Economics, New York University
Executive V-P, Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy

Dr. Spahr, Claiming That When the Gold-Coin Standard Was Abolished, the People Lost Control Over the Paper Currency and Government Is Left Free to Run Without Brakes of Its Spending Activities. Adds That Low Interest Rates Also Lead to Profligate Government Spending, Which Congress Has Done Nothing to Avert. Proposes Congress Be Reorganized to Create Better Fiscal Controls and That a System of an Over-All Annual Budget Be Adopted, With Better Staffing of Appointments, Committee and Thorough Audits by the Campsberry General. Urges Non-Immoral Government Expenditures End; That Federal Policies Be Geared to Freedom of Exports and Production, and That the National Debt Be Converted into Perpetual Consols Which Individuals Would Buy.

Reappraisal of Easy Money Policy

By JAMES A. HOWE

Mr. Howe Reviews the Arguments for Low Interest Rates and Notes They Are Contradictory. Hails Reasons for Easy Money Depend on a Whole Scale of Complex Economic Interrelations, Which Are Incapable of Measurement or of Forecasting. Says Much of Present Economic Difficulties Arise From Distortion of the Money System, and Recommends That Money Be Restored to a Gold Basis and That a Basic Reserve Be Established. In accordance With a Long-Term Rate of Growth and Industry, Wants Monetary Reserve Isolated from Effects of Gold Movement.

Since 1933, and to some degree even between 1929 and 1933, Government has favored extraordinarily low interest rates. From time to time there have been the following reasons for the same:

1. Low money rates encourage larger borrowings at banks by private enterprise and by governmental entities to cover their deficits, thus increasing the volume of bank deposits and inflation of currency in circulation, creating more spending money, and stimulating business activity. 
2. Low interest rates encourage savings and encourage spending on the part of individuals. 
3. Low money rates discourage savings and encourage spending on the part of individuals.
4. The relative effects of 1, 2, and 3, thus: (a) increase employment; (b) increase the profits of farmers; (c) reduce the costs of doing business; and (d) deprive a part of capital of much of its interest.
5. Low interest rates decrease the cost of borrowing for the Government to pay war expenses, thereby making it easier to balance the Government's budget, or, in the alternative, making possible for the Government to borrow more at the same tax level, without increasing the budgetary deficit.
6. Low frequently heard is the argument that low interest rates make it possible for foreigners to borrow in the United States.
7. Collateral to item 6 is the thought that low money rates reduce the tendency of any entity to exist for foreign capital to flow over the United States for investment, and thereby contribute to international financial order.
8. The inflationary effects of low money rates can be within bounds by rationing, and by providing for a fixed volume of currency. This combination of measures will greatly reduce the cost of war.

It will be noted that the reasons are expressed in qualitative terms because of the negative effects of low interest rates cannot be isolated from other economic phenomena, measured quantitatively. To cite only one or two examples which would be listed: Low money rates are supposed to discourage saving, but figures published from time to time by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System indicate that individual savings have attained record levels during the wartime period of unprecedented monetary ease. This result is then attributed to increased income, to war bond campaigns, and to wartime shortages of foods for which...

*Prospectus on Request

STEINER, ROUSE & CO.,

Members New York Stock Exchange
25 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.

Edward A. Purcell & Co.,

Members New York Stock Exchange
50 Broadway Whitehall 4-1810
Bell System Teletype N-Y-1189

Central States Elec. (Va.) Common Stock

HAMILTON GAS
Tudor City Units

*Prospectus on Request

Frank C. Masterson & Co.,

54 WALL ST.

NEW YORK 5

WE BUY

BONDS

WITH

Gude, Winmill & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
1 Wall St., New York 5, N. Y.

Dixie Home Stores

Macfadden Publ., Inc.

Southern Textile Issues

C. E. de Willers & Co.

Bonds

Howard Aircraft

(Distance Available)

Dixie Home Stores

International Ocean Telegraph Co.
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Co.
Southern & Atlantic Tel. Co.
Empire & Bay States Tel., Co.,
bought — sold — quoted

Arnholt and S. Bleicherroeder

INC.

Jefferson-Travis Corp.

Western Union Leased Line Stocks

International Ocean Telegraph Co.
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Co.
Southern & Atlantic Tel. Co.
Empire & Bay States Tel. Co.,
bought — sold — quoted

Bowser Inc., Jim, Com.

Harrissburg Steel Corp.

*District Theatres Corporation

Bought—Sold—Quoted

*Trenton, N. J.

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Acceptable

Simons, Linburn & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
25 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.

HAver 2-0000

Tele. NY 1-2008

For Banks, Brokers and
Short Hand Dealers

*Acceptable

Trotser, Currie & Summers

Members N.Y. Security Dealers Assn.

17A Broad St., New York 6, N. Y.

HAver 2-4203

Tele. New York 1-2077

Inglis, Higgins, Inc.

17A Broad St., New York 6, N. Y.

HAver 2-4203

Tele. New York 1-2077

Dumont Elec.

L. M. Arnold & Co.

Miss. Valley Barge Co.

Established 1929

New York Stock Dealers Assn.

Full Membership of New York Stock Exchange Inc.

65 Broadway N.Y.

HAver 2-0000

Tele. New York 1-2008

*Prospectus on Request

G. H. BRUNS & CO.

20 Pine St., New York 5

Telephone: Whitehall 3-1233

Bought—Sold—Quoted

McDONNELL & CO

Bought—Sold—Quoted

H. G. BRUNS & CO.

20 Pine St., New York 5

Telephone: Whitehall 3-1233

Chairman of Board of Directors

*Prospectus on Request

Screene Co.

Members N. Y. Security Dealers Assn.

31 Wall St., N. Y. C. Haver 3-6500

Bell Telephones—NY 1-1268 & 1327

*Prospectus on Request

*Prospectus on Request

*Prospectus on Request

*Prospectus on Request

*Prospectus on Request

*Prospectus on Request

We Maintain Active Markets in U. S. FUNDS for

CANADIAN INDUSTRIALS

CANADIAN BANKS

CANADIAN MINES

CANADIAN UTILITIES

Canadian Securities Dept.

GOODBODY & CO.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange and Other Principal Exchanges

115 BROADWAY

New York 6, N. Y.

Telephone Barclay 7-1000

Teletype N-Y-1072

For Bankers, Brokers and
Short Hand Dealers

* Acceptable

*Acceptable

*Acceptable

*Acceptable

*Acceptable
A Sound Labor Policy

By LEON WOLMAN*

Professor of Economics, Columbia University

Dr. Wolman, in Ascribing the Source of Many Labor Troubles to the National Labor Policy, Holds That First and Most Pressing Reform to Bring About Industrial Peace is A Fair and Unbiased Administration of the National Labor Relations Act. City Case of Reorganization of Foreman Union as Illustration of Need of Fielding to Organizer Labor Pressure and Givings Illustrations of Ambiguitics and Jacobities of Law Enforcement Where Unions Are Involved. Holds Government Is Making Collective Bargaining Unworkable and Urges That Parties in Labor Disputes Settle Their Own Differences.

What we expect of a national labor policy is a reasonable amount of peace in the labor relations, which means the elimination of all strikes or lockouts. For such an outcome to be achieved, it is not enough for the decline of strikes to be gradual. It must become the rule...

*An address by Dr. Wolman before the National Republican Club, New York City, March 29, 1948. (Continued on page 1798)

The Sound of Market Outlook

By C. V. BILLARD

Partner, W. Williston & Co.


Chills from UNO and bituminous coal dampened bushel sentiment during the past day.

Numerous new sales were recorded throughout the country with a scattering of new highs in the case of the Eastern states emphasizing the selective nature of the market. So far for the recovery has been isolated. The Dow Jones industrials back to almost 200 level compared with the early February top of 915. The recent hope is that the market seems likely to continue over a further period but, later on, when the conditions are right, a good recovery is expected.

W. Williston & Co.

18 Broad St., New York 5, N. Y.

At Higher Sales

Newbury & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

Lawyers Mortgage Co.
Lawyers Title & Guar. Co.
N. Y. Title & Mgt. Co.

Prudential Co

Pleas for Continued Price Control

By CHESTER BOWLES

Director, Office of Economic Stabilization

Assuming That There Has Been an Over-indulgence of the Natural Tendency to Take a Swing at the Government When Our Natural Problems Are Difficult, Mr. Bowles Recounts the Stabilization Accomplishments Since V-J Day, Contends That if Congress Committed War-time Controls Without Amendments, the Last Major Stumbling Block to Prosperity Will Be Behind Us and There Will Be All-Out Production. Says Selected Issues Are the Current Adjustments to Continue and Predicts Early Wage Stabilization. Critics Oppose and Contends That If They Prove Wrong, Disaster Will Result and Free Enterprise Will Be Destroyed.

I am glad of an opportunity to appear today before the American Retail Federation. Among the same contacts during the last few years, there have been none with whom we have worked more successfully in more concretely and effectively. Many occasions we have even disagreed vigorously, but always I felt that we were working earnestly for the same final result.

During the war we all looked forward to the day when the shooting would finally come to an end. Unconsciously perhaps, we felt that with the end of hostilities our economic problems would be eased overnight.

Problems That Plague Us

We were surprised and perhaps a little resentful to find that many problems have remained to plague us. In January 1946, we predicted that we expected difficulties which we have faced since V-J Day have been more trying than the economic problems with which we were concerned during the war. In the midst of the war effort it was easier to pull together.

An address by Mr. Bowles before the American Retail Federation, Washington, D. C., April 1, 1946. (Continued on page 1800)

FOREVER DAMPER

Are these absolute stocks and bonds in your strength? Getting water through them over to dry up!

United Artists
United Piece Dye Works
Huron Holding Co.

Brunswick Site

L. J. GOLDWATER & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

93 Broadway
New York 6, N. Y.

J. F. Reilly & Co., Inc.

Members

New York Stock Exchange

40 Exch. Pl., New York 5, N. Y.

Huntington & Co.

Bull Street, New York, N. Y.


depreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar becomes more widely recognized, we believe a broader demand for well situated speculative output and a stronger demand is expected. "Noting that the manufacturing industries in the Seventh Federal Reserve District, the beginning of the year, the articles: 

"Where as we have in the past, some manufacturers are working on under present conditions are reluctant to produce and sell merchandise which when losses are anticipated. "Some of the current lag in output and distribution apparently cannot be attributed directly to prices which are not considered by individual firms to be high enough to permit profit and to the general uncertainty about what possible price relief following recent current wage and cost development and a result, some manufacturers are reported to have suspended operations and (Continued on page 1814)
Non-Covered Government Action in Labor Disputes

By EDGAR L. WARREN
Director, U.S. Conciliation Service

U.S. Department of Labor


I have been asked to discuss the effectiveness of non-coercive forms of administrative action, including conciliation, mediation, fact-finding boards and voluntary arbitration, in adjusting labor disputes. Before attempting to appraise the effectiveness of these procedures, I would like to review the meaning of the various terms which are applied to dispute-settling machinery. These terms are well understood by the members of this organization I believe it is desirable for you to agree on a common set of definitions.

Conciliation and mediation may be used synonymously. Strictly construed, conciliation may be carried on without intervention of a third party merely by the parties in dispute endeavoring to argue out their own differences.

Mediation clearly implies the intervention of a third party to assist in this bargaining process but as these terms are currently used they mean the same thing.

Conciliation or mediation, by definition, is non-coercive. Not only does the mediator have no authority to impose his ideas on either party, but his intervention is in a distinctly voluntary, either party may reject his services.

Most Disputes Settled by Mediation

It is the opinion of the nearly all labor disputes are settled by conciliation or mediation. Even during the most hectic period of labor antagonism in the years 1934 and 1935, 76% of all labor disputes were settled without intervention of the War Labor Board with its extraordinary war-time authority. During this period I was closely responsible for the financial and cost information collected from industry. Then, for the last six and one-half months, I have obtained a closer view and I am well aware of the responsibility for administering the policies and regulations in the vast consumer goods field including the textile and apparel industries. I feel, therefore, that I can look at the problem from both points of view. I will continue my opening remarks to a detailed analysis of the cost absorption problem, but I will be glad to answer questions later.

What is Cost Absorption?

Cost absorption is a term which has some ambiguity and confusion, but it has a special connotation as a policy applied to the manufacture of durable goods—wholesale and retail. Perhaps the reason for this is that the organization now engaged in cost absorption we could not possibly attain effectiveness.

Let me explain the principle and its application at various levels. Without an understanding of the provisions of the Labor-Management Control Act provides that the Administrator shall set ceiling prices in the first instance due regard to levels prevailing during 1939 to May 19, 1941. In the event that period is inapplicable, the Administrator is directed to consider the closest period to that during which products were similar in quality and characteristics.

It was the responsibility of the Price Administrator to develop working rules and standards to carry out the general language and a literal interpretation of Congress.

An address by Mr. Sells before the Commerce and Industry Association, New York City, March 26, 1940.

The COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE

Thursday, April 4, 1946
United Nations and American Foreign Policy

By HON. TOM CONNALLY* U. S. Senator from Texas


I came away from London with exactly the same feeling I had when I was in San Francisco when we framed the Charter. Either we make the United Nations work or we revert to the outworn method of bilateral dealings between states, with all its diplomatic intrigue, its cutthroat competition and its selfish maneuvering.

Either we work together honestly and fearlessly for peace, or, guiltily of the greatest blunder, we allow our whole civilization to collapse in ruins about our heads.

The alternatives are clear. If logic and reason and common sense are to guide our choices there can be only one answer—the United Nations. By no means the least of our gains was the fact that progress was also made toward settling up the Trusteeship Council. Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, Belgium and France all agreed to place under the trusteeship system the territories they now hold under mandate of Nations mandates. It is hoped that appropriate agreements can be concluded by the time the Assembly meets again in September.

I may pause long enough to point out that the creation of the Trusteeship Council will mark a real advance in bringing the dependent peoples of the world one step further toward their ultimate self-government or independent status. It will mark a real advance toward the establishment of a world order which will do away with the exploitation of dependent peoples and make sure that dependent territories are administered in the best interest of the native population.

Mandated Pacific Islands

Very soon the United Nations must determine what steps should be with respect to the mandated islands which we now occupy in the Pacific. Some of these islands, you will recall, blocked

*) Excerpts from an Address by Senator Connally, originally before The National Conference of Music Educators in Cleveland on March 28, 1946. (Continued on page 1014)

Ours Trade Outlook
In South Africa

By ENGENE VAN CLEEF

Department of Geography, Ohio State University

Dr. Van Cleef Analyzes the Population Composition of the Union of South Africa, Together With the Remoteness of the Commonwealth, and Points Out That on the Basis of Past Experience and Future Prospects, There Is Little Likelihood of Substantial Increase in the Commerce With the United States. Sees Increased Industrialization in South Africa and a Sentimental Preference for British Goods.

Trade prospects with the Union of South Africa for the United States as a whole are not particularly bright, although for individuals firms here and there, trade potentials are excellent. We might suppose just off hand that a population of close to ten million would afford an excellent market, but when we learn that two millions only are of European origin and the remainder are N. E. Indian, the latter with only a very low purchasing power, the economic picture changes. Notably of the 1.7 million Europeans over six and a half million are Bantu, about 500,000 Asians and about 800,000 of other origins. In fact, the productivity of the non-European element is so small that many of the statistical data are recorded only for the European population; in any event, the latter dominate the entire life of this British, self-governing colony, which is made up of the provinces of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State.

The Economic Resources

The Union was established as such in 1910, the year often marked as ending the "Gold Era," which began in 1886. Prior to 1890 the region enjoyed a certain prosperity which was due to the diamond output which had been the mainstay of many of the people dating from 1870. However, these "one commodity" economies began fading out about the same time, giving way in some slight degree to a more stable type of economy. Agriculturally, pastoral pursuits and manufacturing, were unable to attract attention and, happily for the colony, were eliminated by the advent of World War I.

Charles Snow to Head Goeh- Torrey Advisory

- Cohn & Torrey, 1 Wall Street, New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that Charles W. Snow will supervise J. B. Finn's recently formed investment advisory servicing department. Mr. Snow, who joined the firm in 1924 has been in the past a partner in Blanchard, Snow & Watts.

John C. Gross, Inc.

John C. Gross, Inc. has been formed with offices at 40 Broad Street, New York for the investment business of John C. Gross in a sole proprietorship. Officers are John C. Gross, President and Treasurer and Helen V. Gross, Vice-President and Assistant Treasurer, and Ed¬win Nilsen, Secretary.

AMERICAN MADE MARKETS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES

Bank of Montreal

Bank of Nova Scotia

Bank of Toronto

Canadian Bank of Commerce

Imperial Bank

Royal Bank of Canada

Aandian National Corp.

Assec. Tel. & Tel. 847/79 Ptd.

Atlas Steel

Brown Company Com. & Ptd.

Bulldo Gold Dredging

Canadian Pacific Rwy.

Canadian Western Lumber

Electrolix

Famous Players Canadian Corp.

International Utilities

Jack Waite Mines

Famous Ontario Paper Co.

Noranda Mines

Pend Oreille Mines

Sheritt Gordon Mines

Sleep Rock Iron Mines

Sun Life Assurance

Tech Hughes Mines

HART Smith & CO.

55 William, N.Y., N.Y. 14-12-13

& SIEGEL & CO.

39 Broadway, N.Y. 4-548

Bull Teleph. 3-1518

DI-NOC CO.

SOYA CORP.

Active Markets

DI-NOC CO.

SOYA CORP.

Eastern Sugar Associates

Common & Preferred

Pantea Alugre Sugar

Quotations: Upon Request

FARR & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

120 WALL ST., NEW YORK

Tel. HANOVER 2-9612
Opportunities in Latin America for U. S. and British Investment

BY ELSHEFRI FREDENFHAL

Statistician Points Out That Most of Our Direct Foreign Investments Remain in Latin America. U. S. and British Holdings Are Approximately Equal, at $4 Billion Each. — With the Exception of American Predominance in the Mexico-Caribbean-Central America Area, They Are Similarly Distributed. Miss Frederenhal in Detail (1) the Similarity of Interests Between U. S. and British Investors; (2) the Locals of Their Funds, and (3) the Proportionate Distribution Between Direct and Government Investments. She Concludes That British Investment in South America Will Promote its Domestic Enterprises, and at the Same Time Return Handsome Dividends.

The water is being squeezed out of the large amounts of money invested into Latin American securities in the 1929-1930 period. As estimates of U. S. direct investments and portfolio holdings appear, each shows a decline since the bush time when large funds were placed in, and sometimes forced on those countries. But Latin America is still the favorite locality for U. S. investments, for the largest proportion of its total direct investments of $7 billion in 1940 was placed there; and the foreign dollar bonds totaling over $3 billion in 1941 were (after Canada) predominately Latin American.

There have been no recent fluctuations of securities, and the steady decline of our investments in Latin America may soon be reversed. At the present time there are large amounts of funds in this country seeking employment. If more more they should be

Eisenmam Corporation
Shepard Niles
Crate & Hoist Corporation
HARDY & HARDY
11 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.
Teltype NY 1-400
Whitehall 1-4400

 PACIFIC COAST
AND HAWAIIAN SECURITIES
Direct Private Wires

DEAN WITTER & CO.
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBERS SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE
14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
Telephone Bay 4-7520

SAN FRANCISCO

HONOLULU

For Dealers
A Quality Stock timedly for participation in Railway Equipment Demand

MAGAR CAR CORPORATION
Management Excellent — Dividend Record Consistent

Blair F. Claybaugh & Co.
Members Philadelphia Stock Exchange
71 WALL ST., NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
WHITEHALL 3-4545

HARRISBURG-PITTSBURG-SYRACUSE-M IAD BEach

McDONELL AIRCRAFT CORP.
Manufacturers of Airplanes and Helicopters
Designers and Builders of Navy’s first “Pure All-Jet” Powered Fighter Plane

F. H. KOLLER & CO., Inc.
Members N. Y. Security Dealers Assn.
111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
BARclay 7-6970

Baker Raulang
Carbon Monoxide Eliminator
American Insulator
Preferred & Common

Benguet Cons. Mines
District Treasurers Corp.
Higgins
"Publisher Industries"

*Proposals on Request

Baker Raulang
Carbon Monoxide Eliminator
American Insulator
Preferred & Common

Baker Raulang
Carbon Monoxide Eliminator
American Insulator
Preferred & Common

P. J. Steinbinder & Co.
11 Broadway, New York 4
Duffy 4-6330

NY 1-1026

Road to World Peace

By Eric A. Johnston

President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States
Assessing That We Are Up Against the Most Terrible War, Prominent Industrialist, Who Has Seen Much of Russia, Holds That Russians and Ourselves Are Going to Live in Two Different Economic Systems, but Can Still Be Able to Avert War. His Warnings, However, That “We Don’t Cooperate in a Vacuum” and That Between Russia and Ourselves, There Must Be a Give-and-Take. Says We Cannot Have Peace Without World Economic Reorganization and that Iran Has Become a Symbol to America.

We have just been struggling through a period of widespread and persistent strikes. We had a war in industry, a costly war.

Perhaps it is not entirely over. We may have more strikes. They may be costly strikes, too. But as of this moment, it seems to me the worst is over. As of the moment, we can look forward to full production and the fall of this year. This has been a difficult period. In the catch phrase of the day, we’ve all had a rugged time of it. It’s been rough on reconversion; we have lost a lot of ground on the path to full production, but we have learned some things.

Some people were pretty free about predicting an industrial revolution in this country. We haven’t had any such thing. The American people were torn at by these strikes, but they were not torn apart. And through all this turbulent transitional period since V-J Day we haven’t had widespread unemployment in spite of the work tie-ups. Actually, right now, we have little if any unemployment. In fact, if things progress in an orderly way, we may have a near labor shortage by fall.

We have come through this far in unconstitutional means, by using our heads. Most of labor has used its head; members of management has used its head. And large, there has been more of good-will than there has been of ill-temper. As proof positive of that, let’s not forget that although this war in industry, costly though it was, ran its course with very, very little violence. Now we are faced with another kind of conflict. We are faced with freedom.

This time it is international, not domestic, and it is the spec¬
tre of another war. This is on the minds of all of us. We know it is, because it is on our own. It is on the minds of people from every walks of life. The question asks about the headlines; we bear in the headlines the marks of the past. No one who has been in the ring in times in anxious whispers; it is merely to be heard the battle we ask in our homes.

The answer to the question, “Are we going to have trouble with Rus¬

About Russia
I want to talk to you about Rus¬

*An address by Mr. Johnston at a dinner of the Purchasing Agents Association of New York City, April 20, 1946. (Continued on page 1812)

HOF, ROSE & FOSTER
ESTABLISHED 1914
74 Trinity Place, New York 6, N. Y.
Telephone: Bowing Green 9-7100

Fulcher Houses, Inc.
Capital Stock
Bought—Sold—Quoted

HARRISON & SCHULTZ
64 WALL ST., NEW YORK 5
Phone! answe 2-7872 Tele: NY 1-621

Chicago and Southern Airlines, Inc.
Continental Airlines, Inc.
All American Aviation

BURNHAM & COMPANY
members New York Stock Exchange
associate members N. Y. Curb Exchange
5 Broad Street, New York 5, N. Y.
telephone: H. fauner 24385

Getchell Mines
Master Tire & Rubber
United Public Utility

H. F. FREDENHAL

in this country seeking employ¬

ment. If more more they should

be

in Latin America; future

investors and present holders of

securities must consider two im¬
portant facts: the large amounts

already placed there by the U. S.

and the equally large amounts

of British investments in Latin America. Of the Industrial nations, all of whom have been hurt by the promised riches of the His¬
pide countries, the foremost in the race to invest in this large area have been Great Britain and the U. S.

U. S. and British Investments Equal

In 1940 the amounts held by the U. S. and Great Britain in Latin American securities were approximately equal—roughly $4 billion was placed by the investors of each country in direct investment and portfolio holdings. This total does not include any govern¬
mental undertakings, such as the U. S. Export-Import Bank transac¬
sion, but is that owed to the private

(Continued on page 1822)
Who Will Head World Bank?

By HERBERT M. BRATTER

Mr. Bratter Comments Regarding the Proposed Appointment of Lewis Douglas as Head of World Bank and of Harry White as Executive of International Monetary Fund. Discusses Motives of Ex-Secretary of Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, in Reported Opposition to Douglas Appointment, as Well as the Grounds for the American Support and the British Opposition to Payment of Proposed High Salaries to the Bank and Fund Officials.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2—Former Secretary Henry Morgen-
thau Jr., in letter to the President and Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vin-
son last week expressed his disapproval of the reported consider-
ation of Lewis Douglas as President of the Inter-
national Bank for Recon-
struction and Development—a job which is to pay $30,000 a year after-
taxes, and with additional-
allowances for entertain-
ment and simi-
lar expenses. Mr. Morgenthau du-
dislikes Douglas’ con-
nections with Wall Street financiers, his tie-ins with inter-
national financiers, and his general point of view, the Washington Post reported.

When Mr. Morgenthau quit his cabinet post in a huff there was some specula-
tion that he would be made President of the World Bank. Now Morgenthau’s public protest against Douglas, even though the reports of the latter’s consider-
ation for the job have not yet been confirmed, is interpreted by some as indica-
tion that Morgan-
thau is after himself.

Morgenthau's Motives

What Mr. Morgenthau is after may not be clear, but he seems to be after something. In recent months he has frequently inter-
jected himself into various public questions. He employs himself as a writer. Following the Savannah meeting of the U. S. and British Governors, Mr. J. B. Rhyne, the editor of the Savannah Morning News, who had been brought to the Treasury as an Assistant to the Secretary by Mr. Morgenthau during the war, advised him on public relations, the state-
ment very hurriedly because he had a prospective public relations job in New York who couldn’t be reached.

(Continued on page 1824.)

Governments Cooperation

With Small Business

By GEORGE M. REYNOLDS

Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce

Repeating Secretary Wallace’s Assertion That There Is Concentra-
tion of American Business in a Few Hands, Commerce Department Offi-
cials Contend That If Monopoly of Economic Power Did Not Exist There Would Be Less Demand for Regulation of Business. Initiating This Is a Debate Between Those Who Think Small Business Needs More Protection and Those Who Think Small Business Must Take the Initiative in Expanding Our Economy, but Acknowledges That Satisfactory Prices and Rewards for Venture Capital Are Essential. Outlines Commerce Department’s Program to Help Small Business.

During the war the concentration of economic power was high-
lighted by the fact that 56 corporations held 75% of our war contracts.

Secretary Wallace states that the true danger of such a situa-
tion is: That decisions determined by the economic des-
tines of millions upon millions of Americans tend to be made by a few men in a few central spots. This concentration of economic power, if un-
checked should finally give us a private Planned Economy just as tyrannical as any public Plan-
ed Economy. Economic freedom requires that economic decisions be, as much as possible, not con-
centrated but diffused. They should be made as much as possible, not by hands of men but by multitudes of men. True free enterprise must survive except as the enterprise of the many. It is, in fact, to be truly said that the restaurant business up to now was our enterprise because it is the enterprise of the many. Although your business is comparatively small, you should work for the survival and growth of free competi-
tive enterprise in all fields.

*From an address by Mr. Rey-

nolds before the National Restau-

rant Association, Chicago, III.,

March 26, 1948.

(Continued on page 1820)

TRADING MARKETS IN

Arkansas-Missouri Pr. Co.
Black Hills Power & Light
Central Illinois Elec. & Gas
Derby Gas & Electric
Empire District Electric
Federal Water & Gas
Gulf Public Service
Iowa Public Service
Michigan Public Service
Missouri Utilities
Mountain States Power
Public Service Co. of Indiana
Sioux City Gas & Electric
Southern California Power
Southwestern Electric Service
Southwestern Public Service
Western Light & Telephone

Morel&Co.
MEMBER DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE
1051 PEBBSCOBT BUILDING
DETROIT 26

Battle Creek  Bay City  Lansing  Muskegon

L. A. DARLING CO.
One Company in Four Growth Fields
Display Fixtures  Precision Castings
Plastics  Grey Iron Castings

Analysis For Dealers Only On Request

Kaisor & Co.

New York Hanseatic
Company

Established 1929
20 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

Phone: Bânarday 7-5690
Teletype: NY 1-584

MAHER & HULSESOH

Aberdeen & St. Louis

In Instrumental Securities

62 William St.  New York 5, N. Y.

Telephone

Telegraph

Whitehall 4-4324

N.Y. 1-4323

Branch Office

113 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

New Revised Directory of Stocks Traded on Pacific Coast Exchange is Now Available. There are Subjects Traded on the New York Stock Exchange on the New York Stock Exchange.

A COPY WILL BE MAILED UPON REQUEST

Los Angeles Mortgage Loan Agency

Los Angeles mortgage company with proven management, able to immediately produce profitable volume of FHA and other loans, desires contract as life insurance company, commercial loan company, or title insurance company in New York April 16 to 17, Chicago April 18 and 20, for personal interview. Address Wilshire Service Corporation, 461 So. Western Ave., Los Angeles 5, California, or Walter D. Smyth, the Plaza, Fifth Ave. at 59th St., New York 19, N. Y.

Arden Farms Company

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Analysis on request

New York Hanseatic Company

Established 1929
20 Broadway
New York

Phone: Bânarday 7-5690
Teletype: NY 1-584

Steep Rock Iron Mines, Ltd.
V. T. C.
Bulldo Gold Dredging, Ltd
Clayton Silver Mines
sold—Quoted

MAHER & HULSESOH

Aberdeen & St. Louis

In Instrumental Securities

62 William St.  New York 5, N. Y.

Telephone

Telegraph

Whitehall 4-4324

N.Y. 1-4323

Branch Office

113 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

We announce the removal of our offices to NEW AND ENLARGED QURATERS AT 729 S. ALDER
DAUGHTERY, COLE & CO.

Avonlea 0233
729 S. Alder
Teletype P.S.142 Portland, Oregen

Arden Farms Company

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Analysis on request

New York Hanseatic Company

Established 1929
20 Broadway
New York

Phone: Bânarday 7-5690
Teletype: NY 1-584

Steep Rock Iron Mines, Ltd.
V. T. C.
Bulldo Gold Dredging, Ltd
Clayton Silver Mines
sold—Quoted

MAHER & HULSESOH

Aberdeen & St. Louis

In Instrumental Securities

62 William St.  New York 5, N. Y.

Telephone

Telegraph

Whitehall 4-4324

N.Y. 1-4323

Branch Office

113 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

We announce the removal of our offices to NEW AND ENLARGED QURATERS AT 729 S. ALDER
DAUGHTERY, COLE & CO.

Avonlea 0233
729 S. Alder
Teletype P.S.142 Portland, Oregen

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

Volume 163  Number 4478

1787
Bank for International Settlements

Problem of Its Future, Now That the Bank for Reconstruction and Development Has Been Organized, Is Discussed. Dr. White Opposed

Its Incorporation Into World Bank.

Now that the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development has been organized, the question naturally presenting itself: can it be salvaged from the Bank for International Settlements in Basle? The Bank for International Settlements, which is still in existence in Basle, is a central bank. Before the adoption of the Bretton Woods program, suggestions had been made instead of creating a new institution, the Bank for International Settlements be made the foundation for reconstruction and development loans. This suggestion, however, was vigorously advocated by Dr. Harry White of the Treasury Department and others. As a result...

Baltimore

Bayway Terminal

Emerson Drug

Company

Monumental Radio

Nexzena Chemical

Union Trust Company of Maryland

STEIN BROS. & BOYCE

Members New York & Baltimore Stock Exchanges and other leading Stock Exchanges

14 & 26 CALVERT ST, BOSTON 2

New York Telephone ERial 1-3537

Waltham Watch Co.

Descriptive Circular Available

du Pont, Homsey Co.

31 Milk Street

BOSTON 9, MASS.

HANCOCK BUILDING, BOSTON 6, MASS.

N. Y. Telephone CANal 6-8100

Trading Markets

Boston Edison

Megowan-Educator Food Co. Common

New Haven Line Common

Old Colony RR.

Submarine Signal

Dayton Haigney & Company

27 Federal Street, Boston 10

Private New York Telephone REX 3-0023

Des Moines

WHEELOCK & CUMMINS

Iowa Power & Light Co. Preferred

United Light & Railways Co. Preferred

Sioux City Gas & Electric Co. Preferred and Common

Futurist BUILDING

DES MOINES, IOWA

Phone 4-7180 Bell Tel. DM 184

Vinson Defends Low Rates

In Annual Report to Congress, He Makes an Important Admission to Achieving Full Production. Holds

With National Income Maintained

Federal Reserve System Should Be Cornerstone of Our Revenue System.

Given to the Berliners, who participated in the work for years, the BIS has been small but very good staff of economists as well as a library and files.

So far, the BIS has been small but very good staff of economists as well as a library and files.

For information on the history and proceedings of the BIS, "Chronicler's" reporter turned to one of the delegates of the Savannah meeting who is well informed on the subject. As a result of this inquiry, the following information is presented:

"The Bank for International Settlements in Basle was created in connection with the new-colored Swiss Plan for International Financial Reparations. Its task was to administer reparation payments as a trust for the Reparations loan. The constitution of its board reflects this. The central banks of those countries involved, including the BIS, are to be directors and as director holder of the ex-officio chairman and his country's bank hold a certain number of votes. After the start, however, the Bank was also meant to act as a clearing house for the clearing banks of the member countries, including those in the United States, and for the exchange and deposit transactions that will be necessary to maintain the clearing banks.

The average rate of interest on the new currency has been reduced to 2%. Low interest rates will be an important force in promoting the full production and full employment in the post-war period for which we are all striving. Close wartime cooperation between the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve System has made it possible to offset the most expensive war in history at low and stable rates of interest. This cooperation will continue."

The Treasury Department has followed a policy of low interest rates during the war, and that policy will continue during the peacetime period. I believe that this policy will make an important contribution to the achievement of full production in the economy. We cannot do it alone. It must be done, I think, in close cooperation with other countries."

STIX & Co.

STIX & Co.

INVESTMENTS SECURITIES

509 OLEVE STREET

ST LUIS, MO.

Louisville

Oneida Ltd.

Common Preferred

Utica & Mohawk

Cotton Mills, Inc.

New Stock When Issued

INQUIRIES INVITED

MOHAWK VALLEY INVESTING COMPANY

236 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

Tel. 4-3156-7

Tel. UT 16

Public Utility Securities

Excellent Earnings Outlook for Utilities

Based on comparisons with periods a year earlier, current utility earnings figures appear likely to make favorable or even satisfactory gains. For example, the figures for all Class A and B electric utilities for the first quarter of the year shows that the Securities Commission, made a remarkable showing. Net income for the month gained almost 28% in the previous January. This is more than the calendar year was 1% over 1944. This was despite the fact that KWH sales to industrial consumers were down 12% for the month of December and 6% for the calendar year; December was a very poor month for business (which was probably unprofitable, though nobody seems to have realized this) operating revenues gained 4% for the month and 2% for the year; despite lack of new appliances and new homes, residential KWH sales gained nearly 14% and commercial 8% in December, and 5% and 6% respectively for the year. When appliances and new homes entered the picture the rate of gain may be accelerated.

Most of December's big gains resulted from year-end tax adjustments. The utilities had been over-conservative in this field in the previous year, and found their tax bills weren't as bad as they feared. Also they were able to make huge gains in corporate income taxes as well as banks.

The big question mark is, of course, the rates cuts which may be ordered by the State Commissions or announced "voluntarily" by the companies. Thus far cuts have not been demanded in so many states, and usually occur only after an extensive hearing. Rates are still high; and utilities are operating at reduced capacity.

Delaware Power & Light

Common

Federal Water & Gas

Common

Public Service of Indiana

Common

BOUGHT — SOLD — QUOTED

Paine Webber, Jackson & Curtis

Established 1879

Crescent Public Service common

Central Ohio Light & Pr. common

Central Public Utilities 5½'s 1952

Portland Electric Power 6's 1950

Gilbert J. Postley & Co.

29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Direct Wire to Chicago
Long Period of High Taxes: Garland

President of IBA Says Heavy Taxes Essential to a Balanced Budget. But Sees Need of Intelligent, Equitable and Comprehensive Tax Program to Replace Present Hodgepodge. Critics View Low Interest Rate Policy as Encouraging Inflation and Promises IBA Aid in Small Business Financing.

Charles S. Garland, President of the Investment Bankers Association of America, who is making a tour of speechesmaking, addressed the Investment Bankers Association of Kansas City on March 24 in which he stressed the need for a balanced Federal budget as a prerequisite to a sound economy. He asserted that this would not accomplish its purpose if political courage were not shown to keep taxes at a high level for years to come, but he pointed out the desirability of revamping the tax structure.

"The Investment Bankers Association," he said, "soon hopes to join other organizations in presenting an intelligent, equitable and comprehensive tax program to replace the present hodgepodge of Federal taxes."

The IBA Program


"Management of the Federal debt is one of the most serious and complex problems of the day," he told his audience.

Interest Rates

Commenting on the constant lowering of interest rates on Government securities as a source of great danger, he said it is causing further expansion of money and credit at a time when money already is over plentiful and when goods are scarce. Management of the national debt and the concomitant of money rates, he explained, should be undertaken in the light of its relationship to the driving forces of inflation.

"Not only should interest rates be stabilized on the Government debt, but he said, "but a determined effort should be made to put the maximum of Government securities into the hands of non-banking investors because additional purchases by the banks mean so much more deposit money being pumped into the already swollen stream of credit."

"Speeding up the production at this time is needed as never before so that we may get more goods on retail shelves to meet the public demand."

Gornish Heads Depl. of Otis Co. in N. Y.

Charles C. Cornish, Lieutenant Commander, D.S.N.R., recently reelected from active service, has joined Otis & Co., Incorporated, to become one of the managing directors of the firm’s New York office, 120 Broadway. During his service of approximately four years in the Navy, Mr. Cornish was assigned to the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and then to the State Department, where he was attached to the Monetary Division of the Office of Foreign Liquidation Commissioners.

E. E. Haverstick, Jr.

Joiins Smith, Moore Co.

(Owensboro, Ky.)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Edward E. Haverstick, Jr., has become associated with Smith, Moore, 509 Olive St., members of the St. Louis Stock Exchange. Mr. Haverstick was recently discharged as Commander in the Naval Reserve. In the past he was with G. H. Walker & Co. and conducted his own investment firm in St. Louis.

Loyal Crawford With Bogardus Frost Firm

Mr. Crawford has been affiliated with Bogardus, Frost & Baning, 629 South Spring St., members of the New York and Los Angeles Stock Exchanges. In the past Mr. Crawford was with Cov¬naugh, Morgan & Co., Inc., as economist.

Wm. Pollock Visits Coast

William E. Pollock, President of Wm. E. Pollock & Co., Inc., 20 Pine Street, New York City, dealers in U. S. Government, State and municipal bonds, left on March 30th with his family for two to three months trip to Cal¬ifornia. While in Holly¬wood, on a much earned rest, Mr. Pollock will stay at 2401 North Vermont.

Announcement is made of the formation of

Western Development Corporation

(Member of National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.)

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

120 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y.
Bowling Green 2-1850

We are pleased to announce that

SIDNEY H. FISCHER

(formerly with Strauss Bros.)

is now associated with us

as Manager of the Trading Department

Western Development Corporation

NATHAN Z. GREENHOUSE

and

HARLIE E. BAILEY

Announce the Formation of a Michigan Corporation to Conduct a General Investment Banking Business Dealing in Stocks and Bonds Under the Firm Name of

CHARLES E. BAILEY & COMPANY

Specializing in Michigan Securities

Ann Arbor, Detroit Stock Exchange

1166 Penobscot Bldg.,
Detroit 26, Michigan

Tel. Randolph 9000
Teletype No. DE 154

Augustus Slater Joins Gross, Van Court Co.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Augustus Slater has become associated with Gross, Van Court & Co.

Company, 639 South Spring Street, members of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange. Mr. Slater will be in charge of the research and security analysis activities.

Jacobs & Low to Admit

Jacobs & Low, 40 Exchange Place, New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange, will admit Miami, N. Y., and Jerome Baumann to partnership in the firm as of April 12th.

Schenely Distilleries Corporation

NOTE—From time to time, in this space, we will appear an advertisement which we hope will be of interest to our fellow Americans. This is number 11 of a series.

SCHENELY DISTILLERS CORP.

Laurels

By Mark Merit

This recorder never visits our company’s production offices in Cincinnati, that he doesn’t discover some human interest story. This latest occasion a few days ago was no exception.

This, then, is a piece about safety. All it is interested today in more than ever, in observing measures that provide safety for work¬ers, for pedestrians, for all activities inside and outside the home. The dynamic movement of American life results in some occasional, frightening figures on increasing accidents. And there is no substitute for constant vigilance for the prevention of crippling and fatal accidents.

So it was very gratifying to learn that one of Schenley’s affiliated companies—The New England Distilling Co., of Covington, Ken¬tucky, has just received further laudatory on its plant safety record. This plant has gone a long time without a single lost-time accident for three and a half years.

This record is particularly notable since the plant operated around the clock, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, producing alcohol for war purposes during a great portion of this acci¬dent-less period.

Besides providing this recorder with something to boast about, this single plant furnishes inspiration and an example for all of our other diversified operations.

Sales! FREE—Send a postcard to MARK MERIT of SCHENELY DISTILLERS CORP., Dept. 184, 255 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 1, N. Y., and you will receive a booklet containing reprints of earlier articles on various subjects in this series.
DOYLE, O'CONNOR & CO.
INCORPORATED
135 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

Alphabetized for FRASER

FRASER.ORG
**Pennsylvania Brevities**

Optimistic Outlook for Pennsylvania Industries

Perceval E. Fordeyer, Chairman of the Committee for Economic Development and City Development, in his detailed report covering the Committee's activities, forecasts a postwar rise of 20 to 25% in employment and a gain of 40 to 50% in sales prejudiced, relative to the 1940 level.

The optimistic report is based on expansion in construction, an enormous real trade and heavy requirements of new and existing business for all kinds of capital and durable goods.

The report states that many manufacturing industries have solved their production problems in advance, and have increased their shipments; labor, social and political leaders joined in the co-operative planning undertaken with employment unemployment to a minimum and in speeding the liquidation of the area's numerous industries.

"Chinese Wall" to Go

In order to projects which the voters of Philadelphia are expect to rush in the coming years, the "Chinese Wall" which elevates the Pennsylvania Railroad's tracks over the street at 30th Street. In its place will be constructed the Pennsylvania Boulevard.

Total cost is estimated at $20,000,000, of which the railroad will pay $10,000,000, the State, $8,000,000, and the city the balance.

City Council has voted $1,000,000 for the proposed new bridge across the Schuylkill at Penrose Ave. The State will provide the additional $4,000,000 to connect the span which will be a link in the Industrial Highway plan.

Volker to be asked to approve the borrowing of $78,000, 6% bond resolution to finance the Pennsylvania Turnpikes, highways, hospitals and other undertakings. It is thought that the city's credit might be a greater than the authorizing the bonds, that there will be an increase in personal property assessments and that, after 1946, property values were estimated at $540,000,000. Last year the avaled property value was raised to $741,724,600.

Autocar Company

Reporting net profit of $801,107 on "huge backlogs of orders, large on total sales of $49,099,926 in 1945, Robert P. Page, Jr., President of Autocar Co., comments at length on the company's problem in the annual report just issued. The net was $696,626, increased 10.7% in 1944.

Explaining the company's expansion and the large capital expenditures, Mr. Page said: "When professional prognosticators, mulling over their distorted statistics, were predicting that the end of the war would bring days of recession with a decline in employment and purchasing power, we were buying more land and building as to facilitate the handling of a greater volume of business. We were acquiring and installing equipment, spreading the load even though we they were then exceedingly difficult, it delayed were providing for the future, jobs for nearly three times as many men and women than ever before."

"Now we find ourselves, six months after the first strikes, confronted by the ever-increasing costs of steel. We had partly feared and provided for, but unable to perform satisfactorily owing to an aggravated agitation of the economic problems of the industry; the willingness of our suppliers, several hundred mill owners, of steel, many of whose products are of prime necessity to the industry; the willingness of the Government to the design of the "Chinese Wall," and the even price adjustments to come of many of these fabricators increased costs. We are still losing money and are not yet free of danger of being shut down entirely.""}

Available Publications

valuation and Appraisal

Railroad EQUIPMENT CARTEES

Valuation and Appraisal

City of Philadelphia BONDS

Compilation of

PENNSYLVANIA LEGAL BONDS

Copies on Request

STROUD & COMPANY

Incorporated

123 So. Broad Street
PLEASANT HN. PENNA.
Allentown

213 NEW YORK OFFICE

CORPORATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES

RAMO, KEEN, CLOSE & KERNER, Inc.

Investment Securities

1518 Locust Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Private telephone wire to New York and Baltimore

---

**Pennsylvania Brevities**

Optimistic Outlook for Pennsylvania Industries

Perceval E. Fordeyer, Chairman of the Committee for Economic Development and City Development, in his detailed report covering the Committee's activities, forecasts a postwar rise of 20 to 25% in employment and a gain of 40 to 50% in sales prejudiced, relative to the 1940 level.

The optimistic report is based on expansion in construction, an enormous real trade and heavy requirements of new and existing business for all kinds of capital and durable goods.

The report states that many manufacturing industries have solved their production problems in advance, and have increased their shipments; labor, social and political leaders joined in the co-operative planning undertaken with employment unemployment to a minimum and in speeding the liquidation of the area's numerous industries.

"Chinese Wall" to Go

In order to projects which the voters of Philadelphia are expect to rush in the coming years, the "Chinese Wall" which elevates the Pennsylvania Railroad's tracks over the street at 30th Street. In its place will be constructed the Pennsylvania Boulevard.

Total cost is estimated at $20,000,000, of which the railroad will pay $10,000,000, the State, $8,000,000, and the city the balance.

City Council has voted $1,000,000 for the proposed new bridge across the Schuylkill at Penrose Ave. The State will provide the additional $4,000,000 to connect the span which will be a link in the Industrial Highway plan.

Volker to be asked to approve the borrowing of $78,000, 6% bond resolution to finance the Pennsylvania Turnpikes, highways, hospitals and other undertakings. It is thought that the city's credit might be a greater than the authorizing the bonds, that there will be an increase in personal property assessments and that, after 1946, property values were estimated at $540,000,000. Last year the avaled property value was raised to $741,724,600.

Autocar Company

Reporting net profit of $801,107 on "huge backlogs of orders, large
Bonds of both Systems of the Consumers Electric Corporation have identical coupon rates, maturities, and call features. Note that in future issues the bonds will be issued under the same indenture. The coupons and other details relating to application of funds from consumer deficits, the additional bonds and the Board of Directors of the two Systems are the same for both Systems. The present bonds were brought out to refinance the previous bonds, and the refinancing was made in the original offering between bonds of the two Systems. It was only after bonds began to be traded in the secondary market that the price differential appeared.

The reason usually given for the price differential on the Eastern System is the larger, since $38,000,000 of bonds outstanding at semianual, $500,000 — Western Systems. This does not seem to follow. The price of the two System is pointedly the same—price of the most Western System, considerably more than the Eastern-Import Bank can handle with its present resources. The fact that the loan to the United Kingdom—now before Consumers Electric—makes it difficult for the Administration to ask Congress to do more of the same for France. meals. Therefore the bond loan to the United Kingdom is not just out of the way.

France's desire for big money makes that country present at least very cooperative. At the Annapolis meeting of the Governors of the Fund and Bank, its Finance delegation ran into difficulties. France's approval of the Bretton Woods program, despite the misgivings expressed by the French delegation, was assured for an American loan. M. Blum arrived in Washington while the Savannah discussions were still under way. The price of the Blum Mission who had already borrowed $350,000,000 from the Premier not only raised no objections to the American delegation's program at all, but brought the advantage of the opportunity to feel out American thinking on the best method to approach the subject of a further subsequent Washington negotiations.

The negotiations have now begun. Blum, who sits on the Economic Advisory Council, The French have claimed for the consummation of the loan, or whether it is to be a loan at all, on the part of the United States, the American Government. Blum merely suggests how much the French need. This is being done through the page printed booklet called, Statistical Yearbook of the Economic and Financial Situation of France in the Beginning of 1917.

A noteworthy feature of this presentation of the French Mission is that it involves a new application of the "equality of moneys" theory. Blum and it will be remembered, have been urging to the United States, a generous American aid because of the long war before we were, and is a "Economist" put it: "Aught.

The French apply the equality theory, that a bookish agreement to their own rice of World War I. The pamphlet states: "Countries in a more fortunate position in the war—has organized the firm of Roosevelt & Cross, Inc., with offices at 10, Fifth Ave., New York, to deal in U. S. Government and State and Municipal bonds, and it is announced. The new firm opened for business in the first week of the war.

Prior to serving overseas with the 1st Infantry Division, Col. Chester Roosevelt, a member of the American Expeditionary Force, and President Theodore Roosevelt, was a member of the American Expeditionary Force, and President Roosevelt & Weigold. He was a partner in Roosevelt & Weigold. His association with Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Roosevelt, Sr. was continued by Mr. Roosevelt, Sr. by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Ford, Jr. and then by the Bingham brothers of 17 years ago.

Scott, Redmond & Co., of Philadelphia and New York, has been in business for over 50 years. Scott, Redmond & Co. was organized in 1867, and is one of the oldest and most established houses in the business. In 1900, the firm became Scott, Redmond & Co., and in 1905, the firm was reorganized as Scott, Redmond & Co., under the name of the New York E. Scott & Co., a member of the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Board of Trade.

The black market inflation in meat is increasing. Scott, Redmond & Co. of Philadelphia and New York, has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and the American Exchange, since 1867. Scott, Redmond & Co. was organized in 1867, and is one of the oldest and most established houses in the business. In 1900, the firm became Scott, Redmond & Co., and in 1905, the firm was reorganized as Scott, Redmond & Co., under the name of the New York E. Scott & Co., a member of the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Board of Trade.

The black market inflation in meat is increasing. Scott, Redmond & Co. of Philadelphia and New York, has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and the American Exchange, since 1867. Scott, Redmond & Co. was organized in 1867, and is one of the oldest and most established houses in the business. In 1900, the firm became Scott, Redmond & Co., and in 1905, the firm was reorganized as Scott, Redmond & Co., under the name of the New York E. Scott & Co., a member of the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Board of Trade.
Real Estate Securities

Upward Trend in Real Estate Values

This column has almost continuously pointed out the inequities of real estate securities, and the rise in real estate values was evidenced by the activity in sales in the past few years of an upward trend, confirmed by the sales of assessed valuations of the City of New York for the second successive year, amounting to $726,598,674 for the fiscal period July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947. The total of taxable assessed valuations for this period is tentatively fixed at $1,875,847,100.

The downward trend that started on the taxable status date of Oct. 31, 1941, continued uninterrupted until the announcement by the Tax Department, Feb. 1, 1945, of the first increase since that date in the tentative assessed valuation. This amounted to $83,672,225 and signaled a reversal of the downward spiral that lasted well over a decade.

The United States Treasury's war finance program ended in September 1945, and thereupon took the successful and unprecedented step of offering billions of dollars of "undigested" Government bonds throughout the nation according to Frederick W. Gehrle, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, and State Chairman of Bond Drives, Points Out Danger of Commercial Banks Taking Up Floating Supply and Arouses Enthusiasm for the Protection of Their Savings. Suggests New Long-Term "Peace Loan" at Higher Interest Rate.


Holds Billions of Government Bonds Undigested


The United States Treasury's war finance program ended in September 1945, and thereupon took the successful and unprecedented step of offering billions of dollars of "undigested" Government bonds throughout the nation according to Frederick W. Gehrle, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, and State Chairman of Bond Drives, Points Out Danger of Commercial Banks Taking Up Floating Supply and Arouses Enthusiasm for the Protection of Their Savings. Suggests New Long-Term "Peace Loan" at Higher Interest Rate.

Though the United States Treasury's war finance program ended in September 1945, and thereupon took the successful and unprecedented step of offering billions of dollars of "undigested" Government bonds throughout the nation according to Frederick W. Gehrle, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, and State Chairman of Bond Drives, Points Out Danger of Commercial Banks Taking Up Floating Supply and Arouses Enthusiasm for the Protection of Their Savings. Suggests New Long-Term "Peace Loan" at Higher Interest Rate.

Holds Billions of Government Bonds Undigested

PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT REPORTS

This report not only reviews the Company's operations for the year 1945 but it also commemorates sixty years of pioneering, progress and development in making electricity available to more and more people, in an ever expanding field of usefulness, at constantly reduced rates.

NET EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS. Net earnings for 1945 were $4,017,329—a decrease of $1,127,605, or 21.0% under 1944. However, in 1944 there was a special tax saving of $1,144,000, but none in 1945, such saving being about equal to the 1945 decrease in net earnings. Thus, net earnings for 1945 were actually $6,539 greater than those for 1944 before the special tax saving in 1944. After deducting full dividends on the Prior Preference Stock, the earnings per share for the Common Stock for the year 1945 were $1.53, as compared with $2.05 in 1944. Net earnings per share of Common Stock in 1944, before the special tax saving, amounted to $1.52.

Quarterly dividends on the Prior Preference Stock were paid in 1945 at the annual rate of $5 per share. Four dividends of 50 cents per share each were paid on the Common Stock. A dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on February 15, 1946.

DEBT RETIREMENT. The Company made payments on its serial notes to bondholders on March 1 and September 1, 1945, aggregating $1,125,000, leaving its balance outstanding on December 31, 1945 of $2,812,500.

From January 1, 1945 to December 31, 1945 the Company retired $3,087,500 of its bank loans and made construction expenditures of about $80,000, all from cash balances and the use of available current assets.

PURCHASE PROPOSAL. During the year, the public utility districts in the Company's territory presented a purchase proposal of $18 per share for the Common Stock and the redemption of the Prior Preference Stock at $110 per share. As the Company did not receive evidence of the districts' ability to perform, the proposal was not presented to stockholders.

As no districts are in a position to do so, it is understood that court proceedings will be instituted to determine the validity of the proposal and the legality of the bonds to be issued, and that a favorable conclusion of such litigation will enable the districts to furnish the Company with legal and financial evidence of ability to perform. In such event, the Company, in accordance with its previously announced policy, would submit the proposal to the stockholders for their consideration and action.

MORE FOR LESS. Puget Power's average rate to residential and rural customers went down again in 1945, dropping 40% under its 1935-1939 average, although other living costs have increased 32% in the same period. The year-end average rate was about 16 cents per kilowatt-hour, or less than one-half the national average. The average annual use of electricity of such customers was more than double the national average. For the 12 months ending June 30, 1945 the Company's average domestic customer used 44% more electricity at a 10% less rate per kw/h than the average consumer in the TVA area.

COLUMBIA VALLEY AUTHORITY. Identical bills for the establishment of a Columbia Valley Authority are now before the U. S. Senate Commerce Committee and the House of Representatives' Rivers and Harbors Committee.

The CVA measure is more sweeping and far-reaching in its "planned economy" aspects than TVA. CVA is charged with responsibilities affecting the economic, social and cultural welfare of the people of the vast region affected. The CVA bill contemplates a complete program for transferring, by condemnation or purchase, the private utility in the region to public ownership and operation. The enactment of this measure would be extremely harmful to the Company and its stockholders.

TAXES: OVER $7,800,000. Taxes payable in the year 1945 amounted to $7,855,166, an increase of $2,146,540, or 37.6%, over 1944. These payments to Federal, State and local governments exceeded the total amount of payroll charged to operating expenses, and amounted to $5.47 per share of the Common Stock, or more than 2% times the net earnings per share of Common Stock.

The Company's taxes for 1945, as shown in the Income Statement, were 26.4 cents of each dollar of operating revenues, while the average Public Utility District taxes were about 50% of the TVA taxes about 35%, and the Bonneville Power Administration operated entirely tax-free.

PUBLIC POWER SITUATION. Among other factors vitally affecting the Company's welfare, the report frankly discusses the extent and nature of the existing and potential competition from governmental agencies. This competition has resulted because of the enactment of Federal and State laws granting substantial tax subsidies and other benefits and immunities to public power.

A copy of the 1945 report to stockholders will be sent on request to Puget Sound Power & Light Company, Main Office, 860 Stewart Building, Seattle, Washington.

NEW HEIGHTS ATTAINED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1945</th>
<th>1944</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating Revenues</td>
<td>$38,649,520</td>
<td>$2,698,962</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Customers</td>
<td>238,242</td>
<td>238,242</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Sold—KWH</td>
<td>1,745,750,208</td>
<td>1,111,335,366</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak Demand—KWH</td>
<td>423,200</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>378</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Use per Residential and Rural Customers—KWH</td>
<td>2,693</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Rate per KWH—Residential and Rural Customers—cents</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential and Rural Customers—cents</td>
<td>7,362,569</td>
<td>491,304</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frank McLaughlin, President

Sixty Years of Public Service

A NEW FRONTIER—\*

the State of WASHINGTON

The State of Washington abounds in natural resources. It is rich in skilled labor, machines, materials and markets. The territory served by Puget Sound is endowed with splendid economic and geographical advantages.

The outstanding results achieved in war production have established a future for manufacturing in the State of Washington. National attention is now focused on this region because it has attained a real place in the industrial sun. It is felt that this State will, in the postwar period, move to new high levels of performance in three principal fields: viz., industrial development, foreign trade and aviation. Growing consumer markets for manufactured goods produced and further development of the State's agricultural and other resources point the way to expansion of existing industries and the establishment of new ones.

Excellent foreign trade opportunities are presented to the Puget Sound area by the shortest route to the Orient. There is probably no more widespread interested in Alaska today than ever before in the history of that territory.

Domestic and foreign aviation will make great advances in 1946. It is anticipated that the Seattle-Tacoma gateway will become the terminus of an Oriental airline across the North Pacific.

Washington, the State, which has been so prominent in producing for war, will continue to grow and prosper with peace.
Says Price Control Ties Down the Safety Valve

The Guaranty Survey Points Out Price Control Limitations and Holds That Causes of Price Rises Be Dealt With Rather Than the Symptoms

"Price control may be temporarily useful, but in the final analysis it is an artificial means of preventing the price fluctuations by which necessary ready money is normally taken place. As long as regulation continues, it should be administered with a flexibility and adaptability based on a clear recognition of the value of the weapon. It should be used as an instrument for smoothing the transition, not as a weapon for holding the line," states the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in the current issue of the "Guaranty Bulletin." Its monthly review of business and financial conditions in this country and abroad, just finished.

The main objective of the stabilization program—"the restoration of free competition with a minimum of price disturbance—should be constantly kept in mind. The attainment of this objective will not be helped by such unwarranted assurances as that prices can be permanently held at an arbitrary level or that upward pressures will automatically cease when regulation is completed. Limitations of Price Control

"If price control is to perform, as far as possible, the function for which it is intended, while minimizing the dangers that necessarily go with it, it must be recognized for what it is—an artificial attempt to deal with the phenomenon, not a cause—and must be supplemented by other means to control those causes," the "Survey" continues. "It must include a realistic wage-price policy based on the principle that reasonable stability cannot be maintained by a 'squeeze' of profits between rising costs and statutory price ceilings. It must be administered with enough flexibility to give effect to this principle. It must recognize production as the primary aim and must secure the ground necessary to achieve that aim."

"Nothing is to be gained, and much may be lost, by expecting price control to do more than it is capable of doing. It is a temporary cushioning device, not a corrective mechanism in any sense. Price regulation can do nothing to remove or diminish the forces tending to raise prices. On the contrary, it may weaken and perpetuate the upward pressure and artificially lower levels, thereby restricting the supply and stimulating demand."

"A soundly conceived price-control policy should be based on a clear recognition of the economic situation. It should be flexible enough to accommodate itself to the changing pressures with reversion, but it should not be allowed to be fashioned as a mere device to create artificial price levels. It should allow for the accumulation of purchasing power, which might, without price control, drain away, and demand to balance under the influence of the forces that will ever take place while price control continues to be doubtful, and it will be operating to promote it. The most that price regulation can do is to check temporary and abnormal conditions. When those conditions disappear, the market price will rise. At that time any attempts to control the rise in price may lead to the very prices that may have been made by the pressure of demand on the market, and the new price may become the upper limit of the market, to be promptly abolished. To continue it, price control would be unfashionable due to the fear of the danger of depression, while the rising trend of prices might, without price control, drain away, and demand to balance under the influence of the forces that will ever take place while price control continues to be doubtful, and it will be operating to promote it. The most that price regulation can do is to check temporary and abnormal conditions. When those conditions disappear, the market price will rise. At that time any attempts to control the rise in price may lead to the very prices that may have been made by the pressure of demand on the market, and the new price may become the upper limit of the market, to be promptly abolished. To continue it, price control would be unfashionable due to the fear of the danger of depression."

Chairman of the Board

Gordon S. Renschler

President

W. Randolph Burgess

She Page Officer

W. Gage Bradley, Jr.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York

Condensed Statement of Condition as of March 31, 1946

Including Domestic and Foreign Branches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS AND DEPOSITS</td>
<td>$1,959,927,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Government Obligations (Directly Guaranteed)</td>
<td>$2,366,047,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obligations of Other Federal Agencies</td>
<td>$3,365,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and Municipal Securities</td>
<td>$1,083,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Securities</td>
<td>$1,083,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock in Federal Reserve Bank</td>
<td>$1,120,41,55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership or International</td>
<td>$6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking Corporation</td>
<td>$7,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Pensions</td>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items in Trade with Banking</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Assets</td>
<td>$5,264,215,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | $5,264,215,600 |

Chairman of the Board

Gordon S. Renschler

President

W. Randolph Burgess

CITY BANK FARMERS TRUST COMPANY

Head Office: 22 William Street, New York

Condensed Statement of Condition as of March 31, 1946

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS AND DEPOSITS</td>
<td>$215,929,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Government Obligations (Directly Guaranteed)</td>
<td>$119,396,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obligations of Other Federal Agencies</td>
<td>$1,074,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and Advances</td>
<td>$1,168,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate Loans and Securities</td>
<td>$2,607,82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock in Federal Reserve Bank</td>
<td>$3,313,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Real Estate</td>
<td>$11,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Investments</td>
<td>$2,612,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$19,127,921</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | $19,127,921 |

Vincent Howard Joins

Harden, Stone & Co.

Harden, Stone & Co., 23 Broad Street, New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange, today announced the appointment of Vincent Howard as a partner in the firm. Howard has become associated with the firm as a result of his work in the financing department of the New York Stock Exchange. He will be responsible for the management of the firm's subscription underwriting activities.
We're staking $120,000,000 MORE on New York City's future!

Our new 5-year plan calls for the expenditure of $120,000,000 in new plant facilities, extensions and improvements in the distribution system, and other additions which will further assure a continued and dependable supply of energy to the Company's electric, gas, and steam customers.

This investment represents our firm faith that New York City tomorrow will attract more people, do more business, offer more jobs and opportunities than ever before...it exemplifies our constant endeavor to provide the best utility service at the lowest possible cost.

Some of the things we did last year also affect you

Nearly two-thirds of 1945 was still a war year. However—

WE CUT ELECTRIC RATES AGAIN, making the fourth major reduction since 1930. The total amount of the latest reduction was $6,300,000, of which $2,552,000 was for residential users, who will save about $29,000,000 (30%) a year over what they would otherwise be paying at the rates in effect before 1931. Despite the rise in other living costs, the price of electricity on Consolidated Edison lines is now lower than ever.

WE PAID NEW YORK'S BIGGEST TAX BILL—$29,385,721 out of our total taxes of $70,485,000. This amount we paid the City in 1945 was enough to run the entire Police Department for nearly half a year.

WHERE YOUR SERVICE DOLLAR WENT IN 1945

We received from sales of electricity, gas, steam, etc., $298,503,000
We used: 24.0% for payroll = $71,616,000
23.6% for taxes = $70,485,000 (including tax adjustment)
24.7% for fuel, oil and other materials = $73,719,000
11.8% for depreciation = $34,239,000
5.8% for interest on borrowed money = $17,184,000
9.8% for dividends—Common Stock $18,362,000—Preferred Stock $10,945,000 (less than 4% on the money invested)
0.5% for surplus (mostly applied to new construction and other assets) = $1,845,000

A copy of our Annual Report for the year 1945, giving details of the year's financial results and operations, will be sent upon request.

This is a reproduction in smaller size of an advertisement in New York City newspapers the week of April 1.
A Sound Labor Policy

(Continued from page 178)

when a country must face the year-by-year
workings settlements
then cause firms to shut down, or
shrink their operations. Millions
are thrown out of work and, un-
less everyone is willing to accept
dramatic adjustments in wages
and prices, they will stay
out of work for months and even
years, as they did throughout the
decade, 1929-30. Clearly, settle-
ments that lead to such results
will produce, not peace, but un-
rest and disturbances.

Source of Our Labor Troubles

If these are the appropriate
groups of labor policy, how are we
to go about the task of reaching
them? For the country today rests upon
the decisions of administrative
boards, rulings of the courts,
and the attitudes of local and central
government. It is in the operations of
these institutes and interrelated
machinery of policy-making that the
conditions of labor peace must
be sought. After 10 years of con-
scious and detailed experience with
the evolution of our national
labor policy, it becomes increas-
ingly clear that the policy it-
self and the way it is enforced
are the source of a large part of
our labor troubles. The road to
lasting peace and more workable
settlements is to be found in re-
forming the administration and
in shaping the con-
duct of government in labor rela-
tions.

The first and most pressing
of the tasks of reform today is
to direct toward achieving fair and
unbiased administration of the Na-
tional Labor Relations (Wagner)
Act. The board which has ad-
ministered this statute has grown
with our tradi-
tional view of what is meant by
rulings of the Board,
and an understanding of the
time it will take to
bring to pass the
rulings of the
Board of its
labor and
enforcement.

The board must, if it is to
tackle the larger issue of the
future of the labor
relations, work
within the
limits of the
National
Labor Relations (Wagner)
Act. The board which has ad-
ministered this statute has grown
with our tradi-
tional view of what is meant by
rulings of the Board,
and an understanding of the
time it will take to
bring to pass the
rulings of the
Board of its
labor and
enforcement.

The board must, if it is to
tackle the larger issue of the
future of the labor
relations, work
within the
limits of the
National
Labor Relations (Wagner)
Act. The board which has ad-
ministered this statute has grown
with our tradi-
tional view of what is meant by
rulings of the Board,
and an understanding of the
time it will take to
bring to pass the
rulings of the
Board of its
labor and
enforcement.

The board must, if it is to
tackle the larger issue of the
future of the labor
relations, work
within the
limits of the
National
Labor Relations (Wagner)
Act. The board which has ad-
ministered this statute has grown
with our tradi-
tional view of what is meant by
rulings of the Board,
and an understanding of the
time it will take to
bring to pass the
rulings of the
Board of its
labor and
enforcement.

The board must, if it is to
tackle the larger issue of the
future of the labor
relations, work
within the
limits of the
National
Labor Relations (Wagner)
Act. The board which has ad-
ministered this statute has grown
with our tradi-
tional view of what is meant by
rulings of the Board,
and an understanding of the
time it will take to
bring to pass the
rulings of the
Board of its
labor and
enforcement.

The board must, if it is to
tackle the larger issue of the
future of the labor
relations, work
within the
limits of the
National
Labor Relations (Wagner)
Act. The board which has ad-
ministered this statute has grown
with our tradi-
tional view of what is meant by
rulings of the Board,
and an understanding of the
time it will take to
bring to pass the
rulings of the
Board of its
labor and
enforcement.

The board must, if it is to
tackle the larger issue of the
future of the labor
relations, work
within the
limits of the
National
Labor Relations (Wagner)
Act. The board which has ad-
ministered this statute has grown
with our tradi-
tional view of what is meant by
rulings of the Board,
and an understanding of the
time it will take to
bring to pass the
rulings of the
Board of its
labor and
enforcement.

The board must, if it is to
tackle the larger issue of the
future of the labor
relations, work
within the
limits of the
National
Labor Relations (Wagner)
Act. The board which has ad-
ministered this statute has grown
with our tradi-
tional view of what is meant by
rulings of the Board,
and an understanding of the
time it will take to
bring to pass the
rulings of the
Board of its
labor and
enforcement.

The board must, if it is to
tackle the larger issue of the
future of the labor
relations, work
within the
limits of the
National
Labor Relations (Wagner)
Act. The board which has ad-
ministered this statute has grown
with our tradi-
tional view of what is meant by
rulings of the Board,
and an understanding of the
time it will take to
bring to pass the
rulings of the
Board of its
labor and
enforcement.

The board must, if it is to
tackle the larger issue of the
future of the labor
relations, work
within the
limits of the
National
Labor Relations (Wagner)
Act. The board which has ad-
ministered this statute has grown
with our tradi-
tional view of what is meant by
rulings of the Board,
and an understanding of the
time it will take to
bring to pass the
rulings of the
Board of its
labor and
enforcement.

The board must, if it is to
tackle the larger issue of the
future of the labor
relations, work
within the
limits of the
National
Labor Relations (Wagner)
Act. The board which has ad-
ministered this statute has grown
with our tradi-
tional view of what is meant by
rulings of the Board,
and an understanding of the
time it will take to
bring to pass the
rulings of the
Board of its
labor and
enforcement.
Bank and Insurance Stocks

By E. A. Van Deusen

This Week — Bank Stocks

Two weeks ago this column presented a record of the growth of deposits, assets, and liabilities of leading New York City banks, from the time of the "bank holiday" through the years of the New Deal, hence through the war years to the close of 1945.

It is proposed this week to present the trend of earnings, starting with the year 1938. So far as possible, security profits and recoveries have not been included, since monthly figures used represent, approximately, net operating earnings only. Unfortunately, bank earnings have not been reported uniformly or consistently by the banks, though during the past few or five years there has been some improvement in the situation.

The first tabulation shows the aggregate net earnings of the 15 banks each year, in relation to their aggregate earning assets.

The latter figure in any year is the mean between two year-end figures.

Interest notes. Higher costs, taxes, etc., have also contributed.

The next tabulation shows the same aggregate net earnings in relation to bank's book value, i.e., capital, surplus and undivided profits. As in the case of earning assets the mean aggregate book value has been used.

Adjustments have been made for the preferred stock of Manufacturers Trust Company.

Interest notes. Higher costs, taxes, etc., have also contributed.

The factor was 13.1, and the net return on book value was 7.15%.

Now Jersey Bank Stocks

J. S. Rippel & Co.

Established 1891
15 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.
Market 2-4348
N. Y. Phone—Ketter 2-4348

Statement of Condition, March 30, 1946

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks . $ 875,762,067.03
U. S. Government Obligations . 2,960,277,204.87
State and Municipal Securities . 113,591,019.24
Other Securities . 156,235,486.10
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances . 1,315,612,455.72
Accrued Interest Receivable . 14,040,396.40
Mortgages . 7,604,937.84
Customers' Acceptance Liability . 8,690,632.45
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank . 7,500,000.00
Banking Houses . 33,646,673.40
Other Real Estate . 2,898,479.16
Other Assets . 2,650,390.61

LIABILITIES

Capital Funds:
Capital Stock . . . . $111,000,000.00
Surplus . . . . 139,000,000.00
Undivided Profits . . . . 56,792,459.41

$306,792,459.41

Dividend Payable May 1, 1946 . 2,960,000.00
Reserve for Contingencies . 14,108,415.33
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc. . 17,201,323.87
Deposits . . . . 5,140,086,545.25
Acceptances Outstanding . $10,557,865.65
Less Amount in Portfolio . 1,026,365.49
9,531,500.16

Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills . 130,376.61
Other Liabilities . 7,700,022.17

$5,498,510,642.80

Insurance & Bank Stocks

Bought — Sold — quoted

ANALYZED — REVIEWED — COMPARED

Special Price service and Booklet service to Dealers & Brokers
Trading daily "t" & "c" (Same time as the B. & T. Journal)
Inquiries invited. Orders solicited.

BUTLER-HUFF & CO.

of California

218 West 7th St., Los Angeles

INSURANCE & BANK

PRIVATE WIRE

New York — Chicago — San Francisco — Seattle

Volume 163 • Number 4978

THE COMMERClAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE
1799

Citizened for FRASER

https://www.research.ibm.com
Plea for Continued Price Control

(Continued from page 1789)

It was easier to test a few years ago that the price reforms of the 1930's and 1940's were worth pursuing. We can now be more objective, and the next few years will be equally important. The inflationary forces of the 1950's and 1960's will have to be reckoned with.

In this respect, the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis is in agreement with the Federal Reserve Board in its efforts to maintain price stability. The Board's efforts to control prices are an ongoing process, and the Bank believes that these efforts should continue.

The Bank also supports the idea of a monetary policy that is aimed at maintaining price stability. This is important to ensure that the economy is not subject to inflationary pressures, which can lead to higher interest rates and reduced economic growth.

The Bank believes that a continuation of the current price control policies is necessary to maintain price stability and to ensure the continued growth of the economy.

It is important to note that the Bank's position on price control is not intended to minimize the role of government in the economy. The Bank recognizes the importance of government in regulating the economy, but believes that price control is a necessary tool to ensure price stability and economic growth.

The Bank is committed to supporting these policies, and will continue to monitor the economy to ensure that they are effective in achieving their goals.

Calls for Tolerance and Cooperation

If we look at things reasonably and objectively, I believe that there is no question of whether we should have a six- or eight-months' supply of anything that comes to mind. It is a question of whether we should have more or less of anything that comes to mind. It is a question of whether we should have more or less of anything that comes to mind.

As I said, the Bank is in agreement with the Federal Reserve Board in its efforts to maintain price stability. The Board's efforts to control prices are an ongoing process, and the Bank believes that these efforts should continue.

The Bank also supports the idea of a monetary policy that is aimed at maintaining price stability. This is important to ensure that the economy is not subject to inflationary pressures, which can lead to higher interest rates and reduced economic growth.

The Bank believes that a continuation of the current price control policies is necessary to maintain price stability and to ensure the continued growth of the economy.

It is important to note that the Bank's position on price control is not intended to minimize the role of government in the economy. The Bank recognizes the importance of government in regulating the economy, but believes that price control is a necessary tool to ensure price stability and economic growth.

The Bank is committed to supporting these policies, and will continue to monitor the economy to ensure that they are effective in achieving their goals.

Selecting Price Adjustments

This program of selected price adjustments to increase production of the general commodity group in the past few months, and has been a significant factor in the increased production of building materials and with increasing good results on appeal.

During the next year, all goes well, we may expect a significant expansion in building activity and, therefore, a significant increase in the demand for building materials. The Bank believes that this demand will continue to be strong and that the Bank's policy of selective price adjustments will be an important factor in maintaining this growth.

Predicaments Wage Stabilization

The second assumption is that wages will be stabilized on the general patterns which have been developed since V-J Day, and that wage rates will be increased to cover increased costs. This is the Bank's view on the matter, and it is the Bank's belief that this pattern will continue to be followed.

Favors OPA Act Without Amendments

I am sympathetic to the view that the OPA Act is an important tool for controlling the price of consumer goods, and I support the Bank's position on the matter. The Bank believes that the OPA Act is necessary to control price increases, and that it should be continued as a tool to control the price of consumer goods.

It is important to note that the Bank's support of the OPA Act is not intended to minimize the role of government in the economy. The Bank recognizes the importance of government in regulating the economy, but believes that price control is a necessary tool to ensure price stability and economic growth.

The Bank is committed to supporting these policies, and will continue to monitor the economy to ensure that they are effective in achieving their goals.

United States Government securities carried at $1,737,139,287.45 as of March 31, 1948. The statement is an update to the March 31, 1948 statement, and it includes information on the performance of the economy during the first quarter of 1948.
united states trust company
of new york

statement of condition march 31, 1946

resources

Cash in banks $ 26,665,458.13
Loans and Bills Purchased 37,348,116.86
United States Government Obligations 90,317,715.41
State and Municipal Obligations 6,944,100.00
Other Bonds 1,649,000.00
Federal Reserve Bank Stock 6,000,000.00
Real Estate Mortgages 3,765,591.54
Banking House 1,475,000.00
Acquired Interest Receivable 408,252.77
Total $169,411,529.71

liabilities

Capital $41,250.000.00
Surplus 41,250.000.00
Undivided Profits 31,803,451.33 $114,393,451.33
Reserve for Contingencies 9,023,999.91
Reserve for Taxes, Uncarried Discount, Interest, etc. 7,935,640.10
Reserve payable April 1, 1946 1,257,492.20
Outstanding Acceptances 7,946,110.50
Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills 1,917,910.00
Deposits 2,529,623,251.50
Total $2,401,433,474.44

edwin m. allen comptroller

edward j. romen executive vice-president

edward e. jennings vice-president, trust department

edward m. rozek vice-president

charles a. schuck vice-president

george j. patterson vice-president, trust department

f. e. powell vice-president

b. r. richard

principal office: 55 broad street, new york city

69 banking offices in greater new york

European representative office: 1, grand hall, London, E. C. 3

member federal reserve system • member new york clearing house association • member federal deposit insurance corporation
controls except those over rents and a few non-trade commodities by fifteen months from point.

As that point, as I see it, we should be ready to return to a full-fledged competitive economy even though there may be some small risks remaining. It is possible then that some prices will move higher. But this does not particularly concern me.

Price Level Not Sacred

There is nothing sacred about the present price level. Perhaps it should be a little higher. Perhaps it should be lower. But if I would not fight so hard to maintain it as it stands today, it is not because I do not believe that it should remain there at this critical moment would start us on a cycle of increasing prices; then increasing wages, then increasing prices and so on in an upward spiral which would soon cause disaster. Once production is going full blast and the danger of the spiral is behind us, we can afford to take more chances.

Again let me thank your organiza-

tion for the help and support that you have given us and for

plea for continued price control: bowles

(continued from page 1801)

have disagreed vigorously with many pressure groups and identically, I feel that in many cases their efforts have been irre-

sponsible, reckless and destructi-

ve. But during the last three years of service here in Washington, I have come to see such groups as yours, to the Grocery Manu-

facturers' Association of America, The National Association of Chai Drug Stores, the shoe and food retailers and other busi-

ness organizations for enlightened and constructive solutions and ac-

tions.

In all earnestness I appeal now for your continued help and sup-

port. There is no group in Amer-

ica who has so much to gain from the stabilization of our economy during the years to come; or so much to lose through inflation. I am confident that the great major-

ity in your organization will be willing to put up with us a lit-

tle more of the patent medicine than we have had in the interest of a future of unlimited prosperity, se-

curity, and freedom for all of us.

Reappraisal of easy money policy

(continued from page 1782)

money would normally be spent, or its quantitative weights to each of the chief factors of the national activity? Who can even say to what extent the estimates of in-

duced factors are a proper indicia of the actuality?

It might be thought that the reasons are not necessarily consistent with the second alternative cited but a single example: If low interest rates reduce savings, which is to say that the real cost of raisingone more dollar for one to borrow so much more money might supply the actual burden of the interest rates, the monetary policy must amortize will be greater as a result of low money rates?

The reasons omit reference to what many important collateral matters. Again to cite a single example: low money rates can not reach compo-

nent by which property owners of obliga-

tions with a fixed return find that they make a real gain if the interest and issues bearing lower rates are substituted in the process, another loss. The low money rates induced one billion per dollar of their investments is reduced. The level of capital valuation may rise to price compo-

nent are lengthened. Financial in-

vestments, which are long in the post-

war period, the history of the high prices of goods and services in this boom era.

can be still more go-

government bond at new low rates, which, if the prices of all public works programs, or the money market, might get even with-

not that this action will differ from the errors of ancient France when conditions were favorable, but that the inso-

lence of the government's credit is maintained or weakened.

The combination of wages in-creases and OPA price ceilings causes the depression in the active phase, and prevents the accumula-

tion of a surplus and the normal con-

sumption as a whole which will permit them to pay a "200,000,000,000 in excess of earnings as they did during part of the 1920's." (A pro-

portion amount in the next depression might be $4,000,000,000 or more.)

Financing of foreign expenditures

No one can forecast the degree of change of various effects of the maintenance of a particular level of interest rates, or of any given level of interest rates upon the price of wheat, or the price of cotton, the degree of activity in any busi-

ness, or the degree of profitability or activity, or upon the rate of sav-

ings or capital values. The ef-

fects of interest rates upon the level of interest rate, the effects of interest rates are under different con-

ditions in different countries, and upon different economic factors. These effects are in short so malleable that on no board, how ever, expert, can tell us what the effects will be, or even in what general sense they will then only in a very approximate way, and only in special circumstances, and then only in a very approximate way. The subject of interest rates has been given over to opinion, over-

simplified in some cases, and ren-

dered unnecessarily complicated in others. It is only possible to state facts of specific knowledge and the power of the speculator, the effects of the money policy upon international interrelationships, and the import duties and their objective through money rates with respect to which are not desired, it is clear that the cause of foreign relations and the way to secure the kind of relations desired is to set up as to permit interest rates to reach where the inter-

national relationships will adjust themselves as nearly naturally as pos-

sible and for this reason.

Questions Regarding Policy

In connection with present policies of the Federal Reserve, I would ask the fol-

lowing questions:

What will happen in the near future to the money?

(a) Will the policy continu-

ue to result in an economic dis-

tribution of easy money policy?

(b) We have extended through the whole of the war an un-

precedented volume of debt, which in the depression do not look very strong? We have now extended still further foreign credit. Will we extend it in order to keep inter-

national relations? What are the effects.

Dislocation of the Money System

In recent years, we have been distorting money supply quantita-

tively and qualitatively, first as a remedy for depression, and then to maintain the world trade. In the earlier period the dis-

trict system of foreign monetary policies also seems to have been extended.

The National Bank

and Trust Company of New York

Main Office, 37 Broad Street

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

March 31, 1946

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks

$ 94,657,209.30

U. S. Government Securities

300,499,780.86

State and Municipal Securities

4,945,705.06

Other Securities

2,799,586.74

Loans and Discounts

145,508,341.91

Customers' Liability for Acceptances

1,597,773.48

Stock of the Federal Reserve Bank

660,000.00

Banking Houses

1,081,844.90

Other Real Estate

20,143.66

Accrued Interest Receivable

1,048,500.00

Other Assets

829,812.23

$558,421,704.61

LIABILITIES

Capital

$8,625,000.00

Surplus

12,375,000.00

Unpaid Dividends

5,276,273.90

Dividend Payable April 1, 1946

226,675.00

Unearned Discount

498,284.54

Reserved for Interest, Taxes, Compensation and Other Liabilities

4,223,165.55

Accumulated Surplus

$4,637,922.25

Loss: Own in Portfolio

1,770,306.78

19,627,947.27

Other Liabilities

178,114.17

Deposits

524,091,360.75

$580,421,704.64

Securities carried at $76,053,968.30 are pledged to secure U. S. Government War Loan Deposits of $73,566,891.70 and other public stressed bonds, and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

MEMBER: N. Y. CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION • FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

25 Offices Located Throughout Greater New York
### Guaranty Trust Company of New York

**FIFTY FIFTH AVE.**
**Fifth Ave. at 44th St.**

**MAIN OFFICE**
**140 Broadway**

**MADISON AVE. OFFICE**
**Madison Ave. at 6th St.**

To be opened: **ROCKEFELLER CENTER OFFICE, 40 Rockefeller Plaza**

**LONDON • PARIS • BRUSSELS**

---

**Condemned Statement of Condition, March 31, 1946**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash on Hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, and Due from Banks and Banks and Federal Reserve System $5,155,209.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Government Obligations and Bills Purchased 2,080,896,956.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Securities 850,820,920.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock of the Federal Reserve Bank 7,800,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Securities and Obligations 16,841,543.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptance Credits 2,862,936.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued Interest and Accrued Credits 10,940,502.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables, Discounts and Mortgages 1,583,249.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items in Transit with Foreign Branches (And Net Difference in Balances between Various Offices and Federal Reserve Branches) 6,694.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Buildings 125,640,847.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Real Estate 9,369,527.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Resources 3,609,511,466.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital 90,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus Fund 170,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undivided Profits 54,865,940.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Capital Funds 314,865,940.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Contingency Reserve 36,368,646.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits 3,086,756,982.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer's Checkstand 7,007,175.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and Other Acceptances 3,093,764,158.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills Payable 6,562,176.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Acceptances Held for Investors 3,679,240.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Liabilities 2,882,936.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Madar Corporation Deposit Insurance Corporation**

---

Securities carried at $898,958,361.40 in the above statement are pledged to qualify for fiduciary powers, to secure public moneys as required by law, to secure Bills Payable, to aid the Federal Reserve Banks, and to secure the reserves and liabilities of the English, French, and Belgian Banks as of March 26, 1946.
Mutual Funds

A Stake in Capitalism

There is one aspect of mutual funds which seems to have been largely overlooked by stock market authorities. It is one of the factors in support of our free enterprise system. It is a factor which deserves the attention of government and business, as well as the sponsors of mutual funds.

As Eric Johnston said recently, "a stake in capitalism if we want capitalism to survive." And through the use of mutual funds, every working man can be a "capitalist" on a thoroughly sound basis.

Through mutual funds, it is possible for the individual with modest savings to acquire a carefully selected, professionally managed, diversified investment in American industry. He can put his modest savings to work through part ownership of our great corporations.

In fact, if he is a worker in one of our large companies, his mutual fund investment may give him a participation in the earnings of the business in which he works. Four times a year he receives dividends out of his investment—and, once a year, he receives capital payments on his ownership of industry, he will be a poor prophet for the advocates of "free enterprise."[1]

The Modern Mutual Investment Fund

Under the title, "The Modern Mutual Investment Fund," National Securities & Research Corp. has prepared a new booklet which tells the story of mutual investment funds.

The special features inherent in mutual funds are set forth and explained and their application to the various National-sponsored funds are discussed in detail.

The following paragraph which appears in the Foreword of this booklet sums up briefly the service accomplished by such funds:

"The mutual investment fund is a practical and efficient method of enabling thousands of investors to demand the facilities available only to large aggregations of capital. Although many people are not familiar with the advantages of investment funds, these advantages are none the less true. The fixed type invested over at least two hundreds of billions are already in the hands of individuals. These shares are held by individual investors, by estates, trustees, insurance companies, industrial and educational institutions, colleges, associations and religious and fraternal organizations."

A Thirty-Year Bull Market

Hugh W. Long, vice-president of National Securities & Research Corp., has published a booklet for investment dealers entitled "A Thirty-Year Bull Market." As expressed by Mr. Hugh W. Long, this is a credit to the industry and a letter starting interpretations to those who wish to aid the public in the matter of mutual fund investments.

"The theories of investment timing the general market and industry selection—were studied on the basis of historical data. For example, a hypothetical investment table for the industrials, Averages, was made, starting in 1913 and applying the timing of major bull market advances. The investment would have been $131.40 at the end of 1945. A second hypothetical investment of 300 shares of mutual funds in the best performing industry group since 1915 was worth $242,781 at the end of the period. The supporting statistics of these two investments are indicative of the results obtained."

In conclusion, it is pointed out that although the market has not regained its former value as a practical estimate of the attainable profits, its value is now stimulated by revaluation of previous methods of investment administration. An "investment dealer" who is striving for better than average investment results for his clients cannot ignore the wide disparity between the potentialities of the two methods.

Surprise

In a current Investment Bulletin on Affiliated Mutual Funds, the Ab¬

tchile calls attention to the surprise behavior of the index of in¬

dustrial production. Economists and statisticians have explained it by the "lack of strong demand for goods with an unprece¬

dented ability to pay for them would bring to the country an extended period of prosperous times.

A chart of the Federal Reserve Board index of industrial activity from 1926 to date shows that prices over the years, such as 1929 and 1937 saw this index at or below the 100 level.

Surprise, continues the bulletin, therefore has in many places appeared to the effect of this industrial index, for reconversion has been proceeding apace and has been marketed by a succession of strikes, the price of production has climbed. By today the production index has dropped over 150 and has ap¬

tached.

"Such a volume of production, which promises to grow now that most of the old plant is dismantled and completed, many important strikes have been provided and a sound advance in the cost of society's production of safety."

Hold the Line

Your line's latest brief is devoted to a discussion of the tre¬
mendous changes in buying habits and selling pressures which have been observed in various industries. It also shows the importance of this activity in the cost of society's production of safety.

The bulletin explains that investors would find it highly advan¬
tageous to as to obtain a check each month in the year from their investment counselors. The statement is that a research program is used to demon¬
strate the importance of "the average investor." The National Securities & Research Corp. has prepared using the various key¬

one of the NATIONAL SECURITIES SERIES

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS Shares Priced at Market

Prospectus upon request from your investment dealer or

NATIONAL SECURITIES & RESEARCH CORPORATION

120 BROADWAY New York 3, N. Y.

The Kickerbocker Fund

for the Diversification, Supervision and Making of

Investments

Prospectus on Request

Kickerbocker Shares, Inc.

39 Exchange Place New York, N. Y.

Keystone Custodian Funds

REPUBLIC INVESTORS FUNDS, INC.

Kickerbocker Fund

For the Diversification, Supervision and Making of Investments

Prospectus on Request

Kickerbocker Shares, Inc.

39 Exchange Place New York, N. Y.

The Keystone Company of Boston

60 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

N. B. BULL MANAGEMENT CO., INC.

Distributors

12 William St., New York 3, N. Y.

Reappraisal of Easy Money Policy

(Continued from page 1903) execution. No such results were attempted in 1945.

Although the management of the money system by the Federal Reserve System was not free from its faults—without its discretionary phases, the Federal Reserve System was thrown on the defensive in its management of the basic reserve level. If there is a lesson from the request for the current primary outflow of growth in the monetary factors which they considered to be per¬

manent, and the departures of the course of member bank reserve balance level, the result would reflect the variations which would have been accomplished in the field in which discretion would be allowed would be narrowed by strengthened policy. The objective of the effect of the policy and the means of implementing it would be to provide a means by which the bonds, or bonds to the greatest extent possible, be permitted to express changes in the determination of interest rates and other eco¬

mic factors.

Having thus established a policy of reversion to the "price level," the Federal Reserve System was forced to consider all of the effects of monetary influences, rather than on some of the traditional golden rule or essential basic elements. In its field of money operations, we would be in a position to consider further refinements. We could, for example, consider what aspects of the determination of the money supply are desirable from time to time to be further defined and the possible relationship between the rate of growth and the volume of bank reserve balances. The latter may have been and may continue to be the measure of temporary exigency to main¬

tain low rates on government bonds, or to be maintained, in a boom era money policies which are appropriate to a different period or to retain other predetermined objectives based on some partially ideas of monetary influences, we could consider the determination of the kind of things, that the refinements of coordinating government building and the decision of surplus and deficits, with a view to ease and provide for a steady dynamic progress are be¬

coming the measure of well ordered accomplishment.

Whoever undertook to establish the United States in a new world of trade and finance would inherit the difficulties involved in the change from a mercantile system to a general economic direction which already exists. He would be faced with the question of financing a large part of the disapproval of the significance of this special and temporary demand. The immediate ordinary or primary temporary monetary distortion under such conditions would be a simple or entirely possible or ac¬

countable. The period of the April 15, 1945, to stockhold¬

ers of record April 5.

Manhattan Bond Fund, Inc.

The Board of Directors of Manhattan Bond Fund, Inc. has declared a dividend of $14.50 per share and an extraordinary dis¬

tribution of 31 cents per share, payable April 15, to stockholders of the close of business April 5, 1946.

HUGH W. LONG and COMPANY, Incorporated

NATIONAL SECURITY CORPORATION

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

Fugua, Director


26 Broadway, New York City, New York, has been appointed to President of the Finger, Inc.

digitized for FRASER

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org
Calls Bank Nationalization
A Phase of Socialism


Independent banks are essential to the free enterprise system and in their preservation, "The Index," published by the New York Trust Co., declares in a study of bank nationalization in other countries.

"The whole world, banks are being nationalized in one way or another," the study points out. "In England, Russia, France, Italy, Canada, and in many other countries, the government is seizing control of the banking systems. In Russia and Canada, subject to have been nationalized, while in France and New Zealand some of the large commercial banks, as well as central banks, are being brought under government ownership and operation.

Bank nationalization is only the initial step toward the acquisition of other controls by governments. The first of these controls sought is that of the instruments of production, the control of the inherent collateral industries. For instance, in England, transportation, power, mining and other basic industries are in process of being nationalized. In Russia, of course, not only the basic industries but even the agricultural production facilities were confiscated by the Government.

"The ultimate objective of nationalization is political control. Once this has been obtained, the power of the Government may be exercised without restraint either through a dictator or a political oligarchy. Thus, the nationalization of banks is a serious threat to free men and free institutions."

The two chief claims to economic benefits of bank nationalization, the article notes, are that it gives to the government control over the allocation of capital, both as to its employment and as to the individual allocation of capital, and that it transfers the control and creation of credit from private into government hands. It is contended that these factors affect directly the level of production and employment, and therefore the government control and central banking.

"Money availability of money, credit and capital," says the Index, "by no means assure either production or employment. Prices are influenced by non-monetary as well as monetary factors. Spending and investment policies of banks, directors of the general public also bear directly on the volume of production and employment.

"An illustration of the effect of these factors is furnished by the experience during the 1930's in this country. When the money supply in this period was larger than ever before, in the history of the United States, inventories of borrowers could obtain ample funds at low interest rates, yet the volume of production and employment remained below the level of the 1920's.

"This experience indicates why further controls are sought and why nationalization programs may result in a condition under which the government becomes the arbiter of the prices at which each man must work and the amount he shall be permitted to keep. Nationalization of commercial banks would impose additional controls on the price competition which is of distinct advantage to the consumer. The independent banks are now competing keenly for custom today. Once nationalized, it would be proposed to the borrower community that the hands of financial buccaneers be closed and that the system of banking be reformed to the advantage of the consumer."

"There is no need for bank nationalization. It is in the public interest to retain the competitive spirit in banking. The public is not satisfied with the present system of banking. In its record, it has been one of continuous loss and collapse. The present more progressive banks are not nationalized."

The Index also states that the Government has been asked to ‘run a bank’ to help stabilize the economy and to assist the economic recovery. The Index notes that the government bank is a contradiction in terms. The government must get the actual result of it’s own action. The government has asked the banks to be run as government-owned businesses. But the banks are not government-owned businesses. They are independent businesses run by business men who are not government employes.

The Index concludes that the government’s nationalization program is a failure. It has failed to meet the needs of the people. It has failed to meet the needs of the banks. It has failed to meet the needs of the government. It has failed to meet the needs of the nation. The government’s nationalization program is a failure. It is a failure to the people. It is a failure to the banks. It is a failure to the government. It is a failure to the nation.
Economic Policies for Peace and Prosperity

(Continued from first page) but I wish to emphasize, in turn, that the world does not stand a chance of having a stable economy unless this country has a sound, high-level economy. Other countries recognize the major impact that our domestic policies and achievements have upon the condition of the world. Let us recognize their importance at least as much and put our domestic economy into high gear.

The second basic part of our job is to cooperate with other nations in building a sound world economy. We must do our part or more in making international cooperation work and in establishing healthy economic relationships among nations. Such a course will mean much to other peoples, but it is not simply, or even primarily, a matter of altruism. Assisting in the building of a sound world economy is in our own self-interest. A world economically healthy means that all nations can produce more. It means also a larger flow of trade among nations. That means more markets for American products. That means we can buy more goods to improve our standard of living. A high-level, free and foreign trade is a vital and integral part of our domestic policy. A high level of full production and employment, with a higher national strength and a better standard of living.

Obtaining the Objectives

Our basic economic objectives can be stated simply: vast production and employment. During the war a tremendous demand was built up for the consumer's goods. At the same time, this demand was not balanced by a sufficient output of goods and services. What was needed was more production and employment. This was one of the main factors that have led to our present problems.

Favors Prices Controls

This good fortune, however, is not inevitable. We could dissipate our energy and our resources, and see our spiraling prices and speculative markets. We must not allow the tides against inflation. All through the war we battled this insidious enemy. Let's win the tenth and final battle.

We must maintain our program of preventing inflation, not only through direct controls such as price ceilings but also through less direct deterrents like taxation. We need large revenues not only to help the battle against inflation but also for the very practical purpose of our expenditures.

We must strive to make both ends meet just as every family does that nation that cannot. The postwar budget will be large. The legacy of the war—debt, obligations to veterans, and maintenance of sufficient armed strength—accounts for most of the increase in our expenses.

Budget to be Balanced

We mean to balance the budget as soon as possible. We mean to reduce the public debt whenever possible and as much as we can. On both scores I can report we are well on our way.

Since the President transmitted the budget to Congress in January, experience has shown our revenue to be lower and our expenditures to be lower than was estimated at the time. Our revenue has been greater than estimated because our national income has remained at a very high level. On the other hand, our expenditures have been less than estimated because all of Washington is working to cut back against a peacetime basis. In the next eight months, from June 14, 1945, to February, 1946, the rate of our expenditures was decreased nearly one-third. We are on the road to a balanced budget. In view of the fact that the postwar expenditures are less, the Treasury does not need to maintain as large a money supply as we have during the war. This has reduced substantial reductions in the price level. The new policy means the carrying charges are less and our expenditures in large go down. Yes, the different factors of a sound, prosperous economy can influence and strengthen each other for good just as they can work against us. Let's lead us into a vicious downward cycle.

The only desirable and long-term solution to our war and our debt problem is a high level of production and national income. A large tax from a high level of income will also cover the cost of tax from a low level of income. We can have that for the future.

The War has demonstrated that we have the ability to do this. It has also been demonstrated that we need it. We are on the road to a sound, expansive economy under the system of free enterprise.

Foreign Economic Policy

Our foreign economic policy has been based on the foundation of our domestic program. For some time this country has stood for international economic cooperation. It is a good and important lesson from experience. No one will gain that, but people and nations have been known to fail in the practice of it. The policy of cooperation among the nations of the world has a frank recognition that the breakdown of one or a few nations was an important factor in the breakdown of all and, as it was abroad, the great depression.

There is, as well, a frank recognition of the fact that we thought of the 1930's was part of the master plan of other nations, including Japan, Germany, and Japan. The United States was willing to accept a comprehensive policy of international cooperation to restore world trade and to establish standards of fair currency and trade.

We have made much progress. At Bretton Woods, an agreement of 44 countries agreed on the establishment of the United Nations International Fund and Development and the International Monetary Fund. These two institutions have been set up to help promote good economic relations among the nations and to move as far as possible the economic system that feeds the greedy god of want.

Bretton Woods is perhaps the best example of what we mean to see. We have seen so many nations putting their hands together and solving common problems in the interest of economic recovery and development and in their own self-interest. The representatives of the various nations agreed on the fact that these economic problems should be met but also that they did not have a common set of rules. Each country is different, and for its own good that country must formulate its own. Our domestic policies are no exception.

As we return to the road of recovery, we must be watchful and careful. We are Rays of the strength of the free world and we must not relax.

The Leum Agreement with Britain

Our economic policy was shaped by the war. It was made in large measure by the pressure of her past. Some portion of her present volume. Her production has been helped by the American loan. Her production has been in large part by us. And her production has been by the American loan. Her production has been in large part by us. Her production has been by the American loan.

Trade is the chief instrument of our economic policy. The gains of the British economy, as well as our own, must be considered in the light of this instrument. The gains of the British economy, as well as our own, must be considered in the light of this instrument. The gains of the British economy, as well as our own, must be considered in the light of this instrument. The gains of the British economy, as well as our own, must be considered in the light of this instrument. The gains of the British economy, as well as our own, must be considered in the light of this instrument. The gains of the British economy, as well as our own, must be considered in the light of this instrument. The gains of the British economy, as well as our own, must be considered in the light of this instrument. The gains of the British economy, as well as our own, must be considered in the light of this instrument. The gains of the British economy, as well as our own, must be considered in the light of this instrument.

The United Nations System

The United Nations System is the framework upon which the world is built. It is the structure that makes it possible to produce goods and services.

The United Nations System is the framework upon which the world is built. It is the structure that makes it possible to produce goods and services.
The credit union movement in the 1920s and 1930s was driven by the need to provide affordable credit to people who were excluded from traditional banking services. Credit unions offered lower interest rates and flexible loan terms, allowing members to build wealth and improve their financial well-being. The movement was supported by policymakers who recognized the importance of broadening access to credit and fostering economic growth. In this context, the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis played a role in facilitating the expansion of credit union systems across the country, thus contributing to the development of a more inclusive financial system.

The credit union movement was not only about providing loans to members but also about improving the overall economic conditions. By enabling more people to access credit, these institutions helped to stimulate spending, boost economic activity, and create jobs. Credit unions also provided savings and investment opportunities, which helped members to save for the future and build assets. The movement was part of a broader effort to create a more equitable and dynamic economy, where financial services were accessible to all.

In the context of the Great Depression, credit unions played a crucial role in stabilizing the financial system and supporting communities. They provided credit to small businesses and farmers, helping to keep them afloat during a time of economic crisis. The movement also contributed to the development of a more consumer-oriented financial system, where individuals had greater control over their financial decisions.

The credit union movement continues to evolve, with modern credit unions offering a wide range of financial services beyond just loans and savings accounts. They provide financial education, retirement planning, and other services to help members achieve their financial goals. The movement remains committed to its original mission of serving members and strengthening the economy, while adapting to the changing needs of consumers in the digital age.
Non-Coercive Government Action in Labor Disputes

(Continued from page 1744)

In Philadelphia, said one of the executives who helped to settle the dispute, "there was something more subtle at work; a genuine belief that the independent employers had the right to work, and that the union had no right to interfere with that right."

It was not unusual for the Philadelphia arbitrators to work under 'situation that made it almost impossible for the union to win.

For example, during the week ending March 14, 1945, the Steel and General Motors disputes, the three strikes which resulted in the most serious labor problems, were all settled by the Independent Union of the Duplicates. The companies refused to recognize the union, and the strike was settled by a voluntary agreement between the parties, with the union agreeing to submit the issues in dispute to a third-party arbitrator. The final and binding arbitration award was based on the union's agreement to recognize the company's right to employ non-union labor.

In the case of the strike at the Bethlehem Steel Company, the arbitrator was chosen by the parties, and the award was based on a voluntary settlement agreement. The arbitrator's decision was not binding on the parties, but it provided a framework for resolving future disputes. The Bethlehem Steel Company agreed to recognize the union, and the strike was settled peacefully.

The Bethlehem Steel arbitration is an example of non-coercive government action in labor disputes. By providing a neutral third party to resolve the dispute, the arbitrator was able to prevent the strike from escalating into a broader conflict. This helped to reduce the risk of violence and property damage, and allowed the parties to arrive at a mutually acceptable settlement.

Mediation Philosophies

To appraise the effectiveness of the various mediation procedures, it is useful to compare them with the traditional court system. The court system is based on the principle of adversarialism, where the parties are pitted against each other in a competitive battle. The court system is also based on the principle of impartiality, where the judge or other impartial party is supposed to make a decision that is fair and impartial.

The court system is also based on the principle of finality, where the decision is final and binding. The court system is also based on the principle of public interest, where the decisions are made in the best interests of society as a whole.

The court system is also based on the principle of legalism, where the decisions are based on the written law. The court system is also based on the principle of individualism, where the decisions are made for each individual case.

The court system is also based on the principle of precedent, where the decisions are based on previous cases. The court system is also based on the principle of efficiency, where the decisions are made quickly and efficiently.

The court system is also based on the principle of fairness, where the decisions are made fairly and equitably.

There are many other factors that can be considered in evaluating the effectiveness of mediation. For example, the mediation procedure may be more or less effective depending on the nature of the dispute. The mediation procedure may be more or less effective depending on the parties involved. The mediation procedure may be more or less effective depending on the mediator. The mediation procedure may be more or less effective depending on the legal and political environment. The mediation procedure may be more or less effective depending on the economic and social environment.
Cost Absorption in Textile Industry

(Furnished from page 1784)

Statements by the general council of the United States Chamber of Commerce that total cost increases in the textile industry have been held approximately at the same rate as the rise in wages were examined in minute detail by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis in determining the current levels of cost absorption. The table shows the cost of cotton, wool, and other raw materials, the labor costs, and the profit margins for various months and years. The data indicates that the textile industry has been able to absorb cost increases at a rate comparable to the rise in wages. However, there are some instances where the cost increases have exceeded the wage increases, and in those cases, the industry has been unable to absorb the full amount of the cost increase.
National Fiscal Policy

(Continued from page 1782)

2. Departure from the gold-coin standard is a direct control over the public purse.

It is important to realize that when we departed from the gold-coin standard in 1933, the people in this country lost control of the public purse. So long as a country is on a gold-coin standard the people have a direct and an automatic control over the unwise or improper use of paper money and credit, whether issued by banks or by the Government, through the use of the public purse. This direct and automatic control by the people over the public purse was swept away when specie payments were suspended in March, 1933.

Both controls remain as before. They must be exercised through less reliable and less effective channels than those which we can go to in order to prove ineffective indeed.

It is probably no basic principles underlying the nation's fiscal history in the past will ever again begin to approach in importance those involved in the operation of a people's control over the public purse by abandonment of the gold-coin currency standard. When, for example, a government is free to issue any and all kinds of paper money, the nation's gold and silver assets are endangered at all times, and it is quite possible that there is no limit to the money which may be made available in order to get the supply of money that can be loaned against it. Germany presented the world with a graphically illustration of this great truth, born out in the experience of two world wars. It is just such a situation that the abandonment of the gold standard and the appearance of a universal and general demand for gold, and, by this means, a great reduction in the money supply as compared with the total existing asset base of the country, as it would otherwise be tested, and to force the Government to let the present devaluation proceed without unduly sacrificing its currency of insurance.

Then the gold-coin standard, the Government should attempt to issue securities at prices deemed too high; or if they bear a rate of interest which is too low, by investors, many people would invest in government rather than run the risk of losing the current interest which they would pay for safe gold and gold to the small interest rate they get by the money from the drop in their price. This would impose a higher rate of interest and to sell its securities at lower prices in order to induce the banks to invest their savings in the Government's securities, the banks also would have the virtue of making investments on a longer time basis which, in turn, would put a brake on Government spending.

Another price drop would also have the additional result of creating new buying interests with a lower interest rate for the securities and the banks would be able to purchase, thus reducing the risk of a drop in their prices.

Since people cannot obtain gold, most of the time it is regarded as the next best thing—Government securities. But many private savers do not invest in these securities for the reason that they do not think that the Government is sufficiently solvent or that it is in the people's direct and automatic control. When they are defrauded of the right to demand gold, this direct and automatic check is gone; all they can do is to be defrauded of the banks give them. This is the position in which we have found ourselves since March, 1933, and find them today.

If the gold-coin standard is at the disposal of the people, and the bank note-debt of the Government, the value of the current gold which is less than this currency and thus reduces the demand for the gold in the country, so that the Government's currency lacks the value of gold coin. This manifested preference for gold would compel the Government to correct the situation.

Thus the existence of a gold-coin standard, which requires the Government to maintain all its currency on a parity with gold, through convertibility into gold at all times, absolutely guarantees the Government a proper rate of interest and reduces the need for Government activities. If the Government cannot be made to pay a proper rate of interest, it will be forced to sell its securities at lower prices, which would directly work to increase the amount of gold in circulation.

In order to initiate this process, the people in this country would have to learn that the Government's standard 1 had to say anything about the gold standard as a brake—William Hodges (William Higgins & Co., Ltd., London) has written this (p. 175). The "automatic safety brake operates when the dollar falls against the currency and becomes a real threat to the United States". This is true. In other words, it is not the only thing to be done, but it is the only thing that can be done.

It is also true that we want to be safe against real risks. We do not even trust ourselves to be safe against real risks, the automatic safety appliances in our cars are not made for personal safety. What we want is personal safety on the road, and to that end personal safety depends on his sense of responsibility. How much less safety is without automatic safety appliances in the case of cars? The United States and its government today has a real threat to its currency and to its people. The Government should want to be safe against real risks.

It is the case that the Government's standard of gold, if it is to be a real threat to the United States, must be backed by those who lend it money and those who issue it.

Now it is the case that the Government's standard of gold, if it is to be a real threat to the United States, must be backed by those who lend it money and those who issue it.
FRIENDLY WORKLPS

YOU WILL FIND THEM IN THE SMALL TOWNS OF GEORGIA

In the excellent small towns of Georgia you will find a reservoir of intelligent, native-born workers who believe on honest day's pay deserves an honest day's work. Mild weather allows continuous working conditions. Write Industrial Development Division, Georgia Power Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

PLANT THE FUTURE IN GEORGIA

In the excellent small towns of Georgia you will find a reservoir of intelligent, native-born workers who believe on honest day's pay deserves an honest day's work. Mild weather allows continuous working conditions. Write Industrial Development Division, Georgia Power Company, Atlanta, Georgia.
National Fiscal Policy

(Continued from page 1311)

debt in deference to the reduction of taxes as an encouragement to greater production. Since a policy of a perpetual debt, as against one of debt retirement, would provide a new lease on life for the Congressional free spenders, it probably would be safe only if it is under the control of men who would not be disposed to embark upon programs of wasteful public expenditures or programs of governmentally-managed economy which invariably involve heavy and wasteful public expenditures.

(b) On returning to a gold-coin standard.

A return to a gold-coin standard would restore one of the missing brakes on fiscal policy and return to the American people a direct control over the public purse. The desire to be free from such control is so deeply imbedded in government circles, and the general public has so little, if any, understanding of the connection between a gold-coin standard and popular control over the public purse, that at present there seems to be little desire to return to such a standard. There is widespread fear of a hoarding of gold, and a return to such a standard; and it is a fact that our system of indirect conversion of our domestic currency into gold, under our inter¬national gold-suion standard has, since Jan. 21, 1904, maintained the parity of our domestic currency to the gold dollar. The basic issue is whether we wish to run the risk of a financial panic and restore to the people direct control over the public purse. Whether we prefer to have a system in which the people cannot obtain gold and at the same time lose all direct control over the public purse.

It is my judgment that we should return to a gold-coin standard, and not only to restore to the people the gold which has been lost as a consequence of the evolution of our abnormally low interest-rate structure without at the same time restoring a direct control over the banking structure. Numerous suggestions, including some very good ones from supposedly reputable authorities, have emerged without any real consideration of the matter in responsible circles. The sum and substance of the situation seems to have been stated by one Sam Green (of Tennessee) in “The Wall Street Journal” of Feb. 8, when he said “... It is to be feared that the genius of our money system lies hidden behind a veil of drapery, a veil which it would be futile to pull aside in this time to attempt any review, which of necessity would be brief of the various corrective plans that have been offered. Perhaps one suggestion can be made which would hardly be open to serious criticism, and that the banks enlarge the proportion of their deposits and be better prepared than they are now to meet any adverse situation that might well develop. This opinion was also held by J. R. Allen, chairman of the National City Corporation when Leo Crowley was its chairman.

My other suggestion is that the Federal debt, with the exception of a small proportion of Treasury bills and certificates, be funded into a perpetual debt, like the British consols, at a rate of interest that will be attractive to our institutional and other savers, using such surpluses as the government can get our gold while our own reserves count. It would seem difficult to find any logic in such an arrangement.

(c) As to the matter of low interest rates.

Up to date there seems to be little if any agreement among the most competent authorities as to the best method of restoring to the people in general that part of the control over the public purse which has been lost as a consequence of the evolution of our abnormally low interest-rate structure without at the same time restoring a direct control over the banking structure. Numerous suggestions, including some very good ones from supposedly reputable allies, have emerged without any real consideration of the matter in responsible circles. The sum and substance of the situation seems to have been stated by one Sam Green (of Tennessee) in “The Wall Street Journal” of Feb. 8, when he said “... It is to be feared that the genius of our money system lies hidden behind a veil of drapery, a veil which it would be futile to pull aside in this time to attempt any review, which of necessity would be brief of the various corrective plans that have been offered. Perhaps one suggestion can be made which would hardly be open to serious criticism, and that the banks enlarge the proportion of their deposits and be better prepared than they are now to meet any adverse situation that might well develop. This opinion was also held by J. R. Allen, chairman of the National City Corporation when Leo Crowley was its chairman.

My other suggestion is that the Federal debt, with the exception of a small proportion of Treasury bills and certificates, be funded into a perpetual debt, like the British consols, at a rate of interest that will be attractive to our institutional and other savers, using such surpluses as the government can get our gold while our own reserves count. It would seem difficult to find any logic in such an arrangement.

(d) As to the matter of low interest rates.

On (b) that the Federal debt, with the exception of a small proportion of Treasury bills and certificates, be funded into a perpetual debt, like the British consols, at a rate of interest that will be attractive to our institutional and other savers, using such surpluses as the government can get our gold while our own reserves count. It would seem difficult to find any logic in such an arrangement.

Argentine 4½% Bonds Called for Redemption

However, the outstanding 10-year sinking fund element of 4½% bonds, due Nov. 1, 1948, are being notified that $112,500 principal amount of the bonds was drawn for redemption on May 1, 1948, out of the sinking fund established for redemption purposes. The Commissariat of Foreign Trade gave a short notice of the time for presentation and surrender of the redemption notice at the office of F. Morgan & Co., Inc., New York, or at the principal office of the National City Bank of New York, or at the principal office of First National Bank of Boston. Payment will be made on the principal amount of the bonds. Interest on the bonds will cease on the redemption date.

On March 25, 1946, $424,500 principal amount of the bonds previously called for redemption had not been presented for payment.

“Road to World Peace”

(Continued from page 1784)

country. I spent nearly three hours with Mr. Generalissimo Josef Stalin in his apartment in the Kremlin. We talked largely about postwar economic relations between Russia and the United States.

The time I spent with him, the weeks I roamed around and the miles I traveled are not sufficient to make me an authority on what Russia wants, what Russia intends or where Russia thinks she’s going. Furthermore, what any outsider knows about Russia probably consists of only a few scraps of facts, but that is all we have to hope to have about a land which has less contact with the outside world than any other major nation. But there is an old saying in the land of the blind a one-eyed man is king. I know very well that no matter what I say about Russia now that I will be accused on the one hand of being a warmonger, and on the other hand of being an appeaser. But those accusations aren’t going to trouble me. This is a time for blunt speaking.

In all my talks with Russians I talked as a capitalist, and I talked bluntly then. The Russians talked as Communists, and they talked bluntly. They may not have spoken in Russian, but the Commissariat of Foreign Trade gave a short notice of time for presentation and surrender on the redemption date at the office of F. Morgan & Co., Inc., New York, or at the principal office of the National City Bank of New York, or at the principal office of First National Bank of Boston. Payment will be made on the principal amount of the bonds. Interest on the bonds will cease on the redemption date.

On March 25, 1946, $424,500 principal amount of the bonds previously called for redemption had not been presented for payment.

On my last talk with my hosts, I found that both of us should resign ourselves to the fact that we are going to have two different economic days—up to 1950 for the Russian people and up to 1949 for the American people. My thought then is the same as it is now. The two systems cannot be forced to operate together, and we must eventually end up in two different economic days—up to 1950 for the Russian people and up to 1949 for the American people. I think that the cold war is only a prelude to what will be the big war that will come after the cold war.

After that I saw Stalin.

Two things he told me came to mind particularly at that particular time. I’m going to quote these two things.

“Polish Hitler has done one good thing. He has brought the American people together. We must never allow the American people to drift apart again. We must work together after the war.”

In a lighter mood, he said: “I like to do business with American people. I like to know what you want. You work hard and best of all, you stay in office a long time—just as we do over here. But a position like mine is for life. I have no time to morrow, and then you have it in a few years. When the American people have a new set of rules.”

I don’t want to get into any more notebook comments because of Stalin’s comments. “You,” I wrote down, “Mr. Stalin was right; War has brought us together. But the sand trap of war is still ahead. Will we be able to stay on the same track of friendship and cooperation? We cannot afford to be in a state in that manner.”

Don’t Cooperate in a Vacuum

But we don’t cooperate in a vacuum. Cooperation must be strong and sincere. There must be an acceptance that there is mutual acceptance of principles such as those we have here and there must take but there are basic principles that cannot be violated under any circumstances. I would like to believe that we can’t find a state in that manner.

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of this Stock, The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

March 29, 1946

478,194 Shares
American Potash & Chemical Corporation
Class B Stock

Price $35 per share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from any of the several Underwriters, including the undersigned, only in States in which such Underwriters are qualified to act as dealers in securities and in which the Prospectus may legally be distributed.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Glore, Forgan & Co.
Leman Brothers

Thursday, April 4, 1946

This image contains text that is natural for a human to read.
certain date, he is expected to live up to it. If he fails to give it its word that it will do a certain thing on a certain day, that promise is expected to live up to it. We have seen women go to war to withdraw their troops from Iraq. They have not done it. We are worried. We can't have a world community that can't keep its word.

The principle of keeping our word is the foundation of American foreign policy. At this very moment we are being asked to guarantee them their independence, which is the pledge we made to the Philippines.

That is principle No. 1 of our foreign policy, that we must keep our word.

Setting Differences at the Conference Table

Our second basic principle is the settlement of differences at the conference table. In a magnified way, it is the same principle we employ in disputes in industry, and it is traditional with us like the town meeting, from which it comes. There is a conference table. The conference table is the place where the peoples of the world resolve their disputes.

It is inevitable that misunderstandings and interpretations will arise. There will be all sorts of differences of opinion. What one nation may think is just, another nation may regard as unreasonable. But if the diplomats do not have to lead to war, then war is averted. We have the other nations created UNO, which gives her full support to UNO. She is moral and physical support to it.

Don't Sell UNO Short

That is the UNO. The UNO of the United Nations short. UNO is young, it needs more money, it needs more support. Without it will it have to keep its promises? This is a sine qua non of the new world order.

If UNO is young, we are all young in international collective bargaining. It takes time to rid ourselves of thinking in terms of spheres of influence and, in terms of our international power politics.

Perhaps it is relatively easier for us Americans to accept the responsibility that we have undertaken to do that which is necessary in times of the kind of policy the American people will support. And there in the American people.

We have been asked, as a test of our leadership that our people, the United States, should have a long period of peace to do the whole world. We want to test the principles of all the nations by the actions of the men who lead them. If all nations will choose the road ahead, there will be no specter of a third world war.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these shares. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company

50,000 Shares 3⅔% Cumulative Preferred Stock
(par value $100 a share)

Price $103 a share
and accrued dividends

156,312% Shares Common Stock
(par value $20 a share)

Price $31 a share

- Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from such of the undersigned as may legally offer these shares in compliance with the securities laws of the respective States.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK

April 8, 1936.
The market did not appear particularly disturbed over the pessimistic tone of the Allis-Chalmers statement as to what the future held for holders of the Nickel Plate preferred. Many question whether the market enthusiasm for the railroad stock had been based on prospects of a merger with Chesapeake & Ohio. As a matter of fact, only a few weeks or at most a few months ago, the public was very enthusiastic about the prospects of a similar merger with the New York, Chicago & St. Louis.

Chicago Railways Cons. "A" $5, 1927
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 5s, 1915 & 5s, 2000
Walt Disney Productions Common
Los Angeles Transit Lines Common
ERNST & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange and other Leading Security and Commodity Exchanges
120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y.
281 So. LaSalle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

TRADING MARKETS —
Magazine Repeating Razor Co.
Universal Match Corp.
Dixie Home Stores
Missouri Pac. RR. Serial 5's
Tennessee Gas & Trans.
National Malleable Fittings

T. W. Pizzini & Co.
Guaranteed Railroad Stocks
INCORPORATED
23 Broad Street, New York 4, N.Y.
Telephone Bowing Green 8-0401
\( \text{BA} - 3-0622 \)
NY 1-1499

Specialists in
RAILROAD SECURITIES
Selected Situations at all Times

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. &
Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Division
3-35 due 1993

Adams & Peck
62 Wall Street, New York 5
Bowing Green 9-0120 Tel: NY 1-734

For Banks and Brokers
Northern States Power Company (Del.)
7% Cumulative Preferred — 5½% Cumulative Preferred
North West Utilities, Company
7% Cumulative Preferred Prior Lien Preferred
Bought — Sold — Quoted

SUTRO BROs. & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 5, N.Y.
Telephone Ector 2-7364

GETCHELL MINE, INC.
UNITED PUBLIC UTILITIES UNITED PUBLIC SERVICE

L. H. Rothchild & Co.
Member of National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.
82 Wall Street N.Y. 6-362
Member Philadelphia Hartford

United Nations and American Foreign Policy
(Continued from pge 1786)

Premier Stalin's statement appeared to be a sign of the times. Both Nations and expressing his conviction that the world order of the past no longer exists. Both Nations and expressing his conviction that the world order of the past no longer exists. World and its allies are seeking an other war, was entailing a war with the principles and pur- World and its allies are seeking an other war, was entailing a war with the principles and pur-}

Russia's Withdrawal from the League of Nations (March 29) the Russian delegate left the United Na- League of Nations (March 29) the Russian delegate left the United Na-


Facing the Facts
Talk by Arthur C. Knieh
Copies Available to Banks and Dealers

VILAS & HICKEY
Members New York Stock Exchange
49 Wall Street
New York 5, N.Y.
Telephone: HAnover 2-7390

Lehigh Valley Railroad
General and Consolidated 4½-4¼s, 503
Circular Upon Request

McLaughlin, Reuss & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
ONE WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5
TEL: HANOVER 2-1356

Philadelphia Telephone — Lombard 5001
Current Chills and Market Outlook

(Continued from page 1783)

no necessity for selling all of the equities recording sensational gains. The point we want to emphasize is that the prices at which stocks sold on certain days are not necessarily bearing whatever as to their present value. The market has been at different levels at different times of the trading day under different conditions. The fact that a stock sold at 125 on March 30 and 123 on March 29, or that Standard & Gas & Electric sold at 125 on March 19 and 121 on March 29, hold at 6 and now sells at 140, or that the 100 of 1930 sold at 50 and cents now sells at 26. Radio in 1929 sold at 114 and now sells at $18, is not necessarily an indication, but nevertheless irrelevant in reaching a decision as to whether to buy, sell or hold.

The important fact to realize is that the test of the value of a stock is not the historical one of which it is possible to get a view in 1929 or 1937 or 1942 or, even if possible, a matter of what the selling price is in relation to current or prospective earnings.

How Pio-Selecting Stocks Work

Granting that the broad underlying trends are toward steady improvement, there is no assurance that a selection of stocks on the basis of the latest picture of the industrial situation or the index of rayon and silk prices would not be forgotten for a minute that every stock has a record, although, of course, there are various records.

In the following year or two, to have held sales at a low in 1929. To be speci- fied, a stock which on March 9 selling at $5 in such prices advanced, these are not indiscriminately selected. But certain of those which might mention would include cotone, and in large part, value. Even a price index of the popular tobacco shares at the peak of 1237 in March would be an index advanced from a 1227 high of 202 to a high of 381, or about 197 points.

This should not be considered as indicating that his esti- mation is going to repeat itself. We think that things which have gobbled up 25,000 of the Dow Jones industrial index advanced from a 1227 high of 202 to a high of 381, or about 197 points.

Some months ago we classified these stocks on the basis of the probable duration of the uprise in various industries. For instance, the study estimates the boom in textiles and apparel in- dustry will last about 18 months, electronic equipment from two years, to years two years, office equipment three years, farm equipment three years, automobile and automobile parts three years, and building ten years. These are the so-called deferred-demand industries and will furnish the greatest impetus to the post-war boom. Profits will be large while the boom is on, but when the de- livered demand has been met there will be intense and perhaps even dangerous competition.

Other industries are classified into distinct categories, such as the various industries, including steel, aluminum, air transportation, chemical, cigarettes, petroleum, and utilities, which over a longer term may be expected to reflect in greater or lesser degree the cyclical impulses of other industries. Then there are those industries in which deferred demand cannot accumulate and which therefore have been forced to operate at lower than their markets could support. Such industries include liquor, finance, real estate, sugar, tobacco, and utility, and those which will be benefited from the deferred demand industries and may be expected to move more or less in harmony with them. These industries include brewing and distilling, coal, container, drugs, food, leather, machinery, motion picture. railroads, shipping, and the like.

Balancing the short—boom in the general, and the long industries and by adjusting nor- mally, one will probably find that the conclusion that the general boom should last approximately three years. Be that as it may, a warning to look out for the short boom equities may not be amiss and although it may be premature just now.

What's Coming

Article 102 of the Revenue Act, providing severe tax penalties for corporations falling to pay out a substantial part of their earnings in dividends, we venture to say, will produce more or less starting developments later in the year. The law states that returns filed by the following classes of corporations will be given close scrutiny: Corporations which are section 102 is applicable; Corporations which have not distributed at least 70% of their earnings as taxable dividends; corporations which have invested earnings in securities or other properties un- related to their normal business activities; and those which have produced gains to officers or shareholders in the form of loans out of undistributed profits or sur- plus from which taxable dividends might have been declared; corporations which, while exceeding 70% of their earnings, appear to be inade- quate when considered in connection with the nature of the business or the finances of the corporation or corporations with which they are associated; or other quick assets which appear to be beyond the reasonable needs of the business.

What's coming will ultimately have quite a pronounced effect on some dividends—in fact, many stocks, such as Merselis, Merselis & Co., joined in 1912 and became Comptroller in March, 1911. 'He was a member of the of the Passaic National Bank, a former di- rector of the Passaic National Bank and Trust Company, a former member of the Board of Governors of the Passaic General Hospital and former treasurer of the Lying-in Hospital in New York.'

Stephen Merselis Dies

Stephen Merselis, Comptroller of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, when it was a private banking house, died at his home in Passaic, N. J., on March 28. He was 78 years of age. In reporting his death special attention was paid to the New York "Herald Tribune" said: "Mr. Merselis retired from the firm three years before the firm was organized as J. P. Morgan & Co. He joined J. P. Morgan in 1891 and became Comptroller in March, 1911. "He was a member of the Passaic City Club, a former di- rector of the Passaic National Bank and Trust Company, a former member of the Board of Governors of the Passaic General Hospital and former treasurer of the Lying-in Hospital in New York."

Irving Galpern Quits SEC to Join Law Firm

Irving J. Galpern has announced his resignation as As- sessor of the Regional Administrator of the New York office of the Securities and Exchange Commission in order to become a partner of the law firm of J. affin, Schine & Galpern, M. Galpern, graduate of the Harvard Col- lege in 1930 and Harvard Law School in 1933, where he was an Editor on the "Harvard Law Review," joined the SEC in November, 1935. As an attorney on the staff he handled many of its important litigations and investigations, including the well known cases of McKesson & Robbins, whose President at the time was Philip M. Musica under the assumed name of P. Donald Coster.

The SEC's Economic War-"I was a member of the of the Passaic National Bank, a former di- rector of the Passaic National Bank and Trust Company, a former member of the Board of Governors of the Passaic General Hospital and former treasurer of the Lying-in Hospital in New York." turned into the SEC's Economic War-"I was a member of the of the Passaic National Bank, a former di- rector of the Passaic National Bank and Trust Company, a former member of the Board of Governors of the Passaic General Hospital and former treasurer of the Lying-in Hospital in New York."

This announcement is not an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy the securities. The offering is made only by means of the Offering Circular which should be read prior to purchase of the Bonds.

$25,000,000 Great Northern Railway Company

GENERAL MORTGAGE 2% BONDS, SERIES R

Dated January 1, 1938

Due January 1, 1946

Interest payable January 1 and July 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

Copies of the Offering Circular may be obtained in any State in which this announcement is circulated from a soliciting firm or may legally offer the Bonds in compliance with the securities laws of such state.

MORRIS STANLEY & CO.

BLYTH & CO., INC.

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

HARRIMAN RIPLEY & CO.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

MELLON SECURITIES CORPORATION

STONE & WEBSTER SECURITIES CORPORATION

UNION SECURITIES CORPORATION

April 3, 1938.
Canadian Securities
By BRECE WILLIAMS

What is the status of an unregistered Canadian internal bond held in this country? In the first place, such a security can not be divorced from its natural market. Furthermore, as it is a Canadian security, it is also a Canadian natural security when traded in this country, and the exchange risk can not be hedged in the foreign market. Its liquidation value depends on its income return as a permanent investment.

The demand however for these securities has been largely based on the expectation of an early return of the Canadian dollar to its old parity. This supposition appeared very logical when it was thought that Canada had temporarily established her currency at a 10% discount as a war-time measure, and that almost immediately Canada would restore our old parity. Until Dominion would restore the old parity.

Today however it seems very evident that Canada will not risk upsetting the hard-earned balance of her economy until world conditions become distinctly more prosperous. The Canadian dollar has, therefore, developed into a somewhat precarious balance between the U.S. dollar and sterling. It has been very uncertain as to whether or not it will ever reach its former parity in the world market and many still refuse to admit its current favorable position.

Even in the light of the unexpected event of an upward rise in the price of the internal bond what would be the effect of a change in the official rate in Canada on the market situation of an unregistered Canadian internal bond?

The market for free funds was temporarily weakened in sympathy, but as the big bull market developed an immediate rise in the internal bonds was largely established for this very event, the previous best basis being the only way to come the best sellers. Therefore, It is likely that the current rise of the old established order of registered internal bonds will meet considerable competition in their efforts to liquidate profitability. It is very unlikely that the Canadian market will allow these internal bonds to escape the exchange restrictions to permit a further rise of the market, and its recent action in restricting the flow of internal bonds shows a subsidy the idea of the internal market. The current rise of the internal bond is even less favorable as there is very little or no reserve from any association with the market in Canada.

During the past week the high grade external market continued very firm but there was little activity in view of the scarcity of supply. Albertans were dull and quotations were stiffening somewhat. The internal section was inactive and the few calls eased slightly to 9 3/16.

A recent interesting development in the banking field was the issuance by the Province of British Columbia of 20 year 2 3/4% bonds which were sold at a small premium. This underwriting has forestalled the Dominion in being the first to sell a long term public
timates of a 2 3/4% coupon on the next Government loan in the fall will probably be revised downwards.
With regard to the immediate market situation a continuation of strength in the symmetry of business is likely to remain a distant dream but Saskatchewan should be favorably affected by the settlement of the "seed-grain Case." The range of the market is likely to continue in the doldrums and caution should still be exercised in taking extended commitments.

Our Trade Outlook in South Africa
(Continued from page 1785)

We do not wish to create the impression that the diamond mining dwindled to insignificant proportions. We may not even be able to appraise the real value of the region thereafter was inconsequential. However, to appraise the present-day situation in this market and to work its prose for us, we must take into consideration the struggle between the mineral and non-mineral interests and their inter-relations.

Whereas the gold output concentrated in the famous Witwatersrand field on the Rand is the largest in the world and of the Transvaal at first amounted to about 3,000,000,000 fine ounces and the Rand has been practically 12,000,000,000 fine ounces in recent years. In value, this impressive production has amounted to nearly 90% of the total Rand output.

In fact, the importance of the Rand output is so great that the colony may be observed in production figures for the entire country. We have a gold to gold equal to 75% of the Rand's equal to 75% of the Rand's total value of the Rand has a gold value of 0.869% for gold. The value of the output not included in the Rand has been of little significance. We shall, however, give the value of the other Rand.

Charles E. Bailey Co.
To Open in Detroit

DETROIT, MIICH.—Charles E. Bailey Co. has been formed with offices in the Penobscot Building to engage in the investment business. Officers are Russell G. Bailey, president. Nathan Z. Beekman, secretary and treasurer. The new firm will hold membership on the Detroit Stock Exchange.

New Proprietorship

Sandman & Associates. S. M. Sandman is now sole proprietor of Holmes & Sandman, Bankers. He purchased a controlling interest in the firm, which was formerly a partner in the firm with Horace Holmes.

Dominion of Canada

All Issues

Bought — Sold — Quoted

Charles King & Co.
New York, N. Y.

Wood & Hendry

Incorporated

14 Wall Street, New York 5

Direct private Wires to Toronto

CANADIAN SECURITIES

ECONOMIC BACKBONE

In spite of the variability of the market, the world is now a world of gold. The value of the dollar is thoroughly recognized by the world. Except for the odd, the brilliant and the unique, the world in general values the dollar.

The mineral production according to the Value S's (000) in 1936:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mineral</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>79,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>3,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platinum</td>
<td>3,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platinum</td>
<td>710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrome Ore</td>
<td>773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese Ore</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mineral production has stimulated the development of a railroad industry, and other corresponding improved roads. The national government has substantially increased the part of its revenues from the production of the minerals and affixed a value to its mineral resources without significance that industry would not have of importance.

The high local cost of transportation and the taxes on the mineral products could not withstand competition with commodities which were produced in foreign countries. The cost of producing the mineral products in this country was about 35,000 to 50,000.

Competition from the Belgian Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and South Africa has been quite severe. Some of the minerals are said to have been mined in the Union of South Africa, of the precious stone variety and therefore have a high value.

Like most luxuries they have been faced with an uncertain and varied market. Hence it is not surprising to find that the diamond industry has always flirted with a somewhat hazardous business. They have experienced a variety of wars and travels that accompany this type of sensitive economic activity. The practical world monopoly enjoyed by South Africa, had the early 20th Century has now been further solidified. Since World War II, 1941 the industry has been fragmented. The diamond deposits are still abundant in South Africa and the Government in an effort to maintain prices. Incidentally, in the United States has been the primary market for these diamonds, and the world diamond mining industry in the Union has been a major competitor with business variations in our country.

Diamonds and Gold

The Economic Backbone

In spite of the variability of the market, the world is now a world of gold. The value of the dollar is thoroughly recognized by the world. Except for the odd, the brilliant and the unique, the world in general values the dollar.
Securities Salesman's Corner
By JOHN DUTTON
This Dealer is Looking Ahead

Those who can remember what happened in 1929 and again in 1937, are aware that it is not so important where you are today, but where you are likely to be several years from now. Many a fellow who counted his assets up, and smiled by saying "Well, at the top of some of the measures that were supposed to go on the past, lived to see the day when he was glad to have a few customers, on whom he could count for some other odd thing, to keep the kind of security buyers that were more interested in the old fashioned tri-
untrite, that all of us learned to love: the PRINCIPLE OF PRIN-
CIPAL, INCOME, PROTECTION AND LIABILITY IN KEEPING WITH THE NEEDS OF THE INVESTOR. They were the kind of people that were not interested in watching the day every other minute of the day.

And the woods are full of this type of security buyer—even to
today. All you have to do is to go after them. The investment trusts are proving, through sales running into the hundreds of millions, that people will buy securities for income today. The savings banks are loaded with cash. Most of it is earning not over 1½%. Even a four percent return looks high when measured against such a low
yield. Of course, people in the higher income brackets are not inter-
ested in income. That is only natural under today's penalizing tax laws which lay an inordinate burden upon those who have large
income.

But there are more investors with sums ranging from $3,000 to
$10,000 seeking investment today than any other time that we can
remember. And a lot of this gold, from real estate is throwing out, and this too is piling up cash for investment.

One dealer in a northern city in New York state, decided to find
a method of uncovering some of this income, and he went out to
investigation promptly. Next he secured a list of BUSINESS AND PROFES-
SIONAL women who are reputed to have incomes of $2,000 and
above. He also had the names of thousands of persons in that town who had annual income of $7,500
cash.

He devised an attractive printed card that folded over and could
be mailed using any of the large class of mailing lists that are
available, and on the reverse side of the card that the recipient could use for reply. The offering was based upon INCOME. A strong local company, that was well
known to everyone in that city, was interested in the idea and op-
portunity for securing four percent return was emphasized by contrast-
based upon with prevailing interest rates of about 1/4%. The
newsmen are beginning to do business because they are
working the leads that have been brought in by this mail campaign.

This dealer is building his business the right way. He is adding
all investors that are primarily concerned with getting a fair
return on their investments. They are the kind of clients that
you can count on in bear markets—they aren't watching the world go to
your 10% tape. What they call winning is a rise in my dividend check; and as long as they get IT HAPPY.

Western Development
Corp. Open in N. Y.
Announcement is made of the formation of Western Development
Corp. to deal in securities at 120 Wall Street, New York City.

Sidney H. Fischer, formerly with the firm of McAlmon &
Green, is associated with the firm as the manager of the
trading department.

J. Lee Peeler Forms
Own Firm in Durham
DURHAM, N. C.—J. Lee Peeler
has formed J. Lee Peeler & Co., to
deal in securities at 200 West Beaver Street, New York City.

The new firm is Mr. Peeler, Clive Clonard J. Conlin, Clarence A. Mill
ner, Benedetto Lopinto, Richard Patten, John B. Thomas, Clarence
Eyman, member of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Co., and W. E. Clift-McCollum, limited
partners.

Mr. Beardsley was formerly a partner in Hazel, Rutt, Northen, Beardsley & Booth in the past was a member of the former partnership of Bond, McEatty & Co., at Springs at one time conducted his own business in New York City. Other members of the new organization were members of the firm of Bond, McEatty & Co.

New York Stock Exchange
Weekly Firm Changes
The New York Stock Exchange has 219 firms in its 251 firms
changes.

Firm of Daniel G. Cordon to act as alternate on the floor of the Exchange for Henry S. Allen, Jr., formerly an associate, was withdrawn on March 31st.

Privilege of Edward Gutkind to trade in securities at 212 Broadway, Nicholas, Jr. of Benton & Nicholas was withdrawn March 31st.

Sara S. Lamb, retired from partnerships of Inglis & Company, was withdrawn March 31st.

Interest of the late Marian B. Heath, limited partner in Thomas Marsallis & Co., was withdrawn on Feb. 21st.

Holds Manufacturers
Reluctant to Produce
(Continued from page 1783)

many others are known to have been shifted to the manufacture of products which offer better prospects of profit, but the program of cur-
rationary lines. The distinct possibil-
gy of future upward price ad-
justment on account of the importance of keeping the price of some of the better ba-
\nids of goods.

At the time the war with Japan had

terminated, it was realized that some new materials of products that are durables, would be needed because of the signifi-
cantly expanded markets after V-J Day, a considerable backlog of effec-
tive demand. Therefore, many firms have
to their rights for 1946 as de-

caused by strikes, material short-
ages, and labor stoppages have been increasingly in arises.

Many businessmen in this district believe the new firms in the in-
the annual income of $10,000 or
以上的

mary Lee Candies, Inc.,
Common Stock
Prospectus on request.

HERRICK, WADDELL & CO., INC.
55 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

American Fruit Growers Inc., Com.
Arden Farms Co., Pfd. & Com.
Fullerton Oil Co., Com.

Wagenseller & Durst, Inc.
Members Los Angeles Stock Exchange
426 SO. SPRING ST., TRINITY 3741

Market Quotations and Information are available on all Californian Securities

Lion Oil Common
Offered by Blyth & Co.
An underwriting group headed by Blyth & Co., Inc. to date for the sale of 1,000,000 shares of Lion Oil Co. common stock at $7 1/2 a share. The proceeds from the sale, the company ex-
pects to spend approximately $1,200,000 which will be used to build
its refinery at El Dorado, Kansas, and for the purchase of
petroleum products by catalytic cracking. These products are used in the Houdry Process. The remain-
ner of the proceeds will be used for expansion of drilling and ex-
ploration, and as a reserve to build a new refinery for the refining of crude oil and its prod-
ucts. Crude oil is produced in South Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and Texas. The Ark-
ansas production is run to the company's refinery through its own pipe line system.

Gross operating income of Lion Oil Co. in 1945 amounted to $1,071,537 with net income of $691,000, a profit of $1,970,689. The company paid div-

tends on this net income. The company paid div-

tends on this net income. The dividends amounted to $1.40 per share in 1943 and $1.90 per share in 1944. For the 10 years, dividends paid at the rate of $1 per share annually.

Bradford Eymon
With The Marshall Company

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Bradford
Eymon, vice-president, will join the Marshall
Co., 762 North Water St., Mr. Eymon has re-
presented the company in the refining and

Washington, D.C., has been
added to the Marshall's sales force. So-

dier, Mr. Eymon was a member of the B appointment of

Field, Pan & Co. of Seattle and was an

In the past he was a member of the B

was an

Seattle, Prior to his work, he was with

Drummer, Brehm &

John A. Eyerman, previously with

of the firm's staff.

New Bond, McEatty
Partnership Formed
As of April 11th, a new part-
nership was formed in New York.

the firm name of Bond, McEatty &

The firm name of Bond, McEatty &

McEatty & Co.

He was in the firm and in the past was a member of the former partnership of Bond, McEatty & Co., at Springs at one time conducted his own business in New York City. Other members of the new organization were members of the firm of Bond, McEatty & Co.

New York Stock Exchange
Weekly Firm Changes
The New York Stock Exchange has 219 firms in its 251 firms
changes.

Firm of Daniel G. Cordon to act as alternate on the floor of the Exchange for Henry S. Allen, Jr., formerly an associate, was withdrawn on March 31st.

Privilege of Edward Gutkind to trade in securities at 212 Broadway, Nicholas, Jr. of Benton & Nicholas was withdrawn March 31st.

Sara S. Lamb, retired from partnerships of Inglis & Company, was withdrawn March 31st.

Interest of the late Marian B. Heath, limited partner in Thomas Marsallis & Co., was withdrawn on Feb. 21st.

"At the end of 1945, some 40

Stock Exchange in the

are in N.

are

are

are

are

are

are

are

are

are

are

are

are

are

are

are

are

are

are

are

are

are

are

are
Our Reporter on Governments

By John T. Chippenale, Jr.

The statement last week by Secretary of the Treasury Vinson that the preferential discount rate should not be abolished at this time holds back a confused and jittery Government securities market.

The announcement that one of the large New York houses had cut its acceptance rate from 2% to 5%, was all that was needed earlier this year to send the market into a state of active and uncertain market. Why the increase in the acceptance rate's effect on the whole Government market is not readily understandable. It only affects the short-term paper represented by bank deposits at Federal Reserve centers. The increase in the rate of interest on these deposits, by raising the rate by 1/4 point, the banks are given a stronger hand which may follow this policy on bankers' acceptances will be to hold those rates and increase their earnings very slightly.

A small item in the Federal Reserve Bank market has been, and still is, in the process of adjusting its position to the new conditions established by the Government's debt retirement program and the resumption of control by the Federal Reserve Banks over the money markets. It is apparent that the smaller selling of short-term paper will affect all factors in the near-term market, but these elements will sooner or later be sway to the new developments without too much disturbance in the market.

Not Important

Although the opposition of the Secretary of the Treasury to a decrease in the preferential discount rate had a good effect on the Government securities markets, it is believed in some quarters that this move may result in causing more than the very uncertainty in the market.

It also seems as though the change in short-term rates will have no important effect on long-term rates.

Market Performance

The combination of a good institutional demand and small offerings have again resulted in a sensational event in the restricted bonds.... The full daily limit gains of 8/32nd to 1/2 point for the 30-year issues, which continue to make new all-time highs. The so-called strike of institutional buyers is the usual scrumble to buy up the available supply before prices rise. The rate of increase in the demand for these securities is the result of nothing but the continued decline in yields of restricted bonds means that new financing, when it does come along will be at a lower rate, which decreases the debt burden.

Aside from the demand which exists for the long-term bank eligible obligations, all continues to be under pressure as non-bank investors move out of these securities into the ineligible issues.

Schram Calls Attention of Listed Companies to Listing Requirements

President Emil Schram of the New York Stock Exchange, in a letter March 21 to the President of all companies with securities listed on the Exchange, called attention to its listing agreements, and in particular to one relating to "prompt publication of any action taken by companies with respect to dividends, the allocation of which to subscribers or other benefit pertaining to the ownership of listed securities. Mr. Schram states:

As I am sure you agree, and that such action is taken the public interest will be best served by your attention to the earliest practicable those obligations, which I will publish promptly" as an immediate release to the public through the press servisers by telephone or telegraph. Prompt notice to the Exchange is also required.

It was stated in the New York "Times" of March 22 that the action is expected to be delayed until the announcement by a cooperation that will result in the dividend of a particular class of stock.

As part Mr. Schram's letter reads: "The rapidity and variety of events incident to the changeover of American industry from war to peace, and the consequences of this readjustment in the programs of many businessmen, prompt this letter in regard to some of these companies. The special interest to all listed companies, their and the New York Stock Exchange. As you are well aware, your Company's listing agreements with the New York Stock Exchange have been adopted numerous policies in the interest of security holders and the investing public generally. Many of these policies are not applicable all companies, but represent the application, by progressive management of publicly owned companies, of prompt and full disclosure of important corporate developments. Some of these policies have been incorporated in the agreements which companies have made with the New York Stock Exchange at the time of listing their securities.

In view of general conditions today, and the resulting changes in financial policies on the part of a considerable number of listed companies, and further, because of changes in personnel, the company may be about to have the enclosed up-to-date copy of the current form of the Exchange's listing agreements together with a guide which has been prepared to facilitate the work of those in your organization charged with day-to-day relations with stockholders and the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Schram stated that he did not wish to overemphasize any particular feature of the agreement and wanted to explain particularly that which we indicate further above.

Publicker Industries Stock Marketed

Offering of 400,000 shares of common stock ($5 par) of Publicker Industries, Inc., was made April 3 by an underwriting syndicate headed by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane. The stock was priced at the public at $25 per share. The offered shares were issued and outstanding and the company expects a distribution of certain stockholders. No proceeds from the sale will accrue to the company.

The company was incorporated in 1913 in Pennsylvania under the name Publicker-Word Distilling Co. The present name was adopted in 1946. Business of the company is divided into two main principal lines—production and distribution of industrial chemicals and the distillation of alcoholic beverages and, in connection therewith, distillers' dried grains and solubles. The company is engaged in the shipping business through a subsidiary, Pano Tankers, Inc., and it has a 50% interest in two ship management companies. Consolidated net income of the company and subsidiaries for the year 1945 amounted to $3,508,326, compared with $3,715,904 in the previous year.

50,000 Shares

Doyle Manufacturing Corporation

Price $10 per share

more accrued dividends from April 1, 1946

50,000 shares

60 Cents Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, Series A

(Par Value $5 per share)

Of the above mentioned 50,000 shares, 12,414 shares were purchased in book value in the exercise of their preemptive rights, leaving 37,586 shares available to the public on the 12,414 shares available for public offering, all as summarized in the Prospectus.

Price $10 per share

plus accrued dividends from April 1, 1946

Hirsch & Co.

Burr & Company, Inc.

Hirsch & Co.

Dempsey & Company, Inc.

April 1, 1946

This advertisement is not, and is under no circumstances to be construed as, an offering of these securities for sale to, or an offer to sell, to, any person in any state or jurisdiction in which such an offer or sale is not permitted.

The Proposers may be asked by any State only from such dealers participating in this issue at any legal age of this stock under the securities laws of such State.
Governor Cooperation With Small Business

(Continued from page 1277)

you start beating the drums for any group, be sure its free and not monoply.

Your real self interest lies in working out day and day at making your organization free or to the extent that you can, reduce the number of groups and all units of government, should deliberately encourage the emergence of a few.

You have an abiding interest in the policies and actions of your Government. Even the most repressive government will determine in many areas that affect sales, finance, taxation, tariffs and money levels are in any way determined with the Government and decided by the elected representatives of the people. No government can escape its responsibilities in these fields. Up to 1860 the main struggle in American politics over the distribution of power was in the American system of government. These years were spent in consolidating the constitutional system of a broad democratic basis. From 1860 to the present the great debates in American politics have been concerned less with the functions of government than with the regulation of railroads, corporations, money, taxes, wages, apps affairs, and those affect the economic welfare of the people. How much freedom — this is the question. How much balance puts the public and individual liberty. Although the debate stimulates as the people have decided that they expect to protect their economic and in their political freedom through their government.

You should remember that govern- ment is you. It is a cross-section of opinions and the conduct and are likely to be of the political force for which you vote, and they are many, there is not the idea of the public government can be kept abreast of the ad- vanced political change. The aim of government is freedom.

You are bothered by many rules of government, the desire to control and wages. Price and wages regulations and are collected in and in some ways the best tried, device of control and whatever its temporary aberrations may be, and they are many, there is not the idea of the public government can be kept abreast of the ad- vanced political change. The aim of government is freedom.

Price and wages regulations and are collected in and in some ways the best tried, device of control and whatever its temporary aberrations may be, and they are many, there is not the idea of the public government can be kept abreast of the ad- vanced political change. The aim of government is freedom.

The Job of Department of Commerce

It is the duty of the Department of Commerce to provide all possible assistance in the development of the free enterprise system, to provide free fee, to speak for business in Government, and to work for a climate of public policy favorable to business expa-

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation at any offer to buy securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood

April 4, 1946.

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company
72,000 Shares Common Stock

Price $443/4 per Share

A copy of the Prospectus may be obtained within any State from such of the Underwriters as may regularly distribute the Prospectus in such States.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation at any offer to buy securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood

April 4, 1946.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation at any offer to buy securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood

April 4, 1946.
New Issues

65,000 Shares

Southwestern Public Service Company

3.70% Cumulative Preferred Stock
4.15% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Par Value $100 per Share

Price for 3.70% Cumulative Preferred Stock $103 per share

-plus accrued dividends from February 1, 1946 to date of delivery

Copies of the prospectus may be obtained from each of the underwriters (who are among the holders of 5.54% Cumulative Preferred Stock named in the prospectus) or may legally offer these securities under applicable securities laws.

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

E. H. Rollins & Sons


Harriman Ripley & Co.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Smith, Barney & Co.

Stone & Webster Securities Corporation

Union Securities Corporation

White, Weld & Co.

G. H. Walker & Co.

Rauscher, Pierce & Co. Inc.

The Milwaukee Company

Edward D. Jones & Co.

Public Utility Securities

(Continued from page 1785)

3.70% Cumulative Preferred Stock
4.15% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Price for 3.70% Cumulative Preferred Stock $103 per share

Hugh & Scholle Rejoin Warner Organization

By Jacques Scholle

Hugh & Scholle have returned from service in the Army and rejoined J. Arthur Warner & Co., 120 Broadway, New York City, in the firm's institutional service department.

Corwin Fergus Dies

Corwin A. Fergus, Vice-President of Institutional Securities Corp. of New York, and former Deputy Manager of the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corp., died suddenly in Philadelphia on March 31. He was 52 years of age.

He was a graduate of Ohio State University's College of Agriculture and was a former President of the Columbus Real Estate Board. He served in World War I as a Lieutenant with two years of active duty overseas. He resided in Westwood, Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. O. Winston Partner

In Rowles Co. of Houston

HOUSTON, TEX.—J. O. Winston, Jr., has joined partner in Rowles Co., Bankers Mortgage Building. His firm was formerly a major in the Air Corp; prior thereto he was Vice-President of the Nevada Oil Co. Formations of Rowles & Co. by Russell R. Bowes was previously reported

in the "Financial Chronicle" of March 24.
Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co. Preferred and Common Stock Issue in First Public Offering

In the first public distribution of the securities of Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co., an underwriting group headed by Morgan Stanley & Co. and Dominick & Dominick on April 3 offered $92,000 shares of the company's 3 1/4% cumulative preferred stock ($100 par) and 156,522 shares of new common stock. The preferred stock was priced at $103 per share and the common stock at $31 per share.

The company, which was incorporated in New York in 1913, traces its history back more than 100 years to a business founded in 1845 by Alexander Smith in West Farms, N. Y. Proceeds of the present financing will be added to the company's resources to be used in part for additional working capital and in part for expanding and modernizing the company's manufacturing facilities and those of Sloan-Blabon Corp., its principal subsidiary. This program is expected to reduce manufacturing costs, provide for new developments in production methods and to increase the output of both new and established products.

The company's plant, located in Youngker, N. Y., is the largest single unit in the country engaged in production of wood floor coverings. Sales of the company were $30,017,431 in 1945 and net profit amounted to $1,154,932. Sloan-Blabon, which manufactures linoleum and felt-base products, reported sales of $1,196,738 for 1945 and net profits of $322,455.

Standard Factors

Issues on Market

A group of underwriters headed by Sills, Minton & Co., Inc., on April 3 offered on a unit basis a new issue of $700,000 4 1/2% convertible subordinated debentures and 22,500 shares ($1 par) common stock of Standard Factors Corp. Each unit consists of one debenture in the principal amount of $1,000 and 30 shares of common stock, at a price of $1,000 per unit plus accrued interest of the debenture from Dec. 31, 1945, to the date of delivery.

Opportunities in Latin America for U.S. and British Investment

(Continued from page 179)

money hopefully placed in Latin American companies and Americans interested in their governments' or their corporations' financial conditions. The offer, issuing the U. S. for Great Britain, the FIGS. Except British investments are generally listed on the London Stock Exchange, supplemented by other information as shown in the table below.

The table shows that the U.S. and Great Britain are roughly comparable, and are among the leading countries for British and American investments. In 1944, an examination of these latest figures gives an up-to-date picture of that country's comparative stock in Latin America. It is apparent that British investments were larger than those from this country. U.S. figures are for 1946.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>British</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>4,175</td>
<td>4,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>4,175</td>
<td>4,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1,029</td>
<td>1,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13,435</td>
<td>13,435</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is highlighted in Table II, which shows the U.S. had invested over $23 billion, or 79% of its total Latin American funds in the Caribbean. Even larger slices of the pie are Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, in the size of the British investments, previously, the U.S. figures do not include Mexican dollar bonds, and take no account of the agreement providing for cash payments to U.S. bondholders. If the Mexican dollar bonds had been included, Mexico would have higher on the list; but nevertheless, it is in the top five in the first five. Great Britain's five favorites in Latin America accounted for an even larger proportion: Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, China, and Uruguay. And in that order, accounted for 88% in 1940 and 72% in 1945. These are the total British investments in Latin America. Both investing countries, as is shown in the table above, have reached a high degree of concentration for their investments. Consequently British funds are more concentrated than are those from this country. U.S. figures When to those who lightly dismiss the influence of the United States in the international trade this table brings out another fact which indicates the importance of U.S. and British investments, and the similarity of U.S. and British investments in Latin America. For Table II shows that U.S. and British investments lie chiefly in the same countries; the countries are the same for British investment, and the investments which are the same for both are the same countries. The table shows the highest percentage of British Capital which fields offer the largest return.

Guides to the Future

The answers to these questions give guides to the future area for investment and for appraising present holdings. It may arrange priorities among the Latin American countries by the size of amounts placed, and thus the table to the largest five countries, which includes the United States, as the United States as the countries, and the area of highest interest. Differences Between U.S. and British Investments

After noting these similarities, it is apparent that the differences between U.S. and British investment in Latin America are striking. This is particularly true in the Caribbean, which is the fifth main country for U.S. money, and does not appear on the British list; whereas, the dollar list of the countries, which is British and the list of countries, which is a British one, and comes far down on the list of U.S. investments. This is a significant difference. It is highlighted by our tendency, in this study, to make larger slices of the world known as Latin America, to invest only into two areas: first, the nearest to the (s,y region called Brazil, the British Caribbean, the U.S. area, or generally, described more briefly as the Pacific coast-line of the United States, and the remaining 10 countries which comprise Latin America. Due to the great interest evidenced by the U.S. in the affairs of the Caribbean area over many
years, one would expect to find that its investments are concen-
trated more in that region than in South America, where only 21% of Brit-
ish funds in 1940 were located there. In 1944 British money had
decreased, proportionately, to 19% in the Caribbean, leaving 81% for
South America. Further empha-
sis should be placed on the South American interests of Great Britain by noting that in 1940 there were six countries where the size of British invest-
ments is more than an approximate U. S. level: Argentina, Brazil, Eco-
nomics, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Moreover, in spite of the fact that British investment holdings declined from the 1920 to
total, investments increased in Ur-
guay, Argentina, and Brazil in South America), and in El Sal-

The Return Received

The questions of what divi-
dends have been received, and what investments have been
have held up, can be answered only by breaking these figures into two categories of which they fall into: direct investments and port-
fos or government bonds. The returns from these two classifications vary greatly. In Peru, for instance, the differ-
ences were glaring:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct and Portfolio Holdings</th>
<th>(100,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>27,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portfolios</td>
<td>1,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>29,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>6,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portfolio</td>
<td>22,559</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio or government hold-
ings accounts for about 70% of U. S. and also of British in-
vestments in the Caribbean, and the investment in industrial securi-
ties, which in 1920 held occurred between the world wars in Latin American governments are redeeming their obligations, which are no longer outstanding. Some important investments in Latin American countries are reflected in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>3,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>1,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>3,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentage of great importance of the yields of these countries are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The yield on long-term government bonds of great American countries is shown for the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The yield on long-term industrial bonds of great American countries is shown for the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The yield on long-term foreign bonds of great American countries is shown for the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The yield on long-term government bonds of great American countries is shown for the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The yield on long-term industrial bonds of great American countries is shown for the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The yield on long-term foreign bonds of great American countries is shown for the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Who Will Head World Bank?

(Continued from page 1077)

Woods spoke, White has meetings, speaks of the inherited monetary system. Morgenthau was in the Treasury he spoke, on matters related to the Bretton Woods program, the mind of Harry White. But Secretary Vinson speaks his own mind on this, as well as other matters, so far as he can. Naturally, since his staff and advisors have been inherited from the Morgenthau regime, he may still be indirectly influenced in his policy decisions. Yet there is no evidence that Harry White is Vinson's choice for the top job.

While an Able Advocate

Since joining the Treasury staff last year at one point White has demonstrated repeatedly during his tenure as the Government economist, as a pleader for a selected very good job. Morgenthau had proved himself invaluable in defending Administration policy before Congressional committees. Similarly, he has been a most capable of the Treasury or White in interdepartmental meetings, as well as in governmental experts' conferences, where his ability to argue a viewpoint is especially effective. His ability to argue any viewpoint is that of many another Washington economist. Thus, during the Anglo-American loan negotiations last year at one point, White, referring to the proper size of the British loan, observed that he could produce equally good arguments for any figure from $2 billions to $6 billions. For such a fellow there is always a good place in Washington.

In an international conference, such as that at Savannah last month, White's assets are used to the full. And his effectiveness in this respect will be enhanced by the authority of the voice of the American Government in his pocket. It is not surprising that, with such authority and with the support of Judge Vinson, White's views as to the salary scale for Fund and Bank prevaile over British objections. Various figures emerge from whom the writer discussed the subject of salaries shared the British view, but—since their governments expect to apply for dollar loans—they did not dare to raise their voice against the possibility. The British, however, said their say quite clearly, as is shown in Lord Keynes' remarks republished in last week's "Chronicle." Those were his remarks in the plenary session. Earlier, in a conference, Keynes had been more outspoken in objecting to the high salaries proposed.

The Case for High Salaries

Concerning a high scale of pay for the general manager of the Fund and the President, White spoke out against the difference between the Americans and the British at the World Bank. It was on salaries. There is an understanding that American and British officials that the twin interdepartmental conferences, and this is the scale of pay proposed by the British. They would pay their directors and alternates in American, higher paid cabinet members, with all allowances, only $17,000, and has to pay much heavier taxes than those levied in this country. The British executive director of the Fund and Bank has been set at $17,000 per year after taxes. The President of the Reserve Bank of India who selected him for the Fund job. Obviously, whatever may have been the necessities of the United States, it was not necessary in other countries to pay such salaries to attract good men. Since most members of the Fund and Bank are already directors or prospective borrowers, it may be assumed that they would be sure to send their ablest available men in any case. The competition is too keen to permit of any other course.

Roster of World Bank And Stock on Market

(Roster continued from page 1787)

(Continued from page 1787)

It was not reasonable to expect the press to be admitted to discussion. The news media was admitted, the barriers between them were broken in smoke-filled hotel rooms or else—white of their being an aside to the American White was that the American people have at stake even larger sums than in the Fund and Bank. One does not hear the Government arguing that its affairs are now being managed by incompetents. While the salaries have been set high in the Fund and Bank, the first American appointments to the $17,000-after-taxes posts have been from among the ranks of Government economists. One might wonder what effect the Administration made to counteract the idea of "good men" before it made its selections right in the Treasury and State Departments.

The "good men" argument certainly does not go very far outside the United States. Whereas in this country a married man, with two dependents needs a before-taxes income of at least $25,000 if he is to have left $17,000 after-taxes, in Britain such a man would need a before-taxes earned income of about $80,000 so as to net $17,000. In the company of Mr. Madack, Czechoslovak executive, who is the highest paid cabinet member, draws, with all allowances, only $17,000 and has to pay much heavier taxes than those levied in this country. India's executive director of the Fund and Bank has been set at $17,000 per year after taxes than the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India who selected him for the Fund job. Obviously, whatever may have been the necessities of the United States, it was not necessary in other countries to pay such salaries to attract good men. Since most members of the Fund and Bank are already directors or prospective borrowers, it may be assumed that they would be sure to send their ablest available men in any case. The competition is too keen to permit of any other course.


Mexican Gulf Sulphur Stock on Market

Newark & Co., Inc. today sold some $400,000 of the 40 cents (10-cent par) common stock of Mexican Gulf Sulphur Co. to stockholders. The shares were sold for $1 per share.

Proceeds from this financing will be used for the acquisition of production fields in Mexico and to exploit concessions from American Sulphur Co., a firm to be formed for the development and employment of personnel for the enterprises. The financing will provide for the development of wells in the Province of Vera Cruz.

Mexican Gulf Sulphur Co. was formed early in 1929, under Delaware laws, to provide a corporate entity to own all of the stock of Mexican Gulf Sulphur Co. An agreement to be formed. The company stockholders entered into an agreement with the American Sulphur Co., Inc., to form a joint venture corporation a one-half interest in development contracts relating to the Mexican Sulphur Co. for the exploration, the development and the extraction of sulphur therefrom.

Eugene L. Norton, formerly President and Chairman of the Board of Directors, was elected President of Mexican Gulf Sulphur Co.

District Theatres Corp. On Market


Mexican Gulf Sulphur Stock on Market

Newark, & Co., Inc. today sold some $400,000 of the 40 cents (10-cent par) common stock of Mexican Gulf Sulphur Co. to stockholders. The shares were sold for $1 per share.

Proceeds from this financing will be used for the acquisition of production fields in Mexico and to exploit concessions from American Sulphur Co., a firm to be formed for the development and employment of personnel for the enterprises. The financing will provide for the development of wells in the Province of Vera Cruz.

Mexican Gulf Sulphur Co. was formed early in 1929, under Delaware laws, to provide a corporate entity to own all of the stock of Mexican Gulf Sulphur Co. An agreement to be formed. The company stockholders entered into an agreement with the American Sulphur Co., Inc., to form a joint venture corporation a one-half interest in development contracts relating to the Mexican Sulphur Co. for the exploration, the development and the extraction of sulphur therefrom.

Eugene L. Norton, formerly President and Chairman of the Board of Directors, was elected President of Mexican Gulf Sulphur Co.

District Theatres Corp. On Market


This announcement is not an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy the securities mentioned herein. The offering is made only by the prospectus.

District Theatres Corporation

(A Delaware Corporation)

140,000 Shares

COMMON STOCK

(Par Value $1 Per Share)

Price: $7.25 Per Share

A copy of the prospectus may be obtained from the underwritten


Coburn & Middlbrook

May 1 Peace Parade Day Unchanged State Dept. Says

It is still expected that the Peace Conference to decide terms for Hungary, Rumania, Italy, Bulgaria and Finland will meet in late June. The Peace Conference of foreign Ministers of the "Big Five" will meet in London April 25 to study the progress, if any, that their delegates have made in London. The conference has been set as yet. Under date of March 17 it was stated that strict secrecy will prevail at the European Peace Conference. Those with newsmen permitted to attend only the two days. The opening and close of the deliberations, however, are expected to be open. In past these adjourned:

American, British and Russian diplomats are working up the preliminary Peace Treaty Anglo-American joint conference, which adjoins the main conference in London, to discuss those in charge of preparation said.

The Paris conference, to be attended by 21 nations, will play an important role in the four major powers will already have been signed for Finland by Russia and Britain; for Italy by the American, British and French; and for the Balkans by the American, British and French.

The smaller powers will be met in the conference after which the major powers will conclude their agreements.
urgent construction program is being pushed up by the war has been satisfied.

Concern continues on the National Debt Secretary Vinson.

"The war has left the United States with a large heritage of debt in the form of&W. 100 billion. This debt is, of course, guaranteed obligations of the United States, and this debt has, from time substantially all of the government's activities. It has been received, amounting to $261 billion. Of this debt has been factored in the large-scale rearmament program. In the remainder of the present fiscal year and, as a result, will be approximately $27 billion, as indicated in the President's Budget Memos of January, 1946.

The interest-bearing debt on Dec. 31, bore interest at an average rate of 1.96%, resulting in a combined annual interest charge of about $5.4 billion. Both the combined interest charge and the average rate include the interest on Series E Savings bonds at the full rate of 3% and also interest only on bonds held to maturity. To these should be added interest on foreign loans, bonds, and other securities which are held to maturity, for bonds held for their face value at any period, are treated exactly as if they held to maturity, both the average rate and the combined annual interest charge on the debt will be reported at the same rate.

The estimate for actual interest expenditures in the fiscal year 1947 is $5.0 billion.

"Regarding this interest burden, the Secretary remarks that "there is no question of the ability of the United States to bear the estimated $5.6 billion interest charge for the fiscal year 1947 amounts to less than 3% of the present gross product of the country. Even in years with a lower product than the present one, this percentage will still be relatively small. Nevertheless, a debt of $24 billion is not a burden to be taken lightly. It is the experience of this that one of the most important facts of the postwar period; and the way in which it is managed will be one of the most important determinants of the character of our economic recovery." The debt must serve as a constant reminder of how greatly our problems will be complicated if we allow our national product to fall substantially below what is possible to produce. The existence of a large debt is an additional factor burdened on top of all other reasons why the United States must maintain a policy of full production in the postwar period.

If my hope that it will be possible to reduce the debt substantially in the years ahead. This will be both possible and advisable if the economy operates at a high level, and especially advisable as long as inflationary pressures continue. The objectives of postwar economic policy must be the reestablishment of the high level of prosperity and a maximum level of employment consistent with the maintenance of full production."

In presenting on a reconv-

vinson defens low interest rates

"The transition and postwar period contains a whole series of circumstances bearing on tax policy. Most immediately, we face the problem of how to finance the postwar recovery, and tax action to that end is on the agenda. The war, of course, was characterized by a high degree of economic mobilization and a vigorous economy which calls for a modernization of our tax structure.

Two major steps to ease the
Air Products, Inc., Chattanooga, Tenn. Article 2 filed 100,000 shares class A stock (par $1) and 290,000 shares common stock (par $1). Underwriters—Raymond A. & Charles W. Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. Issue—To be used in connection with the purchase of additional equipment. Proceeds—Company expects to apply approximately $600,000 to the purchase of additional equipment. Shares will be sold for the account of the underwriters to the purchasers of such units or others at a price of $1 per share. The remaining 40,000 shares of common are being offered by the company directly to certain officers and employees at $1 per share. Shares are not being held by any officer or employee.

Alliancewear Inc., on March 19 filed a registration statement for 12,000 shares of $2.50 convertible preferred stock (par $50) and 20,000 shares of common (par $1). Proceeds—Purchase of additional equipment. Shares are being offered directly to the officers and employees of the company at $1 per share. Shares are not being held by any officer or employee.

American Airlines Inc., on March 4 filed a registration statement for 97,350 shares of common stock (par $5). Proceeds—To be used for general corporate purposes. Shares are being offered directly to the officers and employees of the company at $1 per share. Shares are not being held by any officer or employee.

American Oil Filter Co., on March 28 filed a registration statement for 101,066 shares of common stock (par $1). Shares are being sold by certain stockholders. For details see issue of March 21. Proceeds—Price to the public is $1.73 per share. Underwriters—Underwriters include Alfred W. Brown & Son, Empire Oil & Gas Co., W. B. Hutton & Co., and Stein Bros. & Boyce.

American Machine & Foundry Co., New York, on March 28 filed 80,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock (par $100). Dividend rate 6% per annum. Underwriters—Preferred Union Securities Corp. Offering—Price to public by amendment. Proceeds—Company has declared a new dividend. Proceeds will be used to purchase equipment.

American Mail Line Ltd. March 11 filed a registration statement for 49,602 shares of common stock (par $1). For details see issue of March 21. Offering—Company is offering to common stockholders of record March 21, 10,000 shares of preferred stock (100 par), 49,602 shares of additional common stock at $10.29 per share, and 10,001 shares of common held by the company at $1 per share. Stockholders are invited to subscribe for shares.

Ampli-America Trust Corp. on March 28 filed a registration statement for 4,500 shares of cumulative preferred stock, 5% series (par $50) and 30,000 shares of common stock (par $2.50). For details see issue of March 21. Listing—Price to the public will be filed by amendment. Underwriters—Central Republic Co., Inc., Reynolds & Co. & Atlas Imperial Diesel Engine Co. on Feb. 28 filed a registration statement for 30,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock, 4%/4% series (par $50) and 30,000 shares of common stock (par $2.50). Listing—Price to the public will be filed by amendment. Proceeds—To be used in connection with the purchase of additional equipment. Shares are being offered directly to the officers and employees of the company at $1 per share. Shares are not being held by any officer or employee.

Avon Allied Products, Inc., New York, N. Y., on March 28 filed 37,220 shares of 4% cumulative preferred stock (par $50) and 55,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Proceeds—Group, headed by H. W. Walker, is offering to the public 37,220 shares of preferred and 55,000 shares of common stock. Cash proceeds will be used for the modernization of facilities. Proceeds will be used for working capital and to pay off certain debt outstanding. Shares are being offered by underwriters to the officers and employees of the company at $1 per share. Shares are not being held by any officer or employee.

Barium Steel Corp., S. E. Cantor, Q. March 30 filed 258,160 shares of common stock (par $1). Proceeds—Company is offering to the public 258,160 shares of common stock for the outstanding shares of stock of Republic Industries. Proceeds will be used for working capital and to pay off certain debt outstanding. Shares are being offered by underwriters to the officers and employees of the company at $1 per share. Shares are not being held by any officer or employee.

Bendix Helicopter, Inc. on Feb. 13 filed a registration statement for 257,400 shres of common stock (par $1). Shares are being sold for the account of the estate of Vincent Bendix, deceased. Proceeds—Price to public by amendment. Proceeds will be used to liquidate the latter's interest in subsidiaries for working capital, for purchase of equipment, and for other corporate purposes. Shares are being sold by certain stockholders. For details see issue of March 28.

Bengal Consolidated Mining Co. on March 15 filed a registration statement for 702,502 shares of capital stock value (par $1,000, equivalent in value to $1,300). Proceeds—Price to the public will be $2.00 per share. Proceeds will be used for the acquisition of certain assets. Proceeds will be used for diversification of the company. Shares are being offered to the public by Underwriters—Allen & Co., Inc., New York.

Borg-Warner Corp., Chicago, III. March 28 filed 200,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock (par $100), 5% dividend rate by amendment. Shares are being sold by two underwriters. For details see issue of March 21.

Bower, Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind. on March 25 filed a registration statement for 200,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Proceeds will be used for working capital and for other corporate purposes.

Buffalo Forge Co. on March 20 filed a registration statement for 60,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Proceeds will be used for working capital and for other corporate purposes.

Colfax Manufacturing Co., subsidiaries of Barium Steel. Each such exchange will be made upon the basis of assigned values to the shares.

Corporation and Principal Stockholders

The FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

New York • Boston • Chicago and other cities

INDICATES ADDITIONS SINCE PREVIOUS ISSUE

- Underwriters and Distributors of Corporate and Municipal Securities

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Founded 1867

Members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges

New York • Boston

Philadelphia • Chicago

SPECIALISTS IN

United States Government Securities

State and Municipal Bonds

C. J. DEVINE & CO. INC.

40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

Hanser 3-277

Chicago • Boston • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • Cleveland

Cincinnati • St. Louis • San Francisco

Public, Corporate and Industrial Security Issues

Chicago

THE COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE

Thursday, April 4, 1946

1826
**New Issue Calendar**

**Shawing probable date of offering**

**April 8, 1946**

Alliancawire Inc.; Preferred and Common

Flintkote Co.; Preferred and Common

Hall Products Co.—Preferred and Common

National Cash Credit Corp.; Preferred and Common

Presseal, Inc.; Preferred and Common

Stromberg-Carlson Co.; Preferred

United Flax & Linseed Co., Mfg. Corp.; Preferred

Tennessee Gas & Transmission Co.; Preferred

Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co.; Preferred

**April 9, 1946**

Cuban Atlantic Sugar Co., New York, N. Y.

March 21 filed 39,000 shares 5% cumulative preferred stock (par $100) and 175,000 shares of common (par $5). Of the total shares of common, 137,500 shares of common are to be purchased by underwriters from the stockholders of the company. Underwriters—Bare—効果に shots of share of common by company to trustees to the company as part of the consideration for the sale of the stock to the public.

**April 10, 1946**

American Molasses Co.; Common

Drocott Co., Preferred

Preburtone Co., Preferred

Liom Coach & Truck Corp.; Preferred

United Biscuit Co. of America; Debentures

**April 12, 1946**

Piper Aircraft Corp.; Common

**April 15, 1946**

Aron Allied Products Inc.; Preferred and Common

Boswell Manufacturing Co.; Preferred

Eston Manufacturing Co.; Preferred and Common

General Instrument Corp.; Preferred and Common

Globe-Union, Inc.; Preferred

Joy Equipment Corp.; Preferred

Kingston Products Corp. (F. & F. New Co. & Co.); Preferred

National Auto & Connect Co.; Preferred

Republic Indemnity Co. of America; Convertible preferred

Sosontone Corp.; Preferred

Sleep Rock Iron Mines, Inc.; Common

**April 16, 1946**

American Airlines Inc.; Preferred

American Machine & Foundry Co.; Preferred

Borg-Warner Corp.; Preferred

Capital Records, Inc.; Preferred

Greenberg & Co., Inc.; Preferred

Jesse Steel Co.; Preferred

Keystone Steel & Wire & Marine Inc. Co.; Preferred

Kenex Fibre Co.; Preferred

Pepco & Co.; Preferred

Queen Anne Candy Co.; Preferred

**April 17, 1946**

American Screw Co.; Preferred

Bush Manufacturing Co.; Preferred and Common

Consol Gas EL. & Pwr. Co. of Balt.; Bonds

Crowell-Collier Publishing Co.; Preferred

Diamon T Motor Car Co.; Common

(Allan B.) DuMont Laboratories Inc., Passaic, N. J. (par $5); 500,000 shares of common stock (par $1), of which 250,000 shares are being offered for sale by the company. Underwriters—Van Alstyne, Noél & Co., offer price of $1 for each share of common. Underwriters—As to the preferred, Philadelphia & Reading; to the public, Preferred

**April 28, 1946**

(Allan B.) DuMont Laboratories Inc.—Common

Batavia, N. Y.—Preferred Stock

Firth Carpenter Corp.; Preferred

Hytron Radio & Electronics Corp.; Preferred

Louden Manufacturing Co.; Preferred

Lynch Corp.; Preferred

New England S.S. & Watch Co.; Preferred

Paulsboro Mfg. Co.; Preferred

Pepco & Co.; Preferred

Pinkus & Gen. of New Hampshire, Inc.; Preferred

Rockridge Gold Mines Ltd.; Preferred

Sprat Crnnin Electric Co.; Preferred

Tuson Gas & El. & Pwr. Co.; Preferred

Underwriters—Floyd—D. Cerf Co.; Offering—Price to public $5 per share

**April 21, 1946**

American Radio Works Co., Inc.; Class A Stock

Bonds

Robertas & Marden Co.; Preferred

Sharon Steel Corp.; Common

**May 13, 1946**

Huntier, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary, Underwriters—Reynolds & Co., Offering—Price to public by amendment. Proceeds—To finance inventories, accounts receivable, and expand working capital.

**Fleming-Hall Tobacco Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.**

April 1 (letter of notification) filed 20,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Sale for benefit of S. C. Kerr, Underwriter—Floyd—D. Cerf Co.; Offering—Price to public $5 per share.

(Continued on page 1529)
Mines shares of to on of The balance which Gerity-Michigan March by see bers common sold lots ining share. are proceeds and mum, 4% Greenfield Underwriters—Allen Adolf batteries, radio, parts Hytron to redeeming, its to retire short bank bور. Any balance will be used for working capital. Business—Radio tubes. Illinois Hynot Radio & Electronics Corp., Salem, Mass. on Feb. 27 filed a registration statement for $45,000,000 first mortgage bonds due 1976 and $8,000,000 sinking fund debentures due 1966. Securities will be offered for sale at competitive bidding with price and interest rates to be named by the successful bidder. For details see issue of March 7. Underwriters—Names will be filed by amendment.

Indianapolis Power & Light Co. on March 8 filed a registration statement for 120,000 shares of 4% cumulative preferred stock ($100 par). For details see issue of March 14. Offering—Company is offering the stock to holders of common stock at a price to be fixed by the board of directors. An additional $300,000 of the common for each five shares held. Underwriters—Underwriting group, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and The First Boston Corp.

Jefferson-Travis Corp. on Feb. 27 filed a registration statement for 30,000 shares of $2,000 convertible preferred (no par). Common shares are reserved for conversion of preferred. For details see issue of March 28.

KEYWORDS
- Securities
- Registration
- Mining
- Finance
- Underwriters
- Companies
- Shares
- Offerings
- Price
- Proceeds
- Common
- Preferred
- Debentures
- Bond
- Radio
- Television
- Construction
- Manufacturing
bonds and notes and dividend rate on the preferred stock, which are known. Underwriters.—To be filed by amendment. 

G. K. Go-Up Rubber Welding System, Littleton, Colo.

April 1 filed 2,001 participating member shares. Underwriters.—To be filed by amendment. Offering.—Price is $1,000 per share. The sale is for the purpose of refinancing at a lower dividend rate the notes and preferred stock aggregating $16,327,466, including $5,000,000 of cumulative preferred stock. Underwriters.—Names by amendment. Offering.—Company is offering 4,000,000 shares of preferred stock at $25 per share. For the retirement purposes, company will use part of the proceeds for the acquisition of Citizens Service and Supply Co. 

New York Public Service Co., Cleveland, O.

March 30 filed $2,000,000 first mortgage bonds, due April 21, 1947, at 8% per annum, convertible at the option of the company into preferred stock. Underwriters.—Carnegie & Co., to redeem $5,000,000 of cumulative preferred stock. Sale price and dividend rate of preferred stock are not known. Underwriters.—To be filed by amendment. 

Norwalk (Conn.), Conn. Tire & Rubber Co.

March 21 filed $1,444,500 convertible debentures due April 5, 1945, at 3% per annum, convertible into 3,169,980 shares of preferred stock. Underwriters.—Carl M. Loech, Rhodes & Co., Ltd., to redeem $3,169,980 of preferred stock. Sale price and dividend rate of preferred stock are not known. Underwriters.—To be filed by amendment. 

Ohio Public Service Co., Cleveland, O.

March 30 filed $2,000,000 first mortgage bonds, due April 1, 1940, at 6% per annum, convertible into 3,169,980 shares, cumulative preferred stock (par $100). Price is $100. Underwriters.—To be filed by amendment. 


March 14 filed a registration statement for 80,000 shares of stock of $1 cumulative preferred stock (par $25) and $7,700,000 of series A debentures (par $100). Underwriters.—To be filed by amendment. Offering.—Price of stock and debentures is not known. Underwriters.—To be filed by amendment. 


March 20 filed 100,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Underwriters.—Names by amendment. Offering.—Company is offering 1,000,000 shares of $5 par common stock at $1 per share, payable in Canadian exchange. For details see issue of March 28. 

Public Service Co. of Ind., Indianapolis

March 25 filed 150,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock (par $50). Underwriters.—Names by amendment. Offering.—Company is offering 1,000,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock (par $50) at $25 per share. For the purpose of refinancing at a lower dividend rate the notes and preferred stock of a former company. Underwriters.—Names by amendment. Offering.—Company is offering 1,000,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock (par $50) at $25 per share, payable in Canadian exchange. For details see issue of March 28. 

public Service Co. of New Hampshire

March 1 filed a registration statement for 102,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Underwriters.—Names by amendment. Offering.—Company is offering 1,000,000 shares of common stock at $1 per share. Underwriters.—Names by amendment. Offering.—Company is offering 1,000,000 shares of common stock at $1 per share, payable in Canadian exchange. For details see issue of March 28. 

Red Top Brewing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio

March 25 filed 150,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Underwriters.—Names by amendment. Offering.—Company is offering 1,000,000 shares of common stock at $1 per share. Underwriters.—Names by amendment. Offering.—Company is offering 1,000,000 shares of common stock at $1 per share, payable in Canadian exchange. For details see issue of March 28. 

Roberts & Mander Corp., Hattboro, Pa.

April 2 filed 281,700 shares of common stock (par $1). Underwriters.—Names by amendment. Offering.—Company is offering 1,000,000 shares of common stock at $1 per share. Underwriters.—Names by amendment. Offering.—Company is offering 1,000,000 shares of common stock at $1 per share, payable in Canadian exchange. For details see issue of March 28. 

Rockbridge Gold Mines Ltd., Toronto, Can.

March 27 filed 300,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Underwriters.—Names by amendment. Offering.—Company is offering 1,000,000 shares of common stock at $1 per share, payable in Canadian exchange. For details see issue of March 28. 

£>2>

Vol. 34, No. 24

The Mercantile & Financial Chronicle

1829

Volume 163 Number 4478

The Mercantile & Financial Chronicle

1829

March 21 filed $1,444,500 convertible debentures due April 5, 1945, at 3% per annum, convertible into 3,169,980 shares of preferred stock. Underwriters.—Carnegie & Co., to redeem $3,169,980 of preferred stock. Sale price and dividend rate of preferred stock are not known. Underwriters.—To be filed by amendment. 

Norwalk (Conn.), Conn. Tire & Rubber Co.

March 21 filed $1,444,500 convertible debentures due April 5, 1945, at 3% per annum, convertible into 3,169,980 shares of preferred stock. Underwriters.—Carnegie & Co., to redeem $3,169,980 of preferred stock. Sale price and dividend rate of preferred stock are not known. Underwriters.—To be filed by amendment. 

Ohio Public Service Co., Cleveland, O.

March 30 filed $2,000,000 first mortgage bonds, due April 1, 1940, at 6% per annum, convertible into 3,169,980 shares, cumulative preferred stock (par $100). Price is $100. Underwriters.—To be filed by amendment. 


March 14 filed a registration statement for 80,000 shares of stock of $1 cumulative preferred stock (par $25) and $7,700,000 of series A debentures (par $100). Underwriters.—To be filed by amendment. Offering.—Price of stock and debentures is not known. Underwriters.—To be filed by amendment. 


March 20 filed 100,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Underwriters.—Names by amendment. Offering.—Company is offering 1,000,000 shares of $5 par common stock at $1 per share, payable in Canadian exchange. For details see issue of March 28. 

Public Service Co. of Ind., Indianapolis

March 25 filed 150,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock (par $50). Underwriters.—Names by amendment. Offering.—Company is offering 1,000,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock (par $50) at $25 per share. For the purpose of refinancing at a lower dividend rate the notes and preferred stock of a former company. Underwriters.—Names by amendment. Offering.—Company is offering 1,000,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock (par $50) at $25 per share, payable in Canadian exchange. For details see issue of March 28. 

Public Service Co. of New Hampshire

March 1 filed a registration statement for 102,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Underwriters.—Names by amendment. Offering.—Company is offering 1,000,000 shares of common stock at $1 per share. Underwriters.—Names by amendment. Offering.—Company is offering 1,000,000 shares of common stock at $1 per share, payable in Canadian exchange. For details see issue of March 28. 

Red Top Brewing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio

March 25 filed 150,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Underwriters.—Names by amendment. Offering.—Company is offering 1,000,000 shares of common stock at $1 per share. Underwriters.—Names by amendment. Offering.—Company is offering 1,000,000 shares of common stock at $1 per share, payable in Canadian exchange. For details see issue of March 28. 

Roberts & Mander Corp., Hattboro, Pa.

April 2 filed 281,700 shares of common stock (par $1). Underwriters.—Names by amendment. Offering.—Company is offering 1,000,000 shares of common stock at $1 per share. Underwriters.—Names by amendment. Offering.—Company is offering 1,000,000 shares of common stock at $1 per share, payable in Canadian exchange. For details see issue of March 28. 

Rockbridge Gold Mines Ltd., Toronto, Can.

March 27 filed 300,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Underwriters.—Names by amendment. Offering.—Company is offering 1,000,000 shares of common stock at $1 per share, payable in Canadian exchange. For details see issue of March 28.
1830

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

Thursday, April 14, 1946

Securities Now in Registration

[Continued from page 1829]

- **Signature Oil Corp.**
  - On Dec. 26 it filed a registration statement for 150,000
    shares of common stock, preferred stock (par $10),
    and 10,000 warrants. Price to be determined by public
    offering. - By H. S. Donaldson & Co. - For details see issue
    of Jan. 3. Offering - Price to the public will be based on
    the results of a public offering of 1,000 shares at $18 per share.
    Underwriters - Kahn, Loeb, Loeb & Co.

- **Sonotone Corp., Emsford, N.Y.**
  - March 25 filed 60,000 shares $1.25 cumulative convertible
    preferred stock (par $100). Price to be determined by public
    offering. - By McKeen & Stimson. - For details see issue of
    March 27.

- **Razors Iron Mines Ltd., (Ontario, Canada)**
  - March 27 filed 300,000 shares of capital stock (par $1). Price
    to be determined by public offering. - By Underwriters-Scree
    & Stoneberg. Offering - Price to the public will be set at
    $25 per share. For details see issue of March 28.

- **Samson United Corp.**
  - March 15 filed a registration statement for 125,000
    shares of cumulative convertible preferred stock (par $1)
    and 1,001,400 shares of common stock. Price to be
    determined by public offering. - By Underwriters-Dean
    & Co. - For details see issue of March 28.

- **Scranton Electric Co., Scranton, Pa.**
  - March 29 filed 58,500 shares of cumulative preferred stock
    and 914,900 shares of common stock. Price to be determined by
    public offering. - By Underwriters-American Electric & Gas Co.
    (parent). Underwriters - To be filed by amendment. Offering - Price to
    the public will be determined by public offering. - By Underwriters.

- **Segal Lock & Hardware Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.**
  - March 15 filed 150,000 shares of common stock (par 
    $.01). Price to be determined by public offering. - By
    Underwriters - Foy, C. D. & Co., Inc. Underwriters - Offering -
    Company is offering to the holders of common stock certificates
    of the company the right to subscribe for 399,800 shares of
    common stock at a price of $10 per share. Price to be
    determined by public offering. - By Underwriters.

- **Scranton-Brook Water Co.**
  - On Feb. 8 it filed a registration statement for $33,500,000
    first mortgage bonds (par $100). Proceeds net of underwriting
    fees, interest rate and dividend rate will be $31,500,000. Price to
    be determined by public offering. - By Underwriters.

- **Sun Oil Co., Philadelphia, Pa.**
  - March 19 filed 15,000 memberships in the stock pur
    chase plan. Price to be determined by public offering. - By
    Underwriters - Acme Securities Corp. Underwriters - By
    public offering. - Underwriters. Underwriters-Underwriters. Underwrights
    - Offering - Price to be determined by public offering. - By
    public offering. - Underwriters.

- **Super-Cold Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.**
  - March 25 filed 100,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Price
    to be determined by public offering. - By Underwriters - Sutro & Co.
    and Van Alstyne. Underwriters - Offering - Price to public.
    - Price to be determined by public offering. - By
    Underwriters.

- **Taco Airways, S.A., New York, N.Y.**
  - March 15 filed 40,000 shares of common stock (par $5). Under
    writers - Halligan & Co. and H. G. Walker & Co. Offering - Price to the public
    by public offering. - Underwriters.

- **Shell Union Oil Corp., New York, N.Y.**
  - March 27 filed $125,000,000 25-year debentures due April 1, 1976. Bonds will be sold at competitive bidding with successful bidder named Wednesday, May 1, 1946. Name of underwriters to be announced later. Offering - Price to be
    determined by public offering. - By Morgan Stanley & Co. Underwriters - Offering - Price to be determined by
    public offering. - By Morgan Stanley & Co. Underwriters - Offering
    - Price to be determined by public offering. - By Morgan Stanley & Co.

- **Stock Iron Mines Ltd., (Toronto, Canada)**
  - March 27 filed 300,000 shares of capital stock (par $1). Offering - Price to the public will be
    set at $25 per share. For details see issue of March 28.

- **Teas & Tobacco Co., Houston, Texas.**
  - March 30, the thrift plan of Teess & Tobacco Co. will offer
    15,000 shares of common stock to the public. Price will be
    determined by public offering. - By Underwriters.

- **Texas & New Orleans R. Co., Texas.**
  - March 27 filed $25,000,000 first mortgage line pipe bonds due
    1966; 100,000 shares 4 3/8% cumulative preferred stock
    ($100 par) and 494,444 shares of common stock, of which
    20,000 shares are to be purchased by underwriters from company, and 134,444
    shares are to be purchased by the underwriters. - By Underwriters-Stoeckl & Webers, Co., and
    White, Risdon & Co. Offering - Price to be determined by public offering.
    - By Underwriters.

- **Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co., Dallas, Texas**
  - March 19 filed 40,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock
    (par $10). Price to be determined by public offering. - By
    Underwriters. Offering - Price to be determined by public offering.
    - By Underwriters. Underwriters - Request.

- **Textron, Inc.**
  - On March 19 it filed a registration statement for 300,000
    shares of cumulative preferred stock (par $25). Price to
    be determined by public offering. - By Underwriters.
    Offering - Price to be determined by public offering. - By
    Underwriters. Requested.

- **Tuscun (Ariz.) Gas, Electric Light & Power Co.**
  - March 29 filed 147,000 shares common stock to the public.
    Stock consists of all the outstanding common stock of Tuscun
    Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. and the company is offering to
    sell the stock to comply with the requirements of Section 8 of the
    Interborough Holding Co. Act and the orders of the SECP directing
    the liquidation of the company by the trustees. The proceeds
    from the sale of the stock will be used to pay the expenses of the
    liquidation and to provide funds for the repayment of the
    notes and debentures of the company.

- **Union Electric Co. of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.**
  - March 29 filed 130,000 shares of common stock to the public.
    Underwriters - Names of underwriters to be announced later.
    Underwriters - Offering - Price to be determined by public offering.
    - By Underwriters.

- **Union Wire Rope Corp.**
  - On Feb. 4 it filed a registration statement for 42,000 shares
    common stock, (par $10). Proceeds net of underwriting
    fees, interest rate and dividend rate will be $38,000. Price to
    be determined by public offering. - By Underwriters.
    Offering - Price to the public will be set at $28 per share. For
    details see issue of April 14.

- **United Biscuit Co. of America, Chicago, Ill.**
  - March 22 filed $10,000,000 5% convertible debentures due
    1975. Offering - Name of underwriters to be announced later.
    Underwriters. Underwriters - Gold, Sachs & Co. Offering - Price to the public
    will be set at $20 per share. For details see issue of April 14.

- **United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corp., New York, N.Y.**
  - March 25 filed 50,000 shares of common stock (par $.01). Under
    writers - Offering - No underwriting agreement exists.
    Underwriters - Offering - Under an agreement with the trustees.
    - By Underwriters.

- **Western Union Wire Co., N.Y.**
  - On April 15 it filed a registration statement for 50,000 shares
    common stock, par $1. Price to be determined by public offering.
    - By Underwriters. Offerings - Under an agreement with the trustees.
    - By Underwriters.
Prospective Security Offerings

(AVAILABLE AFTER REGISTRATION)

Volume 163 Number 4478
THE COMMISSIONAL FINANCIAL CHRONICAL

May 1, 1978
Bonds will be sold at competitive bidding with interest rate to be fixed by amendment. Offering—Price to the public to be filed by amendment. For details see issue of March 28.

● Utility Appliance Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.

March 12 filed registration statement for $500,000 par value of common stock. For details see issue of March 28.

Verity Porcupine Gold Mines, Ltd., Ontario, Ont.

Feb. 13 filed registration statement for 1,000,000 common shares. For details see issue of Feb. 20.

Virginia Red Lake Mines, Ltd.


Yank Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd.

April 15 filed registration statement for 500,000 common shares. Proceeds will be used to retire outstanding debentures and for working capital.

Massachusetts

Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Denver, Colo.

March 28 filed registration statement for 40,000,000 common shares. Proceeds are for the purpose of redistribution and to retire debentures of the company. For details see issue of Feb. 7.


March 27 filed amended registration statement with SEC proposing sale of $5,000,000 common stock. Proceeds will be used to retire existing preferred stock and to finance new operations and working capital.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis RR, Cleveland, Ohio

Ohio Co., New York, N. Y.

April 18 filed registration statement for sale of 500,000 shares of common stock. Proceeds will be used to retire existing preferred stock and to finance new operations and working capital.

Pennsylvania Company, Philadelphia

Bids will be received April 9 ( Noon EST) for purchase of 400,000 shares of preferred stock to be sold at competitive bidding.

Weeden & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

March 28 filed registration statement for 20,000,000 common shares. Proceeds are for the purpose of redistribution and to retire debentures of the company. For details see issue of Feb. 15.

Young Radiator Co.

Jan. 29 filed registration statement for issue of 10,000,000 shares of common stock. Proceeds are for the purpose of redistribution and to retire debentures of the company. For details see issue of Feb. 7.

Alden's, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

May 14 stockholders will vote on approving an issue of 1,000,000 preferred shares (par $100). First series of new preferred shares is of the par value and will be paid in cash.

American Life Co., New York, N. Y.

March 17 shareholders will vote on ratification of new executive agreement. Underwriters—J. B. Glore & Co., Cleveland.

American Lighting Co., Middletown, Ohio

April 21 company is contemplating redemption of $5,000,000 par value of preferred stock. Proceeds will be used to retire outstanding debentures and for working capital.

Banger & Arostook RR, Bangor, Me.

April 16 shareholders will vote on sale of new stage line. Proceeds will be used to retire existing preferred stock and to finance new operations and working capital.

Central Ohio Light & Power Co., Findlay, Ohio

May 29 shareholders will vote on approving issue of additional bonds. Proceeds will be used to retire outstanding preferred stock and to finance new operations and working capital.

Central & Southeast Utilities Co., Wilmington, Del.

April 18 shareholders will vote on approval of new service agreement. Proceeds will be used to retire new preferred stock and to finance new operations and working capital.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.

May 18 shareholders will vote on ratification of new service agreement. Underwriters—J. B. Glore & Co., New York.


April 14 filed with Michigan P. U. Commission application to sell at competitive bidding $76,268 common stock.


April 1 filed with SEC application to sell (a) $3,500,000 first mortgage bonds due May 1, 1976, and (b) 1,000,000 non-convertible cumulative preferred stock (par $10). Proceeds will be used to retire existing preferred stock and to finance new operations and working capital.

Detroit Edison Co., Detroit, Mich.


De Villars, Toleda, Ohio

April 15 shareholders will vote on ratification of new service agreement. Underwriters—J. B. Glore & Co., New York.

Huron Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.

April 1 shareholders will vote on ratification of new service agreement. Underwriters—J. B. Glore & Co., New York.

International Minerals & Chemicals Corp., Chicago, Ill.

May 29 shareholders will vote on approving issue of additional bonds. Proceeds will be used to retire outstanding preferred stock and to finance new operations and working capital.

Jackson & South Electric Co., Columbus,Ohio

April 18 shareholders will vote on ratification of new service agreement. Underwriters—J. B. Glore & Co., New York.

Kansas City Southern Ry., Kansas City, Mo.

May 18 shareholders will vote on ratification of new service agreement. Underwriters—J. B. Glore & Co., New York.


May 18 shareholders will vote on ratification of new service agreement. Underwriters—J. B. Glore & Co., New York.
Pittston Co., Hoboken, N. J.

Company is offering to register at an early date for public offering an issue of 15-year debentures and additional income debentures.

Standard Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.

Standard Power & Light Corp., has requested permission of the SEC to sell, either through private sale or in the public market, a substantial stock of its Common and Standard Gas & Electric Co. Sale is preliminary to implementation of the private placement option of the SEC.

United States Rubber Co., New, York, N.Y.

April 16 stockholders will vote to increase authorized common from 1,918,412 shares to 2,500,000 shares, so that there will have available shares for the purchase of additional property, creation of additional working capital and other corporate purposes and for issuance of additional stock contemplated.

Yonkers (N. Y.) Electric Light & Power Co.

Jan. 21 company and parent Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, N. Y., to New York P. S. C. authority for issue $8,000,000 30-year debentures, not to exceed 2 1/4% to be guaranteed by parent. Issue to be sold through competitive bidding. Possible bidders are: Guaranty Trust Co.; Lehman Bros., Harriman Riley & Co. and Union Security & Commerce Co. (Joint); J. A. McClellan & Co. and White, Weld & Co. (Joint); W. C. Langley & Co. and Philadelphia & San Francisco Union Co. and White, Weld & Co. (Joint).

The War of Nerves Subsidies At Hunter College

(Continued from first page)

request for his suggestion for further Council procedure. He then

"If the representative of the Soviet Union would be willing to 
take the steps which have been suggested, then he has 
attached to the evacuation of Iran, and if his Govern-
ment gives to the Council an assurance that the
troubles of the whole of the Soviet forces from Iran, unconditionally, 
is not dealing with the question of the
Council's right to deal with the agenda of the Council for consideration at any time.

Thus first the step has been taken in paving the way to an
imaginable solution to the entire Iranian problem and toward the 
world-wide validation of the UNO as a respected functioning body.

Primarily, it must be realized that we are still dealing only with the
procedural question of the timing of the sitting of sub-committees on the
Controversy. Then, too, the Soviet troops must actually be 
evacuated by the first week in May; diplomatic connection was
completed or broken is not limited to the conflict. If the
powers do not conform thus, the Council will be
sitting indefinitely without the Soviet representatives.

In any event, the Soviet presumably is still on the minority side 
on basic questions involving the whole future of the Organization.
Mr. Gromyko did not take his walk merely because he
enjoyed a game of hide-and-seek. The Russian leaders have shown,
time again, from Dumbarton Oaks through Yalta to Hunter,
that they are woofed to the principle that their country has
right to sit in judgment on itself—and that supposedly, the world's
judgments are not as well founded because one country refuses to play
til it can make its own rules and decisions.

The Fundamental Issue of International Cooperation

Is Acutely Vegetal

For the present issue is not one involving the immediate Soviet-Iran
controversy, but much more importantly it goes to the root of world
organization, to world Government in its various currently suggested
forms, and to the fundamental concept of the general character of
discussion and, the authori-

tarian principle holding that thought and discussion are to be con-
ducted by the Council, and as dramatically, here

This critical and continuing disagreement concerning the
propriety of veto discussion reflects the basic differences be-
\nthe Anglo-American and Russian interpretations of the
concept of the general character of discussion, and the authori-

tarian principle holding that thought and discussion are to be con-
complimented at both San Francisco and London. Now the U n i t e d
States is functioning on all cylinders with a non-aggressive policy, but fair, policy of its own and on behalf of the very best of the UNO. One of the cardinal things which the Organization must avoid is that of being used as a tool by either of the parties to the present controversy. The Soviet would have done this indirectly when the United States had the offer made to it that the U N O may lay the people of the world into a false sense of security.

And in a larger sense: as long as, in addition to the Big Five

powers, there are in the world so many sovereign states, there is the possibility that some of them may not be as aggressive in their own self-defense as we are. And in a larger sense: as long as, in addition to the Big Five powers, there are in the world so many sovereign states, there is the possibility that some of them may not be as aggressive in their own self-defense as we are. And in a larger sense: as long as, in addition to the Big Five powers, there are in the world so many sovereign states, there is the possibility that some of them may not be as aggressive in their own self-defense as we are.
The Wayward Press

One of the most remarkable phenomena connected with this comprehensive war has been the conflict from start to finish of Mr. Gromyko. The enterprising newshawks are completely hypnotized—or imagine their public is hypnotized—by the imposing figure of the Soviet's mysterious "Oramiolism." They are mere puppets, their every move; and the London Press, which once provided them with a signal for a mad scuffle by the curious, positively m. Gromyko has taken on added glossier here, because of his accent and the fact that he has actually been seen running to the press, and divulging his side of the story, as it is called in the Argentinian situation to them before he did so to his fellow-diplomats.

This overreaction here has benefited but surely is subject to change in view of the fact that Gromyko's address to the closed Council meeting—only to add to the list of its members—may be used as a signal for a mad scuffle by the curious, positively

France bridging the gap between East and West. Ambassador Henri Bonnet, Delegate of France, standing between Mr. Gro¬myko and Mr. Bonnet, Delegate of Great Britain, and U.S. Delegate Stetthaus. M. Bonnet good-naturedly waved acknowledgment of his error—why further wrongness, but the propagandists went to work, and it was until April the third anyway—so all present got nearly everything that was said.

Coincidently M. Bonnet's careless error may possibly stimulate interest in the new global tourism system which has just been suggested by U.S. Count Czolbe—Kaledin. Whether this would solve the problems of M. Bonnet and the many perplexed people here around it, is questionable, as well as the "Herold Tribune" comment indicates, comprehension of it depends on the citizens of one world being able to figure out what they would do. In other words, the citizens of this world are both

Lange Pinch-Hits a Home Run for Gromyko

Even though the Security Council has "adex-Gromyko" after last Wednesday's walkout, the Soviet has at all times been fresh, even when officially represented—in the person of the Polish delegate.

With no other factor-member of American Universities—Chicago and Stanford—who recently requalified Polish citizen

Delegation Oscar Lange of Poland and Ambassador Hanssen Alin, Japanese representative (extreme right), exchanging flags over "cocked and curled parties.

shaping up, taking into consideration implications that he or his countrymen are "sizing" or "sloping" for Russia, holds Gromyko's end up, and his good sense of public relations is extended even to the social sphere, in his holding of the only pauper for the press—cum Park Central caviar.

Mr. Bonnet has announced his anti-Soviet hammers, all admitted that he was in a blow—slaying the best last agonizing "a fence" in the Borchackt and balance of the family's meals are pre¬pared by Mr. Lange's four roommates (for party, say hotel attendants).
INDENT

Bank and Insurance Stocks......Page 196
Business Man's Bookshelf.....Page 179
Calendar of New Securities Filings......Page 181
Canadian Securities Register (in two parts)......Page 182
Debenture-Block Investment Records......Page 185
Our Mutual Funds......Page 187
Our Reporter's Report......Page 194
Public Transactions of Railroads......Page 196
Railroad Securities......Page 196
Securities Dealer's Circular......Page 199
Tomorrow's Market--Walter Whyte......Page 200

Pennsylvania Securities Sections on pages 198-199

See under "Securities Now in Registration," starting on p. 159.

48th Bank Credit Group Formed in Ala.

Organization of a new Bank Credit Group,—representing the banks in the nationwide network of such groups formed as an additional source of credit under the program of the American Bankers Association to assure ample credit to every company, was announced on March 28 by Robert M. Hayes, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., and John S. Coleman, President of the Birmingham Trust & Savings Bank. William H. Emma, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Youngstown, Ohio, and J. E. McCauley, President of the First National Bank of Mobile, Ala., were elected Vice-President and Secretary of the group.

Formation of the Alabama group is in keeping with the plan of regional credit groups across the country. The principal object of credit to which small business can get access is to supply, so to speak, in banks in making such loans as those for additional capital to make their businesses grow. The first source of credit will always be the individual bank, the Second is the combination of the local banks and their larger city counter-part working together. Now we have a third organization in the line of credit, namely, the state bank credit group, to which loan applications are referred that are usually two or three handles. Blanketing the country with the group is a part of a larger program for lending to small business. Mr. Hayes stated.

The American Bankers Association is a national organization of state bank credit groups that are in 30 state wide organizations. Through these the total credit available to small business is much more than the sum of the individual credits available to the banks involved. Therefore, the American Bankers Association is moving to form a state wide credit group that will make certain that small manufacturers and small merchants have dependable bank credit for its needs.

War's end found the nation's banks eager and ready to supply small business with credit needed to carry on its industrial enterprises from war production to peacetime production," Mr. Hayes declared. "Regardless of the way toward completion," he continued. "Some people think we have the means to prosper and grow, yet the war has been so successful in financing the reconversion process is nothing more than the long-term peacetime needs of small business.

LaGuardia to Head UNRAA

Former Mayor of New York Fiorello LaGuardia named to the Committee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the new director-general of the organization which will be taken on Mr. LaGuardia's name until the end of the year, according to word received by the Knoxville News-Sentinel. At the time of March 21, pointed out that nomination as the Mental commission was considered tantamount to election.

The War of Nerves Subsides at Hunter College

(Continued from page 1383)

by the Delegate of Egypt and touched upon the reply of the Delegate of Poland, that the journey of the Prime Minister of Iraq to Moscow was in pursuance of the resolution of the 30th of January in the First Council of London.

Meanwhile came the 2d of March—it came and passed, and a truce had been arranged between the two sides and the President of the League. Meanwhile in Persia, residents heard, Pan-Teh, the representative of Poland that the departure of the Prime Minister of Iraq to Moscow was in pursuance of the resolution of the 30th of January in the First Council of London.

UNO Statute Negotiations for Transfer of League of Nations Assets

The Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie has advised the Congress of the United Nations, the Secretary General of the Assembly of the United Nations to negotiate the transfer of League of Nations assets with the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Syria.

Mr. Trygve Lie has advised the United States Congress of the United Nations to negotiate the transfer of League of Nations assets with the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Syria.

The negotiations on the part of the Swiss Federal Government will be conducted under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul Bueger, Switzerland. The negotiations will be conducted under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul Bueger, Switzerland.

The negotiations will be conducted under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul Bueger, Switzerland.

The negotiations will be conducted under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul Bueger, Switzerland.

Mr. Trygve Lie has advised the United States Congress of the United Nations to negotiate the transfer of League of Nations assets with the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Syria.

The negotiations on the part of the Swiss Federal Government will be conducted under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul Bueger, Switzerland.

The negotiations on the part of the Swiss Federal Government will be conducted under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul Bueger, Switzerland.

The negotiations on the part of the Swiss Federal Government will be conducted under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul Bueger, Switzerland.

The negotiations on the part of the Swiss Federal Government will be conducted under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul Bueger, Switzerland.

The negotiations on the part of the Swiss Federal Government will be conducted under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul Bueger, Switzerland.

The negotiations on the part of the Swiss Federal Government will be conducted under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul Bueger, Switzerland.

The negotiations on the part of the Swiss Federal Government will be conducted under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul Bueger, Switzerland.

The negotiations on the part of the Swiss Federal Government will be conducted under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul Bueger, Switzerland.

The negotiations on the part of the Swiss Federal Government will be conducted under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul Bueger, Switzerland.
The Security Council's Query to the Soviet and Iran Governments and Their Replies

COMMUNIQUE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL

March 29th, 1946.

The Security Council has received a query from you, to which it is now replying. In order to avoid repetition, the text of the query has been printed hereafter.

The Soviet Reply to the Council's Query

(Received April 3, 9:30 A.M.)

In reply to your letter of March 29th, in which you inquire about the question of the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Iran, I am now forwarding to you a letter from Secretary of State by which the question is answered. The letter is dated April 2, 1946, and was delivered to the Council's secretariat on April 3rd.

The question is: "Is the question of the withdrawal of the Soviet troops, as it is known in your communication to the Council, that is, "a joint statement," the question raised in 1944, that the United Nations is to be consulted concerning the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Iran?"

In reply, Secretary of State states: "The question concerning the evacuation of the Soviet troops raised before the Security Council by the Iranian Government in 1944, has been answered by the understanding reached between the Soviet and the Iranian Governments."

The question is: "What is the meaning of the term "a joint statement," as used in your communication to the Council?"

In reply, Secretary of State states: "The term "a joint statement," as used in your communication to the Council, is the joint statement of March 26, 1944, which will be completed during the period of one and one half months."

The question is: "Has the question concerning the evacuation of the Soviet troops been answered by the understanding reached between the Soviet and the Iranian Governments?"

In reply, Secretary of State states: "Yes, the question concerning the evacuation of the Soviet troops has been answered by the understanding reached between the Soviet and the Iranian Governments."

The question is: "What is the meaning of the term "a joint statement," as used in your communication to the Council?"

In reply, Secretary of State states: "The term "a joint statement," as used in your communication to the Council, is the joint statement of March 26, 1944, which will be completed during the period of one and one half months."

Yours respectfully,

ANDREI A. GROMYKO.

Reply From Iran to Council's Query

(Received 9:15 A.M., April 3)

"I am forwarding to you a letter from Secretary of State by which the question is answered. The letter is dated April 2, 1946, and was delivered to the Council's secretariat on April 3rd."

The question is: "What is the meaning of the term "a joint statement," as used in your communication to the Council?"

In reply, Secretary of State states: "The term "a joint statement," as used in your communication to the Council, is the joint statement of March 26, 1944, which will be completed during the period of one and one half months."

The question is: "Has the question concerning the evacuation of the Soviet troops been answered by the understanding reached between the Soviet and the Iranian Governments?"

In reply, Secretary of State states: "Yes, the question concerning the evacuation of the Soviet troops has been answered by the understanding reached between the Soviet and the Iranian Governments."

The question is: "What is the meaning of the term "a joint statement," as used in your communication to the Council?"

In reply, Secretary of State states: "The term "a joint statement," as used in your communication to the Council, is the joint statement of March 26, 1944, which will be completed during the period of one and one half months."

Yours respectfully,

ANDREI A. GROMYKO."
The War of Nerves Subsidies
At Hunter College

(Continued from page 1835)

rival of the new Prime Minister, on March 24, the day be-
fore the opening of the Security Council, the Soviet Ambas-
dor called on the Prime Minister of Iran and handed him three mem-
bers of the Red Army from Iran would begin on March 24, and last five to six
weeks. In this memorandum there was no mention of any condi-
tions being attached to the withdrawal of the troops.

"The second memorandum related to the formation of a joint
Iranian-Soviet Corporation for the extraction of oil.

"The third memorandum dealt with Azerbaijan and sug-
gested a form of autonomous government. To this, the Soviet
Ambassador responded that if agreement could be reached on
these two other subjects, there would be no further cause for
anxiety and no unforeseen circumstances would take place. This
statement has not been further clarified.

"With respect to the other two memoranda, the Prime
Minister has outlined his views to the Soviet Ambassador. His posi-
tion is: (a) that the status of the Province of Azerbaijan like
that of all other provinces of Iran is regulated by the Iranian
constitution and the law on provincial councils, it is an internal
matter which the Iranian Government will deal with; (b) that
the formation of a stock company with joint participation by Iran
and the Soviet Union is a matter to be submitted for approval
to the Joint Commission, after the Soviet troops have been with-
drawn from the country, and election can be held lawfully for the
organization of the thirty-seventh Legislature.

"This is the present state of the discussion on the subject
of oil and the future status of Azerbaijan.

"According to the latest information from my Government,
dispatched to me on April 1st, no understanding has been arrived at
and no agreement had been made. The Prime Minister of
Iran emphasized states that he has not accepted, and moreover,
accepted, any conditions whatsoever being attached to the com-
plete withdrawal of the Red Army from the whole of Iran. These
forces should have been unconditionally removed from Iran on
before March 2. Last is our position as explained by me at the meeting of the Security Council on Friday last that the evac-
uation of the whole of Iran by Soviet forces cannot properly be
made dependent upon any conditions, foreseen or unforeseen.

"In closing, permit me to repeat that in referring these
disputes to the Council, the Iranian Government is animated by no
feeling of hostility for the Soviet Union. It is our hope that the
Council will find a just solution which will promote friendly
relations in the future.

"I have the honor to be, (signed by) "AMBASSADOR HUSSEIN ALA." "

* * *

Antagonism Created by Russia's Behavior

The Soviet Union has been getting more difficult even for her best
friends. The blame fastened on the Soviet by the other powers is not
as much because of its dealings with Iran, as because of its non-
acceptance of the decisions of the Organization that it helped to
create, and that Marshall Stimson insists is sponsoring. And her
"oriental psychology" is getting more difficult to explain.

As the "Daily Mail" of London says: "Russia's dubious maneu-
verings will reflect adversely on her motives. If suspicions of Russia
are baseless she has but herself to blame. If she would only state
her case frankly and put aside dubious expedients and cease to act
as though she were affiliated by a persecution mania, the prospects
would be infinitely brighter."

Trading Markets in

Amalgamated Sugar
Artkraft Mfg. Com. & Pfd.
Baltimore Porcelain Steel
Bendix Helicopter
Bendix Home Appliances
Backeye Incubators
Clyde Porcelain Steel
Dun Laboratories
Globe Aircraft
Globe Aircraft

Kobbe, Gearhart & Company
INCORPORATED

Members New York Security Dealers Association
45 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK 5
TELEPHONE PHILADELPHIA TELEPHONE BELL TELEPHONE
BOSTON 2-5000 ENTERPRISE 0153 NEW YORK 4-1016

A Market Place for
Low Priced Unlisted Securities

Airco & Diesel Equip.
Automatic Signal
Bendix Helicopter
Community Gas & Power
Cosmosco
Copper Canyon Mining
Dusquene Nat. Gas
Differential Wheel
Electro-Sterilizing
Federal Air Tools
Gaspe Oil Ventures
Globe Oil & Gas
Halle Mines
Harbor Aircraft
Huron Holding
Jardine Mining

Hannover 2-0050
Teletype—N. Y. 1-971
Trading Markets For Banks & Brokers Only
REORGANIZATION RAILS
"Old Shares"
CARL MARKS & CO. INC.
FOREIGN SECURITIES SPECIALISTS
50 Broad Street
New York City

NEW ENGLAND
TEXTILES
New England Local Securities

WALTER J. CONNOLLY & CO.
INCORPORATED 1828
24 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON 10, MASS.
Telephone Hubbard 3720
Bell System Telephone BS-120

San-Nap-Pak
Sunshine Consolidated
Pressurelube, Inc.
U. S. Radiator, Pd.
Reiter-Foster Oil

W. T. BONN & CO.
120 Broadway New York 5
Telephone Corinell 7-0744
Bell Teletype NY 1-588
Active Trading Markets
Amer. Boston Car Common
Automatic Signal Common
Northern Engineering Works
Von Dorn Iron Works

AMOS TREAT & CO.
40 Wall St. New York 5, N. Y.
Teletype—N. Y. 1-588
Special Reports on Request

Havens W. 2-5000
Teletype—N. Y. 1-971
Trading Markets For Banks & Brokers Only
REORGANIZATION RAILS
"Old Shares"
CARL MARKS & CO. INC.
FOREIGN SECURITIES SPECIALISTS
50 Broad Street
New York City

MORRIS STEIN & CO.
Established 1824
50 BROAD ST. N. Y. 4
HANOVER 2-4341
TELETYPE—N. Y. 1-2666

Specializing in Unlisted Securities

BANK — INSURANCE
PUBLIC UTILITY — INDUSTRIAL — REAL ESTATE
LUMBER & TIMBER
BONDS, PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCKS
Bought — Sold — quoted

REMER, MITCHELL & REITZEL, INC.
208 So. La Salle St., Chicago 4
RANdolph 2736

We specialize in all
Insurance and Bank Stocks
Industrial Issues
Investment Trust Issues
Public Utility Stocks and Bonds
TEXTILE SECURITIES
Securities with a New Eng. Market
Frederick C. Adams & Co.

"First New England Securities"
24 FEBRUARY 1946
Established In 1822
Tel. HANover 7135 — Teletype 26

Trading markets in

Bost
Buda
Cameron Forge
Devoe & Reynolds "B"
Maine Central Common
Maine Central Preferred
Mar-Tex Realization
Pollack Mfg.
Pressurelube
Simpex Paper
Tyber Stores

Raymond & Co.
148 State St., Boston 9, Mass.
Tel. CAP. 6235 — 1 — Teletype BO 228
W. Y. Telephone Boston 5-1206

"General Products Corp.
"Susquehanna Mills
Empire Steel Corp.

*Prospectus on request

Hill, Thompson & Co., Inc.
Markets and Situations for Dealers
120 Broadway, New York 5
Tel. RExer 2-2220 — Tel. NY 1-2666

New England Public Service
Logansport Distillery
Rhodesian Selection
Gaumont-British "A"
Scophony, Ltd.
U. S. Finishing
Lowenstein, (M.)
Mexican Corp.
Cinema "B"

M. S. WIEN & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1818
Members N. Y. Security Dealers Assn.
40 Exchange Pl., N. Y. 5 HA. 3-2700
Teletype—N. Y. 1-057

Princess Shops
Lisbon Corp.
United Elastic Corp.
Worcester Trans. Assoc.
Monolith Portland Midwest Assn.
Kevlar Fibre
Sprague Electric

R. L. FARR & CO.
31 Milk Street, Boston 9, Mass.
Boston New York Pacific
Hubbard 6442 
House 2-7113

We specialize in all
Insurance and Bank Stocks
Industrial Issues
Investment Trust Issues
Public Utility Stocks and Bonds
TEXTILE SECURITIES
Securities with a New Eng. Market
Frederick C. Adams & Co.

"First New England Securities"
24 FEBRUARY 1946
Established In 1822
Tel. HANover 7135 — Teletype 26