THURSDAY

In 2 Sections – Section 2

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Federal Expenditures Could Be Cut $2,000,000,000 Bureau of Budget Reports but Does Not Recommend

The Budget Bureau on Oct. 18 submitted a report on methods of reducing non-defense Federal expenditures during the current fiscal year by either $1,000,000,000, $1,500,000,000 or $2,000,000,000. The calculations were rendered to the Senate Finance Committee at the committee's request and in offering them the Budget Bureau was careful to stress that they were not to be regarded as suggestions of the Bureau or as a forecast of the President's budget for the fiscal year 1943. In addition the Bureau warned that the proposed cuts would "seriously impair the defense effort." The most drastic reductions contemplated by the report are in expenditures of the Work Projects Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Youth Administration, and aid to farmers.

The following is taken from Washington advices of Oct. 18 to the New York "Herald Tribune":

The report was made in response to a resolution adopted by the committee on the motion of Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia. It called for suggestions for revisions of the budget based on cuts in non-defense expenditures of $1,000,000,000, $1,500,000,000 and $2,000,000,000.

To save $1,000,000,000, as had been suggested by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, in his initial testimony of 1941 tax bill, the Budget Bureau said would require a 15.2% reduction in the $6,581,000,000 of non-defense expenditures. A $1,500,000,000 cut would mean a reduction of $22.8% and the $2,000,000,000 figure a cut of 30.4%.

Or, going more into detail, the Bureau showed that specified amounts could be saved by deep slashes in the $1,061,000,000 farm-aid program, the $1,034,000,000 work-relief appropriation, the $363,000,000 N. Y. A. fund and some $533,000,000 earmarked in the current budget for general public works.

However, the Budget Bureau's report pointed out such cuts would not be feasible for the following reasons:

Many agencies now labeled "non-defense" actually are doing defense work, including, for example, the Treasury, the Census Bureau, the General Accounting Office and, the Budget Bureau added it might be said, virtually all Government agencies.

The Bureau cited the following reasons against widespread slashes:

Much of the works program is for defense purposes, and should not be curtailed.

Defense employment, which might be expected to reduce work relief is "spotty" and does not affect many sections. Unemployment due to priorities and the allocation of materials is certain to require the continuance of a works relief program.

Price rises are immediately reflected in the budget by increases in the cost of government, particularly the defense program.

The activities of existing social agencies should be maintained in preparation for the post-war period when they will be definitely needed.

The Bureau took issue with the Senate Committee's assumption that Government spending at this time could be split sharply into "defense" and "non-defense" categories.

"In a period of total defense," the report said, "such a segregation has little significance. Even if the interpretation of defense were restricted to military activities, segregation of non-defense expenditures could not be made simply and precisely."

The report further emphasized that the Federal budget, while submitted only once a

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FROM WASHINGTON AHEAD OF THE NEWS

Aside from the issue of national defense that is involved the showdown between Mr. Roosevelt and John L. Lewis is one of the most dramatic episodes witnessed in this country in a long time. The moral to be drawn is that regardless of how big a man may think he has become he ought always to keep his feet on the ground. Lewis hasn't done this. He has walked into a man whom he despises but who also despises him and has been just waiting for the opportunity that has come. The belief in Washington is that Lewis is by way of being utterly crushed as a big shot in the American labor movement.

He is a creature of the New Deal. He hung around with them at nights when they first came to town, was fascinated by their so-called brilliancy and in turn, tried to show them that he was a fellow intellectual by citing Shakespeare. The record is plain that the New Dealers wanted a labor organization as an accompaniment to their socio-political revolution and the old line American Federation of Labor leaders seemed too unimaginative or too practical to tie themselves up with it. The CIO was conceived in New Deal circles and Lewis was shoved to the front as the bull-dozer or loud speaker of it. What he apparently has never realized is that he was never the brains. Sidney Hillman was much more so. But the New Deal propagandists gave Lewis a tremendous build up, made him a household name. The definite purpose was to kill off the old line federation leaders, "reactionaries" they were called.

Lewis has been misled in his present attitude by Mr. Roosevelt's timidity in dealing with labor. But labor is one thing with the President and Lewis is another. The truth is that the President has just been itching to catch

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GENERAL CONTENTS

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

During this autumn season two of the most discussed of the official bug-a-boos in Washington have been "inflation" and "priorities unemployment." The Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has, perhaps, taken the lead in talking about inflation, its horrors, and its remedies as he envisages them, but a good many others in places of prominence in the Administration have had no little to say on the subject. There has been much argument and a little action on the subject of "excess reserves," and the rank and file are being constantly beseeched to "save" and buy war obligations of one sort or another. Exactly nothing, however, appears to be in prospect as regards reductions in needless non-defense expenditures although Bureau of Budget officials have plainly, albeit reluctantly, said that as much as $2,000,000,000 could be pared from this list of expenditures. Consumer credit is another subject that has been much in the headlines, but here, too, it remains to be seen what will be actually accomplished by any action taken or in contemplation. Mr. Henderson's price control efforts and all the attendant ballyhoo are familiar to all. As to "priorities unemployment," dread of it seems to have given rise to the appointment of some new "dollar-a-year" men and certain further extension of the already top-heavy bureaucracy in Washington, but here likewise the future must disclose any practical results that may be forthcoming.

In all this there is admixture of good along with the bad, a seasoning of reason to spice the nonsense; yet thoughtful observers can scarcely help wondering whether, as to it all, the most important and fundamental considerations have not largely, if not altogether, escaped official notice, and as for that matter the notice of the public at large. These considerations have to do with the nature and scope of the armament program in its entirety. It is obvious enough that the wider the range and the larger the magnitude of this armament production effort is, the less energy and materials there will be left for ordinary civilian supplies of virtually all types of goods. The more limited the supply of the latter type of goods, particularly in view of the largely increased income of very large groups of wage earners, the greater the force tending to push prices upward.

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From Washington

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Lewis in such a vulnerable position as he is in. Not considering the emergency times, it was utterly unconscionable for Lewis to strike his men, throw them out of work, when 95% of them belong to his union, the coal companies recognize the union and collect the union dues when a worker expresses his willingness for them to do so. To do this when he is also put in the light of holding up national defense, when the whole country will be against him, is evidence of just how far he got off base.

He perhaps doesn't realize it but the New Deal has done a tremendous lot of spadework for the job they are now prepared to do on him. They have been working assiduously at undermining him as only they know how to do. The AFOL leaders want to get him; Sidney Hillman wants to get him; Philip Murray, head of the CIO, is a sick man but the indications are that he wouldn't be averse to Lewis' being removed from the scene.

For one thing, the New Deal jockeyed Lewis into the position of having to take on Communists for his support. Now, for the time being at least, these influences, on orders from Moscow, won't follow him.

The New Deal having made Lewis, would have finished with him long ago had it not been for the Republicans. So anxious were they to have an outstanding labor leader in their camp, that they embraced him. It was a foolish thing to do because it was quite plain that Lewis was one of the best issues they had against the New Deal. Bob Taft carried Ohio in 1938 by using Lewis as one of his main issues; the Republicans in Pennsylvania, presumably a state where his influence should be mostly felt, beat him the same year. The AFOL beat him in every political race that was joined in 1938 and 1939. And he certainly lost instead of gained votes for Willkie.

The New Deal is striking at him now when he is already having trouble in his ranks. The man has had an amazing ride in the headlines but little did he realize that the President was chafing at the bit for the opportunity which finally presented itself.

Politicians are an interesting study. Fiorello LaGuardia, the "little flower", was quite anxious to get Roosevelt's endorsement in his mayoralty campaign this year. He considered he needed it badly. The last time he ran, he considered Roosevelt was trying to get in on his victory, claim credit for it, and he wouldn't use a letter the President wrote to him. The letter went forward on the eve of the election when LaGuardia considered his victory to be in the bag.

The relations between Roosevelt and Jim Farley have gone from bad to worse. Recently, Edward L. Roddan, assistant to Charlie Michelson in the Democratic National Committee's publicity set-up, resigned because he had been so devoted to Farley that he was not happy with Ed Flynn. Farley recommended him for a membership on the Federal Communications Commission. Roosevelt turned it down. Both Farley and Flynn, of course, are upset over Roosevelt's endorsement of LaGuardia.

An example of the confusion, the backbiting and bickering in Washington is the repeated efforts to make the country war conscious. "Horrible Harold" Ickes first brought up the subject when

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Editorial—

Congress Must Assume Control

Not through a formal message to Congress as provided by the Constitution of the United States, but by the indirection of an informal press conference, the favored representatives of the newspaper press who were admitted to the august presence being pledged not to venture upon direct quotation, the President seems to have threatened the country with a demand for raising appropriations for armament to an aggregate, not even final or limiting but probably temporary and provisional, of $240,000,000,000. Let us pause momentarily upon that total. $240,000,000,000! $240,000,000,000!! It ought to be impressive, arresting, awe-creating, terrifying, imperatively thought-requiring; the difficulties lie in its comprehension.

Compare it, first, with the 1940 aggregate of population, reported in the last census, of 131,409,881; it is $1,826 for each child, woman, and man, in that large number, $9,130 for each family of five. If the people support or permit such appropriation of the fruits of their industry and frugality, it will be useless to affirm that they do not severally possess so much; it will have to be supplied, in toil or through abstince from desirable consumption of the necessaries of comfortable subsistence often amounting to severe privation, a politically-imposed and unnecessary poverty endured to sustain the slaughter of human beings and the destruction of private and public property in remote regions, causing dire and continuing suffering there as well as at home. They will have to pay for it in the shame of public repudiation of public obligations or, throughout their lives and the lives of their children and grandchildren, in cruelly grinding and enslaving taxation. Such an expenditure, for purposes of warfare, would lay burdens upon the American people exceeding those forced by the Pharaohs, who built the grandiose and useless Pyramids, upon their Egyptian subjects, who gave the lives of hundreds of thousands of their sons to the selfish aspirations of their despots to be imposingly entombed.

Compare $240,000,000,000 with the highest estimate ever made of all the wealth of all the people of the United States, accumulated during over a century and a half of trade and industry and under the most favorable conditions ever enjoyed by any nation. That estimate was $320,803,862,000, and $155,908,625,000, or almost one-half of that aggregate, represented the total of all real estate subject to taxation. These figures were made at the peak of the inflationary movement following the first World War, and unquestionably exceed the realities of the present, the last two decades having been years of deterioration and wealth-consumption rather than accumulation. However, it is more than 12 times the value, as then estimated, of all the railroads of the United States with their rolling stock and equipment; over 15 times that of all the manufacturing tools and machinery; over 50 times that of all automobiles and other motor vehicles; over 90 times that of all farm implements and machinery; and over 40 times that of all live stock of every kind and description. It is even eight times the additional public debt accumulated during eight and a half years of Roosevelt extravagance and waste. It would be impossible to convert $240,000,000,000 of existing wealth into the mechanisms and munitions of warfare; all that could be done would be to convert the very small fraction that is subject to conversion, to let much of the balance deteriorate rapidly by neglecting essential repairs and replacements and allowing depreciation to accumulate without offsetting improvements, and to create the balance by the arduous toil of workers taken from the socially gainful processes of production and diverted to the most wasteful of all activities, far more detrimental than mere idleness, the production of means and apparatus for the destruction of life, the impairment of the living escaping destruction, and the violent wasting of property created by past toil and accumulated by provident abstinence from consumption of generations that are now largely extinct.

Such blind and horrible wastage of the means of subsistence and comfort presently available is dreadful to contemplate; it would be worse than criminal heedlessly or needlessly to bring it about. The $240,000,000,000 program, says the Washington correspondent of the "New York Times," would compel:—

"... The virtual cessation next year of the manufacture of durable goods for consumers. . . . the present 'inadequate defense' production schedule calls for the utilizing of the facilities of approximately fifty percent of the total value of the United States industrial production in 1942, officials said that it was perfectly obvious that no new greatly enlarged arms effort could be superimposed on the present schedule without a drastic curtailment of civilian output, and a more excessive diversion of tools, plants and men from civilian-goods plants to the manufacture of military material. . . .

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Editorial—

Axis Debtors and American Creditors

Among the results of the anomalous and altogether unprecedented diplomatic situation now prevailing between the United States and the so-called Axis countries are certain financial considerations which are working serious hardships upon American banks and creditors. To the degree that such hardships are necessary, they will unquestionably be borne quietly by the interests on this side. It is far from clear, however, that anything more than an idle whim of the State and Treasury Departments is entailing losses and sacrifices which are especially aggravating in these times of increasing stringencies.

This, let it be said, is not in any sense a question involving the general foreign policy of the Administration, or of the war-making capacity of Germany, Italy, Japan and the countries allied with them in greater or lesser degree. It is a mere financial eddy of general policy. A fair surmise is that the situation has grown, like Topsy, because no one in Washington had the time or inclination to examine it carefully and adopt sensible expedients.

Complete default on German Government 7% dollar bonds, commonly known as the Dawes loan, points this problem in the broadest manner. There is every reason to believe that German authorities would have continued to make the sizable partial payments on coupons of this issue which have been the rule since 1935, if our own Washington authorities had granted permission. Such payments, from frozen German funds already at hand within the United States, could not in any readily comprehensible manner be of aid to the Axis cause.

That the German debtor was blocked from making this payment is indicated by efforts to disburse blocked funds in full service of the 3% German funding issue due 1946. Applications for use of German balances in this manner were unsuccessful, and the coupons due July 1 remain unpaid. Nor have applications for interest payments on standstill credits, or on the Lee Higginson credit, been considered favorably. Hungarian standstill credits are in similar plight, and it would appear that the practice may be extended.

The payments which the debtors were willing to make, it is necessary to emphasize, could easily be controlled and necessarily would be controlled by our own authorities. This would be a matter of transferring idle Axis funds held in the United States to bona fide American citizens, many of them dependent in good part on the interest due from the securities. No question could arise of use of such disbursements to further Axis propaganda or other purposes in the United States, since Axis consuls and agents have been expelled.

The method for sensible treatment of this problem has been indicated by the prevailing practice on dollar bonds of countries like Norway, Denmark, Belgium and France. In all these cases payments to American creditors are permitted, out of funds frozen here, after due establishment of the genuineness of the claims and the American nationality of the bondholder.

Those American creditors who have been able to present their case in Washington have come away with the impression, it is said, that vague possibilities of future claim difficulties have inclined our authorities to take the stand against any disbursement of Axis funds. But all the American credits concerned far ante-date the current European war, and it is difficult to see what good purpose may be served by withholding funds due on absolutely unquestioned advances.

All that has been said so far by the Treasury on this question was contained in a recent address by John W. Pehle, special assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. Permitted payments to one creditor or group of creditors selected by Germany obviously would not improve the Treasury foreign property control, said Mr. Pehle. This suggests the possibility of German discrimination in meeting various classes of obligations, but there is no generally available evidence of such discrimination, other than that existing before the new situation developed.

This problem arises against the background, it must be remembered, of continued diplomatic relations between the United States Government and the Axis regimes. In the event of complete severance of relations, or perhaps of outright war, the matter necessarily would assume a different aspect. In the existing situation, however, there would appear to be little reason for rigid exclusion of important groups of Americans from access to funds which are available to them.

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This means, they said, that a new military program of the scope now being discussed . . . will require the use of every important machine tool in the country."

Let no one suppose that this is all. These means for devastation are not to be produced in privation and sacrifice only to rot in disuse, but they are intended to be consumed in bloody strife and the wide-spreading of suffering immeasurable. With the consumption in use of war mechanisms and munitions costing $240,000,000,000 must go, also, the expenditure of uncounted thousands of lives, the maiming and mutilation of millions more, not merely within the fields of combat but wherever the innocent and the defenseless can be reached by bombings from the air or by cruel under-nourishment enforced by blockades or compelled by grinding poverty wantonly produced.

No authority delegated to or vested in the President of the United States endows him with power to foist such unmitigated folly upon the great people who have equipped him, for a brief and limited period, with the functions of a principal executive agency for carrying out their considered purposes as determined and formulated by their legislative representatives. He has no authority whatever save that conveyed in the general terms of the Federal Constitution and made detailed and explicit by the common law and the enactments of Congress. If he is allowed dangerously broad latitude and discretion it can be only because the elected representatives of the people, to whom all legislative power within the metes and bounds of the Federal Constitution and structure has been delegated, have shirked or evaded their obligations to their respective constituencies and admitted an unintended and obnoxious aggrandizement of a position that can vary from one wholly executive in no direction except towards that of despotism and tyranny. An autocratic chief-executiveship is the extreme negation of democracy; when nominally temporary, it readily becomes self-perpetuating and permanent; an American dictator could become an American emperor as easily as Louis Napoleon passed from the dictatorship to the imperial throne in 1852—and his public career would no doubt perish in disgrace and general contempt as prompt and complete as that which overwhelmed that shallow and war-mongering potentate in 1870.

The power of the purse, which is the power absolutely to control all Federal taxation and all Federal expenditures, was created by the Constitution and confirmed in the Congress simply to prevent such concentration of power in the Chief Executive and to confine him permanently to functions extending not at all beyond the wishes and purposes of the people as expressed by their Senators and Representatives assembled in Congress and there deliberating in the presence of the public, their ultimate masters. It is true that, browbeaten by executive pretentions and seduced by executive patronage, the power of the latter vastly expanded by the novel and un-American practice of making huge "blanket" appropriations, that is appropriations that are unspecified as to their details and so left to control and manipulation by executive favor, Congress has for some eight years extensively abdicated its high legislative functions and avoided its corresponding responsibilities to the public, but it is by no means conceded that this can be a permanent and considered surrender to unconstitutional Presidential dictation. On the contrary, the 1933 and subsequent acceptance of excessive Presidential leadership, however unwise and improvident, has unquestionably been in obedience to an impulse believed to be patriotic and a confidence in the clarity of the executive vision and the wisdom of the executive expedients and improvisations which, in 1941, has become wholly without warrant in experience or justification in reason and, in most quarters, has ceased absolutely to exist. Certainly, whatever existence it ever had in the intelligence of any American constituency has now been submerged by accumulating evidence of increasingly reckless irresponsibility and practice in the disposition of the resources of the people and the wanton indulgence of un-American aspirations. If there is any virtue in the American system of the distribution of governmental powers, if there are inevitable evils intrinsic in despotism, if there are safeguards to the public interest in common council by legislative representatives chosen in the Congressional districts and in the States, if Franklin Delano Roosevelt is not the one man in all America competent to direct and control the national course in the complex fields of international relations and if complete domestic subjection to sentiments of world-wide and Quixotic altruism is undesirable, it has defintely become time for the Congressional representatives of the people to resume their high functions and to resume them in their undiminished breadth and unquestionable authority.

A Federal public debt of $65,000,000,000, allowing for contingent obligations that are already actual in everything but the technical legal sense; an annual Federal interest charge already approximating $2,000,000,000; plus a threat of $240,000,000,000 more of totally unproductive governmental expenditures upon preparations for warfare; and plus a further imminent threat of war itself; ought to be enough to arouse Congress from its supine lethargy of eight long years and from its fearful submission to executive dictation, and to induce that body to reassert its commanding position as the purse-controlling and policy-making authority of the whole people. If it does anything less than that, if it postpones that resumption too long or asserts itself with force less than that with which it is constitutionally endowed, it will be false to its public obligations and upon it should rest the wholesome indignation and contempt of the whole people. But in a little while it may be too late. Catastrophe has been long approaching, it is advancing now with swift and relentless steps. Public bankruptcy will confront the Nation, if it proceeds upon the reckless courses urged upon it from the Cabinet and the White House. Impoverishment, penury, greatly reduced scales of living, wholesale suffering, confront all the people and threaten their posterity for a long period to come—unless sound public policies are promptly substituted for the recklessness of those now in executive authority.

There are great and wise men in the Congress of the United States and when sufficiently moved, they are capable of assuming the full command of the ship of state. True it is that a few among their colleagues are shallow sycophants, selfish seekers of executive patronage and support who bow obsequiously upon all occasions to the mandates of the White House clique, men who would have to retire to the oblivion from which they have briefly escaped should they lose the support of the Presidential coat-tails on which they have been riding. But the little and unwholesome Claude Peppers and Joe Guffeys are not typical of the majority of the membership of the Senate and the House of Representatives. These observations are not addressed to the unworthy few but to the men of real capacity and integrity; the men who comprehend the American system of representative government, understand its operation, and have pride in sharing and maintaining the authority and dignity of the high position of independent legislative representatives of the people of the United States. There are men, like Sam Rayburn, the Speaker; Hatton W. Sumners, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives; John W. McCormack, leader of the Democrats in that body; Congressmen Clifton A. Woodrum, of Virginia; Robert L. Doughton, of North Carolina; and Edward E. Cox, of Georgia; Senators Harry Floyd Byrd and Carter Glass, of Virginia; Frederick Van Nuys, of Indiana; Guy M. Gillette, of Iowa; Bennett Champ Clark, of Missouri; even Robert F. Wagner, of New York; within whose inward consciousness the plain public peril and their conseqent public duty must burn as a searing flame commanding to resolute action and dominating assertion of functions too long remaining in abeyance. We list here no Republicans, for their support in any such movement must be conceded in advance, and we omit not a few Democrats equally capable of moving fearlessly and as leaders, upon the initiative of realixed obligation. And a sufficient host of truly patriotic men in both Houses of Congress need only the confident assertion of such patriotic leadership to surge forward to victory over the fallacies and follies of White House leadership that is subversive of the polity of the Constitution as well as of the fundamentals involved in the imminently threatened security and welfare of the American people.

The State Of Trade

Business activity was lower the past week, reflecting a sharp contraction in automotive activity, bituminous coal production and electric output.

On the other hand, there was a sharp rebound in carloadings. In a recovery from the previous week's slump, railroad carloadings expanded contra-seasonally to a total of 922,884 cars, the highest level so far in 1941 and largest since Nov. 2, 1930, the Association of American Railroads reported. This represented a gain of 108,975 cars, or 13.4%, compared with a year ago, and a gain of 66,595 cars, or 7.8%, compared with the corresponding week in 1930.

Power output figures tended to confirm indications seen in business charts, showing some decline from recent peak levels. Difficulties in obtaining needed materials, defense strikes and priorities have been taking a heavy toll, particularly in small companies, and the fact is showing up in the industrial activity figures.

For the week ended Oct. 18, the Nation's electrical power output declined contra-seasonally 1.3% from the previous week, which was an all-time high. The present figure, however, is still 15.3% ahead of a year ago.

Engineering construction awards for the week of $70,326,000, top the $42,944,000 reported for the short preceding week, but are 45% lower than in the corresponding week last year, as reported by Engineering "News-Record."

Latest figures report steel production at a new all-time high of 1,650,533 net tons, or 99.9% of capacity, up 2.1 points from last week. Drastic curtailment of operations will naturally follow if there is any interference with the operation of captive coal mines.

At the moment labor disturbance has reached such a stage that it overshadows all else. The threat to steel production from the Lewis-decreed strike in captive coal mines is the high light of the week, and its outcome is bound to have a far-reaching effect. The question is one of the closed shop. It is pointed out that the manner in which these strikes are settled may determine the course of American industry over the next several years, or even generations.

Attention is called to the French Republic that lies trampled in the dust because leaders like John L. Lewis were given free rein at a time when its safety was threatened. It appears now that this recent act of the C. I. O. labor leader in flouting the Administration and calling a strike at the captive mines is bound to bring a showdown. It is clear the people of the United States have no intention of following in the footsteps of the ill-fated French Republic. They want defense production, not strikes. Surely they will know how to answer the challenge laid before them by John L. Lewis.

Retailers report dampening of buying enthusiasm on the part of consumers in all lines except foodstuffs and some home furnishings. No single factor is held responsible for the leveling off in demand from the recent peak figures.

Initial reports on retail sales of automobiles indicate a sharp drop is in prospect for the 1942 model year, but the decline in demand will be less than the prospective curtailment in production.

During the first ten days of October, for example, sales fell off some 33% from the same period last year. This relatively poor showing is ascribed by some observers in the trade to the shortage of cars among dealers.

Other observers, however, believe the decline was due to such factors as the increase in prices, the new excise levies and the substantial anticipatory buying by consumers during the 1941 model year.

One of the chief worries, especially in Wall Street, is the constant threat of increasingly heavy taxes, not to speak of a lack of ceilings on wages and farm products. What all this means to corporate earnings is reflected in the sharp drop of over 8 points in tobacco stocks on the statement of George W. Hill, President of American Tobacco Company, and his recommendation of a reduction in the company's dividend.

Labor Dept. Solicitor

Warren W. Gardner of New York, was nominated by President Roosevelt on Oct. 9 to be Solicitor for the Department of Labor. Mr. Gardner was named to succeed Gerard D. Reilly, who was confirmed by the Senate on Sept. 29 as a member of the National Labor Relations Board for a five-year term.

Editorial—

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

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Any notion that funds paid out in higher wages to more men will in large part be somehow drawn into the financing of the armament effort and perhaps later in the conduct of war itself may as well be set down as vain at the outset.

The same is true, obviously, of the notion which apparently prevails in influential Washington quarters that by further and further enlarging the armament program, at least on paper, "priorities unemployment" will be greatly affected. There is good reason to think, for example, that the influence of automobile labor and its complaints of the prospect of unemployment has had something at least to do with the plans now said to be in the process of formulation whereby the output of our war material would theoretically reach double the volume not of what is now being produced but of what has heretofore been envisaged. Many of the reports now coming out of Washington on this general subject are almost incredible, and much of what is being said is simply unintelligible to the economically literate. If what is now being done and what is already scheduled to be done in the way of armament production requires so much of the materials of commerce that an exceedingly scant supply is left for ordinary peace-time products, where are the materials for a doubled armament program to come from? If such materials can by any means be found, why could they not be used to supply the wants of the civilian population? And, anyhow, does it take so much less labor to make steel, copper, chromium, aluminum, and all the rest into tanks, planes, guns, ships, and the like than it does to make these things and use them in the production of automobiles, tractors, washing machines, and the other articles the people want? If not—and the answer obviously must be in the negative—then any real threat of "priorities unemployment," other than of the most temporary nature, must lie in the difficulties of shifting men, and perhaps machines, from one kind of product to another. But if this be true, how could the shifting of still more men and still more machines to defense production relieve the employment situation?

The real question is: Do we need all the tanks, guns, planes, and other items apparently now envisaged? Can we reasonably expect to make effective use of them in defending ourselves, or even in the defeat of Hitler? This is obviously a question which must interest all thoughtful Americans, quite regardless of individual views concerning the foreign policy of the Administration. There can be no possible point in diverting materials, machinery, and labor to the production of armament in astronomical amounts merely to "match Hitler" in the quantity of such things of which we are able to boast. Armament used neither by us nor by any other power engaged in defeating Hitler can be set down as sheer waste—and worse since the production of it tends horribly to disrupt our industrial and trade mechanism to say nothing of finance. As to ships and planes, assuming a continuance of our aggressive foreign policy, there is, of course much less question than in the case of land equipment. But the program of enlarged armament effort appears placing great emphasis upon tank production, possibly as a result of Russian experience, and apparently envisages a very large increase in the output of all kinds and classes of war making mechanisms.

Where could such quantities of these things be effectively used? Remember that what is now under discussion is not an increase in the production already being effected, but in the mammoth production which has been projected for the future. Certainly there can be no likelihood of need for them in the defense of our own territory here on the North American continent. Not much has been heard of late—and with good reason—of the danger of raids upon our cities by long range German bombers, but even if we conjure all that up again, it must be admitted that the bulk of the armament now said to be planned during the next two or three years would be wholly useless in defending against air raids. In South America? Hardly more likely than in the United States itself. There is at present no substantial amount of such equipment anywhere in these areas, and no plant in which to manufacture it. At best—or worst—Germany cannot transport such equipment there without virtually complete command of the sea and without possession of virtually all the shipping now in existence in the world. If Hitler were ever to gain such command of the sea, which is certainly not very likely, how could we transport ours to South America or certainly to such parts of South America as would be necessary to meet the German battalions? And if Germany actually transported such equipment in ever so large amounts to South America how would she manage to attack us with tanks and other land equipment from such vantage points? A glance at the map is sufficient answer to the question. Such consideration would appear to make the President's secret "made-in-Germany" map of little real significance.

In Asia? We have been making large promises to Russia—hardly a democracy—about the amount of such aid we are planning to furnish. But let's be realistic about it. Unless Germany presently collapses—in which case there would no longer be any need for montainous war supplies—there would appear to be no way in which we could get such amounts of material to that sorely pressed country save by shipping it more than half way round the world, and keeping it supplied by the same route. Can any reasonable man, calmly appraising the situation, view such a prospect without the deepest of scepticism? The Near East presents very nearly as great difficulties. As to the often predicted war with Japan—for which on the present showing there would be no good excuse—it would appear quite obvious that such a conflict would be almost wholly fought out upon the seas and in the air. Certainly one would need to be credulous indeed to suppose that in such a conflict we should be able to make effective use of any very substantial proportion of the tanks and other land equipment we are now apparently planning. Let it again be reiterated that what is being said here has no reference to ships or planes and whatever is required to make them effective. The point is: What should we do with the quantities of *land* armament we are now apparently about to lay plans for producing?

In western Europe? Were we to produce the quantities of land equipment we now are discussing in Washington and ship even the larger part of it to England to be added to what that country already has or will have by the time we arrive with ours, there would be scarcely space enough on the British Isles to deploy the whole of it. It is incredible that the authorities here have any such idea in mind in laying their present plans. Where then can it be effectively employed? In an attack upon the west coast of the Continent of Europe? If one wishes an authoritative account of the difficulties that lie in the path of such an undertaking he might consult Hitler himself, only he has had only the English Channel to master while we should have the Atlantic Ocean before us. If we are to "destroy Hitlerism" in this manner we may as well gird ourselves for a task unparalleled in history—and in girding ourselves we must be certain of all that is necessary, and that is more than most of us have dreamed on, to transport this equipment and millions of men across the Atlantic after we have first accomplished the almost unsuperable task of establishing and making secure the necessary bridgeheads on the western coast of Europe. Unless we can meanwhile perform miracles in other directions, we venture the prediction that much the larger part of all this land equipment, we are now said to be planning to produce, assuming its production, will still be lying idle in this country when peace is once more restored to a sorely tried world.

We are well aware, of course, of the usual objection that such matters as these should be left to the trained judgment of professional soldiers, but who can in this day and time and under the circumstances existing in this country feel great confidence that professional soldiers have dreamed these dreams which seem to the ordinary layman to have relatively so little touch with reality?

For our part, we are certain in our own minds that the time has come for the American people to do some serious thinking for themselves about these matters, and when they do, there may be very much less serious danger of "war inflation" and "priority unemployment."

Petroleum And Its Products

The end of the petroleum emergency in the East was proclaimed this week by Petroleum Coordinator Ickes as he disclosed that Great Britain is turning back 40 tankers borrowed from the United States. Immediate lifting of all gasoline restrictions on the eastern seaboard, including the 12-hour curfew order for service stations, was ordered by the Petroleum Coordinator who requested Priorities Director D. M. Nelson to lift the rationing order as quickly as possible.

The return of the U. S. tankers—15 by November 1 and the balance during the month—is possible because of the sharp contraction of British shipping losses in the Battle of the Atlantic. The immediate cause of the threatened shortage of crude and refined petroleum products on the East Coast was the transfer of between 80 and 100 American tankers to British control under the terms of the Lease-Lend Act. "The bad outlook of the summer has been overcome," Mr. Ickes said in announcing the return of the tankers.

Uncertainty over the use to which the returned tankers would be placed was ended in Mr. Ickes' announcement that the tankers would be restored to normal service hauling crude and refined petroleum from the Gulf Coast to East Coast ports. Since Mr. Ickes had announced prior to the news that the tankers would be returned, that the PCO program plus the unseasonally warm weather had virtually obliterated any possibility of petroleum shortages, the return of the tankers, even though only half of the total loaned, would seem to mean a complete end to the "shortage" situation.

The sudden ending of the shortage emergency brought to a close one of the most confused periods in the history of the American petroleum industry, highlight of which was the argument between Mr. Ickes and J. J. Pelley, head of the Association of American Railroads, over just how many "idle" tank cars were available for movement of crude and refined products. Another highspot was the decision of 11 major oil companies to self-finance the construction of an 80-million dollar pipeline from Texas to the New York-Philadelphia refining area which was ended when the SPAB refused to set priorities for the materials needed. Now, neither the question of idle tank cars nor the pipeline mean anything.

In commenting upon the ending of the gasoline restrictions, John A. Brown, President of Socony Vacuum and Chairman of the General Industry Committee for District No. 1, said "after losing so much of its usual tanker transportation, the industry by unusual and higher cost methods, as well as heavier loading and more efficient use of tankers, has brought about the improved position. In this effort, the Petroleum Coordinator has played an important part, which is appreciated by the industry. The agreement for the return of an additional 25 tankers by the end of November removes for the present any possible transportation shortage."

There is no opposition within the office of the Petroleum Coordinator against justified price advances in crude or refined petroleum, Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Coordinator, told the International Petroleum Association national convention in Tulsa last week. Mr. Davies also told the assembled oil men that the PCO exerts no control over the petroleum industry and it never will "if we cooperate promptly and effectively and do the job that must be done." Following Mr. Davies' remarks on price changes, the Association adopted a resolution urging a "sufficient and adequate" price for crude oil, with a resolution urging increases of 25 to 50 cents a barrel being defeated.

"Prices fall within the jurisdiction of the Office of Price Administration, but the Petroleum Coordinator is charged with the duty of making such recommendations to that office as he deems necessary," Mr. Davies said. "Such recommendations must of course be based upon facts and, armed with facts, the Coordinator is not averse to making recommendations as to price—even increases in price." The oil men were told by Frank A. Buttram, President of the organization that a survey has been made which shows that a top price of $1.60 to $1.75 for mid-continent crude is necessary under present conditions, against the ruling top of $1.25.

A survey of the nation's oil fields to determine the maximum rates of sustained production and the amount of oil that must be discovered annually to maintain reserves at the present level by Petroleum Coordinator Ickes was asked in a resolution adopted by the Association. Other resolutions proposed that action be taken against "hoarders" of equipment; that attention of Government agencies be called to the importance of providing the oil industry with sufficient materials for operation; that the Interior Department open public lands to oil and gas development; that importations of foreign crude oil be limited to 4½ per cent of domestic demand, and the Connally Hot Oil Law be made permanent.

Daily average domestic demand for crude oil of 4,070,000 barrels during November was forecast in the monthly market demand estimate of the United States Bureau of Mines this week, a total for the month of 122,100,000 barrels. This figure is 57,100 barrels above than the October estimate, and 13 per cent ahead of actual demand in the comparable 1940 month. Crude oil exports for the month were set at 3,500,000 barrels, against actual movements of crude totaling 3,805,000 barrels in the like month last year.

With the number of shutdown days lowered from nine to eight, the Texas Railroad Commission ordered November production of 1,479,618 barrels daily which is approximately 25,000 barrels above the level recommended by the Bureau of Mines. The November allowable for Louisiana, set this week by the State control agency, of 347,058 barrels daily is nearly 14,000 barrels above the level suggested by the Bureau of Mines. However, although the allowable is more than 7,800 barrels above the October daily figure, actual production probably will be under the Bureau of Mines' figure.

Daily average crude oil production showed a recession from the record high scored in the previous week during the seven days ended October 25, with a decline of 11,750 barrels paring the total to 4,098,800 barrels, according to the mid-week report of the American Petroleum Institute. Sharpest decline was shown in California and Kansas totals with all other major oil-producing States reporting higher levels. A gain of 34,000 barrels in stocks of domestic and foreign crude oil stocks during the week ended October 18, reported this week by the Bureau of Mines, lifted the total to 243,605,000 barrels. American crude inventories were up 551,000, but imported crude stocks dipped 517000 barrels.

Although Great Britain has agreed to resume diplomatic relations with Mexico, it "maintains its attitude" in the oil expropriation dispute with the latter, the United Press reported Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden telling the House of Commons on October 22. While under the new agreement Ministers to London and Mexico City will be exchanged "we have made it known to the Mexican Government that we fully maintain our attitude regarding the oil dispute," the Foreign Secretary said.

The Bolivian Government is seeking to prevent any interposing of the United States Government is the dispute between the government of the former and the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, whose subsidiary, Standard Oil Co. of Bolivia, had its properties in Bolivia seized by the Government in early 1937. The oil company pointed out in a statement this week that regardless of any law such as that ruling in Bolivia which prohibits a foreign company from seeking aid from its own Government in the event of a dispute with Bolivia, the United States does not recognize the waiving of its right to interpose in the behalf of its nationals if it considers that international law has been violated.

William R. Boyd, Jr., Executive Vice President of the American Petroleum Institute since 1929, has been made President of the trade organization, it was announced this week. Mr. Boyd will fill out the unexpired term of Axtell J. Byles, former President of the Institute, who died on September 28.

There were no major crude oil price changes posted during the week.

A gain of 13% over the relatively low actual demand for motor fuel in the comparative month last year was estimated for November by the United States Bureau of Mines which placed probable domestic demand for gasoline during next month at 55,500,000 barrels. With the return of 40 American tankers from Eng-

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Steel Production Affected By Coal Strike

The Oct. 30 issue of the "Iron Age" stated that the coal strike, so dangerous to the national defense program that it seemed destined to a swift death at the hands of an aroused public, had an immediate effect on steel output, and vital statistics on the strange situation whereby a few labor leaders (not the rank and file of workers) are able to cripple defense work are beginning to come out.

The loss in steel output for this week, if the strike in steel company owned coal mines continues through the week, will be about 55,000 tons for U. S. Steel Corp. plants alone, including 11,000 tons in the Youngstown area, 14,000 tons in Chicago and 30,000 tons at Pittsburgh. Heavy losses in production will inevitably be reported soon by other large steel companies if the coal strike continues since almost all steel companies are short of coal supplies due to the coal strike earlier this year.

While the security of the country itself seemed to be involved in the Roosevelt-Lewis struggle for control of the defense program, many classes of innocent bystanders were being trampled. Among these are the non-defense plants which are unable to get enough, or in some cases any, steel under the present priorities system. In many cases a few hundred tons of steel would permit them to stay in business. To see thousands of tons of steel lost because of the coal strike, and because of other strikes occurring in the last few months, puts the steel consuming plants suffering from priority rationing in a special class of mourners over the strike.

How deeply the priorities system is cutting into U. S. industry was again emphasized this week as the "Iron Age" priority poll of metalworking plants reached an advanced stage. Fifteen hundred plants have now filled out a questionnaire which seeks to show the effects of priorities on defense and non-defense plants in the metal products industry. Of these 1500 companies, 403 report a curtailment in operations because of priorities, while 912 declare that, so far, they have not yet suffered because of the operations of the priorities system. Other companies did not answer the question as to whether priorities have curtailed production but did report themselves affected by shortages of materials and equipment.

The number of companies reporting to the "Iron Age" a shortage of steel (not necessarily reducing operations but in some cases slashing inventories) has now reached 497 out of 1,500. Evidently the flood of priority ratings is keeping steel away from a large number of non-defense and some defense plants which might profitably use the excess material being directed to some priority-favored steel-consuming plants. In the latest 1,000 companies to mail questionnaires 50 companies reported a shortage of steel sheets and 26 others a lack of plates.

One hundred and eighty-eight companies of the latest 1,000 to report in the priorities survey declare themselves short of non-ferrous metals. These include 46 short of brass, and 33 short of aluminum. Machine tool, small tool and "other machinery" shortages were reported by 85 of the latest 1000 companies to report.

In the steel industry, priority ratings constitute such a large percentage of current shipments that steel officials find the ratings are nullifying themselves. Complaints of slow deliveries are reaching the mills in greater number with the answer always the same—higher ratings held back the material in question. Meanwhile the steel industry has served notice that there is already more steel to allocate than ever before. On Oct. 24, steel output in the U. S. for 1941 topped the 66,982,000-ton mark for all of 1940 and headed toward a new yearly record of around 82 million tons. Iron and steel exports from the U. S. in August gained 29% over July to 617,477 gross tons but remained well below the August, 1940, total of 1,048,816 tons. This week brought another series of steel plant expansion announcements.

The steel scrap shortage this week was overshadowed somewhat by strike news but continued critical with shipments light in relation to consumption. The OPM is assembling mailing lists for distribution of forms which scrap producers, brokers and consumers must fill out starting Nov. 15 in connection with the recently announced full priority control over scrap. Affecting thousands of plants and individuals, the scrap order is one of the most sweeping taken so far.

Steel plant operations in the U. S. at midweek were at 94½%, down two points from last week, but strike uncertainties make revision in the rate likely. The Pittsburgh rate slumped 9 points to 90% while Chicago dropped 8½ to 93½% with Youngstown off four points to 94%.

Fabricated structural steel awards dropped to 13,925 tons from 25,500 tons last week, with outstanding lettings including 2,850 tons for a defense plant at Louisville, Ky., and 1,800 tons for an airplane motors testing building for Chevrolet in Tonowanda Township, N. Y.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES

Finished Steel

Oct. 28, 1941, 2.30467c a Lb.

One week ago	2.30467c.
One month ago	2.30467c.
One year ago	2.30467c.

A weighted index based on steel bars, beams, tank plates, wire, rails, black pipe, hot and cold-rolled sheets and strip. These products represent 78% of the United States output.

	High		Low	
1941	2.30467c.	Sep 2	2.30467c.	Sep 2
1940	2.30467c.	Jan 2	2.24107c.	Apr 16
1939	2.35367c.	Jan 3	2.26689c.	May 16
1938	2.58414c.	Jan 4	2.27207c.	Oct 18
1937	2.58414c.	Mar 9	2.32263c.	Jan 4
1936	2.32263c.	Dec 28	2.05200c.	Mar 10
1935	2.07642c.	Oct 1	2.06492c.	Jan 8
1934	2.15367c.	Apr 24	1.95757c.	Jan 2
1933	1.95578c.	Oct 3	1.75836c.	May 2
1932	1.89196c.	Jly 5	1.83901c.	Mar 1
1931	1.99629c.	Jan 13	1.86586c.	Dec 29
1930	2.25488c.	Jan 7	1.97319c.	Dec 9
1929	2.31773c.	May 28	2.26498c.	Oct 29

Pig Iron

Oct. 28, 1941, $23.61 a Gross Ton

One week ago	$23.61
One month ago	23.61
One year ago	22.61

Based on averages for basic iron at Valley furnaces and foundry iron at Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Valley and Southern iron at Cincinnati.

	High		Low	
1941	$23.61	Mar 20	$23.45	Jan 2
1940	23.45	Dec 23	22.61	Jan 2
1939	$22.61	Sep 19	$20.61	Sep 12
1938	23.25	Jun 21	19.61	Jly 6
1937	23.25	Mar 9	20.25	Feb 16
1936	19.74	Nov 24	18.73	Aug 17
1935	18.84	Nov 5	17.83	May 14
1934	17.90	May 1	16.90	Jan 27
1933	16.90	Dec 5	13.56	Jan 3
1932	14.81	Jan 5	13.56	Dec 6
1931	15.90	Jan 6	14.79	Dec 15
1930	18.21	Jan 7	15.90	Dec 16
1929	18.71	May 14	18.21	Dec 17

Steel Scrap

Oct. 28, 1941, $19.17 a Gross Ton

One week ago	$19.17
One month ago	19.17
One year ago	20.67

Based on No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap quotations to consumers at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

	High		Low	
1941	$22.00	Jan 7	$19.17	Apr 10
1940	21.83	Dec 30	16.04	Apr 9
1939	22.50	Oct 3	14.08	May 16
1938	15.00	Nov 22	11.00	Jun 7
1937	21.92	Mar 30	12.92	Nov 10
1936	17.75	Dec 21	12.67	Jun 9
1935	13.42	Dec 10	10.33	Apr 29
1934	13.00	Mar 13	9.50	Sep 25
1933	12.25	Aug 8	6.75	Jan 3
1932	8.50	Jan 12	6.43	Jly 5
1931	11.33	Jan 6	8.50	Dec 29
1930	15.00	Feb 18	11.25	Dec 9
1929	17.58	Jan 29	14.08	Dec 3

The American Iron and Steel Institute on Oct. 27 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that operating rate of steel companies having 91% of the steel capacity of the industry will be 99.9% of capacity for the week beginning Oct. 27, compared with 97.8% one week ago, 96.9% one month ago and 95.7% one year ago. This represents an increase of 2.1 points or 2.1%, from the preceding week. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since Oct. 7, 1940, follow:

1940—		1941—					
Oct 7	94.2%	Jan 6	97.2%	Apr 7	99.3%	Jly 21	x96.0%
Oct 14	94.4%	Jan 13	98.5%	Apr 14	98.3%	Jly 28	x97.6%
Oct 21	94.9%	Jan 20	96.5%	Apr 21	96.0%	Aug 4	x96.3%
Oct 28	95.7%	Dec 30	95.9%	Apr 28	94.3%	Aug 11	x95.6%
Nov 4	96.0%	Jan 27	97.1%	May 5	96.8%	Aug 18	x96.2%
Nov 11	96.1%	Feb 3	96.9%	May 12	99.2%	Aug 25	x96.5%
Nov 18	96.6%	Feb 10	97.1%	May 19	99.9%	Sep 2	x96.3%
Nov 25	96.6%	Feb 17	94.6%	May 26	98.6%	Sep 8	96.9%
Dec 2	96.9%	Feb 24	96.3%	Jun 2	99.2%	Sep 15	96.1%
Dec 9	96.0%	Mar 3	97.5%	Jun 9	98.6%	Sep 22	96.8%
Dec 16	96.8%	Mar 10	98.8%	Jun 16	99.0%	Sep 29	96.9%
Dec 23	80.8%	Mar 17	99.4%	Jun 23	99.9%	Oct 6	98.1%
		Mar 24	99.8%	Jun 30	x91.8%	Oct 13	98.4%
		Mar 31	99.2%	Jly 7	x94.9%	Oct 20	97.8%
				Jly 14	x95.2%	Oct 27	99.9%

x The revisions in the rates published for previous weeks reflect the recently announced increased capacity of the industry, rated as of June 30, 1941.

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets on Oct. 27, stated:

Steelmakers are paying greater attention to dates when high priority steel actually is to be used, in an effort to give deliveries to best advantage. So heavy has become the burden of top priority orders that schedules are difficult to formulate unless it is known which orders are needed earliest.

The situation has developed to a point where priorities mean relatively little and it is believed a broad system of allocations, as in pig iron, will be the only means to bring about efficient distribution. Already plates are practically under allocation and application to other products is believed near.

Substantial losses in steel production are the result of labor interference and lack of scrap is causing increased curtailment. Employes of Great Lakes Steel Corp. at Detroit have been out more than a week, causing loss of 5000 tons of steel, 2000 tons of pig iron and 1400 tons of coke each day. Uncertainty is caused by strike at captive coal mines, called for Oct. 27, after a truce of 30 days following a strike in September. Coke ovens have about a month's supply of coal, which would avert blast interruption for that period unless coke oven workers were drawn into the strike. Pig iron production in the Birmingham district was interrupted last week by strike of cokeoven workers.

Scrap shortage continues a major factor and interruption of steelmaking is becoming more frequent. Several open hearths have been shut down at Buffalo and similar action elsewhere has been averted by scrap being diverted to plants in need. Increasingly operations are being carried on without reserves, on the basis of daily shipments. The allocations plan has not been applied, awaiting reports from the industry. Fundamental differences between the scrap trade and other branches of the steel industry result in new problems when allocation is attempted. One result expected is diminution of direct dealing between producer and consumer, which has increased greatly in recent months.

Labor interruption at Detroit, which reduced production there to one-third capacity, and shutdown of several open hearths at Buffalo because of scrap shortage, caused the production rate to drop 1 point to 95½% last week. Small increases at several other points were not sufficient to overcome the sharp drop at these points. Detroit rate declined 36 points to 32% of capacity and Buffalo 9½ points to 83½%. Cleveland also dropped 2 points to 97% as an open hearth was taken off. Chicago advanced 1 point to 102%, Pittsburgh 1 point to 99%, Wheeling 1 point to 94% and Cincinnati 3½ points to 91½%. Rates were maintained unchanged at: St. Louis, 83; Birmingham, 95; Eastern Pennsylvania, 93; New England, 90; Youngstown, 98.

Lack of semifinished steel is limiting production of wire and wire products, the most apparent squeeze being in nails. Wood construction of cantonments and storehouses by the army has required an unusual quantity of nails and delivery for civilian purposes is now deferred several weeks.

Tin plate demand and production continue at a high rate after some labor interruption at the Gary mill. Supplies of plate for tinning are in better volume than recently. Users of copper, brass and aluminum for miscellaneous purposes are turning to tin plate as their usual sources of supply are not available. Army and navy buying for 1942 delivery is heavy.

Recent advance of a cent per pound in the ceiling price on zinc has added to difficulties of galvanized producers, their costs already high. As a result they believe they should be allowed a higher price. The spread between black and galvanized sheets is said to be far less than the cost of conversion.

September consumption of Lake Superior iron ore was at the high rate for August, though the total for the month was slightly lower, due to one less day of operation. Total consumption to Oct. 1 was 56,160,488 gross tons, compared with 44,228,922 tons in nine months last year.

For the third consecutive week automobile production last week registered a gain. Output was 91,855 cars, a gain of 6255 over the preceding week. A year ago the figure was 117,080 cars.

Composites continue unchanged, finished steel $56.60, iron and steel $38.15 and steelmaking scrap $19.16.

On The Foreign Front

European Stock Markets

Modest movements were reported in recent sessions of the leading European financial markets, with tenseness apparent everywhere as decisions were awaited in the vast military and diplomatic conflicts of the world. There were occasional mild flurries of interest in sections of the markets. Such tendencies usually flickered and died rapidly. All in all, the main trend was toward slightly lower levels, notwithstanding a flight from currency which almost everywhere is in progress.

The London Stock Exchange was cheerful during the latter part of last week, and a good impression was occasioned at the opening, Tuesday, following the speech by President Roosevelt. Gilt-edged stocks held throughout, but in the more speculative departments concern over the Russian situation was reflected in a slow dwindling of price levels. Jap-

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Petroleum And Its Products

(Continued from page 821)

land to be placed once again in the Gulf-East Coast run, the trade faces the higher demand confident that it can meet all demands since the transportation bottleneck has been eliminated.

The Bureau of Mines pointed out that the prospects of improved transport facilities to the East Coast and of increasing export and navel requirements indicate the continuance of peak operations in all refinery districts from the Gulf to the East Coast. The Bureau forecast for the winter months, therefore, now indicates national runs of crude to stills of more than 4,000,000 barrels daily, with probable demand for domestic crude oil of at least 4,050,000 barrels daily.

Overall total production of high test aviation gasoline will be only 57,829 barrels daily by 1943, a survey of refinery facilities for this type of refined product disclosed, as Coordinator Ickes this week in Washington called for immediate aggressive action by the industry to reach a goal of 100,000 barrels daily by the first of 1943. Even the 100.000-barrel level may prove insufficient to meet the heavy, rapidly expanding demand for 100-octane aviation gasoline, Mr. Ickes stressed.

A gain of 759,000 barrels in stocks of finished, unfinished and avaiation gasoline lifted the total during the October 25 week to 83,34?000 barrels, the American Petroleum Institute reported. Refinery operations were off from 95.7% of capacity to 94.2% during the October 25 period, with daily average runs of crude to stills dipping 60,000 barrels to 4,0?0,000 barrels. Holdings of gas oil and distillates rose 780,000 barrels to 53,183,000 barrels, while inventories of residual fuel oils were off 505,000 barrels at 95,295,000 barrels.

Only price change of any consequence in the major refined product markets was the October 22 markup of 10 cents a barrel in Gulf Coast postings for Diesel oil which moved to $1.65 a barrel at all major Gulf ports. Prices of kerosene and heating oils continued to show seasonal firmness. Postings on motor fuel were quiet although the undertone of the market was strong.

Despite the removal of the restrictions upon the use of motor fuel in the East and the ending of the 12-hour curfew, it was indicated that most areas would continue to have night shutdowns of service stations. Although the service station operators fought the move when Coordinator Ickes first announced the compulsory shutdowns from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m., they have found out that the nightly closings failed to curtail their gross sales and did reduce their operating costs materially. Competitive conditions will determine the final issue of whether nightly closings of service stations are here to stay, or will vanish with the removal of the restrictions.

Price change follow:

October 22—Diesel fuel oil prices were advanced 10 cents a barrel to $1.65 at Gulf Coast ports.

Calif. Business At Peak

Business activity in California during September again rose to a new peak, according to the current "Business Outlook" released by the Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co. of San Francisco. The Wells Fargo index of California business stood at 165.2% of the 1935-39 average in September as against 163.6 in the preceding month and 117.7 in September a year ago.

Weekly Statistics of Paperboard Industry

We give herewith latest figures received by us from the National Paperboard Association, Chicago, Ill., in relation to activity in the paperboard industry.

The members of this Association represent 83% of the total industry, and its program includes a statement each week from each member of the orders and production, and also a figure which indicates the activity of the mill based on the time operated. These figures are advanced to equal 100%, so that they represent the total industry.

STATISTICAL REPORTS—ORDERS, PRODUCTION, MILL ACTIVITY

Period	Orders Received Tons	Production Tons	Unfilled Orders Remaining Tons	Percent of Activity Current	Percent of Activity Cumulative
1940—Month of—					
January	528,155	579,739	167,240	72	71
February	420,639	453,518	137,631	70	71
March	429,334	449,221	129,466	69	70
April	520,907	456,942	193,411	70	70
May	682,490	624,184	247,644	76	72
June	508,005	509,781	236,693	79	73
July	544,221	587,339	196,037	72	73
August	452,613	487,127	162,653	74	73
September	468,870	470,228	163,769	72	73
October	670,473	648,611	184,002	79	73
November	488,990	509,945	161,985	77	73
December	464,537	479,099	151,729	71	73
1941—Month of—					
January	673,446	629,863	202,417	75	--
February	608,521	548,579	261,650	81	--
March	652,128	571,050	337,022	82	--
April	857,732	726,460	447,525	83	--
May	656,437	602,323	488,993	84	--
June	634,684	608,995	509,231	88	--
July	509,231	807,440	737,420	86	--
August	659,722	649,031	576,529	94	--
September	642,879	630,524	578,402	94	--
Week Ended 1941—					
May 3	165,583	147,188	447,525	83	80
May 10	170,436	148,381	466,064	84	80
May 17	161,295	149,884	472,782	84	80
May 24	168,875	152,410	489,915	85	81
May 31	155,831	151,648	488,993	84	81
June 7	156,188	144,481	500,252	84	81
June 14	158,821	156,439	504,786	88	81
June 21	168,561	153,364	518,755	88	82
June 28	151,114	154,711	509,231	90	82
July 5	149,197	129,019	529,633	74	82
July 12	147,365	131,531	542,738	77	82
July 19	168,431	156,989	550,902	92	81
July 26	182,603	160,609	572,532	92	82
Aug. 2	159,844	159,272	572,635	93	83
Aug. 9	174,815	159,894	587,498	91	83
Aug. 16	169,472	162,889	592,840	92	83
Aug. 23	158,403	162,964	584,484	94	83
Aug. 30	157,032	163,284	576,529	97	84
Sept. 6	147,086	133,031	591,414	80	84
Sept. 13	164,057	166,781	589,770	98	84
Sept. 20	176,263	166,797	583,716	99	84
Sept. 27	155,473	163,915	578,402	98	85
Oct. 4	176,619	168,256	582,287	100	85
Oct. 11	159,337	164,374	575,627	99	85
Oct. 18	167,440	165,795	574,991	98	86

Note—Unfilled orders of the prior week plus orders received, less production, do not necessarily equal the unfilled orders at the close. Compensation for delinquent reports, orders made for or filled from stock, and other items made necessary adjustments of unfilled orders.

Fertilizer Association Commodity Price Index Recovers Portion Of Preceding Week's Loss

The general level of wholesale commodity prices was slightly higher last week, according to the price index compiled by The National Fertilizer Association and issued Oct. 27. This index in the week ended Oct. 25, 1941, rose to 115.9 from 115.5 in the preceding week. It was 116.7 a month ago and 97.9 a year ago, based on the 1935-1939 average as 100. The highest point registered by the index for the year to date was 117.2, in the week of Oct. 4; the low point for the year was 99.8, recorded in February.

A sharp upturn in the farm products price average was mainly responsible for the advance in the all-commodity index. Cotton continued to drop off, but grain and livestock quotations were considerably higher. In the textile group price advances outnumbered declines resulting in a small increase in the textile price average. The building material index moved to a new high level, with an advance in southern pine more than offsetting a decrease in the price of linseed oil. The food group index was slightly lower, due primarily to declining meat prices. The index representing the prices of miscellaneous commodities again moved to lower levels, the result of decreases in cattle feed prices. The only other group average to register a change was the fertilizer material index, which declined fractionally due to a recession of one of the organics.

During the week price advances outnumbered declines 30 to 19; in the preceding week there were 21 advancs and 36 declines; in the second preceding week there were 12 advances and 30 declines.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX
Compiled by The National Fertilizer Association
1935-1939=100*

% Each Group Bears to the Total Index	GROUP	Latest Week Oct. 25 1941	Preceeding Week Oct. 18 1941	Month Ago Sept. 20 1941	Year Ago Oct. 26 1940
25.3	Foods	113.2	113.8	113.2	90.2
	Fats and Oils	122.5	116.3	129.8	64.0
	Cottonseed Oil	145.3	133.4	157.9	60.5
23.0	Farm Products	114.0	111.9	120.5	87.2
	Cotton	148.4	150.2	165.2	87.4
	Grains	103.3	94.9	110.0	87.1
	Livestock	109.5	108.0	114.3	85.4
17.3	Fuels	112.3	112.3	110.8	101.3
10.8	Miscellaneous Commodities	125.2	125.3	126.3	110.1
8.2	Textiles	137.5	137.2	139.5	107.4
7.1	Metals	104.0	104.0	103.8	103.3
6.1	Building Materials	131.5	130.8	123.5	116.7
1.3	Chemicals and Drugs	112.3	112.3	107.6	103.5
.3	Fertilizer Materials	114.5	114.6	114.2	104.2
.3	Fertilizers	107.5	107.5	107.1	103.0
.3	Farm Machinery	100.2	100.2	99.7	99.5
100.0	All Groups Combined	115.9	115.5	116.7	97.9

*Base period changed Jan. 4 from 1926-1928 average to 1935-39 average as 100. Indexes on 1926-1928 average were: Oct. 25, 1941, 90.3; Oct. 18, 1941, 90.0; Oct. 26, 1940, 76.3.

Weekly Coal And Coke Production Statistics

The current coal report of the Bituminous Coal Division, U. S. Department of the Interior showed that the total production of soft coal in the week ended Oct. 18 is estimated at 10,900,000 net tons. This is a decrease of 250,000 net tons, or 2.1% from the output in the preceding week, which was the highest since last March.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines reported that the production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended Oct. 18 was estimated at 1,233,000 tons, a decrease of 48,000 tons from the preceding week. Output in the corresponding week of 1940 amounted to 850,000 net tons.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL (IN THOUSANDS OF NET TONS), WITH COMPARABLE DATA ON PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM

	Week Ended Oct. 18 1941	Week Ended Oct. 11 1941	Week Ended Oct. 19 1940	Calendar Year to Date c 1941d	Calendar Year to Date c 1940	Calendar Year to Date c 1929
Bituminous coal a						
Total, including mine fuel	10,900	11,150	8,289	393,637	356,494	423,403
Daily average	1,817	1,858	1,381	1,608	1,440	1,702
Crude petroleum b						
Coal equivalent of weekly output	6,584	6,521	5,875	253,028	248,604	185,905

a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the production of lignite. b Total barrels produced during the week converted to equivalent coal assuming 6,000,000 B.t.u. per barrel of oil and 13,100 B.t.u. per pound of coal. Note that most of the supply of petroleum products is not directly competitive with coal ("Minerals Yearbook", 1939, page 702). c Sum of 42 weeks ended Oct. 18 and corresponding 42 weeks of 1940 and 1929. d Subject to current adjustment.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND BEEHIVE COKE (IN NET TONS)

	Week Ended Oct. 18 1941	Week Ended Oct. 11 1941	Week Ended Oct. 19 1940	Calendar Year to Date 1941	Calendar Year to Date 1940 a	Calendar Year to Date 1929 a
Penn. Anthracite—						
Total, incl. colliery fuel b	1,233,000	1,281,000	850,000	44,185,000	40,114,000	57,630,000
Comm'l production c	1,171,000	1,217,000	808,000	41,981,000	38,108,000	53,481,000
Beehive Coke—						
U. S. Total	156,600	124,800	88,600	4,925,100	1,982,600	5,461,700
Daily average	26,100	20,800	14,767	19,780	7,962	21,935

(a) Adjusted to comparable periods in the three years. (b) Includes washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. (c) Excludes colliery fuel.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES
(In Thousands of Net Tons)

(The current weekly estimates are based on railroad carloadings and river shipments and are subject to revision on receipt of monthly tonnage reports from district and State sources or of final annual returns from the operators.)

State—	Week Ended Oct. 11, 1941	Oct. 4, 1941	Oct. 12, 1940	Oct. 14, 1939	Oct. 12, 1929	Oct. average 1923 e
Alaska	3	4	2	3	(f)	(f)
Alabama	350	356	285	283	382	398
Arkansas and Oklahoma	116	104	64	89	138	88
Colorado	159	165	129	166	206	217
Georgia and North Carolina	1	1	1	1	(f)	(f)
Illinois	1,040	1,033	885	1,153	1,318	1,558
Indiana	485	478	300	389	376	520
Iowa	47	41	56	69	83	116
Kansas and Missouri	131	142	110	165	160	161
Kentucky—Eastern	963	956	684	976	1,051	764
Western	200	215	131	185	340	238
Maryland	37	36	25	38	56	35
Michigan	7	8	11	12	18	28
Montana	89	90	63	77	82	82
New Mexico	21	20	18	27	54	58
North and South Dakota	68	65	68	83	f43	f36
Ohio	686	748	326	530	568	817
Pennsylvania bituminous	2,715	2,711	2,318	2,666	3,056	3,149
Tennessee	145	145	100	138	104	118
Texas	9	8	8	16	22	26
Utah	104	106	79	117	137	121
Virginia	423	396	297	370	268	231
Washington	47	47	31	43	47	68
West Virginia—Southern a	2,269	2,227	1,737	2,266	2,283	1,488
Northern b	872	859	493	713	817	805
Wyoming	163	163	124	140	170	184
Other Western States c	*	1	1	*	f8	f4
Total bituminous coal	11,150	11,125	8,346	10,715	11,787	11,310
Pennsylvania anthracite d	1,281	1,049	912	1,240	1,884	1,968
Total, all coal	12,431	12,174	9,258	11,955	13,671	13,278

a Includes operations on the N. & W.; C. & O.; Virginian; K. & M.; B. C. & G.; and on the B. & O. in Kanawha, Mason, and Clay counties. b Rest of State, including the Panhandle District and Grant, Mineral; and Tucker counties. c Includes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon. d Data for Pennsylvania anthracite from published records of the Bureau of Mines. e Average weekly rate for entire month. f Alaska, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Dakota included with "other Western States." * Less than 1,000 tons.

Bank Debits Up 46% From Last Year

Bank debits as reported by banks in leading centers for the week ended Oct. 22 aggregated $12,884,000,000. Total debits during the 13 weeks ended Oct. 22 amounted to $133,628,000,000, or 30% above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 27% compared with the corresponding period a year ago, and at the other reporting centers there was an increase of 31%.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	Week Ended Oct. 22, 1941	Week Ended Oct. 23, 1940	13 Weeks Ended Oct. 22 1941	13 Weeks Ended Oct. 23, 1940
Boston	759	600	7,314	5.901
New York	5,194	3,379	52.410	41.320
Philadelphia	735	445	7,364	5.396
Cleveland	886	621	9,951	7.616
Richmond	535	359	5,502	4.065
Atlanta	432	297	4,456	3.258
Chicago	1,909	1,366	20,417	15.429
St. Louis	419	305	4.387	3.135
Minneapolis	254	174	2,752	2.110
Kansas City	396	293	4.405	3.382
Dallas	358	243	3,497	2.567
San Francisco	1,008	731	11,174	8.873
Total, 274 reporting centers	12 884	8,814	133.628	103.053
New York City*	4 758	3 052	47.805	37.572
140 Other leading centers*	7.024	4.985	74.060	56.442
133 Other centers	1,102	777	11,763	9.038

* Included in the national series covering 141 centers, available beginning with 1919.

Condition Of All Active Banks On June 30

In a compilation issued Oct. 18, Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, lists the assets and liabilities of all active banks in the United States and possessions on June 30, 1941, and comparisons of such figures with the assets and liabilities of all active banks on Dec. 31, 1940, and June 29, 1940.

Assets of the 14,918 active banks on June 30 last, the Comptroller reported, amounted to $87,828,719,000 as against $85,571,902,000 (14,955 banks) Dec. 31, 1940, and $80,213,629,000 (15,017 banks) on

June 29, 1940. Of the total resources for June 30, 1941, the 5,136 National banks had $41,314,635,000, while 9,178 State (commercial) banks had $34,334,642,000; 550 mutual savings banks, $11,996,107,000, and 54 private banks, $183,335,000. The 14,918 banks held deposits on June 30 last of $78,549,329,000 (in comparison with $76,407,885,000 and $71,153,458,000, respectively, six months and a year ago. The June 30, 1941 total comprises $37,351,303,000 held by National banks, $30,397,000,000 by State banks, $10,648,489,000 by mutual savings banks, and $152,537,000 by private banks.

The principal assets of all banks on the latest date were: Loans on real estate, $9,633,305,000; other loans, including overdrafts, $15,910,133,000; United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, $23,577,061,000; obligations of State and political subdivisions, $4,206,526,000; other bonds, notes and debentures, $4,242,-115,000, and balances with other banks, including reserve balances, $25,471,008,000.

Aside from deposits, the principal liabilities included: Surplus, $3,616,763,000; common stock, $2,610,607,000; preferred stock, $331,-087,000, and undivided profits, $1,247,041,000.

The Comptroller's compilation follows:

(In thousands of dollars)

	June 30, '41	Dec. 31, '40	June 29, '40
Number of banks	14,918	14,955	15,017
Assets—			
Loans on real estate	$9,633,305	$9,436,945	$9,257,868
Other loans, including overdrafts	15,910,133	14,530,531	13,299,802
Total loans	$25,543,438	$23,967,476	$22,557,670
U. S. Government securities:			
Direct obligations	18,892,790	16,788,834	15,734,668
Guaranteed obligations	4,684,271	4,239,964	3,975,835
Obligations of States and political subdivisions	4,206,526	4,339,983	4,230,472
Other bonds, notes and debentures	4,242,115	4,416,238	4,404,188
Corporate stocks, including stock of Federal Reserve banks	704,030	743,555	729,746
Total investments	$32,729,732	$30,528,574	$29,074,909
Currency and coin	1,408,306	1,407,364	1,148,589
Balances with other banks, including reserve balances	25,471,008	26,846,418	24,535,268
Bank premises owned, furniture and fixtures	1,222,200	1,223,787	1,239,300
Real estate owned other than bank premises	834,353	930,106	971,279
Investments and other assets indirectly representing bank premises or other real estate	144,408	144,002	155,474
Customers' liability on acceptances outstanding	90,360	104,269	100,432
Interest, commissions, rent, and other income earned or accrued but not collected	157,961		154,756
Other assets	226,953	419,906	275,952
Total assets	$87,828,719	$85,571,902	$80,213,629
Liabilities—			
Deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations:			
Demand	$35,571,528	$33,636,143	$29,981,981
Time	26,247,184	26,072,015	25,826,452
U. S. Government and postal savings deposits	800,326	805,449	883,355
Deposits of States and political subdivisions	4,140,029	3,939,312	3,713,597
Deposits of banks	10,982,431	10,973,203	10,213,188
Other deposits (certified and cashiers' checks, &c.)	807,831	981,763	534,885
Total deposits	$78,549,329	$76,407,885	$71,153,458
Bills payable, rediscounts and other liabilities for borrowed money	22,559	25,060	26,969
Acceptances executed by or for account of reporting banks	106,594	120,773	117,220
Interest, discount, rent and other income collected but not earned	101,181		81,155
Interest, taxes and other expenses accrued and unpaid	114,899	608,626	102.584
Other liabilities	409,638		407,116
Total liabilities	$79,304,200	$77,162,344	$71,888,502
Capital Accounts—			
Capital notes and debentures	$113,311	$123,134	$128,171
Preferred stock	331,087	347,613	367,892
Common stock	2,610.607	2,599,772	2,995,730
Surplus	3,616.763	3.561,155	3.492.259
Undivided profits	1,247,041	1,186,924	1,178,771
Reserves for retirement account for preferred stock and capital notes and debentures	605,710	590,960	562,304
Total capital accounts	$8,524,519	$8,409,558	$8,325,127
Total liabilities and capital accounts	$87,828,719	$85,571,902	$80,213,629

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF ALL ACTIVE BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS, BY CLASSES, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1941

(In thousands of dollars)

	Total all banks	National banks	All banks other than National	Banks other than National: *State (commercial)	Mutual savings	Private
Number of banks	14,918	5,136	9,782	9,178	550	54
Assets—						
Loans and discounts:	$	$	$	$	$	$
Commercial and industrial loans	7,944,418	4,698,523	3,245,895	3,216,055	402	29,438
Agricultural loans	1,211,640	620,833	590.807	590,160	115	532
Open-market paper	638,008	361,117	276,891	263,950	9,420	3,521
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities	615,086	237,898	377,188	371,139	30	6,019
Other loans for the purpose of purchasing or carrying stocks, bonds and other securities	726,371	355,985	370,386	364,020	667	5,699
Real estate loans:						
On farm land	601,598	233,956	367,642	352,181	15,051	410
On residential properties	7,931,331	1,456,662	6,474,669	1,671,308	4,801,591	1,770
On other properties	1,100,376	491,043	609.333	567,492	41,671	170
Loans to banks	45,777	20,436	25,341	25,341	------	------
All other loans	4,716,787	2,439,476	2,277,311	2,182,060	88,982	6,269
Overdrafts	12,046	6,554	5,492	4,948	38	506
Total loans and discounts	25,543,438	10,922,483	14,620,955	9,608,654	4,957,967	54,334
Investments:						
U. S. Gov't direct obligations	18,892,790	8,856,499	10,036,291	7,030,957	2,969,887	35,447
Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Gov't:						
Reconstruction Finance Corp.	1,532,277	548,294	983,983	846,825	131,373	5,785
Home Owners' Loan Corp.	1,743,519	1,046,672	696,847	489,396	205,819	1,632
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp.	605,095	279,849	325,246	257,980	67,093	173
Other Gov't corporations and agencies	803,380	404,638	398,742	342,351	51,852	4,539
Total U. S. Gov't obligations, direct & guaranteed	23,577,061	11,135,952	12,441,109	8,967,509	3,426,024	47,576
Obligations of States and political subdivisions	4,206,526	2,020,242	2,186,284	1,644,111	536,244	5,929
Other bonds, notes and debentures						
U. S. Gov't corporations and agencies not guaranteed by United States:						
Federal land banks	182,756	100,984	81,772	73,264	4,667	3,841
Federal intermediate credit banks	199,523	110,866	88,657	84,748	3,203	706
Other Gov't corporations and agencies.	190,793	111,872	78,921	76,972	1,373	576
Other domesic corporations:						
Railroads	1,508,727	449,558	1,059,169	418,495	639,613	1,061
Public utilities	1,061,543	306,258	755,285	295,592	457,735	1,958
Industrials	667,369	344,975	322,394	277,939	42,587	1,868
All other	204,031	68,556	135,475	102,104	32,777	594
Foreign — public and private	227,373	97,122	130,251	82,921	47,079	251
Total other bonds, notes and debentures	4,242,115	1,590,191	2,651,924	1,412,035	1,229,034	10,855
Stocks of Federal Reserve banks & other domestic corporations	697,086	207,211	489,875	312,999	170,936	5,940
Stocks of foreign corporations	6,944	1,198	5,746	5,743	3	------
Total investments	32,729,732	14,954,794	17,774,938	12,342,397	5,362,241	70,300
Currency and coin	1,408,306	709,458	698,848	620,896	76,281	1,671
Balances with other banks, including reserve balances & cash items in process of collection	25,471,008	13,812,200	11,658,808	10,720,782	891,847	46,179
Bank premises owned, furniture and fixtures	1,222,200	592,897	629,303	508,833	119,942	528
Real estate owned other than bank premises	834,353	96,568	737,785	238,503	498,304	978
Investments and other assets indirectly representing bank premises or other real estate	144,408	61,764	82,644	69,072	13,456	27
Customers' liabilities on acceptances outstanding	90,360	49,977	40,383	34,070	------	6,313
Interest, commissions, rent, and other income earned or accrued but not collected	157,961	61,469	96,492	55,006	41,254	232
Other assets (including surance and other expenses prepaid, & cash items not in process of collection)	226,953	53,025	173,928	136,429	34,726	2,773
Total assets	87,828,719	41,314,635	46,514,084	34,334,642	11,996,107	183,335
Liabilities—						
Demand deposits:						
Deposits of individuals, partnerships & corporations	35,571,528	19,194,051	16,377,477	16,278,852	3,012	95,613
Deposits of U. S. Gov't.	733,523	498,900	234,623	234,557	66	------
Deposits of States and political subdivisions.	3,634,724	2,200,817	1,433,907	1,431,951	441	1,515
Deposits of banks in the United States	9,893,403	6,151,745	3,741,658	3,722,130	52	19,476
Deposits of banks in foreign countries	769,805	337,633	432,172	411,523	1	20,648
Total demand depos.	50,602,983	28,383,146	22,219,837	22,079,013	3,572	137,252
Time deposits:						
Deposits of individuals, partnerships & corporations:						
Savings deposits	23,988,580	7,152,681	16,835,899	6,244,300	10,584,220	7,379
Certifs. of deposit	1,174,919	504,332	670,587	666,871	442	3,274
Deposits accumulated for payment of personal loans	129,477	55,138	74,339	73,867	472	------
Christmas savings & similar accounts	235,132	91,237	143,895	85,006	57,928	961
Open accounts	719,076	238,925	480,151	477,690	377	2,084
Postal savings deposits.	66,803	42,037	24,766	24,766	------	------
Deposits of States and political subdivisions	505,305	328,362	176,943	175,937	810	196
Deposits of banks in the United States	311,919	96,944	214,975	214,607	167	201
Deposits of banks in foreign countries	7,304	5,323	1,981	1,981	------	------
Total time deposits	27,138,515	8,514,979	18,623,536	7,965,025	10,644,416	14,095
Other deposits (certified and cashiers' checks (including dividend checks), letters of credit and travelers' checks sold for cash, and amounts due to reserve agents (transit account))	807,831	453,178	354,653	352,962	501	1,190
Total deposits	78,549,329	37,351,303	41,198,026	30,397,000	10,648,489	152,537
Bills payable, rediscounts, and other liabilities for borrowed money	22,559	2,005	20,554	20,248	14	292
Acceptances executed by or for account of reporting banks and outstanding	106,594	59,379	47,215	40,094	------	7,121
Interest, discount, rent and other income collected but not earned	101,181	55,644	45,537	45,134	337	66
Interest, taxes, and other expenses accrued and unpaid	114,899	56,215	58,684	50,031	8,525	128
Other liabilities (including securities borrowed and dividends declared but not payable)	409,638	191,948	217.690	192,532	21,811	3,347
Total liabilities	79,304,200	37,716,494	41,587,706	30,745,039	10,679,176	163,491
Capital Accounts—						
Capital stock:						
Capital notes and debentures	113,311	------	113,311	106,170	7,141	------
Preferred stock	331,087	184,441	146,646	146,646	------	------
Common stock	2,610,607	1,338,942	1,271,665	1,264,755	------	6,910
Surplus	3,616,763	1,336,090	2,280,673	1,396,448	872,796	11,429
Undivided profits	1,247,041	498,376	748,665	436,706	311,622	337
Reserves and retirement account for preferred stock and capital notes and debentures	605,710	240,292	365,418	238,878	125,372	1,168
Total capital accounts	8,524,519	3,598,141	4,926,378	3,589,603	1,316,931	19,844
Total liabilities and capital accounts	87,828,719	41,314,635	46,514,084	34,334,642	11,996,107	183,335

*Includes trust companies and stock savings banks.

Foreign Front

(Continued from page 821)

anese bonds fell sharply, in view of the growing tension in the Far East. The London market yesterday became increasingly dull and closed on a flat note.

Daily reports are scarce of doings on the larger Continental markets, but it appears that the general trend is much like that at London. French and German exchanges reflect spasmodic buying, with the heavy regulatory hand of government usually modifying the activity. On the Amsterdam Bourse a spurt occurred late last week, in issues of companies domiciled in the East Indies and the United States. Domestic Dutch securities were dull, and the buying of external issues came almost to a halt this week.

The Road to War

Under steady pressure from the White House, the United States moved rapidly this week along the road to all-out participation in the European conflict and perhaps also in the Asiatic war. Repeal of the neutrality legislation was suggested last week by President Roosevelt, in place of the initial proposal for permitting the arming of American merchant ships. Both the amendment to the Neutrality Act and the fresh $5,985,-000,000 lend-lease appropriation were under steady consideration in Congress, with action likely in a matter of 10 days to two weeks.

It is on the change in the neutrality law that the most dramatic fight developed this week, many Senators seeing in the proposed changes an inevitable step toward war. Although the Administration is said to feel confident of adequate support, preliminary polls of the Senators leave some doubt as to the outcome. The debate, in any event, promises to be decisive, for there is no longer any doubt regarding the trend of policy. The lend-lease appropriation is reported likely of acceptance without reservations as to aid to Russia, as well as the democracies. In testimony before appropriate committees and in separate speeches, Cabinet members continued to call loudly for warlike measures, and such statements necessarily must be regarded as reflections of White House views.

In two messages of recent days, President Roosevelt moved to the forefront of this vitally important debate, calling in both cases for destruction of Hitlerism. A Navy Day address on Monday was perhaps the more vigorous of these pronouncements, and assuredly was the more startling. But Mr. Roosevelt last Saturday made much the same views clear in a message to the Foreign Policy Association, in which he urged the destruction of Hitlerism as the "real and inescapable end of United States foreign policy." He expressed the view that the country "will not shrink from that responsibility nor quail before whatever sacrifices it may demand."

The Navy Day speech, which followed, probably will mark a turning point in the official attitude toward the world war and the intentions of the Administration. "The shooting has started," Mr. Roosevelt proclaimed, as he mentioned in bitter tones the attack on the destroyer Kearny, in which eleven men were killed. "History has recorded who fired the first shot," he added. "In the long run, however, all that will matter is who fired the last shot." The President declared that America has been attacked by the Nazis, with a view to frightening the American people off the seas. The American spirit now is aroused, he said.

As examples of Hitler's intentions, Mr. Roosevelt not only repeated the usual charges of am-

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Foreign Front

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bitions from domination of the world, but added some alleged items in the design of the Nazi world order. A secret German map of South America and part of Central America, which he asserted is in his possession, was said by the President to indicate a proposal by Hitler to obliterate all existing boundary lines and divide all of South America into five vassal States, the Panama Canal to be included in such dominated areas. A second German aim, as proclaimed by Mr. Roosevelt on the basis of a document in possession of the Government, is to abolish all existing religions, seize all church property, liquidate the clergy and set up an international Nazi church.

"The forward march of Hitler and of Hitlerism can be stopped and it will be stopped," Mr. Roosevelt continued. "Very simply and very bluntly, we are pledged to pull our own oar in the destruction of Hitlerism. And when we have helped to end the curse of Hitlerism, we shall help to establish a new peace which will give to decent people everywhere a better chance to live and prosper in security and in freedom and in faith." The primary task is to increase production and to provide more and more arms for the men who are fighting on actual battlefronts, the President said.

These statements as to German intentions were hotly denied in Berlin, as Mr. Roosevelt suggested in advance that they would be. The American reaction to the speech was mixed, interventionists applauding while isolationists scored the address as a personal and unconstitutional move toward war. It is evident that the speech will harden lines in Congress and narrow the issue to one of participation in foreign war or defense of our own shores.

Far East

Unrelieved from week to week is the ominous threat of expanded military operations by Japan in the Far East, with the possibility of counter action by the United States Government equally grim. The dangers have been emphasized anew by the retirement of the Konoye Cabinet in favor of the regime headed by the out-and-out militarist, General Hideki Tojo. In all his utterances, Premier Tojo has made it clear that there is no retreat for Japan and that fresh military adventures beckon.

Our own verbose Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, was reported last week as saying to a group of naval ordnance manufacturers in Washington, that the Far Eastern situation is "extremely strained." If Japan persists in her policy, the Secretary reputedly said, war is almost inevitable and might come on very short notice. Any clash, he admitted, would eliminate Vladivostok as a port of entry for aid to Russia. The reports of these comments were not denied in any particular.

There were indications, on the other hand, of further diplomatic conversations between American and Japanese authorities, presumably with a view to exploring all possibilities of amicable adjustments. The lesser diplomatic officials are carrying on these talks, and it remains significant that President Roosevelt persistently omits all reference to Japan, in his public challenges to aggressors. Also of some importance is the fact that the personal notes exchanged several months ago by Mr. Roosevelt and former Premier Konoye have not been disclosed.

It now is taken for granted in Washington that fresh Japanese aggressions would be directed against the Maritime Province of Siberia. The possibility of a move southward is not to be ruled out, but all reports from China suggest a heavy concentration of Japanese forces along the border between Manchukuo and Siberia. The desperate plight of Russia in Europe is said to have occasioned some transfers of Red Army troops to the Moscow area from the Far East, and any weakening of Russian forces may be regarded by the insatiable Japanese militarists as a signal for a fresh offensive.

Rumors of frontier skirmishes in the Far East were confirmed by Russian sources, last Monday, and specific data were supplied. A score or more of Japanese troops made a sortee over the border near the village of Raskino, but all were driven back, and members of both forces sustained injuries, Moscow authorities said. Similar skirmishes have occurred numberless times in recent years, and it may be that the latest incident merely extends the series. There is now a chance, however, that a desperate purpose animates the Japanese, who may be feeling for "soft spots" as a preliminary to vast invasion efforts.

Aid to Russia

However good the intentions of the United States and British Governments may be with respect to the aid so liberally promised to Russia, recent events have indicated clearly that the performance may be far more difficult than the promise. Stubborn resistance by the Russians to the German invaders has occasioned an unremitting clamor in England for an invasion attempt in Western Europe. The dangers of such maneuvers are obvious enough to the military mind, but the public is less inclined to remember the bitter experiences in Belgium, Norway, France and Greece.

Great rallies were held in London early this week, to urge Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his associates the establishment of a second front across the Channel. Spokesmen for the Government tried to still the clamor, which is based partly upon the perplexing possibility that this may be the last chance for a genuine two-front war against the Nazis. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and First Lord of the Ad-

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Automobile Financing In Aug. Above Last Year

August figures on automobile financing, announced Oct. 27 by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, showed that the dollar volume of retail automobile financing for 400 organizations amounted to $172,801,070, a decrease of 18%, as compared with July 1941; an increase of 25.3% as compared with August 1940 and an increase of 48% as compared with August 1939. The volume of wholesale financing for August 1941 amounted to $91,772,722, a decrease of 54.6% compared with July 1941; an increase of 117.9% as compared with August 1940; and an increase of 95% as compared with August 1939.

The volume of retail automobile receivables outstanding at the end of August 1941, as reported by 214 organizations amounted to $1,560,029,489. These 214 organizations accounted for 95.1% of the total volume of retail financing, $172,801,070, reported for that month by the 400 organizations.

The table below presents statistics of wholesale and retail financing for 400 organizations in August; figures of automobile financing for the month of July 1941, were published in the Oct. 16, 1941 issue of the "Chronicle," page 630.

Year and Month	Wholesale Financing Volume in Thousand Dollars	Retail Financing (400 Organizations): Number of Cars	Total Volume in Thousand Dollars	New Cars: Number of Cars	New Cars: Volume in Thousand Dollars	Used and Unclassified Cars: Number of Cars	Used and Unclassified Cars: Volume in Thousand Dollars
1941—							
July	202,022	455,830	210,627	151,157	110,624,530	304,673	100,003,457
August	91,772	a381,511	172,801	110,782	83,518,477	270,729	89,282,593
Total (8 mo. end. Aug.)	1,775,356	3,486,438	1,615,255	1,235,268	890,156,634	2,251,170	725,098,447
1940—							
July	141,977	392,659	166,034	138,746	92,744,269	253,913	73,290,043
August	42,111	334,881	137,961	104,242	71,574,340	230,639	66,386,365
Total (8 mo. end. Aug.)	1,353,056	2,755,746	1,165,504	988,719	654,755,680	1,767,027	510,748,506
1939—							
July	100,489	300,115	121,737	103,845	67,000,101	196,270	54,737,040
August	47,058	291,898	116,747	94,819	62,073,551	197,079	54,674,293
Total (8 mo. end. Aug.)	997,213	2,299,030	925,339	788,478	504,926,921	1,510,552	420,412,328

a Of this number 29% were new cars, 70.6% were used cars, and 0.3% unclassified.

RETAIL AUTOMOBILE RECEIVABLES OUTSTANDING END OF MONTH AS REPORTED BY 214 IDENTICAL ORGANIZATIONS

	1941 $	1940 $		1941 $	1940 $
January	1,180,906,448	876,699,079	July	1,542,871,600	1,105,275,234
February	1,208,702,083	887,096,773	August	1,560,029,489	1,116,928,055
March	1,255,223,503	918,645,709	September	-------	1,097,627,143
April	1,340,696,165	971,940,670	October	-------	1,114,526,350
May	1,432,542,508	1,021,533,732	November	-------	1,137,469,065
June	1,499,983,244	1,063,638,452	December	-------	1,166,050,596

September Automobile Production Below 1940

An increase of 58% in factory sales of automobiles for September 1941 as compared with August 1941 as indicated by the statistics released Oct. 27 by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Factory sales of automobiles manufactured in the United States, including complete units or vehicles reported as assembled in foreign countries from parts made in the United States, for September 1941 consisted of 234,255 vehicles, of which 167,790 were passenger cars and 66,465 commercial cars, trucks, or road tractors, as compared with 147,600 vehicles in August 1941, 269,108 vehicles in September 1940, and 188,757 vehicles in September 1939. These statistics comprise data for the entire industry.

Statistics for 1941 are based on data received from 69 manufacturers in the United States, 20 making passenger cars and 63 making commercial cars, trucks, or road tractors (14 of the 20 passenger car manufacturers also making commercial cars, trucks, or road tractors). It should be noted that those making both passenger cars and commercial cars, trucks, or road tractors have been included in the number shown as making passenger cars and in the number shown as making commercial cars, trucks, or road tractors, respectively. The figures for passenger cars include those for taxicabs. The figures for commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors include those for ambulances, funeral cars, fire apparatus, street sweepers, station wagons, and buses, but the number of such special purpose vehicles is very small and hence a negligible factor in any analysis for which the figures may be used. Canadian production figures are supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Figures for previous months appeared in our issue of Oct. 9, page 522.

NUMBER OF VEHICLES (INCLUDING CHASSIS)

Year and month	United States (Factory Sales): Total (all vehicles)	Passenger cars	Trucks, etc.	Canada (Production): Total	Passenger cars	Commercial cars and trucks
1941—						
August	147,600	78,529	69,071	17,192	3,160	14,032
September	234,255	167,790	66,465	14,496	2,548	11,948
Total (9 mos. end. Sept.)	3,821,978	3,017,669	804,309	209,213	74,756	134,457
1940—						
August	75,873	46,823	29,050	13,993	1,510	12,483
September	269,108	224,470	44,638	15,475	3,410	12,065
Total (9 mos. end. Sept.)	3,005,212	2,467,492	537,720	154,848	80,603	74,245
1939—						
August	99,868	61,407	38,461	3,475	1,068	2,407
September	188,757	161,625	27,132	3,922	3,494	428
Total (9 mos. ended Sept.)	2,459,973	1,955,921	504,052	110,397	79,642	30,755

Auction Sales

The following securities were sold at auction on dates indicated. the current week:

By R. L. Day & Co., Boston, transacted Wednesday, Sept. 11:

Shares	Stocks	$ per share
2	Connecticut & Passumpsic River RR. pref.	90⅝
10	Minard Co. pref.	3½
93	Burrows & Kenyon Lumber Co. pref. A	
34	Burrows & Kenyon Lumber Co. com. A	$25 lot
93	Burrows & Kenyon Lumber obligation rights	
1	Unit Washington Ry. & Electric	14⅝
10	Ludlow Mfg. Associates ex-div.	105⅞

The following were transacted on Wednesday, Sept. 17th:

Shares	Stocks	$ per share
60	First National Bank (Boston)	45
3	American Cynamid pref. 3rd series	11⅛
100	Collyer Insulated Wire Co.	13¼
876	Massachusetts Power & Light Assoc. com.	$8 lot
3	Plymouth Cordage Co.	102½
	Bonds—	
	Providence & Worcester RR. 4s due 1947	99 and int.

The following were transacted on Wednesday, Sept. 24th:

Shares	Stocks	$ per share
25	Samoset Cotton Mills	$4 lot
9	Boston Chamber of Commerce Realty Trust 2nd preferred	
3	Cities Service Co. $6 pref.	$181 lot
2	Adjustment Bureau of the Boston Credit Mens Association	
10	Providence & Worcester RR.	122
1	Unit Washington Ry. & Elec. Co.	15½
5	American Air Lines pref.	108
	Bond—	
	The Securities Co. 4% consols.	31⅜ flat

The following were transacted on Wednesday, Oct. 1st:

Shares	Stocks	$ per share
10	National Rockland Bank (Boston)	66½
10	Sulloway Hosiery Mills, Inc., com.	3
50	Commonwealth Building Trust pref.	$3½ lot
50	Commonwealth Building Trust com.	
15	Oliver Building Trust	60c
10	Butlers Point Associates pref. trustees' ctfs. of beneficial interest	
2	Butlers Point Associates com. trustees' ctfs. of beneficial interest	$1¼ lot
10	Year reg. income note of Butlers Point Associates due Nov., 1943	
36	Cities Service Co. 5% conv. deb., 1950 interim certificate	
60-100	General Public Service void after Dec. 31, 1934	
15	Page & Shaw, Inc., pref.	
2	Boston Suburban Electric pref.	
1	Boston Suburban Electric com.	$30 lot
5	Abbott-Downing Truck & Body com	
5	Abbott-Downing Truck & Body pref.	
12	Chicago North West RR. com.	
1	Boston Athenaeum	

The following were transacted on Wednesday, Oct. 8th:

Shares	Stocks	$ per share
1	West Point Mfg. Co.	33
200	Edgar P. Lewis & Sons pref.	$15 lot
1	Boston Athenaeum	200
50	Volcanic Products Co., Inc.	
$500	6% note Volcanic Products Co. (overdue)	$10 lot
	Bonds—	
	$10,200 Portage Hotel Co. (Akron, Ohio) 5½% land trust ctfs.	13 flat
	$10,000 Akron Dry Goods Co. (building site 5¼% land trust ctfs.	17¼ flat
	$10,000 Arcade Garage Bldg. Site (Akron) 5½% land trust ctfs.	27¼ flat
	$100 The Securities Co. 5% consols.	29¼ flat

The following were transacted on Wednesday, Oct. 15th:

Shares	Stocks	$ per share
10	Sulloway Hosiery Mill, Inc., com.	3
20	Monson National Bank (Monson, Mass.)	
14	Quaboag Country Club	$1,200 lot
13,000	Cripple Creek Mining & Milling Co., Ltd.	1¾ lot
4	Units Washington Ry. & Elec. Co.	15
50	Crompton & Knowles Loom Works com	37
363	Hotel Trust (Touraine)	3
	Bond—	
	$900 United Electric Rys. 5s, Jan., 1951	101¼ & int.

The following Auction Sales were transacted by Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Sept. 10th:

Stocks	Shares	$ per share
100	Algoma Cons. Corp., Ltd., com (no par)	
55	Columbia Graphophone Mfg. Co. com. (no par)	$2 lot
20	Eaglesmere Railroad Co., par $50	
185/1000	Franklin County Coal Corp., com., par $1	
336/1000	Franklin County Coal Corp, pref., par $10	
55	Industries Corp., com., par $100	$5 lot
112	Integrity Trust Co., par $10	
5	Lincoln Motors Co. "A" com., par $50	
900	H. R. Mallison & Co., Inc., com. (no par)	$20 lot
3 5/10	Milton Mfg. Co. 2nd pref., par $100	$4 lot
5	Mortgage Guarantee Co., com., par $100	
50	Penn. Seaboard Steel Corp. v. t. c. (no par)	
5	Ventnor Trust Co., par $100	$7 lot
1,500	Mexican United Mining Co., par $1	
10,844	Mexican United Mining Co., par $1	
15	New Jersey Consol. Gas Co., com., par $100	$2 lot
10,000	Chicola Consol. Gold Mining Co., par $1	$1 lot
250	Piedmont Mining & Metallurgical Corp. (1st 25% instal. paid)	$1 lot
13	Drueding Bros. "B" com. (no par)	20⅛
128	Pentex Royalty Co. pref., par $100	
396	Pentex Royalty Co. com. (no par)	
25	Arkansas Royalty Co. com., par $100	$1,500 lot
$25,000	Mortgage reduced to $17,500—Secured by a one-eighth undivided interest in the premises, Callowhill St. & Lansdowne Ave., 34th Ward, Philadelphia	
3/4000	partic. shares in rental of elec. equip. of Citizens St RR. Co.	$15 lot
170	Reichsmark scrip	$1 lot
5	Commercial National Bank of Washington, D. C., par $100	
14 2/7	Bankers Trust Co. (Philadelphia), par $50	$1 lot
150	Northwestern National Bank & Trust Co., par $20	
29	Aetna Collateral Co., par $100	
1	Unit Algoma Consolidated Corp., Ltd., trust certificate	$2 lot
	Bonds—	
	$2,000 S. E. cor. 17th and Arch Sts., 1st 6s, 1928, ext. to 1933, ser A	$5 lot
	$5,000 Columbus Newark & Zanesville El. & Ry. 20-yr. 5s due 1926	$2 lot
	$1,000 Eaglesmere RR. Co. 1st 5s, due 1942	$55 lot
	$8,000 Richland Coal Co. 1st 6½s, 1931, ctfs. of dep.	$2 lot
	$15,000 Washington Arlington & Falls Church Ry. Co., 1st 5s, due 1958	$3 lot
	$5 000 Winifrede Coal Co. 1st 6s, due 1930	$10 lot
	$20,000 R. M. Deutsche Bank & Disconto-Gesellschaft	$85 lot

George L. Harrison, Former Reserve Bank Head, Offers Possible Inflation Solution

The offering of a possible solution as to how the Government can best raise the $15,000,000,000 which it will probably require in this and the next fiscal year, was made by George L. Harrison in an address at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on Oct. 20, at which time he pointed out that "greatly increased sales of Defense Bonds are of course one important medium." In part Mr. Harrison, who is President of the New York Life Insurance Co., and was formerly President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, went on to say:

Quite apart from the dollar amount of such bonds that may be issued, they tap the savings of our people everywhere, they encourage thrift, they impress on all of us some measure of our responsibility, they tend to restrict the amount of funds available for the purchase of non-essential goods, they limit unnecessary competition with the government for materials that it so sorely needs, they tend to reduce inflationary forces. I believe, therefore, that it is a grave responsibility of all of us as individuals in every walk of life to invest at least some part of our savings in Defense Bonds, or else in other Treasury issues.

But it is not to be expected that the large volume of the government's requirements can be financed by this means alone.

Another important supply of investment funds rests in the savings banks, the life insurance companies, endowment funds, trust estates, and even wealthy individuals. These groups are sometimes referred to, for convenience, as the permanent investors. There is a huge supply of funds available for investment from this source. How large this supply is probably no one knows, but it would, I believe, be good fiscal policy for the Treasury to tap this supply of funds next. For months the Federal Reserve authorities, the Secretary of the Treasury, and many others, have emphasized the importance of having the growing public debt held to the greatest extent possible by individual and institutional savers and investors who need and seek a longer investment with a relatively higher yield. One important reason for this, quite apart from satisfying the investment demand, is that the purchase of government bonds by such investors does not affect the total volume of bank deposits. Rather, such purchases simply transfer to the government bank deposits already held by the investor. Total bank deposits are now much higher than they were in 1929 at the height of the boom. In these circumstances, the aggregate of bank deposits and the record volume of currency in circulation is no doubt much more than is adequate or necessary to finance even an expensive war-time economy. So, from the point of view of monetary and fiscal policy, it is, no doubt, preferable for the government to finance its requirements, as far as possible, by the utilization of existing deposits rather than by the creation of new and unneeded deposits. Certainly, investment funds represented in existing deposits should be tapped before bank credit is resorted to if we wish to lessen the effects on an inflationary movement.

There is another reason why these funds should be utilized before bank credit. Placing government securities in the hands of permanent investors makes for a much greater stability in the bond market. Many banks which subscribe to long-term issues of the Treasury do so simply for the purpose of getting what is some-

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September Life Insurance Sales Up

The sales of ordinary life insurance in the United States in September amounted to $581,998,000, an increase of 15% above the volume sold a year ago, according to the monthly survey issued by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn. August sales amounted to $581,171,000, a 10% advance over August, 1940. The total sales for the first nine months of 1941 is reported at $5,199,523,000, which is about 6% above the same period last year.

The Bureau presents the following volume figures and comparative percentages in the various sections of the country for September and the year-to-date:

	SEPTEMBER Sales Volume in $1,000	SEPTEMBER Ratios 1941-1940 All Cos.	AUGUST Sales Volume in $1,000	AUGUST Ratios 1941-1940 All Cos.	YEAR TO DATE Sales Volume in $1,000	YEAR TO DATE Rates 1941-1940 All Cos.
U. S. Total	$581,998	115%	$581,171	110%	$5,199,526	106%
New England	45,204	118	44,850	112	417,787	111
Mid. Atlantic	148,781	114	147,610	110	1,388,656	103
E. N. Central	131,367	115	131,895	110	1,193,359	106
W. N. Central	55.457	110	55,746	102	486,656	102
So. Atlantic	61,115	116	61,535	114	524,488	106
E. S. Central	26,556	124	24,233	114	214,599	111
W. S. Central	43,619	105	44,993	108	386,199	105
Mountain	15,337	118	15,624	95	132,318	101
Pacific	54,562	123	54,685	114	455,464	112

Morgenthau Announces Subscriptions

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on Oct. 22 the final subscription and allotment figures with respect to the cash offering on Oct. 9 of $1,200,000,000 of 2½% Treasury Bonds of 1967-72. An aggregate of $10,445,341,100 of cash subscriptions were received of which public allotments totaled $1,307,419,400, made on a 12½% straight percentage basis, with adjustments, where necessary, to the $100 denomination. In addition to the amount allotted on public subscriptions, $93,256,950 of the bonds have been allotted to Government investment accounts, within the $100,000,000 reservation.

About 92% of the holders of $204,425,000 of 1¼% Treasury notes, maturing Dec. 15, 1941, exchanged their securities for the new 2½% bonds. Total exchange subscriptions received, allotted in full, amounted to $188,971,200. The total subscriptions allotted, including cash, exchanges and Government investment accounts, were $1,589,-647,550.

Subscriptions and allotments were divided among the several Federal Reserve Districts and the Treasury as follows:

Federal Reserve District—	Total Cash Subscriptions Received	Total Cash Subscriptions Allotted	Total Exchange Subscriptions Received Allotted) in full)	Total Subscriptions Allotted
Boston	$951,726,650	$119,071,100	$12,907,700	$131,978,800
New York	4,921,587,550	615,575,950	127,640,100	743,216,050
Philadelphia	616,842,550	77,328,350	7,763,300	85.091,650
Cleveland	691,193,300	86,556,300	3,294,700	89,851,000
Richmond	418,370,400	52,392,900	2,562,900	54,955,800
Atlanta	535,350,350	67,069,950	509,200	67,579,150
Chicago	1,091,686,900	136,678,450	13,634,300	150,312,750
St. Louis	255,191,450	32,022,100	3,334,800	35,356,900
Minneapolis	163,917,350	20,541,900	9,114,600	29,656,500
Kansas City	137,529,200	17,275,800	1,347,000	18,622,800
Dallas	193,407,050	24,267,600	2,351,500	26,619,100
San Francisco	446,072,050	55,826,900	3,997,500	59,824,400
Treasury	22,466,300	2,812,100	513,600	3.325,700
Govt. Invest. Accounts	----------	93,256,950	----------	93,256,950
Total	$10,445,341,100	$1,400,676,350	$188,971,200	$1,589,647,550

The details of this offering were given in our Oct. 16 issue, page 639.

September Department Store Sales

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced Oct. 9 that in September department store sales increased less than seasonally from the high level reached in August and the Board's adjusted index declined to 112, as compared with 134 in August, 115 in July, and an average of 103 in the first half of this year. The Board's tabulation follows:

INDEX OF DEPARTMENT STORE SALES † 1923-25 AVERAGE=100

	Sept., 1941	Aug., 1941	July, 1941	Sept., 1940
Adjusted for seasonal variation	112	134	115	97
Without seasonal adjustment	121	106	79	105

Change from Corresponding Period a Year Ago (%)

Federal Reserve District—	One Week Ending Oct. 4	One Week Ending Sep. 27	One Week Ending Sep. 20	One Week Ending Sep. 13	Four Weeks Ending Oct.24	Four Weeks Ending Sep. 27	Four Weeks Ending Aug. 30	Four Weeks Ending Aug. 2	Yr. to Oct.4
Boston	+22	+32	+12	+10	+19	+16	+27	+20	+17
New York	+32	+11	+12	+ 4	+15	+ 9	+33	+21	+14
Philadelphia	+30	+17	+18	—5	+15	+10	+37	+27	+19
Cleveland	+45	+50	—7	+ 8	+22	+14	+45	+28	+21
Richmond	+25	+ 3	+19	+ 7	+13	+10	+40	+31	+21
Atlanta	+25	+13	+19	+ 4	+15	+13	+36	+30	+20
Chicago	+40	r+25	+16	+ 9	+22	+15	+31	+22	+17
St. Louis	+38	+28	+17	+16	+25	+16	+38	+31	+21
Minneapolis	*	*	*	*	+17	+10	+22	+17	+13
Kansas City	+35	+25	+11	+10	+20	+15	+28	+25	+16
Dallas	+27	r+ 8	+17	+14	+16	r+15	+40	+27	+20
San Francisco	+31	+26	+22	+18	+24	+21	+35	+22	+19
U. S. total	+34	r+23	+12	+ 8	+19	+14	+35	+24	+18

WEEKLY INDEX, WITHOUT SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT, 1935-39=100

1941—		1940—	
Sept. 13	133	Sept. 14	123
Sept. 20	131	Sept. 21	117
Sept. 27	148	Sept. 28	120
Oct. 4	169	Oct. 5	125

r Revised. *Not shown separately but included in United States total. †Monthly indexes refer to daily average sales in calendar month; September, 1941, figures estimated from weekly sales.

Sugar Entries Against Quotas Above Last Year

The U. S. Department of Agriculture issued on Oct. 8 its ninth monthly report on the status of the 1941 sugar quotas for the various offshore sugar-producing areas supplying the United States market. The report, prepared by the Sugar Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, shows that the quantity of sugar charged against the quotas for all offshore areas, including the full-duty countries, amounted to 4,721,440 short tons, raw value, during the first nine months of the year, as compared with 3,503,560 tons in the corresponding period of 1940. The further advices from the Department of Agriculture said:

The report includes sugar from all areas recorded as entered or certified for entry before Oct. 1, 1941. The figures are subject to change after final outturn weight and polarization data for all entries are available.

There were 144,439 short tons of sugar, raw value, charged against the quota for the mainland cane area, and 1,356,509 short tons, raw value, against the quota for the continental sugar beet area, during the period January-August this year. Data for these two areas are not yet available for September.

The quantities charged against the quotas for the offshore areas during the first nine months of the year and the year and the balances remaining are as follows:

Area—		1941 Sugar Quota	Quantity Charged Against Quota	Balance Remaining
	(Short Tons, 96 Degree Equivalent)			
Cuba		2,750,461	2,077,060	†673,401
Philippines	1,387,383			
Less amount reallotted	404,720	982,663	806,050	‡
Puerto Rico		1,148,160	925,757	‡
Hawaii	1,263,700			
Less amount reallotted	270,178	993,522	724.903	268,619
Virgin Islands		12,829	3,122	‡
Forgn. countries oth. than Cuba		440,304	184,548	‡
Total		6,327,939	4,721,440	‡

†Of which approximately 98,000 tons were in U. S. Customs' custody. ‡Quantities actually available for balance of year and likely to come in less than the quota balance.

DIRECT-CONSUMPTION SUGAR

Direct-Consumption Sugar Is Included in the Above Amounts Charged Against the Various Quotas

Area—	1941 Quota	Quantity Charged Against Quota— Sugar Polarizing 99.8 Degrees and Above	Sugar Polarizing less than 99.8 Degrees	Total Charge	Balance Remaining
	(Short Tons, 96 Degree Equivalent)				
Cuba	375,000	355,940	19,060	375,000	0
Puerto Rico	126,033	112,190	12,670	124,860	1,173
Hawaii	29,616	4,012	2,274	6,286	23,330
Philippines	80,214	46,694	551	47,245	32,969
Total	610,863	518,836	34,555	553,391	57,472

QUOTAS FOR FULL-DUTY COUNTRIES

Area—	1941 Quota	Quantity Charged Against Quota †	Balance Remaining
Canada	7,279,181	592,766	6,686,415
China and Hongkong	3,682,673	274,786	3,407,887
Dominican Republic	180,909,920	130,919,262	49,990,658
Haiti	25,002,562	13,595,886	11,406,676
Mexico	72,004,758	613,745	71,391,013
Peru	301,515,638	223,100,019	78,415,619
Quotas not used to date ‡	282,861,514	--------	282,861,514
Unallotted reserve	7,351,754	0	7,351,754
Total	880,608,000	369,096,464	511,511,536
Tons	440,304	184,548	255,756

†In accordance with Section 212 of the Sugar Act of 1937, the first ten short tons of sugar, raw value, imported from any foreign country other than Cuba have not been charged against the quota for that country. ‡This total includes the following (in pounds); Argentina, 172,756; Costa Rica, 244,105; Dutch East Indies, 2,505.181; Guatemala, 3,969,033; Honduras, 40,680,533; Nicaragua, 121,132,598; Salvador, 97,282,-227; United Kingdom, 4,155,876; Venezuela, 3,436,912; other countries, 9.282,293. 313 pounds have been imported from various countries, but under the provisions of Section 212 of the Sugar Act, referred to in Footnote †, these importations have not been charged against the quota.

August World Tin Production Above Year Ago

According to the current issue of the "Statistical Bulletin" published by the Tin Research Institute, London, world production of tin in August 1941, is estimated at 21,300 long tons, compared with 18,400 long tons in August 1940. Production for the first eight months of 1941 was 168,600 tons against 143,500 tons in the first eight months of 1940.

Exports from the countries signatory to the International Tin Agreement, and the position at the end of August 1941 are shown below in long tons of tin:

	June	July	Aug.	End Aug.
Belgian Congo	4,015	1,845**	*	*
Bolivia	4,536	*	*	*
French Indo-China	130	130	130**	— 1,848**
Malaya	10,243	4,091	6,874	—18,554
Neth. East Indies	5,074	3,948	4,666	+ 2,596
Nigeria	3,803	215	*	*
Thailand	1,748	1,103	1,452	— 7,258

*Not yet available. **Estimated.

The Institute's announcement also reported:

United States deliveries totaled 13,625 tons in August 1941, against 12,575 tons in July 1941. For the first eight months of 1941, United States deliveries totaled 106,572 tons compared with 70,404 tons in the corresponding period of 1940.

Consumption of tin in the United Kingdom in July 1941 was 2,418 tons against 2,426 tons in June 1941 and 2,756 tons during July 1940.

World stocks of tin, including smelters' stocks and carryover decreased by 5,438 tons during August 1941 to 50,864 tons at the end of the month. Stocks at the end of August 1940 amounted to 51,232 tons.

The average cash price for standard tin in London was £257.2 per ton in August 1941, compared with £258.4 in the previous month and £262.6 in August 1940.

The average price for Straits tin in New York was 52.40 cents per lb. in August 1941, as against 53.66 cents in July. The average price in August 1940, was 51.18 cents per lb.

Wholesale Commodity Prices Remain Steady For Fifth Week, According To Labor Bureau

The general level of wholesale commodity prices was again fairly steady for the fifth consecutive week, Acting Commissioner Hinrichs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported on Oct. 23. "There was a sharp break," he said, "in agricultural markets while prices of certain manufactured goods continued to rise gradually." "The Bureau's index of nearly 900 price series," he added, "advanced 0.1% for the week ending Oct. 18 to 91.7% of the 1926 level. The all-commodity index is 17% higher than it was a year ago and nearly 23% above the low point preceding the outbreak of the war." The Labor Bureau's announcement further stated:

With the higher prices for the 1942 models of certain automobiles and higher excise taxes, which went into effect the first of the month, the metals and metal products group index rose 3.7%. A ceiling of 1c above the prevailing market level for zinc, imposed by the Office of Price Administration, and higher prices for zinc sheets also contributed to the advance. Prices for other metals were generally unchanged.

Average prices for textiles rose 0.1%, due to higher quotations for manila hemp, raw jute, and for hosiery, sheeting and shirting. The break in the raw cotton market following adverse war news and unsettled conditions in the Far East caused cotton yarn prices to drop. Oil cloth, on the contrary, advanced 13%.

Earlier advances in prices for hides, skins and leather were reflected in an increase of 1% in shoe prices.

Bituminous coal, gasoline and kerosene rose fractionally. Quotations were also higher for fertilizer materials including fish scrap, kainit and muriate of potash. Industrial fats and oils declined 1% during the week and crude rubber dropped 2.1% as supplies of free rubber became scarcer and most trading was done at the Rubber Reserve Company prices.

Average prices for furniture in wholesale markets continued to advance.

Wholesale prices for building materials were slightly lower than a week ago because of weakening prices for most types of yellow pine lumber, particularly boards, finish, flooring and timbers, for oak flooring and red cedar shingles, and for linseed oil. Brick, Douglas fir dimension and timbers, yellow pine dimension, drop siding and lath and rosin and turpentine advanced.

Agricultural commodity markets broke sharply at the end of the week on news of higher crop and livestock estimates by the Department of Agriculture, unfavorable reports from the war front, and increased tension in the Far East. Declines of 3.3% for livestock and poultry and 2.8% for grains largely accounted for a decrease of 0.8% in the farm products group index. Quotations were lower for wheat, corn, oats and rye, and for steers, hogs, sheep, poultry and cotton. Prices for barley, calves and cows, and for eggs, hay, tobacco, potatoes, apples and lemons advanced.

Average wholesale prices for foods dropped 0.9% as a result of decreases of 2% for meats, 1.3% for dairy products, and 0.8% for cereal products. Quotations were lower for butter, flour, oatmeal, fresh beef at New York, cured and fresh pork, coffee, lard, edible tallow, and most vegetable oils. Fruits and vegetables rose 2% as a result of higher prices for canned peaches, most dried fruits and bananas. Higher prices were also reported for cocoa beans and pepper.

The following tables show (1) index numbers for the principal groups of commodities for the past 3 weeks, for Sept. 20, 1941 and for Oct. 19, 1940 and the percentage changes from a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago (2) percentage changes in subgroup indexes from Oct. 11 to Oct. 18, 1941.

(1926=100)

Commodity Groups	10-18 1941	10-11 1941	10-4 1941	9-20 1941	10-19 1940	Percentage changes to Oct. 18, 1941, from— 10-11 1941	9-20 1941	10-19 1940
ALL COMMODITIES	91.7	91.6	91.6	91.5	78.4	+0.1	+0.2	+17.0
Farm products	89.8	90.5	90.3	91.2	66.7	—0.8	—1.5	+34.6
Foods	88.4	89.2	89.7	88.5	71.0	—0.8	—0.1	+24.5
Hides and leather products	113.2	112.6	112.4	111.7	100.7	+0.5	+1.3	+12.4
Textile products	90.2	90.1	89.9	89.2	73.5	+0.1	+1.1	+22.7
Fuel and lighting materials	80.0	79.9	80.1	80.0	72.3	+0.1	0	+10.7
Metals and metal products	102.2	98.6	98.7	98.7	97.4	+3.7	+3.5	+4.9
Building materials	106.9	107.1	*106.6	106.2	97.3	—0.2	+0.7	+9.9
Chemicals & allied products	89.7	89.8	89.7	87.8	76.9	—0.1	+2.2	+16.6
Housefurnishing goods	99.9	99.7	98.5	98.0	90.0	+0.2	+1.0	+11.0
Miscellaneous commodities	85.6	85.9	85.0	85.0	76.8	—0.3	+0.7	+11.5
Raw materials	89.2	89.6	89.5	89.8	71.3	—0.4	—0.7	+25.1
Semi-manufactured articles	89.7	89.7	90.5	90.1	79.4	0	—0.4	+13.0
Manufactured products	93.5	93.1	*93.1	92.8	82.1	+0.4	+0.8	+13.9
All commodities other than farm products	92.2	91.9	91.9	91.6	81.0	+0.3	+0.7	+13.8
All commodities other than farm products and foods	93.1	92.3	*92.1	91.8	83.5	+0.9	+1.4	+11.5

*Revised.

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUBGROUP INDEXES FROM OCT. 11 TO OCT. 18, 1941

Increases

Motor vehicles	9.01	Furniture	0.3
Fruits and vegetables	2.0	Cement	0.3
Other farm products	1.5	Other building materials	0.3
Non-ferrous metals	1.1	Other textile products	0.2
Brick and tile	1.0	Bituminous coal	0.2
Shoes	0.9	Petroleum products	0.2
Hosiery and underwear	0.9	Other miscellaneous	0.1
Fertilizer materials	0.3	Iron and steel	0.1
Cotton goods	0.3	Leather	0.1

Decreases

Cattle feed	4.1	Oils and fats	1.0
Livestock and poultry	3.3	Cereal products	0.8
Grains	2.8	Lumber	0.6
Meats	2.2	Other foods	0.5
Rubber, crude	2.1	Paint and paint materials	0.4
Dairy products	1.3		

World Prices Steady

General Motors Corp. and Cornell University, which prior to the European war had collaborated in the publication of a world commodity price index, have resumed issuance of international price statistics, but on a different basis than before the war. Instead of a composite index of world prices, these organizations now are publishing the information only as individual country indexes.

The index is built upon 40 basic commodities and the list is the same for each country in so far as possible. Each commodity is weighted uniformly for each country, according to its relative importance in world production. The actual price data are collected weekly by General Motors overseas operations from sources described as "the most responsible agencies available in each country, usually a government department." The commodities involved include "a comprehensive list of several groups, including grains, livestock and livestock products, miscellaneous foods (coffee, cocoa, tea, sugar, &c.), textiles, fuels, metals and a list of other miscellaneous materials (rubber, hides, lumber, newsprint, linseed oil, &c.)." Weights assigned in the index to the different commodity groups are as follows: Grains, 20; livestock and livestock products, 19; vegetable fats and other foods, 9; textiles, 12; fuel, 11; metals, 11; miscellaneous, 18.

The indexes, which are based on prices expressed in the currency of each country, were reported Oct. 27 as follows:

(August, 1939=100)

	Argentina	Australia	Canada	England	Java	Mexico	New Zeal'd	Sweden	Switzerland	United States
1940—										
May	120	118	120	143	116	113	112	131	132	112
June	118	118	120	144	116	113	114	131	136	109
July	118	118	120	145	115	112	114	132	140	109
August	118	119	120	150	115	111	120	132	144	109
September	116	120	121	145	116	110	122	135	153	111
October	113	123	122	145	117	110	120	139	158	114
November	113	125	124	146	118	111	118	142	164	118
December	113	126	126	149	120	111	119	144	168	118
1941—										
January	114	127	126	150	r120	111	119	144	r172	120
February	114	126	127	150	121	113	119	147	171	120
March	119	122	129	150	123	114	119	154	176	122
April	121	121	131	150	125	115	119	156	180	125
May	126	120	134	r152	129	117	120	156	189	129
June	133	121	137	155	131	119	121	155	193	132
July	r135	r121	r141	r156	r136	r125	r122	r155	194	r136
August	138	121	r142	*157	138	127	123	156	---	138
September	139	122	145	*156	138	136	133	156	202	143
1941—										
Weeks end.:										
Sept. 6	138	122	144	155	138	128	123	156	201	141
Sept. 13	138	122	r145	156	137	130	123	156	201	144
Sept. 20	139	122	r145	r158	137	131	123	156	202	144
Sept. 27	r142	122	145	*156	138	132	123	156	203	143
Oct. 4	140	122	145	*157	138	131	125	156	*203	143
Oct. 11	140	122	144	*160	138	132	126	156	---	142
Oct. 18	141	123	143	*160	139	132	126	156	---	140

* Preliminary. r Revised

Federal Reserve Reports Brokers' Balances

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced on Sept. 22 that member firms of the New York Stock Exchange carrying margin accounts for customers reported that their customers' debit balances on Aug. 31, 1941 were the same as on July 31, 1941. These firms also reported for the month ending Aug. 31, an increase of $72,000,000 in money borrowed by the reporting firms and an increase of $73,000,000 in the debit balances in their firm and partners' investment and trading accounts. During the year ending Aug. 31, 1941, customers' debit balances decreased by $3,000,000 and money borrowed increased by $92,000,000.

A summary of the customers' debit balances and principal related items of the member firms of the New York Stock Exchange that carry margin accounts, together with changes for the month and year ended August 31, 1941, are given as follows by the Reserve Board.

(Ledger balances in millions of dollars)

	Aug. 31, 1941	Inc. or Dec. since July 31, 1941	Aug. 31, 1940
Debit Balances:			
Customers' debit balances	628	----	—3
Debit balances in firm and partners' investment and trading accounts	170	+73	+102
Cash on hand and in banks	189	----	—26
Credit balances:			
Money borrowed	460	+72	+92
Customers' credit balances:			
Free	262	—4	+6
Other	72	+2	+15
Credit balances in firm and partners' investment and trading accounts	23	—2	—3
Credit balances in capital accounts	221	----	—39

The London Stock Exchange

Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

	Sat. Oct. 18	Mon. Oct. 20	Tues. Oct. 21	Wed. Oct. 22	Thur. Oct. 23	Fri. Oct. 24
Boots Pure Drugs		35/3	35/3	35/3	35/6	35/6
British Amer. Tobacco		95/-	93/9	93/3	93/3	93/3
Cable & W. ord.*		£65½	£66	£66	£66½	£66¾
Central Min. & Invest.		£12½	£12½	£12½	£12½	£12½
Cons. Goldfields of S. A.		41/3	41/3	41/3	41/3	40/9
Courtaulds (S.) & Co.		32/-	32/-	32/9	33/-	33/9
De Beers		£7½	£7½	£7⅝	£7⅝	£7¾
Distillers Co.		67/-	67/6	67/9	67/9	67/6
Electric & Musical Ind.		12/3	12/6	12/6	12/6	12/6
Ford, Ltd.	Closed	23/9	24/-	24/-	24/-	24/-
Hudsons Bay Company		22/6	22/6	22/9	23/6	23/6
Imp. Tob. of G. B. & I.		118/9	119/3	119/3	120/-	120/-
London Mid. Ry.*		£15¼	£15¾	£15⅜	£15¼	[illegible]
Metal Box		77/6	77/6	77/6	77/6	[illegible]
Rand Mines		£7	£7	£7	£7	[illegible]
Rio Tinto		£6	£6	£6	£6	[illegible]
Rolls Royce		79/3	80/-	80/-	79/6	79/6
Shell Transport		51/9	52/6	52/6	52/6	52/6
United Molasses		27/-	27/3	27/3	27/-	27/6
Vickers		16/6	16/6	16/9	16/9	16/9
West Witwatersrand Areas		£4⅞	£5¼	£5⅛	£5 1/16	£5[illegible]

*Per £100 par value.

English Financial Market--Per Cable

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Silver, p. oz. d.	Closed	23½d	23½d	23½d	23½d	23½d
Gold, p. fine oz.	168s	168s	168s	168s	168s	168s
Consols., 2½%	Closed	£84¼	£82½	£82½	£82⅝	£82 9/16
British 3½% W. L.	Closed	£106⅛	£106 7/16	£106 7/16	£106½	£106 7/16
British 4% 1960-90	Closed	£114¼	£114¼	£114¼	£114⅜	£114¼

The price of silver per oz. (in cents) in the United States on the same days has been:

Bar N. Y. (Foreign)	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
U. S. Treas. (newly mined)	71.11	71.11	71.11	71.11	71.11	71.11

Harrison Offers Inflation Solution

(Continued from Page 825)

times called a "free ride." To make a successful issue the Treasury must price it in the light of market conditions so that it will sell at a premium. Banks subscribing to such issues often do so for the purpose of selling them promptly just for the profit. At other times they are likely to be offered on the market by a bank holder for the purpose of cashing in on its book profit or for the purpose of attaining greater liquidity when needed. These circumstances always raise the possibility of an unhealthy secondary market. Experience has demonstrated that issues held more largely by permanent investors and less importantly by banks retain much greater stability in periods of stress.

"But," said Mr. Harrison, "I do not mean to imply that all of the government's prospective requirements through this emergency may be financed without the banks." "On the contrary," he said, "it may well become necessary, as in the period of the last war, to tap bank funds as well as investment funds. But if that does become necessary it would seem to be more appropriate to give to the banks shorter-term securities which have less risk of intermediate fluctuation and which are much more easily liquidated in a period when a bank may be seeking liquidity." Mr. Harrison continued:

With the recent pronouncements and actions of the monetary and fiscal authorities there is some evidence that the downward drift of interest rates has at least been checked. No one, I presume, is wise or foolish enough to try to forecast whether the level of rates for the immediate or long-time future will go up or go down or even whether they can be stabilized at the present level. But I question the wisdom of withholding investment funds from the government at this grave time simply because of the hope of a possible increase in future rates. On the contrary, the exigencies of the moment suggest the likelihood that, from the point of view of both self-interest and national interest, institutions and individuals will continue to invest in long-term government issues to the fullest extent practicable.

In this connection the recent offering of the long-time 2½% government bond was, I believe, a step in the right direction and wholly consistent with sound fiscal and monetary policy. But if the Treasury prefers, and I believe it should, to place an increasing proportion of the public debt in the hands of permanent investors, both corporate and individual, it might be appropriate to consider some additional steps that would tend to accomplish this.

As of June 30, 1941, the direct and guaranteed public debt of the government was $54,800,000,000. Of this amount the commercial banks of the country held a little over $20,000,000,000 or about 37%. The mutual savings banks held $3,400,000,000 or about 6%. The insurance companies $6,600,000,000 or 12%, and the public generally $14,000,000,000 or 26%. The commercial banks as a group hold a larger percentage of the government debt than any of these other groups. What measures can appropriately be taken to insure that a larger percentage of future offerings go into more permanent hands rather than into the commercial banks?

Various steps might be taken. At the present time no commercial bank can subscribe for any new government issue in excess of one-half of its capital funds. Conceivably this limit might be reduced to a point where only a relatively small amount of long-time issues would go into commercial bank portfolios whether for a quick turn-over or for a longer investment. Another possibility that has been discussed is to have the Treasury require that long-term bonds issued by it be registered and non-transferable for a fixed period, say three or six months or even a year. This would likely reduce the subscriptions by commercial banks, many of which prefer not to hold the longer maturities but subscribe for them nevertheless simply for the quick turn-over and the quick profit. Such a requirement, however, would not be a serious deterrent to a permanent investor who intends to hold the bonds until maturity in any event. For such an investor, the fact that they would be non-transferable for the period of the registration would not be material.

I am not making this or any other proposal with the conviction that it is necessarily the most satisfactory solution from every angle. Rather the important point is that, if the government desires, and I think it should, to meet its requirements out of existing deposits rather than to create new and unnecessary and perhaps dangerous deposits, some action designed further to limit or to discourage bank supscriptions seems essential.

Mr. Harrison, in his address, which was delivered before the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York, pointed out that "if our emergency calls for sacrifice on the part of private individuals and private institutions, it calls for no less on the part of the government." "For every burden that falls on the shoulders of individuals and of business," he noted, "there is a reciprocal burden of responsibility devolving upon government officials and government institutions." Mr. Harrison furthermore said:

If as individuals we are to economize and save, to avoid competitive buying, to pay our taxes, and to buy government bonds, then it is no less important that government officials recognize fully their corresponding responsiblity to pull in their official belts and to economize and to save wherever that is possible not only in non-defense expenditures but also in the administration of defense expenditures as well.

The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended that non-defense expenditures of the government be cut by at least one billion dollars. Congress, however, has not yet had the foresight or perhaps the courage to cut those expenses in any substantial amount. On the contrary, some pressure groups are still powerfully influential and we find that in many instances, in spite of the great increase in business activity, in spite of the fact that employment is increasing, that wages have gone up, that prices have gone up, and that the income of a great part of our population is higher than it has been for years, we cannot seem to get any noteworthy reduction in the government's expenses for non-defense activities.

During the twenties our Federal government's budget for non-defense was around $2,500,000,000 per annum. They are now about $6,500,000,000. I am not one of those who look back with a nostalgic yearning for the pre-depression days. In so many ways, we have progressed importantly since that time. I do feel, however, that at a time like this we might do well to compare many of our items of non-defense expenditures with those of earlier days in order to ascertain if, in the light of the economy sacrifices that are demanded of individuals, substantial economies might not also be made in many items of government expense. While I am now referring specifically to the Federal government, state and municipal governments have no less an obligation.

In calling attention to "another closely related matter," Mr. Harrison stated that "in Washington and elsewhere we hear a lot about inflation. We are told that the country is in grave danger of experiencing rapidly rising prices, with higher living costs demanding higher wages, with higher wages forcing higher prices for manufactured articles, and with higher industrial prices calling for higher farm prices, and so on." "Much has already been done," he said, "to combat some of the apparent forces of inflation and to plug the gaps," but the program is not yet sufficiently well coordinated.

"To the extent that the lack of coordination in government activities should result in higher costs and higher prices," he added, "not only will we as individuals suffer from a lower purchasing power of the dollar, but the burden on the government itself will be increasingly heavy." So, while admitting the need of various forms of relief during a depression, we must not admit that that relief is a vested interest in perpetuity." Continuing, he said:

While it has become obvious that much of the cost of the defense program and its essential expansion requirements must be financed through direct government channels, yet it is incumbent on commercial and investment bankers to make sure that the machinery of the banking system and the capital markets is functioning efficiently and in an orderly manner in handling both normal and emergency needs of business. I understand that the banks are eagerly providing such business credit as should be appropriately granted by the banking system. I am not so convinced that the capital market is functioning in such an orderly manner as present conditions and needs seem to require.

For the first several months of this year the company with which I am connected refrained from taking investments through private placement with the hope that the various groups interested in the capital market would be able to find some appropriate solution of the problem.

Experiences of the past few months climaxed by all the to-do over the recent financing of a large public utility issue confirm some of the doubts I expressed in January, and certainly demonstrate that no satisfactory solution has yet been found.

The ultimate solution may be difficult to attain. There are a great variety of opinions and interests. But the times demand a solution if the machinery of investment banking as such, which is a necessary adjunct to a broad and healthy capital market, is to be preserved. The time will come, in my opinion, when such a market will be needed by investors of all classes, even more than now, not only for the issue of bonds but of preferred and common stocks, too. If, however, the private placement practice grows and competitive bidding by large institutional buyers continues, there is a very reasonable doubt whether investment banking as such may not be seriously impaired in its effectiveness to do a necessary job.

I have always felt that the investment bankers, at least generally, should be the ones to act as the machinery of the market for the issue, distribution and sale of new or refunding issues. On the whole, our economy will be better served if all classes of investors, large and small, should have at least

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Changes In Holdings Of Reacquired Stock Of N. Y. Stock & Curb Listed Firms

The monthly compilations of companies listed on the New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges reporting changes in their holdings of reacquired stock was made available on Oct. 16. Inasmuch as we have not heretofore given the lists issued Sept. 16, we are also making room for these at this time.

Following is the latest tabulation (that for Oct. 15) issued by the Stock Exchange:

Company and Class of Stock	Shares Previously Reported	Shares Per Latest Report
American Hide & Leather Co., 6% preferred	500	800
American Home Products Corp., capital	501	3,001
American Ice Co., 6% preferred	9,563	12,463
American Snuff Co., 6% preferred	1,239	739
Associates Investment Co., 5% cum. pfd.	900	1,020
Atlas Corp., Common	113,273	130,104
6% preferred	3,400	5,505
Barnsdall Oil Co., common	100	500
Belding Heminway Co., common	43,232	43,532
Case (J. I.) Co., common	2,032	1,982
7% preferred	1,805	4,609
Century Ribbon Mills, Inc., 7% preferred	135	145
Consolidated Laundries Corp., common	16,632	17,932
Consolidated Oil Corp., common	241,555	276,155
Continental Baking Co., 8% preferred	12,826	2,695(11)
Cuban-American Sugar Co. (The), 5½% cv. pfd.	4,348	8,548
Davega Stores Corp., 5% cum. cv. pfd.	600	——(1)
Common	7,550	7,650
Detroit Edison Co. (The), common	13,762	13,400
Distillers Corp.-Seagrams Ltd., cum. pfd. 5% ser.	——	——(9)
Federated Department Stores, Inc., 4½% cv. pfd.	10,100	10,700
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. (The), common	310,262	312,949
6% cum. "A" pfd.	26,066	14,066(2)
Florsheim Shoe Co. (The), cl. A common	15	215
General Shoe Corp., common	3,689	3,717
Gimbel Brothers, $6 cum. pfd.	6,211	7,211
Glidden Co. (The), common	20,170	5,847(10)
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. (The), $5 cum. cv. pfd.	12,497	6,865(3)
Hat Corp. of America, 6½% preferred	427	507
Lee Rubber & Tire Corp., common	31,657	58,491(5)
Insuranshares Certificates, Inc., common	900	500(4)
Lee Rubber & Tire Corp., commn	31,657	58,491(5)
Macy & Co., Inc. (R. H.), common	4,785	5,805
Madison Square Garden Corp., capital	——	2,600(6)
Mead Corp. (The), $5.50 cum. pfd. "B"	913	1,413
$6 cum. pfd. "A"	40	60
National Bond & Investment Co., 5% cum. pfd. "A"	——	500(7)
National Department Stores Corp., 6% preferred	58,856	59,056
National Steel Corp., common	7,055	11,055
Outboard, Marine & Manufacturing Co., common	19	20
Petroleum Corp. of America, capital	88,700	101,200
Plymouth Oil Co., common	13,854	14,654
Rustless Iron & Steel Corp., common	334	335
Safeway Stores, common	14,703	14,879
5% cum. pfd.	315	323
Shenley Distillers Corp., 5½% cum. pfd.	1,200	1,201
Shattuck (Frank G.) Co., common	123,200	125,100
Sheaffer (W. A.) Pen Co., common	4,049	4,082
Suider Packing Corp., capital	——	2,821(7)
Swift & Co., capital	78,333	78,307
Thermoid Co., cv. pfd.	805	——(8)
Tide Water Associated Oil Co., common	11,291	11,294
Transamerica Corp., capital	936,797	938,637
United States Leather Co. (The), 7% prior pref.	10,582	15,004
United States Rubber Co., common	13,616	15,916
Vick Chemical Co., capital	15,000	15,800
White (S. S.) Dental Manufacturing Co. (The), capital	5,950	5,989
Woolworth (F. W.) Co., common	46,390	46,392

Notes—(1) 100 shares acquired and 700 shares retired. (2) 12,000 shares retired; (3) 2,067 shares acquired; 7,699 shares retired. (4) 6,200 shares acquired; 6,600 shares retired. (5) 26,834 shares acquired as the result of request for tenders. (6) Acquired since March, 1941. (7) Initial report. (8) Retired. (9) 960 shares acquired and retired. (10) 8,400 shares acquired in September. 23 shares sold and 22,700 shares exchanged for 6,800 shares of common stock of American Zirconium Corp. (11) 2,900 shares acquired. 13,031 shares retired between 9-13-41 and 10-7-41.

The Curb Exchange's current list for Oct. 15 is as follows:

Company and Class of Stock	Shares Previously Reported	Shares Per Latest Report
American General Corp., $2 div. ser. pfd.	5,731	6,006
Common	331,970	334,696
Blue Ridge Corp., $3 cv. pfd.	2,000	7,000
Carman & Co., Inc., class "A"	3,487	3,512
Dejay Stores, Inc., common	6,136	6,236
Dennison Manufacturing Co., debenture stock	6,257	6,310
Prior preferred	5,125	5,236
Detroit Gasket & Manufacturing Co., 6% pfd.	10,516	10,916
Electrographic Corp., common	36	636
Equity Corp., $3 convertible preferred	39,788	42,688
Klein (D. Emil) Co., Inc., common	13,355	13,555
Knott Corp., common	5,471	5,476
Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp., 6½% "A" pfd.	1,169	980
Niagara Share Corp. of Maryland, "A" preferred	3,756	3,811
"B" common	85,981	88,781
Root Petroleum Co., $1.20 convertible pref.	2,613	3,113
Selected Industries, Inc., $5.50 dividend prior stock	1,500	1,700
Sterchi Bros. Stores, Inc., 6% 1st preferred	50	75
Sunray Oil Corp., 5½% convertible preferred	2,145	2,295
United Chemicals, Inc., $3 participating preferred	322	422
United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corp., common	12,092	12,096
Wilson-Jones Co., common	3,400	3,800

The Sept. 15 compilation of the Stock Exchange follows:

Company and Class of Stock	Shares Previously Reported	Shares Per Latest Report
Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp., common	737	12
American Hide & Leather Co., 6% preferred	300	500
American Home Products Corp., capital	5,011	501(1)
American Ice Co., 6% preferred	9,163	9,563
Armour & Co. (Delaware), 7% preferred	677	682
Associated Dry Goods Corp., common	8,460	460(2)
Atlas Corp., common	109,733	113,273
6% preferred	2,300	3,400
Barnsdall Oil Co., common	9,962	100(3)
Belding Heminway Co., common	41,532	43,232
Borden Co. (The), capital	32,154	33,154
Carriers & General Corp., common	800	900
Case (J. I.) Co., common	2,042	2,032
7% preferred	——	1,805
Century Ribbon Mills, Inc., 7% preferred	115	135
City Ice & Fuel Co. (The), 6½% cumulative preferred	——	——(4)
Consolidated Laundries Corp., common	14,832	16,632
Continental Baking Co., 8% cumulative preferred	82,780	12,893(5)
Cuban-American Sugar Co. (The), 5½% cv. preferred	4,334	4,348
7% cumulative preferred	6,133	6,163
Davega Stores Corp., common	7,350	7,550
Detroit Edison Co. (The), common	14,091	13,762
Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, Ltd., cum. pfd. 5% series	——	——(6)
Federated Department Stores, Inc., 4¼% cv. preferred	9,800	10,100
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. (The), common	310,292	310,262
General Shoe Corp., common	3,470	3,689
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. (The), $5 cum. cv. pfd.	11,397	12,497
Hat Corp. of America, 6½% preferred	374	427
Household Finance Corp., common	2,382	2,582
Insuranshares Certificates, Inc., common	——	900(7)
Jewel Tea Co., Inc., common	4,420	4,360
Kaufman Department Stores, Inc., 5% cum. pref.	21,734	21,735
Macy & Co., Inc. (R. H.), common	4,485	4,785
Maytag Co. (The), $3 cumulative pref.	6,714	8,014
Mead Corp. (The), $5.50 cumulative preferred "B"	913	1,013
National Cylinder Gas Co., common	——	1,000
National Steel Corp., common	6,055	7,055
National Department Stores Corp., 6% preferred	57,711	58,856
Pacific Finance Corp., common	7,081	8,181
Plymouth Oil Co., common	12,854	13,854
Pullman, Inc., capital	571,669	——(8)
Shattuck (Frank G.) Co., common	118,700	123,200
Republic Steel Corp., 6% cumulative convertible preferred	21,069	——(9)
Rustless Iron & Steel Corp., common	333	334
Safeway Stores, Inc., 5% preferred	158	315
Schenley Distillers Corp., 5½% cumulative preferred	700	1,200
Sheaffer (W. A.) Pen Co., common	4,012	4,049
Swift & Co., capital	78,368	78,333
Thermoid Co., convertible preferred	——	805
Tide Water Associated Oil Co., common	11,289	11,291
United States Rubber Co., common	12,916	13,616
Vick Chemical Co., capital	21,000	15,000
Webster Eisenlohr, Inc., 7% preferred	——	——(10)
White (S. S.) Dental Manufacturing Co. (The), capital	5,925	5,950

Notes—(1) 1,500 shares acquired; 6,000 shares transferred to acquire Blackstone Products Co., Inc. (3) 8,000 shares taken under option running to Oswald W. Knouth. (3) 20,138 shares acquired and 30,000 shares issued to acquire certain property. (4) 1,961 shares acquired and retired. (5) Figure of 82,780 is an adjustment of shares previously reported as having been tendered and accepted: 12,000 additional shares acquired and 81,837 shares retired through Sept. 13, 1941. (6) 900 shares acquired and retired. (7) 3,500 shares acquired and 2,600 shares retired. (8) Retired. (9) 2,994 shares acquired since June 1, 1941, which, together with 21,069 shares, have been canceled. (10) 90 shares acquired and retired.

Following is the Curb's list for Sept. 15:

Company and Class of Stock	Shares Previously Reported	Shares Per Latest Report
American General Corp., $2 dividend series preferred	5,681	5,731
Common	330,461	331,970
Blue Ridge Corp., $3 convertible pref.	1,450	2,000
Charis Corp., common	5,650	5,950
Crown Central Petroleum Corp., common	554	559
Dennison Manufacturing Co., debenture stock	5,939	6,257
Prior preferred	4,577	5,125
Detroit Gasket & Manufacturing Co., 6% preferred	10,116	10,516
Equity Corp., $3 convertible preferred	39,713	39,788
Fedders Manufacturing Co., Inc., common	6,509	7,459
Interstate Hosiery Mills, Inc., capital	3,243	3,841
Klein (D. Emil) Co., Inc., common	13,155	13,355
Knott Corp., common	5,171	5,471
Midland Oil Corp., $2 convertible pref.	7,350	7,500
New York Merchandise Co., Inc., common	17,700	17,750
Niagara Share Corp. of Maryland, "A" preferred	3,496	3,756
"B" common	85,681	85,981
Root Petroleum Co., $1.20 convertible pref.	1,700	2,613
Sterchi Bros. Stores, Inc., 6% 1st preferred	10	50
5% 2nd preferred	187	217
Sterling, Inc., common	38,650	38,750
Tobacco & Allied Stocks, Inc., capital	150	200
United Chemicals, Inc., $3 participating preferred	172	322
United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corp., common	12,089	12,092

NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Oct. 24 a summary for the week ended Oct. 18, 1941, of complete figures showing the volume of stock transactions for the odd-lot account of all odd-lot dealers and specialists who handle odd lots on the New York Stock Exchange, continuing a series of current figures being published by the Commission. The figures, which are based upon reports filed with the Commission by the odd-lot dealers and specialists, are given below:

STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR THE ODD-LOT ACCOUNT OF ODD-LOT DEALERS AND SPECIALISTS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Oct. 18, 1941—	Total for Week
Odd-lot Sales by Dealers: (Customers' Purchases)	
Number of Orders	12,991
Number of Shares	341,333
Dollar Value	13,111,632
Odd-Lot Purchasers by Dealers— (Customers' Sales)	
Number of Orders:	
Customers' short sales	206
Customers' other sales a	15,233
Customers' total sales	15,439
Number of Shares:	
Customers' short sales	5,850
Customers' other sales a	378,127
Customers' total sales	383,977
Dollar Value	11,761,909
Round-Lot Sales by Dealers— Number of Shares:	
Short sales	110
Other sales b	116,920
Total sales	117,030
Round-Lot Purchasers by Dealers—	
Number of Shares	80,910

a Sales marked "short exempt" are reported with "other sales". b Sales to offset customers' odd-lot orders, and sales to liquidate a long position which is less than a round lot are reported with "other sales."

Harrison Offers Inflation Solution

(Continued from Page 827)

an opportunity, through the established machinery of the market, to purchase a fair share of any substantial issue of securities. This cannot be done if the practice of private placement and competitive bidding by large institutional buyers is to continue on any material scale. A possible and reasonable inducement to curtail that practice might be to have the market itself waive some of the total commissions now charged for the services of managing, underwriting and retailing an issue of securities. In the case of buyers of large blocks it cannot be said that a commission covering each one of these services is fairly applicable. Such a concession to the wholesale purchaser would not be a new practice. It would simply be a reversion to an old practice which recognized that commissions charged by the market should bear some appropriate relation to the services actually rendered.

Whether this is the answer I do not know, but somewhere out of this confused picture we must find a practical solution that will preserve the machinery of the market and at the same time satisfy the perfectly legitimate rights of both borrowers and lenders, large and small.

Heads NY Cocoa Exchange

I. Henry Hirsch, President of the New York Cocoa Exchange, Inc., was re-elected to a third term at the annual elections held at the Exchange on Oct. 21. Charles H. Butcher was elected Vice-President and William J. Kibbe as Treasurer. In addition to the foregoing officers, the following were elected to the Board of Managers: William Berry, James Coker, James L. Clevenger, Jr., Samuel Y. Coyne, John F. Dengel, Jr., George Hintz, Timothy J. Mahoney, John J. Plough and Isaac Witkin.

Curb To Retire Seat

Arrangements have been made by the New York Curb Exchange to purchase and retire the membership of Herbert N. Rawlins, Jr., at $1,000. The transaction will be completed at the termination of a seven-day posting period, beginning Oct. 18. This will be the 12th seat to be retired under the plan adopted by vote of the membership on July 29, 1941. Present market for Curb Exchange seats is $1,000 bid by the Exchange offered at $2,500.

Sugar Statistics First 8 Months Of 1941

On Oct. 8 the Department of Agriculture issued its monthly statistical statement covering the first eight months of 1941, consolidating reports obtained from cane sugar refiners, beet sugar processors, importers and others. The statement, prepared by the Sugar Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, shows that total deliveries of sugar during the period January-August 1941 amounted to 5,577,613 short tons, raw value, compared with 4,479,713 tons during the corresponding period last year.

The Department furnished details as follows:

Distribution of sugar in the continental United States during the first eight months of 1941 in short tons, raw value, was as follows:

Raw sugar by refiners (Table 1)	6,405
Refined sugar by refiners (Table 2, less exports)	3,748,281
Beet sugar processors (Table 2)	1,356,509
Importers direct-consumption sugar (Table 3)	428,005
Mainland cane mills for direct consumption (Table 4)	38,413
Total	5,577,613

The distribution of sugar for local consumption in the Territory of Hawaii for the first eight months of 1941, was 26,663 tons and in Puerto Rico 54,844 tons (Table 5).

Stocks of sugar on hand August 31, in short tons, raw value, were as follows:*

	1941	1940
Refiners' raws	541,376	526,625
Refiners' refined	236,424	407,380
Beet sugar processors	407,134	450,972
Importers' direct-consumption sugar	150,715	128,228
Mainland cane factors	325	12,491
Total	1,335,974	1,525,696

These data were obtained in the administration of the Sugar Act of 1937.

*Not including quota raws for processing held by importers other than refiners, which amounted to 41,925 short tons, commercial value, in 1941 and 61,408 short tons, commercial value, in 1940.

Table 1—Raw Sugar; Refiners' Stocks, Receipts, Meltings and Deliveries for Direct Consumption for January-August, 1941 (Short Tons, Raw Value)

Source of Supply	Stocks on Jan. 1, 1941	Receipts	Meltings	Deliveries for direct consumption	Lost by fire, &c.	Stocks on 8-31-41
Cuba	87,288	1,658,139	1,593,273	1,908	50	*150,196
Hawaii	34,798	678,454	602,398	1,712	0	109,142
Puerto Rico	88,889	653,380	657,000	653	45	84,571
Philippines	65,727	697,255	630,895	2	2	132,083
Continental U. S.	48,223	111,261	155,175	2,130	18	2,161
Virgin Islands	0	3,122	3,122	0	0	0
Other countries	12,437	155,609	104,823	0	0	†63,223
Miscellaneous—(sweepings, &c.)	0	352	352	0	0	0
Total	337,362	3,957,572	3,747,038	6,405	115	541,376

Compiled in the Sugar Division, from reports submitted by sugar refineries on Form SS-15-A.

*Includes 56,631 tons in customs' custody.

†Includes 25,840 tons in customs' custody.

Table 2—Stocks, Production and Deliveries of Cane and Beet Sugar by United States Refiners and Processors, January-August, 1941 (short tons, raw value)

	*Refineries	Domestic beet factories
Initial stocks of refined, Jan. 1, 1941	271,268	1,601,654
Production	3,739,845	161,989
Deliveries	†3,774,689	‡1,356,509
Final stocks of refined, Aug. 31, 1941	236,424	407,134

Compiled by the Sugar Division, from reports submitted on Forms SS-16A and SS-11C by the sugar refineries and beet sugar factories.

*The refineries' figures are converted to raw value by using the factor 1.063030 which is the ratio of meltings of raw sugar to refined sugar produced during the years 1939 and 1940.

†Deliveries include sugar delivered against sales for export. The Department of Commerce reports that exports of refined sugar amounted to 26,408 short tons, raw value, during the period January-July, 1941. Data for exports during August are not yet available.

‡Larger than actual deliveries by a small amount representing losses in reprocessing, &c.

Table 3—Stocks, Receipts and Deliveries of Direct-Consumption Sugar from Specified Areas, January-August, 1941 (short tons, raw value)

Source of supply	Stocks on Jan. 1, '41	Receipts	Deliveries or usage	Stocks on Aug. 31, '41
Cuba	25,702	359,750	274,977	*110,475
Hawaii	0	2,943	2,943	0
Puerto Rica	241	128,135	105,227	†23,149
Philippines	12,932	43,873	41,205	15,600
Other foreign areas	303	4,841	3,653	1,491
Total	39,178	539,542	428,005	150,715

Compiled in the Sugar Division from reports and information submitted by importers and distributors of direct-consumption sugar on Forms SS-15B and SS-3.

*Includes 39,346 tons in custom's custody.

†Includes 4,548 tons in custom's custody.

Table 4—Mainland Cane Mills' Stocks, Production and Deliveries, January-August, 1941 (short tons, raw value)

Stocks on Jan., '41	Production	Deliveries— For direct consumption	Deliveries— For further processing	Stocks on Aug. 31, '41
60,214	71,093	38,413	92,569	325

Table 5—Distribution of Sugar for Local Consumption in the Territory of Hawaii and Puerto Rico, January-August, 1941 (short tons, raw value)

Territory of Hawaii	26.663
Puerto Rico	54,844

Trading On New York Exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Oct. 24 figures showing the daily volume of total round-lot stock sales on the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange and the volume of round-lot stock transactions for the account of all members of these exchanges in the week ended Oct. 11, 1941, continuing a series of current figures being published by the Commission. Short sales are shown separately from other sales in these figures, the Commission explained.

Trading on the Stock Exchange for the account of members (except odd-lot dealers) during the week ended Oct. 11 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 461,740 shares, which amount was 14.64% of total transactions on the Exchange of 3,127,350 shares. This compares with member trading during the previous week ended Oct. 4 of the revised figure of 424,890 shares or 16.44% of total trading of 2,450,090 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange, member trading during the week ended Oct. 11 amounted to 88,785 shares, or 13.19% of the total volume on that Exchange of 574,305 shares; during the preceding week trading for the account of Curb members of 82,950 shares was 14.89% of total trading of 485,650 shares.

With respect to the figures for the week ended Oct. 4 (given in these columns of Oct. 23, page 715) the SEC announces that the Stock Exchange has submitted corrected figures as follows for the round-lot transactions of its members:

Under Item B-1—
Total purchases should be 192,210 instead of 190,010
Total sales should be 207,550 instead of 203,950 } 8.16% instead of 8.04%
Under Item B-3—
Total purchases should be 68,825 instead of 68,425 3.17% instead of 3.16%
Under Item B-4—
Total purchases should be 380,635 instead of 378,035
Total sales should be 424,890 instead of 421,290 } 16.44% instead of 16.31%

In the reports showing transactions initiated off the floor the figure should be 197 in place of 196, while the reports showing no transactions amounted to 604 compared with the previous figure of 605.

The Commission made available the following data for the week ended Oct. 11:

The data published are based upon weekly reports filed with the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange by their respective members. These reports are classified as follows:

	N. Y. Stock Exchange	N. Y. Curb Exchange
Total Number of Reports Received	1,056	773
1. Reports showing transactions as specialists	188	95
2. Reports showing other transactions initiated on the floor	188	34
3. Reports showing other transactions initiated off the floor	199	72
4. Reports showing no transactions	583	583

Note—On the New York Curb Exchange, odd-lot transactions are handled solely by specialists in the stocks in which they are registered and the round-lot transactions of specialists resulting from such odd-lot transactions are not segregated from the specialists' other round-lot trades. On the New York Stock Exchange, on the other hand, all but a fraction of the odd-lot transactions are effected by dealers engaged solely in the odd-lot business. As a result, the round-lot transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered are not directly comparable on the two exchanges.

The number of reports in the various classifications may total more than the number of reports received because a single report may carry entries in more than one classification.

Total Round-Lot Stock Sales on the New York Stock Exchange and Round-Lot Stock Transactions for Account of Members* (Shares)
Week Ended Oct. 11, 1941

	Total For Week	Per Cent a
A. Total Round-Lot Sales		
Short sales	82,040	
Other sales b	3,045,310	
Total sales	3,127,350	
B. Round-Lot Transactions for the Account of Members, Except for the Odd-Lot Accounts of Odd-Lot Dealers and Specialists		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered		
Total purchases	229,250	
Short sales	37,850	
Other sales b	204,240	7.54
Total sales	242,090	
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor		
Total purchases	147,350	
Short sales	15,700	
Other sales b	113,460	4.42
Total sales	129,160	
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor		
Total purchases	77,170	
Short sales	5,000	
Other sales b	85,490	2.68
Total sales	90,490	
4. Total		
Total purchases	453,770	
Short sales	58,550	
Other sales b	403,190	14.64
Total sales	461,740	

Total Round-Lot Stock Sales on the New York Curb Exchange and Stock Transactions for Account of Members* (Shares)
Week Ended Oct. 11, 1941

	Total For Week	Per Cent a
A. Total Round-Lot Sales		
Short sales	6,615	
Other sales b	567,690	
Total sales	574,305	
B. Round-Lot Transactions for the Account of Members		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered		
Total purchases	40,455	
Short sales	4,480	
Other sales b	63,375	9.43
Total sales	67,855	
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor		
Total purchases	7,215	
Short sales	100	
Other sales b	5,275	1.10
Total sales	5,375	
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor		
Total purchases	14,990	
Short sales	475	
Other sales b	15,080	2.66
Total sales	15,555	
4. Total		
Total purchases	62,660	
Short sales	5,055	
Other sales b	83,730	13.19
Total sales	88,785	
C. Odd-Lot Transactions for the Account of Specialists		
Customers' short sales	6	
Customers' other sales c	39,848	
Total purchases	39,854	
Total sales	20,977	

*The term "members" includes all regular and associate Exchange members, their firms and their partners, including special partners.

a Shares in members' transactions as per cent of twice total round-lot volume. In calculating these percentages, the total members' transactions is compared with twice the total round-lot volume on the Exchange for the reason that the total of members' transactions includes both purchases and sales, while the Exchange volume includes only sales.

b Round-lot short sales which are exempted from restriction by the Commission rules are included with "other sales."

c Sales marked "short exempt" are included with "other sales."

Mutual Life Pres. Urges Study Permitting Life Companies To Invest In Common Stocks

Appearing at a hearing in New York on Oct. 21 on the question of permitting life insurance companies to make investments in common stocks, Lewis W. Douglas, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York told the Joint Committee of the New York State Legislative Committee which conducted the hearings that "I am unable to offer a definite recommendation either negative or affirmative, but I shall attempt to present, by way of emphasizing and pointing up the great need for a complete study, material which clearly presents the violent changes that haven taken place in the capital market, the reflection of those changes in the portfolios of life insurance companies, the experience of the institutions that have invested in common stocks, hypothetical experiences that might have been had, if trust funds had been invested in them, and the experience that institutional investors have had with bonds."

"No man realizes better than I," said Mr. Douglas, "the absolute necessity for safe investment of the policy reserves of life insurance companies." He went on to say:

No question must ever arise as to their availability, in full and at once, for the purposes for which they are accumulated. It is because of this conviction and for reasons I shall develop, that I urge you to make a study, beginning as soon as possible, as exhaustive as possible, and carried on by the most competent staff.

The life insurance companies administer and invest a significant part of the savings of our society, and afford a very important part of the protection which the members of our society have against the hazards of life and death. In a considerable sense, therefore, the welfare of the life insurance companies represents the welfare of our society. The investment of the savings has a tremendous effect upon economic progress, while, on the other hand, the results of investment greatly influence the availability of insurance to the people through effect upon cost of insurance.

During the past 10 years, the available supply of investments of every kind except one—Federal government securities—has been shrinking until at last it has become very limited indeed, both absolutely and in relation to the demand for investments. In the areas to which life insurance companies are restricted by law or by practice, the supply of other than government paper has been particularly scarce.

Mr. Douglas pointed out that "the four broad major types of investments that meet the requirements of the New York State law are corporation bonds, farm mortgages, urban mortgages, and the securities of public agencies." From his address we also quote:

The total admitted assets of the 49 leading companies, which account for over 90% of the assets of all companies, rose by $11,000,000,000 from the end of 1930 to the end of 1940 and 58% went into domestic government securities. The bulk of the balance went into public utility bonds, probably through acquisition directly and indirectly from other investors.

To state the case another way, the 49 companies in total had 7.7% of their assets in domestic governments at the end of 1930 and 28.1% so invested at the end of 1940.

This absorption of the capital markets and of life insurance investments by government securities has occurred during the same period when interest rates have been falling precipitously due to the flight of capital to the United States, the easy money policy of the government, and the growing competition of the commercial banks, which have seen their commercial loans shrink to tiny proportions, for investments of the type life insurance companies can and do buy. This decline in interest rates of itself would have been sufficient substantially to have reduced life insurance company investment incomes and thus to have raised the cost of insurance to our policyholders. But this trend has been greatly accentuated by the necessity to put the preponderant part of new funds into government securities, which provides the lowest return of any type of investments.

Very large declines in yield net of investment expense have been experienced by the companies whose record in this regard we have examined. Net investment yields among leading companies now generally range from 60% to 75% of those obtained in 1928. These declines have served substantially to increase the cost and therefore to reduce the availability of insurance. This is, therefore, a major social as well as economic problem.

Unless an escape is found there appears to be no relief in the near future from this predicament.

I believe that these facts make it clear that the life insurance companies need and should seek new investment outlets, especially those whoch might provide a higher rate of yield and at the same time safety of principal. I believe it evident that the position of the policyholders would be improved if new safe outlets can be found.

To make the case the more compelling, we must note, from the record to which I have just referred, that if present trends continue, the life companies may within a few years find themselves holding little else than government paper at a very low yield and at a high cost to policyholders. Of course, a change in conditions might alter completely the trends which have prevailed during the last decade, and bring about a large supply of private obligations of the type customarily held by life companies. But this is hardly likely during a war economy at least, and no one can be certain what peace, when it comes, may hold.

On all these grounds, the opening up of new outlets for life insurance companies, and a greater diversification of their assets appears to be imperative, provided always there is no departure from safe investment.

The purchase of common stocks, which is a suggested new outlet, and which is the specific subject of your hearings today, presents a number of questions and problems. From the standpoint of a life insurance company these may be considered under four general headings: Safety and yield, standards of selection, methods of valuation, and administrative questions. I should like to consider each of these briefly.

Numerous statistical analyses have been made of the safety and yield of common stocks as investments. Frankly, the results of an examination, while indecisive and conflicting, clearly and impressively indicate the pressing need for a complete study.

In his concluding remarks Mr. Douglas said:

The statistical record that has been presented in this testimony is confusing and complicated. It indicates that what has been true in some cases of common stocks has also been true in some cases of bonds and mortgages. It leads, however, to the conclusion that if the insurance companies are to escape from the predicament of holding substantially nothing but governments in their portfolios new outlets for their funds must be disclosed, and that common stocks, on the record, as an outlet, should be thoroughly and completely studied.

Sumner T. Pike, SEC Commissioner, in reiterating his belief, at the same hearing, that life insurance companies should be allowed to invest in common stocks, said that "unless the laws restricting life insurance companies' investments are liberalized, serious consequences adverse to the interest of the life insurance companies, their policyholders and the general public will ensue." We quote from the "Wall Street Journal," which also indicated him as saying:

Mr. Pike declared that life companies "in some instances have been writing contracts in effect guaranteeing rates of interest in excess of those which they are currently able to earn." He added that higher premium rates might thus be necessary, but said that "there is a serious question whether this is enough."

"Many high grade common stocks are safe, sound and sane investments. Yet life insurance companies which need new investment outlets are prevented by statutes from investing in seasoned common stocks. I believe, however, that limited investments in high grade common stocks will foster greater safety of life insurance company investments. Common stocks will not only provide the necessary outlets for investment of life insurance funds, but this equity money will also put new blood into American industry and assure the basic soundness of present life insurance companies' bond investments."

Mr. Pike declared that while "reasonable limitations" should be imposed on such investments, it is not advisable to write many restrictions into the insurance law. He suggested instead that the New York Department of Insurance be allowed "to exercise considerable discretion in permitting common stock investments by life insurance companies."

In its account of the views presented at the hearing on Oct. 21, the "Wall Street Journal" also said in part:

New York State Commissioner of Insurance Lewis H. Pink was joined by counsel for Governor Herbert H. Lehman in opposing action at this time.

John W. Stedman, Vice President of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, questioned the advisability of permitting life companies to invest in common stocks unless the amount which could be placed was "severely limited."

Frederick H. Ecker, Chairman of the board of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., on the other hand, flatly said that he was "against" the proposal.

Mr. Stedman declared that policyholders' confidence could be maintained "only if stock investment were limited to an extremely small percentage of total admitted assets." This should certainly not exceed either 5% of assets or less than the ratio of surplus to assets, he added.

He criticized common stock investments on two grounds. One was that the life firms might have to exercise responsibility for businesses in which they had invested in case of reorganizations and thus might be suspected of seeking to extent their economic power. He questioned whether investment officials of the life companies would have "the judgment and courage to buy when stocks are cheap"—that is, "when earnings though improving are down and the outlook for recovery is cloudy."

Mr. Sterman admitted that there was a diminishing income return as investment outlets decrease. The outlook, he added, is "not propitious." Only the government shows need of increased capital, he said. Common stock investments, therefore, would provide "wider diversification," particularly since not a few companies have neither bonds nor preferred stocks outstanding.

Mr. Ecker told the committee "it would be a sin to utilize the policyholders' funds in life insurance companies to speculate in common stocks."

"Life insurance management certainly is alive in changing conditions," Mr. Ecker declared, and seeks all possible, safe outlets for investments. He cited the experience of Metropolitan in large scale housing developments as an example of this.

He also declared that the sharp fluctuation in common stock values would impair the position of the life company. As an example, he noted that if 15% of assets were placed in common stocks, with a surplus of 5%, a one-third decline in stock prices would wipe out surplus entirely.

State Superintendent of Insurance Louis H. Pink at the morning session said that his department would probably "not be "much concerned" if very small amounts of suitable restricted stocks were open to life investment. He declared, however, that any such move would let down the barriers for more and more investments in common stocks. More important he said, insurance companies "will necessarily have to control to a far greater extent than they do today the industries and resources of this nation."

Therefore, based on past experience, Mr. Pink declared that he felt that "the burden of proof is very strongly on the proponents of this measure."

Dwight C. Rose, a long time supporter of common stock investments by life firms and a partner of the investment counsel firm of Brundage, Story & Rose, declared that violent short-term fluctuations in common stock prices, while a disadvantage to most investors, "may be used to the advantage of a regular annual investors, such as our life insurance companies. That is to say, a million dollars invested when the market stood at 50 would buy twice as many shares as when the market stood at 100," he said.

"So far as I know, our life companies are the only large investor group with this automatic buying advantage in fluctuating equities. Such action by any large group of investors would also have a beneficially stabilizing effect on the market and be in the public interest."

Mr. Rose declared that life companies "would seem to require for purposes of fundamental diversification alone at least a minor holding in the healthiest and largest segment of our national economy—the industrial companies — even though such investments must be represented by stocks instead of bond certificates."

In the "Wall Street Journal" it was also stated:

Chairman Russell Wright of the legislative committee inquiring into the plan, said that the entire problem requires an exhaustive study before a decision can be reached. Mr. Wright added that his committee does not now have the funds necessary to conduct such a study.

The committee as a whole has taken no formal action. It is possible that it may reach a decision to seek additional funds. The possibility that some qualified outside agency may be asked to examine the matter also may be brought up for consideration. At any rate, Mr. Wright said, the next public hearing on common stock investment—should one be held—probably will not come until the New York Legislature goes into session next year.

Mr. Wright's statement followed the conclusion of the hearings.

Illinois Employment Up

Reports from 6,532 combined Illinois industrial and business establishments show increases of 0.4% in employment and 1.0% in payrolls for wage earners in these establishments from August to September, 1941, according to an announcement issued Oct. 20 by the Illinois Department of Labor. These percent changes, it is pointed out, are based on reports covering a sample group of 805,591 wage earnings in Illinois manufacturing, trade, service, public utility, coal mining, and building construction establishments. The Department's announcement further stated:

With the exception of one month, there has been an increase in both employment and payrolls in the combined group of reporting establishments for each month since April, 1940, or for a 17-month period. The exception was the decline in both employment and payrolls from December, 1940 to January, 1941. This decline approximated the average December to January decline for previous years.

Ordinarily a slightly greater increase in employment with a somewhat smaller gain in payrolls would be expected from the middle of August to the middle of September for all-reporting industries The average August to September changes for the previous 18-year period (1923-1940) were average increases of 1.2% for employment and 0.4% for payrolls. A rise in both employment and payrolls from August to September was recorded in ten of the years from 1923 to 1940.

The all-reporting industry index for September was 131.1 and the payrolls index was 163.2 (monthly average 1935-1939 equals 100). These indexes are 21.1% and 37.3% higher, respectively, than the indexes for September, 1940, and are 12.9% and 33.1% higher, respectively, than the indexes for September, 1937, or the peak employment month in 1937. A word of caution should be inserted. The above percent changes for "all-reporting industries" are somewhat greater than the changes for "all Illinois industry." This is due to the fact that the reporting sample is heaivly weighted for manufacturing industries wherein have been the greatest employment gains, and because the sample does not cover industries such as agriculture, transportation, finance, real estate, governmental service, professional, and domestic services, wherein the employment gains undoubtedly have been much smaller than in manufacturing industries.

James Stillman Estate First Accounting Filed —Chairman Of National City Bank Died In 1918

The Executors and Trustees of the Estate of the late James Stillman have filed their first accountings in the Clerk's office of the New York Surrogate's Court covering the 23 year period from Mr. Stillman's death March 15, 1918 to August 31, 1941. Mr. Stillman, who was Chairman of the Board of the National City Bank of New York at the time he died, included among his assets at the date of his passing 45,911 shares of National City stock, which grew to 327,315 shares at Aug. 31 last, due to stock split-ups and the exercise of rights in the intervening period. At recent market prices these shares are estimated to have a value of $10,164,830.

Mr. Stillman first became associated with the National City Bank as a director in 1883; he became President in Nov., 1891, from which post he resigned Jan. 12, 1909, serving thereafter to his death as Chairman of the Board. Under Mr. Stillman's administration the National City was built from a local institution to an international organization with branches throughout the world.

The accounting, which was filed for the estate by the law firm of Sherman & Sterling, also showed:

At the time of Mr. Stillman's death, his estate was valued at $41,272,840.28 in the New York inheritance tax proceeding. The accounts showed that the corpus of the estate has fluctuated greatly in value, from time to time, owing to the large holdings of bank and trust company and other stocks, which appreciated greatly in value during the years prior to 1929, but depreciated even more greatly during 1932 and subsequent years. Among the larger holdings of stocks were:

45,911 shares of National City Bank of New York,
4,054 shares of National Bank of Commerce,
5,740 shares of Second National Bank of New York,
3,371 shares of Citizens National Bank of New York,
3,150 shares of Farmers Loan & Trust Company,
1,340 shares of Lincoln National Bank,
700 shares of New York Trust Company,
304 shares of United States Trust Company,
713 shares of Corn Exchange Bank,
138 shares of San Antonio National Bank of San Antonio, Texas,
160 shares of Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.

Among the large blocks of other stocks were:

25,000 shares of American International Corporation,
21,068 shares of United States Realty & Improvement Company,
17,608 shares of Chicago Utilities Corporation, common,
11,686 shares of Chicago City & Connecting Railway Company, preferred,
9,090 shares of New Mexico & Arizona Land Grand Corporation,
7,216 shares of St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, common,
5,732 shares of Kennecott Copper Corporation,
4,700 shares of Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company,
3,619 shares of New Jersey Zinc,
3,255 shares of Union Pacific Railroad Company, preferred,
3,175 shares of New York Central Railroad,
3,000 shares of Haskell & Barker Car Company,
3,000 shares of Yukon, Alaska Trust Company,
2,500 shares of Seaboard Air Line, common,
1,892 shares of Seaboard Air Line, preferred,
2,256 shares of Anglo-American Oil Company, Ltd.,
1,128 shares of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey,
1,136 shares of Standard Oil Company of New York,
500 shares of American Smelting & Refining Company.

The accounts showed that the inheritance taxes paid on the estate amounted to $10,424,729.09. At the time of Mr. Stillman's death the Federal estate tax was graduated from a low of 2% to a high of 25%, as contrasted with the highest rates on estates of the size of Mr. Stillman's under the present Federal estate tax law of 77%.

The beneficiaries now interested in the estate cited in the accounting proceeding are James A. Stillman; his daughter, Anne Stillman Davison, the wife of Henry P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co., and their children, Henry P. Davison, Jr., James Stillman Davison, Anne Davison and Frances Davison; Dr. James Stillman, a son of James A. Stillman, and his children, Leanne Stillman, James Stillman, Jr., and Fowler McCormick Stillman; Alexander Stillman, a son of James A. Stillman, who is unmarried; Guy Stillman, a son of James A. Stillman, and his children, Alexandra Stillman and Victoria Ann Stillman; Dr. Ernest G. Stillman and his children, Jane Stillman Martin, Calvin Whitney Stillman, John Sterling Stillman, Timothy Goodrich Stillman, Dora W. Stillman and Penelope Stillman; Alice Martin and March Martin, the children of Jane Stillman Martin; Mrs. Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., and Chauncey D. Stillman. The children of Mrs. William G. Rockefeller and of Mrs. Percy A. Rockefeller are not cited, because the petition sets forth that they accepted the amounts payable to them on the deaths of their mothers and executed releases and discharges to the Trustees.

The trusts for James A. Stillman and Ernest G. Stillman, originally valued at approximately $10,000,000, have a value of about $9,500,000.

Pa. Factory Employment

Employment in Pennsylvania factories in September approximated the August peak of nearly 1,150,000 workers and wage payments continued at the record level of about $35,000,000 a week, according to reports received by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia from 2,814 establishments and announced Oct. 20. The number employed was 21% larger than a year ago, the volume of wage disbursements 43% greater, and the total number of hours worked increased 32%. The Bank also says:

Activity was unusually well maintained in September in steel, leather, and a number of other major lines, the principal exception being textiles. Increases over a year ago in wage payments were especially sharp in the heavy industries, particularly those producing transportation equipment, virtually all lines of steel, and many nonferrous metal products.

At reporting Delaware factories employment increased nearly 3% from August to September to a level 34% above a year ago. Payrolls showed a gain of about 2% in September and were 65% larger than in 1940. Increased activity last month was due chiefly to sharp seasonal expansion in canning and preserving.

ABA Trust Division And American Bar Ass'n Adopt Joint National Statement Of Policies

A joint national statement of policies regarding relationships between lawyers and trust institutions has been adopted by the National Conference Group, consisting of representatives of the American Bar Association and representatives of the American Bankers Association, Trust Division, it was announced on Oct. 17 by Richard G. Stockton, President of the Trust Division. Mr. Stockton is Vice-President and Senior Trust Officer of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. The announcement from the ABA says:

"Mr. Stockton pointed out that the interest of the public was paramount in the promulgation of this statement of policies and characterized it as a constructive and important milestone in relations between lawyers and trust institutions. He paid tribute to the fine cooperation of the attorneys in the conference group, especially their Chairman Edwin M. Otterbourg of New York.

This statement of policies was adopted by the National Conference Group in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 27, and was unanimously approved by the Executive Committee of the American Bankers Association Trust Division at its annual meeting in Chicago on Sept. 29. On the same day it was approved in Indianapolis by the Standing Committee on Unauthorized Practice of the Law of the American Bar Association and presented as a part of its report to the House of Delegates to the American Bar Association on Oct. 1 at its annual convention in Indianapolis.

The following is the declaration of policies adopted by the National Conference Group:

(1) Trust institutions should neither perform services which constitute the practice of law nor otherwise engage in such practice; therefore, they should not draw wills or other legal documents nor perform services in the administration of estates and trusts where such acts by law or local procedure are considered the practice of law.

(2) The development of trust business by a trust institution should be on the basis of assistance to the customer in the use of the institution's trust services and facilities as related to his business or financial matters.

In all legal questions which may arise in the development of trust business, the trust institution should advise the customer to confer with his own lawyer or a lawyer of his own choosing.

(3) The trust institution should respect and not interfere with the professional relationship existing between an attorney and his client, and an attorney should respect and not interfere with the business relationship existing between a trust institution and its customer. It is recognized, however, that in all cases the interest of the client is paramount. An attorney at law must reserve the right to advise his client with respect to the choice of a fiduciary. The attorney should not seek to displace the institution of the client's choice by inducing the appointment of some other institution or individual unless the attorney believes the client's affairs demand services peculair to some particular institution or individual, or where the attorney believes that the true interest of the client will suffer if such substitution is not made.

If the trust institution is requested by its customer to recommend counsel, any counsel so recommended should be in a position to advise the customer disinterestedly, and it is preferable that the trust institution, when making such recommendations of counsel to its customer submit, without recommending one above another, the names of several attorneys in whom it has confidence, leaving the choice of the selection to the customer.

(4) A trust institution, qualified and authorized by law as a legitimate business enterprise, has an inherent right to advertise its trust services in appropriate ways. It should not, directly or indirectly, offer to give legal advice or render legal services, and there should be no invitation to the public, either direct or by inference in such advertisement, to bring their legal problems to the trust institution. Its advertisement should be dignified and the qualifications of the institution should not be overstated or overemphasized, and it should not be implied in any advertisement that the services of a lawyer are only secondary or ministerial, or that by the employment of the services of the trust institution, the employment of counsel to advise the customer is unnecessary.

(5) In the employment of counsel, the trust institution should endeavor, in the absence of compelling reasons to the contrary, to engage the attorney who drew the instrument, or who represented the testator or donor, to perform any legal work required in the course of trust or estate administration.

Congratulations

A letter from President Roosevelt congratulating the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York on its hundredth anniversary was received by Marshall Field, President of the Society's Board of Directors, and read over the radio during the concert's intermission on Oct. 12. The President's message follows:

In the record of a changing world, one hundred years is a long time indeed for any instrument of art to survive and to flourish. It is heartening to me to realize that in America the message of music may still be proclaimed as of old.

Nowhere is this more clearly exemplified than in the splendid history of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York as it enters the hundredth year of its abundant life, enriching an ever vaster audience of music lovers through the facilities of radio. I hope that the work of the Society will prosper and the sphere of its influence will ever extend through long years to come."

Export Cotton Sales

The Department of Agriculture announced Oct. 15 that total sales reported thus far under the Federal program for the export of cotton to Canada, amounted to 102,162 bales as of Oct. 15, 1941. This export program was placed in operation Sept. 27.

Under the program Federal payments are made to exporters, at rates in effect at the time the sale is made for United States cotton actually exported to Canada. Rate changes are announced from time to time and remain effective for the periods designated in the announcements. The announcements also fix the quantity of cotton which may be sold by any one exporter.

The present rate of payment is 2.5 cents per pound of cotton exported, which is the same as the rate given in the original announcement.

Living Costs Rise In Industrial Cities

Living costs rose between August and September in each of the 60 industrial cities surveyed each month by the Division of Industrial Economics of The Conference Board, made public Oct. 17.

The advances ranged from a low of 0.8% in Cleveland to a high of 4.9% in Oakland, the Board said; it added:

Increases of 2% or more were recorded in 16 cities. The rise of 4.9% in Oakland living costs was due to the combination of a 17.8% rise in rentals, 5.2% in clothing, 3.4% in housefurnishings, 3.3% in food, a fractional change in sundries, and no change in fuel and light. The change in rentals is preliminary and subject, therefore, to revision. In New Orleans, where living costs rose 3.0%, the change was due entirely to a 5.8% rise in retail prices of food, a 5.2% increase in clothing costs, and a 3.1% rise in housefurnishing prices. The other major budget items remained unchanged. In Cleveland, clothing and housefurnishings costs advanced appreciably, but the other items in the family budget showed either fractional advances or no change.

The Board's tabulation follows:

Percentage Changes in Living Costs In 60 Cities From August to September, 1941.

Source: The Conference Board.

City—	% Change
Oakland	+4.9
New Orleans	+3.0
Syracuse	+2.8
Roanoke	+2.6
Philadelphia	+2.3
St. Louis	+2.3
Wilmington	+2.3
New Haven	+2.2
Providence	+2.2
Des Moines	+2.1
Louisville	+2.1
Portland, Ore.	+2.1
Richmond	+2.1
Baltimore	+2.0
Omaha	+2.0
Pittsburgh	+2.0
Buffalo	+1.9
Lansing	+1.9
Macon	+1.9
Seattle	+1.9
Fall River	+1.8
Toledo	+1.8
Chicago	+1.7
Dayton	+1.7
Kansas City	+1.7
Parkersburg	+1.7
Rochester	+1.7
Spokane	+1.7
Atlanta	+1.6
Manchester	+1.6
Memphis	+1.6
Newark	+1.6
Youngstown	+1.6
Birmingham	+1.5
Chattanooga	+1.5
Front Royal	+1.5
Houston	+1.5
Lynn	+1.5
Minneapolis	+1.5
Muskegon	+1.5
St. Paul	+1.5
Wausau	+1.5
Dallas	+1.4
San Francisco	+1.4
Bridgeport	+1.3
Duluth	+1.3
Erie	+1.3
Meadville	+1.3
Milwaukee	+1.3
Cincinnati	+1.2
Denver	+1.2
Indianapolis	+1.2
Boston	+1.1
Los Angeles	+1.1
Sacramento	+1.1
Grand Rapids	+1.0
New York	+1.0
Akron	+0.9
Detroit	+0.9
Cleveland	+0.8

President Roosevelt Proclaims Civilian Defense Week At La Guardia's Request

President Roosevelt on Oct. 22 proclaimed the period from Nov. 11 to Nov. 16 as a time during which all Americans should give thought to their duties and responsibilities in the defense of the United States. Saying it is the "manifest duty and desire" of every person to participate in measures essential to civilian defense, the President urged that people became better informed of the vital phases of the program and of the opportunities to participate in it. The proclamation, it was stated, was issued at the request of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York City, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense. The President's proclamation reads as follows:

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Whereas on May 20, 1941, with a view to ensuring the most effective correlation and use of the instruments of civilian defense, I established by Executive Order the Office of Civilian Defense; and

Whereas by my proclamation of May 27, 1941, I declared that an unlimited national emergency confronts this country, which requires that its military, naval, air and civilian defenses be put on a basis of readiness to repel any and all acts or threats of aggression directed toward any part of the Western Hemisphere; and

Whereas it is the manifest duty and desire of every person in the United States to participate in measures essential to civilian defense:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the period commencing on Armistice Day, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1941, and continuing through Sunday, Nov. 16, as a time for all persons throughout the nation to give thought to their duties and responsibilities in the defense of this country, and to become better informed of the many vital phases of the civilian defense program and of the opportunities which it offers for the participation of every individual American in the defense of our priceless heritage, and I request the Governors of the several States, Territories and possessions of the United States to issue similar proclamations.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of October in the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Forty-one and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth.

(Seal)

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

Cordell Hull,

Secretary of State.

In his statement on Civilian Defense Week, as given in the New York "Herald Tribune," Mayor LaGuardia said in part:

The President has proclaimed Nov. 11 to 16 as Civilian Defense Week.

Its purpose will be threefold:

To stimulate the people to an awareness of the need for civilian defense and the many specific ways in which people can participate;

To inform the people as to how local civilian defense groups are being organized and how a civilian can enroll and serve;

To stimulate the establishment of volunteer offices so that active civilian protection and community service programs can proceed promptly.

The theme of the week will be this: The only effective answer to total war is total defense.

General plans for the week have been formulated by the Washington Office of Civilian Defense and co-operating governmental and private groups.

* * *

I, therefore, urge that every State and local defense council give this program its immediate attention and do whatever necessary to translate it into action without delay.

U. S. Speeds War Supplies For Russia

In a White House statement issued Oct. 13, President Roosevelt announced that large amounts of supplies have recently been sent to Russia and that "everything possible is being done to send material to Russia to help the brave defense which continues to be made." He also said that before the end of October "all of the munitions, including tanks, airplanes and trucks promised at the Moscow conference" for delivery this month will be sent to Russia."

The text of the White House statement follows:

The President announced today that within the past few days large amounts of supplies have been sent to Russia. He further stated that all of the munitions, including tanks, airplanes and trucks, promised at the Moscow Conference for delivery in October, will be sent to Russia before the end of the month.

These supplies are leaving United States ports constantly.

The staffs in the Army and the Maritime Commission have worked over the past week-end rushing supplies to the seaboard, and everything possible is being done to send material to Russia to help the brave defense which continues to be made.

The agreement reached at the Moscow Conference by officials of the United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia was mentioned in these columns Oct. 9, page 527.

On Oct. 20 W. Averell Harriman, head of the American delegation to the recent Moscow conference, talked with President Roosevelt, at the latter's Hyde Park (N. Y.) home, on the Russian supply situation. Mr. Harriman, who arrived in this country from Europe on Oct. 18, again conferred with the President at the White House on Oct. 21. After the meeting he said that Russian requests were analyzed and found to be reasonable, at the same time indicating that substantially all of the materials asked for will be delivered in the next few months.

Further evidence of expediting American aid to Russia was contained in the announcement made by the Treasury Department on Oct. 20 that $30,000,000 had been advanced to the Soviet Union from the Stabilization Fund against gold to be delivered to the United States within the next six months. The agreement was made on Oct. 10, Secretary Morgenthau revealed, emphasizing that the transaction was a purchase and not a loan. He also said that the previous $10,000,000 advanced on Aug. 15 against future gold deliveries had been repaid in 65 days, instead of the 90 days allowed; this advance was reported in our Oct. 2 issue, page 412.

Four Major Responsibilities Of Savs. Banks In Face Of Inflation And Post-War Recession

"The possibility of an inflationary rise in prices and the danger of a financial let-down after the huge war effort all summon the sensible, practical people of America to protect themselves now by increased prudence and greater thrift while time and money are available," declared Henry Bruere, President of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York, and President of the Bowery Savings Bank, in opening the 48th Annual Meeting of the Association before 550 savings banks officers, trustees and guests at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on Oct. 20. "At last thrift, not spending," he said, "is given the star lead in the great national drama." "Savings banks responsibilities, arising out of the current conditions, fall into four main divisions," said Mr. Bruere, viz:

"First, we have the general duty of aiding the nation in every way appropriate to our place in the community and responsibilities to our localities and state.

"Second, we must promote by renewed effort knowledge of the importance of thrift as a measure of national defense and take an aggressive part in developing saving habits.

"Third, we must promote the sale of defense bonds equally with our effort to spread the service of our banks to new savers.

"Fourth, we must take steps to help provide housing for defense workers under the Federal insurance plan."

In discussing the savings banks' general duties toward aiding the nation in national defense, Mr. Bruere pointed to the savings banks' unique position "to play an important part in any democratically organized community effort to accomplish a common good." He added:

"Our committee on government expenditures has laid the foundation for further practical effort in the direction of economy in public expenditures. It is not an easy thing to accomplish. Public funds are generally easier to spend than to save. But now we have necessity adding its weight to good intentions. It is imperative that all unnecessary expenditures, local, state and national, shall be deferred until happier times, when taxpayers will be better able to meet their cost and, in the case of public works, the economy will be helped rather than injured by their prosecution."

"However, America cannot be saved by government alone, but only by the intelligent cooperation of citizens and public officials working with mutual respect.

"The aims the savings banks pursue and the practices they employ are precisely those desired by the government to enable it to meet its huge financial burdens and to minimize the dangers of assault by America's No. 2 potential enemy, economic and financial inflation. Our Committee on Public Relations at this time is proposing a statewide educational campaign for the promotion of thrift and understanding of the savings banks. The vast increase in the national income rising from 69 billions in 1939 to an estimated 92 billions for 1941, with an estimated increase next year of 15 billions more, compels us to urge saving as dramatically and as insistently as we can as a duty to the average man and woman. The public appetite for shrunken supplies of available consumer goods must be restrained.

"It will make little difference in financing the war effort which direction the flow takes, because the savings banks will continue to find government bonds their chief form of investment. That investment would increase if the Treasury should find it practicable to provide for savings and insurance institutions a special type of registered bond of attractive yield, not to be marketable for a fixed period, but to be placed at the bottom of the security box. It is not a novelty in the world of finance. For generations the British Treasury has made such securities available to the British trustee savings banks with mutual benefit to the Treasury and the banks."

Life Payments Mount

Payments by life insurance companies to living policyholders this year in the form of endowments, annuities, disability payments, surrender values, and dividends, passed the billion-dollar mark with the distribution of $105,624,000 in August, bringing the total for the year to date to $1,036,167,000, the Institute of Life Insurance reported on Oct. 16. "The use of life insurance benefits for policyholders while they are still living has grown increasingly in recent years," Holgar J. Johnson, President of the Institute, stated in making public the monthly report. "Although death benefits paid to American families have tripled in the past 20 years," he said, "the benefits paid to living policyholders have increased at an even greater rate and this year will be at least $1,250,000,000 greater than in 1921."

The Institute's announcement added:

Total death benefits paid in August were $78,165,000, of which $58,531,000 was for ordinary insurance, $8,931,000 was for group insurance and $10,703,000 was for industrial insurance.

Total endowment payments in August were $17,381,000, of which $12,075,000 was for ordinary insurance and $5,306,000 was for industrial insurance.

Disability payments totaled $7,805,000 in August, annuity payments $12,029,000, surrender value paid out $41,588,000 and dividends to policyholders $26,821,000.

In all, payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in August aggregated $183,789,000, swelling the total for the first eight months of this year to $1,714,983,000.

Total payments for August and for the year to date were as follows:

	August	8 Months
Death benefits	$78,165,000	$678,816,000
Endowments	17,381,000	178.166.000
Disability	7,805,000	67,479,000
Annuities	12,029,000	105,503,000
Surrender value	41,588,000	393,545,000
Dividends to policyholyders	26,821,000	291,474,000
Total	$183,789,000	$1,714,983,000

Heads NYC Defense Savs.

Lewis W. Douglas, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, has been appointed Chairman of the Treasury Department's defense savings campaign in the Greater New York City area and co-chairman of the New York State campaign, it was announced on Oct. 9 by Secretary Morgenthau. In the State campaign Mr. Douglas will act with Col. Richard C. Patterson, Jr., who was made Chairman of New York Defense Savings Committee last July. Mr. Morgenthau also announced that Edward H. Letchworth, Buffalo attorney, will also serve as Chairman of the campaign in up-State New York.

Property Seizure For Defense Becomes Law

The White House announced Oct. 17 that Presideent Roosevelt had signed on Oct. 16 the legislation authorizing him to requisition supplies, equipment and machinery needed for national defense. Congressional action on the Administration's draft property bill was completed on Oct. 6 when the House adopted by a voice vote the conference report on the long-delayed legislation. The Senate had approved the report on Sept. 25. The bill authorizes the President to take over for defense, upon payment of "just compensation," based on fair market value of the property, military or naval equipment, supplies, munitions and machinery or articles necessary to their servicing and operation. The powers are limited to June 30, 1943.

When the bill was originally introduced by the War Department early in June it authorized requisitioning of any property. Following considerable opposition, the War Department modified the legislation, specifying the particular items which could be taken over. This measure was passed by the Senate on July 21 and by the House on Aug. 5. Differences in the Senate-House conference committee on a compromise bill had delayed final enactment. House passage of the legislation was noted in our issue of Aug. 9, page 771. In Associated Press accounts from Washington Oct. 17 it was stated:

In order to requisition any material, the President must first determine that there is an immediate need which will "not admit of delay or resort to any other source of supply."

The law also requires a finding that "all other means of obtaining the use of the property for the defense of the United States upon fair and reasonable terms have been exhausted."

If the owner declined to accept the compensation offered by the Government, he would be paid 50% of the amount offered and would be permitted to sue the Government for an additional amount.

When the President determines that requisitioned property is no longer needed for the defense of the United States, it must be returned upon payment of fair value. In any event, property must be returned by December 31, 1943, if the owner desires it and pays a "fair price."

The measure excludes from its terms authority to requisition or require registration of firearms possessed by any individual for his personal protection or sport or in any way to infringe on the constitutional right of an individual to keep and bear arms.

It also would not authorize "the requisitioning of any machinery or equipment which is in actual use in connection with any operating factory or business and which is necessary to the operation of such factory or business."

Minister To Costa Rica

The Senate on Oct. 9 confirmed the appointment of Arthur Bliss Lane of New York as Minister to Costa Rica. Mr. Lane, a veteran career diplomat, was nominated by President Roosevelt on Oct. 2. He had been Minister to Yugoslavia when the German army occupied that country. Since his return to the United States last June, Mr. Lane has been on leave of absence pending appointment to a new post.

Congress Of American Industry Will Meet In New York City Week Of December 1-5

The Congress of American Industry will meet at the Waldorf Astoria in New York City during the week of Dec. 1-5, Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, announced. Mr. Fuller said his keynote speech and the theme of the Congress would stem from the opening lines of the Preamble to the Constitution, "To secure the Blessings of Liberty." Preliminary information about the annual conclave of the Nation's manufacturers disclosed that Army, Navy and defense officials from Washington dominate the list of scheduled speakers. Donald M. Nelson, Executive Director of the seven-man Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, William S. Knudsen, Director General of the OPM, and Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, will participate in the first day's sessions.

In making the announcement, Walter D. Fuller advised members of the association that no convention in this history of American industry would equal the 1941 congress for "straightforward talk about the affairs of the entire world and of this Nation." Ten thousand manufacturers, the majority of whom are engaged either in mass production of planes, and other materiel for the armed forces or who feed the supply lines as sub-contractors, are expected to take part in the convention.

The National Industrial Council, sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, will convene for the first two days of the week, Dec. 1 and 2. Representing over 40,000 manufacturing establishments, the N.I.C. sessions will be attended by heads of state and local associations from every industrial state in the union.

The formal opening sessions of the Congress of American Industry on Dec. 3 will outline the pattern of discussion for the rest of the week. The future of America, the facts as seen today, and the impact of defense upon civilian industry will be analyzed by experts.

N. Y. Banking Board Will Not Add To Legal List Issues Marketed To Favor Large Institutions

In the future the New York State Banking Board will not add to the New York legal list those securities which are marketed in such manner as to favor a few large institutions, it was indicated on Oct. 21 by State Superintendent of Banks, William R. White, in addressing the 48th Annual Meeting of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York.

Investment by savings banks, it is pointed out, is governed principally by detailed statutory tests. The Banking Board, however, has the power to add to the list of securities eligible for purchase by savings banks other corporate interest-bearing obligations which do not meet the rigid tests of the law.

"The last issue made legal by the Board was American Telephone & Telegraph debentures of 1976," said Mr. White, who added:

"In this case the action of the Board was futile because, as a result of the competitive bidding procedure pursuant to which these securities were marketed, the entire issue was bought by three life insurance companies.

"At its last meeting the Banking Board considered the question of whether it should approve any issue of securities where there is a likelihood that none will be available for savings bank purchase. The Board decided that to add such issues to the list results in no advantage to savings bank depositors but, on the contrary, favors a marketing plan the advantages of which rest almost entirely with a few gigantic institutions. It is not likely, that in the future issues marketed in this manner will be added to the New York legal list by the Banking Board."

The remarks, it is noted, carry a wider implication since securities legal for savings banks are also legal for trustees. Moreover, certain other States tend to follow New York. In discussing Defense Bonds, Mr. White said:

"It is important that we all comprehend the magnitude of this undertaking. In Great Britain the citizens have turned back to their Government about one-half of the increase in national income, which has increased 14 billion dollars in a year. We must, to equal the British record, turn back to our Government seven billion dollars yearly in subscriptions to Defense Bonds.

"The savings banks, because of their contacts with millions of savers, are in a position to establish an enviable record in this campaign. I am sure that you will do your part."

Turning to bank operating problems, Mr. White urged the sale of real estate and the amortization of mortgages, saying:

"The events of the last few years, and the prospect of future innovations, all point to the necessity of taking full advantage of the effects of increased employment and payrolls to dispose of real estate.

"These factors should also convince us of the advisability of obtaining amortization on old mortgages which, if allowed to continue without principal reduction, are likely to find their way into the real estate account."

Canadian Production Up

In its Oct. 22 "Business Summary," the Bank of Montreal says that during the past month practically all the strikes which have been retarding industrial production have been settled and the output of armaments and munitions has been proceeding more closely to schedule as a result. The bank further says that good headway is being made with the shipbuilding program and that the production of tanks is progressing steadily. Regarding other business activity, the bank's review says:

The production of the primary iron and steel plants has been so greatly expanded that they have recently been working on a scale well above their rated capacity. In recent weeks other industries particularly active have been newsprint, textiles, flour milling and transportation. In certain industries there was, during September, a slight recession of activity, attributable in some instances to shortages of raw material and in others to retooling operations. The industries which have not ample orders on hand are very few.

Foresees End Of War In Winter Of 1942-3; Expects Early 1942 Business To Be Like 1941

According to Roger W. Babson, the fighting in the European war "should be over sometime in the winter of 1942-43." "By that time," he says, "the balance of armaments will be definitely on the side of the Allies." He also stated:

Italy may even be fighting on the side of the Allies by the middle of next year. Against the combined forces of the far-flung British empire, the millions of unconquered Russians, the vast output of American factories, Hitler will be stalemated by the spring of 1943.

This view was submitted by Mr. Bason in answer to a question presented on Oct. 18, when he conducted his annual question box in which he discussed leading subjects bearing on business and investments at the round table session of the 28th Annual National Business Conference at Babson Park.

Some of the other questions and answers were the following:

Question: Is the United States going to get into the war?

Answer: The U. S. Navy is now at war. The entire U. S. economic machine is now at war. We are facing the heaviest taxes in history. We are raising an army of a million young men. We are placing our entire production facilities at the disposal of Britain and Russia. We are in that sense already at war as the quartermaster's department of World War II. But I do not expect that we will be obliged to send another A.E.F. to Europe.

Question: What is the business outlook for the first half of 1942?

Answer: Business will be about equal the same period of 1941. Some types of industry will of course show phenomenal gains under the spur of the Defense Program, other lines will sharply fall off. But the average of business volume during the first six months of 1942 should be well maintained at present levels.

Question: What is the outlook for living costs?

Answer: Living costs will rise 10% during the first half of 1942 as compared with the same period of this year. Foodstuffs will lead the upward march with clothing in second place.

Question: Will commodity prices push higher?

Answer: Yes, but in an irregular fashion. The odds are heavily against any runaway markets. The Government will step in before anything like that takes place.

Question: Will there be another flurry of wage increases?

Answer: Unlike the last war period, wages are today moving upward faster than living costs. There should be no general sweep of wage rises across the industrial horizon during the first half of 1942 despite the fact that living costs will sharply advance.

OPM Restricts Civilian Use Of Copper; Copper Scrap Ceiling Price Amended By OPA

The Division of Priorities of the Office of Production Management on Oct. 20 issued an order immediately restricting the use of copper in a long list of civilian articles to 60% of the 1940 base period and prohibiting its use in the manufacture of such items after Jan. 1. In explaining its reason for issuing the order, the Priorities Division said that "the supply of copper now is and will be insufficient for defense and essential civilian requirements unless the use of copper in the manufacture of many products where such use is not absolutely necessary for the defense or essential civilian requirements is curtailed or prohibited."

According to Washington advices of Oct. 20 to the New York "Herald Tribune," the new restrictions provide that:

Until Jan. 1, 1942, use of copper for manufacture of seven general categories of civilian goods must be restricted to 60% of the 1940 base period. The seven categories are building supplies and hardware; house furnishings and equipment; dress accessories; jewelry, gifts and novelties; burial equipment; automotive, trailer and tractor equipment, and a long list of miscellaneous goods.

After Jan. 1, 1942, use of copper in manufacturing these classes of products will be prohibited, except for non-decorative plating.

Use of copper in non-defense building construction is prohibited after Nov. 1.

Use of copper in all items not on the prohibited list must be cut to 70% of the 1940 base period.

It is estimated that copper production next year, including that fabricated from ore imports, will be 1,650,000 tons, with primary defense needs taking 1,050,000 tons and essential civilian uses another 250,000 tons. If the restrictions on non-critical civilian uses were not imposed it is said that another 1,100,000 tons would be needed.

The restrictions also apply to copper base alloy, the chief of which is brass.

The Office of Price Administration on Oct. 10 amended the copper scrap schedule, effective Oct. 17, in order to place the ceiling price on a shipping point, instead of a delivered basis; allow quantity differentials to dealers and establish premiums for "briquetting" and other special services. The base prices of the original schedule, issued Aug. 19 (referred to in these columns of Aug. 23, page 1072), were not changed.

Copper scrap is a basic material for the production of electrolytic copper, copper ingot and copper alloy ingot, all of which are important in the manufacture of many defense products. It was placed under full priority control on Sept. 30 by the OPM Priorities Division (see issue of Oct. 16, page 617).

Connery Of Mass. Dies

Representative Lawrence J. Connery, Democrat, of Massachusetts, died of heart disease on Oct. 19 at his home in Arlington, Va. He was 46 years old. Mr. Connery was first elected a member of Congress in 1937 at a special election to fill the unexpired term of his brother, the late William P. Connery, Jr. He was reelected to the 76th and to the present (77th) Congress. After a brief session on Oct. 20, the House adjourned out of respect to the memory of Representative Connery. Brief speeches were made by several colleagues eulogizing Mr. Connery. A House delegation was named by Speaker Rayburn to attend the funeral at Lynn, Mass.

Conference Board Finds Living Costs Up

Living costs in the United States since August, 1939, the month before the outbreak of the war in Europe, have risen 8.1%, according to the Division of Industrial Economics of The Conference Board. The Board states that there was a sharp advance in the cost of living between August and September of 1939, largely because of food hoarding in anticipation of conditions similar to those which prevailed in the World War. It is added that when these conditions failed to materialize living costs moved slightly downward. Since June, 1940, the month in which the defense program in this country was inaugurated, the cost of living has risen 6.2%. The advances were generally small in the last half of 1940, with the result that the major part of the rise, or 5.6%, has occurred since January of this year. In the first five months of this year, The Conference Board's index showed an average monthly increase of 0.3%. From June to September, however, the average monthly rise was 1.0%. The Board's announcement further stated:

The major portion of the advance in living costs has been due to rising retail prices of foods. The other major items in the family budget have begun to participate in the upswing only recently. Between August, 1939, and September, 1941, food prices rose 18.7%. Since June, 1940, the increase has been 13.0%; and since January, 1941, it has been 13.5%. In the first five months of this year food costs have shown an average monthly advance of 1.0%. In contrast, the next four months showed a 2.1% monthly increase.

In other words, living costs showed little tendency to rise so long as the war effort was confined to Europe. When this country began its defense program and the situation was thus brought closer to home, the rise showed a tendency to accelerate. It was not until January of this year, however, that the real advance began to occur. Of the entire increase in the total cost of living between August, 1939, and September, 1941, 69% has occurred in the last eight months. The same comparison for retail food prices shows that 73% of the advance in that index has occurred since January.

Investigate Expenditure

Speaker of the House Rayburn on Oct. 10 appointed six members to the Committee to Investigate Federal Expenditures in accordance with the Revenue Act of 1941. Under this recently-enacted tax legislation a special 14-man committee is to be created to study possible ways of reducing non-defense expenditures. It will consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Budget and 12 members of the Senate and House taxing and appropriations committees. The House members designated by Speaker Rayburn are: Representative Doughton, Democrat, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and two members of the committee, Representatives Cullen, Democrat, of New York, and Treadway, Republican, of Massachusetts, along with Representative Cannon, Democrat, of Missouri, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and two members of that group, Representatives Woodrum, Democrat, of Virginia, and Tabel, Republican, of New York.

Ass'n Of Life Insurance Presidents To Hold 35th Annual Convention In N. Y., Dec. 11-12

The Association of Life Insurance Presidents announced on Oct. 15 that its 35th annual convention will be held at The Waldorf-Astoria in New York City, on Dec. 11 and 12. The convention will be attended by leading life insurance executives from all sections of the United States and Canada. State and provincial insurance supervisory officials also will be present.

Plans are being made for an attendance of more than 500.

O. J. Arnold, President of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Co., Minneapolis, Minn., will be the Chairman of the meeting. In addition to presiding over the sessions of the convention, Mr. Arnold will make the opening address on Dec. 11. His subject will be the central theme of the meeting toward which the discussions during the two days will be directed. The Association expects to announce the theme, together with the range of subjects to be taken up by the other speakers, in the near future. From the announcement of the Association we quote:

> The Association's presiding officer has been the Northwestern National's chief executive since 1925. A veteran of almost 45 years in life insurance, he has come into contact with practically every phase of its operations. A charter member of the American Institute of Actuaries, he served for two terms as President of that organization. One actuarial undertaking in which he had a leading part was the formulation of the Illinois Standard method of reserve valuation.
>
> He is a member of the Board of Directors of the American College of Life Underwriters. He also served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau and in 1927-28 was President of the American Life Convention. Mr. Arnold also has participated extensively in the work of business and civic organizations. He is a member of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association and Chairman of the Minneapolis Civic Council. He is a former President of the Minneapolis Council of Social Agencies. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce and has served it as Vice-President and as Chairman of its Insurance Committee. He is Chairman of the Minnesota State Committee on Defense Savings.

Ganson Purcell, SEC Commissioner, Cautions Corporations On Refunding Of Bonds

In an address, under the caption of the "Future of the Stock Market from the Standpoint of the Investor," Ganson Purcell, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission stated on Oct. 17 that "it seems almost certain" that this Nation will become the most important source of capital in the world after the clouds of war have been dissipated." "And this," he said, "is both an opportunity and a responsibility which we must grasp with the greatest of humility. We cannot lick our chops over the prospect of enriching ourselves at the expene of an already prostrate world." Mr. Purcell went on to say:

> We can, it is true, make investments abroad which will bring us a rich yield both financially and politically. But we can do this only if we bear in mind that our job is to recreate for those wartorn nations a healthy economy which will provide a sound basis for trade—which means that our capital must be soundly invested in the future prosperity of those nations.
>
> We must not permit a repetition of the high finance of the twenties, when both the American investor and the foreign borrower were squeezed so badly that in the end only the banker made anything out of the transaction. In the task ahead after the war, there will have to be a close liaison between government and finance to the end that American capital seeking investment abroad shall have at least a fair chance of returning not only a proper yield to the investor but a good customer for the Nation.
>
> In all this one thing stands out—our securities markets must be equipped to do their part in the job, and to do it with sense and sobriety. This constitutes a challenge to those in positions of leadership in our financial institutions today. For those institutions must be built and shaped to keep abreast of rapidly changing world conditions and requirements. Antiquated customs and practices must be abandoned and modernized mechanics substituted. In some portions of the securities markets a good start has been made. It must be continued and extended.
>
> You have asked me to forecast the future of our securities markets. I have consciously shrunk from that task and devoted myself to developing what I consider to be some of the problems that will confront our markets and our economic system in general.

Mr. Purcell's views were presented at the annual National Business Conference at Babson Park, Mass. In his discussion Mr. Purcell pointed out that "in this war, we cannot wait until all actual fighting is ended to take the steps necessary to protect us from the after-effects. We must do everything we can not only now but henceforth as we see the road clear for protective action. Already," he noted, "your government is doing several very important things to counteract the present forces of inflation and to create a decisive cushion against post-war deflation." He observed that "there are other steps we should take right now to build our defenses against a repetition of past errors. We cannot afford," he said, "the risk of leaving any of our economic front undefended from the violent forces of post-war demoralization." In his further remarks he said:

> For example, there is a great deal which can be and should be done right now in the field of corporate finance. In the First World War, the problem of the Nation was the immediate shortage of capital. Steps had to be taken then to meet the relatively simple problem of conserving capital for war purposes. It was necessary to set up informal committees which could say that capital could or could not be used for specific purposes. A corporation desiring to sell securities submitted its plans to the local committee to find out whether or not they would conflict with the capital needs of wartime production.
>
> To these ends, we have the clear duty to see to it now that the financial condition of our American industry is such that it will be able to absorb the post-war shocks resulting from technological change and the job of shifting back to peacetime production of goods. We cannot begin too soon on this vast and complicated undertaking. Each financial transaction of each of our major businesses must be fitted into the program.
>
> Consider, for example, the tremendous wave of refunding of outstanding corporate bond issues which has been in progress for some years. This refunding is stimulated by the current low level of interest rates. Corporations naturally feel the temptation to call in their outstanding issues and put out new issues with more distant maturities at substantial savings in interest.
>
> In many instances this is sound, both from the present and from the long range standpoint. But there are many cases in which a simple refunding operation might not be wise. In our Commission's administration of the provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act we have not infrequently found it advisable to propose that, instead of refunding an issue on a long term basis, a company should make plans now to scale down its funded debt.
>
> By doing this now, it will be in a better condition to earn money on its junior securities and more important, it will be better able to withstand the strain of future periods of depressed earnings which may develop. Heavy funded debt means continuing fixed charges. Heavy fixed charges have meant the death of many important corporations and the wiping out of tens of thousands of investors in the depression periods of the past.
>
> We cannot afford to have our corporations go under water after the war is over. A deluge of bankruptcies at a time like that would as seriously endanger our way of life as a major defeat on the battlefield. So, at the present time, refunding programs in general should be carefully and currently scrutinized in the light of the financial condition and prospects of the individual corporation to determine whether a better long-range program may not be developed.
>
> It may be that, in some instances, it would be better for the corporation to replace its present bonds partly with preferred or common stock. Again, there will undoubtedly be instances in which the replacing should be done with short-term serial notes or debentures to be amortized out of current abundant earnings.
>
> This plan, where feasible, would have the advantage of providing a systematic program of debt retirement in the period of high earnings, thus giving corporations a greater resiliency with which to adjust themselves to post-war conditions. In some other cases a requirement for substantial sinking fund savings each year may well appear to be the wise move. Such sinking fund reserves might be used to redeem bonds from time to time and it might well be that for the present the proceeds of the redemptions would find their way into the government bond market—or into anti-deflationary spending for needed consumers goods after the war.
>
> Corporations could and should be encouraged to invest in government bonds any sinking funds not yet used for redemption. These are just a few of the aspects of corporate financial activities which ought to be regularly scrutinized during this emergency not only to increase investment in government securities at the present time but to clear up a lot of weak corporate structures the failure of which after the war might seriously aggravate strained economic conditions.
>
> There is little doubt that, after this war, this country is going to be the only half-way healthy producer of goods in the world. Our responsibility will be tremendous but it will not be a responsibility without the prospect of long-range profit if we are in a position to do the job. Hundreds of millions of persons throughout the world will be largely dependent on us for food, clothing, and the multitude of manufactured products which are the necessities of life.
>
> And nations will have to look to us for the capital and capital goods with which to rebuild their own productive machinery. We must be prepared to do a very large part, if the victory is to be worth having.
>
> The soundness of our productive machinery will be a very vital factor. Today we find ourselves making every effort to convert a very large part of that machinery to the production of wartime necessities. Tomorrow the job will be just the opposite, but it will be not one with less difficult. The transition will not just happen automatically. There may be great, and often violent, readjustments. Men who have been working at defense production may find themselves out of jobs when war materials are no longer needed on such a huge scale.
>
> The loss of their spending power can throw us into the bottom of a depression very quickly unless we are prepared. One way to cushion the repercussions of these events upon our people and our economy is to do everything in our power to make those men save all they can right now our of their increased defense earnings. This the Treasury is endeavoring to do. But there is the parallel job of making American industry take advantage of its increased defense earnings to strengthen itself against the repercussions of a post-war letdown.
>
> Corporate structures which are streamlined now will be that much better able to make the transition from production for war to peace-time production without having to drop men from their payrolls. Reserves not needed for defense activity must be carefully stored up against the day when they will be needed for this vital post-war purpose. And where those reserves are in excess cash they can, in the meantime, be put to defense work by investment in government work.
>
> This job of preparing for the future while constantly stepping up our defense activities for the present is one which in the field of public and private finance the regular machinery of government is better equipped to handle than ever before in its history.
>
> I do not believe we can delay much longer in attacking this problem of corporate finance in the light of national defense and post-war needs. And I feel certain that upon the success of our efforts may well depend the future of the securities markets. If we are successful in creating sound financial structures and practices, capable of withstanding the shocks of the reconstruction period, there is little doubt in my mind that the securities markets will be able to perform a very important service in post-war finance. There will be a large job for those in the securities business.
>
> In the first place, it will in many instances be found desirable to capitalize those defense plant expansions which can be turned to peace-time purposes. Secondly, technological advancement is always greatly accelerated in periods of war. New products are being discovered which can later be turned to general commercial purposes and financing will be necessary.

Simplifies Registration

Further simplification of registration procedure to eliminate duplications and non-essential requirements was announced by the Securities and Exchange Commission on Oct. 17 with the publication of a new form for registration under the Securities Act of 1933 by commercial and industrial companies. In its announcement the Commission stated:

> The form adopted today, known as Form S-2, is designed primarily for securities of small companies although it may be used by larger companies for registration of equity securities and for limited amounts of funded debt. Like the Form S-3 (mining corporations) recently published by the Commission, Form S-2 is for companies having no active subsidiaries and no record of important successions or insolvency proceedings within the past three years.
>
> The new form extends to additional classes of registrants the privilege of filing the prospectus as the basic part of the registration statement. This procedure is facilitated through the division of the form into two parts, one of which specifies the information which need appear only in the prospectus and the other which calls for information which need not appear in the prospectus.
>
> Use of the new procedure is optional. The form is so prepared that it may be filed in item-and-answer fashion with the prospectus filed as a separate document, which is now the practice.

Under Full Priority

All supplies of sperm oil, both crude and refined, were placed under full priority control by the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management on Oct. 16.

The main points of the priority order are:

1. Dealers holding more than 100,000 pounds shall set aside 30% of stocks on hand and allocation by the Director of Priorities and shall set aside a similar amount of each shipment received.
2. All defense orders for sperm oil not specifically assigned a higher rating are given a rating of A-10.
3. Dealers are required to deliver sperm oil only upon defense orders, subject to the provisions of priority regulation No. 1.

It is pointed out that sperm oil is vital in defense production, its most important use being as a lubricant for breaking in motors. It also is used as a lubricant in making machine tools, in the rifling of guns, in tanning leather and as a finishing agent in textiles.

Priorities Director Nelson on Oct. 14 placed all stocks of chlorinated solvents under rigid priority control, following a warning from the Agriculture Department that the nation's food supply faces a serious threat as a result of a shortage of chemicals used by farmers and warehouses for fumigation purposes. The action covers carbon tetrachloride, trichlorethylene, perchlorethylene and ethylene dichloride.

Commodity Exchange Postpones Silk Contract Liquidation Pending Litigation Result

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Commodity Exchange Inc., New York, held on Oct. 15, a resolution was adopted approving the report of the Special Silk Committee and directing the settlement and liquidation of all outstanding silk contracts as of Oct. 22, 1941, at the closing clearing house prices prevailing on July 25, and further directing the liquidation of certain contracts involving any transferable notices issued and outstanding as of July 25, 1941. In an announcement issued Oct. 22 the Exchange explains its later action as follows:

On Oct. 20, 1941, an action was commenced in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against Commodity Exchange, Inc., and Commodity Exchange Silk Clearing Association, Inc., seeking an injunction against the carrying out and enforcement of the resolution of the Board of Governors on Oct. 15, 1941.

It therefore appears to the Board of Governors to be in the best interests of the Exchange and its members that the carrying out and enforcement of said resolution of Oct. 15, 1941, be suspended pending the outcome of the legal action begun on Oct. 20, 1941, and until further action by the Board.

The closing clearing house prices as of July 25 ranged between \$3.55 and \$3.65 a pound. These prices compare with \$3.08 a pound for base grade silk set by the Office of Price Administration in its maximum price ceiling of Aug. 2.

With respect to these higher-than-ceiling settlement prices, Federal Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced on Oct. 21 that the OPA will take no position incident to the liquidation of outstanding raw silk futures contracts since it "involves only payments of cash and not transfers of actual raw silk." In a statement, Mr. Henderson also denied reports that his office had agreed informally with Commodity Exchange authorities as to the basis for liquidation. His statement said:

In the settlement of these contracts only money, not silk, will change hands. That the Commodity Exchange has seen fit to rule that the contracts must be liquidated at prices well above our raw silk ceiling simply means that hedgers against actual raw silk will take a cash loss. OPA will enforce its maximum prices when any sales of actual raw silk are involved, but is not interested in levels at which silk futures contracts are liquidated pursuant to the established machinery of the Exchange.

These levels were determined by the Exchange without any "informal understandings" with my office, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

Price Ceiling On Yarns

The Office of Price Administration announced on Oct. 19 a new price schedule placing virtually all major types of carded yarn cotton goods under ceiling prices adjusted automatically to the price of "spot" raw cotton. Price Administrator Henderson said that the schedule, effective Oct. 20, covers 13 leading types of carded yarn cloth and marks extension of price ceilings to approximately two-thirds of all primary cotton textiles. The schedule brings eight new types of carded yarn cloth under ceilings while five classifications have been transferred from the original gray goods schedule. The price schedule divides the carded yarn goods included into four main groups: Print cloth yarn, sheeting yarn, denims, and colored yarn cloths (excepting denims).

M. F. Phelan Dead

Michael F. Phelan, former Representative in Congress and former Chairman of the Massachusetts State Labor Relations Board died on Oct. 12 at his home in Lynn, Mass., at the age of 66. As Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, Mr. Phelan had a part in the framing of the Federal Reserve Act, with Senator Carter Glass, a close friend. He also aided in planning the Federal Farm Loan Act.

The following concerning his career is from the Boston "Herald" of Oct. 13:

Born in Lynn, he attended Lynn High School and was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1897. He received his LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1900.

After his graduation he practiced law in Lynn and in 1905 he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He formed a strong Democratic political machine in the 7th Congressional District, which was for many years Republican, and in 1913 was elected to Congress from that district.

He served from 1915 to 1921 and was a member of the World War Congress, voting affirmatively on the question of whether or not the United States should enter the war He was defeated for reelection in 1921 by Robert Moloney of Lawrence. . . . In 1937 he was appointed to the Merrimac Valley Sewage Commission by Gov. Charles F. Hurley. He was later named Chairman of the State Labor Relations Board and was a member of the Board at the time of his death.

Dominican Sugar Down

Sugar production in the Dominican Republic during the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1941, dropped to 393,638 long tons, raw sugar, as compared with 447,650 tons in the previous season, a decrease of 54,012 tons, approximately 12.1%, according to advices received by Lamborn and Co., New York. The 1940-41 outturn is the smallest in seven years, or since 1934 when the production was 382,374 tons. The Lamborn firm also said:

The smaller sugar crop this year was due to the utilization of a substantial quantity of sugarcane for the manufacture of molasses for industrial uses, since it was not expected during early months of the crop season that any worthwhile export demand would develop for sugar.

Exports of sugar during the crop season ended Aug. 31, 1941, amounted to 348,279 long tons, as compared with 387,864 tons in the previous year. The United Kingdom and Canada have been the principal markets for Dominican sugar.

New Minister To Sweden

President Roosevelt sent to the Senate on Oct. 13 the nomination of Herschel V. Johnson of North Carolina, to be United States Minister to Sweden, succeeding Frederick A. Sterling, who has resigned. Mr. Johnson, a career diplomat, is now serving as Minister Counselor at London. He has been Counselor of the American Embassy since 1937 and was given the honorary rank of Minister early this year.

New Quote Plan For Curb

The New York Curb Exchange began experiments on Oct. 21 with a new quotation system designed to effect economy and increase efficiency at the same time. Under the new method, the specialists are being charged with responsibility for reporting changes in quotations in their own stocks. Each change, the Exchange says, is to be noted by the specialist on a slip which will be time-stamped and carried by pneumatic tube to distributing clerks who will send it to be posted in the quotation room. Previously it has been the job of the quote boys on the floor to note changes in quotations and telephone them to the quotation room. The Exchange's announcement adds:

The use of the tube system is expected to increase accuracy and efficiency since the specialist himself is the first person to know of a change in a quotation and since the use of the slips will permit the accurate recording of time by the time clocks.

It is expected that the new system will also result in material savings to the Exchange.

The system was installed experimentally at five trading posts on Oct. 21 and is to be put into official operation on Nov. 3.

Java Sugar Exports Up

Sugar exports from Java during September were 106,920 short tons, an increase of 34,238 tons, or 47.1% from the same month a year ago, according to reports received by B. W. Dyer and Co., New York, sugar economists and brokers. The increased demand came chiefly from Asiatic consumers in Singapore, Hongkong, China, and Japan. The firm's announcement adds:

Exports for the first five months of their crop year (running from April, 1941, to March, 1942) were 466,021 short tons, as compared with 474,403 in the same period a year ago. The loss of West of Suez markets was nearly offset by a larger demand from Asiatic markets.

The latest crop estimate is 1,879,965 short tons. This is a slight decline from previous estimates, but is sharply higher than the 1940 production of 1,769,254 tons.

Stocks as of Sept. 1, 1941, are estimated at 1,392,000 tons, an increase of about 31% from the 1940 figure of 1,061,611 tons.

Land Bank Offering

An underwriting group, headed by Lee Higginson Corp., offered on Oct. 24, \$1,832,000 farm loan bonds of the Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit. The bonds are dated Dec. 1, 1941. Of the total, \$332,000 bear interest of 1⅜% and mature June 1, 1944 with optional maturity June 1, 1942; the balance of \$1,500,000 bear interest of 1½% and mature Dec. 1, 1945, with optional maturity Dec. 1, 1942. The bonds are being offered at par and accrued interest, subject to the approval of the Farm Credit Administration. Other members of the underwriting group are: Alex. Brown & Sons; Boettcher and Co.; Fletcher Trust Co.; and Miller, Kenower & Co., Inc. It is announced that proceeds from the sale of the bonds, together with cash and a \$150,000 bank loan, secured by an equal principal amount of farm-loan bonds of the bank, will be used to retire \$1,982,000 principal amount of outstanding 2½% farm loan bonds of the bank on Dec. 1, 1941, and to pay accrued interest thereon to the call date.

H. M. Daugherty Dead

Harry M. Daugherty, political sponsor of President Warren G. Harding and former Attorney General of the United States, died on Oct. 12 at his home in Columbus, Ohio. He was 81 years old. The following concerning his career is from United Press advices:

He began his career as a small-town lawyer, and was elected to two terms in the Ohio Legislature, serving from 1890 to 1894.

He met Mr. Harding, a Marion, Ohio, editor, in the Legislature. He managed an unsuccessful Gubernatorial campaign for Mr. Harding in 1910 and two years later was instrumental in Harding's election to the United States Senate. . . .

He moved to Columbus, failed in an effort to get elected to the Senate and became a member of the Republican strategy group from which he swung the Republican Presidential nomination to Mr. Harding in 1920.

He managed Mr. Harding's campaign, was named Attorney General and became one of the President's closest confidantes as a member of the "kitchen cabinet."

His turbulent tenure even included an effort to impeach him, but the impeachment bill containing 14 counts was killed by a House Committee.

More Sugar For S. Africa

Sugar consumption in Natal (Union of South Africa) during the 1940-41 season was 330,151 short tons, an increase of 38,118 tons, or 13.05% from the previous year, according to reports received by B. W. Dyer & Co., New York, sugar economists and brokers. This is a new record peak in consumption, which has been expanding rapidly in recent years. In the 1930-31 season consumption was only 185,254 tons. It is also stated:

Production during the past season was 572,880 tons. Output was not severely reduced by the drought, being very close to the 1939-40 figure of 595,556 tons.

Because of the increased domestic consumption and the smaller crop, exports declined from 308,763 tons in 1939-40 to 234,025 tons in 1940-41.

The final 1941 carryover showed an increase of 4,326 tons to 25,186 tons.

Ready To Arm Ships

Secretary of the Navy Knox said on Oct. 15 that the Navy Department is ready to put guns and gun crews on merchant vessels whenever Congress authorizes such action. The Secretary told his press conference that the arming of ships would be accomplished as soon as the vessels could be brought into port since enough guns could be made available for this purpose. He also asserted that the arming of merchant ships, on the basis of British experience, was a highly effective method of protecting them from submarines and airplanes. The guns, Mr. Knox added, would probably be of the three, four and five-inch types, with some being dual-purpose weapons. They would be manned by Navy crews of 10 to 16 men, he stated.

Durr Named To FCC

Clifford J. Durr of Alabama, was nominated by President Roosevelt on Oct. 13 to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of seven years from July 1, 1941. Mr. Durr, who is Assistant General Counsel of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was named to succeed Frederick I. Thompson, whose term has expired.

Sao Paulo S. F. Purchases

J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., New York, announces that in accordance with the terms of Decree No. 23829 of Feb. 5, 1934, promulgated by the Federal Government of Brazil, as modified by Decree-Law No. 2085 of March 8, 1940, bonds of the State of San Paulo 7% Coffee Realization Loan of 1930 for \$634,000 nominal amount of the U. S. A. Dollar Issue and £193,400—nominal amount of the Sterling Issue have been purchased towards the sinking fund requirements for the third six-months' period ending Sept. 30, 1941, under Decree-Law No. 2085. The bonds have been canceled. It is added that according to advices received from Banco do Commercio e Industria de Sao Paulo, S. A., Sao Paulo, Brazil, there remain pledged for the loan: 1,393,233 bags of Government coffee and 6,269,526 bags of Planters coffee.

Canada Takes Less Sugar

Distribution of sugar for consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the crop year ending Aug. 31, 1941, totaled 538,000 long tons, raw value, as against the all time high record of 566,000 tons in the previous season, a decrease of 28,000 tons, equivalent to 5.2%, according to advices received by Lamborn & Co., New York, sugar brokers. The firm's announcement added:

Of the 1940-41 consumption 102,000 tons, or 19%, were beet sugars produced in the Dominion, while the remainder were imported cane sugars which came principally from the British West Indies and other British possessions. Of the sugars consumed in 1939-40, home production supplied 80,900 tons, or 14.3%, while the balance came mainly from the same sources as this year.

Sugar Index Advances

The preliminary September distribution of 674,228 tons as reported by the AAA was approximately 106% of a normal September distribution according to the Index of Sugar Distribution (adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend) prepared by B. W. Dyer & Co., New York, sugar economists and brokers, who state:

Their September figure of 106 compares with 124 (revised) in August and 102 in September, 1940.

The Dyer firm states that September distribution was at approximately the same rate as actual consumption, with no significant change in invisibles (consumers inventories). This is one of the few months this year that invisibles have not increased. They estimate that invisibles are now at a level approximately 800,000 tons above the first of the year.

Rep. Geyer Dies

Representative Lee E. Geyer, Democrat, of California, died of bronchial pneumonia on Oct. 11 in Walter Reed Hospital, Washington. He was 53 years old. Serving his second term in Congress, Representative Geyer was best known for his fight against the poll tax. Before going to Congress in 1939, he had been a member of the California Assembly for two years. A native of Wetmore, Kansas, Mr. Geyer taught in various Kansas and California high schools before entering politics. The Senate on Oct. 13 and the House on Oct. 14 adopted resolutions voicing their sorrow, and appointed a committee of two Senators and four Representatives to attend the burial in Wetmore. As a further mark of respect to his memory both branches of Congress adourned after brief sessions.

Text Of New Tax Law

While we have heretofore referred to the recent enactment of the tax bill, on which action was completed by Congress on Sept. 17, and which became a law on Sept. 20, when President Roosevelt affixed his signature to the legislation, we are making room here for the full text of the measure. Enacted under the title of the "Revenue Act of 1941" the new law, it is estimated, will yield $3,553,400,000 in additional revenue to help meet defense costs. Various items regarding the Congressional action on the bill have appeared in these columns from time to time, and in our Oct. 2 issue, page 398 the signing of the bill by the President was noted. As was stated in that issue some provisions of the new tax law became effective at once, while others — including excise taxes — were scheduled to begin Oct. 1. New income levies are payable March 15, 1942 covering the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1941. As was also indicated in our Oct. 2 item one of the important sections of the new bill is that reducing the present income exemptions from $2,000 to $1,500 for married persons and from $800 to $750 for single persons. It is estimated that this provision will require an additional 4,930,000 persons to file income tax returns, of which number about 2,275,000 will be obliged to pay some amount, estimated in the aggregate at $47,000,000.

The bill continues the normal tax rate of 4% but lowers the level at which surtaxes must be paid to the first dollar of net income; under the old law surtaxes began on net incomes of $4,000. The rate of surtax under the new law is 6% on net incomes up to $2,000, 9% from $2,000 to $4,000, 13% from $4,000 to $6,000, and so forth. Under the old law the surtax on net incomes of $4,000 to $6,000 was only 4%.

The legislation likewise increases corporation net income taxes, raises existing "nuisance" taxes and imposes new levies on many articles.

Some of the earlier items bearing on Congressional action on the bill appeared in our issues of Sept. 11, page 113; Aug. 30, page 1208; Aug. 23, page 1070; Aug. 16, page 923; Aug. 9, page 769; Aug. 2, page 629, etc. The following is the text of the measure as placed on the statute books:

[Public Law 250—77th Congress]

[Chapter 412—1st Session]

[H. R. 5417]

AN ACT

To provide revenue, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act, divided into titles and sections according to the following Table of Contents, may be cited as the "Revenue Act of 1941":

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title I — Individual And Corporation Income Taxes

Sec. 101. Surtax on Individuals.

Section 12 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Rates of Surtax—There shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the surtax net income of every individual the surtax shown in the following table:

"If the surtax net income is:	*The surtax shall be:*
Not over $2,000	6% of the surtax net income.
Over $2,000 but not over $4,000	$120, plus 9% of excess over $2,000.
Over $4,000 but not over $6,000	$300, plus 13% of excess over $4,000.
Over $6,000 but not over $8,000	$560, plus 17% of excess over $6,000.
Over $8,000 but not over $10,000	$900, plus 21% of excess over $8,000.
Over $10,000 but not over $12,000	$1,320, plus 25% of excess over $10,000.
Over $12,000 but not over $14,000	$1,820, plus 29% of excess over $12,000.
Over $14,000 but not over $16,000	$2,400, plus 32% of excess over $14,000.
Over $16,000 but not over $18,000	$3,040, plus 35% of excess over $16,000.
Over $18,000 but not over $20,000	$3,740, plus 38% of excess over $18,000.
Over $20,000 but not over $22,000	$4,500, plus 41% of excess over $20,000.
Over $22,000 but not over $26,000	$5,320, plus 44% of excess over $22,000.
Over $26,000 but not over $32,000	$7,080, plus 47% of excess over $26,000.
Over $32,000 but not over $38,000	$9,900, plus 50% of excess over $32,000.
Over $38,000 but not over $44,000	$12,900, plus 53% of excess over $38,000.
Over $44,000 but not over $50,000	$16,080, plus 55% of excess over $44,000.
Over $50,000 but not over $60,000	$19,380, plus 57% of excess over $50,000.
Over $60,000 but not over $70,000	$25,080, plus 59% of excess over $60,000.
Over $70,000 but not over $80,000	$30,980, plus 61% of excess over $70,000.
Over $80,000 but not over $90,000	$37,080, plus 63% of excess over $80,000.
Over $90,000 but not over $100,000	$43,380, plus 64% of excess over $90,000.
Over $100,000 but not over $150,000.	$49,780, plus 65% of excess over $100,000.
Over $150,000 but not over $200,000.	$82,280, plus 66% of excess over $150,000.
Over $200,000 but not over $250,000.	$115,280, plus 67% of excess over $200,000.
Over $250,000 but not over $300,000.	$148,780, plus 69% of excess over $250,000.
Over $300,000 but not over $400,000.	$183,280, plus 71% of excess over $300,000.
Over $400,000 but not over $500,000.	$254,280, plus 72% of excess over $400,000.
Over $500,000 but not over $750,000.	$326,280, plus 73% of excess over $500,000.
Over $750,000 but not over $1,000,000.	$508,780, plus 74% of excess over $750,000.
Over $1,000,000 but not over $2,000,000.	$693,780, plus 75% of excess over $1,000,000.
Over $2,000,000 but not over $5,000,000.	$1,443,780, plus 76% of excess over $2,000,000.
Over $5,000,000	$3,723,780, plus 77% of excess $5,000,000."

Sec. 102. Optional Tax on Individuals with Certain Gross Income of $3,000 or Less.

(a) Optional Tax.—The Internal Revenue Code is amended by inserting after section 396 the following new Supplement

"Supplement T—Individuals With Gross Income From Certain Sources of $3,000 Or Less

"Sec. 400. Imposition of Tax.

"In lieu of the tax imposed under sections 11 and 12, an individual may elect, for each taxable year, to pay the tax shown in the following table if his gross income for such taxable year is $3,000 or less and consists wholly of one or more of the following: Salary, wages, compensation for personal services, dividends, interest, rent, annuities, or royalties:

If the gross income is over	But not over	The tax shall be Single person (not head of a family)	Head of family or married person
$1	$750	$0	$0
750	775	1	0
775	800	2	0
800	825	3	0
825	850	5	0
850	875	7	0
875	900	9	0
900	925	11	0
925	950	14	0
950	975	16	0
975	1,000	18	0
1,000	1,025	20	0
1,025	1,050	22	0
1,050	1,075	24	0
1,075	1,100	26	0
1,100	1,125	29	0
1,125	1,150	31	0
1,150	1,175	32	0
1,175	1,200	35	0
1,200	1,225	37	0
1,225	1,250	39	0
1,250	1,275	42	0
1,275	1,300	44	0
1,300	1,325	46	0
1,325	1,350	48	0
1,350	1,375	50	0
1,375	1,400	52	0
1,400	1,425	55	0
1,425	1,450	57	0
1,450	1,475	59	0
1,475	1,500	61	0
1,500	1,525	63	1
1,525	1,550	65	2
1,550	1,575	68	3
1,575	1,600	70	5
1,600	1,625	72	6
1,625	1,650	74	7
1,650	1,675	76	9
1,675	1,700	78	11
1,700	1,725	80	13
1,725	1,750	83	15
1,750	1,775	85	17
1,775	1,800	87	19
1,800	1,825	89	22
1,825	1,850	91	24
1,850	1,875	93	26
1,875	1,900	96	28
1,900	1,925	98	30
1,925	1,950	100	32
1,950	1,975	102	35
1,975	2,000	104	37
2,000	2,025	106	39
2,025	2,050	109	41
2,050	2,075	111	43
2,075	2,100	113	45
2,100	2,125	115	48
2,125	2,150	117	50
2,150	2,175	119	52
2,175	2,200	122	54
2,200	2,225	124	56
2,225	2,250	126	58
2,250	2,275	128	60
2,275	2,300	130	63
2,300	2,325	132	65
2,325	2,350	134	67
2,350	2,375	137	69
2,375	2,400	139	71
2,400	2,425	141	73
2,425	2,450	143	76
2,450	2,475	145	78
2,475	2,500	147	80
2,500	2,525	150	82
2,525	2,550	152	84
2,550	2,575	154	86
2,575	2,600	156	89
2,600	2,625	158	91
2,625	2,650	160	93
2,650	2,675	163	95
2,675	2,700	165	97
2,700	2,725	167	99
2,725	2,750	169	102
2,750	2,775	172	104
2,775	2,800	174	106
2,800	2,825	177	108
2,825	2,850	180	110
2,850	2,875	183	112
2,875	2,900	186	114
2,900	2,925	189	117
2,925	2,950	191	119
2,950	2,975	194	121
2,975	3,000	197	123

In applying the above schedule to determine the tax of a taxpayer with one or more dependents there shall be subtracted from his gross income $400 for each such dependent.

"Sec. 401. Rules for Application of Section 400.

"For the purpose of this Supplement—

"(a) Definitions—

"(1) 'Married person' means a married person living with husband or wife.

"(2) 'Dependent' means a person (other than husband or wife) dependent upon and receiving his chief support from the taxpayer if such dependent person is under 18 years of age or is incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective, excluding as a dependent, in the case of a head of a family, one who would be excluded under section 25 (b) (2) (B).

"(b) Determination of Status.—The determination of whether a person is living with husband or wife, is a head of a family, or is a dependent, shall be made as of the last day of the taxpayer's taxable year.

"(c) Separate Return of Husband and Wife.—If a husband and wife living together file separate returns, each shall be treated as a single person.

"(d) Married Persons Not Living With Husband or Wife.—A married person not a head of a family and not living with husband or wife shall be treated as a single person.

"Sec. 402. Manner of Election.

"The election referred to in section 400 shall be considered to have been made if the taxpayer files the return prescribed for this Supplement and such election shall be irrevocable. If the taxpayer for any taxable year has filed a return computing his tax without regard to this Supplement, he may not thereafter elect for such year to compute his tax under this Supplement.

"Sec. 403. Credits Against Tax Not Allowed.

"Section 31 (relating to foreign tax credit) and section 32 (relating to credit for taxes withheld at source) shall not apply with respect to the tax imposed by this Supplement.

"Sec. 404. Certain Taxpayers Not Eligible.

"This Supplement shall not apply to a nonresident alien individual, or an estate or trust."

(b) Cross-references.—

(1) Section 11 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following: "(For alternative tax if gross income from certain sources is $3,000 or less, see section 400."

(2) Section 12 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:

"(g) For alternative tax if gross income from certain sources is $3,000 or less, see section 400."

(c) Amendment to Section 4.—Section 4 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by inserting at the end of thereof the following:

"(k)" Shareholders of Personal Service Corporations, — Supplement S.

"(l) Individuals with gross income from certain sources of $3,000 or less,—Supplement T."

Sec. 103. Corporation Defense Tax Rates Incorporated in Rate Schedules.

(a) Tax on Corporations in General.—Section 13 (b) (1) and (2) of the Internal Revenue Code are amended to read as follows:

"(1) General Rule.—A tax of 24% of the normal-tax net income; or

"(2) Alternative Tax (Corporations with Normal-Tax Net Income Slightly More than $25,000).—A tax of $4,250 plus 37% of the amount of the normal-tax net income in excess of $25,000."

(b) Tax on Special Classes of Corporations.—Section 14 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Corporations with Normal-Tax Net Incomes of Not More than $25,000.—If the normal-tax net income of the corporation is not more than $25,000, and if the corporation does not come within one of the classes specified in subscription (c), (d), or (e) of this section, the tax shall be as follows:

"Upon normal-tax net incomes not in excess of 5,000, 15%.

"$750 upon normal-tax net incomes of $5,000, and upon normal-tax net incomes in excess of $5,000 and not in excess of $20,000, 17% in addition of such excess.

"$3,300 upon normal-tax net incomes of $20,000, and upon normal-tax net incomes in excess of $20,000, 19% in addition of such excess."

(c) Foreign Corporations.—Section 14 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to tax on resident foreign corporations) is amended by striking out "22 1/10%" and inserting "24%."

(d) Surtax on Corporations Improperly Accumulating Surplus.—The rate schedule of section 102 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"27½% of the amount of the undistributed section 102 net income not in excess of $100,000, plus

"38½% of the undistributed section 102 net income in excess of $100,000."

(e) Mutual Investment Companies.—Section 362 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to tax on mutual investment companies) is amended by striking out "22 1/10%" and inserting "24%."

Sec. 104. Surtax on Corporations and Termination of Defense Tax.

(a) General Rule.—Section 15 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to defense tax) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 15. Surtax on Corporations.

"(a) Corporation Surtax Net Income.—For the purposes of this chapter the term 'corporation surtax net income' means the net income minus the credit for dividends received provided in section 26 (b), computed by limiting such credit to 85% of the net income in lieu of 85% of the adjusted net income.

"(b) Imposition of Tax.—There shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the corporation surtax net income of every corporation (except a corporation subject to the tax imposed by section 231 (a) or Supplement Q) a surtax as follows:

"Upon corporation surtax net incomes not in excess of $25,000, 6% of the amount thereof;

"Upon corporation surtax net incomes in excess of $25,000, $1,500, plus 7% of the excess over $25,000."

(b) Surtax on Mutual Investment Companies.—Supplement Q of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to mutual investment companies) is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new section to read as follows:

"Sec. 363. Surtax on Mutual Investment Companies.

"(a) Supplement Q Surtax Net Income.—For the purposes of this chapter the term 'Supplement Q surtax net income' means the net income, computed without the net operating loss deduction provided in section 23 (s), minus the dividends paid during the taxable year increased by the consent dividends credit provided in section 28. For the purposes of this subsection the amount of dividends paid shall be computed in the same manner as provided in subsections (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i) of section 27 for the purpose of the basic surtax credit provided in section 27.

"(b) Imposition of Tax.—There shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the Supplement Q surtax net income of every mutual investment company a surtax as follows:

"Upon Supplement Q surtax net incomes not in excess of $25,000, 6% of the amount thereof;

"Upon Supplement Q surtax net incomes in excess of $25,000, $1,500, plus 7% of the excess over $25,000."

(c) Surtax on Banks.—Section 104 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to certain banks and trust companies) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Rate of Tax.—Banks shall be subject to tax under section 13 or section 14 (b), and under section 15."

(d) Surtax on Resident Foreign Corporations.—Section 231 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to certain foreign corporations) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Resident Corporations.—A Foreign corporation engaged in trade or business within the United States or having an office or place of business therein shall be taxable as provided in section 14 (c) (1) and section 15."

(e) Surtax on Corporations Entitled to the benefits of Section 251.

—Section 251 (c) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to the tax on corporations entitled to the benefits of section 251) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) Corporation Tax.—A domestic corporation entitled to the benefits of this section shall be subject to tax under section 13 or section 14 (b), and under sec. 15".

(f) Surtax on China Trade Act Corporations.—

(1) Surtax.—Section 261 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to the tax on China Trade Act corporations) is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Corporation Tax.—A corporation organized under the China Trade Act, 1922 (42 Stat. 849; U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 15, ch. 4), shall be subject to tax under section 13 or section 14 (b), and under section 15."

(2) Credit of China Trade Act Corporations.—Section 262 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to credit against net income of China Trade Act corporations) is amended by striking out "sections 13, 14, and 600" and inserting in lieu thereof "sections 13, 14, 15, and 600"; and by striking out "section 13 or 14" wherever occurring therein and inserting in lieu thereof "section 13, 14, or 15."

Sec. 105. Tax on Nonresident Alien Individuals.

(a) Tax in General.—Section 211 (a) (1) (A) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to tax on nonresident alien individuals not engaged in trade or business within the United States and not having an office or place of business therein) is amended by striking out "15%" and inserting in lieu thereof "27½%."

(b) Aggregate Receipts More Than $23,000.—Section 211 (a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"(2) Aggregate More Than $23,000.—The tax imposed by paragraph (1) shall not apply to any individual if the aggregate amount received during the taxable year from the sources therein specified is more than $23,000."

(c) Tax Where Gross Income of More Than $23,000.—Section 211 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to tax on certain nonresident alien individuals) is amended by striking out "$24,000"; and by striking out "15%" and inserting in lieu thereof "$23,000"; and by striking out "15%" and inserting in lieu thereof "27½."

Sec. 106. Tax on Foreign Corporations.

Section 231 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to tax on nonresident foreign corporations) is amended by striking out "15%" and inserting in lieu thereof "27½%."

Sec. 107. Withholding of Tax at Source.

(a) Sections 143 (a) and (b) and 144 of the Internal Revenue Code are amended by striking out "15%" wherever occurring therein and inserting in lieu thereof "27½%."

(b) Section 143 (h) of the Internal Revenue Code is repealed.

(c) Subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall apply only with respect to the period beginning with the tenth day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Sec. 108. Treaty Obligations.

No amendment made by this title shall apply in any case where its application would be contrary to any treaty obligation of the United States.

Sec. 109. Reduction in Pursuance of Treaties of Rates of Tax and Withholding on Nonresident Alien Individuals Resident in, and Corporations Organized Under Laws of, Western Hemisphere Countries.

(a) Section 143 (a) (1) (relating to withholding of tax on tax-free covenant bonds); section 143 (b) (relating to withholding of tax on dividends, rents, etc.); section 144 (relating to payment of corporation income tax at source); section 211 (a) (1) (relating to tax on nonresident alien individuals); and section 231 (a) (1) relating to tax on nonresident foreign corporations) of the Internal Revenue Code are amended by striking out "a contiguous country" and inserting in lieu thereof "any country in North, Central, or South America, or in the West Indies, or of Newfoundland."

(b) Section 211 (a) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"(3) Residents of Certain Countries.—The provision of paragraph (2) shall not apply to a resident of any country in North, Central, or South America, or in the West Indies, or of Newfoundland, so long as there is in effect with such country a treaty which provides otherwise."

(c) Section 211 (c) (4) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"(4) This subsection shall not apply to a resident of any country in North, Central, or South America, or in the West Indies, or of Newfoundland, so long as there is in effect with such country a treaty which provides otherwise."

Sec. 110. Defense Tax Rates on Personal Holding Companies and Transfers to Avoid Income Tax Incorporated in Rate Schedules.

(a) Personal Holding Companies.—Section 500 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to tax on personal holding companies) is amended as follows:

(1) By striking out the heading "(a) General Rule.—";

(b) By amending the rate schedule to read as follows:

"(1) 71½% of the amount thereof not in excess of $2,000; plus

"(2) 82½% of the amount thereof in excess of $2,000."; and

(3) By repealing subsection (b) (relating to defense tax for five years).

(b) Transfers To Avoid Income Tax.—Section 1250 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to tax on transfers to avoid income tax) is amended as follows:

(1) By striking out the heading "(a) General Rule.—";

(2) By striking out "25%" and inserting "27½%"; and

(3) By repealing subsection (b) (relating to defense tax for five years).

Sec. 111. Personal Exemption.

(a) Section 25 (b) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"(1) Personal Exemption. — In the case of a single person or a married person not living with husband or wife, a personal exemption of $750; or in the case of the head of a family or a married person living with husband or wife, a personal exemption of $1,500. A husband and wife living together shall receive but one personal exemption. The amount of such personal exemption shall be $1,500. If such husband and wife make separate returns, the personal exemption may be taken by either or divided between them, except that if one spouse makes a return under Supplement T, the personal exemption of the other spouse shall be $750."

(b) Section 214 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to personal exemption of nonresident alien individuals) is amended by striking out "$800" and inserting in lieu thereof "$750".

(c) Section 251 (f) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to personal exemption of citizens entitled to benefits of section 251) is amended by striking out "$800" and inserting in lieu thereof "$750".

Sec. 112. Returns of Income Tax.

(a) Individual Returns. — Section 51 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Requirement.—The following individuals shall each make under oath a return stating specifically the items of his gross income and the deductions and credits allowed under this chapter and such other information for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter as the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary may by regulations prescribe—

"(1) Every individual who is single or who is married but not living with husband or wife, if having a gross income for the taxable year of $750 or over.

"(2) Every individual who is married and living with husband or wife, if no joint return is made under subsection (b) and if—

"(A) Such individual has for the taxable year a gross income of $1,500 or over, and the other spouse has no gross income; or

"(B) Such individual and his spouse each has for the taxable year a gross income and the aggregate gross income is $1,500 or over."

(b) Fiduciary Returns. — Section 142 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Requirement of Return.—Every fiduciary (except a receiver appointed by authority of law in possession of part only of the property of an individual) shall make under oath a return for any of the following individuals, estates, or trusts for which he acts, stating specifically the items of gross income thereof and the deductions and credits allowed under this chapter and such other information for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter as the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary may by regulations prescribe—

"(1) Every individual having a gross income for the taxable year of $750 or over, if single, or if married and not living with husband or wife;

"(2) Every individual having a gross income for the taxable year of $1,500 or over, if married and living with husband or wife;

"(3) Every estate the gross income of which for the taxable year is $750 or over;

"(4) Every trust the net income of which for the taxable year is $100 or over, or the gross income of which for the taxable year is $750 or over, regardless of the amount of the net income; and

"(5) Every estate or trust of which any beneficiary is a nonresident alien."

(c) Information Returns.—Section 147 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to information at the source) is amended by striking out "$800" wherever occuring therein and inserting in lieu thereof "$750".

Sec. 113. Credit for Dependents.

Section 25 (b) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to credit for dependents) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) Credit for Dependents.—

"(A) Allowance in General.—$400 for each person (other than husband or wife) dependent upon and receiving his chief support from the taxpayer if such dependent person is under eighteen years of age or is incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective.

"(B) Exception for Certain Heads of Families.—If the taxpayer would not occupy the status of head of a family except by reason of there being one or more dependents for whom he would be entitled to credit under subparagraph (A), the credit under such subparagraph shall be disallowed with respect to one of such dependents."

Sec. 114. Noninterest-Bearing Obligations Issued at Discount.

Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to period in which items of gross income are included) is amended by inserting before the first sentence thereof "(a) General Rule.—", and by inserting at the end of such section a new subsection to read as follows:

"(b) Noninterest-bearing Obligations Issued at Discount. — If, in the case of a taxpayer owning any noninterest-bearing obligation issued at a discount and redeemable for fixed amounts increasing at stated intervals, the increase in the redemption price of such obligation occurring in the taxable year does not (under the method of accounting used in computing his net income) constitute income to him in such year, such taxpayer may, at his election made in his return for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1940, treat such increase as income received in such taxable year. If any such election is made with respect to any such obligation, it shall apply also to all such obligations owned by the taxpayer at the beginning of the first taxable year to which it applies and to all such obligations thereafter acquired by him and shall be binding for all subsequent taxable years, unless upon application by the taxpayer the Commissioner permits him, subject to such conditions as the Commissioner deems necessary, to change to a different method. In the case of any such obligations owned by the taxpayer at the beginning of the first taxable year to which his election applies, the increase in the redemption price of such obligations occurring between the date of acquisition and the first day of such taxable year shall be included in such taxable year."

Sec. 115. Short-Term Obligations Issued on a Discount Basis.

(a) Discount Accrued at Maturity. — Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to period in which items of gross income are included) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) Short-Term Obligations Issued on Discount Basis. — In the case of any obligation of the United States or any of its possessions or of a State or Territory, or any political subdivision thereof, or of the District of Columbia, issued on or after March 1, 1941, on a discount basis and payable without interest at a fixed maturity date not exceeding one year from the date of issue, the amount of discount at which such obligation is originally sold shall not be considered to accrue until the date on which such obligation is paid at maturity, sold, or otherwise disposed of."

(b) Capital Gain Rule Not Applicable.—Section 117 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to definition of capital assets) is amended by striking out the semicolon at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: ", or an obligation of the United States or any of its possessions, or of a State or Territory, or any political subdivision thereof, or of the District of Columbia, issued on or after March 1, 1941, on a discount basis and payable without interest at a fixed maturity date not exceeding one year from the date of issue;".

(c) Effective Date of Amendments.—The amendments made by this section shall be applicable with respect to taxable years ending after February 28, 1941.

Sec. 116. Information Returns with Respect to Federal Obligations.

(a) Section 147 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code (exempting interest on obligations of the United States from information requirement) is repealed.

(b) Section 147 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by striking out "and (2)" and inserting in lieu thereof "2 in the case of payments of interest upon obligations of the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof, and (3)".

(c) Subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall take effect upon the day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Sec. 117. Extension of Time of Orders of Securities and Exchange Commission.

(a) Extension.—Section 373 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to the definition of orders of the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to which Supplement R applies) is amended to read as follows:

"(a) The term 'order of the Securities and Exchange Commission' means an order (1) issued after May 28, 1938, and prior to January 1, 1943, by the Securities and Exchange Commission to effectuate the provisions of section 11 (b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 820; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 15, section 79k (b), or (2) issued by the Commission subsequent to December 31, 1942, in which it is expressly stated that an order of the character specified in clause (1) is amended or supplemented, and (3) which has become final in accordance with law."

(b) Effective Date of Amendment.—The amendment made by this section shall be applicable only with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1939.

Sec. 118. Taxable Years to Which Amendments Applicable.

The amendments made by this title (except sections 107, 115, 116, and 117) shall be applicable only with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1940.

Title II—Excess Profits Tax

Sec. 201. Excess Profits Tax Rates and Credits.

(a) Rates.—Section 710 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Imposition.—

"(1) General Rule—There shall be levied, collected, and paid, for each taxable year, on the adjusted excess profits net income, as defined in subsection (b), of every corporation (except a corporation exempt under section 727) the tax shown in the following table:

"If the adjusted excess profits net income is:	*The Tax Shall Be:*
Not over $20,000	35% of the adjusted excess profits net income.
Over $20,00, but not over $50,000	$7,000, plus 40% of excess over $20,000.
Over $50,000, but not over $100,000	$19,000, plus 45% of excess over $50,000.
Over $100,000, but not over $250,000	$41,500, plus 50% of excess over $100,000.
Over $250,000, but not over $500,000	$116,500, plus 55% of excess over $250,000.
Over $500,000	$254,000, plus 60% of excess over $500,000.

"(2) Application of Rates in case of certain exchanges.—If the taxpayer's highest bracket amount for the taxable year computed under section 752 (relating to certain exchanges) is less than $500,000, then in the application of the table in paragraph (1) of this subsection to such taxpayer, in lieu of each amount, other than the percentages, specified in such table, there shall be substituted an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount so specified as the highest bracket amount so computed bears to $500,00."

(b) Excess Profits Credit—Based on Invested Capital.—Section 714 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"*Sec. 714. Excess Profits Credit—Based on Invested Capital.*

"The excess profits credit, for any taxable year, computed under this section, shall be the amount shown in the following table:

"If the invested capital for the taxable year, determined under section 715, is:	*The credit shall be:*
Not over $5,000,000	8% of the invested capital.
Over $5,000,000	$400,000, plus 7% of the excess over $5,000,000."

Sec. 202. Deduction of Excess-Profits Tax.

(a) Amendment of Section 23 (c).—Section 23 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to the deduction of taxes in computing net income) is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Taxes Generally.—

"(1) Allowance in General—Taxes paid or accrued within the taxable year, except—

"(A) Federal income taxes;

"(B) war-profits and excess-profits taxes imposed by Title II of the Revenue Act of 1917, Title III of the Revenue Act of 1918, Title III of the Revenue Act of 1921, section 216 of the National Industrial Recovery Act or section 702 of the Revenue Act of 1934, or by any such provisions as amended or supplemented;

"(C) income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes imposed by the authority of any foreign country or possession of the United States; but this deduction shall be allowed in the case of a taxpayer who does not signify in his return his desire to have to any extent the benefits of section 131 (relating to credit for taxes of foreign countries and possessions of the United States);

"(D) estate, inheritance, legacy, succession, and gift taxes; and

"(E) taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed; but this paragraph shall not exclude the allowance as a deduction of so much of such taxes as is properly allocable to maintenance or interest charges.

"(2) Excess-Profits Tax Under Chapter 2E—Special Rules.—For the purposes of this subsection, in the case of the excess-profits tax imposed by Subchapter E of Chapter 2—

"(A) The deduction shall be limited to the tax imposed for the taxable year, but any portion of such tax paid after the taxable year shall be considered as having been paid within the taxable year;

"(B) No reduction in such tax shall be made by reason of the credit for income, war-profits, or excess-profits taxes paid to any foreign country or possession of the United States;

"(C) Such tax shall be computed without regard to the adjustments provided in section 734; and

"(D) Such tax, in the case of a consolidated return under section 730, shall be allocated to the members of the affiliated group under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary."

(b) Amendment of Section 102 (d).—Section 102 (d) (1) (A) of the International Revenue Code (relating to the deduction of taxes in computing section 102 net income) is amended to read as follows:

"(A) Taxes.—Federal income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes (other than the tax imposed by Subchapter E of Chapter 2 for a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1940) paid or accrued during the taxable year, to the extent not allowed as a deduction by section 23, but not including the tax imposed by this section or a corresponding section of a prior income-tax law."

(c) Computation of Excess-Profits Net Income.—

(1) Taxable Years Beginning after December 31, 1940.—

(A) Section 711 (a) (1) (A) (relating to adjustment for income taxes in computing excess-profits net income under income credit) is amended to read as follows:

"(A) Income Taxes.—In computing such normal-tax net income the deduction for the tax imposed by this subchapter shall not be allowed;".

(B) Section 711 (a) (2) (C) (relating to adjustment for income taxes in computing excess-profits net income under invested capital credit) is amended to read as follows:

"(C) Income Taxes.—In computing such normal-tax net income the deduction for the tax imposed by this subchapter shall not be allowed;".

(2) Taxable Years in the Base Period.—Section 711 (b) (1) (A) (relating to adjustment for income taxes for taxable years in the base period) is repealed.

(d) Computation of Charitable, etc., Deductions.—

(1) Section 711 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(G) Computation of Charitable, etc., Deductions.—In determining any deduction the amount of which is limited to a percentage of the taxpayers' net income (or net income from the property), such net income (or net income from the property) shall be computed without regard to the deduction on account of the tax imposed by this subchapter."

(2) Section 711 (a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(I) Computation of Charitable, etc., Deductions.—In determining any deduction the amount of which is limited to a percentage of the taxpayer's net income (or net income from the property), such net income (or net income from the property) shall be computed without regard to the deduction on account of the tax imposed by this subchapter."

(e) Excess-Profits Credit Carry-Over.—Section 710 (c) (1) (defining the unused excess-profits credit) is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence to read as follows: "For such purpose the excess-profits credit and the excess-profits net income for any taxable year beginning in 1940 shall be computed under the law applicable to taxable years beginning in 1941.".

(f) Equity Invested Capital.—Section 718 (c) (3) (relating to the computation of earnings and profits for invested capital purposes) is amended by adding after the word "subchapter" the words "or chapter 1".

(g) Adjustment of Abnormal Base Period Net Income.—Section 722 (c) (placing a limit on the amount of relief afforded under section 722, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence to read as follows: "For the purposes of this subsection and subsection (d) the taxpayer's normal-tax net income shall be computed without deduction of the tax imposed by this subchapter.".

(h) Nondeductibility of Excess Profits Tax in Computation of Declared Value Excess Profits Tax.—Section 602 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by striking out "computed without the deduction of the tax imposed by section 600" and inserting in lieu thereof "computed without the deduction of the tax imposed by section 600 or the tax imposed by Subchapter E of Chapter 2".

(i) Adjusted Declared Value.—

(1) Section 1202 (b) (1) (C) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"(C) its net income, computed without the deduction of the tax imposed by Subchapter E of Chapter 2,".

(2) Section 1202 (b) (1) (iii) is amended to read as follows:

"(iii) the excess of the deductions allowable for income tax purposes (not including the deduction for the tax imposed by Subchapter E of Chapter 2) over its gross income."

Sec. 203. New Capital.

Section 718 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (4); by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (5) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the word "and", and by inserting at the end thereof the following:

"(6) New Capital.—An amount equal to 25 per centum of the new capital for such day. The term 'new capital' for any day means so much of the amounts of money or property includible for such day under paragraphs (1) and (2) as was previously paid in during a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1940, and so much of the distributions in stock includible for such day under paragraph (3) as was previously made during a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1940, subject to the following limitations:

"(A) There shall not be included money or property paid in by a corporation in an exchange to which section 112 (b) (3), (4), or (5), or so much of section 112 (c), (d), or (e) as refers to section 112 (b) (3), (4), or (5) is applicable (or would be applicable except for section 371 (g)), or would have been applicable if the term 'control' had been defined in section 112 (h) to mean the ownership of stock possessing more than 50 per centum of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote or more than 50 per centum of the total value of shares of all classes of stock.

"(B) There shall not be included money or property paid in to the taxpayer by a transferor corporation if immediately after such transaction the transferor and the taxpayer are members of the same controlled group. As used in this subparagraph and subparagraph (C), a controlled group means one or more chains of corporations connected through stock ownership with a common parent corporation if (i) more than 50 per centum of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote, or more than 50 per centum of the total value of shares of all classes of stock, of each of the corporations (except the common parent corporation) is owned directly by one or more of the other corporations, and (ii) the common parent corporation owns directly more than 50 per centum of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote, or more than 50 per centum of the total value of shares of all classes of stock, of at least one of the other corporations.

"(C) There shall not be included a distribution in stock described in paragraph (3) made to another corporation, if immediately after the distribution the taxpayer and the distributee are members of the same controlled group.

"(D) Increase in Inadmissible Assets.—The new capital for any day of the taxable year, computed without the application of subparagraph (E), shall be reduced by the excess, if any, of the amount computed under section 720 (b) with respect to inadmissible assets held on such day, over the amount computed under section 720 (b) with respect to inadmissible assets held on the first day of the taxpayer's first taxable year beginning after December 31, 1940. For the purposes of this subparagraph, in determining whether obligations which are described in section 22 (b) (4) any part of the interest from which is excludible from gross income or allowable as a credit against net income are to be treated as admissible or inadmissible assets, such obligations shall be treated in the same manner as they are treated for the taxable year for which tax under this subchapter is being computed.

"(E) Maximum New Capital Allowable.—The new capital for any day of the taxable year shall not be more than the amount, if any, by which—

"(i) the sum of the equity invested capital (computed without regard to this paragraph) and the borrowed capital (as defined in section 719 (a)) of the taxpayer as of such day, reduced by the amount of money or property paid in which is excluded by reason of the limitation of subparagraph (A) or (B) of this paragraph, exceeds

"(ii) the sum of such equity invested capital and borrowed capital as of the beginning of the first day of such taxpayer's first taxable year beginning after December 31, 1940, reduced by the amount, if any, by which the accumulated earnings and profits as of such first day of such first taxable year exceed the accumulated earnings and profits (computed without regard to distributions made in taxable years beginning after December 31, 1940) as of the beginning of the first day of the taxable year for which the tax under this subchapter is being computed.

"(F) Reduction on Account of Distributions Out of Pre-1941 Accumulated Earnings and profits.—The new capital for any day of the taxable year, computed without the application of subparagraph (E), shall be reduced by the amount which, after the begining of the first taxable year which begins after December 31 1940, has been distributed out of earnings and profits accumulated prior to the beginning of such first taxable year."

Sec. 204. Corporations Engaged in Mining Strategic Metals.

Section 731 of the Internal Revenue Code (exempting from excess-profits tax income derived from mining certain metals) shall not apply with respect to any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1940.

Sec. 205. Taxable Years to Which Amendments Applicable.

The amendments made by this title shall be applicable only with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1940.

Title III—Capital Stock Tax And Declared Value Excess-Profits Tax

Sec. 301. Capital Stock Tax.

(a) Increase in Rate of Tax.—Section 1200 (a) and (b) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to rate of capital stock tax) is amended by striking out "$1" and inserting in lieu thereof "$1.25".

(b) Defense Tax Rate—Section 1200 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code is repealed.

(c) Returns for 1941.—Section 1203 (b) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to extensions of time for filing capital-stock tax returns) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following: "With respect to the year ending June 30, 1941, the extension may be for not more than ninety days.".

(d) Effective Date.—This section shall be effective only with respect to the year ending June 30, 1941, and succeeding years.

Sec. 302. Declared Value Excess Profits Tax—Defense Tax Rates Incorporated in Rate Schedule.

(a) Rates.—Section 600 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to rate of declared value excess profits tax) is amended as follows:

(1) By striking out the heading "(a) General Rule.—";

(2) By amending the rate schedule to read as follows:

"6 6/10% of such portion of its net income for such income-tax taxable year as is in excess of 10% and not in excess of 15% of the adjusted declared value;

"13 2/10% of such portion of its net income for such income-tax taxable year as is in excess of 15% of the adjusted declared value."; and

(3) By repealing subsection (b) (relating to defense tax for five years).

(b) Effective Date.—This section shall be effective only with respect to income-tax taxable years ending after June 30, 1941.

Title IV—Estate And Gift Taxes

Sec. 401. Estate Tax Rates.

(a) Rates.—Section 935 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The tentative tax referred to in subsection (a) (1) of this section to read as follows:

"(b) The tentative tax referred to in subsection (a) (1) of this section shall be the tentative tax shown in the following table:

"If the net estate is:	*The tentative tax shall be:*
Not over $5,000	3% of the net estate.
Over $5,000 but not over $10,000	$150, plus 7% of excess over $5,000.
Over $10,000 but not over $20,000	$500, plus 11% of excess over $10,000.
Over $20,000 but not over $30,000	$1,600, plus 14% of excess over $20,000.
Over $30,000 but not over $40,000	$3,000, plus 18% of excess over $30,000.
Over $40,000 but not over $50,000	$4,800, plus 22% of excess over $40,000.
Over $50,000 but not over $60,000	$7,000, plus 25% of excess over $50,000.
Over $60,000 but not over $100,000	$9,500, plus 28% of excess over $60,000.
Over $100,000 but not over $250,000	$20,700, plus 30% of excess over $100,000.
Over $250,000 but not over $500,000	$65,700, plus 32% of excess over $250,000.
Over $500,000 but not over $750,000	$145,700, plus 35% of excess over $500,000.
Over $750,000 but not over $1,000,000	$233,200, plus 37% of excess over $750,000.
Over $1,000,000 but not over $1,250,000	$325,700, plus 39% of excess over $1,000,000.
Over $1,250,000 but not over $1,500,000	$423,200 plus 42% of excess over $1,250,000.
Over $1,500,000 but not over $2,000,000	$528,200, plus 45% of excess over $1,500,000.
Over $2,000,000 but not over $2,500,000	$753,200, plus 49% of excess over $2,000,000.
Over $2,500,000 but not over $3,000,000	$998,200, plus 53% of excess over $2,500,000.
Over $3,000,000 but not over $3,500,000	$1,263,200, plus 56% of excess over $3,000,000.
Over $3,500,000 but not over $4,000,000	$1,543,200. plus 59% of excess over $3,500,000.
Over $4,000000 but not over $5,000,000	$1,838,200, plus 63% of excess over $4,000,000.

"If the net estate is:	*The tentative tax shall be:*
Over $5,000,000 but not over $6,000,000.	$2,468,20, plus 67% of excess over $5,000,000.
Over $6,000,000 but not over $7,000,000.	$3,138,200, plus 70% of excess over $6,000,000.
Over $7,000,000 but not over $8,000,000.	$3,838,200, plus 73% of excess over $7,000,000.
Over $8,000,000 but not over $10,000,000.	$4,568,200, plus 76% of excess over $8,000,000.
Over $10,000,000	$6,088,200, plus 77% of excess over $10,000,000."

(b) Defense Tax Repealed. — Subchapter C of Chapter 3 of the Internal Revenue Code is repealed.

(c) Effective Date.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall be effective only with respect to estate of decedents dying after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Sec. 402. Gift Tax Rates.

(a) Rates.—The Rate Schedule of section 1001 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"If the net gifts are:	*The tax shall be:*
Not over $5,000	2¼% of the net gifts.
Over $5,000 but not over $10,000	$112.50, plus 5¼% of excess over $5,000.
Over $10,000 but not over $20,000	$375, plus 8¼% of excess over $10,000.
Over $20,000 but not over $30,000	$1,200, plus 10½% of excess over $20,000.
Over $30,000 but not over $40,000	$2,250, plus 13½% of excess over $30,000.
Over $40,000 but not over $50,000	$3,600, plus 16½% of excess over $40,000.
Over $50,000 but not over $60,000	$5,250, plus 18¾% of excess over $50,000.
Over $60,000 but not over $100,000	$7,125, plus 21% of excess over $60,000.
Over $100,000 but not over $250,000.	$15,525, plus 22½% of excess over $100,000.
Over $250,000 but not over $500,000.	$49,275, plus 24% of excess over $250,00.
Over $500,000 but not over $750,000.	$109,275, plus 26¼% of excess over $500,000.
Over $750,000 but not over $1,000,000.	$174,900, plus 27¾% of excess over $750,000.
Over $1,000,000 but not over $1,250,000.	$244,275, plus 29¼% of excess over $1,000,000.
Over $1,250,000 but not over $1,500,000.	$317,400, plus 31½% of excess over $1,250,000.
Over $1,500,000 but not over $2,000,000.	$396,150, plus 33¾% of excess over $1,500,000.
Over $2,000,000 but not over $2,500,000.	$564,900, plus 36¾% of excess over $2,000,000.
Over $2,500,000 but not over $3,000,000.	$748,650, plus 39¾% of excess over $2,500,000.
Over $3,000,000 but not over $3,500,000.	$947,400, plus 42% of excess over $3,000,000.
Over $3,500,000 but not over $4,000,000.	$1,157,400, plus 44¼% of excess over $3,500,000.
Over $4,000,000 but not over $5,000,000.	$1,378,650, plus 47¼% of excess over $4,000,000.
Over $5,000,000 but not over $6,000,000.	$1,851,150, plus 50¼% of excess over $5,000,000.
Over $6,000,000 but not over $7,000,000.	$2,353,650, plus 52½% of excess over $6,000,000.
Over $7,000,000 but not over $8,000,000.	$2,878,650, plus 54¾% of excess over $7,000,000.
Over $8,000,000 but not over $10,000,000.	$3,426,150, plus 57% of excess over $8,000,000.
Over $10,000,000	$4,566,150, plus 57¾% of excess over $10,000,000."

(b) Years to Which Amendments Applicable. — The amendments made by this section shall be applied in computing the tax for the calendar year 1942 and each calendar year thereafter (but not the tax for the calendar year 1941 or a previous calendar year), and such amendments shall be applied in all computations in respect of the calendar year 1941 and previous calendar years for the purpose of computing the tax for the calendar year 1942 and any calendar year thereafter.

(c) Defense Tax Repealed. — Section 1001 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to defense tax for five years on gifts) is repealed.

Title V—Excise Taxes

Part I—1932 Excise Taxes Made Permanent

Sec. 501. 1932 Excise Taxes Made Permanent.

Section 3452 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to expiration of 1932 excise taxes) is repealed.

Sec. 502. Pipe Line Tax.

Section 3460 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to termination of tax on transportation by pipe line) is amended by striking out "originating before July 1, 1945".

Sec. 503. Technical Amendment.

The heading of Subtitle C of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"Subtitle C—Manufacturers' Excise And Import Taxes And Temporary Taxes".

Sec. 504. Bond Tax.

Section 3481 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to expiration of tax on transfer of bonds) is repealed.

Sec. 505. Conveyance Tax.

Section 3482 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to tax on conveyances) is amended by striking out "delivered before July 1, 1945".

Part II—Defense Tax Rates Made Permanent (No Increase in Tax and No Change in Basis of Tax)

"Sec. 521. Defense Excise Tax Made Permanent Which Are Not Increased by This Act.

(a) The following sections of the Internal Revenue Code are amended as follows:

(1) Box Seats.—Section 1700 (b) (1) is amended by striking out "10 per centum" and inserting in lieu thereof "11 per centum".

(2) Sales Outside Box Office.—Section 1700 (c) (1) is amended by striking out "10 per centum" and inserting in lieu thereof "11 per centum".

(3) Corporate Securities.—Section 1801 is amended by striking out "10 cents until July 1, 1945, and 5 cents thereafter" and inserting in lieu thereof "11 cents".

(4) Capital Stock Issues.—Section 1802 (a) is amended by striking out "10 cents until July 1, 1945, and 5 cents thereafter" and the comma wherever following such expression and inserting in lieu thereof "11 cents"; and by striking out "2 cents until July 1, 1945, and 1 cent thereafter," and inserting in lieu thereof "3 cents".

(5) Capital Stock Transfers.—Section 1802 (b) is amended by striking out "4 cents until July 1, 1945, and 2 cents thereafter," and inserting in lieu thereof "5 cents"; and by striking out "5 cents instead of 4 cents until July 1, 1945" and inserting in lieu thereof "6 cents".

(6) Insurance Policies.—Section 1804 is amended by striking out "3 cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "4 cents".

(7) Passage Tickets.—Section 1806 is amended by striking out "$1" and inserting in lieu thereof "$1.10"; by striking out "$3" and inserting in lieu thereof "$3.30"; and by striking out "$5" and inserting in lieu thereof "$5.50".

(8) Cigarettes.—Section 2000 (c) (2) is amended by striking out "$3" and inserting in lieu thereof "$3.25" and by striking out "$7.20" and inserting in lieu thereof "$7.80".

(9) Pistols and Revolvers.—Section 2700 (a) is amended by striking out "10 per centum" and inserting in lieu thereof "11 per centum".

(10) Fermented Malt Liquors.—Section 3150 (a) is amended by striking out "$5" and inserting in lieu thereof "$6".

(11) Wholesalers of Liquor.—Section 3250 (a) (1) is amended by striking out "$100" and inserting in lieu thereof "$110".

(12) Retailers of Liquor.—Section 3250 (b) is amended by striking out "$25" and inserting in lieu thereof "$27.50".

(13) Brewers.—Section 3250 (c) is amended by striking out "$100" and inserting in lieu thereof "$110" and by striking out "$50" and inserting in lieu thereof "$55".

(14) Wholesalers of Malt Liquors.—Section 3250 (d) is amended by striking out "$50" and inserting in lieu thereof "$55".

(15) Retailers of Malt Liquors.—Section 3250 (e) (1) is amended by striking out "$20" and inserting in lieu thereof "$22", and section 3250 (e) (3) is amended by striking out "$2" and inserting in lieu thereof "$2.20".

(16) Rectifiers.—Section 3250 (f) (1) is amended by striking out "$200" and inserting in lieu thereof "$220" and by striking out "$100" and inserting in lieu thereof "$110".

(17) Stills.—Section 3250 (j) is amended by striking out "$50" and inserting in lieu thereof "$55"; and by striking out "$20" and inserting in lieu thereof "$22".

(18) Firearms, etc.—Section 3407 is amended by striking out "10 per centum" and inserting in lieu thereof "11 per centum".

(19) Electrical Energy.—Section 3411 is amended by striking out "3 per centum" and inserting in lieu thereof "3½ per centum".

(20) Gasoline.—Section 3412 (a) is amended by striking out "1 cent" and inserting in lieu thereof "1½ cents".

(21) Lubricating Oils.—Section 3413 is amended by striking out "4 cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "4½ cents".

(22) Transportation of Oil by Pipe Line.—Section 3460 (a) is amended by striking out "4 per centum" and inserting in lieu thereof "4½ per centum".

(23) Transfer of Bonds.—Section 3481 (a) is amended by striking out "4 cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "5 cents".

(24) Conveyances. — Section 3482 is amended by striking out "50 cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "55 cents".

(b) The rates specified in subsection (a) shall be applicable only with respect to the period after the date of the enactment of this Act, and the rates specified in section 1650 (a), section 2004, and section 3190 of the Internal Revenue Code shall not apply with respect to such period.

Part III—Increases in Rates Of Existing Excise Taxes

Sec. 531. Playing Cards.

Section 1807 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by striking out "10 cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "13 cents".

Sec. 532. Safe Deposit Boxes.

Section 1850 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by striking out "10 per centum" and inserting in lieu thereof "20 per centum".

Sec. 533. Distilled Spirits.

(a) Rate on Distilled Spirits.—Section 2800 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by striking out "at the rate of $2.25 (and on brandy at the rate of $2)" and by inserting in lieu thereof "at the rate of $4", and by striking out "(except brandy)".

(b) Rate on Imported Perfumes Containing Alcohol.—Section 2800 (a) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by striking out "$2.25" and inserting in lieu thereof "$4".

(c) Drawback on Distilled Spirits.—The third paragraph of section 2887 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by striking out "but shall not exceed a rate of $3 (or, in the case of brandy, $2.75)" and inserting in lieu thereof "but shall not exceed a rate of $4".

(d) Floor Stocks Tax.—Section 2800 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(i) Floor Stocks Tax. —

"(1) Upon all distilled spirits upon which the internal-revenue tax imposed by law has been paid, and which on Oct. 1, 1941, are held and intended for sale or for use in the manufacture or production of any article intended for sale, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a floor stocks tax of $1 (except that in the case of brandy, the rate shall be $1.25) on each proof-gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof-gallon.

"(2) Every person required by this subsection to pay any floor stocks tax shall, on or before Jan. 1, 1942, under such regulations as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, shall prescribe, make a return and pay such tax. Payment of the tax shown to be due may be extended to a date not later than Aug. 1, 1942, upon the filing of a bond for payment thereof in such form and amount and with such surety or sureties as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may prescribe.

"(3) All provisions of law, including penalties, applicable in respect of internal-revenue taxes on distilled spirits shall, insofar as applicable and not inconsistent with this subsection, be applicable in respect of the floor stocks tax imposed hereunder. For the purposes of this subsection the term 'distilled spirits' shall include products produced in such manner that the person producing them is a rectifier within the meaning of section 3254 (g)."

Sec. 534. Wines.

(a) Rate on Still Wines.—Section 3030 (a) (1) (A) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by striking out "5 cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "8 cents"; by striking out "15 cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "30 cents"; and by striking out "25 cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "65 cents."

(b) Rate on Sparkling Wines, Liqueurs, Cordials, etc.—Section 3030 (a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by striking out "2½ cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "7 cents"; and by striking out "1¼ cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "3½ cents."

(c) Subchapter F of Chapter 26 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new section:

"*Sec. 3192. Floor Stocks Tax on Wines.*

"(a) Floor Stocks Tax.—Upon all wines upon which the internal-revenue tax imposed by law has been paid, and which on Oct. 1, 1941, are held and intended for sale or for use in the manufacture or production of an article intended for sale, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a floor stocks tax at rates equal to the increases in rates of tax (over the defense tax rates) made applicable to such articles by section 534 of the Revenue Act of 1941.

"(b) Returns.—Every person required by subsection (a) to pay any floor stocks tax shall, on or before Jan. 1, 1942, under such regulations as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, shall prescribe, make a return and pay such tax. Payment of the tax shown to be due may be extended to a date not later than Aug. 1, 1942, upon the filing of a bond for payment thereof in such form and amount and with such surety or sureties as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may prescribe.

"(c) Laws Applicable. — All provisions of law, including penalties, applicable in respect of the taxes imposed by section 3030 (a) shall, insofar as applicable and not inconsistent with this subsection, be applicable with respect to the floor tax imposed by subsection (a)."

Sec. 535. Tires and Tubes.

(a) Rate on Tires.—Section 3400 (1) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by striking out "2¼ cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "5 cents".

(b) Rate on Tubes.—Section 3400 (2) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by striking out "4 cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "9 cents".

(c) Floor Stocks Tax on Tires and Inner Tubes.—Section 3400 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by inserting "(a) Tax.—" before the beginning thereof and by inserting at the end thereof the following:

"(b) Floor Stocks Tax.—Upon tires and inner tubes subject to tax under subsection (a) of the type used on vehicles subject to tax under section 3403 (a) or (b) which on Oct. 1, 1941, are held for sale by any person there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a floor stocks tax at the rate of 2½ cents per pound in the case of tires and 4½ cents per pound in the case of inner tubes. The tax shall apply to tires and inner tubes held for sale on, or in connection with, or held for use in the manufacture or production of, articles the sale of which will be subject to tax under section 3403 (a) or (b). The tax shall not apply to tires and inner tubes held for sale by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof, and to tires and inner tubes the sale of which will be subject under the provisions of sections 3444 (a) (2) and 3445 to the manufacturers' tax on tires and inner tubes."

Sec. 536. Effective Date of Part III.

The amendments made by this Part shall be applicable only with respect to the period beginning Oct. 1, 1941, and the rates specified in section 1650 (a), section 1807 (b), section 2004, section 2800 (g), and section 3190 of the Internal Revenue Code shall not apply with respect to such period. This Part shall take effect on October 1, 1941.

Part IV—Changes in Basis Of Computing Tax (Rates Increased in Certain Cases)

Sec. 541. Admissions Tax.

(a) Reduction of Exemption.—Section 1700 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"(1) Rate.—A tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for admission to any place, including admission by season ticket or subscription. In the case of persons (except bona fide employees, municipal officers on official business, children under 12 years of age, members of the military or naval forces of the United States when in uniform, and members of the Civilian Conservation Corp when in uniform) admitted free or at reduced rates to any place at any time when and under circumstances under which an admission charge is made to other persons, an equivalent tax shall be collected based on the price so charged to such other persons for the same or similar accommodations, to be paid by the person so admitted. No tax shall be imposed on the amount paid for the admission of a child under 12 years of age if the amount paid is less than 10 cents."

(b) Termination of Exemptions.—Section 1701 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to exemptions from admission tax) shall not apply with respect to amounts paid, on or after the effective date of this Part, for admission.

(c) Exemption of National Park, Etc., Admissions Terminated.—The Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, is amended by striking out that part thereof under the heading "National Park Service" which reads as follows:

"Hereafter fees incident to admission to the national parks and monuments and other areas in the national park system, charged and collected with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be exempt from all Federal tax on admissions."

The Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and for other purposes", approved May 9, 1935, is amended by striking out that part thereof under the heading "national park service" which reads as follows: ": Provided, That any admission fee charged for entrance to Carlsbad Caverns and any fee charged for guide service therein, shall be exempt from all taxes on admissions".

Sec. 542. Cabaret, Roof Garden, etc., Tax.

(a) Imposition. — Section 1700 (e) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"(e) Tax on Cabarets, Roof Gardens, Etc.—

"(1) Rate.—A tax equivalent to 5 per centum of all amounts paid for admission, refreshment, service, and merchandise, at any roof garden, carbaret, or other similar place furnishing a public performance for profit, if any payment, or part thereof, for admission, refreshment, service, or merchandise, entitles the patron to be present during any portion of such performance. No tax shall be applicable under subsection (a) (1) on account of an amount paid with respect to which tax is imposed under this subsection.

"(2) By whom paid.—The tax imposed under paragraph (1) shall be returned and paid by the person receiving such payments."

(b) Place of Payment.—Section 1715 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Place of Payment. — The taxes collected under subsection (a), and the taxes required to be paid under section 1700 (c), (d), or (e), shall be paid to the collector of the district in which the principal office or place of business is located."

(c) Returns.—Section 1716 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Requirement.—Every person required under section (a) of section 1715 to collect the taxes, or required under section 1700 (c), (d), or (e) to pay the taxes, imposed by this chapter shall make returns under oath, in duplicate, in such manner and containing such information as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may, by regulation, prescribe."

(d) Section 1700 (c) (3) and section 1700 (d) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code are repealed as of the effective date of this Part.

Sec. 543. Club Dues.

(a) Reduction of Exemption and Defense Tax Rate Made Permanent.—Section 1710 (a) (1) and (2) of the Internal Revenue Code are amended to read as follows:

"(1) Dues or membership fees. A tax equivalent to 11 per centum of any amount paid as dues or membership fees to any social, athletic, or sporting club or organization, if the dues or fees of an active resident annual member are in excess of $10 per year.

"(2) Initiation fees. — A tax equivalent to 11 per centum of any amount paid as initiation fees to such a club or organization, if such fees amount to more than $10, or if the dues or membership fees, not including initiation fees, of an active resident annual member are in excess of $10 per year."

(b) Definition of Dues.—Section 1712 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Dues.—The term 'dues' includes any assessment, irrespective of the purpose for which made, and any charges for social privileges or facilities, or for golf, tennis, polo, swimming, or other athletic or sporting privileges or facilities, for any period of more than six days; and".

Sec. 544. Automobile, Truck, Bus, and Parts Tax.

(a) Increase of Rate and Classification of Busses.—Section 3403 (a) and (b) of the Internal Revenue Code are amended to read as follows:

"(a) Automobile truck chassis, automobile truck bodies, automobile bus chassis, automobile bus bodies, truck and bus trailer and semitrailer chassis truck and bus trailer and semitrailer bodies, tractors of the kind chiefly used for highway transportation in combination with a trailer or semitrailer (including in each of the above cases parts or accessories therefor sold on or in connection therewith or with the sale thereof), 5 per centum. A sale of an automobile truck, bus, or truck or bus trailer or semitrailer, shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be considered to be a sale of the chassis and of the body.

"(b) Other automobile chassis and bodies, chassis and bodies for trailers or semitrailers suitable for use in connection with passenger automobiles, and motorcycles (including in each case parts or accessories therefor sold on or in connection therewith or with the sale thereof), except tractors, 7 per centum. A sale of an automobile, trailer, or semitrailer shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be considered to be a sale of the chassis and of the body."

(b) Increase in Rate on Parts and Exclusion of Radios from Automobile Tax.—The first sentence of section 3403 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows: "Parts or accessories (other than tires and inner tubes and other than radios) for any of the articles enumerated in subsection (a) of (b), 5 per centum."

(c) Credits on Account of Tire and Tube Tax.—Section 3403 (e) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"(e) If tires or inner tubes on which tax has been imposed under this chapter are sold on or in connection with, or with the sale of, a chassis, body, or motorcycle, there shall (under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary) be credited against the tax under this section an amount equal to, in the case of an article taxable under subsection (a) 5 per centum, and in the case of an article taxable under subsection (b), 7 per centum—

"(1) of the purchase price (less, in the case of tires, the part of such price attributable to the metal rim or rim base) if such tires or inner tubes were taxable under section 3400 (relating to tax on tires and inner tubes); or

"(2) if such tires or inner tubes were taxable under section 3444 (relating to use by manufacturer, or importer) then of the price (less, in the case of tires, the part of such price attributable to the metal rim or rim base) at which such or similar tires or inner tubes are sold, in the ordinary course of trade, by manufacturers, producers, or importers thereof, as determined by the Commissioner. In lieu of the rates of credit of 5 per centum and 7 percentum above provided, the rates, respectively, for the following periods, shall be as follows:

"(A) With respect to the period after June 30, 1940, and before the effective date of the increase in tax on automobiles made by the Revenue Act of 1941, 2½ per centum and 3½ per centum; and

"(B) With respect to the period before July 1, 1940, 2 per centum and 3 per centum."

(d) Credits on Termination of Tax.—Section 3403 (f) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to credits and refunds on termination of automobile tax) is repealed.

Sec. 545. Radios, Phonographs, Records, and Musical Instruments.

Section 3404 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"*Sec. 3404. Tax on Radio Receiving Sets, Phonographs, Phonograph Records, and Musical Instruments.*

"There shall be imposed upon the following articles (including in each case, except in the case of musical instruments, parts or accessories therefor sold on or in connection with the sale thereof) sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price for which sold:

"(a) Radio receiving sets, automobile radio receiving sets, combination radio and phonograph sets, and phonographs.

"(b) Chassis, cabinets, tubes, reproducing units, power packs, antennae of the 'built-in' type, and phonograph mechanisms, which are suitable for use on or in connection with, or as component parts of, any of the articles enumerater in subsection (a), whether or not primarily adapted for such use.

"(c) Phonograph records."

"(d) Musical instruments."

Sec. 546. Mechanical Refrigerators.

Section 3405 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"*Sec. 3405. Tax on Refrigerators, Refrigerating Apparatus, and Air-Conditioners.*

"There shall be imposed on the following articles (including in each case parts or accessories therefor sold on or in connection with the sale thereof) sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price for which so sold:

"(a) Refrigerators, Etc. — Refrigerators, beverage coolers, ice cream cabinets, water coolers, food and beverage display cases, food and beverage storage cabinets, ice making machines, and milk cooler cabinets, each such article having, or being primarily designed for use as part of, or with, a refrigerating unit operated by electricity, gas, kerosene, or gasoline.

"(b) Refrigerating Apparatus.—Compressors, condensers, evaporators, expansion units, absorbers, and controls, for, or suitable for use as part of, or with, a refrigerating plant, refrigerating system, refrigerating equipment or unit, or any of the articles enumerated in subsection (a).

"(c) Air-Conditioners. — Self-contained air-conditioning units.

"(d) Components. — Cabinets, compressors, condensers, fans, blowers, heating coils, cooling coils, filters, humidifiers, and controls, for, or suitable for use as part of, or with, any of the articles enumerated in subsection (c)."

Sec. 547. Matches.

Section 3409 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3409. Tax on Matches.

"(a) Manufacturers' Tax.—There shall be imposed upon matches sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax of 2 cents per 1,000 matches, except that in the case of fancy wooden matches and wooden matches having a stained, dyed, or colored stick or stem, packed in boxes or in bulk, the tax shall be 5½ cents per 1,000 matches.

"(b) Floor Stocks Tax. — On matches subject to tax under subsection (a) which, on October 1, 1941, are held and intended for sale, or for disposition in connection with the sale of other articles, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a floor stocks tax at the rate of 2 cents per thousand matches. The tax shall not apply to matches in retail stocks held at the place where intended to be sold or disposed of. The tax shall not apply to matches held for sale by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof, nor to fancy wooden matches or wooden matches having a stained, dyed, or colored stick or stem."

Sec. 548. Telephone, Telegraph, etc.

Sections 3465 and 3466 of the Internal Revenue Code are amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3465. Imposition and Rate of Tax.

"(a) There shall be imposed:

"(1) (A) In the case of each telephone or radio telephone message or conversation which originates within the United States, for which the charge is more than 24 cents, a tax of 5 cents for each 50 cents, or fraction thereof, of the charge.

"(B) In the case of each telegraph, cable, or radio dispatch or message which originates within the United States, a tax of 10 per centum of the amount of the charge.

Only one payment of a tax imposed by subparagraph (A) or (B) shall be required notwithstanding the lines or stations of one or more persons are used in the transmission of such dispatch, message, or conversation.

"(2) (A) A tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the amount paid for leased wire, teletypewriter, or talking circuit special service.

"(B) A tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the amount paid for any wire and equipment service (including stock quotation and information services, burglar alarm or fire alarm service, and all other similar services, but not including service described in subparagraph (A)).

The tax shall apply under this paragraph whether or not the wires or services are within a local exchange area.

"(3) A tax equivalent to 6 per centum of the amount paid by subscribers for local telephone service and for any other telephone service in respect of which a tax is not payable under paragraph (1) or (2). Amounts paid for the installation of instruments, wires, poles, switchboards, apparatus, and equipment shall not be considered amounts paid for service. Service paid for by inserting coins in coin-operated telephones shall not be subject to the tax imposed by this paragraph.

"(b) This section shall not apply to the amount paid for so much of the service described in paragraph (2) of subsection (a) as is utilized in the conduct, by a common carrier or telephone or telegraph company or a radio broadcasting station or network, of its business as such.

"Sec. 3466. Exemption from Tax.

"(a) No tax shall be imposed under section 3465 upon any payment received for services or facilities furnished to the United States or to any State or Territory, or political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia.

"(b) No tax shall be imposed under section 3465 (a) (1) and (2) upon any payment received from any person for services or facilities utilized in the collection of news for the public press, or a news ticker service furnishing a general news service similar to that of the public press, or radio broadcasting, or in the dissemination of news through the public press, or a news ticker service furnishing a general news service similar to that of the public press, or by means of radio broadcasting, if the charge for such services or facilities is billed in writing to such person. Section 3465 (a) (3) shall not be construed as imposing a tax on services and facilities described in section 3465 (a) (1) or (2) which are exempt from tax under this subsection.

"(c) The right to exemption under this section shall be evidenced in such manner as the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary may by regulation prescribe."

Sec. 549. Installment, etc., Payments.

Section 3441 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"(c) (1) In the case of (A) a lease, (B) a contract for the sale of an article wherein it is provided that the price shall be paid by installments and title to the article sold does not pass until a future date notwithstanding partial payment by installments, or (C) a conditional sale, there shall be paid upon each payment with respect to the article that portion of the total tax which is proportionate to the portion of the total amount to be paid represented by such payment.

"(2) In the application of paragraph (1) to the articles with respect to which the rate of tax is increased by the Revenue Act of 1941 or by the Revenue Act of 1940, where the lease, contract of sale, or conditional sale, and delivery thereunder—

"(A) was made before July 1, 1940, the total tax referred to in paragraph (1) shall be the tax at the rate in force on June 30, 1940, and not at any greater rate; or

"(B) was made after June 30, 1940, and before October 1, 1941, the total tax referred to in paragraph (1) shall be the tax at the rate in force on September 30, 1941, and not at any greater rate.

"(3) Despite the provisions of paragraph (1), no tax shall be imposed with respect to any article not taxable under the law in existence on the day before the date of the enactment of the Revenue Act of 1941, if with respect to such article the lease, contract for sale, or conditional sale, and delivery thereunder, was made before October 1, 1941."

Sec. 550. Effective Date of Part IV.

(a) The amendments made by this Part shall be applicable only with respect to the period beginning with the effective date of this Part, and the rates specified in section 1650 (a), section 1807 (b), section 2004, section 2800 (g), and section 3190 of the Internal Revenue Code shall not apply with respect to such period. This Part shall take effect on October 1, 1941.

(b) Despite the provisions of subsection (a), the tax imposed by section 1700 (e) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by section 542 of this Act (relating to cabaret, etc., tax), shall be applicable only with respect to the period beginning at 10 a. m. on October 1, 1941, and the tax imposed by such subsection as in force prior to its amendment by section 542 of this Act, as modified by section 1650 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code, shall be applicable with respect to the period before 10 a. m. on such date.

(c) Despite the provisions of subsection (a), the amendment of section 3465 (a) (2) made by section 548 of this Act (relating to tax on leased-wire, etc., services) shall be applicable only to amounts paid on or after such effective date for services rendered, on or after October 1, 1941, and the provisions of such subsection before its amendment by section 548 shall be applicable with respect to the period before October 1, 1941.

(d) Despite the provisions of subsection (a), section 3465 (a) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to tax on telephone bills), added to the Internal Revenue Code by section 548 of this Act, shall apply only to the amounts paid in pursuance of bills rendered, after October 5, 1941, for services for which no previous bill was rendered. Such section 3465 (a) (3) shall not apply to amounts paid for services otherwise taxable under section 3465 (a) (1) which were rendered before October 6, 1941; nor to amounts paid for services otherwise taxable under section 3465 (a) (2) which were rendered or paid for before October 6, 1941.

Part V—New Excise Taxes

Sec. 551. New Manufacturers' Excise Taxes.

Subchapter A of Chapter 29 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by inserting after section 3405 the following new section:

"Sec. 3406. Excise Taxes Imposed by the Revenue Act of 1941.

"(a) Imposition. — There shall be imposed on the following articles, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to the rate, on the price for which sold, set forth in the following paragraphs (including in each case parts or accessories of such articles sold on or in connection therewith, or with the sale thereof):

"(1) Sporting goods.—Badminton nets; badminton rackets (measuring 22 inches over-all or more in length); badminton racket frames (measuring 22 inches over-all or more in length); badminton racket string; badminton shuttlecocks, badminton standards; baseballs; baseball bats (measuring 26 inches or more in length); baseball body protectors and shin guards; baseball gloves and mitts; baseball masks; basketballs; billiard and pool tables (measuring 45 inches over-all or more in length); billiard and pool balls and cues for such tables; bowling balls and pins; boxing gloves, masks, head guards, and ear guards; clay pigeons; cricket balls; cricket bats; croquet balls and mallets; curling stones; deck tennis rings, nets, and posts; fencing equipment; fishing rods, creels, reels, and artificial lures, baits, and flies; footballs; football harness, football helmets; golf bags (measuring 26 inches or more in length); golf balls; golf clubs measuring 30 inches or more in length); gymnasium equipment and apparatus; hockey balls; hockey pucks; hockey sticks (measuring 30 inches or more in length); indoor baseballs; indoor baseball bats (measuring 26 inches or more in length); indoor baseball gloves and mitts; lacrosse balls; lacrosse sticks; mass balls; polo balls; polo mallets; push balls; skates; skis; ski poles; snow shoes; snow toboggans and sleds; soccer balls; softball balls; softball bats (measuring 26 inches or more in length); softball gloves and mitts; squash balls; squash rackets (measuring 22 inches over-all or more in length); squash racket; tennis balls; table tennis tables, balls, nets, and paddles; tennis nets, tennis rackets (measuring 22 inches over-all or more in length); tennis racket frames (measuring 22 inches over-all or more in length); tennis racket string; track hurdles; traps for throwing clay pigeons; vaulting poles, cross bars, and standards; volley balls, nets, and standards; water polo balls and goals; and wrestling head harness; 10 per centum.

"(2) Luggage.—Trunks, valises, traveling bags, suitcases, hat boxes for use by travelers, fitted toilet cases (not including contents), and other traveler's luggage, and leather and imitation leather brief cases, 10 per centum.

"(3) Electric, gas and oil appliances. — Electric direct motor-driven fans and air circulators; electric, gas, or oil water heaters; electric flat irons; electric air air heaters (not including furnaces); electric immersion heaters; electric heating pads and blankets; electric, gas, or oil appliances of the type used for cooking, warming, or keeping warm food or beverages for consumption on the premises; electric mixers, whippers, and juicers; and household type electric vacuum cleaners; 10 per centum.

"(4) Photographic apparatus.—Cameras and lenses; unexposed photographic films (including motion picture films but not including X-ray film), photographic plates and sensitized paper; photographic apparatus and equipment; and any apparatus or equipment designed especially for use in the taking of photographs or motion pictures or in the developing, printing, or enlarging of photographs or motion picture films; 10 per centum.

"(5) Electric signs.—Neon-tube signs, electric signs, and electric advertising devices, 10 per centum.

"(6) Business and store machines.—Adding machines, addressing machines autographic registers, bank proof machines, billing machines, bookkeeping machines, calculating machines, card punching machines, cash registers, change making machines, check writing machines, check signing machines, check canceling machines, check perforating machines, check cutting machines, check dating machines, other check protector machine devices, computing machines, coin counters, dictographs, dictating machine record shaving machines, dictating machines, duplicating machines, embossing machines, envelope opening machines, erasing machines, folding machines, fanfold machines, fare registers, fare boxes, listing machines, line-a-time and similar machines, mailing machines, multigraph machines, multigraph typesetting machines, multigraph type justifying machines, numbering machines, portable paper fastening machines, pay roll machines, pencil sharpeners, postal permit mailing machines, punch card machines, sorting machines, stencil cutting machines, shorthand writing machines, sealing machines, tabulating machines, ticket counting machines, ticket issuing machines, typewriters, transcribing machines, time recording devices, and combinations of any of the foregoing, 10 per centum.

"(7) Rubber Articles.—Articles of which rubber is the component material of chief weight, 10 per centum. The tax imposed under this paragraph shall not be applicable to footwear, articles designed especially for hospital or surgical use, or articles taxable under any other provision of this chapter.

"(8) Washing Machines.—Washing machines of the kind used in commercial laundries, 10 per centum. No tax shall be imposed under this paragraph on washing machines of the household type.

"(9) Optical Equipment.—Refractories; spectrometers; spectroscopes; colorimeters; polariscopes; optical measuring instruments; telescopic sights; projection lenses and prisms; optical machinery; microscopes; telescopes; photomicro and micro-projection apparatus; fire control optical instruments; and searchlight mirrors and reflectors; 10 per centum.

"(10) Electric Light Bulbs and Tubes.—Electric light bulbs and tubes, not including articles taxable under any other provision of this subchapter, 5 per centum.

"(b) Exemption if Article Taxable as Jewelry.—No tax shall be imposed under this section on any article taxable under section 2400 (relating to jewelry tax).

"(c) Effective Date.—This section shall take effect on Oct. 1, 1941."

Sec. 552. New Retailers' Excise Taxes.

(a) Imposition of Tax.—The Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding after chapter 18 the following new chapter:

"Chapter 19—Retailers' Excise Taxes

"Sec. 2400. Tax on Jewelry, etc.

"There is hereby imposed upon the following articles sold at retail a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price for which so sold: All articles commonly or commercially known as jewelry, whether real or imitation; pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, and imitations thereof; articles made of, or ornamented, mounted or fitted with, precious metals or imitations thereof; watches and clocks and cases and movements therefor; gold, gold-plated, silver, silver-plated or sterling flatware or hollow ware; opera glasses; lorgnettes; marine glasses; field glasses; and binoculars. The tax imposed by this section shall not apply to any article used for religious purposes, to surgical instruments, or to frames or mountings for spectacles or eyeglasses, or to a fountain pen if the only parts of the pen which consist of precious metals are essential parts not used for ornamental purposes.

"Sec. 2401. Tax on Furs.

"There is hereby imposed upon the following articles sold at retail a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price for which so sold: Articles made of fur on the hide or pelt, and articles of which such fur is the component material of chief value.

"Sec. 2402. Tax on Toilet Preparations.

"(ar) Tax.—There is hereby imposed upon the following articles sold at retail a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price for which so sold: Perfumes, essences, extracts, toilet waters, cosmetics, petroleum jellies, hair oils, pomades, hair dressings, hair restoratives, hair dyes, aromatic cachous, toilet powders, and any similar substance, article, or preparation, by whatsoever name known or distinguished; any of the above which are used or applied or intended to be used or applied for toilet purposes.

"(b) Beauty Parlors, etc.—For the purpose of subsection (a) the sale of any article described in subsection (a) to any person operating a barber shop, beauty parlor, or similar establishment shall be considered a sale at retail; resale by such person shall be subject to tax as a sale at retail, but there shall be credited against the tax payable by such person with respect to such resale the amount of tax paid on the sale to such person.

"Sec. 2403. Return and Payment of Retailers' Excise Taxes.

"(a) Every person who sells at retail any article taxable under this chapter shall make monthly returns under oath in duplicate and pay the taxes imposed by this chapter to the collector for the district in which is located his principal place of business or, if he has no principal place of business in the United States, then to the collector at Baltimore, Maryland. Such returns shall contain such information and be made at such times and in such manner as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may by regulations prescribe.

"(b) The tax shall, without assessment by the Commissioner or notice from the collector, be due and payable to the collector at the time so fixed for filing the return. If the tax is not paid when due, there shall be added as part of the tax interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the time when the tax became due until paid.

"(c) In determining, for the purposes of this chapter, the price for which an article is sold, there shall be included any charge for coverings and containers of whatever nature, and any charge incident to placing the article in condition packed ready for shipment, but there shall be excluded the amount of tax imposed by this chapter, whether or not stated as a separate charge. A transportation, delivery, insurance, installation, or other charge (not required by the foregoing sentence to be included) shall be excluded from the price only if the amount thereof is established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, in accordance with the regulations. There shall also be excluded, if stated as a separate charge, the amount of any retail sales tax imposed by any State or Territory or political subdivision of the foregoing, or the District of Columbia, whether the liability for such tax is imposed on the vendor or the vendee.

"Sec. 2404. Definition of Sale.

"For the purpose of this chapter, the lease of an article shall be considered the sale of such article.

"Sec. 2405. Leases, Conditional Sales, etc.

"In the case of (a) a lease, (b) a contract for the sale of an article wherein it is provided that the price shall be paid by installments and title to the article sold does not pass until a future date notwithstanding partial payment by installments, or (c) a conditional sale, there shall be paid upon each payment with respect to the article that portion of the total tax which is proportionate to the portion of the total amount to be paid represented by such payment. No tax shall be imposed under this chapter on the sale of any article taxable under section 2400 or section 2401 if with respect to such article the lease, contract for sale, or conditional sale was made, delivery thereunder was made, and a part of the consideration was paid, before October 1, 1941.

"Sec. 2406. Tax-Free Sales.

"Under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, no tax under this chapter shall be imposed with respect to the sale of any article—

"(a) for the exclusive use of the United States, any State, Territory of the United States, or any political subdivision of the foregoing, or the District of Columbia;

"(b) for export, or shipment to a possession of the United States, and in due course so exported or shipped.

"Sec. 2407. Credits and Refunds.

"(a) A credit against tax under this chapter, or a refund, may be allowed with respect to an article, when the price on which the tax was based is readjusted by reason of return or repossession of the article, or by a bona fide discount, rebate, or allowance, in the amount of that part of the tax proportionate to the part of the price which is refunded or credited.

"(b) No overpayment of tax under this chapter shall be credited or refunded, in pursuance of a court decision or otherwise, unless the person who paid the tax establishes, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, (1) that he has not included the tax in the price of the article with respect to which it was imposed, or collected the amount of tax from the purchaser, or (2) that he has repaid the amount of the tax to the purchaser of the article, or unless he files with the Commissioner written consent of such purchaser to the allowance of the credit or refund.

"Sec. 2408. Applicability of Administrative Provisions.

"All provisions of law (including penalties) applicable in respect of the taxes imposed by section 2700 shall, insofar as applicable and not inconsistent with this chapter, be applicable in respect of the taxes imposed by this chapter.

"Sec. 2409. Penalty for Representation That Tax Is Not Passed On.

"Whoever in connection with the sale or lease, or offer for sale or lease, of any article taxable under this chapter, makes any statement, written or oral, in advertisement or otherwise, intended or calculated to lead any person to believe that the price of the article does not include the tax imposed by this chapter, shall on conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than $1000.

"Sec. 2410. Rules and Regulations.

"The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, shall prescribe and publish all needful rules and regulations for the enforcement of this chapter.

"Sec. 2411. Effective Date.

"This chapter shall be effective on and after October 1, 1941."

(b) Termination of Manufacturers' Tax on Toilet Preparations.—The tax imposed by section 3401 of the Internal Revenue Code shall not apply to articles sold on or after October 1, 1941.

Sec. 553. Administrative Changes in Manufacturers' Excise Tax Title of Code.

(a) Leases.—Section 3440 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3440. Definition of Sale.

"For the purposes of this chapter the lease of an article (including any renewal or any extension of a lease or any subsequent lease of such article) by the manufacturer, producer, or importer shall be considered a taxable sale of such article."

(b) Existing Contracts.—Chapter 29 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 3453. Existing Contracts.

"(a) Tax Payable by Vendee.—If (1) any person has, prior to the effective date of Part V of Title V of the Revenue Act of 1941, made a bona fide contract for the sale on or after such date, of any article with respect to the sale of which a tax is imposed by that Act or an existing rate of tax is increased by that Act, and (2) such contract does not permit the adding to the amount to be paid under such contract of the whole of such tax or increased rate of tax, then (unless the contract prohibits such addition) the vendee shall, in lieu of the vendor, pay so much of the tax as is not so permitted to be added to the contract price.

"(b) Tax Paid to Vendor.—Taxes payable by the vendee shall be paid to the vendor at the time the sale is consummated, and shall be collected and paid to the United States by the vendor in the same manner as provided in section 3467. In case of failure or refusal by the vendee to pay such taxes to the vendor, the vendor shall report the facts to the Commissioner who shall cause collection of such taxes to be made from the vendee."

(c) Unexposed Motion Picture Films.—Section 3443 (a) (3) (A) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to credits or refunds of tax to manufacturer) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new clause:

"(v) in the case of unexposed motion picture films, used or resold for use in the making of news reel motion picture films."

(d) Credits, and Tax Free Sales of Automobile Radios.—Section 3442, section 3443 (a) (1), and section 3444 (a) (1) and (2) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to tax in case of sale of tires to manufacturers of automobiles, etc., and credit on sale) are amended by striking out "tires or inner tubes" wherever appearing therein and inserting "tires, inner tubes, or automobile radios taxable under section 3404"; and by striking out "tire or inner tube" wherever appearing therein and inserting "tire, inner tube, or automobile radio taxable under section 3404". Section 3403 (e) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by this Act, is further amended by striking out "tires and inner tubes" where the phrase appears the first time and inserting "tires, inner tubes, or automobile radios"; paragraph (1) of subsection (e) of such section is amended by inserting before the semicolon "or, in the case of automobile radios, if such radios were taxable under section 3404"; paragraph (2) of subsection (e) of such section is amended by striking out "tires, or inner tubes" wherever such phrase appears and inserting "tires, inner tubes, or automobile radios".

Sec. 554. Transportation of Persons, etc.

(a) The heading of subchapter C is amended to read as follows:

"Subchapter D—Administrative Provisions".

(b) Chapter 30 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by inserting after section 3468 the following new subchapter:

"Subchapter C—Transportation of Persons

"Sec. 3469. Tax on Transportation of Persons, etc.

"(a) Transportation. — There shall be imposed upon the amount paid within the United States, on or after October 10, 1941, for the transportation, on or after such effective date, of persons by rail, motor vehicle, water, or air, within or without the United States, a tax equal to 5 per centum of the amount so paid. Such tax shall apply to transportation by motor vehicles having a passenger seating capacity of less than ten adult passengers, including the driver, only when such vehicle is operated on an established line.

"(b) Exemption of Certain Trips.—The tax imposed by subsection (a) shall not apply to amounts paid for transportation which do not exceed 35 cents, to amounts paid for commutation or season tickets for single trips of less than thirty miles, or to amounts paid for commutation tickets for one month or less.

"(c) Seats, Berths, Etc.—There shall be imposed upon the amount paid within the United States for seating or sleeping accommodations in connection with transportation with respect to which a tax is imposed by subsection (a) a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the amount so paid.

"(d) Returns and Payment.—The taxes imposed by this section shall be paid by the person making the payment subject to the tax. Each person receiving any payment specified in subsection (a) or (c) shall collect the amount of the tax imposed from the person making such payment, and shall, on or before the last day of each month, make a return, under oath, for the preceding month, and pay the taxes so collected to the collector in the district in which his principal place of business is located, or if he has no principal place of business in the United States, to the collector at Baltimore, Maryland. Such returns shall contain such information and be made in such manner as the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary may by regulations prescribe.

"(e) Extensions of Time.—The Commissioner may extend the time for making returns and paying the taxes collected, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe with the approval of the Secretary, but no such extension shall be for more than ninety days.

"(f) Exemptions.—

"(1) Governmental Exemption.—The tax imposed by this section shall not apply to the payment for transportation or facilities furnished to the United States, or to any State or Territory, or political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia.

"(2) Exemption of Members of Military and Naval Service.—The tax imposed by this section shall not apply to the payment for transportation or facilities furnished under special tariffs providing for fares of not more than 1¼ cents per mile applicable to round trip tickets sold to personnel of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard traveling in uniform of the United States at their own expense when on official leave, furlough, or pass, including authorized cadets and midshipmen, issued on presentation of properly executed certificate."

(c) Stamp Tax on Passage Tickets Not to Apply.—No tax shall be imposed under chapter 11 of the Internal Revenue Code on a ticket sold or issued for passage the amount paid for which is taxable under section 3469 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(d) Technical Amendments.—

(1) Section 55 (a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by striking out "subchapters A and B of".

(2) Section 3471 (a) and (c) are amended by inserting after "subchapter B" wherever occurring therein "or subchapter C".

(3) Section 3472 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by striking out "of subchapters A and B".

Sec. 555. Coin-Operated Amusement and Gaming Devices.

Subchapter A of chapter 27 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new part:

"Part IX—Coin-Operated Amusement and Gaming Devices

"Sec. 3267. Tax on Coin-Operated Amusement and Gaming Devices.

"(a) Rate.—Every person who maintains for use or permits the use of, on any place or premises occupied by him, a coin-operated amusement or gaming device shall pay a special tax as follows:

"(1) $10 per year in the case of a device defined in clause (1) of subsection (b);

"(2) $50 per year, in the case of a device defined in clause (2) of subsection (b); and

"(3) $10 or $50, as the case may be, for each additional device so maintained or the use of which is so permitted. If one such device is replaced by another, such other device shall not be considered an additional device.

"(b) Definition.—As used in this part the term 'coin-operated amusement and gaming devices' means (1) so-called 'pin-ball' and other similar amusement machines, operated by means of the insertion of a coin, token, or similar object, and (2) so-called 'slot' machines which operate by means of insertion of a coin, token, or similar object and which, by application of the element of chance, may deliver, or entitle the person playing or operating the machine to receive, cash, premiums, merchandise, or tokens. The term does not include bona fide vending machine in which are not incorporated gaming or amusement features.

"(c) Applicability of Administrative Provisions.—An operator of a place or premises who maintains for use or permits the use of any coin-operated device shall be considered, for the purposes of subchapter B, to be engaged in a trade or business in respect of each such device.

"(d) Effective Date of Tax.—With respect to the year ending June 30, 1942, no tax shall be payable under this part for any period prior to Oct. 1, 1941."

Sec. 556. Bowling Alleys, etc.

Subchapter A of chapter 27 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new part:

"Part X—Bowling Alleys, and Billiard and Pool Tables

"Sec. 3268. Tax on Bowling Alleys, and Billiard and Pool Tables.

"(a) Rate.—Every person who operates a bowling alley, billiard room, or pool room shall pay a special tax of $10 per year for each bowling alley, billiard table, or pool table. Every building or place where bowls are thrown or where games of billiards or pool are played, except in private homes, shall be regarded as a bowling alley, billiard room, or pool room, respectively.

"(b) Effective Date of Tax.—With respect to the year ending June 30, 1942, no tax shall be payable under this part for any period prior to Oct. 1, 1941."

Sec. 557. Use of Motor Vehicles and Boats.

The Internal Revenue Code is amended by inserting after chapter 33 the following new chapter:

"Chapter 33A—Use of Motor Vehicles and Boats

"Sec. 3540. Tax on Use of Motor Vehicles and Boats.

"(a) Imposition of Tax.—There shall be imposed upon the use of motor vehicles and boats a tax, with respect to each year in which such use occurs, at the following rates:

"(1) Motor vehicles—$5

"(2) Boats.—

"Over-all length 16 feet or over but not over 28 feet, $5.

"Over-all length over 28 feet but not over 50 feet, $10.

"Over-all length over 50 feet but not over 100 feet, $40.

"Over-all length over 100 feet but not over 150 feet, $100.

"Over-all length over 150 feet but not over 200 feet, $150.

"Over-all length over 200 feet, $200.

Such tax, in the case of a motor vehicle, shall be paid by the person in whose name the motor vehicle is, or is required to be, registered under the law of the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia in which such motor vehicle is, or is required to be, registered. Such tax, in the case of a boat, shall be paid by the owner of the boat. The tax imposed by this section shall not apply to any use before Feb. 1, 1942, and use before such date shall not be considered to be use within the meaning of this section.

"(b) Definitions.—For the purpose of this section—

"(1) The term 'year' means the year beginning July 1.

"(2) The term 'motor vehicle' means all motor vehicles of the kind chiefly used for highway transportation.

"(3) The term 'boat' means all boats propelled by machinery, sail, or both, measuring 16 feet or more in over-all length, owned by a citizen or resident of the United States. Such term does not include boats used chiefly for trade, or commercial fishing, or boats used without profit by any benevolent, charitable, or religious organization exclusively for furnishing aid, comfort, or relief to seamen, or boats used by the sea scouts department of the Boy Scouts of America chiefly for training scouts in seamanship.

"(4) The term 'use' in the case of the use of a motor vehicle means use on the public highways.

"(c) Proration of Tax.—If in any year the first use of the motor vehicle or boat is after July 31 the tax shall be reckoned proportionately from the first day of the month in which such use occurs to and including the 30th day of June following.

"(d) One Payment Per Year.—If the tax imposed by this section is paid with respect to any motor vehicle or boat for any year no further tax shall be imposed for such year with respect to such motor vehicle or boat.

"(e) Evidence of Tax Payment.—The payment of the tax imposed by this section shall be evidenced by such suitable stamp, sticker, or tag of such form, which shall be affixed to the motor vehicle or boat in such manner, as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may by regulations prescribe.

"(f) Manner of Collection.—The place, time, and manner of making payment of the tax, and of furnishing such stamp sticker, or tag shall be such as may be provided in regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary.

"(g) Cooperation of Post Office Department.—The Commissioner shall furnish to the Postmaster General without prepayment a suitable quantity of stamps, stickers, or tags to be distributed to and kept on sale by postmasters in the United States. The Postmaster General may require each such postmaster to give additional or increased bond as postmaster for the value of the stamps, stickers, or tags furnished to him, and each such postmaster shall deposit the receipts from the sale of such stamps, stickers, or tags to the credit of and render accounts to the Postmaster General at such times and in such form as he may by regulations prescribe. The Postmaster General shall at least once monthly transfer all collections from this source to the Treasury as internal-revenue collections. The Postmaster General is authorized to cooperate to the fullest extent possible with the Commissioner in the sale of such stamps, stickers, or tags and in forwarding to the Commissioner or to collector of internal revenue such blanks or forms as the Commissioner may determine necessary to the collection of the tax. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to advance from time to time to the Postmaster General such sums as the Postmaster General may show shall be required for the expenses of the Post Office Department in performing in the District of Columbia and elsewhere all services required by this section.

"(h) Sale of Stamps by Private Persons — If the Commissioner provides for the sale of stamps, stickers, or tags by persons not officers or employees of the United States he may require bond, with sufficient sureties, in a sum to be fixed by the Commissioner, conditioned for the faithful return, whenever required, of all quantities or amounts undisposed of, and for the payment for, all quantities or amounts sold or not remaining on hand. The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary may from time to time make such regulations as he may find necessary to insure the safekeeping or prevention of illegal use of all such stamps, stickers, or tags.

"(i) Penalties for Unlawful Use.—Any person liable for the tax under this section who uses or permits the use of the motor vehicle or boat before tax has been paid shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $25 or imprisoned for not more than thirty days, or both. Any person who uses or operates a motor vehicle or boat at a time when the stamp, sticker, or tag does not appear on the motor vehicle or boat in the manner provided in the regulations prescribed under subsection (e) or (f) shall be guilty of a misdemeeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $25.

"(j) Exempt Uses.—The tax imposed by this section shall not apply to the use of a motor vehicle or boat by the United States, a State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or a political subdivision of any of the foregoing."

Sec. 558. Effective Date of Part V.

This part shall take effect on October 1, 1941.

Part VI—Processing Tax on Certain Oils

Sec. 561. Payment of Proceeds of Processing Tax to Guam and American Samoa.

(a) Payment to Possessions.—Chapter 21 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to processing tax on oils) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 2483. All taxes collected under this chapter with respect to coconut oil wholly of the production of Guam or American Samoa or produced from materials wholly of the growth or production of Guam or American Samoa, shall be held as separate funds and paid to the Treasury of Guam or American Samoa, respectively. No part of the money from such funds shall be used, directly or indirectly, to pay a subsidy to the producers or processors of copra, coconut oil, or allied products, except that this sentence shall not be construed as prohibiting the use of such money, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, for the acquisition or construction of facilities for the better curing of copra or for bona fide loans to copra producers of Guam or American Samoa."

(b) Effective Date of Amendment.—The amendment made by this section shall be applicable only with respect to taxes collected after the date of enactment of this Act.

Title VI—Nonessential Federal Expenditures

Sec. 601. Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

(a) There is hereby established a committee to investigate Federal expenditures (hereinafter referred to as the "committee") to be composed of (1) three members of the Senate Committee on Finance and three members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, to be appointed by the President of the Senate; (2) three members of the House Committee on Ways and Means and three members of the House Committee on Appropriations, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and (3) the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. A vacancy in the committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection. A majority of the committee shall constitute a quorum, and the powers conferred upon them by this section may be exercised by a majortiy vote.

(b) It shall be the duty of the committe to make a full and complete study and investigation of all expenditures of the Federal Government with a view to recommending the elimination or reduction of all such expenditures deemed by the committee to be nonessential. The committee shall report to the President and to the Congress the results of its study, together with its recommendations, at the earliest practicable date.

(c) The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places, to employ such experts and such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The provisions of sections 102 to 104, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes shall apply in case of any failure of any witness to comply with any subpena, or to testify when summoned under the authority of this section.

(d) The committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and agencies of the Government.

(e) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, the sum of $10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this section.

(f) All authority conferred by this section shall terminate upon the submission of the committee's final report.

Sec. 602. Section 1303 of the Revenue Act of 1918, as amended, is amended by striking out "President of the Senate" wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "President pro tempore of the Senate".

Title VII—Credit Against Federal Unemployment Taxes

Sec. 701. Credit Against Federal Unemployment Taxes.

(a) Allowance of Credit Against Tax for 1936, 1937, and 1938.—Against the tax imposed by section 901 of the Social Security Act for the calendar year 1936, 1937, or 1938, any taxpayer shall be allowed credit (if credit is not allowable under section 902 of such Act) for the amount of contributions paid by him into an unemployment fund under a State law—

(1) Before the sixtieth day after the date of the enactment of this Act, if such credit is claimed before the expiration of six months after such date of enactment;

(2) Without regard to the date of payment, with respect to wages paid after September 19, 1939;

(3) Without regard to the date of payment, if the assets of the taxpayer are, at any time during the fifty-nine-day period following such date of enactment, or were at any time during the period August 11, 1939, to October 8, 1939, inclusive, or the period October 9, 1940, to December 6, 1940, inclusive, in the custody or control of a receiver, trustee, or other fiduciary appointed by, or under the control of, a court of competent jurisdiction.

The provisions of the Social Security Act in force prior to February 11, 1939, (except the provision limiting the credit to amounts paid before the date of filing returns), shall apply to allowances of credit under this subsection; except that the amount of credit against the tax for the calendar year 1936, 1937, or 1938, for contributions paid after December 6, 1940, shall not (unless the credit is allowable on account of paragraph (2) or (3) exceed 90 per centum of the amount which would have been allowable as credit on account of such contributions had they been paid before the last day upon which the taxpayer was required under section 905 of such Act to file a return for such year. The terms used in this subsection shall have the same meaning as when used in title IX of such Act prior to February 11, 1939. The total credit allowable against the tax imposed by section 901 of such Act for the calendar year 1936, 1937, or 1938 shall not exceed 90 per centum of such tax.

(b) Allowance of Credit Against Tax for 1939 and 1940.—Against the tax imposed by the Federal Unemployment Tax Act for the calendar year 1939 or 1940, any taxpayer shall be allowed credit (if credit is not allowable under section 1601 of such Act) for the amount of contributions paid by him into an unemployment fund under a State law—

(1) Before the sixtieth day after the date of the enactment of this Act, if such credit is claimed before the expiration of six months after such date of enactment.

(2) Without regard to the date of payment, if the assets of the taxpayer are, at any time during the fifty-nine-day period following such date of enactment, or were at any time during the period from the last day upon which the taxpayer was required under section 1604 of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to file a return of the tax against which credit is claimed to June 30 next following such last day, inclusive, or (in the case of credit against the tax for the calendar year 1939) the period October 9, 1940 to December 6, 1940, inclusive, in the custody or control of a receiver, trustee, or other fiduciary appointed by, or under the control of, a court of competent jurisdiction.

The provisions of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (except section 1601 (a) (3), including such provisions as modified by section 902 (e) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939, shall apply to allowance of credit under this subsection. The amount of such credit against the tax for the calendar year 1939 or 1940, in the case of contributions paid after the last day upon which the taxpayer was required under section 1604 of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to file a return for such year, shall not (unless the credit is allowable on account of paragraph (2), exceed 90 per centum of the amount which would have been allowable as credit on account of such contributions had they been paid on or before such last day. The terms used in this subsection shall have the same meaning as when used in the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. The total credit allowable against the tax imposed by such Act for the calendar year 1939 or 1940 shall not exceed 90 per centum of such tax.

(c) Refund.—Refund, credit, or abatement of the tax (including penalty and interest assessed or collected with respect thereto, if any), based on any credit allowable under subsection (a) or (b), may be made in accordance with the provisions of law applicable in the case or erroneous or illegal assessment or collection of the tax (including statutes or limitations). No interest shall be allowed or paid on the amount of any such credit or refund. On and after the date of the enactment of this Act no refund, credit, or abatement shall be allowed based on any credit allowable under section 810 of the Revenue Act of 1938, section 902 (a) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939, or section 701 of the Second Revenue Act of 1940.

Approved, Sept. 20, 12.15 p.m. E.S.T., 1941.

German Diet Adequate Though Not Sumptuous

The restricted diet of the German population has not yet resulted in any observable deterioration in physical condition or working efficiency, according to a report prepared by J. H. Richter, of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Dept. of Agriculture. In fact, according to the report, Available information indicates that Germans are now eating on a better scale, at the start of the third year of war, than at the corresponding date during the first World War.

Associated Press advices of Oct. 17, bearing on the report, also said:

The department said the present German fare was characterized by a rather ample supply of carbohydrates and a considerably reduced supply of fats and proteins.

Mr. Richter's analysis, department sources said, was based on reports of official United States observers, analyses by semi-official German research organizations and the German government's rationing figures.

The civilian ration of meats, the department said, is about two-thirds of that before the war started. Egg supplies were said to have declined considerably. Deficiencies in vitamins and mineral salts were said to be appearing. Margarine is being fortified by the addition of vitamin A to make it physiologically equivalent to butter.

In reporting the reduction in consumption of fats, proteins and mineral salts, the department noted that it was well to remember that "the numerous strains of war increase rather than reduce the physiological requirements of the human body."

"Consumption of individual foods in the various consumer groups during the first two years of war may be estimated to have ranged from 50 to 120% of the pre-war figures," the report said, "with an average total food consumption by the civilian population at nearly 90% of the pre-war caloric value. For large and important groups of the population the caloric value of total consumption of rationed and unrationed foods probably does not differ much from their pre-war standard."

The report said the German rationing system continued to favor large-size families and those groups of the population which most directly sustain the military, industrial and agricultural phases of the war effort. Laborers doing a heavy type of manual work, children and the rural population in general were said to have larger food allowances than the average consumer. Soldiers were said to be very well fed.

The report said that so far during this war potatoes have been available for human consumption in ample quantities except for short periods of transportation difficulties. During the first war a scarcity of potatoes became evident as early as 1915. Present consumption of bread, flour and other farinaceous foods by the civilian puopulation was said to be hardly below its pre-war level. Sugar consumption was said to be above the pre-war rate.

Whole milk supplies are reserved for children, sick persons, expectant and nursing mothers, and certain workers in chemical industries. Cheese consumption was said to be about two-thirds normal.

Federal Outlays Could Be Cut Two Billion

(Continued from First Page)

year to Congress, is being revised constantly and budget execution is "continuous economy drive."

"If in December, 1940," said the report, "the improvement in business conditions could have been fully foreseen, smaller appropriations for the economic and social programs would have been recommended. This improvement has been captured in the process of budget administration. The President's recommendation to the Congress in May of 1941 for the WPA appropriation for the current fiscal year was $109,000,000 below the estimate in the original budget document. The lower figure contemplated that average WPA employment would be 23% below the average on which the original budget estimate was based.

"The Administration can, within certain limits, adjust current expenditures to changing needs. In apportioning available funds a certain portion of the appropriations may be placed in reserve if it is believed that a department or agency has appropriations in excess of actual needs. This reserve is withheld until the department or agency can demonstrate that the money is essential to its program.

"For the fiscal year 1942, reserves of $450,000,000 have been established. This unusually large amount appears possible in the light of improved business conditions. A larger reserve could not be established at this time without a revision of the functions and programs which are the result of Congressional enactments."

Action Deemed Unlikely

The Bureau's proposal for deep cuts in work relief, agricultural benefits and aids to youth obviously left the economy-minded members of Congress little to go on in any drive they might make. Likewise, it somewhat damped the prospects of action by the new joint committee, established under the Revenue Act of 1941, by which the executive department and the Tax and Appropriations Committees of Congress are expected to get together on a spending and taxing policy.

A possible method of saving $1,000,000,000, it was explained in the report, would be to cut work relief down to $707,000,000; farm aid to $758,000,000, aids to youth to $178,000,000 and the general public works program, including roads, to $478,000,000.

The $1,500,000,000 saving would require a Work Projects Administration cut to $524,000,000, agricultural benefits to $593,000,000 N. Y. A. and CCC to $188,000,000 and the works program to $447,000,000.

To effect the $2,000,000,000 saving, it would be necessary to slash WPA down to $270,000,000, farm aids to $578,000,000, youth aids to $19,000,000 and the works program to $427,000,000, the report said.

On the subject of work relief, the report said it should be understood that 32% of present WPA workers and 38% of WPA expenditures are for defense projects.

On farm aids the Budget Bureau was made hopeful, but not for the near future, because of the "considerable interval between the time when farm conditions improve and the date when reduction of payments is possible.

Parity payments are designed to make up for discrepancies between farm prices of the last year and the adjusted parity prices of the same period, it was pointed out. In addition, soil conservation programs are announced, and place the Government under obligation, almost two years before they appear in the budget.

The New York "Times" of Oct. 19 presented the following tabulation outlining the proposed reductions:

POSSIBLE NON-DEFENSE CUTS
(Figures in Millions of Dollars)

Activity	Estimate of Appropriations in 1942 Budget	Estimated Expenditures in 1942 Budget	Actual Appropriations to Oct. 5, 1941 (a)	Revised Estimate of Expenditures 1942 (Oct. 5, 1941)	Expenditures (b) Under Hypothetical Cuts of— $1,000,000,000	$1,500,000,000	$2,000,000,000
Legislative, judicial & executive	43	41	41	39	41	41	41
Civil departments & agencies	807	833	880	823	755	730	700
General public works program	450	533	623	620	478	447	427
Veterans' pensions & benefits	575	564	575	566	552	551	550
Aids to agriculture	915	1,061	1,101	1,155	758	593	578
Aids to youth	372	363	339	290	178	118	19
Social security	473	463	467	468	460	457	412
Work relief	995	1,034	886	940	707	524	270
Refunds	82	89	82	87	89	89	89
Interest on the public debt	1,225	1,225	1,275	1,275	1,225	1,225	1,225
Transfers to trust accounts	274	275	274	268	263	256	245
Supplemental items—regular	100	100	50	50	75	50	25
Total, exclud. debt retirement	6,311	6,581	6,593	6,581	5,581	5,081	4,581

(a) Includes supplemental estimates pending before Congress, Oct. 5, 1941, and an estimate of further supplementals to be transmitted. (b) Under budget estimates of expenditures (Col. 2).

Foreign Front

(Continued from page 824)

miralty A. V. Alexander deplored the demands of what they called "amateur critics and arm-chair strategists." But the outcry continued and apparently is proving highly troublesome for the Cabinet.

Perhaps in order to satisfy the perfectly natural popular call for action, the information slowly has been permitted to trickle out from high quarters in London that a vast expeditionary force is being assembled in the Near East, with the intent of aiding the Russians directly in the Caucasus. General Sir Archibald P. Wavell was rumored to be conferring with Russian commanders in Russian Georgia. A joint Anglo-Russian stand in the Caucasus thus looms, and possibly will prevent access by the Germans to the vast oil fields which are their obvious objective.

In this, as in other aspects of the problem of aiding Russia, the question of entry ports and transportation is of primary importance, and no military expert pretends that it has been solved. The shipping available for this enterprise is, in itself, a matter of much concern. Only airplanes, it would seem, can be delivered to the Russians with ease, for the time being, and for obvious reasons.

Indicative of the grave situation in the Far East was an announcement by our own Maritime Commission, last week, that American shipments of war material to Russia hereafter will move through Boston, rather than from the Pacific Coast to Vladivostok. Although no official comment was made as to the destination, the plain inference was that Archangel will be the receiving port at the Russian end, at least until ice or Nazi airplanes make that route unusuable. This disclosure vexed the White House, since the information is of some military value, and it was indicated that Vladivostok is not being given up altogether.

The principal route of aid to Russia almost of necessity will be

(Continued on page 844)

Bond Prices Steady

There has been almost no change in the level of bond prices this week, with one exception. The partially tax-free Treasury issues gained about ¼ point on Saturday and another ¼ point on Monday. The new taxable 2½s, 1967-72, have held around 103 for their first week of trading.

High-grade rail bonds have displayed a good undertone and prices for the week under review have been better. Union Pacific Land Grant 4s, 1947, at 111⅛ were unchanged. Medium-grade rails have been mixed while speculative issues have declined. Great Northern 4½s, 1976, lost ⅜ at 87¾; Southern Pacific 4½s, 1969, dropped one point to 48¼; New York Central 4½, 2013, fell ½ to 49¾. Defaulted railroad bonds have been fractionally lower, also "when issued" reorganization rails.

All sections of the utility bond market have been firm, with no unusual activity, however. High grades held to their peak levels, easing only slightly more recently. Speculative issues for the most part have moved ahead, greatest demand developing in Associated Electric 4½s, 1953, Continental Gas & Electric 5s, 1958, Interstate Power 5s, 1957, and International Hydro-Electric 6s, 1944. The outstanding exception in this group was the York Railways 5s, 1947, which closed at 82, off 15.

Generally better prices have been seen among industrial bonds this week. Steel company obligations showed mixed fractional changes, with the Otis Steel 4½s, 1962, gaining ⅞ points at 81⅜. Fractional gains have been the rule among oil company obligations and the same has been true in the coal section. Among railroad equipment company issues, the General Steel Castings 5½s, 1949, gained ½ point at 94 and in the building materials section the Certainteed Products 5½s, 1948, gained 1½ points at 85¾. In the retail selling section, the Childs Company 5s, 1943, lost 3⅜ points at 40½, while the United Drug 5s, 1953, gained 1⅜ points at 92⅜.

Canadian bonds have continued their rally of last week, closing near the year's highs. Australian loans have been little changed, Brisbane 5s declining under pressure. The South American list has been mixed with fresh strength in Cuba 4½s contrasting with weakness in Sao Paulo Coffee 7s, which lost 2 points. Japanese bonds have continued irregular, the issues of Great Consolidated Power Co. fluctuating widely. Danish loans have continued moderately improved while Norwegian loans have tended to soften after advancing two or more points.

Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:

MOODY'S BOND PRICES†
(Based on Average Yields)

1941 Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	Avge. Corporate *	Corporate by Ratings * Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Corporate by Groups * R. R.	P. U.	Indus.
Oct. 28	119.92	108.16	118.40	115.82	109.42	91.77	97.31	112.19	116.02
27	119.92	108.16	118.40	115.82	109.42	91.91	97.31	112.19	116.02
25	119.63	108.16	118.40	115.82	109.42	91.91	97.47	112.19	116.02
24	119.43	108.16	118.40	115.63	109.42	92.06	97.47	112.19	116.02
23	119.35	108.16	118.40	115.63	109.24	91.91	97.31	112.19	116.02
22	119.29	107.98	118.40	115.43	109.24	91.91	97.31	112.00	116.02
21	119.29	107.98	118.40	115.63	109.24	91.77	97.31	112.00	116.02
20	119.25	107.98	118.40	115.43	109.24	91.91	97.31	112.00	116.02
18	119.23	107,98	118.40	115.43	109.06	91.77	97.16	112.00	116.02
17	119.23	107.98	118.40	115.43	109.06	91.77	97.00	112.00	116.02
16	119.23	107.98	118.40	115.43	109.06	91.77	97.16	112.00	116.02
15	119.18	107.98	118.40	115.43	109.24	91.91	97.16	112.19	116.22
14	119.18	107.98	118.40	115.43	109.24	91.91	97.16	112.19	116.02
13	STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED								
11	119.16	107.98	118.40	115.43	109.24	91.91	97.16	112.19	116.02
10	119.16	107.98	118.20	115.24	109.06	91.91	97.16	112.00	116.02
9	119.16	107.98	118.40	115.43	109.24	91.91	97.16	112.19	116.22
8	119.13	108.16	118.40	115.43	109.24	92.20	97.31	112.19	116.22
7	119.15	108.16	118.40	115.43	109.24	92.20	97.31	112.19	116.22
3	119.21	107.98	118.40	115.43	109.06	91.77	97.00	112.00	116.02
Sept 24	118.95	107.44	118.00	114.85	108.70	91.19	96.69	111.81	115.43
17	118.82	107.62	118.20	114.66	108.70	91.48	96.69	111.62	115.43
12	119.02	107.62	118.00	114.66	108.70	91.62	97.00	111.81	115.24
5	119.13	107.80	118.20	114.85	108.88	95.06	97.31	112.00	115.24
Aug. 29	119.14	107.80	118.40	114.85	108.88	91.77	97.16	111.81	115.43
22	118.78	107.62	118.00	114.66	108.70	91.77	97.16	112.00	115.04
15	118.90	107.80	118.00	115.04	108.70	91.91	97.31	112.00	115.04
8	119.20	107.98	118.20	115.24	108.70	92.20	97.47	112.00	115.24
1	119.56	107.80	118.20	115.24	108.52	92.06	97.47	112.00	115.24
July 25	119.55	107.80	118.00	115.24	108.52	92.06	97.47	112.00	115.04
18	119.47	107.62	118.20	115.04	108.34	91.91	97.46	112.00	115.04
11	119.46	107.62	118.20	115.04	108.16	91.91	97.16	111.81	115.04
3	119.55	107.44	118.00	114.66	107.98	91.77	97.00	111.62	114.85
June 27	119.45	107.44	118.00	114.66	107.80	91.77	97.16	114.44	114.66
20	119.02	107.09	117.80	114.46	107.62	91.48	97.00	111.44	114.27
13	118.97	106.92	117.60	114.08	107.44	91.48	97.00	111.25	113.89
6	118.81	106.74	117.20	113.70	107.27	91.19	96.69	110.88	113.31
May 29	118.71	106.39	116.61	113.31	107.09	91.05	96.69	110.70	112.75
23	118.35	106.39	116.80	113.50	106.92	91.19	96.69	110.70	112.93
16	118.52	106.39	116.61	113.31	106.92	91.34	96.85	110.52	112.75
9	118.45	106.56	116.80	113.12	106.92	91.62	97.00	110.52	112.93
2	118.66	106.39	117.00	112.93	106.74	91.34	96.85	110.52	112.75
Apr. 25	118.62	106.21	116.61	112.75	106.56	91.19	96.69	110.34	112.19
18	118.28	105.86	116.41	112.56	106.39	90.91	96.54	110.15	112.00
10	117.36	105.69	116.41	112.19	106.21	90.77	96.54	109.79	111.81
4	117.55	106.04	116.80	112.37	106.21	91.48	97.00	109.97	112.19
Mar. 28	117.80	105.86	116.41	112.19	106.04	91.05	96.54	109.79	111.81
21	117.85	106.21	117.00	112.93	106.56	90.77	96.54	110.15	112.75
14	117.77	106.21	117.40	113.31	106.56	90.48	96.54	109.97	113.31
7	116.90	106.04	117.40	113.31	106.39	90.20	96.23	109.97	113.12
Feb. 28	116.93	105.86	117.20	112.93	106.21	89.78	95.92	109.79	112.75
21	116.06	105.52	117.00	112.75	106.04	89.52	95.62	109.60	112.75
14	116.24	105.86	117.60	113.12	106.21	89.64	95.92	109.60	113.12
7	116.52	106.21	117.80	113.31	106.39	90.20	95.54	109.79	113.31
Jan. 31	117.14	106.39	118.00	113.70	106.39	90.48	96.85	109.79	113.70
24	117.64	106.56	117.60	113.89	106.56	90.77	97.16	109.97	113.50
17	118.06	106.56	118.20	113.89	106.56	90.48	96.69	110.15	113.89
10	118.03	106.56	118.20	114.27	106.56	90.34	96.69	110.15	114.08
3	118.65	106.39	118.40	114.46	106.39	89.78	95.92	110.15	114.46
High 1941	119.92	108.16	118.60	115.82	109.42	92.35	97.62	112.19	116.22
Low 1941	115.89	105.52	116.22	112.00	106.04	89.23	95.62	109.42	111.62
High 1940	119.63	106.74	119.00	115.04	106.74	89.92	96.07	110.88	114.85
Low 1940	113.02	99.04	112.19	109.60	99.52	79.37	86.38	105.52	106.56
1 Yr. Ago Oct. 28, 1940	116.88	105.00	117.20	113.12	104.66	88.27	95.62	109.79	112.37
2 Yrs. Ago Oct. 28, 1939	112.55	99.84	111.44	108.34	98.09	84.43	89.51	104.14	107.09

MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES†
(Based on Individual Closing Prices)

1941 Daily Average	Avge. Corporate	Corporate by Ratings Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Corporate by Groups R. R.	P. U.	Indus.
Oct. 28	3.27	2.73	2.86	3.20	4.29	3.92	3.05	2.85
27	3.27	2.73	2.86	3.20	4.28	3.92	3.05	2.85
25	3.27	2.73	2.86	3.20	4.28	3.91	3.05	2.85
24	3.27	2.73	2.87	3.20	4.27	3.91	3.05	2.85
23	3.27	2.73	2.87	3.21	4.28	3.92	3.05	2.85
22	3.28	2.73	2.88	3.21	4.28	3.92	3.06	2.85
21	3.28	2.73	2.87	3.21	4.29	3.92	3.06	2.85
20	3.28	2.73	2.88	3.21	4.28	3.92	3.06	2.85
18	3.28	2.73	2.88	3.22	4.29	3.93	3.06	2.85
17	3.28	2.73	2.88	3.22	4.29	3.94	3.06	2.85
16	3.28	2.73	2.88	3.22	4.29	3.93	3.06	2.85
15	3.28	2.73	2.88	3.21	4.28	3.93	3.05	2.84
14	3.28	2.73	2.88	3.21	4.28	3.93	3.05	2.85
13	STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED							
11	3.28	2.73	2.88	3.21	4.28	3.93	3.05	2.85
10	3.28	2.74	2.89	3.22	4.28	3.93	3.06	2.85
9	3.28	2.73	2.88	3.21	4.28	3.93	3.05	2.84
8	3.27	2.73	2.88	3.21	4.26	3.92	3.05	2.84
7	3.27	2.73	2.88	3.21	4.26	3.92	3.05	2.84
3	3.28	2.73	2.88	3.22	4.29	3.94	3.06	2.85
Sept 24	3.31	2.75	2.91	3.24	4.33	3.96	3.07	2.88
17	3.30	2.74	2.92	3.24	4.31	3.96	3.08	2.88
12	3.30	2.75	2.92	3.24	4.30	3.94	3.07	2.89
5	3.29	2.74	2.91	3.23	4.27	3.92	3.06	2.89
Aug. 29	3.29	2.73	2.91	3.23	4.29	3.93	3.06	2.88
22	3.30	2.75	2.92	3.24	4.29	3.93	3.06	2.90
15	3.29	2.75	2.90	3.24	4.28	3.92	3.06	2.90
8	3.28	2.74	2.89	3.24	4.26	3.91	3.06	2.89
1	3.29	2.74	2.89	3.25	4.27	3.91	3.06	2.89
July 25	3.29	2.75	2.89	3.25	4.27	3.91	3.06	2.90
18	3.30	2.74	2.90	3.26	4.28	3.93	3.06	2.90
11	3.30	2.74	2.90	3.27	4.28	3.93	3.07	2.90
3	3.31	2.75	2.92	3.28	4.29	3.94	3.08	2.91
June 27	3.31	2.75	2.92	3.29	4.29	3.93	3.09	2.92
20	3.33	2.76	2.93	3.30	4.31	3.94	3.09	2.94
13	3.34	2.77	2.95	3.31	4.31	3.94	3.10	2.96
6	3.35	2.79	2.97	3.32	4.33	3.96	3.12	2.99
May 29	3.37	2.82	2.99	3.33	4.34	3.96	3.13	3.02
23	3.37	2.81	2.98	3.34	4.33	3.96	3.13	3.01
16	3.37	2.82	2.99	3.34	4.32	3.95	3.14	3.02
9	3.36	2.81	3.00	3.34	4.30	3.94	3.14	3.01
2	3.37	2.80	3.01	3.35	4.32	3.95	3.14	3.02
Apr. 25	3.38	2.82	3.02	3.36	4.33	3.96	3.15	3.05
18	3.40	2.83	3.03	3.37	4.35	3.97	3.16	3.06
10	3.41	2.83	3.05	3.38	4.36	3.97	3.18	3.07
4	3.39	2.81	3.04	3.38	4.31	3.94	3.17	3.05
Mar. 28	3.40	2.83	3.05	3.39	4.34	3.97	3.18	3.07
21	3.38	2.80	3.01	3.36	4.36	3.97	3.46	3.02
14	3.38	2.78	2.99	3.36	4.38	3.97	3.17	2.99
7	3.39	2.78	2.99	3.37	4.40	3.99	3.17	3.00
Feb. 28	3.40	2.79	3.01	3.38	4.43	4.01	3.18	3.02
21	3.42	2.80	3.02	3.39	4.45	4.03	3.19	3.02
14	3.40	2.77	3.00	3.38	4.44	4.01	3.19	3.00
7	3.38	2.76	2.99	3.37	4.40	3.97	3.18	2.99
Jan. 31	3.37	2.75	2.97	3.37	4.37	3.95	3.18	2.97
24	3.36	2.77	2.96	3.36	4.36	3.93	3.17	2.98
17	3.36	2.74	2.96	3.36	4.38	3.96	3.16	2.96
10	3.36	2.74	2.94	3.36	4.39	3.96	3.16	2.95
3	3.37	2.73	2.93	3.37	4.43	4.01	3.16	2.93
High 1941	3.42	2.84	3.06	3.39	4.47	4.03	3.20	3.08
Low 1941	3.27	2.72	2.86	3.20	4.25	3.90	3.05	2.84
High 1940	3.81	3.06	3.19	3.78	5.24	4.68	3.42	3.36
Low 1940	3.35	2.70	2.90	3.35	4.42	4.00	3.12	2.91
1 Year Ago— Oct. 28, 1940	3.45	2.79	3.00	3.47	4.54	4.13	3.18	3.04
2 Years Ago— Oct. 28, 1939	3.76	3.09	3.26	3.87	4.83	4.45	3.50	3.33

* These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typical" bond (3¾% coupon, maturing in 25 years) and do not purport to show either the average level or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to illustrate in a more comprehensive way the relative levels and the relative movement of yield averages, the latter being the true picture of the bond market.

† The latest complete list of bonds used in computing these indexes was published in the issue of Oct. 2, 1941, page 409.

Cotton Ginnings Drop Behind Previous Years

The Census Bureau report issued Oct. 25, compiled from the individual returns of the ginners, show 6,855,808 running bales of cotton (counting round as half bales and excluding linters) ginned from the crop of 1941 prior to Oct. 18, compared with 7,027,189 bales from the crop of 1940 at that date last year and 8,874,291 bales two years ago. Below is the report in full:

REPORT ON COTTON GINNING

STATE	RUNNING BALES (Counting round as half bales and excluding linters) 1941	1940	1939
United States	*6,855,803	7,027,189	8,874,291
Alabama	668,858	449,650	612,316
Arizona	54,743	48,735	45,650
Arkansas	1,027,218	691,812	1,032,973
California	66,122	212,452	126,123
Florida	13,491	16,479	8,888
Georgia	531,994	728,511	763,402
Illinois	3,983	1,096	2.523
Kentucky	12,344	3,584	7,822
Louisiana	277,800	343,610	677,082
Mississippi	1,198,946	667,063	1,286,661
Missouri	357,076	150,916	280,551
New Mexico	17,798	30,208	36,815
North Carolina	396,754	399,799	329,289
Oklahoma	231,564	308,538	400,381
South Carolina	325,145	675,045	733,818
Tennessee	449,682	147,957	256,201
Texas	1,210,974	2,144,454	2,270,239
Virgina	11,316	7,280	3,557

*Includes 1,960 bales of the crop of 1941 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the season of 1940-41, compared with 32,187 and 137,254 bales of the crops of 1940 and 1939.

The statistics in this report include 528 round bales for 1941; 2,693 for 1940 and 130,386 for 1939. Included in the above are 10,946 bales of American-Egyptian for 1941; 9,598 for 1940;; and 8,144 for 1939; also 1,864 bales Sea-Island for 1941; 2,339 for 1940 and 1,350 for 1939.

The statistics for 1941 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The revised total of cotton ginned this season prior to Oct. 1 is 4,714,738 bales.

Consumption, Stocks, Imports, and Exports — United States

Cotton consumed during the month of September, 1941, amounted to 875,682 bales. Cotton on hand and in consuming establishments on Sept. 30, was 1,636,521 bales, and in public storages and at compresses 11,523,702 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 22,963,944. The total imports for the month of September, 1941, were 25,413 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 189,215 bales.

World Statistics

The world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1939 as compiled from various sources was 27,875,000 bales, counting American in running bales and foreign in bales of 478 pounds lint, while the consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States) for the year ending July 31, 1939, was 27,748,000 bales. The total number of spinning cotton spindles, both active and idle, is about 145,000,000.

Output Of Crude Oil And Petroleum Products Sets New High During Month Of August, 1941

Crude-oil production broke all records in August it is reported by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior. The daily average in August was 3,914,700 barrels, or about 100,000 above the average in July.

In general, crude-oil production gained everywhere except in Oklahoma. That State reported a substantial gain in July but in August the daily average fell back to 429,300 barrels, compared with 425,300 barrels in August 1940. The largest increase (about 50,000 barrels in daily average) in August was in Texas but the gain in Illinois was relatively larger. The increase in Kansas, though small, established a new record.

Although production increased substantially, the gain in crude runs to stills in August was even larger. This, in conjunction with reduced imports and heavier exports, resulted in a larger withdrawal (5,372,000 barrels) from crude inventories in August than in July, or in any month since August 1939.

Refined Products

Daily average crude runs to stills again set a new record, the daily average of 4,018,000 barrels for August marking the first time that the 4,000,00-barrel mark has been exceeded. The yields of both gasoline and distillate were off in August, with residual and unfinished oils showing compensatory gains.

The domestic demand for motor fuel in August was 62,944,000 barrels, slightly below July 1941, but around 13% above a normal for August 1940. Exports of motor fuel, partly estimated, increased sharply, largely because of lease-lend activities, and amounted to 2,700,000 barrels, including about 800,000 barrels of aviation grades. The output of motor fuel again reached a new peak with the result that the decline in gasoline stocks was less than anticipated. Total stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline on Aug. 31 were 80,377,000 barrels, or about 3,300,000 barrels less than on hand a year ago. For the East Coast this same comparison showed 20,537,000 barrels this year against 21,886,000 barrels last year.

The cumulative domestic demand for fuel oil, both light and heavy, is running around 13% above 1940. The domestic demand for kerosene was about the same for both periods, but the 1941 gain for lubricating oils has been close to 33%.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the price index for petroleum products in August 1941 was 61.4, compared with 60.9 in July and 49.2 in August 1940.

The crude-oil capacity represented by the data in this report was 4,481,000 barrels, hence the operating ratio was 90%, compared with 89% in July and 81% in August 1940.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF ALL OILS

(Thousands of barrels)

	August 1941	July 1941a	August 1940	January - August 1941	January - August 1940
NEW SUPPLY:					
Domestic production:					
Crude petroleum	121,354	118,251	110,523	906,943	911,668
Daily average	3,915	3,815	3,565	3,732	3,736
Natural gasoline	5,639	5,252	4,680	40,512	35,705
Benzol	277	271	271	2,297	2,028
Total production	127,270	123,774	115,474	949,752	949,401
Daily average	4,105	3,993	3,725	3,908	3,891
Imports:					
Crude petroleum	4,327	5,331	4,223	31,672	26,346
Refined products	b3,627	1,933	3,606	25,253	26,703
Total new supply, all oils	135,224	131,038	123,303	1,006,677	1,002,450
Daily average	4,362	4,227	3,978	4,143	4,108
Decrease in stocks, all oils	3,390	3,841	c2,173	18,628	c50,760
DEMAND:					
Total demand	138,614	134,879	121,130	1,025,305	951,690
Daily average	4,471	4,351	3,907	4,219	3,900
Exports:					
Crude petroleum	3,275	3,651	4,170	22,719	36,192
Refined products	b8,284	4,703	6,760	43,370	56,695
Domestic demand:					
Motor fuel	62,944	63,093	55,346	434,963	387,833
Kerosene	4,449	4,270	4,114	43,764	43,419
Distillate fuel oil	9,667	10,586	8,362	113,243	100,472
Residual fuel oil	30,169	28,887	26,267	244,957	219,314
Lubricating oil	2,562	3,074	2,024	20,679	15,701
Wax	193	171	150	1,233	783
Coke	514	633	587	4,898	4,536
Asphalt	4,620	4,482	3,699	22,278	17,587
Road oil	1,694	1,822	1,553	6,089	5,569
Still gas	6,991	6,976	6,430	50,788	48,553
Miscellaneous	280	307	242	2,283	1,357
Losses	2,972	2,224	1,426	14,041	13,579
Total domestic demand	127,055	126,525	110,200	959,216	858.808
Daily average	4,099	4,081	3,555	3,947	3,520
STOCKS:					
Crude petroleum:					
Refinable in U. S.	249,620	255,378	264,252	249,620	264,252
Heavy in California	10,942	10,556	12,798	10,942	12,798
Natural gasoline	6,111	6,317	7,702	6,111	7,702
Refined products	277,346	275,158	290,778	277,346	290,778
Total, all oils	544,019	547,409	575,530	544,019	575,530
Days' supply	122	126	147	129	148

a Revised. b Partially estimated. c Increase.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM BY STATES AND PRINCIPAL FIELDS

(Thousands of barrels)

	August 1941 Total	August 1941 Daily av.	July 1941 Daily av.	August 1940	January - August 1941	January - August 1940
Arkansas	2,315	74.7	72.7	2,222	17,415	17,128
California:						
Kettleman Hills	1,190	38.4	38.1	1,450	9,392	11,616
Long Beach	1,213	39.1	38.7	1,338	9,976	10,809
Wilmington	2,642	85.2	82.1	2,601	20,082	20,301
Rest of State	14,867	479.6	480.0	13,868	112,116	106,874
Total California	19,912	642.3	638.9	19,257	151,566	149,600
Colorado	184	5.9	5.2	123	1,125	895
Illinois	12,086	389.8	350.1	12,075	83,894	104,625
Indiana	558	18.0	18.3	450	4,501	2,561
Kansas	7,560	243.9	241.4	5,772	52,656	42,021
Kentucky	386	12.5	13.5	445	3,224	3,449
Louisiana:						
Gulf Coast	7,735	249.5	241.3	6,542	57,951	52,022
Rodessa	427	13.8	14.0	554	3,606	4,797
Rest of State	1,676	54.1	59.9	1,422	13,377	11,511
Total Louisiana	9,838	317.4	315.2	8,518	74,934	69,230
Michigan	1,307	42.2	39.8	1,563	9,505	14,248
Mississippi	1,598	51.5	45.9	578	7,263	2,195
Montana	646	20.8	20.9	583	4,869	4,493
New Mexico	3,342	107.8	106.8	3,239	25,779	26,611
New York	438	14.2	14.7	396	3,393	3,432
Ohio	270	8.7	9.1	287	2,169	2,074
Oklahoma:						
Oklahoma City	2,752	88.8	91.4	3,254	22,730	25,787
Seminole	3,279	105.8	106.5	3,372	25,244	28,228
Rest of State	7,278	234.7	236.2	6,558	54,667	51,265
Total Oklahoma	13,309	429.3	434.1	13,184	102,641	105,280
Pennsylvania	1,376	44.4	45.8	1,387	10,912	11,864
Texas:						
Gulf Coast	11,665	376.3	358.7	8,629	86,891	83,026
West Texas	8,020	258.7	250.0	6,375	58,636	56,970
East Texas	11,002	354.9	337.9	11,595	87,219	96,303
Panhandle	2,334	75.3	74.9	1,910	17,682	17,306
Rodessa	380	12.3	12.9	435	3,376	4,696
Rest of State	9,782	315.5	309.3	8,716	74,255	73,648
Total Texas	43,183	1,393.0	1,343.7	37,660	328,059	331,949
West Virginia	283	9.1	9.6	291	2,261	2,301
Wyoming:						
Lance Creek	696	22.5	21.9	799	6,141	5,967
Salt Creek	397	12.8	14.5	435	3,406	3,492
Rest of State	1,472	47.5	47.1	1,247	10,193	7,278
Total Wyoming	2,565	82.8	83.5	2,481	19,740	16,737
Other	a198	6.4	5.3	12	1,037	75
	121,354	3,914.7	3,814.5	110,523	906,943	911,668

a Includes Missouri (4), Nebraska (193), Tennessee (1), and Utah (—).

Foreign Front

(Continued from page 843)

through Iran, especially if British forces move into the Caucasus. This route also offers tremendous difficulties, since the railway from the head of the Persian Gulf to the Caspian is inadequate for vast movements. It is well understood, however, that the line is being augmented and improved, and that motor routes are being fashioned. The effectiveness of such plans may well depend upon the speed with which they can be completed.

Russian Campaign

Prodigious efforts again were reported this week by invaders and defenders alike, in the vast battlefront from Leningrad to the Black Sea, where the contest for domination of almost all of Continental Europe seems to be nearing its final phase. Heavy rains made quagmires of the roads and impeded the operations of both the Germans and the Russians. Bitter cold prevailed at times in some sectors, leading some military observers to the conclusion that General Winter is already coming to the aid of the Russians.

But the course of battle still was toward the Nazi invaders, who retained the initiative virtually everywhere. The German High Command briefly mentioned the bad weather on one or two occasions, but the Russians admitted that they, too, are finding their problems enhanced by the rain, snow and biting cold. A few military experts point out that winter may turn out to be less disadvantageous to the Germans than many had supposed, since frozen ground will make possible a resumption of mechanized warfare, in which the Nazis unquestionably excel.

Pending further developments in these tactical matters, the fact appeared evident this week that some of the German drives toward Moscow were halted. Weather and the Russians probably combined to achieve this effect.

Russians and Germans were agreed this week that the battlefront west, south and north of Moscow is fluid. Directly west of the great Russian city, the Germans were held around Mozhaisk and Maloyaroslavets, some 65 miles away. Fresh German reserves were thrown into the fray, according to Russian spokesmen, and it was indicated that some Siberian divisions hastened to the front in order to help the defenders. But prongs of the German drive from the north and south were pushed steadily closer to Moscow, with some advance German units said to be only 25 to 30 miles away.

In the highly important Donets Basin the German forces advanced steadily and methodically, endangering almost all of the Russian industrial production there. Capture of Kharkov, leading city of the region, was claimed by the Nazis last Friday. The advance continued and Rostov on the Don admittedly is in a critical position. Far to the north, the great center of Leningrad was pounded by German artillery, and an attack would not be surprising. The second city of Russia has been beleaguered for weeks and possibly is being "softened" for a final Nazi drive across frozen ground. The course of the war between Finland and Russia is almost unreported, but it would appear that wintry weather is keeping operations to a minimum.

Although the Nazis claimed several weeks ago that Russian resistance has been effectively broken, the defenders continue to keep the Reich forces at bay, in some areas. Apart from the exaggerated claims issued by both sides, little is known of the actual losses suffered. Casualties necessarily must be enormous, and the race to destruction is hastened by bad weather. Which side will crack first in this bitter conflict remains uncertain. Even territorial gains or losses may prove in the end to be of relatively modest importance, as against this problem.

Two indications are available which may turn out to be highly significant. On the central front the Russian Marshall Semyon Timoshenko was replaced last Friday by General Gregory K. Zhukoff, Chief of the Russian General Staff. Marshal Semyon Budenny and Marshal Klementi Voroshiloff, former commanders on the southern and northern fronts, were reported by authorities in the temporary Russian capital of Kuibyshev to be training new armies. These reports tend to bear out German assertions that the Russian command has failed, notwithstanding the stout resistance of the Communist soldiers.

Britain and Germany

Whenever the weather permitted, heavy aerial attacks were made by British fliers upon Germany and the Nazi-held countries of the Continent, this week. Such attacks were overshadowed, however, by a tumultuous clamor in England for the establishment of a Western front in Europe, while the Germans are engaged in Russia. Official British spokesmen admitted frankly that such an attempt might be suicidal, at present, but the demand was unabated, and evidently reflects dissatisfaction over the apparent course of the war.

The firm decision of the British Government indicates that the conflict in Western Europe is likely to continue along present lines for some time to come, although direct military assistance to Russia well may develop elsewhere. As British aerial strength grows, bombings of German industries doubtless will be redoubled and multiplied. It is also within the realm of possibilities, however, that German forces will be released from the East and sent

(Continued on page 845)

Production And Utilization Of Electric Energy In The United States For Aug. And Sept. 1941

The production of electric energy for public use during the month of September 1941 totaled 14,150,603,000 kilowatt-hours according to reports filed with the Federal Power Commission. This represents an increase of 20.4% when compared with September 1940.

The average daily production of electric energy for public use for the second consecutive month reached an all-time high of 509,014,000 kilowatt-hours during September. This is an increase of 1.7% when compared with the average daily production during the month of August 1941 and is the second time that the average daily production has reached the half billion kilowatt-hour mark.

The effect of drought conditions on production by hydroelectric plants, particularly in the New England and South Atlantic regions, is evident in the table below. Due to abundant rainfall in the West North Central region, the hydroelectric production in that area for the current month was 111.0% more than the September 1940 production.

HYDROELECTRIC PRODUCTION FOR SEPTEMBER, 1941, COMPARED WITH SEPTEMBER, 1940

Region	% change Sept., 1941 over Sept., 1940	Region	% change Sept., 1941 over Sept., 1941
New England	—29.6	East South Central	—5.7
Middle Atlantic	—14.5	West South Central	+56.6
East North Central	+26.5	Mountain	+20.1
West North Central	+111.0	Pacific	+15.8
South Atlantic	—50.1	United States Total	+3.5

For New England and the South Atlantic regions the hydroelectric production for September 1941 was lower than August 1941 by 4.5% and 15.0% respectively, while hydroelectric production in the East South Central region for September 1941 dropped 11.6% below August 1941.

The production by water power in September amounted to 3,979,704,000 kilowatt-hours, or 28.1% of the total output for public use.

Total production for the twelve-month period ending Sept. 30, 1941, was 158,893,000,000 kilowatt-hours as compared with a production of 138,762,000,000 kilowatt-hours for the twelve-month period ending Sept. 30, 1940, representing an increase of 14.5% over the previous period.

The movement of electric energy across State lines totaled 2,863,982,000 kilowatt-hours or 20.2% of the amount generated for public use.

The net imports from Canada totaled 73,841,000 kilowatt-hours and the net exports to Mexico were 2,615,000 kilowatt-hours, leaving a net balance of 71,226,000 kilowatt-hours imported to the United States.

Reports were received during September 1941 indicating that the capacity of generating plants in service in the United States on September 1941 totaled 42,957,036 kilowatts. This is a net increase of 267,785 kilowatts over that previously reported in service on August 31, 1941. Occasionally changes are made in plants which are not reported promptly so that the figures shown for any one month do not necessarily mean that all the changes were made during that month but that they were reported to the Commission since the previous monthly report was issued.

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY FOR PUBLIC USE IN THE UNITED STATES
(In Thousands of Kilowatt-hours)

Division—	By Water Power 1941 August	By Water Power 1941 September	By Fuels 1941 August	By Fuels 1941 September	Total 1941 August	Total 1941 September
New England	134,461	128,482	714,921	714,056	849,382	842,488
Middle Atlantic	475,151	463,716	2,832,265	2,863,542	3,307,416	3,327,258
East North Central	147,946	256,375	3,188,276	3,087,579	3,336,222	3,343,954
West North Central	121,197	242,727	729,675	595,926	850,872	838,653
South Atlantic	318,238	270,613	1,410,889	1,498,433	1,729,127	1,769,046
East South Central	542,406	479,458	343,269	358,442	885,675	837,900
West South Central	49,701	54,276	801,963	757,899	851,664	812,175
Mountain	679,048	727,615	147,216	140,182	826,264	867,797
Pacific	1,443,014	1,356,492	233,577	154,840	1,676,591	1,511,332
United States Total	3,911,162	3,979,704	10,402,051	10,170,899	14,313,213	14,150,603

AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY*
(In Thousands of Kilowatt-hours)

Month	Water Power 1941	Water Power 1940	Fuel 1941	Fuel 1940	Total 1941	Total 1940	Percent Change 1941/1940
January	158,661	110,145	304,274	306,979	462,935	417,124	11.1
February	150,455	118,468	313,581	288,000	464,036	406,468	14.2
March	153,435	136,898	304,422	258,050	457,857	394,948	15.9
April	171,042	161,089	279,802	230,841	450,844	391,930	15.0
May	147,914	159,031	319,814	237,785	467,728	396,816	17.9
June	145,123	152,060	338,158	257,913	483,281	409,973	17.9
July	151,609	143,845	334,190	267,905	485,799	411,750	18.0
August	136,754	136,206	363,708	284,575	500,462	420,781	18.9
September	143,154	140,121	365,860	288,713	509,014	428,834	18.7
October	------	125,155	------	315,003	------	440,158	----
November	------	147,145	------	311,274	------	458,419	----
December	------	154,210	------	309,627	------	463,837	----

*Computed by dividing the monthly production by the number of equivalent week days in the month in question.

Coal Stock and Consumption

Coal consumption by electric power plants was 5,848,140 tons in September 1941 which is a decrease of 84,896 tons from the August 1941 consumption. Of this total 5,595,645 tons were bituminous coal and 252,495 tons were anthracite. These are decreases of 0.8% in the consumption of bituminous coal and 12.8% in the consumption of anthracite when compared with the preceding month which had one additional day.

The consumption of fuel oil during September 1941 totaled 1,650,741 barrels as compared with 1,792,841 barrels during August or a decrease of 7.9%. During the same interval the consumption of gas decreased to 19,955,936 MCF in September from 21,394,713 MCF in August, representing a decrease of 6.7%.

The total stock of coal on hand at electric utility power plants on Oct. 1, 1941, was 12,954,117 tons. This was an increase of 5.6% as compared with Sept. 1, 1941, and an increase of 3.4% as compared with Oct. 1, 1940. Of the total stock, 11,636,875 tons were bituminous coal and 1,317,242 tons were anthracite, an increase of 6.2 and a decrease of 3.0% respectively when compared with Sept. 1, 1941.

In terms of days' supply, which is based on the rate of consumption for the month in question, there were sufficient stocks of bituminous coal on hand Oct. 1, 1941, to last 62 days and sufficient anthracite for 156 days' requirements. These may be compared with 62 and 146 days' supply respectively for the previous month.

Foreign Front

(Continued from page 844)

in heavier squadrons against England.

Sharp combats are reported almost daily between British and German aircraft, over the Channel, with a dozen or so of airplanes shot down by either side, according to the official statements. British bombing planes ranged far into Germany, late last week, and weather did not halt operations against nearby German-held points. The German flier, in turn, raided a number of British towns. Relatively little is being said, currently, of the damage thus done by the opposing aerial squadrons.

In the conflict on the high seas the Germans continued their merciless sinkings of merchant ships, and also scored a success against the British Navy. The destroyer Broadwater, one of the 50 American ships traded to England in exchange for naval bases, was sunk by a torpedo, last week. German spokesman claimed sizable destruction of British and allied shipping, but no reports are made available on this aspect of the war by the British Admiralty.

Gibraltar to Singapore

Along the vast stretch from the Pillars of Hercules to the great British base on the Straits of Malacca, war and preparations for war were noted this week. In the Mediterranean region the clashes between British and Axis forces were more frequent, especially in the Western Desert sector around besieged Tobruk. These operations were more in the nature of skirmishes, however, than of fixed battles, with enlarged conflicts likely before long. The British Admiralty announced a torpedo hit on an Italian cruiser, last Friday, and Italian authorities declared on the following day that a British cruiser in the Mediterranean had been hit by torpedoes launched from airplanes.

The precise situation in the Mediterranean is obscure, but it seems that both sides are augmenting their concentrations in northern Africa, for sizable military campaigns. Italy is said in London and Washington to be seething with disaffection. Count Galeazzo Ciano, who can be regarded as Premier Mussolini's personal envoy, conferred at some length, last Saturday, with Chancellor Hitler, at the Russian headquarters of the Germans. Although this lends some credence to claims of discontent in Italy, the fact also remains that Italian soldiers are in Russia, fighting alongside their Reich associates.

Fresh campaigns in the Middle East loomed ever more decisively, as the Germans marched through the Russian Donets Basin and approached the Caucasus. That the British are preparing to meet the Nazis on the shores of the Caspian was intimated in London, and this possible campaign necessarily would be connected with supply lines into Russia. The only surprise in all this is the long delay in starting the battles, for vast moves long have been in progress. German forces may contemplate a drive toward the Suez through Turkey. Two Turkish general officers conferred with Hitler, Tuesday, and received an "impressive picture" of operations in Russia.

Occupied Countries

Tension steadily is mounting in the occupied countries of Europe and unquestionably will continue to mount as wintry weather adds to the terrible hardships and privations endured by the unfortunate victims of invasion. The ravages of the Nazis, combined with the drastic effects of the British blockade, are causing wounds that will leave scars for the timeless future. Especially deplorable are the killings of "hostages" by the German forces in various countries.

President Roosevelt spoke out against such killings, last Saturday, soon after a similar condemnation of Nazi practices was made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Like Mr. Churchill, who assailed the "butcheries in France," President Roosevelt found the executions revolting. He declared that such terrorism cannot break the spirits of the invaded peoples and said that the German acts were those of "desperate men who know in their hearts that they cannot win."

The butcheries continued, however, and added immeasurably to the distress of the French and other peoples. Another German officer was shot and killed by persons unknown in Bordeaux, last week, and the Nazis promptly executed 54 hostages, while indicating that another 100 would be slain if the culprits were not apprehended. The Vichy regime intervened and made many appeals to the French to cease aggravating incidents. The Germans thereupon granted a temporary reprieve to those marked for execution. The Low Countries and Norway have been relatively quiet this week, but Serbian guerrillas continued their fight against the invading Nazis, and suffered terrible reprisals.

These are but outward manifestations of a seething discontent that rages throughout the occupied lands. Famine and disease already are reported in many areas captured by the Nazis, and ruthlessly stripped of all materials that might contribute to the war effort. The colder weather that now begins to prevail adds daily to the difficulties. Former President Hoover maintained, in a recent speech, that a healthy revolt is not likely to grow in such soil.

Some reports now indicate that the people of Iceland also object to occupation, even though British and American forces are concerned in this instance. Rising costs of living and other problems associated with the influx of British and American troops, a dispatch from Reykjavik states, caused disagreements which resulted in the resignation of Premier Hermann Jonasson, last week. Some Icelanders are said to question the eventual withdrawal of British forces, although no such doubts are reported with respect to American troops.

Electric Output For Week Ended Oct. 25, 1941 Shows Gain Of 15.1% Over Like Week Last Year

The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimated that the production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Oct. 25, 1941 was 3,299,120,000 kwh. The current week's output is 15.1% above the output of the corresponding week of 1940, when production totaled 2,866,827,000 kwh. The output for the week ended Oct. 18, 1941 was estimated to be 3,273,184,000 kwh., an increase of 15.3% over the like week a year ago.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Major Geographic Regions	Week Ended Oct. 25, '41	Week Ended Oct. 18, '41	Week Ended Oct. 11, '41	Week Ended Oct. 4, '41
New England	17.5	14.0	20.7	19.9
Middle Atlantic	12.2	12.6	16.6	14.8
Central Industrial	17.4	17.8	19.6	20.7
West Central	16.5	17.5	15.7	16.8
Southern States	17.9	17.0	19.3	20.2
Rocky Mountain	11.9	18.4	20.3	19.1
Pacific Coast	x8.4	x9.3	x10.6	x10.4
Total United States	15.1	15.3	17.7	17.8

x Percentage should be higher; data under revision.

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (Thousands of Kilowatt-Hours)

Week Ended	1941	1940	*Percent Change 1941 from 1940*	1939	1938	1937
June 7	3,042,128	2,598,812	+17.1	2,328,756	2,056,509	2,266,759
June 14	3,066,047	2,664,853	+15.1	2,340,571	2,051,006	2,260,771
June 21	3,055,841	2,653,788	+15.2	2,362,436	2,082,232	2,287,420
June 28	3,120,780	2,659,825	+17.3	2,395,857	2,074,014	2,285,362
July 5	2,866,865	2,425,229	+18.2	2,145,033	1,937,486	2,139,281
July 12	3,141,158	2,651,626	+18.5	2,402,893	2,154,099	2,358,438
July 19	3,162,586	2,681,071	+18.0	2,377,902	2,152,779	2,321,531
July 26	3,183,925	2,760,935	+15.3	2,426,631	2,159,667	2,312,104
Aug. 2	3,226,141	2,762,240	+16.8	2,399,805	2,193,750	2,341,103
Aug. 9	3,196,009	2,743,284	+16.5	2,413,600	2,198,266	2,360,960
Aug. 16	3,200,818	2,745,697	+16.6	2,453,556	2,206,560	2,365,859
Aug. 23	3,193,404	2,714,193	+17.7	2,434,101	2,202,454	2,351,233
Aug. 30	3,223,609	2,736,224	+17.8	2,442,021	2,216,648	2,380,301
Sept 6	3,095,746	2,591,957	+19.4	2,375,852	2,109,985	2,211,398
Sept 13	3,281,290	2,773,177	+18.3	2,532,014	2,279,233	2,338,370
Sept 20	3,232,192	2,769,346	+16.7	2,538,118	2,211,059	2,231,277
Sept 27	3,233,278	2,816,358	+14.8	2,558,538	2,207,942	2,331,415
Oct. 4	3,289,692	2,792,067	+17.8	2,554,290	2,228,586	2,339,384
Oct. 11	3,314,952	2,817,465	+17.7	2,583,366	2,251,089	2,324,750
Oct. 18	3,273,184	2,837,730	+15.3	2,576,331	2,281,328	2,327,212
Oct. 25	3,299,120	2,866,827	+15.1	2,622,267	2,283,831	2,297,785
Nov. 1	------	2,882,137	---	2,608,864	2,270,534	2,245,449

DATA FOR RECENT MONTHS (Thousands of Kilowatt-Hours)

	1941	1940	*Percent Change 1941 from 1940*	1939	1938	1937
January	13,149,116	11,683,430	+12.5	10,183,400	9,290,754	9,787,901
February	11,831,119	10,589,428	+11.7	9,256,313	8,396,231	8,911,125
March	12,882,642	10,974,335	+17.4	10,121,459	9,110,808	9,886,443
April	12,449,229	10,705,682	+16.3	9,525,317	8,607,031	9,573,698
May	13,218,633	11,118,543	+18.9	9,868,962	8,750,840	9,665,137
June	13,231,219	11,026,943	+20.0	10,068,845	8,832,736	9,773,908
July	13,836,992	11,616,238	+19.1	10,185,255	9,170,375	10,036,410
August	---------	11,924,381	---	10,785,902	9,801,770	10,308,884
September	---------	11,484,529	---	10,653,197	9,486,866	9,908,314
October	---------	12,474,727	---	11,289,617	9,844,519	10,065,805
November	---------	12,213,543	---	11,087,866	9,893,195	9,506,495
December	---------	12,842,218	---	11,476,294	10,372,602	9,717,471
Total for yr.		138,653,997		124,502,309	111,557,727	117,141,591

Exchange Seat Sold

Arrangements were completed on Oct. 27, for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $25,000. The previous and the only other sale this month was on Oct. 2 at the same price.

Revenue Freight Car Loadings During Week Ended Oct. 18, 1941 Totaled 922,884 Cars

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Oct. 18, totaled 922,884 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on Oct. 23. The increase above the corresponding week in 1940 was 108,975 cars or 13.4% and above the same week in 1939 was 66,595 cars or 7.8%.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of Oct. 18 increased 19,007 cars or 2.1% above the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 407,450 cars, an increase of 14,851 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 54,959 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 159,285 cars, a decrease of 1,433 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 496 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.

Coal loading amounted to 167,613 cars, a decrease of 4,081 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 46,924 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 37,564 cars, an increase of 1,011 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 822 cars above the corresponding week in 1940. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Oct. 18 totaled 23,884 cars, an increase of 28 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 724 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.

Live stock loading amounted to 22,805 cars, an increase of 2,579 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 446 cars above the corresponding week in 1940. In the Western Districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of Oct. 18 totaled 19,168 cars, an increase of 2,595 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 675 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.

Forest products loading totaled 46,317 cars, an increase of 1,485 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 4,905 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.

Ore loading amounted to 68,808 cars, an increase of 4,712 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 920 cars below the corresponding week in 1940.

Coke loading amounted to 13,042 cars, a decrease of 117 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 1,343 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.

All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding weeks in 1940 and 1939.

	1941	1940	1939
4 Weeks of January	2,740,095	2,557,735	2,288,730
4 Weeks of February	2,824,188	2,488,879	2,282,866
5 Weeks of March	3,817,918	3,123,916	2,976,655
4 Weeks of April	2,793,563	2,495,212	2,225,188
5 Weeks of May	4,160,527	2,351,840	2,926,408
4 Weeks of June	3,510,137	2,896,953	2,563,953
4 Weeks of July	3,413,427	2,822,450	2,532,236
5 Weeks of August	4,464,458	3,717,933	3,387,672
4 Weeks of September	3,539,171	3,135,122	3,102,236
Week of Oct. 4	917,516	806,004	830,102
Week of Oct. 11	903,877	811,906	839,952
Week of October 18	922,884	813,909	356,289
Total	34,007,761	29,021,859	26,812,287

The following table is a summary of the freight carloadings for the separate railroads and systems for the week ended Oct. 18, 1941. During this period 104 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS
(NUMBER OF CARS)—WEEK ENDED OCT. 18

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
Eastern District—	1941	1940	1939	1941	1940
Ann Arbor	602	605	748	1,568	1,265
Bangor & Aroostook	1,492	854	1,319	270	232
Boston & Maine	8,368	7,766	8,665	13,585	11,101
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	1,792	1,458	1,763	2,455	2,375
Central Indiana	24	13	38	77	51
Central Vermont	1,423	1,312	1,344	2,536	2,137
Delaware & Hudson	7,167	5,218	6,002	11,116	8,174
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	9,173	8,944	11,143	9,138	7,667
Detroit & Mackinac	447	550	631	149	113
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	2,469	2,645	2,741	1,223	1,184
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	398	397	344	3,902	2,655
Erie	16,609	13,877	14,700	16,714	14,232
Grand Trunk Western	5,553	5,491	5,030	9,282	7,792
Lehigh & Hudson River	203	192	181	2,912	2,215
Lehigh & New England	2,226	1,987	2,038	2,011	1,230
Lehigh Valley	10,348	9,227	10,012	10,196	7,208
Maine Central	3,300	2,617	2,861	2,887	2,211
Monongahela	6,557	3,004	5,598	408	250
Montour	2,298	1,592	2,275	67	42
New York Central Lines	53,362	46,886	45,842	53,405	39,887
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	12,701	11,265	10,759	15,935	14,018
New York, Ontario & Western	1,238	1,179	1,365	2,424	1,967
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	7,471	6,195	7,550	14,356	11,422
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western	517	404	434	1,598	1,683
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	8,714	7,902	7,904	9,667	6,069
Pere Marquette	6,921	6,844	6,765	6,716	5,477
Pittsburgh & Shawmut	624	503	701	41	68
Pittsburgh, Shawmut & North	427	451	443	431	244
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	1,120	526	1,383	2,475	2,047
Rutland	570	607	728	1,085	933
Wabash	6,121	6,174	6,996	10,707	9,565
Wheeling & Lake Erie	5,386	4,879	5,118	4,636	3,554
Total	185,621	161,564	173,421	213,972	165,068
Allegheny District—					
Akron, Canton & Youngstown	866	555	562	1,067	963
Baltimore & Ohio	41,651	35,579	37,288	24,453	18,808
Bessemer & Lake Erie	5,821	6,425	5,721	2,668	2,332
Buffalo Creek & Gauley	275	269	347	2	6
Cambria & Indiana	1,930	1,695	1,730	18	11
Central R.R. of New Jersey	7,931	7,761	7,775	16,913	12,723
Cornwall	725	656	580	59	55
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	301	235	296	34	50
Ligonier Valley	124	146	145	57	48
Long Island	920	1,064	668	2,856	2,981
Penn-Reading Seashore Lines	1,917	1,522	1,420	1,881	1,701
Pennsylvania System	91,647	73,231	78,024	58,738	44,321
Reading Co.	17,749	15,667	15,159	24,591	18,638
Union (Pittsburgh)	19,808	19,571	18,146	6,350	6,392
Western Maryland	4,421	3,251	4,400	9,812	6,884
Total	196,086	165,627	172,261	149,499	115,813
Pocahontas District—					
Chesapeake & Ohio	29,648	22,265	28,920	15,080	11,813
Norfolk & Western	25,076	20,071	24,138	6,424	5,355
Virginian	4,639	4,080	4,216	2,128	1,404
Total	59,363	46,416	57,274	23,632	18,572
Southern District—	1941	*1940	1939	1941	1940
Alabama, Tennessee & Northern	377	260	337	230	163
Atl. & W. P.—W. R.R. of Ala.	936	831	880	2,265	1,634
Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast	873	691	613	1,148	901
Atlantic Coast Line	11,640	10,122	10,186	7,313	6,132
Central of Georgia	4,824	4,164	4,293	4,511	3,469
Charleston & Western Carolina	494	492	428	1,661	1,130
Clinchfield	1,822	1,327	1,504	2,838	2,016
Columbus & Greenville	393	388	479	378	395
Durham & Southern	212	184	226	374	409
Florida East Coast	475	587	573	1,063	1,021
Gainsville Midland	35	31	58	78	107
Georgia	1,460	1,314	1,047	2,463	1,807
Georgia & Florida	394	326	356	668	458
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio	4,409	3,671	3,871	3,646	3,132
Illinois Central System	28,591	25,116	27,967	15,296	13,835
Louisville & Nashville	27,764	22,180	26,022	9,073	6,612
Macon, Dublin & Savannah	212	140	175	767	587
Mississippi Central	181	160	168	382	352
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	3,950	3,410	3,192	3,434	2,975
Norfolk Southern	1,373	1,293	1,568	1,385	1,438
Piedmont Northern	501	403	564	1,793	1,071
Richmond Fred. & Potomac	489	407	407	6,181	4,448
Seaboard Air Line	10,964	10,098	9,112	7,653	5,126
Southern System	26,340	23,757	24,458	21,277	17,320
Tennessee Central	559	561	407	710	617
Winston-Salem Southbound	173	160	164	921	880
Total	129,441	112,073	119,055	97,508	78,035
Northwestern District—					
Chicago & North Western	22,877	22,922	21,544	13,984	11,728
Chicago Great Western	3,139	2,969	2,988	3,810	3,418
Chicago, Milw., St. P. & Pac.	24,560	22,346	22,862	9,703	8,516
Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha	4,305	4,074	4,508	4,593	4,233
Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range	21,531	21,323	16,125	331	287
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	1,201	1,078	977	523	542
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	10,055	9,263	8,749	10,525	6,832
Ft. Dodge, Des Moines & South	565	642	532	165	168
Great Northern	26,896	26,038	26,390	4,448	3,544
Green Bay & Western	722	740	787	680	761
Lake Superior & Ishpeming	2,470	2,973	3,494	52	63
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,319	2,442	2,450	2,586	2,637
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. M.	8,409	7,548	8,315	3,201	2,970
Northern Pacific	14,496	12,880	13,923	5,130	3,986
Spokane International	211	302	238	325	266
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	2,484	2,025	1,855	2,392	1,756
Total	146,240	139,565	135,737	62,448	51,698
Central Western District—					
Atch. Top. & Santa Fe System	25,022	23,332	23,977	9,574	7,745
Alton	3,199	3,241	3,747	2,821	2,462
Bingham & Garfield	751	470	420	94	67
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	20,837	19,397	21,037	12,325	10,127
Chicago & Illinois Midland	2,907	2,151	2,317	819	829
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	13,775	13,603	13,876	11,525	9.978
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	3,166	2,573	3,419	2,991	2,748
Colorado & Southern	1,136	1,176	1,634	1,835	1,594
Denver & Rio Grande Western	4,748	5,189	5,797	5,340	4,799
Denver & Salt Lake	770	496	929	23	8
Fort Worth & Denver City	1,195	1,343	1,430	1,323	1,200
Illinois Terminal	2,064	1,831	2,183	2,062	1,554
Missouri-Illinois	1,125	1,103	1,175	458	418
Nevada Northern	1,894	1,620	1,229	127	117
North Western Pacific	1,298	969	901	448	457
Peoria & Pekin Union	22	7	27	0	0
Southern Pacific (Pacific)	33,350	28,024	27,994	8,282	5,885
Toledo, Peoria & Western	382	333	491	1,651	1,523
Union Pacific System	23,998	22,139	23,551	14,264	11,174
Utah	645	349	582	5	8
Western Pacific	2,195	1,942	1,839	3,815	3,603
Total	144,479	131,288	138,555	79,762	66,296
Southwestern District—					
Burlington-Rock Island	169	147	146	245	279
Gulf Coast Lines	3,342	2,944	3,030	1,942	1,681
International-Great Northern	1,908	2,008	1,834	2,151	2,162
Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf	254	270	338	1,236	965
Kansas City Southern	2,818	2,155	2,280	2,855	2,116
Louisiana & Arkansas	2,495	2,149	2,135	2,230	1,646
Litchfield & Madison	336	360	465	1,195	1,013
Midland Valley	736	572	681	267	187
Missouri & Arkansas	200	239	285	420	324
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines	5,141	4,818	4,851	3,976	3,100
Missouri Pacific	18,261	16,997	17,687	12,961	11,135
Quanah Acme & Pacific	110	189	163	144	136
St. Louis-San Francisco	9,897	9,017	9,205	6,368	5,031
St. Louis Southwestern	3,265	3,428	3,227	3,215	2,645
Texas & New Orleans	7,993	7,412	7,981	4,097	3,490
Texas & Pacific	4,543	4,468	5,453	4,954	4,026
Wichita Falls & Southern	165	184	201	71	78
Weatherford M. W. & N. W.	21	19	24	51	20
Total	61,654	57,376	59,986	48,378	40.034

Note—Previous year's figures revised. * Previous figures.

Items About Banks, Trust Companies

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announces that its Foreign Property Control Department is now located on the fifth and sixth floors of 70 Pine Street, New York City.

The Ninth Federal Savings and Loan Association, New York City, announces the opening of its new quarters at 1457 Broadway, between 41st and 42nd Streets. The institution reports resources of over $13,000,000.

The New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking on Oct. 15 inaugurated its series of 10 weekly broadcasts on banking subjects with a talk on the history of banking by Dr. William A. Irwin, National Educational Director of the American Institute of Banking, over Station WNYC. This series of broadcasts was arranged through the cooperation of the Board of Education of New York City, and will be heard by New York City high school students as part of their curriculum, as well as by the general public.

Mr. Clarance V. Joerndt of the National City Bank, President of New York Chapter, announces that the following outstanding leaders of banking and finance have accepted the Chapter's invitation to speak during the series, on varied phases of banking and finance:

George B. Roberts, Vice-President, The National City Bank; Philip A. Benson, President, The Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; Henry C. Von Elm, Vice-Chairman, Manufacturers Trust Co.; G. Russell Clark, Assistant Manager, New York Clearing House; Horace L. Sanford, Secretary, Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Charles H. Schoch, Deputy Superintendent of Banks State of New York; Murray Shields, Economist, Irving Trust Co.; Shepard Morgan, Vice-President, Chase National Bank; George Weiss, Economist and Partner, J. S. Bache & Co.

Following the meeting of the Board of Trustees of The New York Trust Company held on Oct. 21, John E. Bierwirth, President, announced the appointment of Charles C. Gifford and Thomas M. Keefe, as Assistant Treasurers of the company. The new officers will be associated with the company's Fortieth Street Office at Madison Avenue and 40th Street. The announcement also says:

Mr. Gifford has been with The New York Trust Company since 1929, following five years with the Farmers Loan and Trust Company. He attended the Hill School and graduated in 1917 from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. Mr. Gifford joined the armed forces of the United States in May, 1917, and saw action as a lieutenant with the 101st Field Artillery (26th Division) overseas.

In March, 1918, he was transferred to the 88th Aero Squadron with which he served until he was wounded during the battle of the Argonne in September, 1918.

Mr. Keefe has been associated with the Fortieth Street Office of the company since 1935. He joined The New York Trust Company in 1929, following experience with the National City Bank of Cleveland, The Midland Bank of Cleveland, and George H. Burr & Co., commercial paper brokers of this city.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of The National City Bank of New York held on Oct. 21, James MacNaughton Thompson was appointed an Assistant Cashier.

Harry E. Ward, President of the Irving Trust Co. of New York City, on Oct. 16 observed his 40th anniversary of association with the bank and its predecessor, the New York National Exchange Bank. After graduating from Yale University, Mr. Ward was employed by the New York National Exchange Bank as a clerk on Oct. 16, 1901 and served in this capacity in various departments of the bank for a number of years. He was promoted to Assistant Cashier in 1907, named Cashier in 1910, appointed Vice-President in 1914 and became President of the bank and a member of the Board of Directors on Jan. 1, 1919.

Harry L. Bailey has been nominated to become a Trustee of the Bank of New York. He is President and Director of Wellington, Sears Co. He is also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the West Point Manufacturing Co., West Point, Ga., and a Director of numerous corporations, including the Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., Mutual Boiler Insurance Co., and the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

Alexander P. Hirsch, President of Welbilt Appliance Corp., New York, has been elected a Director of the Trade Bank & Trust Co. of New York.

William M. Evarts of the law firm of Millbank, Tweed & Hope was recently elected a Trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, New York City.

E. Chester Gersten, President of The Public National Bank and Trust Co. of New York, announced the appointment of James J. Slattery, as an Assistant Vice-President. Mr. Slattery's former title was that of Assistant Cashier.

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Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended Oct. 25, 1941, Drops 11,750 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average crude oil production for week ended Oct. 25, 1941 was 4,098,800 barrels. This was a drop of 11,750 barrels from the output of the preceding week and the current week's figures were above the 4,012,900 barrels calculated by the U. S. Department of the Interior to be the total of restrictions imposed by the various oil-producing States during October. Daily average production for the four weeks ended Oct. 25, 1941 is estimated at 4,035,250 barrels. The daily average output for the week ended Oct. 26, 1940, totaled 3,640,300 barrels. Further details as reported by the Institute follow:

Reports received from refining companies owning 86.4% of the 4,538,000 barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States, indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines' basis, 4,060,000 barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all companies had in storage at refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines as of the end of the week, 83,343,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline. The total amount of gasoline produced by all companies is estimated to have been 13,686,000 barrels during the week.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (FIGURES IN BARRELS)

	aB. of M. Calculated Requirements (October)	State Allowables	Actual Production Week Ended Oct. 25 1941	Change from Previous Week	4 Weeks Ended Oct. 25 1941	Week Ended Oct. 26 1940
Oklahoma	481,500	428,000	b425,300	+7,200	426,100	397,200
Kansas	253,000	253,000	b255,500	—4,300	246,650	189,500
Nebraska	5,300	------	b5,650	—50	6,000	2,600
Panhandle Texas			79,450	—950	78,950	80,360
North Texas			105,400	+650	103,650	112,150
West Central Texas			31,350	+350	30,900	31,200
West Texas			283,700	+850	269,450	240,000
East Central Texas			85,700	+250	83,600	76,950
East Texas			369,700	—200	351,900	375,000
Southwest Texas			220,400	+1,050	209,400	225,700
Coastal Texas			293,000	+1,000	281,750	243,050
Total Texas	1,420,100	c1,485,966	1,468,700	+3,000	1,409,600	1,384,400
North Louisiana			81,300	+1,150	80,450	67,000
Coastal Louisiana			263,400	—1,950	259,550	216,150
Total Louisiana	332,000	339,233	344,700	—800	340,000	283,150
Arkansas	78,200	73,415	71,950	+100	72,350	68,950
Mississippi	43,900		b66,450	+2,250	63,400	15,450
Illinois	399,200		419,700	—400	421,350	343,700
Indiana	20,100		b19,100	+450	19,300	19,100
Eastern (not incl. Ill. & Ind.)	98,100		92,700	—1,600	93,600	86,950
Michigan	44,100		58,650	—550	57,550	48,100
Wyoming	84,300		86,150	+650	87,700	74,200
Montana	20,300		20,050	------	20,200	18,200
Colorado	5,000		4,650	—200	4,750	3,350
New Mexico	114,600	114,600	116,450	+500	115,350	101,450
Total East of Calif.	3,399,700		3,455,700	+6,250	3,383,900	3,036,400
California	613,200	d613,200	643,100	—18,000	651,350	603,900
Total United States	4,012,900		4,098,800	—11,750	4,035,250	3,640,300

aThese are Bureau of Mines' calculations of the requirements of domestic crude oil based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of October. As requirements may be supplied either from stocks, or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude oil inventories must be deducted from the Bureau's estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced.

bOkla., Kans., Neb., Miss., Ind. figures are for week ended 7 a. m. Oct. 22.

cThis is the net basic 31-day allowable as of Oct. 1, but experience indicates that it will increase as new wells are completed, and if any upward revisions are made. With a few exceptions the entire State, including Panhandle, was ordered shut down on Oct. 4, 5, 11, 12, 18, 19, 25, 26 and 31.

dRecommendation of Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

NOTE:—The figures indicated above do not include any estimate of any oil which might have been surreptitiously produced.

CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS; PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE; STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED OCT. 25, 1941

(Figures in Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons Each)

District	Daily Refining Capacity Potential Rate	Daily Refining Capacity P. C. Reporting	Crude Runs to Stills Daily Aver.	Crude Runs to Stills P. C. Operated	Gasoline Produc'n at Refineries Incl. Natural Blended	Stocks Finished & Unfinished Gasoline	b Stocks of Gas Oil and Distillates	b Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil	c Stocks Aviation Gasoline
East Coast	673	100.0	669	99.4	1,689	19,547	20,771	10,907	E. Coast
Appalachian	166	83.8	126	90.6	440	3,149	663	400	649
Ind., Ill., Ky.	752	84.4	651	102.5	2,741	15,382	5,934	4,641	Interior
Okla., Kans., Mo.	413	80.7	319	95.8	1,299	7,309	2,179	2,195	1,357
Inland Texas	263	63.2	142	85.5	660	2,381	474	1,353	G. Coast
Texas Gulf	1,037	91.0	969	97.0	2,986	11,527	6,380	8,947	2,649
Louisiana Gulf	156	94.2	152	102.7	470	2,501	1,857	2,068	
No. La. & Arkansas	95	49.9	53	112.8	166	413	407	397	Calif.
Rocky Mountain	136	50.1	55	80.9	199	999	132	307	2,090
California	787	90.9	558	78.0	1,666	14,715	12,961	62,755	
Reported		86.4	3,694	94.2	12,316	77,923	51,758	93,970	6,745
Estimated Unreported			366		1,370	5,420	1,425	1,325	385
aEstd. Total U. S. Oct. 25, 1941	4,538		4,060		13,686	f83,343	53,183	95,295	7,130
aEstd. Total U. S. Oct. 18, 1941	4,538		4,120		13,909	82,584	52,403	95,800	7,236
U. S. B. of M. aOct. 25, 1940			d3,529		e11,680	79,800	48,990	107,123	6,171

aEstimated Bureau of Mines' basis. bAt refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines. cIncluded in finished and unfinished gasoline total. dOctober, 1940 daily average. eThis is a week's production based on U. S. Bureau of Mines October 1940, daily average. fFinished, 75,702,000 bbl.; unfinished 7,641,000 bbl.

Items About Banks, Trust Companies

(Continued from page 846)

James McNeil, retired Vice-President of the Bank of the Manhattan Co., New York City, died on Oct. 25 at his home in Rockville Centre, Long Island, N. Y. He was 80 years old. A native of Scotland, Mr. McNeil came to Canada when a young men and was connected with the Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto. Coming to New York in 1897, he was employed by the Bank of the Manhattan Co. and advanced through the ranks before his retirement as a Vice-President in 1928. Mr. McNeil also formerly held executive posts with the Detroit & Mackinac Railway Co., the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Co., and the Suburban Land and Investment Co.

Clarence W. McNary, Manager of the Broadway Office of the East River Savings Bank of New York, died suddenly, on Oct. 20, at his home at Valley Stream, N. Y. Mr. McNary, associated with the East River Savings Bank since 1924, had been appointed Manager of a branch office in Jan. 10, 1941.

Harry L. Ford has been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Dollar Savings Bank, New York City, it was announced on Oct. 24 by Robert M. Catharine, President of the bank. Mr. Ford is Vice-President of Marsh & McLennan, insurance brokers.

John S. Roberts, formerly Vice-President and Comptroller of the Flatbush Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected President of the bank. The Board of Trustees also elected Crawford Young as Trustee and promoted him from Secretary to Vice-Presidency. President Roberts has been connected with banking since 1906. Coming to the Flatbush Savings Bank as Secretary in 1921, he was elected Trustee and promoted to Comptroller three years later, and became Vice-President in 1932. He has been active in Savings Banks Association work for many years. While his title in the bank is President, in military service he is Major Roberts in Command of the 1st Battalion, 51st Reg., N. Y. Guard, and is President of the Cavalry Club of Brooklyn. Crawford Young, newly elected Vice-President, has been connected with the bank since 1922. Along with the foregoing changes J. Kenneth Hodgetts, Quentin Frost and Herbert F. Softy were promoted to Comptroller, Secretary and Assistant Comptroller, respectively.

The Board of Trustees of the Prudential Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., announced on Oct. 22 the promotion of Dr. Anton Frederick Mannel from Treasurer to the office of Executive Vice-President.

The Kings County Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., announced on Oct. 23 that Richard R. Klinck and Donald G. C. Sinclair have been elected to the Board of Trustees. Mr. Klinck is Secretary of the Merchants Refrigerating Co., New York, and Mr. Sinclair is associated with the Stock Exchange firm of Blyth & Bonner.

At a recent meeting of the Trustees of The Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, Austin C. Cheshire was elected Secretary. Mr. Cheshire, who was formerly Comptroller, completed 25 years of service with the bank last week. George N. Mauger, assistant to Mr. Cheshire, succeeds him as Comptroller. Clinton L. Miller, Assistant Secretary and Manager since 1932 of the Bensonhurst Branch office, has assumed active duties at the Main office of the bank, Fulton Street and De Kalb Avenue. Eldred H. Daggett was appointed as acting Manager of the Bensonhurst Branch, with Howard Lee assistant acting Manager.

Robert L. Fernald, Secretary and a Trustee of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, died on Oct. 11 at his home in Brooklyn. Mr. Fernald had been associated with the Dime Savings Bank for 46 years. During this time he had served the bank as office boy, bookkeeper, Assistant Secretary, and Manager of the Bensonhurst branch. Mr. Fernald became Secretary in 1932 and a year later was elected a member of the Board of Trustees.

William H. Kniffin, Vice-President of the Bank of Rockville Centre Trust Co., Rockville Centre, Long Island, N. Y., was elected President of the institution on Oct. 14 to succeed the late George D. A. Combes. The Board of Directors also elected Darius Sylvester a Vice-President, and Earl J. Bennett Vice-President and Trust Officer to succeed Mr. Kniffin. Andrew Edwards, Secretary, was named a Director.

The Endicott Trust Co., Endicott, N. Y., has received approval from the State Banking Department to increase its capital stock and number of shares from $100,000, consisting of 1,000 shares of a par value of $100 each, to $200,000, consisting of 2,000 shares of a par value of $100 each, it is learned from the Department's "Weekly Bulletin" of Oct. 17.

Mercer V. White, Sr., prominent Syracuse (N. Y.) banker for many years, died on Oct. 14. He was 63 years old. A native of Syracuse, Mr. White retired from active business in November, 1937. Before retiring, he had been Executive Vice-President and a member of the Board of Directors of the First Trust and Deposit Co., with which he had been associated since 1903. He was President of the Bank of East Syracuse, of which he was one of the incorporators, and at his death was First Vice-President and a Trustee of the Syracuse Savings Bank.

Schuyler L. Baum has been elected President and Edgar H. Backus Vice-President of the First National Bank, Waterloo, N. Y. Mr. Baum, who was formerly Vice-President of the Lincoln National Bank & Trust Co., Syracuse, succeeds John E. Becker, who now becomes Chairman of the Board. Until early this year, Mr. Backus had also been connected with the Lincoln National Bank & Trust Co. in the capacity of Assistant Cashier.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Street Trust Co., Boston, held Oct. 20, Kingsland Dunwoody, Treasurer, General Manager and Director of the H & B American Machine Co. of North Attleboro, Mass., and Vice-President of the S. A. Woods Machine Co., Boston, was added to the Board. A graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy in 1917, Mr. Dunwoody commanded one of our destroyers in the first World War. After retiring from the Navy, he spent several years in industrial engineering.

John W. Kress, who was employed by The Howard Savings Institution of Newark, N. J., as a clerk 20 years ago, was appointed Vice-President and Trust Officer of the bank at the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers held Oct. 20, the appointment to be effective Dec. 1. He succeeds Frank E. Quinby, who will retire on Dec. 1 after 55 years of continuous service with the institution. John H. Duerk was appointed Assistant Secretary of the institution, effective Dec. 1. He has been employed by the bank for the past five years. William A. Verry was appointed Manager of the Springfield Avenue Branch of The Howard Savings Institution. He has been employed in various departments of the institution for the past 20 years. Regarding the activities of Mr. Kress, it is announced:

Mr. Kress was born in Newark and is 37 years old. He is a former President and at present a member of the Board of Governors of Essex County Chapter, an educational unit of the American Institute of Banking. He has been an active member of the New Jersey Savings Banks Association and the New Jersey Bankers Association, having served as Chairman and a member of many association committees. He was co-Chairman of the committee which revised the Investment Section of the Savings Bank Act in 1937 broadening the investment field for savings banks. At present he is Chairman of the Membership Committee of the New Jersey Bankers Association and a member of its Trust Committee. He has been an instructor in Public

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From Washington

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he went with the President on his Caribbean trip right after Mr. Roosevelt's reelection. The President agreed that something should be done and Ickes thought he would have the job of doing it. Instead, Wallace was asked to submit a plan. Lowell Mellett raised such a howl about this that it was turned over to him. He didn't do anything. Finally, LaGuardia anxious to get into the Washington picture, sold the President on letting him do it. Thus, he set up the OCD, Office of Civilian Defense. But LaGuardia, after getting his organization, has had to leave it to dangle on the bureaucratic vine while he campaigned for reelection.

Then along came "Bill" Donovan, whom Frank Knox got into the picture. All the New Dealers have been fighting Donovan. They look upon him as an interloper. Donovan in his aggressive way, really started doing things. In no time he had stepped on the toes of Nelson Rockefeller's Latin American activities and has been directed by the President to let Nelson's field alone. Now Archibald McLeish has been named head of the OFF, Office of Facts and Figures. What it is to do exactly, nobody knows.

The impression is that these men are being called into the service to help their country. The fact is that they are men who like the limelight and who sell an idea to the President. He gives them a high sounding alphabetical title and it is up to them to create their job and go ahead until they get into a row with somebody, which they all do.

They all get appropriations and build up large organizations, however. LaGuardia's OCD, for example, was given $900,000 right off the reel.

In the continual conflict, the thing to do is to get a Roosevelt on your staff so you will have a contact with the White House. Thus, Donovan thought he had pulled a ten strike when he took on Jimmie Roosevelt. LaGuardia immediately countered this by taking on Mrs. Roosevelt. He didn't even let her know in advance. The trouble is, insofar as liaison with the White House for the multiple agencies in Washington is concerned, is that there are not enough Roosevelts to go around.

One of the propaganda jobs Donovan's office is doing is to spread the poison against unfriendly leaders of other countries, Laval of France, for example. Laval's whole history and his business connections have been carefully dug up and are being spread over France. In the case of the deposed President of Panama, Arias, the story was circulated that he got a concession from the bawdy houses of Colon and Panama City. He had a sweetheart in Havana and American operatives knew it was his frequent wont to slip away to see her. On his last visit, it was arranged for him to be detained until the "revolution" could be carried out.

The OPM has an order, not yet issued, defining small business as one employing 500 employes or less.

The most significant name on the list of Republicans which Wendell Willkie recently announced as favoring his international views was that of Ralph Cates, Republican national committeeman from Oregon. He is Senator McNary's side-kick, got the Republican vice presidential nomination for him. McNary is an isolationist and he and Willkie never got along together.

LEGAL ODDITIES

THE CASHIER'S CHECK

"Boss says for me to stay here till I get the $2,000 that you owe us," the collector for the Ajax Steel Company announced. "You know me—I've been here before on the same errand."

"Would you take a check?" queried Jethro Brown. "It'll be a cashier's check payable to you, which is the same as the cash," he hastened to add, wrote a check for $2,000 on the Snow Bank, and handed it over to the bookkeeper.

"Go down to the bank and get a $2000 cashier's check payable to the order of the Steel Company," Brown ordered.

"And I'll wait here till he gets back," the collector declared.

"All right, there's an easy chair, and the morning paper," Brown told him. "If you want ice water, just ring for it."

An hour later the collector laid down the newspaper, and reached for his hat.

"That's a good bluff, but I might just as well be out looking at the ball game, along with your bookkeeper. I suppose the understanding between you and him is that whenever you send him out with your check to get a cashier's check to pay a bill, he is to have the rest of the day off," the collector averred. However, in less than twenty-four hours the facts "came to light", and it appeared that the bookkeeper had obtained a cashier's check payable to the Steel Company, forged the endorsement of the Steel Company thereon, cashed it at the River Bank—and disappeared with the proceeds.

"What's our next move: I'm all at sea now," the collector admitted.

"I'm going down to the Snow Bank, and make them pay us the $2,000," the collection manager declared, went to the cashier of the Snow Bank, explained the situation, and demanded the cash.

"Did your Company ever have the Brown check in your possession?" the cashier demanded.

"Never."

"Did you ever have the cashier's check in your possession?"

"Never."

"Did you know that we were issuing a cashier's check in your favor?"

"Never, unless the conversation that the collector heard in Brown's office would be equal to knowledge."

"Well, the bank'll fight a lawsuit before it'll pay."

"Then a lawsuit it is," the manager assured him. He was as good as his word, and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania ruled in his favor.

"By the check in suit the bank contracts to pay the amount thereof to the Steel Company, or on its order, upon it being presented for that purpose; the consideration for so doing being the Bank's implied agreement with Brown, as its depositor, and the credit of the $2,000 against his account. That the Steel Company did not know of the issuance of, and had not received either the original or the cashier's check, are matters of no moment. The latter belonged either to the Steel Company or to Brown, who, so far as this record shows, makes no claim to them, even if he had a legal right so to do," said the Court.

Items About Banks, Trust Companies

(Continued from page 847)

Speaking in Essex County Chapter and at present is a member of the faculty of Seton Hall College instructing courses in Corporation Finance and Investments. He is a member of the Bond Club of New Jersey.

The election of Mr. Robert G. Cowan as a Manager of The Howard Savings Institution was also announced on Oct. 20. Mr. Cowan is the President of the National Newark and Essex Banking Co Prior to Mr. Cowan's association with the National Newark and Essex Banking Co. he was for 12 years with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, during which time he was successively statistician in the research division, a bank examiner and chief of analysis division of the Bank Examinations Department. In 1938 he became Cashier of the National Newark and Essex Banking Co. Mr. Cowan is a Director of the National Newark and Essex Banking Co. and the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.

M. J. Fleming, President of Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, announced on Oct. 16 the acceptance of the application of The St. Henry Bank, Saint Henry, Ohio, for admission to membership in the Federal Reserve System. The St. Henry Bank is the 14th Ohio State bank to be admitted to membership in the Fourth District during the current year. The bank operated as a private institution from 1905 to March, 1911, when it was incorporated with a paid-in capital of $2,500. It is stated that there have never been any assessments or contributions made by stockholders, nor has the bank ever taken any waivers from depositors.

The Republic National Bank of Dallas, Texas, announces the increase of its capital stock from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 and the increase of its surplus from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. This gives the bank a total capital and surplus of $10,000,000. Plans for the increase in the capital account of the bank were noted in these columns Oct. 9, page 506.

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