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On The Foreign Front

European Stock Markets

Good markets remain the rule in London trading in securities, notwithstanding the disturbing effect of war reports from the Far East. Momentary unsettlement developed for a time, early this week, as the Japanese swept forward in Malaya. Tin and rubber company shares naturally were affected adversely, but the market otherwise was well maintained. Entrance of the United States into the war and the excellent progress of the Russian and Libyan ress of the Russian and Libyan ress of the Russian and Libyan popular question as to the whereabouts and the activities of our Pacific Fleet. The principal task of our Navy, said Mr. Knox, is to keep open the sea lanes between the United States and Great Britain, and thus contribute to the

Gilt-edged securities advanced slightly late last week, and touched new highs for the war period, on the London Stock Exchange. Reinvestment of year-end payments occasioned some of the buying. Anglo-Iranian and Mexican oil issues were particularly in demand. Industicularly in demand. Indus-trial and home rail securities showed strength Tuesday and

again yesterday.

The Continental European markets were dull in recent trading, according to the meager reports available in these ware times.

French budgetary estimates suggest tremendous costs of government but tay receipts also are adment, but tax receipts also are adment, but tax receipts also are advancing. Demand for securities exceeds the supply in French markets, but strict regulations prevent runaway markets. Events are obscure in the enemy markets of Germany and Italy, and no recent reports are available respecting the Amsterdam Bourse.

American Strategy

Some of the main strategical principles motivating the Wasnington leadership in this World War were disclosed, Monday, by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, who necessarily spoke with the full authority of the President and presumably also with that of Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Developing a theme set forth by President Roosevelt in his message on the State of the Union, Mr. Knox insisted that Hitler and his German Nazis are the chief enemies and must be defeated first. "That done, the whole Axis

fabric will collapse," he added.

The speech obviously was intended to allay the restlessness caused by the Japanese gains in the Far East, and to answer the

ain, and thus contribute to the defeat of Hitlerite Germany, "our greatest enemy," Favorable and dramatic developments of full-scale American naval action in the Pacific are not to be expected now or in the near future, he said. The speech by the Secretary was delivered before the an-nual United States Conference of

Mayors, in Washington.

Although an early and conclusive show-down with the Japanese Navy is not to be expected, owing to ele-ments of time, distance and the distribution of our forces, it must not be assumed that the Pacific Fleet is idle, Mr. Knox declared. The Fleet will be heard from again and again, when and where strategic considerations dictate, he added. Germany brought Japan into

Germany brought Japan into the war and sought by this means to divert the attention of America and Britain from the Atlantic, said Secretary Knox, who main-tained that the "coolheaded lead-ership" of President Roosevelt kept us from the "danger of ackept us from the "danger of action out of the excess of righteous anger." He emphasized again and again that Japan and Italy are secondary problems and that our first aim must be to destroy Hitler. Lack of public disclosure of what he described as the successful operations of the Navy was attributed by Mr. Knox to the need for military secrecy.

Philipping Defense

Philippine Defense

Sanguinary fighting continues between our forces under General Douglas MacArthur and the far more numerous Japanese invaders (Continued on Page 220)

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Although action remains (at press time) in the "I will establish" status with many important particulars still undisclosed, it would appear that the President is at long length moving in the right direction as concerns our war production program. Donald Nelson, a business man of established ability, will, according to official announcement, be given responsibility, and apparently corresponding authority, in all matters that have to do with procurement and production. A number of questions of the first order of magnitude remain, as, for example, the extent of Mr. Nelson's control of appointments, which is of the utmost importance, and the degree in which the President himself is prepared to refrain from interference, but the action now promised affords ground for strong hope that this phase of our effort will be much better managed than in the past.

Other official disclosures at the White House concerning the prospective appointment of "umpires" in the persons of such figures as Messrs. Hughes, Willkie, Farley and Smith, to function in some not fully disclosed way with the newly appointed War Labor Board, leads to hope that some thing of real value may come of the activities of this oversized and strangely constituted body. Again further clarification of plans must await developments, but here again also one is entitled to hope for better things than seemed to be in prospect as late as a day or so ago. All this, as far

as it goes, is to be set down on the credit side of the ledger.

We had made our defense New Year's resolutions, or had them made for us by the President. The budget message (Continued on Page 220)

We Must Indeed!

When supreme and unquestionable authority is vested in one man or a small group of men both in Governmental and economic affairs, and when all others are forced to obeytheir orders promptly and without question, you get results, particularly under modern industrial developments. Nazi and Japanese successes in the war to date confirm the point. They show none of the stumbling hesitancy which is too often associated with the processes of damages and the stumbling hesitancy which is too often associated with the processes of damages and the stumbling hesitancy which is too often associated with the processes of damages and the stumbling hesitancy which is too often associated with the processes of damages and the stumbling hesitancy which is too often associated with the processes of damages and the stumbling hesitance where the stumbling health and the stumbling hea sociated with the processes of democracy.

The efficiency argument gains added weight for many from the Russian role in this war. Russia happens to be fighting on our side and she is doing a magnificent job. In land warfare, her gallant army has been more effective against the Nazi juggernaut than any other.

People realize that the Soviet successes are due in part to the fact that the Russian military and commit the test that the Russian military and commit the test that the Russian military and commit the state of the state of the state of the successes are due in part to the fact that the Russian military and commit the state of the st

to the fact that the Russian military and economic structure is built on a state-controlled economy. And they ask themselves, reluctantly perhaps, but surely: Is that the only way anything gets done?

It is this doubt that democracy must answer. To free minds, there are things more important in civilized life than efficiency. But when those things are threatened, independent, self-governing people must make themselves function efficiently to meet the danger.

We have been slow to realize the imminence and the extent of our danger. Before Japan attacked us there were literally millions who hoped that Communist Russia's stiff resistance would save us the necessity of fighting at all. And even today there are still many who fatuously believe we need only defend ourselves in the Pacific while Russia destroys

But democracy cannot be saved by the armies of Russia. But democracy cannot be saved by the democracies themselves. Let us remember that to be effective, not alone at the peace table but in the reconstruction of the world after the war, democracy must be effective in the war. Leadership does not spring from evasion and petty self-protection but from work and sacrifice and success.

Therefore, those who fear communism most should be the most anxious to see the fighting forces of the democracies on every front in the world. In other words, in order to survive, the democratic world must bear the brunt of winning this war.—Wendell L. Willkie to the United States Conference of Mayors.

One may feel disposed, as do we, to question Mr. Willkie's general doctrines at certain points without failing to feel strongly that his main conclusions here are both sound and

We commend them heartily to our readers.

FROM WASHINGTON AHEAD OF THE NEWS

There is unquestionably an oversight made in all of these movements to send eiggies to the soldiers in the field, give hot coffee to the men on guard. Tom Dewey, this writer thinks, should reform his USO with a view to helping the embattled forces of the New Deal-CIO and those of the OPM. Washington has been

The appointment of Donald Nelson as the so-called Overall Minister of Production is a tre-mendous victory for the New

the New Deal-CIO and those of the OPM. Washington has been through an unusually cold spell and these men have been out there fighting in the streets poorly clothed, poorly fed and at no time have I seen a pretty lass walked up to one on either side and offer a hot cup of coffee. The point is that these men are fighting here as intensely as those at the front without any medals being bestowed upon the heroes; without, in fact, any proper appreciation of the blood they are letting.

The appointment of Donald dustry's war effort. Presumably now that the Leftists have suc-ceeded in placing him over Knud-

NY Reserve Bank 1941 Earnings Lower

Net earnings of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, after Net earnings of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, after all additions and deductions, amounted to \$3,302,000 in 1941, which compares with net earnings of \$9,555,000 for 1940, it is shown in the Bank's 27th annual statement, issued on Jan. 9 by Allan Sproul, President. The total earnings of the Bank for 1941 are reported at \$11,415,000, contrasting with \$12,985,000 in 1940, and the net expenses during the latest year were \$7,975,000, against \$7,341,000, leaving current net earnings in 1941 only amounted to \$395,000, as against \$4,046,000 in 1940, due to much smaller profits on sales of U. S. Government securities.

The total deductions from current net earnings in 1941 only amounted to \$10,000 in 1940, due to much smaller profits on sales of U. S. Government securities.

The total deductions from current net earnings in 1941 were \$533,000, compared with \$135,000 in 1941. This was accounted for by a special reserve on bank premises of \$480,000, which was not provided for in 1940.

From the net earnings for 1941 the Bank paid dividends of \$3,098,000 and transferred \$204,000 to surplus under Section 7 of the

to surplus under Section 7 of the Federal Reserve Act. A year ago the Bank paid dividends of \$3,065,000, transferred \$6,529,000 to surplus and transferred \$39,000 from surplus under Section 13-b of the Reserve Act.

During 1941 total assets of the New York Federal Reserve Bank decreased to \$9,148,572,000 on Dec. 31 from \$10,719,915,000 on Dec. 31, 1940. Reserves decreased during the year to \$8,212,096,000 from \$9,809,823,000, while holdings of U. S. Government securities at the end of 1941 amounted to \$592,196,000, comparing with the at the end of 1941 amounted to \$592,196,000, comparing with \$645,355,000 on Dec. 31, 1940. Total deposits on Dec. 31, 1941 were \$6,642,557,000, against \$8,814,760,000 at the end of 1940.

The following is the profit and loss account of the Bank for 1941 in comparison with 1940, as contained in the annual statement issued Jan. 9:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the calendar years (In thousands of	1941 and	1940
Earnings Net expenses	1941 \$11,415 7,975	1940 \$12,985 7,341
Current net earnings	\$3,440	\$5,644
Additions to current net earnings: Profits on sales of U, S. Gov. Securities All other	\$386 9	\$3,408 638
Total additions	\$395	\$4,046
Deductions from current net earnings: Losses and reserves for		
losses on industrial advances (net) Special reserve on bank	\$50	\$103
premisesAll other	480 3	32
Total deductions	\$533	\$135
Net earnings	\$3,302	\$9,555
Dividends paid	\$3,098	\$3,065
Transferred to surplus (Section 7) Transferred from surplus	204	6,529
(Section 13b)		-39
Surplus (Section 7) be- ginning of year Addition as above	\$56,447 204	\$53.326 6,529
Transferred to other	\$56,651	\$59,855
capital accounts	-	- 3,408
Surplus (Section 7) end of year	\$56,651	\$56.447

Harrison Is Chosen To Advisory Council

The Board of Directors of the The Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on Jan. 8 selected George J. Harrison, President of the New York Life Insurance Co., New York City, to serve during the year 1942 as the member of the Federal Advisory Council from the Second Reserve District. Mr. Harrison, a former President of the post during the year 1941.

Editorial-

Federal And State Finance

Violent adjustments can be predicted with absolute certainty in the interrelations of Federal Government finance with the revenue and expenditure policies of the State Governments and their local subdivisions. modest attempts to cushion the blows already are being made by a few forward looking State officials. It is clear that this endeavor ought to be speeded and integrated in reasonable measure with the Federal program, which necessarily takes first place in times of war and national emergency

The budget messages which recently have been presented indicate starkly the distress which is sure to be visited upon State and local units of government, as well as upon all individuals. There is no help for this since as upon all individuals. There is no help for this since the country is at war. The lesser governmental units will have to trim ship most drastically, to avoid their own shipwreck in the unprecedented storm of \$77,000,000,000 of projected war outlays, \$9,000,000,000 of additional Federal taxation, and a progressive eclipse of everything that is unrelated to the immediate war effort.

Some degree of cooperation between Federal and State finance officers is required to meet this situation, but it must be of a nature to preserve the States and assure their sovereign rights. The prevailing tendency in Washington is to strip the States of some of their most important attributes, notwithstathding the fact that impairment of our American system is quite the reverse of our war aim. In the confusion and strain of the war, there is obvious danger of an imperious assumption of Federal control over the States, as against the cooperative efforts which are advis-

Several studies currently are in progress with the ultimate aim of coordinating Federal and State taxation programs. But these are leisurely, peace-time studies, which may or may not reach conclusions while the emergency is here. If they do present their conclusions before the war ends, the basis of the findings possibly will be quite at variance with conditions then existing.

What must be avoided at all costs are such proposals as Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, of New York City, was accustomed to make up to a year ago. Mr. LaGuardia stoutly urged such dangerous expedients as Federal collection of income and other levies which overlap in the Federal and State schemes, the participation of the States then to be doled out to them by the Federal Government. There is no broader avenue than this toward centralized and even absolute government in the United States, and away from the concept of divided and delegated powers upon which the dual governmental system of the country was founded.

Stern and even stringent economy will have to be practiced by the States and their local government units as the first requirement toward avoiding economic collapse. Fortunately, this is recognized by almost all finance officers of the 48 States and their colleagues in the local Governor Herbert H. Lehman expressed this conclusion ably in his annual message to the Albany Legislature, and the leadership of the Empire State assuredly will be followed by others. State taxpayers are calling loudly for economies and, it is to be hoped, will give the State taxpayers are calling politicians no rest until the strictest economy is achieved.

Chairman Robert Doughton, of the House Ways and Means Committee, emphasized the need for State and local government economy, at the turn of the year. for reductions of \$2,000,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000 annually in the expenditures of such government units, and the elimination of some overlapping levies in the State taxation schemes. This is good advice, which cannot be placed in effect too rapidly.

New factors already are appearing which necessarily will cut sharply into State and local revenues from existing tax laws. One of the Office of Production Management officials expressed the private opinion, some days ago, that the use of automobiles may be cut almost in half by the end of this year, under the ban on tire sales and private pur-The effect of such a development will chases of new cars. be so drastic upon State revenues as to necessitate-sharp downward revisions in expenditures. Forehanded action to meet this and other threats to State and local revenues clearly is preferable to bankruptcy.

A clear recognition is needed of the alternating tendency of the Federal and State financial requirements to assume primacy in times of stress and in times of easy prosperity. In war and depression periods, all experience of recent decades shows, the Federal Government tends to recond Reserve District. Mr. shoulder the State regimes out of the way and relegate them of peaceful progress. Although the States now are being new York Reserve Bank, held to comparative unimportance. The States assume their submerged, this submergence must not be carried to the proper place in the scheme of things principally during years point of enervation or political impotence.

Editorial-

Confusion on the Potomac

"In Washington," writes Mr. Carlisle Bargeron, in his book, published under the above title only a little while the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor, have one idea affecting the lives of millions one day; the next day they have another one. People are conceived to be but pawns on a chessboard, to be moved about at will."

In truth, a comprehensive view of the essential Washington, that is to say, of the central but by no means homogeneous group engaged in manipulating, or attempting to manipulate, the country's destiny, shows that it has become a perfect Paradise for two classes of men and women. These classes are: those among the officeholders and behind the officeholders who find themselves briefly clothed with authority to push unofficial citizens around, and take delight in doing so and the heterogeneous body of hangers-on typical of every capital in the world whose lucrative trade it is to influence, or pretend to influence, the officeholders. War, preparations for war, even rumors of war, invariably, in their respective degrees, bring both classes to the front, and, at the same time, eliminate the checks which, when conditions are more normal, limit their activities and their effectiveness. Mr. Bargeron's book, is necessarily too short to cover exhaustively the entire field of the actions and interactions of the amazing bureaucracy, with its self-constituted auxiliaries of sutlers and campfollowers, which the New Deal has created and maintains. Nevertheless, it does present a selected series of episodes and portraits, which would all have been amusing were the implications less serious, in their entirety indicating conditions which cannot be otherwise than strongly inimical to efficiency. The work is convincingly supplied with dates and details and sufficiently documented. Upon the whole, the impression produced by its careful perusal is that of administrative headlessness and confusion insistently crying, by its observable incidents and consequences, for that unity and coordination from the top downwards, which can be supplied only by a wise executive who is willing to trust a great deal to subordinates and to implement their competence and confidence by delegations broadly commensurate with their capacity and with the results demanded. In Washington, as it appears, there is now nothing of the kind, nor is there the strong hand continuously applied which would restrain conflicts that, within the executive itself, frequently extend beyond aggravated words to deeds of direct and demoralizing interference.

Doing The Country Good

Thomas Gardiner Corcoran, otherwise "Tommy," erstwhile friend and protege of Associate-Justice Felix Frank-furter, figures prominently in Mr. Bargeron's pages because he is one of the latest recruits among the men who are energetically increasing the costs of the war by doing very well as highly paid representatives of men and corporations yearning for fat contracts-and getting them. Not so long ago he was one of the lesser lights of the New Deal, drawing a small salary, and improvising novel expedients of legislation, while busily finding Government jobs for bright youths who might remain grateful and serviceable. Later he succeeded Raymond Moley, when official policies exceeded the speed-limit of that original brain truster's mild radicalism, as head draftsman of Presidential speeches, and soon became the chief engineer of the 1938 Purge that failed to purge. After 1940, many New Dealers thought he could be used to control the ex-Republican, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, and tried to promote his designation as Assistant Secretary of that Department, but they were out-generaled and now, in the political discard, he appears entirely contented. Quite well he might be. He retains familiar entree of the Departments, where men in numrous key positions remember that to him they owe their employment. A Congressional Committee, not excessively unfriendly, has recently advertised his potent activities in aid of contract-seeking employers by investigating them, while rumor attributes to him the receipt of fees ranging all the way from a meagre \$5,000 to a liberal \$200,000, and many of them. Obviously, if such fees are paid by contractors, they have to be met out of gains from their contracts.

Not all the representation in contractual matters growing out of expenditures of billions for warfare is by briefless barristers formerly hired in the executive departments. Millard Fillmore Caldwell, Jr., quaintly named for a Southern politician, represented the Third District of Florida in the House of Representatives, from 1933 to Jan-

Bargeron, "the most vociferous of the President's war supporters" and "the most unpopular member of the Senate was once an associate of the Florida law firm of which Mr Caldwell is at this time a member. With the aid of Senator Pepper and the Government's procurement officer whom the Senator persuaded, a client of Mr. Caldwell's, not the lowest bidder for paving materials, received an order for an extra quantity equal to half the asphalt required in the construction of the Elgin Training Field. And the procurement officer who accorded the favor was advanced in Government employment. The Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives did not like these apparently related manifestations. Its sub-committee published a report, naming the kindly officer and saying:

"... He was aware of the fact that Senator Pepper, who had nominated him for a better job, was desirous of having an award made to... The Special Committee most strongly deplores the fact that any member of Congress would permit, even by inference, an employee of the Government to believe that his promotion to a better position was contingent upon the securing of a Government contract by a particular corporation."

Similar machinations have seemed, to such accredited investigators as Thomas L. Stokes, Jr., of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, and Albert J. Engel, Member of Congress from Michigan, to have had much to do with increasing the cost of Camp Blanding, Florida, from the estimated \$8,796,180 to the ultimate actual cost of \$27,740,214. Unfortunately, in such matters the mere taxpayer has no redress. He cannot demand a hearing. He has no standing in any court to complain that the billions obtained from him and upon his credit are largely swelled as the con-sequence of undue influence and improper complaisance in high office. Even his informal complaints are apt to be submerged under suggestions that his patriotism is lukewarm or he would not speak of "silly dollars" after the mischances of Hawaii and the heroism of Wake Island.

Pushing

Persons with congenital appetites for pushing other people around could scarcely enjoy more delightful opportunities than those, among many others, afforded by imagination and the content of the conten nary or "relative" gasoline shortages, priorities' ratings, tirerationing, and price-control. Equally gratifying to such impulses it must be to proclaim arbitrary standards of secular time, against which the sun at its daily meridian must regularly shout the short and ugly word. This is not to suggest that such extraordinary expedients may not be necessary and desirable, when it has been determined to carry the munitions and implements of warfare to the four quarters of the globe and to deliver war itself within the boundaries of both European and Asiatic nations. The necessities, in such circumstances, may be pressing and, when they are, they must be paramount above every impulse of individualism. Yet it is not unthinkable to desire that the individual ist impulses of those who rule might be limited by discretion and by determination to indulge the normal freedoms where freedom could not contravene public interest. Pleasure in pushing others around, when such pushing is unnecessary and gratuitous, is a mild but recognizable type of sadism. One difficulty of its indulgence, in the dealings of any organization with outsiders, is that irrespective of other outlets it is almost certain to become prevalent within the organization itself. When that happens the very acme of friction-making internal demoralization and consequent inefficiency has about been attained.

Almost every page of Mr. Bargeron's treatise affords some striking illustration. When Leon Henderson, in the first flush of authorization to do whatever he could as the potent chief of an office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, aspired at once to out-manage the Office of Production Management, and especially William S. Knudsen, one of its two nominally co-equal heads, there was turmoil. When the President finally got around to this particular instance of disorder his improvisation to meet it was to split Mr. Henderson's jurisdiction into two parts and place him at the head of both of them. Our author does not affirm that it was effective. Space is too limited for citations of even the principal among the almost innumerable instances of internal friction of similar character that are described. inquiring reader is therefore referred to the book itself for whatever further information concerning these interecine conflicts he may desire. He will there find that Mr. Ickes pushes against Mr. Hopkins, who will not push back very visibly, but still lives in the White House and appears always to function as Next Friend. Mr. Eccles pushes Mr. Morgenthau, who does push back sporadically and some times yields to an impulse to push Mr. Jesse Jones, who seems not to feel the impact but continues quietly upon his way of expanding and recognized strength. Mr. Murphy, who would not push the sit-down strikers in the automobile works in 1027 and was pushed out of the Covernment of works in 1937 and was pushed out of the Governorship of Michigan in consequence, succumbed to the pushing of grace before extinction,

uary, 1941. Claude Denson Pepper, now, according to Mr. Mayor Hague and Robert H. Jackson, the latter more belligerent then than as a conscientious objector in 1917-1918, and after both had been pushed upstairs to the Supreme Court and met as Associate Justices some memories of the pushing seemed still to rankle. All the New Dealers push at all the dollar-a-year representatives of demonstrated capacity and achievement in production who had to be called into the councils of governmental direction when the problems of rapid planning and production passed beyond mere academic comprehension. And when they are not too busily engaged in struggles with these intellectual and industrial elders their internal rivalries impel them to push one another. Also, when he could, in his effusively friendly and highly Presidential manner, Mr. Roosevelt pushed Mr. Baruch, whose discreet reactions rarely were manifest—in public. It is all a fine phantasmagoria of mushroom bureaucracy.

And Concerning Bureaucracy

Of bureaucracy, either in the abstract or in the concrete, as he has observed it in Washington, nothing more forcible or more in accordance with the facts has ever been written than by Mr. Bargeron, in the sentences with which this discussion shall close. They are:

this discussion shall close. They are:—

"In Washington in 1941, men were varyingly classified as New Dealers, Liberals, Conservatives, Left-Wingers, and Communists, instead of Republicans and Democrats of the past. . . . It really made very little difference. The over-all term 'bureaucrat' would have been more informative. . . . Just as doctors, lawyers, actors, scientists, and the like want to advance their professions, there was never a time when a Government bureaucrat . . , did not want to increase his stature by adding to his authority and importance, and to do this he must enforce more government on the people . . he was for entrenching himself in authority and increasing that authority. This meant, of course, a tightening control by the Government over people, and whether the control meant socialism, fascism, or communism, was largely rhetorical."

The State Of Trade

Business activity in most quarters showed moderate further gains for the week, with some industries showing sharp rebounds from the relatively light holiday setbacks.

A relatively high level of retail spending throughout the nation

all-time high established in the week ended Dec. 20, 1941, of 3, 495,140,000 kilowatt hours. The improvement over the corresponding period last year was equivalent to 15.5%, against a gain in the previous week of

Reflecting substantially higher loadings of miscellaneous freight and coal, railroads loaded a total of 674,374 cars of revenue freight in the week ended Jan. 3, the Association of American Railroads report, representing a gain of 67,848 cars, or 11.2% over the previous week. However, it was estimated that the gain was somewhat less than would normally be expected at the turn of the

Steel production in the United Steel production in the United States is scheduled this week at 97.8% of capacity, equal to 1,615,-800 net tons for the week, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported vestorday. Output lest American Iron and Steel Institute reported yesterday. Output last week was on a basis of 96.4% or 1,592,700 tons. A month ago the rate was 97.9%, equal to 1,617,500 tons a week, and a year ago operations were on a 95.9% basis or

ations were on a 95.9% basis of 1,547,700 net tons.

There was an increase in automobile output for the week, but these figures have less significance as motor production will be more restricted as time goes on. Last week's output is placed at 100,000 core and trucks by Ward's 60,190 cars and trucks by Ward's, against 18,535 a week ago.

According to advices from Detroit, the automobile industry will

be in virtually full operation this week for the first time in a month. The return of between 200,000 and 300,000 workmen to their jobs started last week, and the early part of this week every passenger car plant will be in production— starting the last three weeks of

A relatively high level of retail spending throughout the nation was reported by Dun & Bradstreet, who placed the turnover at 6 to 11% above the level of a vear ago. The Federal Reserve's summary of department store sales for the week recorded a betterment of 27% over a year ago. A recovery in power production following the seasonal slump over the holiday week was reported by the Edison Electric Institute, with the week's gain amounting to 1.6%, which brought the national total to 3,286,705,000 kilowatt hours, compared with the all-time high established in the week ended Dec. 20, 1941, of 3,-A week after the big conference in Washington there is beginning to be noticeable impatience in industry circles, advices state. The industry is ready and waiting, it is said, but so far has received no general "marching orders" such as were indicated in the Army-Navy announcement of \$5,000,000,000 in new orders "immediately."

Week-end disclosure of large additional war orders for General Motors and Ford did little to allay the general criticism. Mere mul-

the general criticism. Mere multiplying of orders does not solve the problem, it was said. There the problem, it was said. There is still no word as to a master plan for pooling of all facilities to avoid long idleness for men and factories, observers state.

Shocks of dislocation emanating from the stepped up program of from the stepped up program of war production are passed on from industry to industry through many channels. They are beginning to reach points far remote from the centers of armament production, a survey conducted by the "Journal of Commerce" showed.

A matter that came in for no

showed.

A matter that came in for no little consideration this week was the broad buying movement in commodities, touched off by the action of the Senate in adopting a price control bill which will place farm products in a favored category not granted to any other products. products

The action of the Senate is regarded as one of the black spots on the conduct of the war, demonstrating as it did that the powerful farm block within the Senate is determined that while the rest of the country sacrifices. the rest of the country sacrifices to finance the war their own con-stituents shall enjoy a livelihood even better than their very prof-

cause of the voting power mus-tered by each of the groups concerned.

Rising momentum of the war effort is causing drastic changes in many phases of business. It is reported that wholesale markets, opening for spring ordering, found sellers cautious in accepting forward business. Retail trade encountered rationing as con-trolled selling of autos came along. Resumption of the sort of along. Resumption of the sort of buying rush that occurred during August and September is now eliminating the usual lag in trade that occurs after the holiday sea-son, observers state. Buying, fur-thermore, is reaching such pro-portions that earlier estimates of first quarter retail trade are being revised sharply upward.

revised sharply upward.

Advance buying by retail consumers apparently was touched off by the order on tire rationing and the realization that rubber products may be hard to buy before the year is over. The advance buying of rubber sports wear, rubber footwear and similar items, however, has spread to woolens and such staple items as sheets and pillowcases. Considersheets and pillowcases. Considerable buying of men's clothing is in progress as well.

It is pointed out that taxes and bond purchases by individuals may take an estimated third of the national income during the fiscal year beginning in July. This great diversion of spendable income to the war effort will, of course, have a far-reaching effect of the govern of retail trade. on the course of retail trade. To the Federal taxes and bond pur-chases, of course, must be added municipal and State taxes which reduce funds available for spend-ing further. National income dur-ing the 1943 fiscal year should reach an estimated \$110,000,000,-000, informed sources state.

Office Buildings Report 87.9% Occupancy Now

Office buildings in leading American cities are better rented anow than in several years, according to survey by the Mortgage Bankers Association of America made public Jan. 11 which shows that occupancy in 53 leading cities now averages around 87.9%. This according to the second of the compares with occupancy of 85.14% shown by another national survey as of Oct. 1 and 83.92% on May 1, 1941 reported by the same group. A Mortgage Bankers Association survey made at the same group. A Mortgage Bankers Association survey made at the end of 1940 reported an average occupancy of 87% for 69 cities. "The data reflects increased business the state of th ress activity but also indicates that there is still a good deal of vacant office space over the country," said Frederick P. Champ, Association President. He likewise said:

It seems certain that during the war the available office building space will not be increased much except possibly in a few cities like Washington. Hence occupancy ought to remain about where it is now or mence occupancy ought to remain about where it is now or increase—unless, of course, the war, by necessity, closes some smaller businesses.

Stevens Resigns As N. Y. Reserve Bank Director

Robert T. Stevens, a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York since 1934, has resigned as a result of his having been called into active service with the Army. The bank's Board of Directors accepted the Board of Directors accepted the resignation at a meeting on Jan. 8. Mr. Stevens, who has been President of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., since 1929, was last elected as a class B director of the Reserve Bank for a term of three years ending Dec. 31, 1942, by member banks in Group 3, which consists of banks with capital and surplus of \$300,000 and less. A special election will be held shortly to even better than their very profitable years of 1910-14.

It is pointed out that if any serious attempt is to be made to control prices and keep the ultimate consumer from being ground to pulp, certainly the effort must include the two most important factors which go to make up prices—namely, the cost of farm products and the cost of labor. Yet these two factors are continually ignored, largely be-

NYC And I Association Favors Withholding Tax

A withholding tax at a rate of not more than 5% upon a limited amount of income, no increase in social security taxes and further drastic reductions in non-defense drastic reductions in non-defense expenditures, were recommended last week by the Commerce and Industry Association of New York in a letter to the Senate and House Finance Committees. The letter, signed by Thomas Jefferson Miley, Secretary of the Association, was based on a report by ciation, was based on a report by Committee on Taxation and Public Revenue of which Laur-ence Arnold Tanzer is Chairman

Endorsing the efforts of the special committee headed by Senator Byrd of Virginia which is Senator Byrd of Virginia which is working on the problem of non-defense economy, Mr. Miley said, "We believe that the reduction program recently advocated by the National Economy League, totaling \$1,783,000,000 might well be used as a good start." Terming the individual income rates imposed by the 1941 Revenue Act as "extremely heavy" the Associathe Associaextremely heavy" tion declared:

It would be grossly unfair discrimination to increase them still further without bringing within the scope of the income tax the very large number of people whose incomes have greatly expanded as a result of the defence production. the defense production.

The Association held that "the heavy increases in corporation taxes and individual income taxes in the middle and higher brackets effectively remove the likelihood of inflationary spending by those dependent upon invested income or upon earned income in all but the lower brackets."

"By far the largest part of the increase in national income in 1941 is going into the hands of persons in the lower income groups," the letter continued, "it is from these groups that the greatest inflationary pressure is coming. The present income tax rates and laws will have little effect and laws will have little effect upon them." The Association be-lieves that "it would be both sound and equitable to include in the next Federal tax bill a levy upon individual incomes to be withheld at the source." The Association proposes that such a tax would be in the nature of a gross income tax levied at a rate of not more be in the nature of a gross income tax levied at a rate of not more than 5% upon a limited amount of income, adding that: "If a person's income is such that he has to file a return and pay a tax under the present rates, he should be allowed to deduct the amount already paid for the withholding tax from the amount which his return showed was due on his total income." The letter continued: continued:

In view of the fact that if such a tax were adopted next year, it would be superimposed upon payments of the tax on income earned during 1941, so that in effect, the income tax for two years would have to be paid in one, fair warning should be given so that taxpayers could adjust their affairs. This warning might well take the form of putting the withholding tax in effect six months after its enactment.

The Association disapproved the suggestion that the proposed withholding tax should include an addition to the social security tax. "No necessity appears for increasing the rate of social security taxes at this time;" the letter concluded, "to increase in this manner the amounts available for Government expenditures under the guise of adding to a mythical 'reserve' for social security would be unsound and deceptive; and to confuse social security with taxation would be mischievous."

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

(Continued from First Page)

of the President served notice that performance in this case will cost us, in terms of money, larger sums than any man can readily visualize or easily grasp. Magnitudes in both messages were so much greater than any human experience has ever before encountered that the average man was left with a feeling of pride in their very audacity, a vague uneasiness as to the precise meaning of it all as it will affect him, and a slight vertigo induced by the tense drama. It was good "showmanship."

We had, however, still to get down to work to win the war. Evidence aplenty that much remained to be done had come plainly to the surface. The controversy in the motor industry precipitated by the action of certain labor unions in again insisting upon the so-called Reuther plan of sovietizing the plants for the purpose of converting them to defense production was eloquent testimony of a situation still existing five or six weeks after Pearl Harbor. Whether the matter at issue has yet been successfully settled or merely "continued," as the lawyers express it, remains to be seen. The rebellion in the Senate in connection with price control legislation scarcely suggests that the farmers and their soi-disant friends in Congress have given up all ideas of "business as usual."

Such exhibitions as these raise disagreeable doubts as to whether when we get down to deeds, in comparison with which words are of little importance, we may safely assume that we have reached or that we shall maintain that national unity which has been so lavishly promised by so many. In conjunction with a good deal else that has been taking place of late they raised, for thoughtful observers, the disturbing question whether we should ever attain and retain anything closely approaching a unified "all-out" effort in the absence of better leadership than Washington had produced. We still must convince the farmer that he is not sui generis in this land of ours regardless of all the pampering he has been getting. Presumptuous labor leaders still must learn that our defense effort will fail unless the management of industry is left in the hands of those who know how to manage it. If the President either can not or will not perform these essential functions of leadership, and if Congress persists in proceeding with one eye on the war and one on election day, then we had best prepare ourselves for a number of sore disappointments in the months to come.

On The Way?

These are some of the shortcomings of leadership which still remain to be corrected. They are so plain that it is difficult to believe that the rank and file of the American people can not and do not recognize them, so plain that it would appear to be the best of "politics" to correct them with a ruthless hand. Others about equally vital, which are far more difficult to detect or to understand, we may now hope are on the way to correction. They have been swirling about the heads of the innumerable and hopelessly involved agencies in Washington. The public was aware that something was "rotten in the State of Denmark" here, but found it difficult if not impossible to cut its way through the mass of charges and counter-charges of culpability that filled the air. There was but little doubt in well informed minds that lack of organization, want of concentration of authority and responsibility, and failure by the President to delegate where delegation was plain common sense were at bottom at least one major cause of distress.

For Example

It is this infirmity of management at the top which we must now hope is shortly to be corrected. Mr. Nelson, who is to assume full responsibility under the President for these matters, must carry a terrifying load, which he, or any other man, can carry successfully only with the best of support from the White House. An illustration or two will make clear the nature of the difficulties he must face. It is, of course, known to even the school child that, so far as materials are concerned, metals, their conservation and proper application, have from the first lain close to the heart of our defense problems. In an article entitled 'Metals in 1941" written by the Managing Editor of "The Iron Age" and appearing in the January 1 issue of that authoritative publication we find the following:

Granted, of course, that OPM is staffed with many sincere men, in some instances with brilliant men, and also granted that the metals industry in 1941 was involved in such a train of unforeseen and unsupposed circumstances that no human wisdom could accurately calculate the end. Nonetheless, the basic policy has been to insist on square pegs in round holes; of having a man who knows nothing about a particular metal rule that metal; of sending a plumber to fix a watch. This policy apparently stems right back to President Roosevelt. The

result of all this has been primarily one of jackassing in more capacity—of substituting capacity for experience in an industry—of solving the day-to-day problems of a particular metal by half measures or letting them degenerate in chaos. Even today, with the country at war, there has been little or no elevation of men with knowledge of a particular metal to a position of authority in that metal, the result being that certain industrial excesses and selfish practices continue, certain half measures falter along, and large quantities of metal lie idle while machines of war wait. * * *

Take, for instance, copper and zinc, two metals which very early went under full priority control. First, fearing a shortage of zinc, industry was urged to switch from brasses to bronzes and silicon bronzes, then in six months there has been a complete reversal, and the urge is now to switch back to brasses to save copper. With no centralized control of zinc consumption, one agency of the Government would demand that galvanizers reduce consumption, or that steel be painted rather than galvanized. At the same time another agency would be recklessly ordering prime galvanized sheets for grain bins, roofing or a multitude of other uses where either wood or uncoated steel would have been satisfactory. * present it is believed there will be enough zinc for essential needs. Now the Government fears a copper shortage sufficient to interfere with the 600,000 tons of cartridge brass planned for 1942. * * * An early OPM order tied up all use of secondary copper while at the same time various war industries still insist on brasses and bronzes so low in lead that scrap copper must be involved in the rank waste of going back through the refinery. Secondary firms are today glutted with copper and can't sell it. Even just a little intelligent effort could force all of the secondary metal into certain applications that have been and are today absorbing large tonnages of virgin copper, thereby releasing the latter for war work that is currently marking time. * *

Right today there is no one in authority in Washington who knows the intricacies of the aluminum industry. At the moment there is a peak stock of aircraft aluminum on hand, and perhaps this has lulled many into a false sense of security. But, by mid-1942 some large aircraft assembly units will be swinging into production, as for instance Ford's bomber plant, and the demands for aluminum will multiply over night. Actually the country may witness the tragic sight of some assembly lines on the slow-down for want of aluminum. * * *

In the secondary field the government has created another of those quaint anomalies that has so many tragic overtones. Secondary melters can only sell their metal for armament uses, which on the whole, blindly refuse to use anything but virgin metal.

And much more of the same order, All this, of course, covers but one small corner of the vast field. Many more materials than are mentioned here are involved, and often the story is similar. Moreover, developments in the Far East during the past few weeks have in a number of instances further confused and worsened the situation. In the field of production, as distinguished from materials procurement and allocation, many problems of a corresponding sort and difficulty are to be encountered. Clearly, Mr. Nelson must have a free hand and a large corps of able specialists to assist him, if he is to succeed.

We must all do our part—and all of us have a part in seeing to it that he is in a position to get both.

Foreign Front

(Continued from First Page) in the small corner of Luzon Island formed by Bataan peninsula and the fortress islands in Manila Bay, of which Corregidor is the most important. The battle seems to be regarded by our Washington strategists as a delaying action, since there is little likelihood of reinforcing MacArthur adequate-. In the circumstances, the small American units are giving a superb account of themselves.

Since Manila was abandoned and our forces withdrawn for a last-ditch fight on Bataan peninlast-ditch fight on Bataan peninsula, the Japanese apparently have made little progress. Disposing his troops on ground made familiar by war games, General MacArthur has repelled several severe assaults. Intensive preparations by the enemy were followed, Sunday, by the first of these heavy attacks, and fresh drives by the Japanese developed subsequently. Only brief official

sued in Washington, usually to the effect that enemy concentrations were shattered and dispersed by our superior artillery. In the absence of official disclosures as to available manpower, it is to be hoped that the Japanese can be withstood indefinitely, but there is no disposition in Washington to encourage a belief to that

According to Tokio accounts, the enemy is making modest but important progress in Luzon attacks. The ress in Luzon attacks. The secondary naval base at Olongapo was claimed by Japan on Tuesday, and no denial of these assertions was issued in Washington. Control of the air over the Luzon front seems to remain in Japanese hands. The anti-aircraft batteries of Corregidor have taken a heavy toll, however, and bombing attacks on that and bombing attacks on that island have been modified. Mindanao Island appears to be entirely in Japanese hands with the port of Davao being used as a base for operations

southward against the Neth-erlands East Indies. Heavy aerial attacks on the Janane there are reported by American and Netherlands fliers, with a number of Japane warships and transports hit and damaged.

American submarines now are in the front line of the Pacific struggle, with the Navy Department reporting sizeable sinkings of Japanese cargo ships and transports. Tokio admitted the sinking ports. Tokio admitted the sinking of a small ship within 100 miles of that Japanese capital, last Friday, but no information is available as to the nationality of the sucessful submarine. Japanese aerial attacks occasioned the destruction, last Friday, of the American merchant ship Ruth Alexander, 8,135 tons, in East Indian waters. Fire of undisclosed origin destroyed on Monday, in origin destroyed on Monday, in Alaskan waters, the Army trans-port Clevedon, 7,314 tons. Modest and ineffectual shelling by an enemy warship of the smal American island of Tutuila, in the small Samoan group, was reported or Monday.

China Sea

Throughout the vast and vital China Sea area, which they are obviously determined to control the Japanese made decided the Japanese made decided progress in recent fighting, and it will plainly take a long and bitter effort to oust them again. In their thrust down the Malayan peninsula the enemy forces moved with astonishing rapidity toward Singapore. They enlarged greatly their invasion effort in the greatly their invasion effort in the Netherlands East Indies, and suf-fered serious reverses only in the interior of China, where the battle for Changsha went heavily in favor of the Chinese.

The struggle for control of the China Sea requires a glance at the map for proper appreciation. The Asian mainland on the west and the string of islands toward the east already afford the Japanese relative safety in their drives southward toward the riches of the Indies. If the riches of the Indies. If the current moves against Neth-erlands outposts and espec-ially against Singapore are successful, the enemy will successful, the enemy will have a virtually enclosed sea in their grasp. Viewed in modern terms of combined air, naval and land power, such control will be hard to contest, no matter what happens to the European members of the Axis.

bers of the Axis.

The battle of Malaya and the island base of Singapore moved toward a climax, this week, with the Japanese making important gains, but the eventual issue still in doubt. The unfortunate fact must be recognized that the Japa-nese were underestimated, militarily, and have made remarkable tarily, and have made remarkable use of their superior numbers. In a series of infiltrations, which may have been aided by some natives, the Japanese steadily marched down the peninsula ward Singapore. Since they started their attack on Dec. 7, they they have covered more than half of the 500 miles from the Thailand border toward the great British

Brief and inadequate though they are, the official accounts provide a graphic picture of the furi-ous struggle that is moving down roads and jungle paths of aya. Frontal assaults with Malaya. tanks and other equipment are not the only reliance of the Japanese. Again and again, it appears, the British Empire units gave ground when they found their rear menaced by enemy forces that landed from junks and sampans south-ward of the main lines, or wormed they way through jungle trails.

Kuela Lumpur, capital of the

event, which placed the Japanese within 200 miles of the great base within 200 miles of the great base on the Straits of Malacca. Port Swettenham, southwest of Kuala Lumpur, was abandoned by Britisn forces Tuesday, which gives the enemy still another important base for operations. Heavy aerial raids on Singapore were reported day after day, but the growth of British, American, Dutch and Chinese aerial strength in the Far nese aerial strength in the Far East was attested by steadily greater attacks on Japanese bases and beachheads, both in Thailand and Malaya.

With the Japanese Navy in con trol of the China Sea and the Japanese air force able to attack ships in the Straits of Malacca, the question now arises whether still is possible to land sizeable ground fighting units at or near Singapore. The defense of the base possibly depends on this problem. Aerial reinforcements are said to be on their way to Malaya, which is highly encourag-ing, for control of the air may well decide the fate of European possessions in the Far East, in the

Japanese attacks on the great islands chain of East Indian expanded sharply, this week, and some highly important points fell into the hands of the enemy. The oil port on the Dutch island of Tarakan, off the east coast of Borneo, was captured by the Japanese on Monday, after an intense aerial and naval attack. The small Dutch garrison fought valiantly and de-stroyed the wells and installations on the island, before retreating to Borneo. If the Japanese have modern equipment, however, they will be able to gain important oil sources soon, at Tarakan and in British possessions on Borneo which previously were taken.

Indicative of the tremen-dous scope of Japanese ambitions were further attacks, early this week, on the Netherlands island of Celebes. The northern arm of that oddly shaped island, known as the Minnahassa region, was the scene of the attack, and the important town of Menado was claimed by the enemy, Tuesday. This means that the Japanese are moving swiftly against the base of the rough triangle which encloses the China Sea.

That Singapore will be defended to the bitter end, if necessary, is quite obvious, and it appears that quite obvious, and it appears that arrangements by the United Nations are being made for defense of the main islands of the Netherlands East Indies. Headquarters of the United Nations have been established on Java, the mos populous of the East Indian is lands. Australian, Dutch and American air squadrons are oper-ating from secret bases on one or more islands, and are assisting other units in Malaya. They are attacking the Japanese sea communications everywhere.

Only in China, however, have the Japanese suffered a serious the Japanese suffered a serious reverse, since they began on Dec. 7 their effort to expel Occidentals from the Orient. At Changsha, in Hunan Province, the Chinese forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek thrashed the Japanese in what is, perhaps, the greatest battle of the long war between China and Japan. Thousands of Japanese were reported long wa. sands of Japanese were reported killed or captured daily by the Chinese, and the hold of the Japanese on some of the South China ports has been weakened, in con-sequence. Some Chinese troops now are said to be moving toward Burma and Indo-China, for fresh action against the Japanese.

Winter In Russia

Sizeable territorial advances are Kuala Lumpur, capital of the being made by Russian forces on the advance forces of the British. Federated Malay States and an important, rubber and tin center, fell to the advancing Japanese last man, Finnish, Hungarian, Rumanian, and Italian plans dominance of the Mediterranean, by Singapore or London to minimize, the significance of that bitter cold and mobile Red Army ing Italian morale. The Middle

cavalry. The Nazi withdrawal, announced on Dec. 8. obviously has been rendered costly by the Rus-sians, and the lines that would be suitable for stabilization of the front, from the German viewpoint, have been pierced in a dozen places. The Russian victory gains importance day by day, as the vast struggle continues without genuine stabilization of the fighting front.

Whether this battle can be counted upon to knock the Germans out of the war is, however, another matter. The Russian accounts are colorful and impressive. But the Nazi rear-guard action remains effective and in accordance with Reichswehr traditions. Already the realization is spreading among the United Nations that the German campaign against Russia probably will be resumed in the Spring.

The principal Russian advance is in the semi-circle around Mos-cow, where the Nazi units made their greatest gains and most expensive efforts, last Autumn. Operating from interior lines, the Russians obviously have pushed the Nazis much farther back than the German High Command in-tended. Orel, Bryansk and even Smolensk are said to be among the Russian objectives. These cities, it must be remembered, are the outer ring of Moscow defenses, and even if they are regained the Germans still will be deep in Russian territory.
Russian forces apparently

much more skilled and far better prepared for winter fighting than the Germans, and are using their ski and cavalry units to excellent effect. The German reliance upor mechanized units is largely null-ified, in the present weather. The siege of Leningrad is now said by Moscow to have been partly lifted and at the southern extremity the Crimean advance is assuming great importance. Fighting for great importance. great importance. Fighting for the Crimea is likely to be pro-tracted, however, since milder weather on that front makes greater use of German equipment possible. Russian authorities claim command of the air over almost the entire fighting line but it is evident that aerial activity is modest for the time being.

Finland, on the northern end of the line, appears to have decided to remain in the fight. There to remain in the fight. There were indications from Stockholm, over the last week-end, that Finnish authorities might be willing to consider a truce. No formal action, developed, however, toward a cessation of Russo-Finnish ward a cessation of Russo-Finnish hostilities. Numerous divisions of Siberian troops now are said to be active on the European front, which indicates that the Russian position is not to be regarded as brilliant. The need for depleting the Siberian defense forces in the the Siberian defense forces in the effort against the Nazis possibly is contributing heavily to the tragic occurrences in the Pacific war, for it may be the simple explanation for Moscow's unwillingness to join in the fight against the Japanese member of the Aviet the Japanese member of the Axis.

African Battles

ish desert units continued to chase the Germans and Italians toward Tripolitania, but severe sandstorms made progress difficult. On the border of Egypt and Libya, the British Empire units took Solum, Tuesday, and tightened the steel ring around the remaining Axis forces in the Halfaya area. Length of communications now begins to tell against the advance forces of the British.

Sea is of little use to the British, as a lifeline to the Far or Middle East, at present. Nevertheless, the Axis seems determined to attempt a conquest of the Mediterranean. Sizeable bombing raids against Malta were inaugurated an maintained, and fleets of trans ports and barges were bein being assembled this week in Sicilian

The "neutrals" at either end of the Mediterranean again were subjected to intense diplomatic pressure, both by the Axis and the United Nations. Turkey showed little indication, however, of a voluntary change from the precarious neutrality observed by that country since the start of the war. Vichy France doubtless was subjected to much pressure from both sides, respecting the West African bases of the French. The results in this sphere also are in

Inside Germany

Little activity was noted this week in the direct struggle between Germany and the United Nations, and this possibly contributed toward a veritable flood of rumors that the Nazis were enrumors that the Nazis were en-countering internal difficulties in Germany, Reports from Berne, Stockholm and London all sug-gested that Hitler was at odds with his military and naval advisers. Some accounts even stated that machine guns were being set up at traffic centers in Berlin. The Nazis took unusual pains to deny the reports of dissension and difficulties. They blasted the Swiss and the Swedes for crula-Swiss and the Swedes for Circulating what they called "false" rumors. In all probability the accounts are too good to be true, and certainly should not be credited to a degree that would diminish our arms production or vitiate our military effort.

When weather conditions permitted, the British Air Force bombed nearby French ports and the more distant German industrial centers uerman industrial centers unmercifully. The effective-ness of such attacks has been attested by a number of observers. German aerial bombing of British observers. German aerial bombing of British points was modest. The Reich expanded its submarine operations, however, for the British cruiser Galatea, 5,220 tons, was admitted sunk, and at least one merchant ship went deep interest of Nove Scotia. dewn just off Nova Scotia.

Both Washington and London were said this week to be engaged in a further attempt to persuade the Irish Free State to permit the use of west coast bases in Ireland for naval operations. Prime Minister Eamon De Valera stated pub licly, however, that Ireland would defend herself "from attacks from any quarter." Some criticism of the Malay campaign developed in the London House of Commons, and even the United States was subjected to some adverse company to the London House of Commons, and even the United States was subjected to some adverse company. ment. One Laborite was reported as fearing that the British Isles will become the American outpost in European warfare.

Inter-American Conference

Far more important than any Intensified military activity in Northern Africa and the Mediter-ranean region suggested, this week, an early enlargement of operations in that highly important theatre of warfare. The British desert units continued to War. The test of United States participation in the great conflict has produced nine sympathetic war declarations by the Latin Re-publics of Central America and the Caribbean. None of the great South American States, however, has followed suit, and some of the more important countries have taken a rather for neutrality. ther determined stand

The multitudinous and delicate inter-relations of North and South America plainly are involved in the question of action by the States of the sister continent to the south. Decisions facing the South

American leaders are not easy ones, for the excellent political relations of the Good Neighbor policy pull them toward joint measures with the United States, whereas certain racial and economic ties may influence them toward continued neutrality. The economic trend of the moment is toward the closestpossible inter-American cooperation, since the United
States now is the best and
almost the only market for
the Latin-Americans.

Whether it is to the interest the South Americans to participate actively in the world conflict is a question on which only the countries concerned can supply a conclusive answer. Wington plainly is intent on suading the countries of that Washstanding the countries of that continent to take an active stand. There is, however, a good deal of Axis influence apparent in South America, both directly and through Spanish connections. The outcome of the Rio de Janeiro debates will afford an interesting reflection on such matters and reflection on such matters. on the individual problems of the South American States.

Under-Secretary of State Sum-ner Welles heads the United States delegation of some 25 experts at the Rio de Janeiro meeting. The Washington representatives arrived in the Brazilian capital on Monday, and promptly plunged into the usual round of preliminary talks and explorations. American banking, shipping and trade authorities are ping and trade authorities are in-cluded in our delegation, which indicates a readiness to meet any and all problems.

Almost all of the South Ameri-Almost all of the South American countries already have made clear their "solidarity" with the United States, in the current world crisis. Exceptional privileges are available to our armed forces everywhere, from the Rio Grande to Patgonia and the de to Patagonia, and the Powers are denied such leges. The South American Grande Axis privileges. The South American countries, in short, seem still to prefer that unneutral non-belprefer that unneutral non-belligerence which the United States pursued until this country was projected into the war. Diplomatic relations in many instances already have been severed between the Axis and the South American States. South American States:

Argentina, as the unquestioned leader of South America, appears to be more intent than other countries upon continuance of technical neutrality. As delegate from some of the other countries gathered in Buenos Aires for the journey to Bio Foreign Ministey. journey to Rio, Foreign Minister Enrique de Ruiz-Guinazu de-clared that "this America of ours must be preserved for peace, work and the hopes of men." The Chilean Foreign Minister, work and the hope.

The Chilean Foreign Minister,
Juan B. Rossetti, made it clear
that his country would favor a
complete break with the Axis at
the Rio gathering. Brazilian Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha
emphasized "solidarity," in a emphasized "solidarity," in a statement at Rio de Janeiro, last Saturday, but suggested that this is not incompatible with non-belligerence. These divergent yiews of the ABC Nations of South America are indicative of stitly which provide the second stitly and the second seco attitudes which prevail throughout that continent.

There will, of course, be powerful arguments available to Mr. Welles and his associates, as the begin their formal discussions at Rio de Janeiro, today. Aiding them will be not only those South them will be not only those South American countries which favor all-out a ction alongside the United States, but also the nine Central American and Caribbean Republics which already have signed the United Nations Declaration. Mexico also will be of great importance, for an agreement was reached Monday, whereunder the United States and Mexico will act jointly in defense Mexico will act jointly in defense of North America, much as Can-ada and the United States are

Cottonseed Receipts, Lower Than Last Year

On Jan. 13 the Bureau of the Census issued the following state ment showing cottonseed received, crushed, and on hand, an cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, on hand, and exported for the 5 months ended with December, 1941 and 1940:

COTTONSEED RECEIVED, CRUSHED, AND ON HAND (TONS)

	Received	dat mills*		ushed	On har	nd at mills
State-	Aug. 1 1941	to Dec. 31	Aug. 1 1941	to Dec. 31 1940	1941	ec. 31 1940
United States	3,449,192	3,554,328	2,286,810	2,319,559	1,292,911	1,274,276
Alabama	185,454	148,675	139,869	117,156	56,758	32,101
Arizona	56,490	51,477	43,904	43,832	12,803	7,653
Arkansas	454.214	440,959	259,979	223,641	219,165	231,873
California	109.511	187.579	65.744	66,892	50,262	123,758
Georgia	187,229	247.169	154.345	190.526	51,800	57,775
Louisiana	75.833	113,458	66,924	95,465	9,435	18,24
Mississippi	529,380	415,224	319,021	.240,671	214,385	181.06
North Carolina	189,592	218,261	136.076	150,310	63,252	71,561
Oklahoma	212,901	191.901	157.822	150.873	55,611	41,536
South Carolina	83,837	172,126	76.615	148,658	10.230	23.984
Tennessee	383,873	333,764	209,179	165,276	195,362	169,614
Texas	845.617	922,932	581,281	663,447	291,530	275,897
All other States	135,261	- 101,803	76,051	62.812	62,318	39,212
*Does not include 1		1		Aug. 1 nor		15,914 tons

re-shipped for 1941 and 1940, respectively.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED SHIPPED OUT, AND ON HAND

	COLIONSEED	PRODUCIS	MANUTAULUS	LED, SHIFFED	OUI, AND U	TAXALLE
	Item—	Season	On hand August 1	Produced Aug. 1 to Dec. 31	Ship, out Aug. 1 to Dec. 31	On hand .Dec. 31
	Crude oil	1941-42	*29,708	704,542	655,416	*169,998 179,014
	(thousand pound		37,352	738,419	658,502	
ï	Refined oil	1941-42	†294,005	‡518,488	الار تشكيمين الرازا	‡314,330
	thousand pound	s) 1940-41	493,658	548,546		458,055
	Cake and meal	1941-42	164.444	1.000.077	784,155	380,366
ì	(tons)	1940-41	79,501	1,031,130	932,077	178,554
ì	Hulls	1941-42	151,439	573,069	475,417	249,091
	(tons)	1940-41	20.914	576,912	425,814	172,012
	Linters	1941-42	123,154	663,626	645,472	141,308
	(running bales).		129.340	611.924	519,165	222,099
	Hull fiber		1.834	17.309	17,417	1,726
.;	(500-lb. bales)		1.215	14.864	10.510	5,569
			6.183	29,576	15.916	19,843
	Grabbots, motes, &			22,926	23,357	12.018
	(500-lb. bales)		12,449		State of Fig. 1. State of the	
	*Includes 13 192	000 and 8	8.735.000 pound	is held by re	fining and ma	nufacturing

-includes 13,192,000 and 28,735,000 pounds held by reining and manuacturing establishments and 7,859,000 and 23,480,000 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers Aug. 1, 1941, and Dec. 31, 1941, respectively.

tincludes 7,268,000 and 3,356,000 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents, and ware-housemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments and 3,903,000 and 3,901,000 pounds in transit to manufacturers of shortening, oleomargerine, soap, etc., Aug. 1, 1941, and Dec. 31, 1941, respectively.

†Produced from 552,630,000 pounds of crude oil.

Exports And Imports Of Cottonseed Products

In the interest of national defense, the Department of Commerce has decided to discontinue until further notice the publication of statistics concerning imports and exports.

Oct. Statistics For Electric Lt. Pr. Industry

Electrical research statistics for the month of October, 1941 and 1940, covering 100% of the electrical light and power industry, as released on Jan. 13 by the Edison Electric Institute, follow:

SOURCE AND DI			
		f October—	
*Generation (net)—	1941	1940	
· By fuel burning plants	11,033,940,000	9,396,059,000	+17.4
. By water power plants	4,202,162,000	3,659,176,000	+14.8
Total generation	15,236,102,000	13,055,235,000	+16.7
Add-Net imports over intern. boundaries	76,947,000	80,558,000	— 4.5
Less-Company use		140,236,000	+ 70.1
Less-Energy used by producer	317,545,000	520,830,000	39.0
Net energy for distribution		12,474,727,000	+ 18.3
Losses and unaccounted for		2,077,800,000	+15.2
Sales to ultimate customers	12,363,088,000	10,396,927,000	+ 18.9
	ION OF SALES		1 7 4
		f Oct. 31	· 数字字符
Number of Customers—		1940	% Change
Residential or domestic	25,879,404		+ 4.1
Residential or domestic	20,015,404	28,000,010	
· Rural (distinct rural rates)	001 057	681,000	and the second
Commercial or industrial:	981,057	4,252,510)	
Small light and power	4,288,660	182.005	+ 0.7
Large light and power	174,849		+ 0.1
Cther customers	120,826	114,173	
Total ultimate customers	31,444,796	30,083,533	+ 4.5
	-Month of	October-	
Kilowett-Hour Sales-	1941	1940	% Change
Residential or domestic	2.091,593,000	1,922,059,000	+ 8.8
Rural (distinct rural rates)		177,303,000	+27.6
Commercial or industrial:	520,200,000		CALL NAME
Small light and power	2.099,961,000	1,886,007,000	+11.3
Large light and power	6,934,106,000	5,444,646,000	+27.4
		188.876,000	+ 2.3
Street and highway lighting		232,788,000	+18.1
Other public authorities	214,901,000	232,100,000	4.10.1
Railways and railroads:	200 201 000	320,928,000	+ 0.4
Street and interurban railways	322,321,000		+ 7.0
Electrified steam railroads		166,779,000	+ 7.0
Interdepartmental	42,204,000	57,541,000	26.7
Total to ultimate customers	12,363,088,000	10,396,927,000	+18.9
Revenue from ultimate customers	\$228,833,300	\$206,982,700	+10.6
RESIDENTIAL OR DOMES	TIC SERVICE (Re	vised Series)	
		12 Months Ended	1 Oct 21
Average customer data-	19		% Change
Kilowatthours per customer			+ 4.4
· Average annual bill		200 939	
Deverye per killemettheur			+1.1
Revenue per killowatthour		3.75c 3.87c	-3.1
*By courtesy of the Federal Power Com	mission.		
•		And the second second	A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Petroleum And Its Products

There is no need for gasoline rationing at the present time, since the rubber shortage with its inevitable curbing of automobile driving will act as a natural curb upon consumption of motor fuel, Petroleum Coordinator Ickes said in Washington this week at his regular press conference. While there is no shortage of gasoline at the present time, war-time demands upon the nation's petroleum transportation

time, war-time demands upon the nation's petroleum transportation division. system may bring about shortages in some sections of the country in the future, according to present belief.

This decision was reached by Mr. Ickes in the face of arguments advanced by civilian supply officials who felt that a curtailment while there has been no appresent division. portance an automobiles, production of both of automobiles, production of both of the war, cerned for the duration of the war, responsibility that a curtailment while there has been no appresent division.

ciable slackening in demand for gasoline by civilian drivers since the new tire rationing regulations went into effect recently, if the trend toward lessened use of automobiles by the general public shown by New York City and other major population centers throughout the country continues, this factor must eventually become a major one in the market nicture. picture.

Higher prices for Grade C bunker fuel oil on the Eastern Seaboard and at the Gulf Coast, proposed by several oil companies, nave been rejected by the Office of Price Administration, it was or Price Administration, it was announced in Washington on Jan. 10. Under the planned price schedule, prices would have advanced 15 cents a barrel to \$1.50 at New York City with corresponding advances at other East Coast ports and on the Gulf Coast. In denying the applications for the advance, the OPA considered current charter rates, costs of operating company-owned tank-ers, fuel oil supply position, de-fense operations in which fuel oil is required and the general economic position of refiners and marketers. The OPA announce-ment set the following maximum prices for Grade C bunker fuel oil and No. 6 fuel oil, f.o.b. eries and terminals (ex lighter-

	4 . 1
Albany, N. Y.	\$1.5
New York, N. Y	1.3
Philadeiphia, Pa.	1.3
Baitimore, Md.	1.3.
Norfolk, Va.	1.3
Portland, Me.	1.3
Boston, Mass.	1.3
Providence, R. I	1.3
Charleston, S. C	1.30
Savannah, Ga.	1.30
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.30
Tampa, Fla.	1.25
New Orleans, La	.8
Gulf Coast	.85
	*10 x 20 1

The rejection of the advance. while not unexpected, was a disappointment to East Coast oilmen since the current price of \$1.35 ages not include increased operating costs of the companies which Lave arisen since it was posted tast April, according to the general belief. Since Gulf Coast prices of 85 cents added to the transportation cost of approxi-matery 55 cents a barrel bring the celivered cost at New York to \$1.40, higher prices had been hoped for by the trade. The sharp expansion in demand for this type of fuel oil for the Navy and de-fense industries has brought Atlantic Coast stocks almost to the point of "tightness" as far as the relation of supplies to demand is concerned.

Leon Henderson, Director of the Office of Price Administration, last Saturday asked that purchasers of crude oil from wells in East Texas and other fields "discontinue offering bonuses and Office continue offering bonuses and otherwise bidding above posted prices." The OPA announcement pointed out that "in normal times, the offering of bonuses or other forms of premium to attract business away from competing buyers usually forecasts a general increase in prices for crude. Under war conditions, this type of buying can only serve to contribute to inflationary spirals." It was asked that crude oil buyers pay no more than posted prices as of Nov. 7, 1941.

Creation of a materials division in the Office of the Petroleum Co-ordinator to assist the oil indusordinator to assist the oil industry in obtaining essential materials was announced by Petroleum Coordinator Ickes in Washington this week. William F. Huff, oil well supply expert of Glendale, Calif., will head the new materials division. "The increasing importance and submoder work continuous and submoderate work division. "The increasing importance and volume of work concerned with preference ratings

performing this service for the in-dustry, the materials division will also, in effect, serve the Office of Production Management as an 'industrial branch' specializing in the field of petroleum." Representatives of independent petroleum refiners joined with spokesmen for independent iron ore and farm groups in opposing

ore and farm groups in opposing the proposed 10% increase in railroad and water carrier rates at a hearing of the Interstate Com-merce Commission in St. Louis on merce Commission in St. Louis on Jan. 8. M. H. Champion, counsel for Anderson-Prichard Oil Co. of Oklahoma City, said that his company was opposing any increase in any petroleum rate. "The freight revenue from petroleum has continually declined from 1936 through 1940, yet on the revenue of all carload freight there has been a slight increase," he pointed out "It will be noted that in 1936. been a slight increase," he pointed out. "It will be noted that in 1936 the petroleum traffic represented 8.24% of the railroads' total 8.24% of the railroads' total freight revenue, whereas in 1940 freight revenue, whereas in 1940 this was reduced to only 6.76% of the total, which in our opinion was due to the continual high rates on petroleum products because the production and consumption of petroleum products has increased each year."

With Texas showing a jump of approximately 220,000 barrels cally, the nation's daily average flow of crude oil for the week ended Jan. 10 was up 222,760 bar-rels to 4,252,460 barrels, according to the "Oil & Gas Journal" on Jan. 13. The 219,600-barrel gain Jan. 13. The 219,600-barrel gain in Texas lifted output there to 1,714,100 barrels. California and 1,714,100 barrels. California and Louisiana also showed a gain with Kansas, Oklahoma and Illinois reporting lower production totals. Inventories of domestic and foreign crude oil held in the United States on Jan. 3 were up 450,003 barrels at 244,440,000 barrels, the Bureau of Mines reported. Domestic crude stocks were up 284,000 barrels, with holdings of foreign crude rising 166,000 barrels.

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

Prices of Typical Crude per Barrel At Wells

(All gravities where A. P. I. degrees are not shown)
Bradford, Pa. \$2.75
Corning, Pa. 1.31
Eastern Illinois 1.22 Illinois Basin _____ Mid-Contin't, Okla., 40 and above _____ Smackover, Heavy ____ Rodessa, Ark., 40 and above East Texas, Texas, 40 and 1.25 above Kettleman Hills, 37.9 and over _____Pecos County, Texas_____ Lance Creek, Wyo._____ Signal Hill, 30.9 and over__ 0.95 Further progress in the drive of the Office of Petroleum

ordinator to triple current output of aviation grade high octane gasoline came this week in orders issued by Petroleum Coordinator Ickes to Governors and petroleum regulatory agencies of the major regulatory agencies of the major oil-producing States to increase production from oil fields which yield the high grade crude oil needed for aviation gasoline. The new order stipulated that the higher quotas for the high grade crude oil be so arranged as to keep the total State quotas within the the total State quotas within the limits prescribed each month by the Coordinator's office, which may mean curtailment of produc-tion of low-grade crude in some States.

The new order is the latest step in the far-reaching program initiated by Petroleum Coordinator Ickes early in 1941 when the need of increased supplies of aviation gasoline for our own and our Allies' military needs became apand allocations of oil industry materials make it desirable to establish a specialized functional unit to aid this office in fulfilling its responsibility for assisting the petroleum industry to obtain orders restricting the use of avia-

essential materials," it was pointed too gasoline components to essential materials, it was pointed too gasoline components to essential materials in the announcement. "In the announcement till purposes, expediting of priorperforming this service for the integral till purposes, expediting of priorperforming this service for the integral till purposes, expediting of priorperforming the announcement. The production of the priorperforming the production of the priorperforming the prio ties on aviation gasoline processes and mobilizing of the industry's leadership in the Petroleum Industry Council for National Defense

> In keeping with the program to expand available supplies of aviation grade gasoline, the Texas aviation grade gasoline, the Texas Railroad Commission this week, acting upon the recommendation of Mr. Ickes, earmarked by proration order all aviation grade petroleum from 62 Texas fields exclusively for military use. Most of the fields are along the Gulf of Mexico and in Southwest Texas, and the order cited Federal requirements that all oil and refining capacity possible be set aside duriements that all oil and refining capacity possible be set aside for aviation gasoline production. Similar action in other fields in major oil producing States where the crude is sufficiently high grade to furnish good material for aviation, gasoling in consectal. aviation gasoline is expected in the immediate future.

> One possible complication is the fact that the American petroleum industry will soon be called upon to produce a considerable amount of synthetic rubber, to replace the supplies lost through the victories of the Japanese Army and Navy in the Far East where most of the in the Far East where most of the American supplies normally are obtained. The same crude properties which are essential to the output of synthetic rubber are essential to the production of 100-octain aviation gasoline, which indicates a possible check upon the scheduled expansion of production facilities and supplies of the latter.

The Office of Price Administration this week granted permission to gasoline distributors in those areas of Virginia and Maryland adjacent to the District of Columbia to adverse the bia to advance tank wagon gaso-line prices by not more than ½-cent a gallon. The increase is strictly a matter of tax adjustment, it was pointed out in the announcement of Leon Henderson, Director of the OPA.

The cold and snow which hit a good portion of the country this week was reflected in curtailed demand for motor fuel which was accelerated by the new rubber tire rationing. While this may develop to the point where it will become a serious influence on civilian motor fuel demand, the rising trend of military and defense demand for gasoline will offset any development of this nature, it is generally felt.

With the exception of the taxadjustment in gasoline prices in some sections of Maryland and Virginia, covered above, prices of refined petroleum products showed little change during the week

U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F. O. B. Refinery New York— Socony-Vac. \$.085 Tide Water Oil .09 Texas .085

ACARS	.085
v Shell Eastern	000
Other Cities-	.000
Other Cities— Chicago Gulf Coast	.06063/8
Gulf Coast	.0000%
Oldehama	.0606
Oklahoma	.0606%
y Super.	
Kerosene, 41-43 Water White,	Tank Cor
F. O. B. Refinery	4 4 4 4
New York (Bayonne)	\$.053
Raltimore	0525
Philadelphia	0525
North Texas	.04
New Orleans	4.05 4.005
Tulsa	043/ 043
Fuel Oil. F. O. B. Refinery or	Terminal
N. V. (Harbor) unker C	
Diorel	¥1.35
Diesel	2.15
Broker C	1.30
Philadelphia, Bunker C	1.35
Coast	85
Halifax	1.70
Gas. Oil. F. O. B. Refinery or	Terminal
N. Y. (Bavonne) 7 plus	\$.04
Ohis- no no p	Ø.1/m

Bank Of Manhattan Net Operating Earnings

J. Stewart Baker, Chairman of the Board of the Bank of Manhattan Co., New York, reported on Jan. 2 that the net operating earnings for the year ending December 31, 1941, not including net profits realized on the sale of equities amounted to \$2,753. securities, amounted to \$2,753,-220, equal to \$1.37 per share on the 2,000,000 shares of Capital Stock authorized and outstanding. Net profits realized on the sale of securities amounted to \$853,673. Dividends declared during the year amounted to \$1,800,000, and Mr. Baker further stated:

Net operating earnings and net profits realized on the sale of securities in excess of di-vidends declared and additions to Undivided Profits have been used, together with recoveries, to set up reserves, including additions to the reserve for United States Government securities, and to write down certain assets.

The stockholders of the bank held their annual meeting on Dec. 2, at which time Mr. Baker reported the indicated earnings for 1941; this report was discussed in these columns of Dec. 11, page 1472.

the second in these columns of Dec. 11, page 1472.

The bank's statement of condition as of Dec. 31, 1941, showed total deposits of \$759.588.582 and total assets of \$815,221,987 compared respectively with \$746,701,027 and \$801,373,064 as of Sept. 30, 1941. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to \$284,106,493 against \$275,459,116, holdings of United States Government securities to \$186,323,368 against \$182,843,583. Loans and discounts increased to \$276,672,427 from \$267,686,303. Capital and surplus were unchanged at \$20,000,000 each. Undivided profits, after reserve of \$400,000 for quarterly dividend, and \$200,000 for special dividend, increased to \$7,453,560 from \$7,343,642 at the end of September. tember.

Lamborn's Sugar Calendar Distributed

The tenth annual edition of Lamborn's Sugar Calendar, containing statistical data and other vital information pertaining to the sugar industry of the United States and the world, is being distributed by Lamborn & Co. Inc., New York, sugar brokers.

This unique calendar, it is said provides for each day of 1942 the prices for raw and refined sugar effective the same date in 1941 together with the monthly aver-

It gives other useful and inter esting material such as the har-vesting periods of the sugar crops in the various countries of the world, important sugar dates for 1941 and the probable dates when important trade estimates for 1945 are to be issued by governmental and private statistical agencies.

Cleveland Reserve Bank Staff Changes

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland held on Jan. 8, the following changes in the official staff of this bank were made:

C. W. Arnold, formerly Assist-ant Vice-President, was appointed Vice-President.

E. A. Carter, formerly Assistant Cashier, was appointed Assistant Vice-President.

J. W. Kossin, formerly Assistant Cashier at the main office. was appointed Cashier at the Pittsburgh branch.

C. E. Harrell, formerly of Cincinnati branch, was appointed Assistant Cashier at the main office.

These appointments are effective Jan. 9.

Electric Output For Week Ended Jan. 10, 1942, Shows 15.9% Gain Over Same Week In 1941

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 Jan. 10, 1942, was 3,480,344,000 kwh., which compares with 3,002,454,000 kwh. in the corresponding period in 1941, a gain of 15.9%. The output for the week ended Jan. 3, 1942, was estimated to be 3,288,685,000 kwh., an increase of 15.6% over the corresponding week in 1941.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR

Major Geographic Divisions Jan. 10, '42 Jan. 3, '42 Dec. 27, '41
ew England 18.1 16.9 16.5
iddle Atlantic 12.8 11.5 13.2
entral Industrial 14.5 13.7 14.8
Vest Central 13.8 17.5
outhern States 17.9 17.8 19.4
ocky Mountain 13.9 16.2 22.2
acific Coast 22.7 24.5 27.0
THE REPORT OF A SECOND PARTY OF THE REPORT OF THE PARTY O
Total United States 15.9 *15.6 17.3
*Revised.

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (Thousands of Kilowatt-Hours) % Change 1940 + 19.7 + 19.9 + 19.3 + 19.3 + 16.5 + 18.1 + 19.9 + 19.9 + 19.9 + 19.9 + 19.9 + 19.9 + 19.2 + 20.9 + 19.8 + 16.2 + 19.3 + 19.1 + 16.8 + 16.5 + 17.3 + 17.3 + 17.3 2,903,727 3.178.054 3.199,105 3.220,526 3.230,526 3.233,242 3.233,242 3.233,242 3.230,750 3.261,149 3.322,346 3.327,337 3.273,376 3.273,376 3.373,596 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 3.380,488 2. 9. 16. 23. 30. 6. 2,380,301 2,211,398 2,338,370 2,231,277 2,331,415 2,339,384 2,324,750 2,327,725 2.583,366 2.576,331 2.622,267 2.608.664 2.588,618 2.587,113 2.560,962 2,605,274 2,654,395 2.694,194 2.712,211 2,464,795 2,281,328 2,283,831 2,270,534 2,276,904 2,325,273 2,247,712 2,334,690 2,376,541 2,390,388 2,424,935 2,174,816 % Change 1942 over 1941 + 15.6 + 15.9 1942 *3,288.685 3,430,344 1941 2,845,727 3,002,454

DATA FOR RECENT MONTHS (Thousands of Kilowatt-Hours)

	5 1 1 ci 1		1941			
	1941	1940	over 1940	1939	1938	1937
anuary	13.149,116	11.683.430	+ 12.5	10.183,400	9,290,754	9,787,901
*ebruary	11,831,119	10,589,428	+11.7	9,256,313	8.396.231	8,911,125
Jarch	12,882,642	10,974,335	+17.4	10,121,459	9,110,808	9,886,443
ipril	12,449,229	10,705,682	+ 16.3	9,525,317	8,607,031	9,573,698
	13,218,633	11,118,543		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
'uly	13,836,992		+ 19.1	-10.185,255	9,170,375	10.036.410
ugust		11,924,381	+ 18.4	10,785,902	9.801.770	10,308,884
september		11,484,529	+ 21.0	10,653,197	9,486,866	9,908,314
October	14,756,951	12,474,727	+ 18.3	11,289,617	9.844.519	10.065,805
November		12,213,543	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11.087.866	9,893,195	9,506,495
December		12,842,218		11,476,294	10,372,602	9,717,471
Total for year	1.65.35.5	120 052 000	Autor Video	104 500 000		

Bonds Are Firm

Gains in bond prices have been largely confined to the railroad section of the list this week but other corporate and Treasury bonds have maintained last week's gains. The new Treasury issue, the 2s 1949-51, which is to refund over a billion dollars of guaranteed and other Government obligations, was quoted at a premium of 20/32 of Tuesday. on Tuesday.

In Tuesday.

High-grade railroad securities have not exhibited any particular trend during the week under review but the tone has been a firm one. Norfolk & Western 4s, 1996, at 127½ were off ¾ while Cininnati Union Terminal 3½s, 1971, remained unchanged at 1085% Medium-grade rails have been better and wide gains have been registered among speculative issues in active trading. New York Central 4½s, 2013, advanced five points to 53¾ and Illinois Central 4s 1953. were 3¼ points higher at 42¾. Defaulted rails have been actively higher, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, 1960, touching a new high of 38¼ with a net gain of 3⅓s.

Speculative interest has developed in two groups of utility bonds, namely, foreigns and tractions. Prominent among the former have been American & Foreign Power 5s, 2030, International Telephone & Telegraph 5s, 1955, Canada Northern Power 5s, 1953 Gatineau Power 3¾s, 1969, and Shawinigan Water & Power 4½s 1967. Among the tractions Hudson & Manhattan 5s, 1957. Third Avenue Railway 4s, 1960, and St. Louis Public Service 5s, 1959, were active. Gains in both groups have been substantial. Additiona financing has been indicated in the registration of \$32,500,000 Pennsylvania Electric mortgage bonds. sylvania Electric mortgage bonds.

Among the highest grades of industrial bonds gains for the week have been recorded by Socony Vacuum 3s, 1964, up ¾ at 105½ and Inland Steel 3s, 1961, up ¼ at 105. Most of this group was unchanged but Liggett & Myers 5s, 1951, lost ¾ point at 122. Advances have been quite general, in the more speculative sections Firestone 3s, 1961, gaining 1¼ at 93¾, Remington Rand 3½s, 1956 rising one point to 101, and United Drug 5s, 1953, taking on 1¼ point at 96. Union Oil Co. of California offered \$15,000,000 of 3% debentures, due 1967, on Tuesday at 99½.

The general improvement in the foreign list has continued and

The general improvement in the foreign list has continued and The general improvement in the foreign list has continued and prices have been better on balance. Australian loans advanced further but met profit taking toward the close while Canadian bonds gained fractionally. Argentine bonds became irregular after a display of early strength but Chilean issues closed slightly better Cuba 4½s gained over four points. Norwegian and Danish bonds have been bid up several points and Finland 6s moved up seven points. Polish bonds added to their recent gains while Belgian issues closed slightly unsettled.

Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:

		e		_				7 - *	223
1942—	v.s.	Avge.	Based of	Averag	PRICES:	1 , 4			
Daily Averages Jan. 13 12 10 9 8 7 6 5 3 2 1 1941	Govt. Bonds. 117.86 117.91 118.09 118.00 117.94 117.82 117.95 117.85 117.61	Corporate • 106.92 106.92 106.92 106.92 106.92 106.92 106.74 106.56 106.39 106.04	Aaa 116.41 116.41 116.61 116.61 116.61 116.61 116.61 116.02 115.82	113.89 113.89 114.08 114.08 114.08 114.08 114.08 113.70 113.70 113.70	A 107.62 107.62 107.62 107.62 107.62 107.62 107.62 107.62 107.62 107.27 107.09 CCHANGI	Baa 92.06 91.91 91.77 91.77 91.62 91.62 91.85 91.34 91.05 90.63	R R, 97.31 97.31 97.16 97.16 97.16 97.00 96.85 96.54 96.23 95.92	rate by Gr. P. U 110.70 110.70 110.70 110.70 110.70 110.70 110.70 110.50 110.88 110.70 110.52 110.34	Indus 113.70 113.70 113.89 113.89 113.89 113.89 113.70 113.31 113.31
30 29	117.54 117.50 117.63 117.21	106.04 106.04 105.86 105.86	115.82 115.82 115.82	113.50 113.70 113.50 113.50	106.92 107.27 107.44 107.27	90.34 90.20 89.78 89.64	95.77 95.92 95.62 95.62	110.15 110.15 110.15 109.97	113.12 113.31 113.12 113.31
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2 Years ago Jan. 13, 1940		101.97 MOODY	'S BON		100.98 D AVERA		90.34	106.74	110.52
1942— Daily Average Jan. 13		Avge, Corpo- rate	4.1	Maria San	y Ratings A 3.30	Ban 4.27	R R		Indus
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1941— Dec. 31 30 29 27 26	 	3.39 3.39 3.40 3.40 3.39	2.86 2.86 2.86 2.86 2.85	2.98 2.97 2.98 2.68 2.97	3.34 3.32 3.31 3.32 3.31	4.39 4.40 4.43 4.44 4.43	4.02 4.01 4.03 4.03 4.03	3.16 3.16 3.16 3.17 3.16	3.00 2.99 3.00 2.99 2.98
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1 Year ago Jan. 13, 1941 2 Years ago Jan. 13, 1940 • These price	g gra com	3.35 3.63	2.74 2.88	2.95 3.07	3.35 3.69 on the ba	4.86	4.39	3,16 3.35	3.14

+ The latest complete list of bonds used in computing these indexes was published in the issue of Oct. 2, 1941, page 409.

Items About Banks, Trust Companies

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of The National City Bank of New York held on Jan. 6, John F. Cannon, Jr. was appointed Assistant Vice President. In his new capacity, Mr. Cannon will be associated with the group of officers adminwith that group of officers admin-istering the bank's affairs in South America. For many years Mr. Cannon has been a member of the bank's administrative staff supervising branch operations throughout the world and since his return from abroad, he has been assigned to the Comptrol-lers' Department. Mr. Cannon was formerly an Assistant Cashier.

Edward S. Gilmour, Trust Officer in the Central Hanover Bank cer in the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York City, died on Jan. 5 in the Leonia (N. J.) station of the Erie and Central Railroad. He was 60 years old and lived in Leonia.

The New York Trust Company, of New York, announces the tirement with pension of the men who have been associated with it for the longest period, Walter E. Drummond, Chief Paying Teller, who has been with the bank since July 30, 1893, and Montrose Stuart, Assistant Secretary, who has been with the bank since Nov. 28, 1898. In addition to their long service with The New York Trust Co., both show other interesting parallels in their careers. Born the same year, both attended Cooper Union and were subsequently employed, although ing Teller, who has been with the at different times, by the Conti-nental Trust Co., merged with the present New York Trust Co. in 1904 under Charles S. Fairchild, Chairman of the Board, who had been Secretary of the Treasury in Cleveland's Cabinet. An an-Cleveland's Cabinet. An an-nouncement by the trust company

inued:
Besides terminating his service of 48 years with The New York Trust Co., Mr. Drum-mond has just celebrated his 66th birthday. Born in 1875, he attended the University of Chi-cago as well as Cooper Union. Starting his business career in 1890, he was employed as 1890, he was employed as a clerk by the Continental Trust Co. (The New York Trust Co.) on July 30, 1893 as its ninth employee, later serving periods as bookkeeper, auditor, general bookkeeper, paying teller, loan clerk, investment ledger clerk

Mr. Stuart was born in 1875 Mr. Stuart was born in 1875 in New York City where he received his Bachelor of Science degree from Cooper Union. Prior to his employment as a clerk by the Continental Trust Co. (the New York Trust Co.) in November, 1898, he had been in the employ of the Butterick Co., E. C. Rich Co., Ltd. and the Penny Provident Fund. Eric J. Gluckstadt has resigned a Vice-President of The New

as a Vice-President of The New York Trust Co., and has opened an office at 20 Exchange Place, it was announced by the trust company on Jan. 2.

Following action of the Board of Trustees of The New York Trust Company on Jan. 6, John E. Bierwirth, President, announced that the Company is extending additional payments to all active members of its staff, other than officers, receiving salaries of \$500 per month, or less, through the first quarter of 1942. The announcement says:

Such payments in January and March of year, like those in October, No-vember and December of 1941,

pared, respectively, with \$17,177,-675 and \$18,839,915 on June 30. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to \$8,482,154 against \$7,231,521; holdings of United States Government and municipal securities to \$2,381,844 against \$1,310,684, and loans and discounts to \$9,647,719, against \$9,-838,591. Capital was unchanged 838,591. Capital was unchanged at \$1,000,000. Surplus and undivided profits were \$436,854, against \$478,829 at the end of June.

Trust Company of North America, New York, announces the resignation of George H. Rhinehart as President. Mr. Rhinehart will continue his association with the institution as a Director. Jacob Schapiro, Chairman, will assume the office of President.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Brooklyn Trust Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y., held on Jan. 12, at the main office of the Company, 177 Montague Street, the following trustees were re-elected: Edwin P. Maynard, George V. McLaughlin, Lewis M. Gibb, William J. Tracy, George A. Anderson. Herbert E. Smith, and Joseph Michaels. Jr. Michaels, Jr.

The New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking calls attention to certain courses in banking and finance available only in the Spring Semester. Registration for the Spring term will take place at the Chapter's office in the Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, during the week of Jan. 19. Classes begin Jan. 26.

Raymond F. Cutler, special representative of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its Bank Relations Department. died or Dec. 31 at his home in Ridgewood N. J. Mr. Cutler, who was 53 years old, had been connected with the Reserve Bank for 25 years and served as special representative for the last 15 years. He was a native of Warren, Mass and a graduate of Dartmouth College.

The Board of Trustees of New Bowery Savings Bank of New York announced on Jan. 2 the appointment of Fred H. Allen as Deputy Mortgage Officer and John M. Ohlenbusch, Jr., as Assistant Treasurer.

The statement of condition of Clinton Trust Co., New York City, as of Dec. 31, 1941, shows that total assets increased to \$11,269,628 from \$11,004,830 as of Sept. 30, 1941, and \$10,461,951 on Dec. 31, 1940. Deposits of the bank 31, 1940. Deposits of the bank were \$10,121,722 on Dec. 31, 1941, compared with \$9,875,183 on Sept. 30 and \$9,320,894 a year ago. Surplus and undivided profits totaled \$385,000 against \$379 953 at Sept 30 and \$343,135 on Dec. 31, 1940 Regarding the institution's end condition it is also noted;

Capital stock of the bank re mained unchanged at \$600,000 while capital notes were \$75,000 compared with the same amount on Sept. 30 and with \$100,000 a year ago. Loans and discounts totaled \$2,911,583 on Dec. 31, 1941, against \$2,943,370 on Sept. 30 and \$2,579,660 at Dec. 31, 1940. other asset items compare as follows with the figures for three months ago and a year ago: cash on hand and due from banks, \$3,462.227, against \$3,-500,356 and \$3,347,666; investments in bonds, \$4.392,909 ments in bonds, \$4.392,909 against \$4,081.969 and \$4,092,808

of the Examining Committee al- 088, and Government securities most the entire time of his asso- were \$16,306,165, against \$16,689, dent in 1923 and became President of the Urner-Barry \$2,595,275, against \$2,408,780. Publishing Co. of New York City

Joseph P. Chamberlain has been elected a Trustee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New York City, Walter H. Bennett, Chairman of the Board, an-Chairman of the Board, announced on Jan. 9. Mr. Chamberlain, Professor of Law at Columbia University, is a Director of the Equitable Life Assurance So-ciety of the United States, a Di-rector and Vice President of Survey Associates, Inc., and a ent of and a Survey Associates, Inc., and a Trustee of the Russell Sage Foun-

The Sterling National Bank & Trust Co., in its statement of condition as of Dec. 31, 1941, reports a surplus of \$2,250,000, an increase of \$250,000 from the last published statement. Year-end deposits of \$40,810,045 are the largest in the history of the bank, and compare with \$36,301,462 on Dec. 31, 1940. Total assets were \$46,041,338 on Dec. 31, 1941, compared with \$40,975,026 a year ago; loans and discounts amounted to \$22,038,535, against \$17,780,402; and cash and due from banks was \$15,544,818, compared with \$18,293,923 at Dec. 31, 1940. Capital, surplus and undivided profits at the close of 1941 totaled \$4,016,459, against \$3,717,038 at the end The Sterling National Bank & 459, against \$3,717,038 at the end of 1940; reserves were \$610,712 compared with \$586,628; U. S Government securities were \$5. 016,526 against \$3,112,658, and State, municipal and corporate se-curities amounted to \$1,827,597, compared with \$1,278,253 at Dec

The Grace National Bank, New York City, shows in its statement of condition as of Dec. 31, 1941, leposits of \$50,693,014, as compared with \$48,289,626 on Sept. 30 and \$43,858,880 a year ago. Undivided profits amounted to \$851,461 as compared with \$841,448 in September and \$714,819 a year ago. Cash in vault and with banks totaled \$21,331.233, as compared with \$20,936,858 in September and \$22.270.355 a year ago. York City, shows in its statemen ber and \$22,270,355 a year ago U. S. Government securities a the end of the year were \$15,584,-728, as compared with \$10,747,371 in September and \$7,191,404 year ago. Loans and discounts were \$12,271.832, as compared with \$15,102,833 in September and \$12,102,128 a year ago.

The Commercial National Bank & Trust Co. of New York reported as of Dec. 31, 1941, total deposits of \$160,709,500 and total assets of \$181,100,140 compared, respectively, with \$148,033,218 and \$167,-129.674 on Dec. 31, 1940. The 129.674 on Dec. 31, 1940. The bank held cash on hand and due from banks of \$65,981.080 compared with \$70,144,090; investments in United States Government securities of \$70,457,549 compared with \$50,21.764 and learns pared with \$53.931.784; and loans and discounts of \$36.281,004 compared with \$34,058,811. The bank's capital account was unchanged at \$7,000,000 and its sur-plus and undivided profit account increased to \$9,094,264 from \$8,-746.907 after the payment of the regular 8% dividend of \$560,000.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., announced on Jan. 7 the election of Ansel P. Verity as a trustee. Mr. Verity is erity as a trustee. Mr. Verity Vice-President of the Bank the Manhattan Company, New York City, He is also Vice-President of the Kings County Bankers Association and a di-rector of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce.

\$2,595,275, against \$2,408,780.

The Lafayette National Bank Brooklyn, N. Y., reported as of Dec. 31, 1941, total deposits of \$13,412,437 and total assets of \$14,-734,548 compared, respectively, with \$12,783,354 and \$14,295,149 on Sept. 30, 1941. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to \$4,527,896, against \$4,821,993; holdings of Government securities to \$4,523,793, against \$3,771,887; and loans and discounts to \$4,523,-793, against \$4,241,477. In the latest statement, capital stock is shown at \$750,000; surplus at \$250,000, undivided profits, \$188,-334 and reserves \$62,321. \$4.527.896. against \$4,821,993; 334, and reserves \$62,321.

Bernard W. Trafford, former Bernard W. Trafford, former President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Boston, died on Jan. 2 at his home in Milton, Mass., at the age of 71. He had retired from banking in July, 1941, after 29 years in the banking field. Prior to his entry therein, Mr. Trafford held executive posts with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., at one time being senior operating Vice-President for the company in the Middle West. A native of Dartmouth, Mass., he was graduated from Harvard Col-lege in 1893 following which he began his business career with the

began his business career with the telephone company, becoming a member of the engineering staff. Mr. Trafford served as Vice-President of the First National Bank from 1912 to 1923 and as President from March, 1928, to December, 1929. He was Vice Chairman of the Board from 1929 to 1935 and Chairman from 1935 1935 and Chairman from 1935 until his retirement.

Mr. Trafford also was President of the Sterling Ring Traveler Co., Director of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. and of the Westport Manufacturing Co. and a member of the corporation of the Suffolk Savings Bank.

Edward M. Crampton, Vice President of the Hartford Na-tional Bank and Trust Co., Hart-ford, Conn., died on Dec. 21 at his home in West Hartford. He was 52 years old. The following regarding his career is from the Hartford "Courant" of Dec. 22.

Mr. Crampton had been connected with the banking business since the age of 16. In 1905 after a year's work in a local hardware store, Mr. Crampton took a job as office boy at the old Aetna National Bank here. He subsequently became assistant cashier and cashier of the when its name changed to the Hartford Aetna National Bank. When the bank-ing firm merged with the United States Security Trust Company about 12 years ago and became the Hartford National Bank & Trust Co., Mr. Crampton was appointed Vice-President of the bank, the position he held at the time of his death death.

Frederick G. Burkardt, Treasurer of the Half Dime Savings Bank, Orange, N. J., will retire on April 1 from that office, the bank announced on Jan. 7. Mr. Burkardt will continue to serve on the Board of Managers, to which he was elected in March, 1938. He became associated with the bank became associated with the bank in 1900 as a clerk, later becoming a teller and in 1921 was elected Assistant Treasurer. Upon the retirement of his brother, John A. Burkardt, in 1934, he became Treasurer.

Ross Mathews, President of the Fifth Ward Savings Bank of Jersey City, N. J., died on Jan. 1. He was 54 years old. A native of Larsey City. Wr. Mathews, went year, like those in October, November and December of 1941, will be equal to 6% of the first \$150 and 4% of the next \$100 of the basic pay for each of those months.

A testimonial luncheon was given William C. Taber at the East of the basic pay for each of the basic pay for each of those months.

The Colonial Trust Company of New York reported as of Dec. 31 total deposits of \$193.82,823 and total deposits of \$1

Co. of New Jersey, Jersey City.

The City Bank and Trust Co., Reading, Pa., has become a member of the Federal Reserve System, effective Dec. 27.

In its annual statement for the year 1941, First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Philadelphia reports total assets amounting to \$2,558,423 at the year end, an increase of \$862,897, or 51%, for the 12 month period.

Samuel A. Green, Secretary-Manager, reports that the association on Dec. 31, 1941, had saving and investment share accounts amounting to \$1,933,554, compared with \$1,263,985 the year previous, while reserves and undivided profits were increased from \$55,-109 to \$80,401 at the close of 1941.

First Federal Savings and Loan Association of South Philadelphia Association of South Philadelphia reports progress during 1941, closing the year with resources totaling \$5,051,801 according to David Shapiro, Assistant Secretary. Home loans, totaling \$1,198,785 were arranged for 358 families during one of the most active periods in the association's history. Commenting on the Dec. 31 tory. Commenting on the Dec. 31. 1941 statement of condition, Mr. Shapiro pointed out that \$79,100 were transferred to reserves, bringing total reserves and undivided profits to \$248,414.

The Maries County Bank of Vienna, Mo., became a member of the Federal Reserve System on Dec. 29. The institution, organized in 1900, has a capital of \$25,000, surplus of \$15,000, and total resources of \$342,700. The addition of this bank to the System brings of this bank to the System brings the total membership of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis to 437. The new member was organized in 1900. It has a capital of \$25,000, surplus of \$15,000, and total resources of \$342,700. Its officers are: Leslie Terry, President; D. T. James, Vice President; L. O. Nichols, Cashier, and Travis E. John, Assistant Cashier.

The year-end statement of the Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., of San Francisco, released on the call of the State Superintendent of Banks, showed further substantial gains in deposits and resources during 1941. Deposits on Dec. 31, 1941, at \$338,913,864 were \$15,073,980 above the midyear (June 30) figure, and \$22,-205,413 higher than a year earlier. Total resources amounted to \$366,-055,850, an increase of \$16,753,795 above June 30, 1941, and \$23,138,-611 over the 1940 year-end figure. Loans and discounts on Dec. 31. 1941, aggregated \$49,626,823; a gain of \$10,417,534 since the end of June, and of \$10,496,676 during the past year. The bank's holdings of United States Government securities totaled \$185,958,503, as compared with \$179,512,589 a year compared with \$179,512,589 a year earlier. Its cash, at \$83,410,889 was \$6,292,062 above the Dec. 31, 1940, figure. Undivided profits on Dec. 31, 1941, amounted to \$3,-012,595, an increase of \$137,129 as compared with the figure on the same data. same date a year ago. This brought total capital, surplus and undivided profits to \$18,012,595.

Cable advices received London by the New York repre-sentative of Barclays Bank Ltd. of London report that the bank has declared dividends for the year 1941 of 10% on the "A" shares and 14% on the "B" and "C" shares, which are at the same rate distributed for many years. Net profits of Barclays Bank Ltd. for the year 1941 are reported as £1,353.302, which with the amount brought forward from 1940, namely £546,704 makes a total of £1,900,006. Special appropriations from profits have been made as follows: £200,000 to Contingency Account and £150,000 to Premises Reserve Account for "deferred re-

Sees War Program a Threefold Endeavor Earnings of Manufacturing Workers Rise

The war program is a threefold job calling for the exercise of military strategy, governmental action and industrial production, with leadership in each field essential, it was declared on Dec. 30 in a luncheon address before the American Statistical Association by Donaldson Brown, Vice-Chairman of General Motors Corp., New York City. In supporting this contention Mr. Brown declared:

Upon the military strategists

we must depend for the deter- pressed a hope for labor leader-

mination of the kinds and quanmination of the kinds and quantities of the armament required and the necessary timing of its production. Neither industrial managers nor political leaders are competent to make such decisions.

Upon the political leaders we must depend for the necessary legislative and administrative action which will make effective the plans of military strattive the plans of military strategy through the best use of the nation's human and physical resources. This does not mean that the country's industries should be run by the Government. It does mean that there must be enlightened political statesmanship directed toward an acceptance of governmental policy that will encourage and stimulate the maximum applistimulate the maximum appli-cation of the skills, techniques and know-how on the part of management and men engaged in industry.

Upon industrial managers we must depend for direction of the actual production of the war materials required. There must be the greatest possible utilization of existing plants and facilities, and the engage-ment of these, together with necessary new plants and facilinecessary new plants and lacili-ties, in the way that will extend the maximum advantages of experienced management and the applied skills of factory

With industry's primary responsibility lying in the vital field of war material production, it is most encouraging that tion, it is most encouraging that industry has already been able to bring its productive forces so greatly to bear on this task. Within the period to date, operating under the broad guidance of those responsible for the magnitude and nature of the magnitude and nature of the armament program, our industrial techniques have created a flow of war materials now proving of inestimable value to ourselves and to our allies, and at the same time there has been set in motion a production momentum which will gain acceleration with every passing month.

month.

In speaking on the subject, "Readjustments Required Within Industry Because of the Defense Program," Mr. Brown asserted that industry's task for 1942, which he termed "prodigious," will require "the temporary abandonment of some of the customary yardsticks of industrial accomplishment. The normal purpose of industry in serving the pose of industry in serving the needs and wants of individual consumers is suspended for the duration. Emphasis now must be wholly upon producing the necessities of war." Mr. Brown spoke in support of:

Curtailment of civilian pro duction wherever necessary to expedite the war effort; the maximum utilization of experienced management and availrienced management and available labor through effective distribution of the production load; an extension of the established practice of subcontracting, with responsibility for the finished product resting with the principal contractor; a safeguarding of the incentive of reasonable rewards for efficient performance as to quantity, quality and cost; a realistic policy of control over prices which icy of control over prices which recognizes the collateral neces-sity for controlling costs; and a constructive governmental fiscal policy embracing revenue raising and inflation control.

At the same time that he ex-

ship that will come to show "an understanding of the determined purpose of the American public and the American worker him-self," Mr. Brown urged upon in-dustrial management "the obli-gation to pursue a fair and enlightened attitude in its relaentightened attitude in its relationship with employees, and to make its position in this regard known publicly so that acceptance will be commanded by the very force of the popular approval it brings forth." He added:

We are in the midst of a great emergency. The successful prosecution of the war calls for focusing upon the one single objective of victory all the resources—material, personal and spiritual—that the nation posspiritual—that the nation possesses. To an extent never before approached, modern conflict demands production—production in prodigious quantities of a vast variety of materials to back up the courage and fortitude of our armed forces.

The readjustments required within industry, during the period of the emergency, are those that are necessary in serving the vital purposes imserving the vital purposes immediately concerned, without prejudice to the longer ends those purposes involve today and for the future. These readjustments can be made, and the future of America can be assured, if full advantage is taken of the efficiencies inherent in our industrial system, and if the Government will exercise its control and direction over the whole defense tion over the whole defense effort in such a way that these efficiencies are not impaired. The job of production that is before us is industry's job. The managers of industry are committed to the doing of this job with every resource at their with every resource at their command.

Bureau Takes New Name

The Brazilian Information Bureau of the Government of Brazil. 551 Fifth Ave., New York City. has changed its name to the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, effective Jan. 1. The new designation, made by authorization of Brazil's Ministry of Labor, is said to be more adequate to the trade promotion activities of this department of the Federal Government of Brazil. ment of Brazil.

The Bureau's announcement

It comes as another step in the reorganization and develop-ment of this Bureau to better serve all private enterprises in-terested in the promotion of trade and travel between the United States and Brazil.

ABA Outlines Air Raid Precautions For Banks

Precautions for Dailes

Detailed suggestions for air raid protection are given to the banks of the country by the American Bankers Association in the January issue of its "Protective Bulletin," mailed to members of the Association on Jan. 5, in an article entitled, "Blitzes and Blackouts" by James E. Baum. manager of the Insurance and Protective Department. Protective Department.

The article summarizes the precautionary measures taken by a large eastern bank as a result of the experiences of its London of-fice. These measures are divided into three classifications: protecrecords

With Leadership Essential In Each Field In November for the 16th Consecutive Month

Average hourly earnings in 25 manufacturing industries increased from 85.3 cents in October to 86.0 cents in November, the 16th consecutive monthly advance, according to an announcement made Jan. 9 by the Division of Industrial Economics of The Conference Board. This was the smallest monthly increase since last August, but average hourly earnings in November were the highest on record and were almost 16% higher than in October, 1940, before the beginning of the recent wave of wage-rate increases. The Board further reported in part:

Average hours per week per employee decreased from 41.7 in October to 41.5 in November so that average weekly earnings increased only a little from \$35.65 in October to \$35.74 in November. This increase in in November. This increase in weekly earnings was less than the increase in the cost of living. Weekly earnings were nevertheless the highest on record. They were \$6.01 higher than in November 1940 alrecord. They were \$5.01 higher than in November, 1940, although the employees in these 25 industries worked, on the average, only 1.9 hours more than they did in November, 1940.

The largest increase in hourly The largest increase in hourly earnings was in the automobile industry, where they amounted to \$1.184 in November, as compared with \$1.157 in October and 98.9 cents in November, 1940. Hourly earnings in the rubber industry increased 1.5 cents to 96.9 cents from 95.4 cents in October and 99.0 cents cents to 96.9 cents from 95.4 cents in October and 88.0 cents in November, 1940. In the machine and machine tool industry they increased 1.5 cents to 90.9 cents from 89.4 cents in October and 78.2 cents in November, 1940. In the woolen industry they increased 1.3 cents to 74.5 cents from 73.2 cents in October and 62.9 cents in November, 1940. Average hourly earnings deceased in five industries, but the largest decrease amounted to only 0.3 cents.

The largest increase in average weekly earnings was in the rubber industry, where they amounted to \$37.26, as compared with \$35.72 in October and \$32.17 in November, 1940. The employees in the rubber industry not only earned more per hour, but worked an average of 38.5 hours, as compared with 37.5 hours in November, 1940. In the silk and rayon industry. In the silk and rayon industry hourly earnings rose from 58.3 cents in October to 59.5 cents in November, and hours per week per employee rose from 36.7 to 38.4 so that weekly earnings reached a new high record \$22.82, as compared with \$21.40 in October and \$18.24 in November, 1940. The employ-November, 1940. The employ-ees of the northern cotton mills earned \$24.81 in November compared with \$23.75 in October; an increase caused almost entirely by longer working time, which increased from 38.8 40.4 hours per week.

Weekly earnings decreased in seven of the 25 industries. The largest decrease was in the iron and steel industry, where weekly earnings declined from \$39.32 in October to \$37.29 in November, owing to a decrease in working hours from 40.0 to 37.7. The other six decreases were comparatively small and were caused mainly by fewer

Nine of the 25 industries averaged less than 40 hours per week per employee in November, the same as in October, It was the some industries which averaged less than 40 hours, except the iron and steel industry, where the hours declined from 40.0 to 37.7, and the northern cotton mills. the northern cotton mills, where they increased from 38.8

that the weekly earnings of the women rose 45 cents, whereas those of the men were only six cents higher. The weekly earnings of the women weekly earnings of the women amounted to \$21.82, a new high record, as compared with \$21.37 in October and \$18.10 in November, 1940. The weekly earnings of the men averaged \$38.45, as compared with \$38.39 in October and \$31.94 in November, 1940. The skilled and vember, 1940. The skilled and semi-skilled men in 24 of these industries earned \$40.73, as compared with \$40.70 in Occompared with \$40.70 in October and \$33.80 in November, 1940, while the unskilled men earned \$30.13, as compared with \$30.05 in October and \$24.83 in November, 1940.

Federal Reserve Banks Earned Less In 1941

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced on Jan. 6 that preliminary figures received from the Federal Reserve Banks indicate that during the year 1941 their current earnings amounted to \$41,380,000, which was \$2,157,000 less than in 1940. Current exless than in 1940. Current expenses amounted to \$32,963,000, or \$3,798,000 more than in 1940. Resulting current net earnings for 1941 were \$8,417,000, as compared with \$14,372,000 for 1940. The Board's announcement added:

After taking into consider-ation additions to current net ation additions to current net earnings, consisting principally of profits on sales of United States Government securities, and deductions from current net earnings for charge-offs on bank premises and reserves for losses on industrial advances and commitments, net earnings totaled \$9,137,000 for the year 1941. For the year 1940 net earnings amounted to \$25,860,-000.

Net earnings for 1941 were distributed as follows: Dividends to member banks, \$8.430,-000; payments to the United States Treasury under provisions of Section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act relating to industrial advances, \$141,000; net additions to surplus accounts additions to surplus accounts, \$566,000.

On Dec. 31, \$133,000 was transfererd from surplus to re-serves for contingencies.

Cordoba Bond Payment

The Bondholders Committee for City of Cordoba (Argentine Republic) on Dec. 29 informed holders of the city's 7% external sinking fund gold bonds of 1927, due Aug. 1, 1957, that it has directed the depository to distribute \$22,-767 to the holders of certificates of deposit on account of accrued interest on the unpaid principal. This sum is equivalent to \$9.52 This sum is equivalent to \$9.52 per \$1,000 deposited bond. This distribution is after the deduction of Committee expenses of \$8.065. The total net amount distributed by the Committee during the current calendar year is tributed by the Committee during the current calendar year is \$56.80 per \$1,000 deposited bond, which is smaller than in the previous year due to the fact that, according to word received by the Committee from its Argentine counsel, the City of Cordoba lately has diverted some of the revenues that are pledged as security for the loan and are under attachment by order of the to 40.4.

Although the men employed in all 25 industries worked on the average two-tenths of an electric for the loan and are under attachment by order of the Court. Appropriate legal steps, it is said, are now being taken to correct this condition.

Philippine Assets Frozen

In view of the situation created by the temporary enemy occupa-tion of important parts of the Philippine Islands, the Treasury Department on Jan. 5 issued a public circular calling attention to the fact that Philippine assets have been automatically frozen under the Dec. 26, 1941 amendment to the freezing orders. The Department says:

The new public circular prescribed that for the purposes of the freezing orders the Philippine Islands should be regarded as if they were a separate blocked country and that Jan. 1, 1942 would be regarded as the efective date of the freezing regulations as applied to the Philippines. This was done to facilitate the administration of freezing control over Philip freezing control over Philippine assets and also to provide the public with specific standards to guide their compliance the freezing regulations relating to the Philippines. For all practical purposes this had the same effect as though freezing control had been specifically extended to the Philippine Islands on Jan. 1, 1942.

Islands on Jan. 1, 1942.

The public circular also announced that census reports on Form TFR-300 were required to be filed with respect to Philippine assets. Details re-Philippine assets. Details regarding this requirement will be announced later. Certain general licenses relating to the Philippine Islands were revoked and others were amended. New general licenses general licenses were issued dealing with problems arising out of freezing Philippine assets. These general licenses followed the general pattern of documents issued in the past in connection with extending freezing control to a new country.

In view of General License issued Jan. 5, 1942, the freezing restrictions will not affect Philippine citizens within the United States or within the generally licensed trade area.

Residential Construction Decline In 1942 Seen

Private residential building in the United States next year will show a decline of at least 40% acshow a decline of at least 40% according to a survey of members of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America announced on Dec. 27 by Frederick P. Champ, President. A poll, completed just before the outbreak of the war, asked members to estimate the decline in their cities "provided no further governmental restrictions are placed on private residential construction." The advices from the Association also vices from the Association also stated:

Of 61 principal cities reporting, replies from 55 indicate declines ranging from 15% as high as 90%. Members in only six cities anticipate a volume equal to that of 1941 or higher, and all of these were in areas where heavy victory activities are concentrated. The decline expected in the 55 cities averaged 40%.

Mr. Champ also had the following to say:

This estimated decline is now probably subject to revision as a result of the attack on the United States which has been unparalled in all history for treachery and dishonor. The war naturally means that every ounce of building materials needed for armament production will now go toward winning the war. Thus the decline may be higher than could have been foreseen two weeks ago. Private residential building is one of the bulwarks of our peacetime economy but nothing is so important today as vic-

Text Of The President's Budget Message To Congress

Following we present the full text of the Budget Message delivered to Congress on Jan. 7 by President Roosevelt. The General Budget Summary, a tabulation, which we have taken from the Summary Budget Statements, and which also appears on this page, shows comparatively the estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1943 and 1942 and the actual figures for 1941. In another table are shown the expected receipts of the Treasury, according to sources of revenue, in the 1943 and 1942 fiscal years and the actual receipts in 1941.

In our issue of Jan. 8 (first page) we published a summary of

receipts in 1941. In our issue of Jan. 8 (first page) we published a summary of President Roosevelt's Budget Message.

To the Congress of the United |

To the Congress of the United States:

I am submitting herewith the Budget of the Umted States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943. It is the budget of a nation at war in a world at war. In practical terms the Budget meets the challenge of the Axis

meets the challenge of the Axis powers. We must provide the funds to man and equip our fighting forces. We must provide the funds for the organization of our resources. We must provide the funds for continue our provine the funds to continue our role as the Arsenal of Democ-

racy.

I owerful enemies must be outfought and outproduced. Victory uepends on the courage, skill, and devotion of the men in the American, British, Russian, Chinese, and Dutch forces, and of the others who join hands with us in the fight for treedom. But victory also determined to the course of the course of

hands with us in the fight for freedom. But victory also depends upon efforts behind the lines—in the mines, in the shops, on the farms.

We cannot outfight our enemies unless, at the same time, we outproduce our enemies. It is not enough to turn out just a few more planes, a few more tanks, a few more guns, a few more ships, than can be turned more ships, than can be turned out by our enemies. We must outproduce them overwhelmingly, so that there can be no question of our ability to provide a crushing superiority of equipment in any theater of the World War.

World War.

And we shall succeed. A system of free enterprise is more effective than a "order" of concentration camps. The struggle for liberty first made us a Nation. The vitality, strength and adaptability of a social order built on freedom and individual responsibility will again triumph. again triumph.

The War Program

Our present war program was preceded by a defense effort which began as we emerged from the long depression. During the past 18 months we laid the foundation for a huge armanent program. At the same time industry provided ample consumers' goods for a rapidly growing number of workers. Hundreds of thousands of new hundreds of thousands of new homes were constructed; the production of consumers' durable goods broke all records. The

ble goods broke all records: The industrial plant and equipment of the country were overhauled and expanded.

Adjustment to a war program can now be made with greater speed and less hardship. The country is better stocked with durable goods. Our factories are better equipped to carry the new production load. The larger national income facilitates financing the war effort.

ancing the war effort.

There are still unused resources for agricultural and industrial production. These must be drawn into the national effort. Shortages, however, have developed in skilled labor, raw materials, machines, and shipping. Under the expanding war program, more and more pro-ductive capacity must be shifted from peacetime to wartime

Last year fiscal policy was used to shift the economy into high gear. Today it is an instrument for transforming our peace economy into a war economy.

This transformation must be

completed with minimum fric-tion and maximum speed. The fiscal measures which I outline in this message are essential elements in the Nation's war program.

War Appropriations

This is a war budget. The de tails of a war program are, of course in constant flux. Its mag-nitude and composition depend on events at the battlefronts of the world, on naval engage-ments at sea, and on new de-velopments in mechanized war-

fare. Morever, war plans are military secrets.

Under these circumstances I cannot hereafter present details of future war appropriations. of future war appropriations. However, total appropriations and expenditures will be published so that the public may know the fiscal situation and the progress of the Nation's

The defense program, including appropriations, contract authorizations, recommendations, and commitments of Governand commitments of Government corporations, was 29 billion dollars on Jan. 3, 1941. During the last 12 months 43 billion dollars have been added to the program. Of this total of 75 billion dollars there remains 24 billion dollars for future obligation.

In this Budget I make an initial recruest for a war appro-

tial request for a war appro-priation of 13.6 billion dollars for the fiscal year 1943. Large supplemental requests will be suppremental requests will be made as we move toward the maximum use of productive capacity. Nothing short of a maximum will suffice. I cannot predict ultimate costs because I cannot predict the changing fortunes of war. I can only say that we are determined to pay whatever price we must to pre-serve our way of life.

War Expenditures

War Expenditures

Total war expenditures are now running at a rate of 2 billion dollars a month and may surpass 5 billion dollars a month during the fiscal year 1943. As against probable budgetary war expenditures of 24 billion dollars for the current fiscal year, was recent objective ralls for expenditures of 24 billion dol-lars for the current fiscal year, our present objective calls for war expenditures of nearly 53 billion dollars for the fiscal year 1943. And in addition, net out-lays of Government corpora-tions for war purposes are esti-mated at about 2 and 3 billion dollars for the current and the dollars for the current and the

dollars for the current and the next fiscal year, respectively. These huge expenditures for ships, planes, and other war equipment will require prompt conversion of a large portion of our industrial establishment to war production. These estimates war production. These estimates reflect our determination to de-vote at least one-half of our national production to the war

The agencies responsible for the administration of this vast program must make certain that every dollar is speedily converted into a maximum of war effort. We are determined to hold waste to a minimum.

The Civil Functions of Government

In a true sense, there are no longer nondefense expenditures. It is a part of our war effort to maintain civilian services which are essential to the basic needs of human life. In the same way it is necessary in wartime to con-

serve our natural resources and keep in repair our national plant. We cannot afford waste plant. We cannot altord waste or destruction, for we must continue to think of the good of future generations of Americans. For example, we must maintain fire protection in our forests; and we must maintain control over destructive floods. In the preparation of the present Budget, expenditures not directly related to the war have been reduced to a minimum or reoriented to the war program.

We all know that the war will we all know that the war will bring hardships and require ad-justment. Assisting those who suffer in the process of trans-formation and taxing those who benefit from the war are inte-gral parts of our national pro-

It is estimated that expendi tures for the major Federal assistance programs—farm aid, work relief, youth aid—can be reduced by 600 million dollars from the previous to the current fiscal year, and again by 860 million dollars from the current to the next fiscal year. to the next fiscal year. These programs will require 1.4 billion dollars during the fiscal year 1943, about one-half of the expenditures for these purposes during the fiscal year 1941.

Improved economic conditions during the current year have made possible the execution of economic and social programs with smaller funds than were originally estimated. By using methods of administrative budget control, 415-million dollars of appropriations for civil purposes have been placed in

Excluding debt charges and grants under the Social Security law, total expenditures for other than direct war purposes have been reduced by slightly more than 1 billion dollars in the next fiscal year.

Agricu'tural aid.-I purpose to include contract authoriza-tions in the Budget to assure the uons in the Budget to assure the farmer a parity return on his 1942 crop, largely payable in the fiscal year 1944. I do not suggest a definite appropriation at this time because developments of farm income and farm prices are too uncertain. Agricultural incomes and prices prices are too uncertain. Agricultural incomes and prices have increased and we hope to limit the price rise of the products actually bought by the farmer. But if price developments should turn against the farmer an appropriation will be needed to carry out the parity objective of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The remaining expenditures

The remaining expenditures for the agricultural program are being brought into accord with the war effort. Food is an es-sential war material I propose to continue the soil conservation and use program on a moder to continue the soil conservation and use program on a moderately reduced scale. Acreage control by cooperative efforts of farmer and Government was inaugurated in a period of overproduction in almost all lines of farming. Then its major objective was the curtailment of production to halt a catastrophic decline in farm prices. At present, although there is still excess production in some types cess production in some types.
of farming, serious shortages
prevail in other types. The
present program is designed to
facilitate a balanced increase in
production and to aid in controlling prices. trolling prices.

Work projects.—The average number of WPA workers was two million in the fiscal year 1940, the year before the de-fense program started; the average has been cut to one million this year. With increasing em-ployment a further considerable reduction will be possible. I be-lieve it will be necessary to

make some provision for work relief during the next year. I estimate tentatively that 465 million dollars will be needed for WPA, but I shall submit a specific request later in the year. Workers of certain types and in certain regions of the country probably will not all be country probably will not all be absorbed by war industries. It is better to provide useful work for the unemployed on public projects than to lose their productive power through idleness. Wherever feasible they will be employed on war projects.

Material shortages are creating the problem of "projects."

ing the problem of "priority unemployment." I hope the workers affected will be reemployed by expanding war in-dustries before their unemploy-ment compensation ceases. Some of the workers affected will not however, be eligible for such compensation and may be in need of assistance.

Rather than rely on refief a determined effort should be made to speed up reemployment in defense plants. I have, therefore, instructed the Office of Production Management to join the procurement agencies in an effort to place contracts with those industries forced to cut their peacetime production. The ingenuity of American management has already adapted some industries to war production. Standardization and substitution are doing their part in maintaining production. Ever-increasing use of subcontracts, pooling of industrial resources, and wider distribution of contracts are of paramount impor-tance for making the fullest use of our resources. The newly of our resources. The newly nationalized Employment Service will greatly help unemployed workers in obtaining employment.

employment.

Aids to youth.—Under war conditions there is need and opportunity for youth to serve in many ways. It is therefore possible to make a considerable reduction in the programs of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration. The youth too will istration. The youth, too, will be aided by the United States Employment Service in finding employment opportunities.

Although I am estimating 100 Although I am estimating 100 million dollars for these two agencies, excluding 50 million dollars for defense training, it is probable that the total amount will not be needed. I am postponing until next spring pres-

GENERAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditures—Cash Basis

GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

Estimated, Fiscal Estimated, Fiscal Actual, Fiscal

	Year 1943	Year 1942	Year 1941
Classification	1 car 1943	1 Cal 1942	1 cai 1941
I. Receipts (Schedule No. 1):	e17 261 267 000	\$12,198,665,000	47 361 674 982
2. Railroad Unemployment In-	\$11,201,001,000	\$12,120,000,000	\$1,00x,014,00a
employment Insurance Act	9.500.000	8.500.000	6,814,717
3. Customs	297,000,000	368,000,000	391,870,013
4. Return of surplus funds	231,000,000	800,000,000	001,010,010
from Government corpo-			
	ordinaria de la color	- 27 m 1 19 t	319.207,200
rations	284,223 000	240,915,000	188,945,672
a. Other	201,220.000	210,010,000	100,010,012
Gross receipts	\$17,852,090,000	\$12.816.080.000	\$8,268,512,585
Deduct net appropriation	411,002,000,000	422,010,000,000	
for Federal old-age and	Salar San William	The profession of the last	Company of the second
survivors insurance	The Martin Committee	and the state of the	
survivors insurance trust fund	1.334.890.000	872,087,000	661,300,733
	-	-	
Net receipts	\$16.487 200 000	\$11.943 993 000	\$7.607 211 852
		- minute or property of the property of	
II. Expenditures (Schedule No. 2):	"address of the state	Albert Market	timber than the second
1. Legislative, judicial & exec.	43.487 800	41,329.300	38.497.649
2. Civil depts, and agencies	797,445,700	844.470,700	
Post Off. Dept., deficiency		14,000,000	30,130.553
3. Gen'l Pub. Works Program_	578 231.000	713.523.500	573.056 675
4. National defense	52,786.186.000	23,996.525.400	6,301.043 165
5. Vets. pensions and benefits.	590,037,000	578,116,000	559,255,646
6. Aids to agriculture: Gross expenditures	" this		
Gross expenditures	854,050,000	1,117,082,000	1,094,203,136
Return of surplus funds		a termina a	
from Govt. corps.			*315.000,000
7. Aids to youth(100 000,000		347,204.163
8. Social security	537,825,000	462,045,000	444,446,546
9. Work relief:		A 4 4 4 0 0 0 0 0	1 451 010 100
Gross expenditures	480,075,000	942,430,000	1,451,910,183
Return of surplus funds	The street of the	e jeriolar tu t	*14.000 000
from Govt. corps	07.007.000	00 000 000	89,667 299
10. Refunds	87.005.000		1,110.692 811
11. Interest on the public debt_			217,065.000
12. Retirement funds	298,599,800		211,000.000
13. Supplemental items regular	25,000,000	23,000,000	gam titler med title ben dari oler med vise
Wetal annualitimes for	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	of the standard	99 A 198 S 4
Total expenditures, ex- cluding debt retirement	es 0 027 002 900	\$30 575 798 162	\$12 710 629 RO3
cluding debt retirement	300.001.002.000	\$50.010.100.20	
III. Budget deficit under present	. 1	the second to	16 1 1
tax legislation	42.440 792 300	18 631.803.162	5 103 417 071
tax legislation	W2	-	
IV. Receipts from proposed tax legis.	17,000,000,000		
IV. Mcccipes from proposed was region			
V. Budget deficit under proposed	1 14 50-		
tax legislation		18.631.803.162	5.408 417 071
I to the contract of the contr			Y
VI. Debt retirement	100.000.000	100.000.000	64 900 507

VII. Gross deficit	85,540,792,300	18,731,803,162	5,167.678.471
, 		- III II	
Effect of Opera	tions on the	Lapiic nept	the court of the
Public debt at beginning of year			
(Schedule No. 4)	\$70.612.246.697	\$48.961.443.535	- \$42 087 F31 037
	-		

rcrease in public debt during year:
To meet Budget defict above.....
To purchase obligations of govern-18,631,803,162 5,103,417,971 35,440,792,300 3,019,000,000 mental corporations
Increase in working balance, general and special accounts (Schedule No. 3)

increase in public debt dur-\$39 808 792 300 \$21.650.803.162 \$5 093 012 408 Public debt at end of year 110.421,038.997 70.612,246,697 48.961.443 533 *Credits, deduct. †From new towns only. The not excess in social security trust funds is estimated to be \$2,000.000,000 in 1943 under proposed new legislation.

DY COURCES OF PEVENUE

[In millions of dollars	1		Actual.
	Estimated,	Estimated,	1041
General and special accounts	1943	7.147.0	3 469 5
Income toxes	4.206.5	3.863.0	2.055.7
Employment taxes	1,738.9	1,188.7	925.2
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act	9.5	8.5	6.3
Customs	297.0	368 0	301 9
Miscellaneous revenues and receipts	284.2	240.9	508.2
Total	17,852.1	12,816,1	8.268.5

entation to the Congress recommendations as to youth aid.

Public works program. public works program is being fully adjusted to the war effort. The general program of 578 mil-lion dollars includes those prolion dollars includes those projects necessary for increasing production of hydroelectric power, for flood control, and for river and harbor work related to military needs. Federal aid for highways will be expended only for construction essential for strategic purposes. Other highway projects will be deferred until the post-war period. For all other Federal construction I am restricting expendition I am restricting expendi-tures to those active projects which cannot be discontinued without endangering the structural work now in progress.

Civil departments and agen Civil departments and agencies.—The work of the civil departments and agencies is undergoing thorough reorientation. Established agencies will be used to the greatest possible extent for defense services. Many agencies have already made such readjustment. All civil activities of the Government are being focused on the war program. war program.

Federal grants and debt ser vice.—A few categories of civil expenditures show an increase. Under existing legislation Federal grants to match the appro-priations for public assistance made by the individual States made by the individual States will increase by 73 million dollars. I favor an amendment to the Social Security Act which would modify matching grants to accord with the needs of the various States. Such legislation would probably not affect expenditures substantially during the next fiscal year.

Because of heavy Federal borrowing, interest charges are expected to increase by 139 million dollars in the current fiscal

lion dollars in the current fiscal year, and by another 500 million dollars in the fiscal year 1943. Debt service is, of course, affected by war spending.

Coordination of Fiscal Policies

Policies
The fiscal policy of the Federal Government, especially with respect to public works, is being reinforced by that of State and local governments. Executive committees of the Council of State Governments and the Governors' Conference have issued excellent suggestions

for harmonizing various aspects of State and local fiscal policy with national objectives. These governments are readjusting many of their services so as to expedite the war program. Many are making flexible plans for the post-war readjustment and some are accumulating financial reserves for that purpose. The larger the scale of our war effort, the more important it becomes to provide a reservoir of post-war work by busiand by Federal, State, and local governments.

Financing the War

Determination, skill, and materiel are three great necessities for victory. Methods of financing may impair or strengthen these essentials. Sound fiscal policies are those which will help win the war. A fair distribution of the war burden is tribution of the war burden is necessary for national unity. A balanced financial program will stimulate the productivity of the Nation and assure maximum output of war equipment.

With total war expenditures, including net outlays of Government corporations, estimated at 26 billion dollars for the cur-rent fiscal year and almost 56 billion dollars for the fiscal year 1943, war finance is a task of tremendous magnitude requir-ing a concerted program of action.

Receipts Under Present Legislation

Total receipts from existing tax legislation will triple under the defense and war programs the defense and war programs. They are expected to increase from 6 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1940 to 18 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1943. This increase is due partly to the expansion of economic activities and partly to tax legislation enacted during the last 2 years. As we approach full use of our resources, further increases in revenue next year must come predominantly from creases in revenue next year must come predominantly from new tax measures rather than from a greater tempo of economic activity. Taxes on incomes, estates, and corporate profits are showing the greatest increase. Yields from employment taxes are increasing half as fast; and the yields from excise taxes are increasing more slowly; customs are falling off. slowly; customs are falling off.
On the whole, our tax system
has become more progressive
since the defense effort started.

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR SOURCES OF FEDERAL RECEIPTS COMPARED WITH FISCAL YEAR 1940

[Indexe	s, 1940 == 100]
Source_	(actual) (actual) (estimated) (estimated) 1940 1941 1942 1943
Corporate taxes	100 173 328 519
Individual income and estate taxes_	100 136 275 405
All employment taxes	100 111 143 209
Excise taxes	100 128 167 184
Miscellaneous receipts	100 *70 90 106
Customs duties	100 112 106 85
Gross receipts	100 134 216 300
armaludes notion of sounded funds t	

Deficits Under Present Laws

The estimate of deficits must be tentative and subject to later revision. The probable net outlay of the Budget and Government corporations, excluding revenues from any new taxes, will be 20.9 billion dollars for the current fiscal year, and 45.4

billion dollars for the fiscal year 1943. Borrowing from trust funds will reduce the amounts which must be raised by taxation and borrowing from the public by about 2 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1942 and 2.8 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1943.

FINANCING	OF FEDERAL	OPERATIONS,	FISCAL	YEARS	1940-1943	
	1.1	[In millions]				

Classification—	1943 (estimated)	1942 (estimated)	1941 (actual)	1940 (actual)
A. Summary of Federal Operations: I. Budget deficit under present tax legislation	\$42,440.8	\$18,631,8	\$5,103.4	\$3.611.1
II. Government corporations (net outlays)	2,941.0	2,220.0	*1,148.8	200.1
Net outlays of Budget and Govt. corps. (I+II)	45,381.8	20,851.8	6,252.2	3,811.2
III. Trust funds: Deduct excess of receipts over disbursements under present legislation;	2,763.9	2,018.3	1,385.3	1,159.3
Combined net cash requirements (I+II-III) †	42.617.9	18.833.5	4.866 9	2.651.9
1 4. 20 27 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1	**** *** **	2 8 kt / B	*	** **

B. Financing Combined Net Cash Requirements. By borrowing from the public	(matter atad)	1942 (estimated)		1940 (actual)
Government issues	34,913.1	19,528.1	4,602.3	1.380.4
Government corporation issues_	a1,297.8	a710.1	972.8	318.
Subtotal Under proposed legislation: Taxes	* * *	18.818.0	5,575.1	1,699.1
Increase in social security trust	7,000.0		,	
TotalAdjustment for changes in cash	42,615.3	18,818.0	5,575.1	1,699.1
balances during year	2.6	15.5	a708.2	952.3
Total financing	42,617.9	18,833.5	4,866.9	2,651.9
aDeduct. *Includes return of surplus excess is invested in Government bonds. bonds. *This increase to be invested in	#Includes i	nterest accr	†Almost all ued on U. S.	of this savings

In estimating expenditures and receipts, only a moderate rise in prices has been assumed. Since expenditures are affected by rising prices more rapidly than are revenues, a greater price increase would further increase the deficit.

The Need for Additional Taxes

In view of the tremendous deficits, I reemphasize my request of last year that war expenditures be financed as far as possible by taxation. When so many Americans are contributing all their energies and even their lives to the Nation's great task, I am confident that all Americans will be proud to contribute their utmost in taxes. tribute their utmost in taxes. Until this job is done, until this war is won, we will not talk of burdens.

I believe that 7 billion dollars in additional taxes should be collected during the fiscal year 1943. Under new legislation proposed later in this Message, social security trust funds will increase by 2 billion dollars. Thus new means of financing would provide a total of 9 billion dollars in the fiscal year

Specific proposals to accomplish this end will be transmitted in the near future. In this Message I shall limit this Message I shall limit my recommendations on war finance to the broad outline of a program.

Tax programs too often follow the line of least resistance. The present task definitely requires enactment of a well-balanced program which takes account of revenue requirements, equity, and economic necessities.

There are those who suggest that the policy of progressive taxation should be abandoned for the duration of the war because these taxes do not curtail consumers' demand. The emergency deep require more thanks of the control of the gency does require measures of a restrictive nature which im-pose sacrifices on all of us. But such sacrifices are themselves the most compelling argument for making progressive taxes more effective. The anti-inflaaspect of taxation upplement, not suptionary should supplement, not sup-plant, its revenue and equity aspects.

Progressive Taxes

Progressive taxes are the backbone of the Federal tax system. In recent years much progress has been made in perprogress has been made in per-fecting income, estate, gift, and profit taxation but numerous loopholes still exist. Because some taxpayers use them to avoid taxes, other taxpayers must pay more. The higher the tax-rates the more urgent it becomes to close the loopholes. Exemptions in estate and gift Exemptions in estate and gift taxation should be lowered. The privileged treatment given certain types of business in corporate income taxation should be reexamined.

It seems right and just that no further tax-exempt bonds should be issued. We no longer issue United States tax-exempt bonds and it is my personal be-lief that the income from State, municipal, and authority bonds is taxable under the income-tax amendment to the Constitution. As a matter of equity I recommend legislation to tax all future issues of this character.

Excessive profits undermine nity and should be recaptured. The fact that a corporation had large profits before the defense program started is no reason to exempt them now. Unreason-able profits are not necessary to obtain maximum production and economical management. Under war conditions the coun-try cannot tolerate undue prof-

Our tax laws contain various technical inequities and discriminations. With taxes at wartime levels, it is more urgent than ever to eliminate these defects in our tax system.

Anti-Inflationary Taxes

I stated last year in the Budget Message that extraor-dinary tax measures may be needed to "aid in avoiding inflationary price rises which may occur when full capacity is ap-proached." The time for such measures has come. A wellbalanced tax program must in-clude measures which combat inflation. Such measures should absorb some of the additional purchasing power of consumers and some of the additional funds which accrue to business from increased consumer spend-

A number of tax measures have been suggested for that purpose, such as income taxes collected at the source, payroll taxes, and excise taxes, urge the Congress to give these proposals careful consi eration. Any tax is better than an uncontrolled price rise.

Taxes of an anti-inflationary character at excessive rates spell hardship in individual cases and may have undesirable economic repercussions. These can be mitigated by timely adoption of a variety of measures, each involving a moderate rate of taxation.

Any such tax should be considered an emergency measure.
It may help combat inflation!
its repeal in a post-war period may help restore an increased flow of consumers' purchasing power.

Excise taxes .- All through the Excise taxes.—All through the years of the depression I opposed general excise and sales taxes and I am as convinced as ever that they have no permanent place in the Federal tax system. In the face of the present financial and economic situation, however, we may later be compelled to reconsider the temporary necessity of such measures. of such measures.

Selective excise taxes are frequently useful for curtailing the demand for consumers' goods, especially luxuries and semi-luxuries. They should be utilized when manufacture of the products competes with the war effort.

Pay-roll taxes and the social security program.—I oppose the use of pay-roll taxes as a measure of war finance unless the worker is given his full money's worth in increased social security. From the inception of the social security program in 1935 it has been planned to increase the number of persons covered and to provide protection against hazards not initially included. By expanding the program now, we advance the organic development of our so-cial security system and at the same time contribute to the anti-inflationary program.

I recommend an increase in the coverage of old-age and survivors' insurance, addition of

survivors' insurance, addition of permanent and temporary disability payments and hospitalization payments beyond the present benefit programs, and liberalization and expansion of unemployment compensation in a uniform national system. I suggest that collection of additional contributions be started as soon as possible, to be followed I year later by the operation of the new benefit plans. Additional employer and employee contributions will cover increased disbursements over a

increased disbursements over a long period of time. Increased contributions would result in contributions would result in reserves of several billion dollars for post-war contingencies.
The present accumulation of
these contributions would absorb excess purchasing power. Investment of the additional reserves in bonds of the United States Government would assist in financing the war.

The existing administrative machinery for collecting payroll taxes can function immediately. For this reason Congressional consideration might be given to immediate enactment of this proposal, while other necessary measures are being perfected.

I estimate that the social security trust funds would be increased through the proposed legislation by 2 billion dollary during the fiscal year 1943.

Flexibility in the Tax System

Our fiscal situation makes im-perative the greatest possible flexibility in our tax system. The Congress should consider the desirability of tax legisla-tion which makes possible quick adjustment in the timing of tax rates and collections during an emergency period.

Borrowing and the Menance of Inflation

Inflation

The war program requires not only substantially increased taxes but also greatly increased borrowing. After adjusting for additional tax collections and additional accumulation in social security trust funds, borrowing from the public in the current and the next fiscal year would be nearly 19 billion dollars and 34 billion dollars, respectively. The adjustments are indicated in the preceding table.

table.

Much smaller deficits during the fiscal year 1941 were associated with a considerable increase in prices. Part of this increase was a recovery from depression lows. A moderate price rise, accompanied by an adjustment of wage rates, probably facilitated the increase in production and the defense effort. Another part of the price rise, however, was undesirable and must be attributed to the delays in enacting adequate delays in enacting adec measures of price control.

Measures of price control.

With expenditures and deficits multiplied, the threat of inflation will apparently be much greater. There is, however, a significant difference between conditions as they were in the fiscal year 1941 and those prevailing under a full war program. Last year, defense expenditures so stimulated private gram. Last year, defense expenditures so stimulated private capital outlays that intensified use of private funds and private credit added to the inflationary pressure created by public spending.

Under a full war program onder a full war program, however, most of the increase in expenditures will replace private capital outlays rather than add to them. Allocations and priorities, necessitated by shortages of material, are now in operation; they curtail private outlays for consumers' durable (Continued on page 228)

Text Of The President's Budget Message To Congress

(Continued from page 227)
goods, private and public construction, expansion and even replacements in non-defense plant and equipment. These drastic curtailments of non-defense drastic curtailments of non-defens goods, private and public construction, expansion and even replacements in non-defense plant and equipment. These drastic curtailments of non-defense expenditures add, therefore, to the private funds available for noninflationary financing of the Government deficit.

This factor will contribute substantially to financing the tremendous war effort without disruptive price rises and without necessitating a departure from our low-interest-rate policy. The remaining infla-tionary pressure will be large but manageable. It will be within our power to control it if we adopt a comprehensive program of additional anti-inflationary measures.

A Comprehensive Anti-Inflationary Program

A great variety of measures is necessary in order to shift labor, materials, and facilities from the production of civilian articles to the production of weapons and other war supplies. Taxes can aid in speeding these shifts by cutting non-essential civilian spending. Our resources are such that even with the projected huge war expenditure jected nuge war expenditures we can maintain a standard of living more than adequate to support the health and productivity of our people. But we must forego many conveniences and luvuries and luxuries.

The system of allocations—
rationing on the business level
—should be extended and made
fully effective, especially with
relation to inventory control.

I do not at present propose general consumer ration cards. There are not as yet scarcities in the necessities of life which make such a step imperative. Consumers' rationing has been introduced, however, in specific commodities for which scarcities have developed. We shall profit by this experience if a more by this experience if a more general system of rationing ever becomes necessary.

I appeal for the voluntary co-operation of the consumer in our national effort. Restraint in our national effort. Restraint in c on s u mp tion, especially of scarce products, may make necessary fewer compulsory measures. Hoarding should be encouraged in only one field, that of defense savings bonds. Economies in consumption and the purchase of defense savings bonds will facilitate financing war costs and the shift from a peace to a war economy.

An integrated program, including direct price controls, a flexible tax policy, allocations, rationing, and credit controls, together with producers' and consumers' cooperation will enable us to finance the war effort without danger of inflation. This is a difficult task. But it must be done and it can be done.

The Increase in the Federal Debt

On the basis of tentative Budget estimates, including new taxes, the Federal debt will increase from 43 billion dollars in June 1940, when the defense program began, to 110 billion dollars 3 years later. This increase in Federal indebtedness covers also the future capital demands of Government corporations. About 2 billion dollars rations. About 2 billion dollars of this increase will result from the redemption of notes of Gov-ernment corporations guaran-teed by the Federal Govern-

These debt levels require an These debt levels require an increase in the annual interest from 1 billion dollars in 1940 to above 2.5 billion dollars at the end of fiscal year 1943. Such an increase in interest requirements will prevent us for some time after the war from lower-

Paying 2.5 billion dollars out of an extremely low national income would impose an excesincome would impose an excessive burden on taxpayers while the same payment out of a 100-billion-dollar national income, after reduction of armament expenditures, may still permit substantial tax reductions in the sect way again. post-war period.

If we contract a heavy debt at relatively high prices and must pay service charges in a period of deflated prices, we shall be forced to impose excessive taxes. Our capacity to carry a large debt in a post-war period without undue hardship depends mainly on our ability to main-tain a high level of employment and income.

I am confident that by prompt action we shall control the price development now and that we shall prevent the recurrence of a deep depression in the post-war period. There need be no fiscal barriers to our war effort and to victory.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. Jan. 5, 1942.

Urges Lehman Support Federal Tax Deduction On State Returns

Governor Lehman was urged on Dec. 30 by the Committee on Taxation of the Chamber of Com-merce of the State of New York to recommend in his budget message to the Legislature that Fed-eral income tax payments be made deductible in computing State income tax returns and that taxpayers should be permitted to pay their State income levies in pay their State income levies in four instalments. An interim report of the committee, of which William J. Schieffelin, Jr. is Chairman, which was made public by the Chamber said that taxpayers were entitled to this re-lief "as a matter of right and jus-tice," and added:

The heavy burden of Federal taxation which defense and the taxation which defense and the lend-lease program already has placed on the taxpayers—a burden which will be increased immeasurably now that the nation is engaged in the greatest war in history—makes it imperative that the State should make a maximum effort to lighten State taxation. This, in efect, will be a direct contribuefect, will be a direct contribu-tion to the war effort, for the less the State takes from its tax-payers the more they will have available to help pay the cost of the war and to invest in de-fense bonds and to make need-ful contributions to the Red Cross and other humanitarian and war-relief agencies.

In the life and death struggle the nation now is engaged in it is the duty of the State Govit is the duty of the State Government to save its taxpayers every dollar that is possible without detriment to war-emergency measures and activities and without crippling the normal functions of government which are vitally essential to the health, welfare and protection of its citizens. Just as the war demands extreme sacrifices by all the people, so it must by all the people, so it must necessitate abandonment by the State of many services which are desirable and even needful in peace times.

Enactment of the proposed amendments to the State Income Tax law will help, in some measure, to ease the burden of those who pay the cost of the Government of New York State.

United States Industry Quickly Accepts President's War Production Program

Following President Roosevelt's address to Congress on Jan. 6, setting forth the nation's war production goals for 1942 and 1943, American industry accepted the call for more planes, tanks, guns and ships to accomplish final and complete victory over the Axis Powers.

In a joint statement, William S. Knudsen, Director General, and Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management, said:

The President has set our this calendar year; and the 125,-

We have raised our sights to

meet it.

We'll give our fighting men
the 60,000 planes in 1942.

We'll give them the 45,000

They'll get the 20,000 anti-

aircraft guns.
And we'll deliver the 8,000,000 tons of ships.

tons of ships.

These things we will do together. They will come from the minds, the hearts and the hands of 130,000,000 free men, women and children.

Only a free people can achieve such goals.

We can do it.

We will do it.

Albert W. Hawkes, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said that "business accepts the call." His statement

President's speech The President's speech to Congress today was made after consultation with Mr. Churchill and other Allied representatives. The vast number of business men and industrialists, represented by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has pledged to the President and the United States Government the full support of 1.689 great the full support of 1,689 great organizations located in every section of the United States involving millions of workers in

ement.
President's statement of objective as set forth today only emphasizes the necessity of full speed ahead in production to the limit of ability of every man and woman in the United States

It is inconceivable that this nation would take the position it has in support of individual freedom and the representative democratic way of life unless it is determined to carry through to final and complete victory in order to protect these things which inclu way of life. include our American

The management of industry and business, cooperating fully with labor and the Government will do everything to the limit of its ability to aid in accomplishing the objectives set forth by the President.

All - Americans must imme diately come to a realization of the fact that General Sherman was right when he said "War is hell." War involves the temporary submerging of individual rights, hard work, sacrifice, sor-row and loyal support to those charged with the responsibility of the cause. A divided people cannot be a victorious people, and the prize of freedom justifies all these sacrifices and com-plete unity in defense of freedom.

Business accepts the call to

patriotic duty.
Col. John H. Jouett, President
of the Aeronautical Chamber of
Commerce of America, said that
the President had not demanded the impossible when he asked aircraft makers to outbuild the Axis Powers three-to-one in 1943. He further commented as follows:

I cannot over-emphasize the effort ahead, nor can I exaggereffort ahead, nor can I exaggerate the result which will be apparent within the coming months. I can say now with every assurance that the American aircraft industry, aided by upward of 50 allied industries in the United States, and the included the great and now this

this calendar year; and the 125,-000, including 100,000 combat planes, requested by the President for 1943.

In this assertion we have every reason to believe that the American people will stand be-hind our industry as one man. Air power, American air power, already represented by Amer-ican aircraft fighting on al arready represented by American aircraft fighting on all fronts throughout the world, will win victory; and that victory will come to us much more quickly than our enemies appear to believe.

Some other comments by industrial leaders follow, according to the Associated Press:

HENRY FORD-Given a continuous flow of materials and no interruption to labor's cooperation, the production phases of the President's program are entirely practicable. Industry can and will produce 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks and huge quantities of anti-aircraft guns this year. By 1943 we will have gotten into our stride so that stepping-up this program will be simple. With that greater program under way, the war should come to a speedy end, perhaps in 1943.

perhaps in 1943.

WALTER D. FULLER, Chairman of the Board, National Association of Manufacturers—Industry will produce, produce and produce to the end that victory will be swift and sure.

WILLIAM P. WITHEROW, President, National Association of Manufacturers—If it's within the realm of possibility, it will be done. This is a battle of factories. American industry will

be done. This is a battle of factories. American industry will do everything it can.

WILLIAM S. TOWER, President American Iron and Steel Institute—Present steel-making capacity of approximately 88,000,000 tons in this country alone means we can produce 50% more than can be made in Germany, Italy, Japan and all the conquered European countries put together.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN SHIPBUIDERS—The shipbuilding industry,

The shipbuilding industry, given a constant flow of materials, equipment and uninter-rupted service of labor, can and will meet the huge ship con-structive objective. Already structive objective. After there are more ships under construction in the United States than ever before in the history of any maritime nation.

Chicago Home Loan Bank Dividend Totals \$145,000

Dividend Totals \$145,000

Dividends for the last half of 1941 will be paid by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago at the rate of 1½% per annum on stock as of record Dec. 31, bringing the amount earned on the stock now held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation uppast the \$2,000,000 mark for the nine years of the Bank's operations. A. R. Gardner, President of the Bank, announces that checks totaling \$145,000 have been mailed to 454 member savings, building and loan associations in mailed to 454 member savings, building and loan associations in Illinois and Wisconsin and to the RFC. The latter now holds title to the stock originally purchased by the United States Treasury, and receives \$106,300 of the current disbursement. It is also stated that member institutions will have received a total of \$521. months. I can say now with every assurance that the American aircraft industry, aided by upward of 50 allied industries in the United States, and this includes the great and powerful automobile industry, will produce 60,000 airplanes, including 45,000 combat aircraft, during stated that member institutions will have received a total of \$521,-389 in the lifetime of the Bank with the payment of this year-end's dividend. These community associations have steadily increased their percentage of the capital stock of the regional bank so that they now own 29%.

Raw Cane Sugar Quota Hearings On Jan. 16

A public hearing to allot 1942 raw sugar supplies for further processing will be held at Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, in the West Ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel at 10 a.m., the Department of Agriculture announced on Jan. 5; the announcement also said:

The purpose of the hearing is to receive evidence which will help the Secretary of Agricul-ture make a fair, efficient and equitable distribution of 1942 raw cane sugar quota supplies among refiners of mainland cane sugar and among persons who import or bring in offshore sugar for further processing.

Involved is sugar produced in the mainland cane area of Louisiana and Florida, and sugar brought in or imported from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Cuba and other foreign countries, according to the Sugar Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. tration.

Officials pointed out that this is the first time such allotments have been undertaken under the Sugar Act of 1937. In prior years, the allotment authority of the Secretary has been applied only to producers.

Treasury List Reveals \$200,000,000 Foreign Held Strategic Materials

Held Strategic Materials
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has placed at the disposal of Vice President Wallace, Chairman of the Supply, Priorities and Allocation Board, an inventory of \$200,000,000 of materials for America's war effort, the cache of the Department's Foreign Funds Control, according to a Treasury announcement issued Jan. 4, which also said:

The itemized inventory, which The itemized inventory, which included all sorts of goods and merchandise, machinery and equipment, will make it possible for SPAB and other Government agencies to direct these materials, much of which is strategic, into the allied war effort.

At the same time the Secretary indicated that the inventory covered only a part of the strategic materials held for foreign account and buried in warehouses, sheds and factor-ies throughout the country. The complete inventory, it is said, probably will represent a much larger figure.

"Ferreting out stocks of strate-gic materials 'lost' in the United States is an effective way of add-ing immediately to the nation's stock piles during a period when our supply lines abroad are interrupted by war," the Secretary said. "This is but one of the many war time measures Foreign Funds Control in the Treasury has undertaken."

The Secretary explained that these vital materials uncovered by Foreign Funds Control were "lost" in the United States either through accident or design on the part of their foreign owners. The announcement added:

In some cases the foreign owner could not communicate with the United States because of communication difficulties arising out of war conditions abroad. In other cases the owner was the victim of the Axis invasion and his whereabouts unknown. In chill other ininvasion and his whereabouts unknown. In still other in-stances the Axis powers through "dummies" actually had bought "dummies" actually had bought up the stocks for their own use before the war or had acquired them later for the express purpose of preventing their use in the Allied war machine. Regardless of the intent of the foreign owner, the result was the same—the supplies were not being used in our war effort.

Defense Bond Sales In December Reach Record Total, Secretary Morgenthau Reports

Cash receipts at the Treasury from the sale of Defense Savings Bonds in December reached a total of \$528,599,000, Secretary Morgenthau announced on Jan. 4. This record figure for a single month, it is pointed out, compared with receipts of \$233,487,000 in November, since Defense Savings Bonds first went on sale in May. The December sales boosted the total receipts since May 1 to \$2,537,210,Our plans at the Treasury for 000.

Our plans at the Treasury for

financing the war are based upon a belief that the American

people will want to assume a big share of the cost of the war, of their own free will. The re-sponse to payroll saving will tell us whether that belief is

right or wrong.
"I have such faith in the American people that I believe they will want to do the job in the voluntary way—but it is up to you to prove it."

The Treasury's goal, he went on, is "to make every pay day Bond Day," and to have "every

wage-earner and salary-earner put aside a part of every pay check, every week, for the pur-chase of Defense Bonds and Stamps."

"And when I say 'a part' I do not mean a mere token con-tribution of a few nickels every

week, or the mere contribution of 1% or 2% of the weekly pay check," said Mr. Morgentnau. "This is not a token war. It is not a 2% war. It is not a war that can be won with spare change

"Remember, the more bonds we buy, the more planes will fly. Remember, every bond we pledge ourselves to buy will add to the weight of the bombs that will fall on Tokyo and Berlin."

will fall on Tokyo and Berlin."

The Secretary said that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing had been placed on a three-shift, 24-hour basis to cope with the bond-buying rush which began to develop shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. While there are still shortages in the supply of bonds in some cities, he said.

bonds in some cities, he said, several weeks' advance supply is now being accumulated "to meet

the demand which, I am confi-

dent, will never slacken until the war is won."

money we have to raise through borrowing and taxes may seem impossible," said Mr. Morgen-thau, "but we in the Treasury have struck the word 'impos-

sible' out of our dictionary. With your help we are going to do the job."

The sales of Defense Savings Stamps also reached new records in December, totaling \$25,650,000, which was four times as large as the sales in November. It is also said that the December sales alone surpassed those for the sign and the sales in the sales alone surpassed those for the sales alone.

surpassed those for the six months

Following is a month-by-month record of the sales of all three series of Defense Savings Bonds,

May 1 to Oct. 31.

"At first sight the amount of

spare change.

Sales of the series "E" bonds, the successors to the old "baby bonds," accounted for \$341,085,000 of the December receipts. This was more than three times the November figure of \$109,475,000 from the sale of series "E" bonds, and was more than three times the average of the seven months since May 1. As to Secretary Morgenthau's comments, a release the Treasury Department

In a nation-wide broadcast on Jan. 4, Secretary Morgenthau hailed the December figures as "just one sample of what the American people will do, in every field of the war effort, now that they are awake and arrowed to their countries and aroused to their country's dan-

The war effort in December however, cost about four times as much as the total receipts from Defense Bonds in the month, Mr. Morgenthau said, and in months to come the Government will spend "at a far greater and ever-increasing rate." The President's recent statement on the war production program, said the Secretary, "foreshadowed such huge expenditures in the coming year." penditures in the coming year that even the half billion dollar record you established in the purchase of Defense Bonds in December will seem to be in December will seem to be almost insignificant."

almost insignificant."
"War is never cheap," said
Secretary Morgenthau, "but let
me remind you that it's a million times cheaper to win than
to lose. The French, the Czechs,
the people of a dozen conquered and ravaged countries, can tell us what it costs to lose. We have made up our minds to win. We have made up our minds to win. We have made up our minds to produce and to fight with such an overwhelming number of planes, of ships, of tanks, of guns and of trained and fully-equipped men, that the Nazis and the Japanese and their kind can never again threaten our freedom.

"The cost of our war effort should frighten no one but our enemies.'

Emphasizing the importance of systematic saving from cur-rent income, and particularly of the voluntary payroll saving plans now in operation in thou-sands of factories, the Secretary

"I am in dead earnest when I say that millions more must take part in these payroll savdreds of millions of dollars on a basis of the issue price, in more, if we are to do our job.

1 1 - 1 - 1 -			- 1114
Series E	Series F	Series G	Total
The state of the s	\$37,817	\$211,420	\$349,818
102,517	28,876	183,134	314,527
145,274	27,359	169,498	342,132
117,603	20,318	127,685	265,606
105,241	18,099	108,987	232,327
122,884	22,963	124.866	270,713
109,475	18,978	105,035	233,487
341,085	33,272	154,242	528;599
144.44			
\$1,144,660	\$207,682	\$1,184,867	\$2,537,210
	\$100,581 102,517 145,274 117,603 105,241 122,884 109,475	\$100,581 \$37,817 102,517 28,876 145,274 27;359 117,603 20,318 105,241 18,099 122,884 22,963 109,475 18,978 341,085 33,272	\$100,581 \$37,817 \$211,420 102,517 28,876 183,134 145,274 27;359 169,498 117,603 20,318 127,685 105,241 18,099 106,987 122,884 22,963 124,866 109,475 18,978 105,035 341,085 33,272 154,242

Note—Figures have been rounded to nearest thousand and will not necessarily add to totals.

Finnish Merchant Ships

The II S Maritime Commission formally took over on Dec. 27 sixteen. Finnish-owned merchant ships laid up in United States ports. The vessels had been under the protective custody of the

U. S. Formally Takes Over termination of Britain's guarantee of safe conduct for Finnish mer-chant ships. The Commission acted under the Ship Requisition Act, which passed Congress in June, 1941. Payment of compen-sation to the owners will be made later.

Prior to this action there had Coast Guard since they came into been about 80 laid-up merchant United States ports following ships, mostly of Danish and Great Britain's declaration of war Italian registry, requisitioned by upon Finland and the resultant the Maritime Commission:

Free Enterprise and Free Labor Nation's Greatest Assets, Hawkes Tells Chamber

The right to criticize those in authority in a representative norracy exists and should be encouraged as long as that criticism as patriotic mind, is sincere and constructive, Albert W. democracy exists and should be encouraged as long comes from a patriotic mind, is sincere and constructive, Albert W. Hawkes, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, told members of the New York State Chamber of Commerce at its monthly meeting on Jan. 8. "Free Enterprise—the Foundation of Individual Freedom" was subject of the address delivered by Mr. Hawkes, Government, labor and capital with said.

who said:

Petty fault-finding criticism should be avoided and discontinued, especially in war times. Genuine criticism is the essence of representative democracy in both peace and war times. To the extent it ceases or is sub-dued or prohibited by those who dued or prohibited by those who temporarily are in power—just to that extent representative democracy is failing to function. Criticism which, if published, would give aid and comfort to the enemy, should be made in private or in such a way that its benefit for the people will not be lost and the aid to the enemy will be avoided. Intelligent citizens, cooperating with intelligent people in authority, intelligent people in authority, can avoid the publicity I refer to. The timing, manner and place of criticism are vital factors.

In his address Mr. Hawkes said in part:

Free enterprise and free labor are our greatest national assets
—vastly more important than our natural resources and our material wealth. This powerful combination of intelligent, voluntary cooperation can out-work and out-produce the conmented workers of all the Axis countries. This great national asset must be preserved. It must be preserved to the fullest possible degree throughout the war to obtain the best military results; and it must be preserved after the war to rebuild the tragic aftermath of the conflict. Like the force of gravitation and all the other basic fac-tors of life, neither war nor peace alter the fundamental principle of individual freedom with responsibility. There are some things that are changeless unaffected by the passing of time, or circumstances, and this is one of those eternal verities. The war can be won only with

the contribution which American business can make.

American business is indispensable to victory. Individual initiative and enterprise are the very genius of American business by which the Nation has grown to greatness. Under our system free labor and free enterprise have encouraged the development of initiative, resourcefulness, adaptability and ingenuity among the millions of men who provide the brain and the brawn, the skill and the muscle to develop our natural and human resources. Therefore, we can face a hostile foe with the confidence of ultimate victory. In the last analysis this is a war of free men against those who would enslave

Nobody should misunderstand the position of business. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States believes, and I personally believe, in the right of labor to organize, to strike and to do all things lawful in the protection of its interests. Some months ago when an antistrike hill were introduced in strike bill was introduced in Congress, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States op posed it on the ground that labor should not be deprived of the right to strike under any ordinary conditions. We believe

Government, labor and capital have reached an agreement under which there will be no strikes for any cause. This strikes for any cause. This means no interference with maximum production for na-tional defense. It is my earnest hope that every party involved in this agreement will live up to the spirit of it. When I say the spirit of it I mean maximum production at full speed, v slowdowns on the part of labor, even though such slow-downs might not come under the cate-gory of strikes—and no sharp practice on the part of capital and management to deprive any citizen of his right to work because he belongs or does not belong to any organization.

In summing up, Mr. Hawkes declared that "free enterprise faces the most difficult task of its entire career, viz.:

1. It must produce the things required for a successful war to final victory. It must produce better and faster than slave-enterprise can produce under dictatorship.

2. It must do these things at a fair living profit, while bearing the burden of greatly increased taxes. Each element—capital, management and labor must avoid taking advantage of the crisis in order to make gain and thus impede production.

3. Free enterprise must be alert and vigilant to protect individual freedom—choice of occupation and the right to work. Otherwise, the objective of the war will be lost and free enterprise will not be preserved for the future restoration and upbuilding of our country.

4. Free enterprise must accept its responsibility to plan for the future—the adjustment period when peace returns and millions of men are released from the army, navy, air force and war industries. It must be prepared then to do a job equal in importance and even more in importance and even more difficult than its war job It will not fail in winning the victory of war production and, therefore, it must not fail in doing its full part in the post-war ad justment job.

In conclusion, Mr. Hawkes said: The New York State Chamber of Commerce has been the free enterprise watch-dog for gen-erations and I am certain you members of today will not relinquish or abandon your watch-fulness and protection of this vital free enterprise system. It needs you more today than at any time since its birth. It is ill any time since its birth. It is ill and under vicious attack from many sides—YET right now those in authority and the American people as a whole are calling upon it to help save the nation. It is the only thing that can and will save it to the care of the ca nation. It is the only thing that can and will make it possible for our boys in uniform to successfully do that job to a full and complete victory. Let us not forget free enterprise is the foundation built through individual initiative, operating under individual freedom.

Food Output, Buying Power At Peak Levels

A new year begins with producers and consumers of food in unusually good economic position, food production at high rethat labor and business alike should be free from too much government restraint. Our record in all this is clear and fair best in a decade or more, the labor are now informed that United States Department of Agri-

culture reported on Jan. 5 on the basis of analyses by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The Department's announcement goes on to explain:

The Government figures show that the income of indusshow that the income of industrial workers has increased considerably more than the increase in food prices during the last two years. Whereas total non-agricultural income is about 39% larger than the 1935-39 average, retail food prices average only 10% higher than at that time. Monthly earnings per employed factory worker are 40% higher than in 1935-39, whereas farmers in recent whereas farmers in recent months have been getting about 30% higher prices for food than in 1935-39.

Food has become a first line Food has become a first line of victory, the Department said, citing figures on production, consumption, and supplies. Some foods — wheat and feed grains for cereals and the production of livestock products already are in national abundance. Other foods—milk and manufactured dairy products, poultry and eggs, meats and vegetables—are in continuously increasing production.

Stocks of agricultural prod-ucts used wholly or in part for food were reported to be larger than at the beginning of 1941 but much larger supplies are needed during the coming year. Increased production of eggs, meats, vegetables and other foods is sought in the De-partment's Food - for - Victory campaign.

Total supplies of food in the United States are expected to reach a new high level this year.

Good crops and livestock yields in 1941 and large Ever-Normal Granary supplies have built up large stocks of food-stuffs and feedstuffs. Supplies of high-protein feeds, grain, and hay are larger than a year ago. The supply of feed grains is the biggest in 20 years. The number of livestock on farms is increasing.

Farm production goals for 1942 are being re-examined by Department economists, and Jepartment economists, and farmers' reports of production plans for 1942 are being analyzed. Early returns in the Food-for-Victory campaign in dicate that total food production in 1942 will be largest in the Nation's history. Production of the Nation's history. the Nation's history. Froduction of some commodities—such as pork and pork products—is expected to exceed production goals announced last Autumn.

It is expected that 1942 farm income will be the largest since 1919—more than \$13,000,000,000. But production costs will be unusually large. The farm payroll alone may exceed \$1,000,-000,000 this year, and other costs of farm production are riging. of farm production are rising.

Much of the increase in farm income in 1942 will be spent on increased costs.

Lend-Lease For Czechs

President Roosevelt on Jan. 5 ordered the extension of lend-lease aid to the exiled Government of Czecho-Slovakia finding such assistance "vital to the defense of the United States,"

The President ordered this action in the following letter transmitted to Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator:

For purposes of implementing the authority conferred upon you as Lend-Lease Administrator by Executive Order No. 8926, dated Oct. 28, 1941, and in order to enable you to arrange for lend-lease aid to the Provisional Government of Czecho-Slovakia, I hereby find that the defense of the Provisional Government of Czecho-Slovakia is vital to the defense of the United States.

Net Operating Income of New York Trust Co. For 1941 \$2,680,840, Bierwirth Reports

Net operating income of the New York Trust Co. for 1941 was reported as \$2,680,840 by President John E. Bierwirth on Jan. 5, as compared with \$2,760,313 in 1940. The figures were made available to the stockholders on the 5th inst. by Mr. Bierwirth in advance of the annual meeting held on Jan. 14, his report having been issued along with the year-end statement of condition of the company, to which reference was made in these columns Jan. 8, page 133. In his report to the stockholders President President's report to the resignation in August Iast of Artemus L.

Bierwirth said:

For many years, including the year 1941, profits realized from security transactions as well as recoveries from previous charge-offs were treated as extraordinary income and cred-ited to a general reserve ac-count rather than to earnings. From this account amounts have been taken to write down specific assets, and in issuing our statement of condition the balance remaining in the reserve has customarily been applied as a reduction of assets. "Reserve for Contingencies" of \$1,000,000 shown in the statement of condition since March 31, 1939, has been merged with the general reserve. This general reserve account aggregated \$4,692,246.43 at the close of 1941. Greater earnings from interest on loans were about offset by lower in-come from United States Government securities resulting principally from shorter maturities. During the year 1941, net profits of \$1,721,704.36 were realized from the sale of investment securities and added to the general reserve as mentioned

United States Government obligations are appraised at amortized cost. All other bonds and stocks are shown at amorcost or market whichever

is lower.
As of the year-end, United States Government obligations total \$196,593,510.44 and have an average maturity of 43 months.

Commercial and secured loans Commercial and secured loans increased \$24,639,563.10 during 1941 and brokers' loans increased \$2,796,160.30, resulting in an increase in all loans of \$27,435,723.40. Total loans at the end of 1941 were 25% above loans outstanding on Dec. 21. loars outstanding on Dec. 1940, and 50% above the total at the end of 1939.

The combination of real es tate bonds and mortgages and equities in real estate shows an increase of \$914,596,97 for the year. This amount had previously been included in the figre for loars, discounts and ankers acceptances in the published statement of condition and represented loans made against mortgage collateral.

During 1941, title to the related properties was taken by your

Mr. Bierwirth points out to the stockholders that "recently your board of trustees declared a quarter'y dividend of 87½ cents per share, payable on Jan. 2, 1942. He

adds:
The quarterly dividend for been \$1.25 per The quarterly dividend for many years has been \$1.25 per share, but your Board has concluded that in the face of present conditions and outlook, it would be wise to retain a larger part of net earnings and effect a reduction in the amount of the dividends. Your Board feels that this policy should be maintained until there is a material change in the above factors.

In his statement Jan 5 Presenter was the present the person of the present that the policy should be maintained until there is a material change.

In his statement Jan. 5, President Bierwirth also says:

During the year, we have been increasingly active in pro-viding funds to assist in the re-

Reference is also made in the President's report to the resignation in August last of Artemus L. Gates, as Trustee and President of the company since 1929, following his appointment by President Rosevelt to serve as Assistant

Hong Kong Assets In U. S. Are Frozen

Secretary of the Navy for Air.

President Roosevelt on Dec. 26 issued an Executive Order freezing Hong Kong assets in the United States. This action, the United States. This action, the the Treasury said, was taken as the result of the fall of Hong King into Japanese hands. The Treasury added:

Under the new Executive Order all financial and trade transactions in which Hong Kong interests are involved are brought under the control of the Government and criminal penalties for any violations are imposed.

The new Executive Orde also provides for the automatic freezing of the assets of any other territory in case it should be occupied or overrun by the military, naval or other forces of the Axis.

In view of this order the Treas ury Department has issued a cir cular revoking certain general li-censes which specifically relate to Hong Kong. The circular also has the effect of blocking the ac-counts of all banks in Hong Kong and in occupied China, and of preventing the offices in Hong Kong and occupied China of such banks from financing trade and handling remittances between the handling remittances betw United States and China.

Rules Issued By Censor For Foreign Messages

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, issued regulations on Jan. 3 governing messages by cable or radio to and from this country. The regulations, as announced by the Navy Department, were indicated as follows in special advices Jan. 3 from Washington to the New York "Times":

No communication with end

No communication with enemy-occupied territory except on specially license occasions.

No codes or cable addresses permitted on terminal traffic

at this time.

Transit traffic in code or foreign languages may be passed if complying with the censorship regulations at the office of destination.

The plain languages per-mitted are English, French, Spanish and Portuguese, except that unofficial radio telephone calls may be subject to delay if other than the English language is to be used.

Dollar-a-Year Men Outside Civil Service

President Roosevelt, in an Executive Order issued Dec. 31, ex-empted dollar-a-year employees of the Government from civil service regulations. Also exempt from the new blanket regulations of the Ramspeck Act. which beof the Ramspeck Act, which becammend program. In this come effective on Jan. I, were employees of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve production of new provided funds to contractors building army bases and to manufacturers producing types of equipment and the Federal employment were supplies.

Oil Pact With U. S.

Four industry representatives, which becamins and the commission to write war-risk insurance whenever, in the opinion of the Commission, such insurance "cannot be obtained on reasonable terms and conditions." Shortly thereafter the \$40.000.000 revolving the word insurance whenever, in the opinion of the Commission, such insurance "cannot be obtained on reasonable terms and conditions." Shortly thereafter the \$40.000.000 revolving the word insurance whenever, in the opinion of the Commission, such insurance "cannot be obtained on reasonable terms and conditions." Shortly thereafter the \$40.000.000 revolving the word insurance whenever, in the opinion of the Commission, such insurance "cannot be obtained on reasonable terms and conditions." Shortly thereafter the \$40.000.000 revolving the word insurance whenever, in the opinion of the Commission. Shortly there adjustment of the principal problems existing between than 180,000 permanent posts in the telegram which the provide insurance whenever, in the opinion of the Commission. The Mexican Senate on Dec. 29 to be selected from panels submitted by the NAM and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, were proposed to match four labor representatives, to be obtained on reasonable terms and conditions." Shortly therester the \$40.000.000 revolving the word insurance when necessary the severe in the opinion of the Commission. The Mexican Senate on Dec. 29 to be selected from panels submitted by the NAM and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, were proposed to match four labor representatives, and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, were proposed to match four labor representatives, and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, were proposed to match four labor representatives, and

Disagreeing with the recommendations contained in the report of the Joint Committee on
reduction of non-essential Federal expenditures, filed by Senator Byrd on Dec. 26, Sen. Robert M. La Follette, Jr., in a minority report characterized "the sweep-ing recommendations of the ma-jority of the Committee" as "hasty and unwarranted." The majority report embodied recommendations to effect savings of \$1,131,075,000 in Governmental appropriations for the next fiscal year, proposing among other things that the Civilian Conservation Corps and National Youth Administration be abolished. In part, Senator La abolished. Ir Follette said:

To me, the conclusion is inescapable that almost the full impact of the recommendations of the majority of the committee would, if enacted, fall almost entirely on the very lowest income groups among our population. This action would be lation. This action would sunwise in time of peace; confronted with total war which may be of long duration, I regard it as a grave error in pollation.

In effect, the committee is recommending to take away from the many who have not benefited from the war-industry effort the small aids which up to now have been provided.... First we locate war contracts in First we locate war contracts in a few States to the exclusion of thousands of small firms and small communities. This drains off the key workers of the excluded areas and leaves them in a weakened condition. We are asked to take from them such government aids that remain. If they had need of Government aids before these new dislocations occurred, they have greater need of them now.

No one can disagree with the general objectives of reducing waste and all non-essential ex-

waste and all non-essential exwaste and all non-essential expenditures of government. The crux of the matter is "what is non-essential?" and "where is the waste?" My own view is that the various social programs which the majority of the committee would eliminate are vital to the successful conduct of total war. The entire civil arm of the Government will spend in the Government will spend in this fiscal year \$6,600,000,000. Defense and war will cost at least \$21,000,000,000. It is my least \$21,000,000,000. It is my contention that the majority report of the committee attempts to save at the so got by drastic curtailment of essential aid to the underprivileged while the waste occurs at the bunghole of war and defense.

U. S. War Insurance Is Offered To Shipowners

The United States Maritime Commission announced on Jan. 1 that it had set up machinery to provide war-risk insurance and reinsurance on American ships from a \$40,000,000 fund now open trom a \$40,000,000 fund now open to ship owners unable to obtain adequate insurance for their vessels at "reasonable terms and conditions" from commercial underwriters. A Wartime Insurance Committee is established in the Commission, empowered to quote hull rates and handle risks sub-mitted by ship owners who wish to take advantage of the Govern-

to take advantage of the Government's offer.

The Commission's action was taken under legislation bassed in June, 1940, amending the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 and authorizing the Commission to write war-risk insurance whenever, in the opinion of the Commission, such insurance "cannot be obtained on reasonable terms and conditions." Shortly thereafter the \$40,000,000 revolving fund was set up in the Treasury

La Follette Disagrees

With Byrd Report

Disagreeing with the recommendations contained in the report port of the Joint Committee on reduction of non-essential Federal expenditures, filed by Sensible S selves. It is stated that among the conditions prescribed for Commission insurance is the holding of a ship warrant by the assured. Under the Commission's shipwarrants system a warrant granting priority in the use of shore the collision is given to a warrant that facilities is given to a vessel that co-operates with the war effort and national defense by carrying cargoes on trade routes at freight and charter rates approved by the

Expert Finds Japan Is Foredoomed To Failure Without Far Eastern Oil

Failure of the Japanese attack Failure of the Japanese attack on the United States is assured if Japan cannot secure access to oilproducing fields during the next 18 months, says Walter Levy, international petroleum economist, in a comprehensive survey of Japanese oil supplies in the current issue of "World Petroleum." Japanese policy is based on a gigantic gamble that with a year and a haif's supply of oil, the and a half's supply of oil, the army and navy can secure the production of Netherlands India, Borneo or Burma and safeguard its transport to Japan for refining
In an article entitled "Japanese

In an article entitled "Japanese Strategy Based on Inadequate Oil Supply," Mr. Levy estimated Japan's present annual consumption of oil in active war as being in excess of 40,000,000 barrels. While every effort has been made in the past to reduce civilian consumption, build up huge stocks, and increase domestic production of natural and synthetic petroleum, Japanese policy has been based on seizure of the rich oilfields of Netherlands India in event of war. Since refineries in the South Pacific would be destroyed before they could be stroyed before they could be desired, a large refining industry was constructed in Japan; one of the world's fastest tanker fleets was created to import the stolen oil; and domestic stocks of oil for about 18 months of war were about 18 months of war were maintained.

maintained.
Japan now possesses more than
refineries with an annual
throughput capacity of 27,600,000
barrels, including some aviation
gasoline. Japan's tanker fleet has a capacity well above 500,000 tons capable of transporting 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 barrels of oil annually from Netherlands India to

ally from Netherlands India to Japan in peacetime, perhaps half this quantity in wartime.

Levy calculates that Japan produced in 1940 at best 4,000,000 barrels of synthetic petroleum, 2,000,000 barrels of Sakhalin crude, 3,000,000 barrels of Manchurian shale oil, 2,600,000 barrels from domestic wells, and 500,000 barrels of motor alcohol, a maximum total of approximately 12,000,000 barof approximately 12,000,000 barrels. With wartime demand at 40,000,000 barrels, the annual deficit to be withdrawn from storage would amount to 28,000.000 bar-rels. As long ago as 1933 Japa-possessed 15,000,000 barrels o storage capacity. Even if that figure has been increased 300% by 1942, Japan will encounter a serious slowing down of military operations in a year to a year and a half if she does not succeed in seizing, producing and transporting the oil of Netherlands India, Borneo or Burma.

Mexican Senate Ratifies Oil Pact With U. S

of property claims, stabilization of the Mexican peso, silver pur-chases, extension of highway construction credits and negotiations for a reciprocal trade agreement. The terms of the agreement were given in detail in our issue of Nov. 27, page 1248.

The conversations to determine a value of the expropriated oil properties were scheduled to get under way in Mexico City on Jan. 5. Morris L. Cooke, a consulting engineer in management, who has held various Governmental posts. is representing the United States, while Manuel J. Zevada, an engineer, who is Under-Secretary in the Department of National Economy, represents Mexico.

The staff assisting Mr. Cooke includes: Dr. Harlow S. Person, consulting economist, at present connected with the Rural Electriconnected with the Rural Electrification Administration; O. C.
Merrill, engineer and economist,
formerly with the Federal Power
Commission; Judson C. Dickerman, engineer economist of the
Federal Trade Commission, and
Henry M. Oliver, junior economist
with the Division of Monetary Research of the Treasury.

King Haakon, President, **Exchange Greetings**

The State Department issued in Washington on Dec. 24 the messages exchanged by King Haakon of Norway and President Roosevelt with regard to aid in the "common fight" for decency.

The King's message said in

Today America and Norway are not only friends of old, but for the first time in history also comrades in arms. It is my fer-vent conviction that by the help of God we shall through common fight and sacrifices attain a common victory for freedom, popular government and international decency.

President Roosevelt replied in part as follows:

The people and Government of the United States will be encouraged in their own fight against the evil forces of tyranny and aggression by the gallant spirit in which free Norwegians are striking back at the foe which shamelessly attacked their homeland a year ago. ago.

We are especially grateful for te inestimable aid in our com-mon fight which is being given by the intrepid Norwegian seamen on whose skill and courage greatly depends the steady flow of supplies which in the end, under the guidance of Provi-dence, will restore decency and personal freedom to the world.

NAM Suggests Hughes For War Labor Board

The National Association of Manufacturers, New York City, on Dec. 30 proposed Charles Evans Hughes, retired Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, as "an outstanding and admittedly im-partial American" for considera-tion as Chairman of the new War Labor Board. Addressing Secretary of Labor Perkins, by telegraph, Walter D. Fuller and William P. Witherow, President and President-elect of the NAM, respectively, urged that four "public members" of the new board "be released from retired members of selected from retired members of betteed from fed field filed for the Federal Suoreme, Circuit and District courts," which would permit designation of such a man as the former Chief Justice for the chairmanship.

Four industry representatives, to be selected from panels submitted by the NAM and the U.S.

March 1, 1942, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes of Series R, maturing Jan. 15, 1942. An issue of 2% Treasury bonds of 1949-51 is being made available to the holders of the four issues enumerated on a par for par basis, with adjustments of accrued interest to Jan. 15, 1942, in the case of the Treasury notes and the 2%% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds. The bases on which the securities comprising which the securities comprising these four issues may be presented and accepted, and the new bonds obtained, are specifically set forth in the official circular. The books were opened for the receipt of subscriptions on Jan. 12.

Secretary Morgenthau's state-ent further explained: The Treasury bonds now of-fered will be dated Jan. 15, 1942, fered will be dated Jan. 15, 1942, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2% per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis on June 15 and Dec. 15 in each year. They will mature June 15, 1951, but may be redeemed, at the option of the United States, on and after June 15, 1949. They will be issued in two forms: bearer bonds with interest, coupons attached, and interest coupons attached, and bonds registered both as to principal and interest. Both forms will be issued in the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,-000

Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Debt Act of 1941, interest upon the bonds now offered shall not have any exemption, as such, under Federal tax Acts now or hereafter enacted. Otherwise the securities will be recorded the same exemptions. accorded the same exemptions

accorded the same exemptions from taxation as are accorded other issues of Treasury bonds now outstanding.

Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Subscriptions, should be accompanied by securities of agencies. Subscriptions, should be accompanied by securities of one or more of the four issues to an aggregate par amount equal to the par amount of the new Treasury bonds subscribed for, Coupons dated Jan. 15, 1942 should be detached from the 3% Endand Farm Mortgage Corno-Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes and cashed in regular course. Following acceptance of the Treasury notes and the 2% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds, accrued interest to Jan. 15, 1942, about \$10.33 and \$5.90 per \$1,000 respectively, will be paid to the owners of the securities surren-

The right is reserved to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice. Subject to the reservations set forth in the official circular to the reservations set forth in the official circular to the reservations set for the reservations are reserved. cular, all sub-criptions will be allotted in full.

The amounts of the four is-The amounts of the four issues now outstanding are approximately as follows: Treasury Notes of Series A-1942, \$426,000,000; 3% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of 1942-47, \$236,000,000; 2¾% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of 1942-47, \$103,000,000; and Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes of Series R,

2% Treasury Bonds of 1949-51

Dated and bearing interest from Jan. 15, 1942

Due June 15, 1951

Redeemable at the option of the United States at par and accrued interest on and after June 15, 1949

Interest payable June 15 and Dec. 15

1942 Department Circular No. 676

Fiscal Service Bureau of the Public Debt

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, Jan. 12, 1942

I. Offering of Bonds and

Invitation For Tenders

1. The Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par, from the people of the United States for 2% bonds of the United States, designated Treasury Bonds of 1949-51, the amount of the offering to be limited to the amount of securities tendered and accepted as provided in the following subparagraphs:

(a) Treasury Notes of Series A-1942.—Treasury Notes of Series A-1942, maturing March 15,

A-1942.—Treasury Notes of Series A-1942, maturing March 15, 1942, will be accepted in payment for Treasury bonds subscribed for hereunder.

purpose are invited.

(c) 24% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Bonds of 1942-47.—The Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, offers to purchase on Jan. 15, 1942, at par and accrued interest, 24% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of 1942-47, called for redemption on March 1, 1942, to the extent to which the holders thereof subscribe for Treasury bonds hereunder. Tenders of 24% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Mortgage Corporation for the subscribe for Treasury bonds hereunder. Tenders of 24% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporations and the subscribe for Treasury bonds hereunder. Tenders of 24% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporations and the subscribe for Treasury bonds hereunder. Tenders of 25% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation and the subscribe for Treasury bonds hereunder. Tenders of 25% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Farm M Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of 1942-47 for that purpose are invited.

(d) Reconstruction Finance Corporation Notes of Series R.-Finance The Secretary of the Treasury The Secretary of the Treasury offers to apply the proceeds of payment of Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes of Series R, maturing Jan. 15, 1942, tendered for payment in accordance with Sections III and IV of this circular, to payment for Treasury bonds subscribed for hereunder. Tenders of Series R notes for that purpose are invited. invited.

II. Description of Bonds

1. The bonds will be dated Jan. 15, 1942, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2%

Treasury Offers 20/6 Bonds of 1949-51

To Holders of Four Maiuring Issues

To Holders of Four Maiuring Issues

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau on Jan. 11 announced a many interest day or days, on any interest day or days, on any interest day or days, on the case of partial redemption of the Donds of 1942-47, called for redemption on Jan. 15, 1942, the 3% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of 1942-47, called for redemption on Jan. 15, 1942, the 3% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of 1942-47, called for redemption on Jan. 15, 1942, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes of 1942-47, called for redemption on Jan. 18, page 127.

The text of the Treasury's official circular, setting forth the terms of this offering, follows:

The text of the Treasury's official circular, setting forth the terms of this offering, follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to man and accrued interest from form and accrued interest from shot accrued interest from decreed interest from the districts, to issue allotment for redemption of a partial accrued interest from any interest day or days, on any interest day or days, on any interest day or days, on the case of registered bonds of following acceptance of the bonds allotted, and they may issue distriction from and accrued interest from sof the respection of the case of registered bonds of the case of registered bonds of the case of partial redemption in the bonds to be redeemed by such method as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. From the date of redemption designments on the bonds surrendered.

V. Surrender of Called Bonds

1. Coupon bonds. - 3% and 2% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of 1942-47 in coupon form tendered hereunder should be presented and surrendered on a part for part by make the case of partial redemption of the following accrued interest from the case of registered bonds o

2. The income derived from the bonds shall be subject to all Federal taxes, now or hereafter imposed. The bonds shall be subject posed. The bonds shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. authority

3. The bonds will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privilege and will not be entitled to any privilege of con-

4. Bearer bonds with interest coupons attached, and bonds reg-

United States bonds

III. Subscription and Allotment

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington, and should be accompanied by securities of one or more of the issues enumerated in Section scribed for hereunder.

(b) 3% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Bonds of 1942-47.—The Secretary of the Treasury offers to apply the proceeds of payment of 3% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of 1942-47; called for redemption on Jan 15, 1942, tendered for payment in accordance with Sections III and IV of this circular, to payment for Treasury bonds subscribed for hereunder. Tenders of 3% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of 1942-47 for that purpose are invited.

Ceived at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches and at the Treasury Department, Washing-Treasury Department, Washing-Treasury Department or purchase as the case may be, to an aggregate par amount of Treasury Bonds of 1949-51 subscribed for hereunder. Tenders of 3% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of 1942-47 for that purpose are invited.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for, and to close of bonds applied for, and to close the books as to any or all sub-scriptions at any time without notice; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final Subject to these reserva-tions, all subscriptions will be al-lotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promotly upon allotment.

allotment. 1. Payment at par for bonds al-1. Payment at par for bonds allotted hereunder must be made on or before Jan. 15, 1942, or on later allotment and may be made only in Treasury Notes of Series A-1942 or through application of the principal proceeds of payment of 3% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of 1942-47, 234% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of 1942-47, or Reconstruction Finance Corpora-Reconstruction Finance Corpora-Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes of Series R in an aggregate par amount equal to the amount of bonds allotted hereunder. Coupons dated March 15, 1942, must be attached to Treasury Notes of Series A-1942 when surrendered; and accrued interest from Sept. 15, 1941, to Jan. 15, 1942 (\$5.89779 per \$1,000) will be paid following acceptance of the notes. Coupons dated March 1

Corporation bonds of 1942-47 in coupon form tendered hereunder should be presented and surrendered with the subscription to a Federal Reserve Bank or Branch or to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C. Coupons dated July 15, 1942, and March 1, 1942, respectively, and all coupons bearing subsequent dates, should be attached to such bonds when surrendered, and if any such surrendered, and if any such coupons are missing, the subscription must be accompanied by cash payment equal to the face amount of the missing coupons. The bonds must be delivered at the expense and risk of the holder. Facilities for transportation of bonds by registered mail insured may be arranged between incorporated banks and trust companies and the banks and trust companies and the Federal Reserve Banks, and holders may take advantage of such arrangements when available, utilizing such incorporated banks and trust companies as their agents.

agents.

2. Registered bonds. — 3% and 23% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of 1942-47 in registered form tendered hereunder should be assigned by the registered payees or assignees thereof in one of the forms hereafter set forth, and thereafter should be presented and surrendered with the subscription to a Federal Reserve Bank or Branch or to the Treasury Department. or to the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C. The bonds must be delivered at the expense and risk of the holder. The proper forms of assignment are

(a) Where 3% bonds are surrendered.—If the new bonds are desired registered in the same desired registered in the same name as the bonds surrendered, "Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation for payment, the proceeds to be applied to payment for Treasury Bonds of 1949-51"; if the new bonds are desired registered in another name, "Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation for payment, the proceeds to be applied to payment for Treasury Bonds of 1949-51 in the name of for Treasury E in the name of

"; if the new bonds are desired in coupon form, "Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation for payment, the proceeds to be applied to payment for Treasury Bonds of 1949-51 in coupon form to be delivered to "

(b) Where 234% bonds are surrendered.—If the new bonds are desired registered in the same name as the bonds surrensame name as the ponus surreddered, "Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation for purchase, the principal proceeds to be applied a name of the Treasury Bonds to payment for Treasury Bonds of 1949-51"; if the new bonds are desired registered in an-other name, "Federal Farm other name, "Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation for purchase, the principal proceeds to be applied to payment for Treasury Bonds of 1949-51 in the name of ";

if the new bonds are desired in coupon form, "Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation for purchase, the principal proceeds to be applied to payment for Treasury Bonds of 1949-51 in coupon form to be delivered to

VI. General Provisions

15, 1941, to Jan. 15, States, Federal Reserve Banks are and corporation notes of Series R, salo,000,000.

Plans for this refunding operation were discussed in these col-will mature. June 15, 1951, but Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to Jan. 15, States, Federal Reserve Banks are and 1942 (\$5.89779 per \$1,000) will be authorized and requested to repair following acceptance of the ceive subscriptions, to make allot-notes. Coupons dated March 1, ments on the basis and up to the amount becomes payable. They 1942, must be attached to 24% amounts indicated by the Secretions.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

November Blue Stamp Food Purchases

Blue food stamps added approximately \$8,800,000 worth of farm products to the diets of about 3,300,000 persons eligible to receive public assistance during November, 1941, the Department of Agriculture announced on Jan. 7 in its monthly report on the Food Stamp Program. The announcement also added:

During November, families taking part in the Food Stamp Program used blue stamps, which increased their expenditures for agricultural commodities approximately 56%, as follows: ties approximately 50%, as follows: about 10% for butter, 21% for pork, 23% for vegetables, 17% for cereals, 15% for eggs and 14% for fruits.

and 14% for fruits.

Purchases with blue stamps, representing new outlets for farm products, as estimated by the Surplus Marketing Administration, included: about 30,-000,000 pounds of Irish potatoes, 29,000,000 pounds of flour, 9,000,000 pounds of fresh apples, 8,300,000 pounds of pork, 3,300-000 dozen eggs and 2,300,000 pounds of butter.

Other blue stamp purchases during the month included over 1,800,000 dozen fresh oranges, more than 1,450,000 pounds of fresh pears, nearly 1,400,000 pounds of dried prunes and over 1,250,000 pounds of raisins.

In addition to purchases of commodities with blue stamps, the Surplus Marketing Administhe Surplus Marketing Administration continued in November to distribute farm products for use in free school lunches and to needy families in areas not served by the Food Stamp Pro

W. H. Chase Is Named To General Mills Post

Mr. James F. Bell, Chairman of the Board of Gereral Mills, Inc., announced today the appointment of W. Howard Chase as Director of W. Howard Chase as Director of the company's Department of Public Services. Formerly known as the Department of Relations with the Public, the new Public Services Department, scooling to Mr. Bell's statement, will assume broader responsibilities under the direction of Mr. Chase. One important function of the department will be to see that the widespread. will be to see that the widespread facilities and operations of General Mills are utilized, in every way possible, in order that the company may be of maximum service to the public and to the Government.

Mr. Chase comes to General Mills from Washington, D. C. where he was associate editor of. the Whaley-Eaton News Service, handling foreign and domestic trends. He served previously, as assistant to the President of the American Retail Federation and also, for three years, as editorial 1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretive of the Tresum to the last the Banks are and Tribune." He has served, also, on the staffs of Harvard and Drake Universities in the capacity after the Banks are and Tribune. The has served, also, on the staffs of Harvard and Drake Universities in the capacity are the Banks are and Tribune. The has served, also, on the staffs of Harvard and Drake Universities in the capacity are the Banks are and Tribune. of lecturer on international rela-

Secretary Morgenthau Lauds 26-Nation Pact

Secretary of the Treasury Mor-Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, in commenting on Jan. 2 on the joint declaration by 26 nations pledging their full resources for use against the Axis Powers, and barring a separate armistice or peace, declared that "this statement of 26 nations is destined to take its place among the immortal documents that are the milestones of human freedom." Mr. Morgenthau further said: Mr. Morgenthau further said:

It means to Americans and to all the people of the world far more than a mere alliance against a common enemy, far more than a mere agreement to fight together without any thought of a separate peace until victory has been achieved. Its greatest significance is in the statement of the principles for which we light. These are the great ideals of human liberty, the rights of the individual which government exists to protect and not to annul. In the tect and not to annul. In the denial of these rights by the forces of aggression lies the only and the fundamental cause of this great struggle. Let us be clear about that.

clear about that.

This is a struggle of human rights against oppression. In the 25 nations whom we join as comrades in arms there is awake, as there is in our own land, the conscience of mankind. The black shadow of oppression which has plunged nation after nation into darkness must not fall upon us, and it must be swept away from the conquesed lands where its darkness has fallen. It will be swept away. We can go forward with the firmest determination and a sure faith. mination and a sure faith.

The United States, Great Britain, Russia and China were among the 26 signers of the declaration, the text of which was given in our Jan. 8 issue, page 144.

"Evening Ledger" Now Suspends Publication

The Philadelpphia "Evening Public Ledger" suspended publi-cation on Jan. 5 by order of the Federal District Court which ruled that no definite reorganiza-tion plan had been offered. The termination of the life of the 27termination of the life of the 27-year-old newspaper came after rejection of a last-minute plan for employee-operation. Judge J. Cullen Ganey, with Judges Harry E. Kalodner and Guy K. Bard concurring, said that the plan was not feasible and that nothing further could be done to save the paper. Since Nov. 8 the "Ledger" had been published under the direction of three trustees appointed by the Court in accordance with by the Court in accordance with the Chandler Act pending the submission of a plan of reorganization which would be acceptable zation which would be acceptable to the Court and the paper's creditors. The decision of the judges, said the "Ledger" closed a dramatic day in which the employees, backed by \$30,000 posted by Sherman Hoar Bowles, General Manager of the Springfield (Mass.) "Republican," sought to convince the Court of the feasibility of their plan. The "Ledger" further said: further said:

The Court took its action only after having exhausted every avenue to permit the newspaper to reorganize under the Chand-ler Act. Three times in the past two months it granted more time for the Court-appointed trustees and the "Ledger" management to submit a refinancing

No proposal which the judges felt could be called a "real plan" (that is, one carrying with it sufficient financial support) was forthcoming. Nor, when the Court ordered the trustees to receive bids for the property, were any solid offers of purchase submitted.

The Court's rejection of the employees' proposal was not

accompanied by a formal order accompanied by a formal order prohibiting publication today. But publication for general circulation will cease because the Court refused to grant an extension of operations beyond last midnight. It had warned all interested parties to that effect on Page 29 fect on Dec. 29.

fect on Dec. 29.

In a formal order last night, however, the Court permitted the company to continue operating its Ledger Syndicate for a maximum of 30 days. The syndicate sells features, such as the Dorothy Dix column, and cartoons. It was felt that within 30 days a buyer for the syndicate could be found.

The Court decision not only

cate could be found.

The Court decision not only meant the end of the last survivor of the group of newspapers which the late Cyrus H. K. Curtis built up. It meant the end of the jobs of most of the 828 employees. Some of these employees will remain temporarily in their bookkeeping and accounting jobs to wind up the "Ledger's" affairs. Many of the employees were veteran workers with the "Ledger."

The "Ledger," which was

The "Ledger," which was founded in September, 1914, by Mr. Curtis, was sold on Dec. 31 Mr. Curtis, was sold on Dec. 31, 1540, by the trustees of the estate of Mr. Curtis to a group headed by Robert Cresswell, former Treasurer of the New York "Herald Tribune," who was its publisher. (See tne "Chronicle" of Jan. 4, 1941, page 43.) Mr. Cresswell, together with David Drillhart, a Bethlehem publisher, and J. Harris Warthman, a Philadelphia business man, had been managing one affairs of the paper since the Court appointed them as trustees in November. in November.

Real Wages Up Despite Higher Living Costs

Higher Living Costs

The real weekly wages of the employees in manufacturing industries continued to rise in 1941 despite an increase in the cost of living, according to The Conference Board. The cost of living was 9% higher in November, 1941, than in November, 1940; but average weekly wages rose 20%. The purchasing power of the earnings of these employees (their so-called real wages) was therefore 11% higher in November than in November, 1940. Under date of Jan. 10, the Board further explained: plained:

an. 10, the Board Initial explained:

Except for a few temporary interruptions, the Board's index of the real weekly earnings (i.e., the index of weekly wages adjusted for changes in the index of the cost of living) has been rising since January, 1938. From then until early in 1941 there was little net change in the cost of living, but average weekly earnings increased 34%, so that real weekly earnings also increased at an average rate of about 1% per month. Real wages, curiously enough, continued to increase at an average rate of about 1% per month in 1941, despite the rise in the cost of living and despite the transformation of manufacturing industries from peacetime to wartime tries from peacetime to wartime

Real wages declined sharply in the second half of 1937, but prior to that there was another long period, extending back to prior to that there was another long period, extending back to the bottom of the depression in August, 1932, when real wages were rising at an average rate of about 1% per month. Otherwise, the only parallel for the present steady advance in real wages is the situation in the First World War. Real wages present steady advance in real wages is the situation in the First World War. Real wages rose 23% from July, 1914, to October, 1920. The average rate of increase through this entire span of years was much less than 1%, but it seems probable that during portions of the First World War real earnings increased as much as 1% per month, because much of the increase in the cost of living oc-

curred in 1919 and 1920 after the war was over.

The Conference Board's index of real wages was slightly lower in November than in October, when it was the highest on recwhen it was the highest on record. Average weekly wages increased, but the increase was small, and the cost of living index rose 1%. The Board's index of real wages (1923=100) was therefore 144.6, as compared with 145.7 in October, 130.6 in November, 1940, 98.8 in January, 1933, 120.3 in May, 1937, 74.5 in August, 1932, 109.6 in April. 1929, 95.7 in October. 1937, 74.5 in August, 1932, 1956, in April, 1929, 95.7 in October, 1920, and 77.8 in July, 1914. Real weekly wages in November, 1941, were 32% higher than in April, 1929.

Realtors Meet Jan. 23

The annual business meeting of the National Association of Real Estate Board, at which will be chartered the general program of the association's work for the year 1942, will be held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Jan. 23 and 24. The announcement says:

Adaptation of our real estate assets and of real estate business services to the needs of a nation at war will be first order of business in the deliberations. Primarily, here are means for utilization to the fullest of our utilization to the fullest of our existing industrials plants for defense production and for drawing all available existing residential structures into use where they will serve the needs of defense workers.

Preservation of sound real estate conditions in a war economy will be an important concern both for the association and its specialized institutes and divisions whose governing boards will take part in the meeting.

Formal installation of officers of the Association and of its divi-sions for the year 1942 is scheduled to take place at a closing banquet on Jan. 23. Philip W. Kniskern, Philadelphia, President of the Association, will turn over the gavel to David B. Simpson,

OPA Establishes Price Ceiling For Cigarettes

The price of all cigarettes sold by manufacturers was frozen on Dec. 30 to the levels prevailing on Dec. 26 in an order issued by Federal Price Administrator Leon Federal Price Administrator Leon
Henderson. The effect of this action was to rescind a price advance announced by the American Tobacco Co. for its Lucky
Strike cigarettes and to prevent
other manufacturers from raising
their prices pending a full investigation of factors justifying the
price advance. The American Tobacco Co. had announced on Dec.
27 that the wholesale price of 27 that the wholesale price of cigarettes would be increased from \$6.53 to \$7.10 a thousand due to the increased costs of leaf toto the increased costs of leaf to-bacco, materials, supplies and other items, exclusive of increased corporate taxes. The company claimed that its costs, exclusive of axes, have increased in an amount in excess of the price increase, so that the entire amount of the price increase represents higher costs without additional profit. With regard to the action of the Price Administrator on Dec. in imposing a ceiling on cigarette prices, the New York "Journal of Commerce" in advices from its Washington bureau on Dec. 30 said:

Today's action was forecast by the Administrator in an nouncement yesterday in which he declared that a formal ceil-ing was essential under the circumstances in order to preyent a price rise that might spread throughout the cigarette manufacturing industry.

In issuing the schedule to-day, Mr. Henderson said that full investigation of cigarette

manufacturing costs will be undertaken in the immediate future. He added that this necessarily would involve considerably more time than a study of the American Tobacco case

of the American Tobacco case alone would have taken.

The OPA Administrator repeated his earlier statement that primary purpose of the ceiling schedule is to prevent any unwarranted increase in the price of cigarettes to the public, adding that if the cooperation of wholesalers and retailers were not obtained, he would not hesitate to extend the ceiling to cover their sales. In this connection he reported receipt of telegraphic complaints of increased wholesale prices from several sections of plaints of increased wholesale prices from several sections of the country, in spite of the fact that the Lucky Strike increase, now eliminated, would not have become effective until Jan. 10 and other manufacturers had not raised prices at all.

The rescinding of the increas by the American Tobacco Co. followed its request that a formal requirement to that end be made by the Price Administrator.

Pres. Roosevelt Limits Restrictions On Films

President Roosevelt has told Lowell Mellett, Coordinator of Government Films, that there should be no restrictions on motion pictures other than those made imperative by the "dictates of safety."

In a recent letter to Mr. Mellett

or sarety."
In a recent letter to Mr. Mellett
the President, according to advices
Jan. 3 from Washington to the
New York "Times" said:

The American motion picture is one of our most effective media in informing and enter-taining our citizens. The motion picture must remain free in so far as national security will national security will permit.

I want no censorship of the motion picture; I want no re-strictions placed thereon which will impair the usefulness of the film other than those necessary restrictions which the dictates of safety make impera-

The motion picture, especially as used by the Federal Government, has a very useful contri ment, has a very useful contribution to make during the war emergency. In order that the Federal Government's efforts in the field of motion picture production and distribution may serve most effectively and efficiently it is desirable that all activities of the Federal Government be coordinated under the direction of one central office.

Farm Aid Bill Signed

President Roosevelt signed on Dec. 26 the legislation extending for five years the operation of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and providing for loans of 85% of parity on cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts. peanuts.

peanuts.

In signing the measure, the President asked Congress to revise the law with respect to the provision making 85% parity loans on peanuts. He explained, in a message to the Senate and House on Dec. 30, that "appropriate consideration was not given to the comparability of the parity to the comparability of the parity to the comparability of the parity price of peanuts with the parity price of other commodities" and that the bill "makes mandatory loan rates on peanuts which are excessive in relation to the loan rates on other commodities." His message said in part:

I am advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that since the 1909-14 period, which, according to existing legislation, must be used as the base period in computing parity prices for peanuts, there have been substantial abanges in the preduction nuts, there have been substantial changes in the production and consumption of peanuts, mission caused by the appoint— The result is that the parity ment of Mr. Eicher to a judgeship.

price for peanuts computed in accordance with existing legis-lation, is not comparable with the parity prices for other commodities and this bill makes mandatory loan rates on pea-nuts which are excessive in relation to the loan rates on other commodities.

Chicago Reserve Bank Net \$1,024,465 In 1941

Net \$1,024,465 In 1941
The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago reports for the calendar year, 1941, net earnings of \$1,024,465, as compared with \$2,607,975 in the previous year. Total earnings for the year just ended were \$5,089,095, against \$4,831,217 in 1940. Operating expenses in 1941 were \$3,581,893, while total net expenses were \$4,227,533, with current net earnings of \$861,561. In 1940 operating expenses amounted to \$2,921,983, total net expenses having been shown as \$3,471,164 and current net earnings having been reportnet earnings having been reported at \$1,360,053. The statement of earnings and expenses for 1941, as issued under date of Jan. 5 by C. S. Young, President of the Bank follows: Bank, follows:

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES FOR YEAR 1941 ____\$5,089,095.08 Earnings

Operating expenses \$3,581,893.38 Assessment for Board of Governors 221,802.47
ost of Federal Reserve currency 423,837.91 Total net expenses _____\$4,227,533.76 Current net earnings \$861,561.32 Additions to current net earnings:
Pro.it on sales of U. S. Government securities \$147,895.36
Transferred from reserves 14,000.00
Other additions 1,008.52 Total additions to current net earnings _____ \$162,903.88 Total current net earnings and additions to current net earnings ______ _\$1,024,465.20 \$1,024,465.20 Distribution of net earnings:
Payment to United States
Treasury (Section 13-B)
Dividends paid
Transferred to surplus (Section 7)

In its statement of condition, Dec. 31, 1941, the bank reported total resources of \$3,962,603,505, total resources of \$3,962,603,505, while total deposits were shown as \$2,014,151,437, which consisted of \$1,762,132,232 for member bank; reserve account, \$156,905,-915 for U. S. Treasurer—general account, and \$95,113,288 representing other deposits.

The bank's figures of earnings and expenses for 1940 were given in our issue of Jan. 18, 1941, page 361.

\$27,214.83 896,766.37

100,484.00

\$1,024,465.20

Eicher Named Judge

Edward C. Eicher, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, was nominated by President Roosevelt on Dec. 30 to be Chief Justice of the United States District Court for the Dis-States District Court for the District of Columbia. He was named to succeed Alfred A. Wheat, who has retired. Mr. Eicher, who served as a member of the House of Representatives from Iowa in the 73rd, 74th and 75th Congress, has been a member of the SEC since December, 1938, and has served as Chairman of the Commission since April, 1941, when mission since April, 1941, when Jerome N. Frank resigned to take a judgeship on the Federal bench in New York.

in New York.

Ganson Purcell, who was appointed to the Commission last
May, is mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Eicher as Chairman. He has been associated with the Commission since its forma-tion in 1934, serving as a member of its General Counsel staff, from

of its General Counsel staff, from
1934 to 1937, when he became Director of the Trading and Exchange Division.

It is also reported that Robert
H. O'Brien, Director of the SEC
Utility Division, might be named
to fill the vacancy on the Commission caused by the appoint-

Flue-Cured Tobacco Quota Ownership Certificate

An increase of 10% in the na-An increase of 10% in the national marketing quota and a corresponding increase in all farm acreage allotments for the 1942 crop of flue-cured tobacco was announced on Dec. 30 by the Department of Agriculture. This increase raises the 1942 national marketing quota from 618,000,000 pounds to 679,800,000 pounds and ups the farm acreage allotment from 762,000 acres to 42,500 acres. The 1942 marketing quota and The 1942 marketing quota and farm acreage allotments were announced originally in October at the 1941 level, says the Department, which adds:

Although supplies of tobacco

at the beginning of the market-ing year were above normal, information now available in-dicates that the increased quota and allotments are needed in order to insure a sufficient supply of flue-cured tobacco to meet increased domestic consumption and requirements for export to those countries allied against the Axis powers.

The action was taken under the provisions of the Agricul-tural Adjustment Act of 1938 authorizing the Secretary to in-crease quotas if an increase is deemed essential to meet market needs.

For the last half of this year, consumption of cigarettes, the outlet for four-fifths of the fluecured tobacco used in the United States, has run 18% higher than for the same period last year. This increase sets a new all-time record in cigarette consumption. The average an-nual increase in cigarette con-

nual increase in cigarette consumption for the past several years has been only about 6%. If growers plant the same percentage of their acreage allotments in 1942 as they did in 1941, the crop will not be in excess of anticipated requirements regardless of whether the average yield per acre equals the 1940 figure or the short 1941 figure. On the basis of the high 1940 average yield, the 1942 crop would provide 795,000,000 million pounds; or on the basis of the low 1941 yield, the crop next season would be 690,000,-000 pounds.

The current 1941 flue-cured crop is estimated at 650,000,000 pounds. The level of domestic consumption and exports for next year is expected to be more than 100,000,000 pounds above production in 1941.

Nov. Sales On Exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on Dec. 24 that the market value of total sales on all registered securities exchanges for November 1941 amounted to \$597,388,504, a decrease of 3.5% from the market value of total sales for October and a decrease of 39.7% from the market value of total sales for November 1940. Stock sales, excluding rights and warants, had a market value of \$508,960,005, an increase of 3.4% over October. Bond sales were valued at \$88,348,284, a decrease of 29.4% from the October value. The market value of right and warrant sales for November totaled \$80,215, in-Commission announced on Dec. 24 for November totaled \$80,215, involving 158,115 units. The Commission further reports:

The volume of stock sales, excluding rights and warrants, was 26,477,408 shares, an increase of 16.2% over October. Total principal amount of bond sale \$161,048,475, a decrease of 23.0% from October.

The two New York exchanges accounted for 91.9% of the market value of total sales, 90.5% of the market value of stock sales, and 99.7% of the market value of bond sales on all registered securities exchanges.

The market value of total sales on all exempted securities exchanges for November 1941 amounted to \$612,640, an in-crease of 6.7% over October.

Requirement Relative Federal Bond Interest

With respect to the Bureau of Internal Revenue's amended in-Internal Revenue's amended income tax regulations, which became effective Jan. 1, 1942, dealing with ownership certificate requirements relative to interest payments of obligations of the United States or any agency or any instrumentality thereof, the Reserve Bank observed on Dec. 24 that the income tax regulations as that the income tax regulations as of Jan. 1. "provide that ownership certificates shall be filed (by citizens and resident individuals and fiduciaries, resident partnerships and non-resident partnerships all of the members of which are citizens or residents, non-resident aliens, a non-resident partnership composed in whole or in part of non-resident aliens, a non-resident foreign corporation, or where the owner is unknown) in the case of interest paid on and after Jan. 1, 1942, on obligations of the United States or any agency or interest. States or any agency or instrumentality thereof, regardless of the date of issuance of such obligations." The Bank goes

You will observe from the foregoing that ownership certificates will be required for interest payments on all issues, both taxable and non-taxable except in the cases of interest payments when the owner is a description of the owner is a description of the owner. domestic or resident corpora-tion, a resident foreign corpora-tion, or a foreign government.

It is requested that the preparation of coupons for presenta tion to the bank for payment be

(1) Coupons for which own-ership certificates are required should be enclosed in envelopes according to issue and denomaccording to issue and denomination and listed on a schedule as heretofore. Such ownership certificates should not be enclosed in the envelopes with the coupons but should accompany the schedule.

(2) Coupons owned by a do (2) Coupons owned by a domestic or resident corporation, or a foreign government, do not require ownership certificates. Such coupons should be enclosed in the same envelopes with coupons of like issue and denomination for which ownership certificates are required, and the envelopes should indicate, by endorsement thereon, cate, by endorsement thereon or should be accompanied by a statement to the effect, that coupons for which no ownership certificates accompany the schedule, are owned by a domestic or resident corporation, a resident foreign corporation, or a foreign government.

Commodity Exchange Hit By Defense Program

Reviewing the events of the past Reviewing the events of the past year, Edward L. McKendrew, President of Commodity Exchange, Inc., New York, in the annual report issued to members on Jan. 8, pointed out that the national defense program and the all-out war effort of the country has had a paralyzing effect on the Exchange. Mr. McKendrew stated:

All of the commodities traded in on our Exchange are im-portantly involved in the na-tional defense program. They are all included in the Governare all included in the Govern-ment's list of strategic and critical materials, with the ex-ception of lead, which is subject to OPM general preference orders. They were among the first to be the subject of price ceilings, priorities, allocations and other Governmental regu-

latory controls.

Mr. McKendrew also pointed ut in his report;

The Exchange and its members, in the interest of the national defense, have whole-heartedly complied with the re-

quests made by Governmental authorities to restrict or suspend trading in specific commodities, but unfortunately this compliance has been at heavy cost to the Exchange and its members because it has resulted.

Winter Conference of the summer con members because it has resulted in a virtual cessation of trading. The Board of Governors is firmly resolved to continue the Exchange in its present strong financial condition.

During the period of enforced inactivity, our Exchange must direct its efforts to maintaining a favorable position to resume trading when the wars have ended. To this end the Board will maintain a skeleton organization, certain key employees and certain essential services.

Roosevelt Writes 1956 President In Behalf Captain Kelly's Son

President Roosevelt recently addressed a letter "To the Presiden of the United States in 1956," re-"To the President of the United States in 1956," requesting the appointment to West Point of Colin P. Kelly 3d, 18-months-old son of Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., who lost his life in a successful bombing attack on the Japanese battleship Haruna in the Pacific on Dec. 9. The President said he was asking for this consideration "in the conviction that the service and example" of Capthe service and example" of Captain Kelly will be long remembered. Captain Kelly, who by his deed became the Number One American hero in the present war, has been awarded posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross.

President Receivelt's letter read

President Roosevelt's letter read as follows:

The White House
Washington
Dec. 17, 1941

To the President of the United States in 1956:

I am writing this letter as an act of faith in the destiny of our country. I desire to make a request which I make in full confidence that we shall achieve a fidence that we shall achieve a glorious victory in the war we now are waging to preserve our democratic way of life.

My request is that you con-My request is that you consider the merits of a young American youth of goodly heritage—Colin P. Kelly 3d—for appointment as a cadet in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. I make this appeal in behalf of this youth as a token of the Nation's appreciation of the heroic services of his father who met death in line of duty at the very outset of the duty at the very outset of the struggle which was thrust upon us by the perfidy of a pro-fessed friend.

In the conviction that the service and example of Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., will long be remembered, I ask for this consideration in behalf of Colin P.

FRÁNKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Average Sugar Prices

The 1941 average price for raw sugar, duty paid basis at New York, is 3.378 cents per pound as York, is 3.378 cents per pound as against 2.786 cents per pound for 1940, an increase of a little over 21.2%, according to Lamborn & Co., New York. The 1941 average is the highest since 1937 when the figure was 3.443 cents per pound. It is pointed out that:

The 1941 average price for re York, including excise tax, is 4.922 cents per pound as contrasted with 4.337 cents in 1940, an increase of 13.5%. The 1941 average is the highest since 1932, when the figure was 4.99 cents per pound cents per pound.

The 1941 average price for world sugar, converted to a New York basis, is 1.849 cents per pound as contrasted with 1.326 cents per pound in 1940, an increase of 39.4%. The 1941 average of 39.4%. age is the highest since 1929, when the figure was 1.904 cents per pound.

To Meet On January 20

"The Way to Victory" will be the theme of the annual Mid-Winter Conference of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York to be held on Jan. 20 at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City. Over 400 savings banks' officers and trustees will attend the meeting, which will consist of an all-day, off-the-record discussion design focused on ord discussion session, focused on specific matters, pertaining to the war effort. The conference will be preceded by a dinner, sponsored by Henry Bruere, President of the State Association, on the evening of Jan. 19 for Committee more part which the the evening of Jan. 19 for Committee members, at which the Chairmen of the various Association Committees will report on the subjects which they have under consideration. These will include, among others:

Financing Defense Housing, by Earl B. Schwulst, Vice-President of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York.

The cooperative campaign to induce greater savings volume, by Andrew Mills, Jr., President of the Dry Dock Savings Institution, New York.

Air Raid Precautions, by Paul W. Albright, General Secretary of the State Association.

State Legislation, by Myron

of the State Association.

State Legislation, by Myron
S. Short, Vice-President, Buftalo Savings Bank.

Mortgages and Real Estate,
by Edward J. Pierce, formerly
Deputy Superintendent of
Banks, and now Executive
Vice-President of the Harlem
Savings Bank, New York.

Legal Investments, by Barnard Townsend, President of
the Troy Savings Bank.

Employee Relations, by Clarence G. Michalis, Chairman of
the Executive Committee, Seamen's Bank for Savings, New
York.

York.

Insurance, by Clinton W. Parker, Assistant Secretary of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

Non-Farm Foreclosures Are Down In November

Non-farm foreclosures dropped Non-tarm foreclosures dropped in November to a new low figure for the past 15 years on which records are available, Federal Home Loan Bank Board economists reported on Jan. 3. They said that the 4,204 foreclosure cases in November were 5% be-low the figure of 4,408 cases re-ported for October and 27.9% beported for October and 27.9% below the 5,832 cases in November, 1940. The previous low in foreclosures was established in August of this year, when 4,271 cases were recorded. The highest rate of foreclosures was reached in a brief period in 1933, when 1,000 cases a day were reported. The announcement by the Board also had the following to say:

The Board's foreclosure in-

The Board's foreclosure in-The Board's foreclosure index, adjusted for seasonal variation, dropped in November to a record low of 31.9, a decline of nearly 70% from the average month of the 1935-1939 period. This seasonal index had reached a low level of 32.8 in September, but rose 4% in October.

ber, but rose 4% in October.

The 5% drop in foreclosures during November compares favorably with the 2% increase normally expected in this 30-day period, the Bank Board economists said. Geographically, there was a drop in November foreclosures over figures for October in eight of the 12 Federal Home Loan vember foreclosures over fig-ures for October in eight of the 12 Federal Home Loan Bank districts. A decline of 26.1% was recorded in the dis-trict served by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Indian-apolis—the States of Indiana and Michigan—and a decline of 21.5% in the district served by the Federal Home Loan Bank

1941 Farm Income Seen Highest Since 1920

farm cash income for 1941 is expected to approximate \$11,600,000,000, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Deon Dec. 30. This estimate, based on cash farm income for the first 11 months of 1941 together with an allowance for probable marketings, prices received by producers, and Government payments in Dewhon comments and control of the co ducers, an ments in December, compares with \$9,120,000,000 in 1940 and is the highest total for any year since 1920, when farm cash income totaled \$12,608,000,000. Of the indicated total for 1941, the Bureau says, \$11,000,000,000 was received from farm marketings and \$600,000,000 from Government payments.

The Bureau also reported that cash income from farm marketings and Government payments in November totaled \$1,313,000,000, compared with \$1,485,000,000 in October and \$942,000,000 in November last year. Government payments in November totaled \$68,000,000, compared with \$79,000,000 in November, 1940, and \$43,000,000 in October. From the Bureau's announcement we also quote:

response to the first 11 months of 1941, cash income and Government payments totaled \$10,-488,000,000, compared with \$8,-257,000,000 in the same period of 1940. Income from farm marketings totaled \$9,986,000,-000, 32% more than the \$7,561,-000,000 received from January 000,000 received from January through November last year. All groups of commodities have recorded sharp increases in in-come, but the greatest income, but the greatest in-creases have been in returns from cotton and cottonseed, meat animals, poultry and eggs, and grains. Government payments in the first 11 months of 1941 totaled \$502,000,000, compared with \$696,000,000 from January to November last year.

H. D. White To Handle All Treasury Matters With Foreign Bearing

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on Dec. 20 that Harry D. White, Assistant to the Secretary, has been assigned full responsibility for all matters with which the Treasury has to deal that have a bearing on for-eign relations. In its announce-ment the Treasury Department said:

Mr. White will act as liaison between the Treasury Depart-ment and the State Department, ment and the State Department, will serve in the capacity of adviser to the Secretary on all Treasury foreign affairs matters, and will assume responsibility for the management and operation of the Stabilization Fund without change in existing procedures. ing procedures.

H. Merle Cochran, who has been directing operations of the Stabilization Fund since September, 1939, has been recalled to his post of Foreign Service Officer in the State Department.

Pinney Exchange Head

W. W. Pinney was nominated on Jan. 5 to serve a second term as President of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc., and R. L. Lamborn was again named to serve as Treasurer. N.
B. Craig was nominated for the
post of Vice-President, replacing
Geo. Christman, while John C. Gardner was named to take Mr. Craig's place on the Board of Managers. Other members of the apolis—the States of Indiana and Michigan—and a decline of 21.5% in the district served by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Portland, embracing the States of Idaho. Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Feb. 16 Registration Date

President Roosevelt on Jan. 5 proclaimed Feb. 16 as the date for registration of all men between the ages of 20 and 45 who have not previously registered for possible military service. No mention was made in the proclamation for registration of men between 18 and 20 and 45 and 65 who wil be required to register at who wil be required to register at a later date but under existing law will not be subject to military

In his proclamation, the President noted that "a state of war now exists between the United States of America and the Empire now exists between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, Germany and Italy" and that "this and other registrations under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and the amendments thereto will be required to insurce victory, final and complete, over the enemies of the United States." He also called upon the Governors of the several States and of the Territories "to do and perform all acts and services necessary to accomplish effective and complete registration" and urged all employers and governmental agencies of all kinds to give workers sufficient time in which to register.

The registration applies to all male citizens of the United States and other male persons who were born on or after Feb. 17, 1897 and on or before Dec. 31, 1921. The registration will take place in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico between the hours of 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. It is estimated by Selective Service Headquarters that about 9,000,000 men will be registered. The 17,500,000 men between the ages of 21 and 35, inclusive, who registered for mili-

tween the ages of 21 and 35, inclusive, who registered for military service under two previous registrations, will not be required to be enrolled again.

Passage of the amendment draft rassage of the amendment draft bill, requiring the registration of all men from 18 to 64, was re-ported in these columns Jan. 1, 1942, page 37.

OPM Limits Wool Use For First Quarter

The Office of Production Man-The Office of Production Management is working out a wool conservation program designed to conserve wool and to speed work among the entire industry. R. R. Guthrie, chief of the OPM Textile, Clothing and Equipage Branch, outlined on Dec. 30 a program to restrict the total use of wool for the first quarter of 1942 to 80% of the average rate prevailing for the first six months of 1941. Unof the average rate prevailing for the first six months of 1941. Under the proposed curtailment order, the 80% production is to be allowed for both military and non-military uses with production over this limit allowed only for military uses. What remains, up to the 80% allocation for both uses, will be made available for non-military or civilian needs.

Use of wool for non-military requirements is divided into the

requirements is divided into the following four categories under the new program.
1. Manufacturers of worsteds

would be cut to 50% of their last year's use of wool for a

similar period.

2. Manufacturers of woolens would be cut to 40%. They are given less wool than worsted manufacturers because they can mix new wool with reworked, or used wool, and waste from manufacturing processes.

3. Manufacturers of floor coverings would be limited to 50% of the carpet wool they used during the same period last year.

All other manufacturing systems using wool would be cut to 40% of the amount of wool they used during the simi-lar period last year.

On Dec. 18 Price Administrator Leon Henderson issued an emergency schedule requiring that raw wool, wool tops and wool yarns must not be sold at prices higher than—those—which—prevailed be-tween Oct. 1 and Dec. 6, 1941. The schedule applied to all forms of selling; including "futures" as well as "spots", but excluded retail sale of wool yarns. Mr. Henderson took this action in view of the war in the Pacific threat-ening to curtail imports, to protect civilians against increases in the cost of clothing, blankets and other clothing articles essential to health and well-being.

NYSE Short Interest Lower On December 31

The New York Stock Exchange announced on Jan. 9 that the short announced on Jan. 9 that the short interest existing as of the close of business on the Dec. 31 settlement date, as compiled from information obtained by the Stock Exchange from its members and member firms, was 349,154 shares, compared with 453,244 shares on Nov. 28, both totals excluding short positions carried in the odd-lot accounts of all odd-lot dealers. As of the Dec. 31 settlement date. As of the Dec. 31 settlement date, the total short interest in all odd-lot dealers' accounts was 61,703 shares, compared with 63,802 shares on Nov. 28.

Of the 1,232 individual stock issues listed on the Exchange on

Dec. 31 there were 35 issues in which a short interest of more than 5,000 shares existed, or in which a change in the short position of more than 2,000 shares occurred during the month.

The number of issues in which

a short interest was reported as of Dec. 31, 1941, exclusive of odd-lot dealers' short position, was 397, compared with 415 on Nov. 28,

In the following tabulation is shown the short interest existing at the close of the last business day for each month for the last two years:

Jan. 31 454,922 Feb. 28 485,862 Mar. 29 488,815 Apr. 29 530,594 May 31 428,132 June 28 446,957 July 31 479,243 Aug. 30 517,713 Oct. 31 530,442 Nov. 29 515,548 Dec. 31 459,129 Jan. 31 498,427 Feb. 28 487,151 Mar. 31 537,613 Avr. 30 510,968 May 29 496,892 June 30 478,859 July 31 487,169 Aug. 29 470,002 Sept. 30 486,912 Oct. 31 444,745	1940	per la travella de la companya della companya della companya de la companya della
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President Sets Up

President Roosevelt signed on Dec. 23 a proclamation allocating among foreign countries for the calendar year 1942 the tariff quota applicable to cattle weighing 700 pounds or more each, other than cows imported for dairy purposes. Regarding the proclamation, the Associated Press reports:

This quota was established in the trade agreement with Canada signed on Nov. 17, 1938. It provides that not more than in New York by the American 225,000 head of such cattle may be imported in any calendar year at a rate of duty of 1½

Convenily, the new agreement. cents a pound and that not more than 60,000 head of this quantity may be imported in any quarter year. Imports above these amounts are dutiable at 3

cents a pound. In today's proclamation 86.2%

of the quota was allocated to Canada and 13.8% to other foreign countries. These proportions are the same as for 1941.

Application of the percentages to the maximum annual quota established in the agreement results in the following ment results in the following allocation for 1942: Canada, 193,950 – head; other foreign countries, 31,050.

Jesse Jones On SPAB

Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of
Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator, was appointed a
member of the Supply Priorities
and Allocations Board by President Roosevelt on Dec. 31, in a
move designed to speed up war production. In announcing the appointment, Stephen T. Early, White House Secretary, said that the President "has felt for some the President "has felt for some time that active participation of the United States in the war makes it necessary to have thorough, integrated consideration of all factors affecting supplies for military and civilian requirements, as well as the extension of credit and other methods of financing."

The SPAB, established on Aug 28, set up the machinery for fix 28, set up the machinery for fixing priorities and allocations of the supply of materials, fuel and power and other commodities of all kinds in the United States. The Board is charged with the duty of dividing the available supply of materials between military, defense-aid, total civilian and economic defense needs. Other members of the SPAB are Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox: the Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox; the co-directors of the Office of Pro-duction Management, William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman; Harry L. Hopkins, the President's special assistant supervising the defense-aid program, and Price Administrator Leon Henderson Creation of the Board was reported in these columns Aug. 30. page 1205.

NYSE Borrowings

announced on Jan. 5 that the total of money borrowed as reported by Stock Exchange member firms as of the close of business Dec. 31 aggregated \$388,601,294, a decrease of \$47,116,379 as compared with the Nov. 29 total of \$435,717,-673. The following is the Stock Exchange's announcement;

The total of money borrowed from banks, trust companies and other leaders in the United States, excluding borrowings from other members or national securities exchanges reported by New York Stock Exchange member firms as of the close of business Dec. 31, 1941, aggregated \$388,601,294.

The total of money borrowed, compiled on the same basis, as of the close of business Nov. 29, 1941, was \$435.717.673.

Cattle Import Quota Swedish State Credit Is Denied Germany

The German proposal that Sweden grant outright state credit for Germany's 1942 purchases in Sweden was not accepted by the Swedes in the new trade agreement signed in Stockholm on Dec. 19 after protracted negotiations, according to word received

Generally, the new agreement provides for the same Swedish import quotas as for 1941, the figure for coal and coke being put at 5,700,000 tons and that for merchant iron at 300,000 tons. The chemical and pig iron quotas have been raised. As in the past, the prices of German coal and iron will be balanced against that for Swedish iron ore. Both will be raised, on an average, 4%, but this increase will not apply to the remainders of this year's deliveries.

Sugar Statistics for 11 Months, 1941

The Department of Agriculture on Jan. 8 issued its monthly statistical statement on sugar covering the first eleven months of 1941, consolidating reports obtained from cane sugar refiners, beet sugar processors, importers and others. The statement was prepared by the Sugar Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Total deliveries of sugar during the period January-November, 1941, amounted to 7,360,080 short tons, raw value, compared with 6,323,849 tons during the corresponding period last year. The Department gave the following details:

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

7.360 080

The distribution of sugar for local consumption in Puerto Rico for the first eleven months of 1941 was 71,063 tons (Table 5). Data for the Territory of Hawaii are not yet available.

Stocks of sugar on hand Nov. 30 in short tons, raw value, were

as follows:t Refiners' raws
Refiners' refined
Beet sugar processors
Importers' direct-consumption sugar
Mainland cane factories 418.782 297 773 1,162,104 75 183 73.283 367,864 333,885 1,282,773 56,053 94,633 2.027.125 2.135.208

2,027,125 2.135 208

The statement of charges against the 1941 quotas during January-November was made-public on Dec. 6. (See issue of Dec. 18, page 1574—Ed.)

**Excludes exports during January-September. †Not including quota raws for processing held by importers other than refiners, which amounted to 18.537 short tons, commercial value in 1941 and 23,736 short tons, commercial value in 1940. TABLE I

Raw sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts, meltings and deliveries for direct consumption

tor Continued Literatures, Toxi	Garrer a courst 1 to M. Advictor 1
Stocks on	Deliveries Lost by Stocks on
Jan. 1,	for direct fire, Nov. 30,
Source of supply— 1941 Receipts	Meltimes consumption etc. 1941
Cuba 87,288 2,273,777	2,162 624 2 694 92 *195 655
Hawaii 34,279 866,557	838.913 2.210 0 60.232
Puerto Rico 88.889 798,031	866,689 1,247 78 18,906
Philippines 65,727 786 175	773 645 13 145 78 099
Continental 48,223 212 286	218 085 2,204 20 40,200
Virgin Islands 0 4.602	4.602 0 0 0
Other countries 12,437 222,860	209,605 0 2 †25,690
Miscellaneous	
(sweepings, etc.) 0 405	405 0 0 0
Total 337,362 5,164,693	5,074,568 8,368 337 418,782
Compiled in the Sugar Division from reno	rts submitted by sugar rofinaries

"Includes 159.117 tons in customs' custody. Includes 9,838 tons in customs' custody. TABLE II

The New York Stock Exchange Stocks, production and deliveries of cane and beet sugar by United States refiners

,	and processors, January-November, 1941 (short tons, raw value)
1	Domentic beet
v	Refineries* factories
	Initial stocks of refined, Jan. 1, 1941 271.263 1 601.654
	Production 5.071.342 1 366 962
	Deliveries 15,044,837 11 746.512
١.	Final stocks of refined, Nov. 30, 1941 297.773 1162.104

Compiled by the Sugar Division, from reports submitted by sugar refineries and Compiled by the Sugar Division, from repeats submitted as sugar factories.

The refineries figures are converted to raw volve 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. Theliveries include sales for export. These sales amounted to 47 461 short tons, raw value, during January-September, 1941; data for exports during Cotober and November are not available. Larger than actual deliveries by a small amount representing losses in reprocessing, etc.

Source of supply—
Ouba
Hawaii —
Puerto. Rico Puerto Rico
Philippine
Other foreign areas 39,178 574,832 538 827

Total 39,178 5,72,632

Compiled in the Sugar Division from reports and information submitted by importers no distributors of direct-consumption sugar.

*Includes 4,661 tons in customs' custody. †Includes 5,350 tons in customs' custody.

TABLE IV

TABLE IV

Mainland cane mills' stocks, production and deliveries, January-November, 1941
(Short tons, raw value)

Por direct For further consumption processing 68,997 222,835 Jan. 1, 1941 60,214 Production 304,901 TABLE V

Distribution of sugar for local consumption in the Territory of Hawaii and Puerto Rico, January-November, 1941 (short tons, raw value) Territory of Hawaii *30.534 Puerto Rico Distribution during January-October. Data for November not yet available.

Bank Debits Dcwn 3.5% From Last Year.

Bank debits as reported by banks in leading centers for the week ended Jan. 7 aggregated \$10,329,000,000. Total debits during the 13 weeks ended Jan. 7 amounted to \$150,756,000,000, or 21% above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 14% compared with the corresponding period a year ago, and at the other reporting centers there was an increase of 25%.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS (In millions of dollars)

		Ended	13 Wee	ks ended	
Federal Reserve District—	Jan. 7, 1942	Jan. 8, 1941	Jan. 7, 1942	Jan. 8, 1941	
Boston New York	622 3,876	621 4:486	8 648 60 084	7 454 52 687	
Cleveland	-579 754	570 720	8.187 11 087	6.579 8 723	
Richmond Atlanta	442 384	41.5 353	6.079 5.018	4 765	
Chicago St. Louis	1,588 356	1,587 333	22 670 4 984	18.333 3.85t	
Minneapolis Kansas City	192 336	179 324	2 861 4 698:	3.710	
Dallas San Francisco	308 894	280 833	4 155 12.284	3 129 . 9.672 -	
Total, 274 reporting centers	10 329	10.701	150,756 54 902	125 020	
140 Other leading centers*	5.847	5.668	82 784 13 069	66 297	

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

Coal And Coke Production Statistics

The Bituminous Coal Division, U.S. Department of the Interior The Bituminous Coal Division, U. S. Department of the Interior, in its latest report stated that the total production of soft coal in the week ended Jan. 3 is estimated at 9,800,000 net tons. Output was curtailed by the holiday observance of New Year's Day; the total for the week, however, was greater by 1,640,000 tons, or 20% than that in Christmas week.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines reported that production of Pennsylvania anthrogists for the week anded Jan. 3 was estimated at

The U. S. Bureau of Mines reported that production of the messivania anthracite for the week ended Jan. 3 was estimated at 728,000 tons, a decrease of 112,000 tons from the preceding week. Output in the corresponding week of 1941 was 817,000 tons. Cumulations for the calendar year 1941 amounted to 54,351,000 tons, an increase of 2,866,000 tons when compared with the 51,485,000 tons produced in 1940.

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

	Week Ended———
Bituminous Coal a—	Jan. 3, '42 Dec. 27, '41c Jan. 4, '41 Jan. 5, '29
Total, including mine fuel	9 800 000 - 8.160,000 - 8.809,000 10,030,000
Daily average	1,960,000 1,632,000 1,762,000 1,857,000
Crude Petroleum b— Coal equivalent of weekly output	6,468,000 6,537,000 5,394,000 4,150,000
Tueludes for numberes of historical	comparison and statistical convenience the duced during the week converted to equivalent

production of lightle. O local barries produced during a local assuming 6,000,000 B.t.u. per barrel of oil and 13,000 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, p. 702). c Revised.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE

AND BEEHIVE COKE (IN NET TONS)
Week-Ended —Calendar year to date
Penn Anthracite Jan 3 Dec. 27. Jan. 4. Jan. 3, Jan. 4, Jan. 5,
- Wotel including 1942 1941 1941 1942 1941 1929
728 000 840,000 112,000 364,000 917,000
b Comm'l production_ 692,000 798,000* 776,000 106,000 346,000 - 851,000
B Commit 1 production _ 002,000
Beehive Coke— 142 500 146 700 107 500 71,300 58,500 84,100
a includes washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authorized opera-
tions. b 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 and are subject to revision on receipt of monthly tonnage reports from distate sources or of final annual returns from the operators.)

Barrier British Marie Barrier (1997)	(di ha saa)	W	leek Ended		-	Dec.
territorio de la companya del companya del companya de la companya	Dec. 27	Dec. 20.	Dec. 28,	Dec. 30,	Dec. 28,	
State-	1941	1941	1940	1939	1929	e1923
Alaska	3	3	4	1	(1)	(f)
Alabama	237	373	226	277	224	349
Arkansas and Oklahoma	54	82	72	82	113	83
Colorado	157	164	172	197	203	253
Georgia and North Carolina	A	1	*	1. F. 1. A. 1. P. 17.	(f)	(f)
	1.070	1,258	1,081	1,164	1,309	1,535
Illinois	449	513	423	382	387	514
Iowa	46	56	61	74	92	121
Kansas and Missouri	.158	173	168	170	143	159
Kentucky—Eastern	479	786	526	633	550	584
Western	210	251	164	208	238	204
Maryland	33	381-	30	30	37.	37
Michigan	7	6	2	6	12	21
Montana	69	83	63	65	53	64
New Mexico	23	28	24	26	43	56
North and South Dakota	65	76	55 -	63	142	127
Onio	473	650	360	387	416	599
Pennsylvania bituminous	2.190	2.522	2,102	2,025	2,070	2,818
Tennessee	88	146	86	107	66	103
Texas	8	9	7	14	10	21
Utah	80	96	95	91	94	100
Virginia	230	395	192	236	135	193
Virginia Washington	28	34	34 +	33	39	57
West Virginia aSouthern	1.264	2.097	1.298	1,388	950	1,132
bNorthern_	607	758	580	584	454	692
Wyoming	131	152	130	117	131	173
cOther Western States		* 10/4/4	1		15	
COther Westerli Beates						Astronomic Control
Total bituminous coal	8 160	10,750	7,956	8,360	7,816	9,900
dPennsylvania anthracite	840	1.055	890	1.034	1,212	1,806
Bremisyivania antimacite	040	-,500		٠٠ مينگشيد		
Total, all coal	9,000	11,805	8,846	9,394	9,028	11,706

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES, IN NOVEMBER, WITH TOTAL OUTPUT FOR FIRST 11 MONTHS OF 1941, 1940, and 1937
(In Thousands of Net Tons)

(Figures are preliminary estimates based on railroad carloadings and river shipments of coal and beehive coke, supplemented by direct reports from a number of mining companies, local coal operators' associations, and detailed monthly production statistics compiled by the State Mine Departments of Colorado, Illinois, Pennsylvania. Washington, and West Virginia. In making the estimates, allowance is made for commercial truck shipments, local sales, and colliery fuel, and for small trucking mines producing over 1,000 tons a year.

The estimates here given are based upon the latest information available, and differ in some cases from the current figures previously published in the Weekly Coal Penort!

State				25 - 54 - 14 .			ar to
	THE PROPERTY OF	% of	Oct.,	Nov.,	en	d of Nove	mber
	Net tons	total	1941	1940	1941	1940	1937
Alaska	14	.03	15	18	158	132	119
Alabama	1.293	2.95	1,223	1,245	13,683	13,787	11,285
Arkansas and Oklahoma	380	.87	458	375	3,076	2,760	2,670
Colorado	690	1.58	655	767	6,045	5,719	6,336
Georgia and N. Car,	4	.01	3	2	35	26	. 9
Illinois	4.780	10.92	4.868	4.637	48.040	44.084	45 951
Indiana	2.228	5.09	2.270	1.714	20,267	16.515	15.714
Iowa	250	.57	232	292	2,177	2,590	3.210
Kansas and Missouri	678	1.55	655	658	6,675	5,952	6,114
Kentucky:			1997	3 a 50 a	g Maria		
Eastern	3 326	7.60	4.370	3.150	37.866	36,670	35,475
Western	1.020	2.33	957	761	10,660	7,807	7.565
Maryland	126	.29	166		1,552	1,333	1,419
	37	.08	34	42	336	398	. 494
Michigan	403	.93	406	347	3 069	2,643	2.664
Montana	107	.24	106	95	1.053	968	1.578
New Mexico	401	.92	322	400	2,126	1.961	1.988
North and So. Dakota	2.788	6.37	3,107	1,820	26.626		23,102
Ohio	9.813	22.42	12,205	10,240	110,907	102.644	103 577
Pennsylvania bituminous.	585	1.34	681	465	6.108	5,495	4.789
Tennessee	32	.07	37	40	344	621	830
Texas	400	.07	465	420		3.082	3 400
Utah		3.62	1.845	1.195		13,730	12.693
Virginia	1,585	.40	190	185	1,689		1,822
Washington,		.40	190	100	1,000	1,000	1,022
West Virginia:		10.07	10 663	7,711	93 614	87.825	83,117
Southern (a)	8 741	19.97		2,660	34.393		26.888
Northern (b)	3,261	7.45	3,951		5,800	5,098	5.293
Wyoming	647	1.48	728	642	26	17	12
Other West, States (c)	. 2	.01	. 3	. 4			200 St. 100 St
Total bituminous coal	43,770	100.00	50.615	40.012	456.193		408 114
Penn. anthracite (d)	3 832		5,380	3,980	50,233	46,651	47.097
	47 602	·	55,995		506,426		

Survey Of R. E. Market Finds Prices Advancing

With presence or absence of war industries the dominant present influence on real estate ac with priorities for new home building the greatest present element of uncertainty, real estate selling prices are higher than they were a year ago in 62% of the cities of the country and in the cities of the country and in 15% of the cities in defense areas, according to reports made to the National Association of Real Estate Boards in its 38th semi-annual survey of the real estate market. The rise has been a median of 10%. In one city out of ten it has been 15% or higher. Lower prices are reported by only 3% of the cities of the country, and by only 1% of cities in defense areas. As to the survey fense areas. As to the survey which was made public on Dec. 28, the Association says:

Market activity is higher than it was a year ago in 68% of the cities of the country, and in 76% of the cities in defense

The survey, made just at the time of our entering a state of war with Japan, Germany, and Italy, sounds out our remain-ing industrial real estate sup-ply, is valuable for the picture it gives of relationship between It gives of relationship between building supply, rents, construc-tion costs and volume of new production at this time when we must formulate basic war-time policies for both military and civilian needs. The reports are made confidentially by lo-cal member boards of the Association. Price changes and home building reports are from 323 cities. Reports in full are from cities. Rep 248 cities.

The Association lists the following as some of the key facts found:

1. Immediate effect of war declaration, some hesitancy of capital, of course, and heighten-

capital, of course, and heightening of uncertainty as to any normal new construction.

2. We enter this war with shortage (though generally not acute shortage) in single family dwellings already existing in 57% of the cities of the country and in 67% of the cities in defense areas. Shortage is chiefly in small houses, modern houses, rental houses. Shortage houses, rental houses. Shortage of apartments is reported by 45% of all the cities, and by 54% of the cities in defense

3. Actual costs of building home have increased in the last six months (despite price ceil-ings on certain lumber, etc.) in 99% of the cities of the country. The increase has been a median of 10%. But in one city out of five costs went up 20% or higher.

Rents for single-family 4. Rents for single-family dwellings stiffened over the past year in 71% of the reporting cities and in 87% of cities in defense areas. Apartment rents rose also, but by no means so generally. They went up in 59% of the reporting cities and in .75% of cities in defense areas. The individual increase reported is a median of 10% reported is a median of 10% both for dwellings and apartments. General rent levels of the cities, of course, advanced far less. Labor Bureau figures for their latest twelve-month period (September, 1940 to September, 1941) show an average total rise in residential rents of 2.1%

Where rents went down the individual drop was a median of 10%.

Findings of the survey bearing on important matters of war-time public policy:

1. As of the date we enter the war and perfore re-examine our national economy, in 62% of the cities of the country and

needed to avert housing short- New York Savings Bank

age.
2. Significant in relation to 2. Significant in relation to defense rental housing and defense-area rent policy: In 70% of all reporting cities, and even in 66% of defense-area cities, residential rents, despite their residential rents, despite their slow steady recovery underway since 1933, are not today sufficient to justify investment in rental housing at present construction costs.

3. There is practical present need for remodeling old houses in 85% of the cities of the country and in 92% of cities in de-

and in 92% of cities in de fense areas.

November Surplus Farm Commodity Purchases

Agricultural commodities bought Agricultural commodities bought by the Surplus Marketing Administration during November, under the general program of purchases for Lend-Lease and other needs, reached a value of more than \$73,000,000, the Department of Agriculture reported on Dec. 26. November buying brought the total, for the period March 15 through Nov. 30, to more than \$500,000,000 for the F.O.B. commodity cost, not including handling and transportation charges. The Agriculture Department an-The Agriculture Department announcement added:

Animal protein products—dairy, poultry, and pork—ranked high among the agricultural purchases announced in the current property. current report. These are "musts" on the list of commodities needed by Great Britain to keep up her supply of vital foodstuffs. Of the total purchases, more than \$148,000,-000 was used for meat products and lard; over \$81,000,000 for dairy products; nearly \$68,000,-000 for dried, frozen and shell

Heavy purchases have also been made of fruits, vegetables and cereals. Most of the fruits and vegetables have been dried or canned, providing supplies in forms which keep well and conserve shipping space.

Concentrates of various kinds make up one important group of make up one important group of the commodity purchases re-ported. These include concen-trated citrus juices, in some in-stances cut down to one-tenth the original volume. After ship-ment, they can be reconstituted to the original juice form by the ment, they can be reconstituted to the original juice form by the addition of water, thus proviating badly needed supplements for the British diet. Various vitamin concentrates are also included in the purchase list. These are used primarily to fortify available foodstuffs. Other special purchases include pectin, sorbose, dextrose, pomace, carotene, and similar commodities for use in making needed jams or jellies, in building up vitamin supplies, or for other special purposes.

While the great majority of

While the great majority of the agricultural supplies bought under the general program are intended for transfer to other intended for transfer to other countries under Lend-Lease provisions, the reported purchases also include supplies to be used for school lunch and other domestic relief distribution programs, to meet Red Cross needs, or to build reserve stockpiles.

Boston Globe Raises Price To Three Cents

The price of the morning edition of the Boston "Globe" has been raised from two to three cents a copy. The newsstand and newsboy price for some time had been three cents outside of Greater Boston, and the paper recently announced that beginning Jan. would be three cents everywhere.

our national economy, in 62% of the cities of the country and in 74% of defense-area cities, according to these reports, new according for civilians is three cents on July 1, 1940.

Life Insurance System Completes Third Year

The Savings Bank Life Insurance System in New York State at the end of its third year of operation has issued "over-the-counter" more than \$20,000,000 of life insurance, according to an announcement made on Jan. 7 by Judge Edward A. Richards, President of the Savings Banks Life Insurance Fund, on the third anniversary of the system. The statement added that nearly \$1,500,000 of new insurance was in-500.000 of new insurance was issued in the month of December, 1941—more than three times the amount of insurance written in December of 1940. Judge Richards is quoted as saying:

This increase in new policies issued during December is of direct aid in our present national emergency, since new investments of Savings Bank Life Insurance premiums are made in the interests of the Government's Defense Program. Life insurance constitutes an important savings medium for those who also require immediate protection, and should not be overlooked in reports on the current rate of savings.

During 1941, it was pointed out. 25 additional mutual savings banks adopted over-the-counter life insurance; and with a total of 43 banks now in the System, Savings Bank Life Insurance is widely available to a large per-centage of the State's population. It is also stated:

In the Greater New York era, the insurance is now being offered through 48 savings bank offices. In addition, it is available in most of the principal up-State cities, such as Albany, Auburn, Buffalo, Rochester, Rome, Schenectady, Syracuse and Troy, as well as in many of the smaller communities. The Bowery Savings Bank — the largest mutual savings bank in the country—the Dry Dock Sav-In the Greater New York era, the country—the Dry Dock Savings Institution in Manhattan, and the Williamsburgh and Dime Savings Banks in Brooklyn, representing jointly over one million depositors, joined the system in the post year and the system in the past year and have greatly increased the availability of the economical over - the - counter insurance. Further spread is anticipated in 1942, particularly with the added emphasis on all forms of savings. savings.

"The 1941 dividend scale will be continued in 1942, with third-year dividends increased about 60 cents over the second-year rate on most policies," Judge Richards declared. He added:

The basic purpose of the savings banks in offering this service is to provide sound life insurance protection in moderate amounts'at the lowest possible cost. This automatically stops extensive promotion, and sales expense is kept at a minimum, as policies are available only on direct application to the savings banks.

Norwegian Bond Payment

Holders of Kingdom of Norway Holders of Kingdom of Norway 20-year 6% sinking fund external loan gold bonds, due Aug. 15, 1943. are being notified by W. Morgenstierne. Minister of Norway, that \$78° 000 principal amount of this issue has been drawn by lot for redemotion at par through operation of the sinking fund on Feb. 15, 1942. Payment will be made at the head office of The National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, New York, subject to granting of a license by the treasury department under Executive Order 8389, as amended, and under any conditions which may be contained in such license.

1941 Steel Output 25% Above 1940 Peak

Almost 83,000,000 tons of steel were produced by the American steel industry during 1941, or nearly 25% more than the previous peak output achieved in 1940, the American Iron and Steel Institute anounced Jan. 9.

The industry ended the year with a production rate that brought output in December within 1% of the best monthly total on record despite a growing shortage of certain of its raw materials, principally scrap. Output in the last quarter of the year was ahead of any previous quarter on record.

The total of 82,927,557 net tons of open hearth, Bessemer and electric furnace steel ingots and castings produced in 1941 compares with output of 66,981,662 tons in 1940. The 1941 tonnage exceeds by 65% the peak output during World War I, 50,467,880 tons in the year 1917.

During 1941, the industry's plants operated at an average of 97.4% of capacity, which compares with a rate of 82.1% of capacity during 1940, and with 90.8% of capacity in 1917.

Production in December totaled 7,163,999 tons, as against output of 6,969,987 tons in November, and 6,495,357 tons in December, 1940.

The rate of operations in December represented 98.1% of capacity, compared with operating rates of 98.3% in November and 94.1% in December, 1940.

PRODUCTION OF OPEN HEARTH, BESSEMER AND ELECTRIC STEEL INGOTS AND STEEL FOR CASTINGS

STEEL	Estimated P —All Comp	roduction	Calculated	
A STATE OF THE STA	, т	otal	weekly	
	NO BOOK COLLEGE	Percent	production,	Number
Period		of -	all companies	of weeks
1941 †	Net tons	capacity	(net tons)	in month
January	6,928,085	96.9	1,563,902	4.43
February	6,237,900	96.6	1,559,475	4.00
March	7,131,641	99.7	1,609,851	4.43
1st Quarter	20,297,626	97.8	1,578,353	12.86
April	6,756,949	97.6	1,575,046	4.29
May	7,053,238	98.7	1,592,153	4.43
June	6,800,730	98.2	1,585,252	4.29
2nd Quarter	20,610,917	98.2	1,584,237	13.01
1st 6 months	40,908,543	98.0	1,581,312	25.87
July	6,821,682	93.4*	1,543,367	4.42
August	7,000,957	95.7	1,580,351	4.43
September	6,819,706	96.4	1,593,389	4.28
3rd Quarter	20,642,345	95.2	1,572,151.	13.13
9 months	61,550,888	97.0	1,578,228	39.00
October	7,242,683	99.0	1,634,917	4.43
November	6.969.987	98.3	1,624,706	4.29
December	7,163,999	98.1	1,620,814	4.42
4th quarter	21,376,669	98.5	1,626,839	13.14
Total	82,927,557	97.4	1,590,479	52,14
1940 †				******
January	5,764,723	83.4	1,301,292	4.43
February	4,525,797	70.0	1,093,188	4.14
March	4,389,183	63.5	990,786	4.43
1st Quarter	14,679,703	72.3	1,129,208	13.00
April	4,100,474	61.2	955,821	4.29
May	4,967,782	71.8	1,121,395	4.43
June	5,657,443	84.5	1,318,751	4.29
2nd Quarter	14,725,699	72.5	1,131,875	13.01
1st 6 months	29,405,402	72.4	1,130,542	26.01
July	5,724,625	83.0	1,295,164	4.42
August	6,186,383	89.5	1,396,475	4.43
September	6,056,246	90.6	- 1,415,011	4.28
· 3rd Quarter	17,967,254	87.7	1,368,412	13.13
9 months	47,372,656	77.5	1,210,339	39.14
October	6,644,542	96.1	1,499,897	4.43
November	6,469,107	96.6	1,507,950	4.29
December	6,495,357	94.1	1,469,538	4.42
4th Quarter	19,609,006	95.6	1,492,314	13.14
Total	66,981,662	82.1	1,281,210	52.28
* Revised		h		

*Based on Reports by Companies which in 1940 made 98.43% of the Open Hearth 100% of the Bessemer and 85.82% of the Electric Ingot and Steel for Castings Production.

Production.

Note—In 1940 the percentages of capacity operated are calculated on weekly capacities of 1,410,136 net tons open hearth, 114,956 net tons Bessemer and 36,011 net tons electric ingots and steel for castings, total 1,561,097 net tons; based on annual capacities as of Dec. 31, 1939 as follows: Open hearth 73,721,592 net tons, Bessemer 6,009,920 net tons, electric 1,882,630 net tons. In 1941 the percentages of capacity operated in the first 6 months are calculated on weekly capacities of 1,430,102 net tons open hearth, 134,187 net tons-Bessemer and 49,603 net tons electric ingots and steel for castings, total 1,613,892 net tons; based on annual capacities as of Dec. 31, 1940 as follows: Open hearth 74,555,510 net tons, Bessemer 6,996,520 net tons, electric 2,586,320 net tons. Beginning July 1, 1941, the percentages of capacity operated are calculated on weekly capacities of 1,459,132 net tons open hearth, 130,292 net tons Bessemer and 62,761 net tons electric ingots and steel for castings, total 1,652,185 net tons; based on annual capacities as of June 30, 1941 as follows: Open hearth 76,079,130 net tons, Bessemer 6.793,400 net tons, Electric 3,272,370 net tons.

Statutory Debt Limitation As Of Dec. 31, 1941

The Treasury Department made public on Jan. 5 its monthly report showing the face amount of public debt obligations issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act (as amended) outstanding Dec. 31, 1941, totaled \$58,777,724,781 thus leaving the face amount of obligations which may be issued subject to the \$65,000,000,000 statutory debt limitation at \$6,222,275,219. In another table in the report the Treasury indicates that from the total face amount of oustanding public debt obligations (\$58,777,724,781) should be deducted \$1.409,364.306 (the unearned discount on savings bonds), reducing the total to \$57,368,360,475, and to this figure should be added \$569,762,622, the other public debt obligations outstanding, which however, are not subject to the debt limitation. Thus, the total gross public debt outstanding on Dec. 31 is shown as \$57,938,-123,097.

The following is the Treasury's report as of Dec. 31:

The following is the Treasury's report as of Dec. 31:

Statutory Debt Limitation as of Dec. 31, 1941
Section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, provides that the face amount of obligations issued under authority of

that Act, "shall not exceed in the aggregate \$65,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time."

The following table shows the face amount of obligations out-

standing and the face amount which can still be issued under this

Total face amount that may be outstanding at any one time.

Outstanding as of Dec. 31, 1941:

Interest-bearing:

Bonds—

Treasury \$33,367,393,200

Savings (maturity value)* 7,549,061,400

Depositary 63,746,000

Adjusted service 733,197,856

\$41,71 \$41,713,398,456 reasury notes ertificates of Certificates of indebtedness_____ Treasury bills (maturity value)____ 2,750,550,000 16.950.864.925 Matured obligations, on which interest has ceased.

Face amount of obligations issuable under above authority_ \$6,222,275,219 RECONCILEMENT WITH DAILY STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY Dec. 31, 1941

Total face amount of outstanding public debt obligations issued under authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended Deduct, unearned discount on savings bonds (difference between current redemption value and maturity value)

\$57,368,360,475 \$196,046,600

Total gross debt outstanding as of Dec. 31, 1941___ \$57,938,123,09 *Approximate maturity value. Principal amount (current redemption value) according to preliminary public debt statement, \$6,139,697,093.

December Output And Shipments Of Slab Zinc

The American Zinc Institute on Jan. 7 released the following tabulation of slab zinc statistics:

TOTAL SLAB ZINC SMELTER OUTPUT (ALL GRADES) 1929-1941 (Tons of 2000 lb.)

		That will be	14 To 1 To 1	e Territorial de la	gar i ar istoria	Unfilled	* /
		17-17-5	Ship	oments	Stock	Orders	Daily
e in a work	Stock at	Pro-	også, igså	Exports &	End of	End of	Avge.
1000	Beginning	duction	Domestic	Drawback	· Period	Period	Prod.
1929	46,430	631,601	596,249	6,352	75,430	18,585	-1,730
1930	75,430	504,463	436,079	196	143,618	26,651	1,355
1931	143,618	300,738	314,473	41	129,842	18,273	822
1932	129,842	213,531	218,347	170	124,856	8,478	583
1933		324,705	343,762	239	105,560	15,978	890
1934	105,560	366,933	352,515	148	119,830	30,786	1,004
1935	118,005	431,499	465,687	59	83,758	51,186	1,182
1936	83,758	523,166	561,969	0 *	44,955	78,626	1,429
1937	44,955	589,619	569,241	0	65,333	48,339	1,615
1938	65,333	456,990	395,534	20 ::	126,769	40,829	1,252
1939	126,769	538,198	598,972	0	65,995	53,751	1,475
1940-	Strategic Commencer	4.5	Transition	A	18 1 4 5 5 h	1 4 5 B	Sec. 13
Jan	74,262	58,442	54,291	5,535	72,878	36,808	1,885
Feb	72,878	55,518	50,386	3,481	74,529	47,469	1,914
Mar.	74,529	58,890	49,163	3,633	80,623		
Apr.	80,623	57,299	45,498	4,604	87,820	34,580	1,900
May	87.820	58,320	53,557	13,526		45,326	1,910
June			52,946	3,854	79,057	55,389	1,881
July	75,530	57,168	56,064		79,530		1,776
Aug.	68,007	57,196	59,511	8,627 13,478	68,007	53,726	1,844
Sept.	52,214	59,800	63,045	12,148	52,214	69,508	1,845
Oct.	36,821	63,338	63.970		36,821	95,445	1,993
Nov.	27,060	61,502		9,129	27,060	116,420	2,043
Dec.	22,498	65,354	61,200	4,864	22,498	126,120	2,050
Dec	22,430	, 00,004	64,984	5,286	17,582	125,132	2,108
	and the state of	706,100	674,615	88,165			177
Monthly Av	1070 WA	58,842	56,217			1.0	
	C1080	00,014	00,211	7,347	DEI	y Average	1,929
1941		., ""				5 6 1 4 6	
Jan	17,582	66,121	63,930	4,914	_14,859	121,026	2,133
Feb Mar	14,859	61,603	57,863	8,155	10,644	108,151	2,200
Mar	10,644	70,341	65,011	2,629	13,345	97,638	
Apr	13,345	68,543	65,035	5,379	11,474	95,256	2,285
May		73,449	61,696	11,394	11,833	98,435	2,369
June	11,833	70,837	61,546	10,023	11,101	92,583	2,361
July	11,101	74,641	62,714	9,180	13,848	81,456	2,408
Aug	13,848	75,524	61,061	10,342	17,969	68,604	2,436
Sept	17,969	73,225	64,673	7,094	19,427	67,079	2,441
Oct	19,427	*76,156	*61,770	12,219	21,594	62,559	2,451
Nov	21,594	*74,951	*61,154	12,209	23,182	84,101	2,490
Dec	23,182	78,635	65,690	12,065	24,062	87,666	2,537
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	864,026	751,943	105,603			
Monthly Ave	erage	72,002	62,662	8,800	Daily Ave	rage	- 2,367
Bures & b	Ac Line	PRODI		Y GRADES		derevi i	
	1.3		Inter-			Prime	1.
Month 1941—	Spec. H.G.	High Grade	mediate	Brass Spcl.	Select	Western	Total
Oct	16,078	*18,043	3,596	*7,077	1,456	29,906	76,156
Nov	18,404	16,399	4,695	4,364	1,417	29,672	74,951
Dec	18,540	17,787	5,131	4,677	1,495	31,005	78,635
#Connec	tod figures				7,000		10,000

*Corrected figures.

Note—Commencing with January 1940, production from foreign ores is included in the monthly figures which reflect the total output at smelters of Slab Zinc of all grades, as reported by all producers represented in the membership of the Institute The unchanged totals for previous years do not include production from foreign ores which was not a vital factor in those years; this explains the discrepancy between

Leaders of CIO and AFL Present Suggestions Regarding War Labor Board

Suggestions incident to the functioning of the proposed War Labor Board, to be set up by President Roosevelt in accordance with the agreement reached in December by management and labor for uninterrupted production in defense production during the war were outlined to Secretary of Labor Perkins by Philip Murray, President of the CIO, and William Green, President of the AFL, at a conference held in Washington, Dec. 29. The conference lasted for more than two hours and it is undestood, said Associated Press advices from Washington, Dec. 29, that the labor leaders submitted to the Secretary a jointly approved plan of procedure for the Board. Secretary Perkins, following the meeting, predicted shortly issue an executive order creating the Board.

creating the Board. According to the Associated

of agreement by collective bargaining, to be settled by conciliation, mediation or voluntary arbitration, with full use with a capital of \$100,000,000. (See being made of the machinery issue of Jan 1, page 21).

of the United States conciliation

3. Final adjustment of all sues in a dispute within 30

days.

4. The Board to be guided by the following principles:

(a) All workers are entitled to a wage sufficient to maintain full efficiency, good health and well-being for themselves and families.

(b) Policies established upper support of the s

(b) Policies established under the Labor Relations Act. the Wage-Hour Act and other existing labor statutes shall not

\$58,777,724,78

\$569,762,623

be impaired.

(c) Continuation of the normal processes of collective bargaining on wages, hours, working conditions and union secur-

ity.

(b) No strikes or lockouts to be ordered during the war.
The following is also from the ssociated Press advices:

Miss Perkins told reporters after the conference that the personnel of the Board was not discussed, but that the talk con-cerned the size of the Board, the panel system for hearing disputes, and methods of arbi-

she predicted that an executive order creating the Board would be issued by President Roosevelt late this week or early next.

The labor leaders were understead to heard the statement of the labor leaders were understead to heard the statement of the labor leaders were understead to heard the labor leaders were laborated to heard the laborated the labo

The labor leaders were understood to have recommended that the Board take over the duties of various Government agencies now handling labor disputes, including the War Department and the Office of Production Management. Miss Perkins said the subject of duplication and how to avoid it was taken up. The acceptance by President.

The acceptance by President Rossevelt on Dec. 23 of the three-point agreement reached at the industry, labor conference was noted in our issue of Dec. 25, page 1641.

Labor Union Regulation Urged By NY Chamber

At its monthly meeting on Jan.

8 the New York Chamber of
Commerce unanimously adopted a
resolution calling for the registration and regulation of labor
unions and condemnation of the
closed shop as a monopoly. The
report prepared by the Special
Committee on Industrial Problems
and Relations, and presented by

committee on industrial Problems and Relations, and presented by Chairman Lewis R. Gwyn, said:

"It is a cause for shame and regret that we should, for so many years, have allowed these powerful groups known as labor unions to grow without any regulation whatever, not even registration. That there have been, and possibly still are, subversive individuals or groups within them, is a matter of common knowledge. Now that defense aggregate to be a gatch defense ceases to be a catch-word, and war is upon us, the rule of reason and common sense should prevail, not for the 'duration' but for all time."

War Insurance Coverage Extended To Possessions

The War Insurance Corporation, recently created by the Government to provide protection for property owners in the continental United States, has extended its coverage to include property owners in Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, it was announced on Dec. 22 by Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator. When the plan has been fully worked out, the statement said premius probthe statement said, premius prob-ably will be charged on insurance covering losses over some stated amount. "In the meantime no application or report will be required unless there is a loss," Mr. ones announced.

League Suggests Economies

Where the Government can économize on its non-war expenditures in the broad housing and home financing activities was pointed out to members of the Byrd Joint Committee on non-defense expenditures in a resolution recently forwarded by the United States Savings and Loadyn. The resolution present by

tion recently forwarded by the United States Savings and Loan League. The resolution passed by the Miami convention of the League, attended by 1,050 savings and loan managers two days before actual was started, outlined eight specific ways in which a saving or gain could be achieved in the housing field. Under date of Dec. 21 the Association said:

The steps suggested by the savings and loaners were: prompt liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corp.; cessation of mortgage insurance by the FHA on existing properties and tapering off of such insurance on mortgages on new building; abolition of Federal subsidies for farm credit; cessation of the Government's subsidy for the building and operation of new non-defense housing projects; discontinuance of the building of permanent, expensive housing units for civilian defense workers and their families by the Government; assurance of an economic return to the Reconstruction Finance Corpoworkers and their families by the Government; assurance of an economic return to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on the capital stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank System; cessation of the Government's buying mortgages, except those resulting from new defense housing in defense areas; and elimination of the unnecessary cost to the government of the franking of advertising materials, questionnaires, and such materials from the agencies plus drastic curtailment of the employees in the various agencies whose jobs are superfluous to the original purpose for which the agencies were started.

The League's convention sessions were referred to in these polymns Dec. 18 p. 1564

sions were referred to in these columns Dec. 18, p. 1564.

Chappell Describes London Air Raids

H. B. Chappell, Vice-President of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co. of New York, and formerly manager of its London office, addressed a luncheon meeting of the New York Financial Advertisers at the Lawyers Club on Jan. 7. He spoke on his experiences in London during air raids and was introduced to the group by Dudley Parsons of the New York Trust Co., who presided.

New York Trust Co., who presided.

The maintenance of employee morale is extremely important, said Mr. Chappell. In London, he stated, one of our first tasks was to convince employees that everything possible was being done to look after their safety. Officers of the bank took the same risks as employees he added, and everybody worked on even terms, under the supervision of air raid wardens or other civilian defense authorities. "We found," he stated, "that most of our men expressed concern for the protection of their families at home. In this connection, the bank assisted them in erecting individual air raid shelters at their homes."

CCC Offers Cotton

CCC Offers Cotton

In order to make certain desirable grades and staple of cotton available to mills, the Commodity Credit Corporation anounced on Jan. 5 that it would offer, effective immediately, Government-owned cotton for sale at 19 cents for 15/16 inch middling stored in Carolina mill areas with appropriate location, grade and staple differentials. It is contemplated that these prices will be applicable for cotton sold through the month of January, although the Corporation reserves the right to terminate the program at any terminate the program at any time.

Market Value Of Stocks On New York Stock Exchange Declined In December

The New York Stock Exchange announced on Jan 6 that as of the close of business Dec. 31, 1941, there were 1,232 stock issues aggregating 1,463,295,021 shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total market value of \$35,785,946,533. This compares with 1,234 stock issues aggregating 1,464,476,868 shares listed on the Exchange on Nov. 29 with a total market value of \$37,882,-316,239, and with 1,230 stock issues aggregating 1,454,761,737 shares listed on the Exchange on Dec. 31, 1940 with a total market value of \$41,890,646,959.

In its approprement the Stock Exchange on Dec. 31, 1940 with a total market value of \$41,890,646,959.

In its announcement the Stock Exchange also said:

As of the close of business Dec. 31, 1941, New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings amounted to \$388,601,294 The ratio of these member borrowings anothred to \$388,001,294. The ratio of these member borrowings to the market value of all listed stocks on that date was, therefore, 1.09%. As the above figure includes all types of member borrowings, these ratios will ordinarily exceed the precise relationship between borrowings on listed shares and their total market value.

In the following table listed stocks are classified by leading industrial groups with the aggregate market value and average price for each:

	——Dec. 31, 19		Nov. 29, 1	941
		Average	and the second of the	Average
Group—	Market Value	Price	Market Value	Price
		\$	\$	\$.
Amusement	268,580,445	12.83	282,373,420	13.56
Automobile	2,448,650,776	20.49	2,717,991,441	22.62
Aviation		16.85	580,686,336	17.93
Building	377,874,266	17.35	406,555,249	18.68
Business and office equipment		21.67	275,810,261	23.58
Chemical	5,355,668,266	56.23	5,337,997,866	56.35
Electrical equipment	1,180,815,850	29.49	1,172,257,807	29.28
Farm machineryFinancial	546,319,188	41.69	559,035,260	42.65
Financial	649,999,073	12.68	737,783,223	14.36
Food	2,374,360,761	25.48	2,535,811,033	27.04
Garment	39,237,391	23.43	41,251,474	24.64
Land and realty	13,648,700	2.80	15,193,964	3.12
Leather	177,251,055	21.13	180,643,410	21.54
Machinery and metals	1,175,138,099	17.27	1,289,195,116	19.09
Mining (excluding iron)	1,427,202,304	24.14	1,340,588,545	22.68
Paper and publishing	342,613,256	15.47	367,233,592	16.59
Paper and publishing Petroleum Railroad	3,908,427,768	20.30	4,374,562,423	22.75
Railroad	2,642,172,870	24.03	2,774,757,074	24.88
Retail merchandising	1,810,850,388	24.69	2,023,025,895	27.59
Rubber	247,084,151	23.33	348,621,574	32.92
Ship building and operating	95,771,573	22.34	100,153,719	23.37
Shipping Services	7,324,325	3.99	8,699,320	4.74
Steel, iron and coke	2,086,811,348	41.06	2.037.544.836	40.09
Textiles	310,542,841	22.42	317,006,220	23.32
Tobacco	1,072,194,112	40.10	1,096,206,245	41.00
Utilities:				
Gas and electric (operating)	1,580,556,526	17.11	1,690,334,615	18.30
Gas and electric (holding)	730,367,326	7.62	812,568,798	8.48
Communications	2,827,149,096	68.68	3.149.471.056	- 76.51
Miscellaneous	62,807,128	8.62	79,789,788	10.96
U. S. companies operating abroad	467,280,473	14.19	490,860,013	14.91
Foreign companies	656,674,217	16.22	629,039,887	15.54
Miscellaneous businesses	102,524,683	17.47	109,266,779	18.61
All listed stocks	35,785,946,533	24.46	37,882,316,239	25.87

We give below a two-year compilation of the total market value the average price of stocks listed on the Exchange:

		Average		****	Average
Applied to the first	Market Value	Price		Market Value	Price
1939—			1940—	A DESCRIPTION	
Sept. 30	\$47,440,476,682	\$33.15	Nov. 30	\$41,848,246,961	\$28.72
Oct. 31	47,373,972,773	33.11	Dec. 31	41,890,646,959	28.80
Nov. 30	45,505,228,611	31.79	1941		
Dec. 30	46,467,616,372	32.37	Jan. 31	40,279,504,457	27.68
1940	1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Feb. 28	39,398,228,749	27.08
Jan. 31	45,636,655,548	31.68	Mar. 31	39,696,269,155	27.24
Feb. 29	46,058,132,499	31.96	Apr. 30	37,710,958,708	25.78
Mar. 30	46,694,763,118	32.34	May 31	37,815,306,034	25.84
Apr. 30		32.35	June 30	39,607,836,569	27.07
May 31	36,546,583,208	25.26	July 31	41,654,256,215	28.46
June 29	38,775,241,138	26.74	Aug. 30	41,472,032,904	28.32
July 31	39,991,865,997	27.51	Sept. 30	40.984,419,434	28.02
Aug. 31		28.00	Oct. 31	39,057,023,174	26.66
Sept. 30	41,491,698,705	28.56	Nov. 29	37,882,316,239	25.87
Oct. 31	42,673,890,518	29.38	Dec. 31	35,785,946,533	24.46

The London Stock Exchange

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

Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Jan. 3	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9
Boots Pure Drugs		36/3	36/9	36/9	36/9
British Amer, Tobacco	85/-	85/-		86/9	86/3
*Cable & W. ord	£ 66	£67	£ 67	£ 671/2	£ 681/2
Central Min. & Invest	£13%	£13%	£13%	£ 13%	£13%
Cons. Goldfields of S. A.	40/6	40/6	41/3	41/9	41/9
Courtaulds (S.) & Co	34/3	34/6		35/3	35/9
De Beers	£81/2	£85/8	£83/4	£83/4	£8%
Distillers Co	73/3	73/3	73/6	74/-	75/6
Electric & Musical Ind	15/-	15/-	14/9.	14/9	15/-
Ford Ltd.	24/9	24/9	24/9	25/-	25/-
Hudsons Bay Company Closed	24/9	24/9	24/9	25/-	25/-
Imp. Tob. of G. B. & I	131/3	131/3	131/9	133/-	133/9
*London Mid. Ry	£ 18%	£ 183/4	£181/2	£ 181/4	£ 17%
Metal Box	75/6	75/6	76/-	* 76/-	76/-
Rand Mines	£ 6%	£67/8	£6%	£ 6%	£6%
Rio Tinto	£7	£71/2	£73/4	£73/4	£73/4
Rolls Royce	90/-	90/-	90/	90/-	89/6
Shell Transport	53/9	53/9	55/-	55/-	55/6
Jnited Molasses	30/3	31/6	31/6	31/9	31/6
Vickers	16/9	16/9	17/3	17/3	17/3
West Witwatersrand	4				
Areas	£413	£418	£418	£418	£ 4 1/8
*Per £100 par value. †Ex-divide					7

Trading On New York Exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Jan. 12 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 Dec. 27, 1941, continuing a series of current figures being published by the Com-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 Dec. 27 (in round-

lot transactions) totaled 745,020 shares, which amount was 10.69% of total transactions on the Exchange of 7,794,940 shares. This compares with member trading during the previous week ended Dec. 20 of 850,697 shares, or 11.62% of total trading of 7,512,290 (revised) shares. On the New York Curb Exchange, member trading during the week ended Dec. 27 amounted to 196,450 shares, or 12.09% of the total volume on that Exchange of 1,567,435 shares; during the preceding week trading for the account of Curb members of 191,920 shares was 11.97% of total trading of 1,411,930 shares.

In addition to the revised total for the week ended Dec. 20, the SEC reports that item B-3—other transactions initiated off the floor—should total 174,617 shares, instead of 174,217, as given in these columns of Jan. 8, page 140.

The Commission made available the following data for the week ended Dec. 27:

Ex	E	reports filed with the by their respective Y. Stock schange	ne New York Stock e members. These N. Y. Curb Exchange
To	tal Number of Reports Received	1,058	761
1	l. Reports showing transactions as specialists	188	93
2	Reports showing other trans- actions initiated on the floor	196	37
3	Reports showing other trans- actions initiated off the floor	249	103
	. Reports showing no transactions	540	538

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 slassification.

Total Round-Lot Stock Sales on the New York Stock Exchange and Round-Lot Stock Transactions for Account of Members* (Shares)

Week Ended	Dec. 27, 1941 Total For Week	Per Cent a
A. Total Round-Lot Sales Short sales Other sales b	134,420 7,660,520	
Total sales 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	7,794,940	=
in which they are registered Total purchases Short sales Other sales b	516,190 96,160 352,150	
Total sales 2. Other transactions initiated on the floor	448,310	6.19
Total purchases Short sales Other sales b	193,930 17,700 118,230	
Total sales	135,930	2.12
Total purchases Short sales Other sales b	210,725 9,450 151,330	t.
Total sales	160,780	2.38
Total purchases Short sales Other sales b	920,845 123,310 621,710	
Total sales	Contract the second sec	10.69

Total Round-Lot Stock Sales on the New York Curb Exchange and Steek
Transactions for Account of Members* (Shares)

	Total	
Total Round-Lot Sales	For Week	Per Cent a
Short sales Other sales b	7,200	The first of the second of the second
Other sales b	1,560,170	
	1 505 405	
Total sales	1,567,435	
Round-Lot Transactions for the Ac-		
count of Members		This of what the
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks	31/200	
in which they are registered	00.005	
Total purchases	98,365 4,505	
Short sales		
Other sales b	147,875	
Total sales	152,380	8.00
2. Other transactions initiated on the	102,300	6.00
floor	1 1 4 4	
Total purchases	24,320	
Short sales	0	
Other sales b	10,700	Control of the second
Other sales b		
Total sales	10,700	1.12
3. Other transactions initiated off the		
floor		Albert make a with the
Total purchases	59,915	
Short sales	1,300	
Other sales b	32,070	
	-	
Total sales	33,370	2.97
4. Total	A LOCAL	
Total purchases	182,600	
Short sales	5,805	
Other sales b	190,645	
	100 450	12.09
Total sales	196,450	12.09
Odd-Lot Transactions for the Account		
of Specialists		
Customers' short sales	113,833	and the control of the state of
Customers' other sales c	113,033	
Motel nurchases	113,833	
Total purchases	113,033	
Total sales	37,710	

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, calculating these percentages, the total members' transactions is compared twice the total round-lot volume on the Exchange for the reason that the total members' transactions includes both purchases and sales, while the Exchange volume of the reason that the total round-lot volume between the sales and sales, while the Exchange volume of the reason that the total round-lot volume.

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

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

Revenue Freight Car Loadings During Week **Ended Jan. 3 Amounted To 674,374 Cars**

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Jan. 3, totaled 674,374 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced or Jan. 8. The increase above the corresponding week in 1941 was 60,203 cars or 9.8%, and above the same week in 1940 was 81,449

Loading of revenue freight for the week of Jan. 3 increased 67,848 cars or 11.2% above the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 312,037 cars, an increase of 31,762 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 37,682 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 122,600 cars, a decrease of 536 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 2,501 cars below the corresponding week in 1941.

Coal loading amounted to 138,286 cars, an increase of 25,377 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 15,159 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 31,505 cars, an increase of 2,119 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 4,699 cars above the corresponding week in 1941. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Jan. 3 totaled 19,150 cars, an increase of 671 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 3,104 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

Live stock loading amounted to 10,943 cars, an increase of 1,-245 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 756 cars above the corresponding week in 1941. In the Western Districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of Jan. 3 totaled 7,843 cars, an increase of 690 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 800 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

Forest products loading totaled 32,453 cars, an increase of 5,966 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 2,634 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

Ore loading amounted to 13,024 cars, an increase of 1,565 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 401 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

Coke loading amounted to 13,526 cars, an increase of 350 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 1,373 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding weeks in 1941 and 1940.

1942 674,374 1941 614,171 Week of January 3____ The following table is a summary of the freight carloadings for the separate railroads and systems for the week ended Jan. 3, 1942. During this period 104 roads showed increases when com-

pared with the corresponding week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)-WEEK ENDED JAN. 3

Preight Loader	Railroads		Total Day			l Loads
Rastern District	Ramoads					
Ann Arbor	Eastern District—					
Bangor & Aroostook						1 110
Becton & Maine					1,131	1,148
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville. Central Indiana. 24 11 18 3 3 43 Central Vermont. 1,227 1,052 1,073 1,797 1,775 Delaware & Hudson. 4,667 4,917 4,763 9,692 7,524 Delaware & Hudson. 4,667 4,917 4,763 9,692 7,524 Delaware & Hudson. 4,667 4,917 4,763 9,692 7,524 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. 7,431 7,460 9,028 7,644 6,617 Detroit & Mackinac. 223 222 230 121 T2 Detroit, Toledo & Ironton. 1,618 2,575 2,331 999 1,276 Derivot & Toledo Sironton. 1,618 2,575 2,331 999 1,276 Derivot & Toledo Sironton. 3,623 4,95 3,999 6,368 7,163 Lehigh & Hudson River. 1,872 1,164 10,961 12,858 11,607 Grand Trunk Western. 3,623 4,95 3,999 6,368 7,163 Lehigh & Hudson River. 1,637 1,274 1,620 1,183 1,682 Lehigh & Hudson River. 1,637 1,776 7,541 6,917 Maine Central. 3,661 2,732 2,476 2,999 2,395 Monongahela. 5,54 3,899 4,333 485 2,18 Montour. 2,022 1,414 2,007 20 32 Money York, Central Lines. 3,985 3,889 4,333 485 2,18 Montour. 2,022 1,414 2,007 20 32 Money York, Ontario & Western. 833 377 938 1,799 1,989 N. Y., Susquehanna & Western. 833 377 938 1,799 1,989 N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis. 5,657 5,100 4,531 11,649 9,833 N. Y., Susquehanna & Western. 466 352 366 954 4,441 Pittsburgh & Lake Erle. 3,961 4,784 4,841 4,755 5,067 Pittsburgh & Shawmut. 568 550 419 35 256 Pittsburgh & Shawmut. 568 550 419 35 257 Pittsburgh & Shawmut. 568 57,751 1,766 6,843 6,101 Pittsburgh & Shawmut. 568 57,751 1,766 1,786 1,786 Pittsburgh & Shawmut. 570 586 633 590 5,573 13,236 11,017 Pittsburgh & S				1,639		
Central Indiana		7,606				
Central Vermont	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville			1,190		2,156
Delaware & Hudson		24	. 11	18		
Delaware & Hudson	Central Vermont	1.227	1.052	1.073	1.797	1,779
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 7,421 7,460 9,028 7,644 6,617 Detroit & Mackinac 223 232 230 121 Totroit, Toledo & Ironton 1,618 2,575 2,331 999 1,272 Detroit & Toledo Shore Line 252 281 244 2,930 3,165 Erie 11,872 11,164 10,961 12,858 11,607 Grand Trunk Western 3,623 4,485 3,999 6,368 7,163 Lehigh & Hudson River 163 127 118 2,421 2,045 Lehigh & New England 1,247 1,224 1,620 1,183 1,082 Lehigh Valley 6,753 7,777 6,754 6,917 Maine Central 3,061 2,732 2,476 2,909 2,395 Monongahela 5,543 3,899 4,383 4485 218 Monongahela 5,543 3,899 4,383 4485 218 Montour 2,022 1,414 2,007 20 32 Mow York Central Lines 39,856 37,858 34,848 39,822 37,685 N. Y., N. H. & Hartford 10,756 8,993 8,236 14,001 11,963 N. Y., Chacago & St. Louis 5,657 5,100 4,531 11,649 9,833 N. Y., Susquehanna & Western 466 352 366 954 1,441 Pittsburgh & Lake Erie 3,981 4,784 4,641 4,755 5,067 Pittsburgh & Shawmu 568 550 419 35 25 Pittsburgh & Shawmu 568 550 419 35 25 Pittsburgh & Shawmu 568 550 419 35 25 Pittsburgh & West Virgina 763 532 970 2,069 2,023 Rutland 477 444 514 1,097 869 Wabash 5,291 4,726 4,772 8,69 2,003 Rutland 477 444 514 1,097 869 Wabash 5,291 4,766 4,772 8,69 2,003 Rutland 477 444 514 1,097 869 Wabash 5,291 4,766 4,772 8,69 2,003 Rutland 770 686 336 337 3,323 3,405 Total 142,422 133,973 130,744 166,996 153,900 Mallegheny District 4,055 3,472 3,169 3,332 3,405 Total 142,422 133,973 130,744 166,996 153,900 Pittsburgh & Indiana 7,749 1,616 1,577 10 7 Central R.R. of New Jersey 6,65 5,799 5,573 13,236 11,017 Central R.R. of New Jersey 6,65 5,799 5,573 13,236 11,017	Delaware & Hudson	4.667			9.692	7.526
Detroit & Mackinac 223 232 230 121 72 Detroit & Toledo & Ironton 1,618 2,575 2,311 999 1,276 Detroit & Toledo Shore Line 252 281 244 2,930 3,165 Erie 11,672 11,164 10,961 12,858 11,607 Grand Trunk Western 3,623 4,485 3,999 6,368 7,163 Lehigh & Hudson River 163 127 118 2,421 2,045 Lehigh & Hudson River 163 127 118 2,421 2,045 Lehigh Valley 6,753 7,573 7,776 7,541 6,919 Lehigh Valley 6,753 7,573 7,776 7,541 6,919 Maine Central 3,061 2,732 2,476 2,909 2,395 Montour 2,022 1,414 2,007 20 32 New York Central Lines 39,856 37,858 34,884 39,822 37,685 N. Y., N. H. & Hartford 10,756 8,993 8,236 14,001 1,963 N. W. York, Ontario & Western 683 877 938 1,799 1,938 N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 5,657 5,100 4,531 11,649 9,835 N. Y., Suguehanna & Western 466 352 366 954 1,441 Pittsburgh & Lake Erie 8,364 7,073 5,674 6,644 6,165 Pittsburgh & Shawmut 568 550 419 35 25 Pittsburgh & Shawmut & North 359 417 409 219 206 Pittsburgh & Shawmut & North 359 417 409 219 206 Pittsburgh & West Virginia 763 532 970 2,669 2,023 Rutland 4,772 4,726 4,772 8,639 8,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie 3,687 2,278 1,702 1,396 1,798 Bessemer & Lake Erie 3,687 2,278 1,702 1,396 1,798 Bessemer & Lake Erie 3,687 2,278 1,702 1,396 1,798 Bessemer & Lake Erie 3,687 2,278 1,702 1,396 1,798 Central R.R. of New Jersey 6,455 5,799 5,573 1,236 1,798 Connwall R.R. of New Jersey 6,455 5,799 5,573 1,236 1,798 Central R.R. of New Jersey 6,455 5,799 5,573 1,236 1,798 Central R.R. of New Jersey 6,455 5,799 5,573 1,236 1,798 Penn-Reading Seashore Lines 1,494 1,49 61 33 Ligonier Valley 1,484 6,165 1,7916 3,652 2,619 Penn-Reading Seashore Lines	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western				7.644	6.617
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	Detroit & Mackinac	222		230		
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	Detroit Toledo & Ironton	1 618				
Title	Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	2,010				
Grand Trunk Western						
Lehigh & Hudson River						
Lehigh & New England 1,247 1,224 1,620 1,183 1,082 Lehigh Valley 6,753 7,573 7,776 7,541 6,917 Maine Central 3,061 2,732 2,476 2,909 2,395 Montour 2,022 1,414 2,007 20 32 New York Central Lines 39,836 37,858 34,884 39,823 37,685 N. Y., N. & Hartford 10,756 8,993 8,236 14,001 11,963 N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 5,657 5,100 4,531 11,649 9,833 N. Y., Susqehanna & Western 466 352 366 954 1,441 Pittsburgh & Lake Erie 8,364 7,073 5,874 6,644 6,165 Pere Marquette 3,981 4,784 4,841 4,755 5,067 Pittsburgh & Shawmut 568 550 419 35 25 Pittsburgh & Shawmut & North 359 417 409 219 206 Pittsburgh & West Virginia 763 532 970 2,069 2,023	Grand Trunk Western					
Lehigh Valley						
Maine Central 3,061 2,732 2,476 2,909 2,395 Monongahela 5,534 3,899 4,383 485 218 Montour 2,022 1,414 2,007 20 32 New York Central Lines 39,856 37,858 34,884 39,822 37,685 N. Y., N. H. & Hartford 10,756 8,993 8,236 14,001 11,963 New York, Ontario & Western 653 877 938 1,799 1,989 N. Y., Chaego & St. Louis 5,657 5,100 4,531 11,649 9,833 N. Y., Susquehanna & Western 466 352 366 954 1,441 Pittsburgh & Lake Erie 8,364 7,073 5,874 6,644 6,165 Pittsburgh & Shawmut 568 550 419 35 25 Pittsburgh & Shawmut North 359 417 409 219 206 Pittsburgh & Shawmut 763 532 970 2,069 2,023 Rutland 477 444 1,415 1,972 8,99 </td <td>Lehigh & New England</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1,620</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Lehigh & New England			1,620		
Maine Central 3,061 2,732 2,476 2,909 2,395 Monongahela 5,534 3,899 4,383 485 218 Montour 2,022 1,414 2,007 20 32 New York Central Lines 39,856 37,858 34,884 39,822 37,685 N. Y., N. H. & Hartford 10,756 8,993 8,236 14,001 11,963 New York, Ontario & Western 653 877 938 1,799 1,989 N. Y., Chaego & St. Louis 5,657 5,100 4,531 11,649 9,833 N. Y., Susquehanna & Western 466 352 366 954 1,441 Pittsburgh & Lake Erie 8,364 7,073 5,874 6,644 6,165 Pittsburgh & Shawmut 568 550 419 35 25 Pittsburgh & Shawmut North 359 417 409 219 206 Pittsburgh & Shawmut 763 532 970 2,069 2,023 Rutland 477 444 1,415 1,972 8,99 </td <td></td> <td>6,753</td> <td>7,573</td> <td>7,776</td> <td></td> <td></td>		6,753	7,573	7,776		
Montour	Maine Central	3,061	2,732	2,476	2,909	2,395
Montour			3.899	4,383	485	218
New York Central Lines					20	32
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford						
New York, Ontario & Western	NY NY NY TY D. Transford					
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 5,657 5,100 4,531 11,649 9,833 N. Y., Susquehanna & Western 466 352 366 954 1,441 Plitisburgh & Lake Erie 8,364 7,073 5,874 6,644 6,165 Pere Marquette 3,981 4,784 4,841 4,755 5,067 Plitisburgh & Shawmut 568 550 417 409 219 206 Plitisburgh & Shawmut & North 359 417 409 219 206 Plitisburgh & West Virginia 763 532 970 2,069 2,023 Rutland 477 444 514 1,097 869 Wabash 52,214 4,726 4,772 8,639 8,000 Wabash 52,214 4,726 4,772 8,639 8,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie 4,055 3,472 3,169 3,332 3,405 Total 142,422 133,973 130,744 166,996 153,900 Allegheny District— Akron, Canton & Youngstown 3,657 29,026 27,124 16,887 15,080 Bastimore & Ohto 33,657 29,026 27,124 16,887 15,080 Bastimore & Cohto 3,657 29,026 27,124 16,887 15,080 Bastimore & Cohto 3,657 29,026 27,124 16,887 15,080 Bastimore & Cohto 366 274 293 3 5 5 Cambria & Indiana 1,749 1,616 1,577 10 7 Central R.R., of New Jersey 6,465 5,799 5,573 13,236 11,017 Cornwall 508 633 589 55 48 Cumberland & Pennsylvania 266 248 266 16 33 Ligonier Valley 148 194 149 61 38 Penn-Reading Seashore Lines 1,842 1,172 860 1,739 1,237 Pennsylvania System 69,548 60,701 53,811 43,100 37,461 Pennsylvani	N. I., N. H. & HARLIOTU					
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western 466 352 366 954 1,441 Pittsburgh & Lake Erie 8,364 7,073 5,874 6,644 6,165 Pere Marquette 3,981 4,784 4,841 4,755 5,067 Pittsburgh & Shawmut 568 550 417 409 219 206 Pittsburgh & Shawmut & North 359 417 409 219 206 Pittsburgh & Shawmut & North 359 417 409 219 206 Pittsburgh & West Virginia 477 444 514 1,097 869 Wabash 5,291 4,726 4,772 8,639 8,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie 4,055 3,472 3,169 3,332 3,405 Total 142,422 133,973 130,744 166,996 153,900 Allegheny District— Akron, Canton & Youngstown 534 499 346 791 899 Baltimore & Ohto 33,657 29,026 27,124 16,887 15,080 Bessemer & Lake Erie 3,087 2,278 1,702 1,396 15,798 Buffalo Creek & Gauley 386 274 293 3 5 Cambria & Indiana 1,749 1,616 1,5177 10 7 Central R.R. of New Jersey 6,465 5,799 5,573 13,236 11,017 Cornwall 508 633 589 55 48 Cumberland & Pennsylvania 266 248 266 16 33 Ligonier Valley 148 194 149 61 38 Long Island 703 658 385 2,419 2,185 Penn-Reading Seashore Lines 1,482 1,172 860 1,739 1,237 Pennsylvania System 69,548 60,701 53,811 43,100 37,461 Reading Co. 13,544 13,470 12,343 19,719 16,769 Union (Pittsburgh) 19,943 19,566 17,916 3,652 2,619 Western Maryland 3,857 13,9710 126,110 110,826 96,380 Virginian 4,159 3,744 4,088 1,766 1,368 Virginian 4,159 3,744 4,088 1,766 1,368 Virginian 4,159 3,744 4,088 1,766 1,368	New York, Ontario & Western					
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western 466 352 366 954 1,441 Pittsburgh & Lake Erie 8,364 7,073 5,874 6,644 6,165 Pere Marquette 3,981 4,784 4,841 4,755 5,067 Pittsburgh & Shawmut 568 550 417 409 219 206 Pittsburgh & Shawmut & North 359 417 409 219 206 Pittsburgh & Shawmut & North 359 417 409 219 206 Pittsburgh & West Virginia 477 444 514 1,097 869 Wabash 5,291 4,726 4,772 8,639 8,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie 4,055 3,472 3,169 3,332 3,405 Total 142,422 133,973 130,744 166,996 153,900 Allegheny District— Akron, Canton & Youngstown 534 499 346 791 899 Baltimore & Ohto 33,657 29,026 27,124 16,887 15,080 Bessemer & Lake Erie 3,087 2,278 1,702 1,396 15,798 Buffalo Creek & Gauley 386 274 293 3 5 Cambria & Indiana 1,749 1,616 1,5177 10 7 Central R.R. of New Jersey 6,465 5,799 5,573 13,236 11,017 Cornwall 508 633 589 55 48 Cumberland & Pennsylvania 266 248 266 16 33 Ligonier Valley 148 194 149 61 38 Long Island 703 658 385 2,419 2,185 Penn-Reading Seashore Lines 1,482 1,172 860 1,739 1,237 Pennsylvania System 69,548 60,701 53,811 43,100 37,461 Reading Co. 13,544 13,470 12,343 19,719 16,769 Union (Pittsburgh) 19,943 19,566 17,916 3,652 2,619 Western Maryland 3,857 13,9710 126,110 110,826 96,380 Virginian 4,159 3,744 4,088 1,766 1,368 Virginian 4,159 3,744 4,088 1,766 1,368 Virginian 4,159 3,744 4,088 1,766 1,368	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	5,657				
Pere Marquette	N. Y., Susquehanna & Western	466				
Pittsburgh & Shawmut 568 550 419 35 25 Pittsburgh, Shawmut & North 359 417 409 219 206 Pittsburgh & West Virginia 763 532 970 2,069 2,023 Rutland 477 444 514 1,097 869 8,000 Wabash 5,291 4,726 4,772 8,639 8,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie 4,055 3,472 3,169 3,332 3,405 Total 142,422 133,973 130,744 166,996 153,900 Allegheny District— Akron, Canton & Youngstown 534 499 346 791 899 Bulfalo Crack & Gauley 386 274 293 3 5 Cambria & Indiana 1,749 1,616 1,577 10 7 Central R.R. of New Jersey 6,465 5,799 5,573 13,236 11,017 Cornwall 508 633 589	Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	8,364				6,165
Pittsburgh & Shawmut 568 550 419 35 25 Pittsburgh, Shawmut & North 359 417 409 219 206 Pittsburgh & West Virginia 763 532 970 2,069 2,023 Rutland 477 444 514 1,097 869 8,000 Wabash 5,291 4,726 4,772 8,639 8,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie 4,055 3,472 3,169 3,332 3,405 Total 142,422 133,973 130,744 166,996 153,900 Allegheny District— Akron, Canton & Youngstown 534 499 346 791 899 Bulfalo Crack & Gauley 386 274 293 3 5 Cambria & Indiana 1,749 1,616 1,577 10 7 Central R.R. of New Jersey 6,465 5,799 5,573 13,236 11,017 Cornwall 508 633 589		- 3,981	4,784	4,841	4,755	5,067
Pittsburgh, Shawmut & North. 359 417 409 219 206 Pittsburgh & West Virginia. 763 532 970 2.069 2.023 Rutland 477 444 514 1.097 869 Wabash 5.291 4.726 4.772 8.639 8.000 Wheeling & Lake Erie. 4.055 3.472 3.169 3.332 3.405 Total 142,422 133,973 130,744 166,996 153,900 Allegheny District— Akron, Canton & Youngstown 534 499 346 791 899 Baitimore & Ohto 33,657 29,026 27,124 16,887 15,080 Bersemer & Lake Erie 3,087 2278 1,702 1,396 1,788 Buffalo Creek & Gauley 386 274 293 3 5 Central R.R. of New Jersey 6,465 5,799 5,573 13,236 11,017 Cornwall 508 633	Pittshurgh & Shawmut		550	419		
Pittsbursh & West Virginia 763 532 970 2,069 2,023 2,023 2,024 4,724 444 514 1,097 869 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840		250				
Wabash 5,291 4,726 4,772 8,639 8,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie 4,055 3,472 3,169 3,332 3,405 Total 142,422 133,973 130,744 166,996 153,900 Allegheny District— Aron, Canton & Youngstown 534 499 346 791 899 Baltimore & Ohlo 33,657 29,026 27,124 16,887 15,080 Bessemer & Lake Erie 3,087 2,278 1,702 1,396 1,789 Buffalo Creek & Gauley 386 274 293 3 5 Cambria & Indiana 1,749 1,616 1,577 10 7 Central R.R. of New Jersey 6,465 5,799 5,573 13,236 11,017 Cornwall 508 633 589 55 48 Cumberland & Pennsylvania 266 248 266 16 33 Ligonier Valley 148 194 149 61 38<	Pittsburgh, Shawmut & North	763	529			
Wabash 5,291 4,726 4,772 8,639 8,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie 4,055 3,472 3,169 3,332 3,405 Total 142,422 133,973 130,744 166,996 153,900 Allegheny District— Aron, Canton & Youngstown 534 499 346 791 899 Baltimore & Ohlo 33,657 29,026 27,124 16,887 15,080 Bessemer & Lake Erie 3,087 2,278 1,702 1,396 1,789 Buffalo Creek & Gauley 386 274 293 3 5 Cambria & Indiana 1,749 1,616 1,577 10 7 Central R.R. of New Jersey 6,465 5,799 5,573 13,236 11,017 Cornwall 508 633 589 55 48 Cumberland & Pennsylvania 266 248 266 16 33 Ligonier Valley 148 194 149 61 38<	Pittsburgh & West Virginia	477				
Wheeling & Lake Erie	Rutianu					
Total	Wabash					
Allegheny District— Akron, Canton & Youngstown	Wheeling & Lake Erie	4,055	3,472	3,169	3,332	3,405
Akron, Canton & Youngstown 534 499 346 791 899 Baltimore & Ohlo 33,657 29,026 27,124 16,887 15,080 Bessemer & Lake Erle 3,087 2,278 1,702 1,396 1,788 Buffalo Creek & Gauley 386 274 293 3 5 Cambria & Indiana 1,749 1,616 1,577 10 7 Central R.R. of New Jersey 6,465 5,799 5,573 13,236 11,017 Cornwall 508 633 589 55 48 Cumberland & Pennsylvania 266 248 266 16 33 Ligonier Valley 148 194 149 61 38 Long Island 703 658 385 2,419 2,188 Penn-Reading Seashore Lines 1,462 1,172 860 1,739 1,237 Pennsylvania System 69,548 60,701 53,811 43,100 37,616 Reading Co. 1	Total	142,422	133,973	130,744	166,996	153,900
Akron, Canton & Youngstown 534 499 346 791 899 Baltimore & Ohlo 33,657 29,026 27,124 16,887 15,080 Bessemer & Lake Erle 3,087 2,278 1,702 1,396 1,788 Buffalo Creek & Gauley 386 274 293 3 5 Cambria & Indiana 1,749 1,616 1,577 10 7 Central R.R. of New Jersey 6,465 5,799 5,573 13,236 11,017 Cornwall 508 633 589 55 48 Cumberland & Pennsylvania 266 248 266 16 33 Ligonier Valley 148 194 149 61 38 Long Island 703 658 385 2,419 2,188 Penn-Reading Seashore Lines 1,462 1,172 860 1,739 1,237 Pennsylvania System 69,548 60,701 53,811 43,100 37,616 Reading Co. 1	Allegheny District—					
Baltimore & Ohlo		534	499	346	701	800
Bessemer & Lake Erie. 3,087 2,278 1,702 1,396 1,798 Buffalo Creek & Gauley. 386 274 293 3 5 Cambria & Indiana. 1,749 1,616 1,577 10 7 Central R.R. of New Jersey. 6,465 5,799 5,573 13,236 11,017 Cornwall. 508 633 589 55 48 Cumberland & Pennsylvania 266 248 266 16 33 Ligonier Valley. 148 194 149 61 38 Long Island. 703 658 335 2,419 2,185 Penn-Reading Seashore Lines. 1,482 1,172 860 1,739 1,237 Pennsylvania System. 69,548 60,701 53,811 43,100 37,461 Reading Co. 13,544 13,470 12,343 19,719 16,769 Western Maryland 3,857 3,576 3,176 7,742 7,184 Total. 15	Poltimore & Ohto	33 657				
Buffalo Creek & Gauley 386 274 293 3 5 Cambria & Indiana 1,749 1,616 1,577 10 7 Central R.R. of New Jersey 6,465 5,799 5,573 13,236 11,017 Cornwall 508 633 589 55 48 Cumberland & Pennsylvania 266 248 266 16 33 Ligonier Valley 148 194 149 61 38 Long Island 703 658 385 2,419 2,185 Penn-Reading Seashore Lines 1,482 1,172 860 1,739 1,237 Pennsylvania System 69,548 60,701 53,811 43,100 37,461 Reading Co. 13,544 13,470 12,343 19,719 16,769 Union (Pitsburgh) 19,943 19,566 17,916 3,652 2,619 Western Maryland 3,857 3,576 3,176 7,742 7,824 Total 155,877	Descenses & Toka Fria	3 007				
Cambria & Indiana 1,749 1,616 1,577 10 7 Central R.R. of New Jersey 6,465 5,799 5,573 13,236 11,017 Cornwall 508 633 589 55 48 Cumberland & Pennsylvania 266 248 266 16 33 Ligonier Valley 148 194 149 61 38 Long Island 703 658 385 2,419 2,185 Penn-Reading Seashore Lines 1,482 1,172 860 1,739 1,237 Pennsylvania System 69,548 60,701 53,811 43,100 37,461 Reading Co. 13,544 13,470 12,343 19,719 16,769 Union (Pittsburgh) 19,943 19,566 17,916 3,652 2,619 Western Maryland 3,857 3,576 3,176 7,742 7,184 Procahontas District— Chesapeake & Ohlo 20,799 17,802 20,695 7,751 7,716 Chesapeake & Ohlo 20,799 17,802 20,695 7,751 7,716 Norfolk & Western 19,233 17,979 17,041 4,963 4,983 Virginian	Bessemer & Lake Erle	3,001	2,210	1,702	1,396	
Central R.R. of New Jersey 6,465 5,799 5,573 13,236 11,017 Cornwall 508 633 589 55 48 Cumberland & Pennsylvania 266 248 266 16 33 Ligonier Valley 148 194 149 61 38 Ligonier Valley 148 194 149 61 38 Long Island 703 658 385 2,419 2,185 Penn-Reading Seashore Lines 1,482 1,172 860 1,739 1,237 Pennsylvania System 69,548 60,701 53,811 43,100 37,461 Reading Co. 13,544 13,470 12,343 19,719 16,769 Union (Pitsburgh) 19,943 19,566 17,916 3,652 2,619 Western Maryland 3,857 3,576 3,176 7,742 7,184 Total 155,877 139,710 126,110 110,826 96,380 Pseahontas District— <td>Bullalo Creek & Gauley</td> <td>360</td> <td>2/4</td> <td>293</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Bullalo Creek & Gauley	360	2/4	293		
Central R.R. of New Jersey 6,465 5,799 5,573 13,236 11,017 Cornwall 508 633 589 55 48 Cumberland & Pennsylvania 266 248 266 16 33 Ligonier Valley 148 194 149 61 38 Ligonier Valley 148 194 149 61 38 Penn-Reading Seashore Lines 1,482 1,172 860 1,739 1,237 Pennsylvania System 69,548 60,701 53,811 43,100 37,461 Reading Co. 13,544 13,470 12,343 19,719 16,769 Union (Pitsburgh) 19,943 19,566 17,916 3,652 2,619 Western Maryland 3,857 3,576 3,176 7,742 7,184 Pecahontas District— Chesapeake & Ohlo 20,799 17,802 20,695 7,751 7,716 Norfolk & Western 19,233 17,979 17,041 4,953 4,983 Virginian 4,159 3,744 4,088	Cambria & Indiana	1,749	1,616	1,577		
Cumberland & Pennsylvania 266 248 266 16 33 Ligonier Valley 148 194 149 61 38 Long Island 703 658 385 2,419 2,185 Penn-Reading Seashore Lines 1,482 1,172 860 1,739 1,237 Pennsylvania System 69,548 60,701 53,811 43,100 37,461 Reading Co. 13,544 13,470 12,343 19,719 16,769 Union (Pitsburgh) 19,943 19,566 17,916 3,652 2,619 Western Maryland 3,857 3,876 3,176 7,742 7,184 Total 155,877 139,710 126,110 110,826 96,380 Pecahontas District— Chesapeake & Ohlo 20,799 17,802 20,695 7,751 7,716 Norfolk & Western 19,233 17,979 17,041 4,953 4,983 Virginian 4,159 3,744 4,088 1,766			5,799	5,573		11,017
Ligonier Valley 148 194 149 61 38 Long I sland 703 658 385 2,419 2,185 Penn-Reading Seashore Lines 1,482 1,172 860 1,739 1,237 Pennsylvania System 69,548 60,701 53,811 43,100 37,461 Reading Co 13,544 13,470 12,343 19,719 16,769 Union (Pittsburgh) 19,943 19,566 17,916 3,652 2,619 Western Maryland 3,857 3,576 3,176 7,742 7,184 Total 155,877 139,710 126,110 110,826 96,380 Pseahontas District— Chesapeake & Ohlo 20,799 17,802 20,695 7,751 7,716 Norfolk & Western 19,233 17,979 17,041 4,953 4,983 Virginian 4,159 3,744 4,088 1,766 1,368					- 55	48
Ligonier Valley			248	266	16.	33
Long Island	Ligonier Valley	148	194	149	61	
Penn-Reading Seashore Lines 1,482 1,172 860 1,739 1,237 Pennsylvania System 69,548 60,701 53,811 43,100 37,461 Reading Co. 13,544 13,470 12,343 19,719 16,769 Union (Pittsburgh) 19,943 19,566 17,916 3,652 2,619 Western Maryland 3,857 3,576 3,176 7,742 7,184 Total 155,877 139,710 126,110 110,826 96,380 Pseahontas District— Chesspeake & Ohlo 20,799 17,802 20,695 7,751 7,716 Norfolk & Western 19,233 17,979 17,041 4,953 4,983 Virginian 4,159 3,744 4,088 1,766 1,368	Long Island	703			2.419	
Pennsylvania System 69,548 60,701 53,811 43,100 37,461 Reading Co. 13,544 13,470 12,343 19,719 16,769 Union (Pittsburgh) 19,943 19,566 17,916 3,652 2,619 Western Maryland 3,857 3,576 3,176 7,742 7,184 Total 155,877 139,710 126,110 110,826 96,380 Pseahontas District— Chesapeake & Ohio 20,799 17,802 20,695 7,751 7,716 Norfolk & Western 19,233 17,979 17,041 4,953 4,983 Virginian 4,159 3,744 4,088 1,766 1,368					1 730	
Reading Co. 13,544 13,470 12,343 19,719 16,769 Union (Pittsburgh) 19,943 19,566 17,916 3,652 2,619 Western Maryland 3,857 3,576 3,176 7,742 7,184 Total 155,877 139,710 126,110 110,826 96,380 Pocahontas District— Chesapeake & Ohlo 20,799 17,802 20,695 7,751 7,716 Norfolk & Western 19,233 17,979 17,041 4,953 4,983 Virginian 4,159 3,744 4,088 1,766 1,368	Danneylvania System					
Union (Pittsburgh)	Desding Co					37,461
Western Maryland 3,857 3,576 3,176 7,742 7,184 Total 155,877 139,710 126,110 110,826 96,380 Pocahontas District— Chesapeake & Ohlo 20,799 17,802 20,695 7,751 7,716 Norfolk & Western 19,233 17,979 17,041 4,953 4,983 Virginian 4,159 3,744 4,088 1,766 1,368	reading Co					
Pocahontas District— 20,799 17,802 20,695 7,751 7,716 Norfolk & Western 19,233 17,979 17,041 4,953 4,983 Virginian 4,159 3,744 4,088 1,766 1,368						2,619
Pseahontas District— Chesapeake & Ohlo 20,799 17.802 20,695 7,751 7,716 Norfolk & Western 19,233 17,979 17,041 4,953 4,983 Virginian 4,159 3,744 4,088 1,766 1,368	Western Maryland	3,857	3,576	3,176	7,742	7,184
Chesapeake & Ohlo 20,799 17.802 20,695 7,751 7,716 Norfolk & Western 19,233 17,979 17,041 4,953 4,983 Virginian 4,159 3,744 4,088 1,766 1,368	Total	155,877	139,710	126,110	110,826	96,380
Chesapeake & Ohlo 20,799 17.802 20,695 7,751 7,716 Norfolk & Western 19,233 17,979 17,041 4,953 4,983 Virginian 4,159 3,744 4,088 1,766 1,368	Pacahontas District-	4				
Norfolk & Western 19,233 17,979 17,041 4,953 4,983 Virginian 4,159 3,744 4,088 1,766 1,368		00 700	15.000	00.00=		
Virginian 4,159 3,744 4,088 1,766 1,368						
No. of the second secon						
No. of the second secon	Virginian	,4,159	3,744	4,088	1,766	1,368
71,027 17,70 17,007	Total	44.191	39.525	41 824		
		77,707	30,020	71,024	17,710	14,007

Railroads		Total Rev	enue	Recei	l Loads
Southern District-	1942	Freight Lo 1941	1940	1942	nections 1941
	306	266	205	196	
Alabama, Tennessee & NorthernAtl. & W. P.—W. R.R. of Ala	664	695	CCO	1 026	1.353
Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast Atlantic Coast Line	575	639	437 8,389	1,038	5,660
Central of Georgia	10,432 3,548	11,018 3,819	3,342	6,137	3.289
Charlesion & Western Corolina	410	418	374	1,417	1,475
Clinchfield Columbus & Greenville	1,681 214	1,386 241	1,191 213	2,427	2,489
Columbus & Greenville Durham & Southern Florida East Coast	168	146		336	429
Florida East Coast	1,239	887	846		
Gainsville Midland Georgia	1.116	31 873	21 714	1,807	1,814
Georgia & Florida	373		010	500	529
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio	3,327	3,078	2,797	2,836	2,522
Illinois Central System Louisville & Nashville	24,554 21,001	18,871	20,240	12,050	2,522 10,030 5,847
Macon, Dublin & Savannah	191	100	147		741
Mississippi Central	121		119	363 3,131	388
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L Norfolk Southern	3,041 784	2,004	2,218 799	3,131	2,761 1,021
Pleamont Northern	480	517	395	1,178	1,183
Richmond Fred. & Potomac	405	302	270	6,310	4,633
Seaboard Air Line Southern System	9,144	9,369	8,214	5,899	5,089
Tennessee Central	21,380 554	20,115 417	18,082 310	16,577 646	14,434 577
Winston-Salem Southbound	95	147	117	531	647
Total	105.050	07.400			
A V V M A 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	105,850	97,403	92,155	78,307	69,383
Northwestern District—		3	11.11.11		7, 7
Chicago & North Western	13,415	12,912	12,362	10.596	9,454
Chicago Great WesternChicago, Milw., St. P. & Pac	2,203	2,153	2,158	2,559	2,623
Chicago, Milw., St. P. & Pac.	17,492	16,431	19,336	7,016	6,592
		3,292	4,671	1,231	2,649
Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Elgin, Joliet & Eastern My Dodge Des Moissage South	502	687 511	828 462	446	148 338
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	9,795	8,754	7,066	8,841	6,748
Ft. Dodge, Des Moines & South	285	339	325	98	130
Green Bay & Western	9,280 522	8,117 470	7,983 489	3,383	2,728
Lake Superior & Ishpeming	260	240	222	57	56
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,352 •		1,273	1,799	1,649
Great Northern Green Bay & Western Lake Superior & Ishpeming Minneapolis & St. Louis Minn, St. Paul & S. S. M. Northern Pacific	4,661 8,137	4,228 7,624	4.384 7,774	2,781 3,748	2,388 2,794
Spokane International	67	52	63	217	204
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	1,841	1,330	1,296	1,901	1,342
Total	72,173	68,447	69,692	45,598	40,443
Central Western District					
Atch. Top. & Santa Fe System	18,427	15,926	15,433	7,096	5,705
AIVII	3,045	2,542	2,422	2,670	2,025
Bingham & Garfield	552	466	292		93
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	14,645 2,664	13,742 2,432	14,024 2,583	8,728 763	7,048 655
Chicago & Illinois Midland Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Chicago & Eastern Illinois	9,902	9,223	8,995	8,628	7,636
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2,456	2.323	2,487	2,500	2,308
Denver & Rio Granda Western	633	662	744 3,008	1,517	1,484
Denver & Salt Lake	3,475		910	3,260	2,911
Denver & Salt Lake Fort Worth & Denver City Illinois Terminal Missouri-Illinois	1,077	923	751	954	855
Illinois Terminal	1,630	1,400	1,636	1,575	
Nevada Northern	1,001 2,005	1.862	841 1,784	343 126	316 154
Nevada Northern North Western Pacific	731	469	319	445	265
redita & rekin onion	21	10	7	0	. 0
Southern Pacific (Pacific) Toledo, Peoria & Western	21,910 152	19,061 264	17,759	7,113	4,806 1,135
Union Pacific System	13.744	12,747	12.009	8.955	7.197
Utah	508	424 1,574	486	3	2
Western Pacific	1.711	1,574	1,128	2,684	1,581
Total Southwestern District Burlington-Rock Island Gulf Coast Lines International-Great Northern Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Kansas City Southern Louisiana & Arkansas Litchfield & Madison Midland Valley Missouri & Arkansas Missouri & Arkansas-Texas Lines Missouri Pacific Quanah Acme & Pacific St. Louis-San Francisco San Francisco St. Louis-San Francisco San	101,109	90,200	87,876	57,538	47,530
Couthwarforn Dictat	Carlotte Se	11.3		1. (1.1.)	of the state
Doublington Book Toland	488	0.00			NING GOVE
Gulf Coast Lines	3 886	2,922	2.766	1.784	1 366
International-Great Northern	1,504	1,409	1,403	2,178	2,057
Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf	325	172	156	1,061	804
Louisiana & Arkansas	2,732	2,073	2,094	2,381	1,753
Litchfield & Madison	327	296	278	881	966
Midland Valley	678	435	697	311	160
Missouri & Arkansas	137	107	89	333	359
Missouri Pacific	14.908	13,215	13.680	10 725	8 551
Quanah Acme & Pacific	119	64	61	181	123
St. Louis-San Francisco	7,859 -	6,890	6,519	5,449	4,535
Texas & New Orleans	6,807	2,178	2,053	3,445	2,365
Texas & Pacific	3.829	3,521	3,527	5,091	3 551
Wichita Falls & Southern	100	117	124	26	55
Weatherford M. W. & N. W	28	12 44,913	20	: 37	309
			44,524	43,001	33.477

Flour Output Gains 310,590 Bbls. In December **Over November Levels**

Note-Previous year's figures revised.

Flour production, according to reports received by "The North-

Flour production, according to reports received by "The Northwestern Miller" from plants representing 65% of the total national output, in December was increased 310,590 barrels over the previous month and 532,064 barrels over the same month a year previous. Total production for December was compiled at 5,925,141 barrels, compared with 5,614,551 barrels for the month before and 5,-393,077 barrels for the same month a year previous. All the major producing sections registered increases over their November, 1941, figures.

The northwestern increase over the month previous was 46,815 barrels, and the 1,388,860-barrel December total represented a 313,-272-barrel increase over the 1940 total for the same month. Southwestern production, totaling 2,326,165 barrels in December was 264,569 barrels over that of the month previous and 325,904 barrels over that of the same month a year previous.

Buffalo mills reported 927,963 barrels produced during Decem-

Buffalo mills reported 927,963 barrels produced during December, 110,124 barrels more than the previous month and 104,628 barrels more than the same month a year previous. Below is a detailed table with comparable figures:

TOTAL MONTHLY PLOUR PRODUCTION
(Reported by mills producing 65% of the flour manufactured in the U. S.)

The second secon		1 1			
	December	Previous	-	-December-	
	1941	month	1940	1939	1938
Northwest	1,388.860	1,342,045	1,075,588	1,102,544	1,161,889
Southwest	2,326,165	2,061,596	2,000.261	1,954,873	2,083,441
Buffalo	927,963	817,839	823,335	683.904	819.301
Central West-Eastern Division-	513,977	590,049	502,099	543,740	514,639
Western Division	247,224	216,049	243,198	281,014	290,441
Southeast	38,953	103.617	125,559	132,457	141.598
Pacific Coast	481,999	483,356	623,047	536,039	461,980
Totals	5,925,141	5,614,551	5,393,077	5,234,571	6,473,289

NAM Head Urges Basic Labor Laws To Guide War Labor Board

Anticipating creation of the new War Labor Board, Walter D. Fuller, retiring President of the National Association of Manufacturers, on Jan. 2 reaffirmed to the entire NAM membership in a year end message the Association's be-lief that basic labor laws must be enacted to give the Board "posi-tive legislative backing and sup-

While describing the recent labor-industry conference at Washington as not entirely futile, Mr. Fuller, who is now Chairman of the NAM Board opposed the still unsettled closed shop issue. He said:

"The National Association of

"The National Association of Manufacturers believes with the industrialist members of the President's conference that the new Board as a cardinal principle 'should not accept for arbitration or consideration the issue of the closed shop, requiring a person to become or remain a member of a labor organization if he is to get or hold ganization if he is to get or hold a job."

ganization if he is to get or hold a job."

The tangible results of the conference, Mr. Fuller wrote member manufacturers, "include, as a first point, another pledge by the labor leaders against strikes for the duration. It may be and it is hoped that with the nation actually at war instead of merely building defense the labor leaders will be able to persuade their constituent unions to abide by the pledges made in their behalf." Mr. Fuller's letter followed by two days his and the incoming NAM President's William P. Witherow, suggestion to Secretary of Labor Perkins that the new Board be composed of four labor members, four representatives of management, and four public members, naming former Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes as "an outstanding and admittedly impartial" candidate for the Board chairmanship. The letter said:

"The proposed National War Labor Board has definite possi-

"The proposed National War "The proposed National War Labor Board has definite possibilities for the maintenance of labor peace. These possibilities can be realized if (1) the members of the Board are truly repersentative of various-interests concerned; and (2) if the Board, given adequate authority to act, adopts immediately after its creation definite and constructive policies and principles. ive policies and principles which will govern its operation. which will govern its operation.

Nothing would create more uncertainty and confusion than
for the Board to refuse to have
any known principles or standards."

Reiterating the Association's Reiterating the Association's stand for Congressional action, Mr. Fuller declared that "principles vital to the maintenance of industrial peace should be written into law by Congress at the earliest possible moment, so as to remove any possible doubt about governmental desire to promote fair play and to make winning the war the nation's first job."

The labor-industry conference at Washington and the acceptance by President Roosevelt of the agreement reached was noted in our Dec. 25 issue, page 1641.

Payment On Norwegian 6's

Payment On Norwegian 6's

Holders of Kingdom of Norway
20-year 6% external loan sinking fund gold bonds due Aug. 1,
1944, are being notified by W.
Morgenstierne, Minister of Norway, that \$841,000 principal
amount of this issue has been
drawn by lot for redemption at
par through operation of the
sinking fund on Feb. 1, 1942. Payment will be made at the head office of The National City Bank of
New York, 55 Wall Street, New
York, subject to granting of a license by the Treasury Department
under Executive Order 8389 and
under any condition which may
be contained in that license;

Chilean Funds Ready For Service Of Debt

Advices received from the Autonomous Institute for the Amortization of the Public Debt of the Republic of Chile report of the Republic of Chile report that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the regulation of Law No. 5580 of Jan. 31, 1935, approved by Supreme Decree No. 3837 of Oct. 24, 1938, the total receipts of the institute in 1941 available for debt service amount to \$9,485,836. The announcement goes on to state:

Of this amount \$2,472.794 re-

ouncement goes on to state:

Of this amount \$2,472,794 represented the receipt from the Government's participation in the profits of Chilean Nitrate Iodine and Sales Corporation plus an additional amount of \$166,572 from the previous year, \$6.583,479 represented receipts of taxes on the profits of the copper enterprises plus an additional amount of \$82,400 from the previous year, \$74,043 the quota of duties on petroleum imported for the nitrate industry, and \$106,547 the quota of duties on petroleum imported for the copper industry. industry.

Fifty percent of the total receipts will be applied by the institute under the terms of the Chilean Law to the payment of interest at the rate of \$15.58 per \$1,000 bond, francs 1.558 per 100 Swiss franc bond, and £1-11-1, 92 per £100 sterling bond. Against the remaining 50% of the income collected there have been retired \$3,113,000 face amount of dollar bonds, francs 18,500 of Swiss franc bonds, and £1,300 of sterling bonds. In ad-£1,300 of sterling bonds. In addition the Municipality of Santiago amortized francs 29,000 of Swiss franc bonds in the year

The amounts of bonds outthe amounts of bonds outstanding after the 1941 retirements will be \$167,095,500 dollar bonds, £27,761,171 sterling bonds, and francs 108,680,500 Swiss franc bonds.

The interest disbursement declared is expected to be paid on or about Feb. 1, 1942, and will be applicable to the following bonds:

All the Republic of Chile external bonds.

Water Company of Valparaiso bonds.

All Mortgage Bank of Chile

Bonds of the Chilean Consol-

idated Municipal loan.

Bonds of the two City of Santiago, Chile, loans.

Vocational Rehabilitation Plan Being Devised

Plan Being Devised
Officials of the several Federal
establishments concerned with
war and post-war planning held
a conference in Washington on
Dec. 22 to consider a program for
vocational rehabilitation. Federal Security Administrator Paul
V. McNutt arranged the meeting
at the suggestion of President
Roosevelt. In a letter to Mr. McNutt dated Dec. 14, the President
said that "in view of the unhappy
casualty prospects of a Nation at
war, and deeply sensing our responsibility in the matter of softening its disabling effects upon our
defenders and upon our people
generally, not only in the field of
reparative medicine, but as to refitting those who through disablement become industrially
handicapped for employment, I
desire that attention be given to
the development of a proper program for vocational rehabilitathe development of a proper program for vocational rehabilitation."

The meeting was concerned with refitting for employment individuals disabled in military action, those injured in defense industry, and civilians injured by war operations. A plan for an approach to this problem will be presented to the President in the near future.

November Hotel Sales Advance

In their monthly report on the trend of business in hotels, Horwath & Horwath, New York public accountants, state that hotel sales in November were higher by 11% than in the corresponding month of last year, which is a little more than the average rise for the year to date. The occupancy was up 5 points and at 69% it is the highest for any November since 1929. The average rise for this year is 3 points.

for the year to date. The occupancy was up 5 points and at 69% it is the highest for any November since 1929. The average rise so far this year is 3 points.

The firm's bulletin further states:

Room rates were up only 4% whereas the last three months had 5% gains; for the miscellaneous group "All Others" the rise was 5% against 7 and 8% last month and the month before. All the groups had higher rates this October than last except Philadelphia, which showed no change despite a 17-point rise in occupancy and an increase of 33% in sales.

New York City hotels showed a moderate increase in seles over a year ago now that the effect of World's Fair business has been eliminated from last year's figures, but rates were up only 1%. For transient hotels the increase was 10% while for residentials it was only 3%. Restaurant sales in the residential hotels rose 9% with a gain of only 1% in room sales. Philadelphia, Washington and Detroit all had big increases. The occupancy of 69% for Philadelphia is the highest in 13 years, though it only equals the average for the nine groups.

The rate improvement continues to be disappointing; for the year to date it averages only 3 cents on the dollar, which of course means that a hotel with an average rate of \$3.00 a year ago is now getting \$3.09. In the same period, the wholesale index of the U. S. Department of Labor shows an average increase of 32% in a group of 28 basic commodities.

NOVEMBER, 1941, COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER, 1940

NOVEMBER, 1941, COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER, 1940

	*Total	Angelie Pe	Increase or Total Restaurant	SO 41 M		Nov.,		Rate Increase or Decr
ew York City	+ 7%	+ 6%		+10%	+ 9%	72%	69 %	+ 1%
hicago	+ 8	+ 8	. + 8	+ 8	+ 9		67	+, 5_
hiladelphia	+ 35	+33		+37	+43	69	52 k	0
ashington	+ 38	+ 38	+ 37	+32	+51	84	68	+10
leve and	+ 8 -	+-8	+ 9	+ 8	+12	74	71	+ 4
etroit	+ 25	+ 26	+24	+24	+24	74	65	+10
acific Coast	+12	+ 15	+10	+11	+ 8	63	56	+ 4
exas	+ 5	+-7	+ 3	+ 3	0	71	68	+ 2
ll others		+ 12	+10	+12	+, 7	67	63	+ 5_
Total	+11%	+12%	+11%	+12%	+ 9%	69%	64%	+ 4%
ear to date		0.00	+10%	1300	1300	. CON	65%	+ 3%

December Pig Iron Production at 101.2%

The Jan. 8 issue of the "Iron Age" reported that, production of coke pig iron in December reached an all-time high, amounting to 5,012,276 net tons, compared with 4,702,927 tons in November. On a daily basis, production in December increased 3% from that in November, or from 156,764 tons to 161,686 tons in December. The operating rate for the industry also increased from 97.7% of capacity to 101.2%.

Production for the 12 months totaled 55,903,720 net tons, exceeding the previous record high of 47,360,320 tons produced in 1929 by over 8,500,000 tons. The gain over last year was 19.7% daily, or from an average daily output of 127,912 tons in 1940 to 153,161 tons in 1941. The operating rate for the year was 96.6% of capacity.

of capacity.

On Jan. 1, 1942, there were 216 furnaces in blast, operating at the rate of 162,140 tons a day, compared with 215 on Dec. 1 making 156,855 tons. National Steel Corp. blew in two furnaces, one at Weirton and one at Detroit, as did the Woodward Iron Co. with its Nos. 2 and 3 units. Among the furnaces blown out were: Duquesne No. 3 of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.; one Lackawanna of Bethlehem Steel Co., and one Mary, Sharon Steel Co.

MERCHANT	IRON MADE.	DAILY	RATE—NET	TONS	78 DA
	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
January	20.812	16,475	11,875	11,911	18,039
February	21.254	14,773	10,793	9,916	18,496
March	23 069	11,760	10,025	9,547	18,432
April	20.434	13,656	9,529	9,266	16,259
May	21,235	16,521	7,883	7,203	21,821
June	21,933	13,662	8,527	6,020	17,774
July	21,957	16,619	9,404	6,154	21.962
August	22,578	17,395	11,225	7,408	19,971
September	21.803	17,571	12,648	12,550	22,473
October	23,243	18,694	16,409	12,095	21,224
November	22,690	22,792	16,642	14.793	17.541
December	23,567	19,779	16,912	10,266	12,289
PRODUCTION OF COK	E PIG TRON A	NP FER	ROMANGAN	ESE-NET	CONS
INODUCTION OF COM			ron x		
			1940		1940

ALAST TALLES ON STREET AND SOLID	Pig	Iron x	-Ferr	omange	nese y-
	1941	1940	194	1	1940
anuary	4:063,695	4.032.022	- 35.	337	43,240
ebruary	4.197 872		33.	627	38,720
	4.704.135		55.	460	46,260
farch	4.334,267		56.	871	43,384
lay	4,599,966		58.	578	44.973
May une		3,818,897	- 53,	854	44,631
	27,053,100	21.083,600	293.	727	261,208
Half-year	4,770,778			710	43,341
uly	4,791,432			735	37,003
ugust	4.716 901			932	33,024
eptember	4.856:306		55.	495	32,270
	4,702,927		47.	669	31,155
lovember	5,012,276		48,	188	35,668
, cociniscs				***	400.003
Year	55,903,720	46,948,906	539,	163	473,667
		- Yn ele dod	in nin	inon f	i manana

These totals do not include charcoal pig iron. y Included in pig iron figures. DAILY AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF COKE PIG IRON

	194	11	194	.00	1939
	Net .	%	Net .	. %	Net
the transfer particularly to	Tons	Capacity	Tons	Capacity	Tons
January	150.441	95.5	130,061	85.8	78,596
February	149,924	95.2	114,189	75.1	82,407
March	151,745	96.9	105,500	68.9	86 516
April	144,475	91.8	104,567	68.6	76,764
May	148,386	93.8 .	113,345	74.8	62,052
June	151,772	95.9	127,297	83.9	79,089
Half-year	149,465	94.5	115.844	76.1	77,486
July	153,896	97.1	130,772	86.3	85,130
August	154,552	97.5	136,711	90.4	96,096
September	157,230 -	99.2	139 218	92.2	107.466
October	156.655	98.2	143,419	94.8	131,061
November	156.764	97.7	146,774	97.1	138,877
December	161,686	101.2	146,697	97.2	136,146
Year	-153,161	96.6	128,276	84.6	96,769

December Department Store Sales

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, announced on Jan. 8 that the value of department store sales increased less than seasonally in December and the Board's adjusted index declined from 116 to 110% of the 1923-25 average.

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

	Dec., 1941 Nov., 1941 Oct., 1941 Dec., 1940
	Adjusted for seasonal variation 110 116 105 101
1	Without seasonal adjustment 195 132 112 179
	Change from Corresponding Period a Year Ago (%)
	Federal Reserve One Week Ending Four Weeks Ending
	District Jan. 3 *Dec. 27 Dec. 20 Dec. 13 Jan. 3 Dec. 27 Nov. 29 Nov. 1
٠.	Boston +36 +34 +6 -1 +13 +9 +15 +8
	New York +20 $r+37$ +5 -3 +9 $r+7$ +7 +3
	Philadelphia + 80 + 54 + 11 1 + 15 + 12 + 16 + 7
	Cleveland +33 +43 +10 + 5 +17 +14 +18 +13
	Richmond +31 r+49 +13 + 7 +19 +16 +22 +14
;	Atlanta +19 +44 + 9 + 2 +16 +14 +18 +14
	Chicago +27 +38 + 7 + 3 +14 +11 +12 +11
	St. Louis +29 +42 +12 +10 +19 +16 +18 +21
	Minneapolis + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
	Kansas City +23 7+36 + 5 + 7 +15 +13 + 8 +13
	Dallas +24 +40 + 3 + 6 +14 +13 +15 +15
•	San Francisco +25 +36 +1 -5 +9 +11 +17 +19
	U. S. total +27 r + 40 + 7 + 2 + 13 + 11 + 14 + 11
	D. S. 000001

WEEKLY INDEX, WITHOUT SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT, 1935-39-100 1940 Dec. 14__ Dec. 21__ Dec. 28__ 1941__ Jen. 4__

107 r Revised. †Monthly indexes refer to daily average sales in calendar month; December, 1941, figures estimated from weekly sales. December this year had one more business day than last year. *The large increases shown for this week reflect in part the fact that this year Christmas fell on Thursday, permitting three days of heavy shopping before the holiday in contrast with two days last year when Christmas was on Wednesday. *Not shown separately but included in United States total.

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 M	onday Tu	esday Wedi	nesday Thur	sday Friday
Stilver, p. oz. d	Closed	23 1/2 d	23½d 2	3½d 23	1/2d 23 1/2 d
Gold, p. fine oz	1685	1698			68s 168s
Consols, 21/2 %	Closed	£823/4			23/4 £823/4
British 31/2 % W. L.				05 1/8 £ 10	5 18 £ 105 1/8
British 4% 1960-90_	Closed	1143/4 £	115 £1	.15 £11	5 £115
The price of silve	r per oz. (in	cents) in t	he United S	tates on the	same day has
Bar N. Y. (Foreign)	351/8	351/8	351/8	351/8 3	35 1/8
U. S. Treasury (newly	the second	1. 12. 15. 15.		State	
mined)	71.11	71.11	71.11	71.11	1.11 71.11

Value Of Bonds On N. Y. Stock Exchange

The New York Stock Exchange announced on Jan. 8 that as of the close of business Dec. 31, 1941, there were 1,173 bond issues aggregating \$58,236,901,332 par value listed on the New York Stock Exchange with a total market value of \$55,033,616,312. This compares with 1,281 bond issues aggregating \$57,821,383,127 par value listed on the Exchange on Nov. 29 with a total market value of \$54,812,793,945.

In the following tables listed bonds are classified by Governmental and industrial groups with the aggregate market value and average price for each:

of the section.	Dec. 31, 1	941	Nov. 29, 1941				
		Average		Average			
Group—	Market Value	Price	Market Value	Price			
	\$	\$	8	\$			
U. S. Government (Incl. States,	Visit 1 No. 1	Artematical Contractions	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				
Cities, etc.)	40,567,112,161	106.15	39,607,192,166	108.17			
U. S. companies:			a 1 7 F 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	in terminal			
Amusements	44,337,643	97.94	45,406,942	99.19			
Automobile	- 13,820.436	102.77	13,992,814	103.50			
Building	16.163.123	85.37	21.033.896	91.60			
Business and office equipment.	15,187,500	101,25	15,356,250	102.38			
Chemical	76,172.375	99.05	76,522,500	99.51			
Electrical equipment	36,306,250	103.73	16.125,000	107.50			
- Financial	58,782,415	99.79	50.213.886	102.67			
Food	207,432,788	103.45	211,495,570	105.37			
Land and realty	8.648.381	62.97	9.032,768	64.44			
Machinery and metals	48.549.255	97.83	49.870.914	99.89			
Mining (excluding fron)	85,481,471	53.15	88 959,796	55.11			
Paper and publishing	59.145,283	100.48	59 495,196	100.69			
Petroleum	601.674.406	102.48	587 938.111	104.45			
Railroad	6,053,996,263	59.13	6,378.719,448	61.03			
Retail merchandising	11.319.203	73.67	11.871.528	77.26			
Rubber	65.929.399	89.53	75,304,488	101.54			
Ship building and operating	11.242.560	98.00	23.313.818	101.63			
Shipping services	15,858,995	57.06	17.582,062	63.26			
- Steel, iron and coke	549.631.588	99.84	560 931,700	101.82			
Textiles	25,736 800	96.95	26.611.140	100.25			
Tobacco	39,866,320	118.40	41,023,259	121.83			
Utilities:	200	10.00	,,	,			
Gas and electric (operating)_	3.140,749,634	106.36	3.182.878.376	108.30			
Gas and electric (holding)	109,776,250	- 103:56 -	116.704.375	- 105.14			
Communications	1.197,405,049	106.71	1,229 382,762	109.56			
Miscellaneous utilities	76,351,471	51.68	80 515,755	54.49			
U. S. companies oper. abroad	89.132.317	46 61	102.723.415	53.72			
Miscellaneous businesses	31,117,500	102.02	32,216,875	105.63			
Misochancous Dasinesses		Are reconstructed		100.00			
Total U. S. companies	12.689,814 675	75.26	13,125,222,644	77.07			
Foreign government	1.087,183,473	48.11	1,304,941,359				
Foreign companies	689,506,003	76.81	775.437.776				
		to describe		30.00			
All listed bonds	55,033,616,312	94.50	54,812,793,945	94.80			

The following table, compiled by us, gives a two-year comparison of the total market value and the total average price of bonds listed on the Exchange:

7	193	9	Market Value	Price	194	0—	Market Value	Average Price
3	Nov.	20	\$47.839.377.778	\$91.24 92.33		31	\$50,831,283,315	\$93.84
2	Dec. 194	30	49,919,813,386		194 Jan.	31	50.374.446.095	93.05
,	Jan.	31	49.678.905.641	92.02	Feb.	28	50 277 456,796	92.72
	Feb.	29	49.605,261.998	91.97	Mar.	31	52 252 053 607	93.73
9	Mar.	30	50 906 387.149	92.86	April	30	52.518 036.554	94.32
,	April	30	49,611.937,544	92.48	May	30	52.321.710.056	94.22
	May	31	46,936 861,020	87.87	June	30	53,237.234 699	94.80
?	June	29	47,665,777,410	90.14	July	31	53.259.696 637	95.64
	July.	31	48,601,638,211	90.96	Aug.	30	53 216 867.646	94.86
(Aug.	31	49,238,728,732	91.33	Pept.		53.418 055,935	
9	Sept.		49.643,200.867	92.08	Oct.	31	55,106,635,894	
-	oct.	31	50 438 400 064	92 84	Nov.	29	54,812,793,945	
9	Nov.	. 30	50,755,887,399	93.58	Dec.	31	55,033,616,312	94.50

Revised Price Ceilings On Fats And Oils Issued

The Office of Price Administra-tion on Jan. 1 revised the max-imum price schedule affecting some 1,800 fats and oils. The re-vision makes the general level of prices prevailing on Oct. 1 as the basis for the maximum prices instead of Nov. 26, which had been fixed under the temporary schedule issued on Dec. 13. Ef-fect of the change Price Adminbeen fixed under the temporary schedule issued on Dec. 13. Effect of the change, Price Administrator Leon Henderson explained, is to raise the general level of fats and oils prices by a minimum of 11%. It was further said that the change was made to conform with the intent of Congress requiring that no agricultural commodity ceiling would be fixed below the Oct. 1 market level. level.

In advices Jan. 1 from its Washington bureau the New York "Journal of Commerce" said:

Journal of Commerce" said:

Except for butter, "essential" oils, and mineral oils, the revised schedule covers all raw, crude and refined fats and oils and their by-products and derivatives, as well as greases, it was pointed out. Specifically excluded, however, are sales of fats and oils (except olive oil) through wholesale and retail channels; sales directly to the baking, restaurant, hotel and other cooking trades; and sales of lard destined for human consumption without further processing, it was explained.

Special provision is made in the

Special provision is made in the schedule for soy bean oil and Ifnseed oil and for other fats and oils the prices of which were below their normal relations to the low their normal relations to the price of cottonseed oil on Oct. 1. The Office of Production Management ordered on Dec. 29, in a move designed to conserve supplies and direct the distribution of fats and oils, that inventories of processors and manufacturers be limited to a 90-day operating supply. The conservation order is a "stop-gap" regulation since it expires Jan. 31, when permanent rules are expected to be issued. The order was necessary, it is said, because of the "uncertainty of imports." of imports."

NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Jan. 12 a summary for the week ended 12 a summary for the week ended Jan. 3, 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:

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

Week Ended Jan. 3, 1942—	Total for Week
Odd-lot Sales by Dealers: (Customers' Purchases)	
Number of orders	36,018
Number of shares	981,529
Dollar value	31,442,648
Odd-lot Purchases by	State A
Dealers-	
(Customers' Sales)	
Number of Orders:	
Customers' short sales	
Customers' other sales*	39,854
Customers' total sales	40,342
Number of Shares:	
Customers' short sales	11,229
Customers' other sales*	
Customers' total sales	
Dollar value	25,159,839
Round-lot Sales by Dealers— Number of Shares:	18
Short sales	120
Other salest	389,930
Total sales	390,050
Round-lot Purchases by	¥
Number of shares	212,190
*Sales marked "short exemp	t" are re-

Preliminary Estimates Of December Coal Output

According to preliminary estimates made by the Bureau of Mines and the Bituminous Coal Division of the United States Department of the Interior, bituminous coal output during the month of December, 1941, amounted to 46,667,000 net tons, compared with 43,770,000 net tons in the preceding month and 41,400,000 net tons in the corresponding month in 1940. Anthracite production during December, 1941, totaled 4,106,000 net tons, as against 4,834,000 net tons in the same month in 1940 and 3,832,000 net tons in November, 1941. The consolidated statement of the two aforementioned organizations follows:

	Total for Month	No. of	Average per	Year to End of December
December, 1941 (prelim.)—	(net tons)	Work. Days	Work, Day	(net tons)
*Bituminous coal	46,667,000	26.0	1,795,000	502,860,000
tAnthracite	4,106,000			54,339,000
Beehive coke	651,100			6,352,000
November, 1941 (revised)-				White different class
*Bituminous coal	43,770,000	23.6	1,855,000	
tAnthracite	3,832,000			
Beehive coke December, 1940 (revised)—	531,800			
*Bituminous coal	41,400,000	25.0	1,656,000	453,245,000
†Anthracite Beehive coke	4,834,000 490,100			51,485,000 3,057,800
atmoludes for nurnose of hi	storical comp	arison and stat	istical conveni	ence the pro-

duction of lignite. †Total production, including colliery fuel, washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations.

NOTE—All current estimates will later be adjusted to agree with the results of the complete canvass of production made at the end of the calendar year.

Labor Bureau's Wholesale Price Index At Highest Level Since October, 1929

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive index of wholesale prices of nearly 900 series rose 0.5% during the week ended Jan. 3 to 94.3% of the 1926 average, the highest level since October 1929, it was announced on Jan. 8. In the past month the index has risen 2.3% and is 17.6% above a year ago. In its advices the Bureau added:

The upward movement was quite general as the indexes for 8 of the 10 commodity groups averaged higher than a week ago. Chemicals and allied products rose 3.7%; farm products, 1.5%; foods, 0.8%; building materials and housefurnishing goods, 0.2%; and hides and leather products, textile products and miscellaneous commodities, 0.1%.

Action by the Government to establish price ceilings on farm products at 110% of parity stimulated the markets causing quotations to rise sharply during the week. The advance of 1.5% Action by the Government to establish price ceilings on farm products at 110% of parity stimulated the markets causing quotations to rise sharply during the week. The advance of 1.5% placed the group index at 96.9% of the 1926 average, the highest point in nearly 12 years. All grains, except rye, advanced ranging from about 2% for wheat to over 3% for corn and oats. Prices for livestock, particularly calves, cows, hogs and sheep, and for live poultry at Chicago were higher. Steers declined slightly. Higher prices were also reported for cotton, peanuts, flaxseed, onions and potatoes. Prices for citrus fruits and dried beans declined. Average prices for foods in wholesale markets continued to rise as revised ceilings were established by the Office of Price Administration at higher levels for coffee and cocoa. Sharp increases for most meats, for dairy products, fruits and vegetables, flour, pepper and tea also contributed to the advance. Average wholesale prices for foods are up more than 25% over a year ago. Cattle feed prices continued to rise.

Price ceilings on alcohol as of Jan. 1 geared to molasses prices on a sliding scale basis doubled the prevailing market quotations on some grades. In the meantime curtailment orders were issued by the Director of Priorities on both alcohol and molasses for civilian consumption. In addition sharp increases were reported in prices for calcium arsenate, synthetic camphor and acetone and the chemical and allied products group index rose 3.7% to a 14-year peak.

Outstions were higher for cotton and worsted yarns and

Quotations were higher for cotton and worsted yarns and for denim and shirting.

Advancing prices for paint materials, including barytes, butyl and ethyl acetate, lithopone, rosin and zinc oxide were largely responsible for the increase in the building materials group index. Lumber, particularly yellow pine, declined slightly.

The following tables show (1) index numbers for the principal groups of commodities for the past 3 weeks, for Dec. 6, 1941 and Jan. 4, 1941 and the percentage changes from a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago; (2) percentage changes in subgroup indexes from Dec. 27, 1941 to Jan. 3, 1942.

(1926 = 100)

Percentage changes to

	CP BY	fig. year		William Art		January	3, 194	2, from
新文字 A. 一次《加古·西州·西南州	1-3	12-27	12-20	12-6	1-4	12-27	12-6	1-4
Commodity Groups-	1942	1941	1941	1941	1941	1941	1941	1941
All Commodities	94.3	93.8		92.2	80.2	+ 0.5	+2.3	+17.6
Farm products		95.5		90.8	71.2	+1.5	+6.7	+36.1
Farm productsFoods	91.9	91.2		88.7	73.2	+ 0.8	+3.6	+25.5
Hides and leather products	115.7	115.6	115.5	115.4	102.5	+ 0.1	+0.3	+12.9
Textile products	91.6	91.5	91.4	90.7	74.3	+0.1		+23.3
Fuel and lighting materials	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.2	72.6	0		+ 8.8
Metals and metal products	103.4	103.4		103.3	97.8	0	+0.1	+ 5.7
Building materials		108.1	107.5	107.4	99.4	+0.2	+ 0.8	
Chemicals and allied products	95.1	91.7	91.7	89.7	78.0	+3.7	+6.0	+21.9
Housefurinshing goods		102.3	102.3	101.9	90.2	+0.2	+0.6	+13.6
Miscellaneous commodities	87.5	87.4	87.5	87.2	77.1	+0.1	+0.3	+13.5
Raw materials	93.4	92.5	93.3	90.0	74.2	+1.0	+3.8	+25.9
Semimanufactured articles	90.3	90.2	90.0	89.7	80.7	+0.1	+0.7	+11.9
Manufactured products	95.5	95.2	95.1	93.9	83.2	+0.3	+1.7	+14.8
All commodities other than farm	6	1 6 45	let. 181	77.7	V		Same.	and A
products	93.7	93.4	93.5	92,6	82,1	+0.3	+1.2	+14.1
All commodities other than farm		100	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			. T		-
products and foods	94.1	93.9	93.9	93.7	84.4	+0.2	+0.4	+11.5
PERCENTAGE CHA	27, 19	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	JAN.	UP IND 3, 1942	THE RESIDENCE	FROM		
Chemicals	6	.2	Other	farm p	roducts	š		0.5
Livestock and poultry		.7	Plumbi	ng and	heati	ng		0.5
Drugs and pharmaceuticals		.5	Furnish	hings .				0.4
Grains		.2	Woolen	and w	orsted	goods		_ 0.3
Mixed fertilizers		.0	Dairy	produc	ts	8		0.2
Mosts	1			foods				
Paint and paint materials	i	.3						
Cattle feed	1	.1		goods .				
Fruits and vegetables				product				
Furniture					0.1		2, 8	
		,						

Most World Prices Unchanged

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 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. laneous, 18.

The indexes, which are based on prices expressed in the currency of each country, were reported Jan. 12 as follows:

	Web.		lugust,		=100)				利の時	
	Argen-		Can-	Eng-		Mex-			Switz-	
	tina	tralia	ada -	land	Java	ico	Zeal'd	den	erland	States
1940—			100	. 1/ 1h.	1. 19. 19	110	1.71	1. 4	And St. 1	out Buch
May		118	120	143	116	113	112	131	132	112
June		118	120	144	116	113	114	131	136	109
JulyAugust	118	118	120	145	115	112	114	132	140	109
August	118	119	120	150	115	111	120	132	144	109
September		120	121	145	116	110	122	135	153	111
October		123	122	145	117	110	120	139	158	114
November		125	124	146	118	111	118	142	164	118
December	113	126	126	149	120	111	119	144	168	118
1941—	5 14 S. W.	100 F	11.14		S . S & W	111111		10% 1. Mg	1 . 2 . 173	
January	114	127	126	150	r120	111	119	144	1172	120
February		126	127	150	121	113	119	147	171	120
March		122	129	150	123	114	119	154	176	122
April		121	131	150	125	115	119	156	180	125
May		120	134	r152	129	117	120	156	189	129
June	133	121	137	155	131	119	121	155	193	132
July		1121	r141	r156	r136	r125	r122	r155		7136
August	138	121	7142	157	138	127	123	156	196	138
September	7140	122	145	r157	138	7130	r123	156	203	
October	140	123	143	r158	139	132	126	156	207	143 7140
November	7142	124	143	158	141	133	124	157	209	
December	141	122	143	160	And the second	138	123	157	209	141
	1000	100	440	100		190	140	191		145
1941—			97.57							State Mark
Weeks end.:			See See	300	15000	W. 18			4	
Dec. 6	141	122	143	r159	*141	137	124	157	209	142
Dec. 13	r142	122	143	*159	-	139	123	157	*209	144
Dec. 20	7148	122	7144	*160		r139	123	157	-	147
Dec. 27	r142	123	144	*160		139	123	157		147
1942—		1237		1949	137 C. V. C.		S San S	100		The state of the s
Jan. 3	142	123	144	*160		140	123	157	120000	148
• Preliminary. r	Revised	28,15	W. Fred		the same of the same of				100	1700
	*****	200		4.46	1100		23472	4.4.15.	10.00	7 ve 7 ve

Weekly Statistics of Paperboard Industry

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

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

dsr	Period	Orders Received	Production Tons	Unfilled Orders Remaining	Percen	t of Activity
K	1940—Month of—	Tons		Tons	Current	Cumulative
14	January	E00 1EE	E70 770	100.040	the by 19 h	
1	February	528,155 420,639	579,739	167,240	72	71
£	March		453,518	137,631	70	71
	April	429,334	449,221	129,466	69	70
	May	520,907	456,942	193,411	70	70
1	June	682,490 508,005	624,184	247,644	76	72
V	July		509,781	236,693	79	73
	August	544,221 452,613	587,339	196,037	72	73
7.	September	468,870	487,127	162,653	74	73
	October	670,473	470,228	163,769	72	73
	November	488,990	648,611	184,002	79	73
	December	464,537	509,945	161,985	77	73
1		404,037	479,099	151,729	71	73
3	1941—Month of—			With the first		
О	Fahruary	673,446	629,863	202,417	75	
	February	608,521	548,579	261,650	81	
	April	652,128	571,050	337,022	82	
	May	857,732	726,460	447,525	83	
0	June	656,437	602,323	488,993	84	
n	July	634,684	608,995	509,231	. 88	
4	August	509,231	807,440	737,420	86	
î	September	659,722 642,879	649,031	576,529	94	
6	October	839,272	630,524	578,402	94	
ĭ	November	640,188	831,991	568,264	99	
5	December	743,637	649,021	554,417	. 98	
9	to the standard sample of the standard standard standard standard standard standard standard standard standard	143,031	760,775	530,459	93	-
3	July 5			1 / Maria 11 1		
В		149,197	129,019	529,633	74	82
7	July 12	147,365	131,531	542,738	. 77	82
0	July 19	168,431	156,989	550,902	92	81.
9	July 26	182,603	160,609	572,532	92	82
5	Aug. 9	159,844	159,272	572,635	93	83
5	Aug. 9	174,815	159,894	587,498	91	83
Ð	Aug. 23		162,889	592,840	92	83
9	Aug. 30	158,403	162,964	584,484	94	. 83
B	Sept. 6	157,032	163,284	576,529	97	84
	Sept. 13	147,086	133,031	591,414	80	84
L	Sept. 20	164,057 176,263	166,781	589,770	98	84
	Sept. 27	155,473	166,797	583,716	99	84
9	Oct. 4	176,619	163,915	578,402	98	85
-1	Oct. 11	159,337	168,256	582,287	100	85
3	Oct. 18	167,440	164,374	575,627	99	85
1	Oct. 25	165,279	165,795	574,991	98	. 86
2	Nov. 1	170,597	168,146	568,161	100	86
5	Nov. 8	169,585	165,420	568,264	99	86
5	Nov. 15	156,394	159,860	576,923	97	86
1	Nov. 22	145,098	165,397	570,430	99	87
3	Nov. 29	169,111	160,889	550,383	96	. 87
2	Dec. 6	181,185	164,875	554,417	101	87
2	Dec. 13	149,021	166,080 163,226	567,373	102	87
2	Dec. 20	149,874	166,948	553,389	101	88
2	Dec. 27	116,138		535,556	101	88
L	1942—Week Ended—	110,100	124,258	523,119	76	88
2.7	Jan. 3	147,419	140,263	530,459	86	88
-	Note Tinfilled enders of t	ha				

Fertilizer Assn. Index Continues Uptrend

The general level of wholesale commodity prices continued to move upward last week, according to the price index compiled by The National Fertilizer Association and issued Jan. 12. This index in the week ended Jan. 10, 1942 rose substantially, registering 121.5% of the 1935-1939 average. In the preceding week the all-commodity index stood at 120.0. It was 117.2 a month ago, and 100.9 a year ago.

The sharpest rise during the week occurred in the textile price The sharpest rise during the week occurred in the textile price index, the result of advancing quotations for raw cotton, cotton goods, and cotton yarns. A marked increase was registered by the food price average; 18 items included in the group advanced while only 2 declined. Higher prices for cotton, grains, livestock, eggs, and poultry were responsible for a substantial rise in the farm product price index. The fertilizer material index again moved upward due to price increases in organic nitrogenous materials. The index representing the prices of miscellaneous commodities rose slightly, due to another upturn in cattle feed quotations. An increase in the price of lime caused a fractional advance in the building material index. The index of industrial commodities was at a new high point.

During the week only 3 price series included in the index de-

During the week only 3 price series included in the index declined while 45 advanced; in the preceding week there were 29 advances and 12 declines; in the second preceding week there were 27 advances and 11 declines.

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

Teek an. 10, 1942 18.7 29.5 56.4 29.1 74.0	Week Jan. 3, 1942 116.3 122.8 144.5 126.2 168.8	Ago Dec. 6, 1941 113.1 124.4 149.3 119.2 163.4	Ago Jan. 11 1941 92.4 72.7 74.3 95.4
1942 18.7 29.5 56.4 29.1 74.0	1942 116.3 122.8 144.5 126.2 168.8	1941 113.1 124.4 149.3 119.2	1941 92.4 72.7 74.3 95.4
18.7 29.5 56.4 29.1 74.0 19.1	116.3 122.8 144.5 126.2 168.8	113.1 124.4 149.3 119.2	92.4 72.7 74.3 95.4
29.5 56.4 29.1 74.0 19.1	122.8 144.5 126.2 168.8	124.4 149.3 119.2	72.7 74.3 95.4
56.4 29.1 74.0 19.1	144.5 126.2 168.8	149.3 119.2	74.3 95.4
29.1 74.0 19.1	126.2 168.8	119.2	95.4
74.0 19.1	168.8		
19.1		163.4	
			96.7
00 5	116.2	109.2	87.3
22.5	120.0	112.5	96.3
13.0	113.0	113.3	101.5
26.9	126.6	126.2	110.7
47.7	142.7	140.7	112.7
04.0	104.0	104.0	103.3
31.7	131.5	131.2	118.0
20.1	120.1	112.0	103.9
17.0	116.4	114.8	105.9
	112.7r	109.8	103.3
03.4	103.4	100.7	99.6
21.5	120.0	117.2	100.9
	04.0 31.7 20.1 17.0 12.7 03.4	04.0 104.0 31.7 131.5 20.1 120.1 17.0 116.4 12.7 112.7r 03.4 121.5 120.0	04.0 104.0 104.0 31.7 131.5 131.2 20.1 120.1 112.0 17.0 116.4 114.8 12.7 112.7r 109.8 03.4 103.4 100.7

Lumber Manufacturing Statistics During Five Weeks Ended January 3, 1942

We give herewith data on identical mills for five weeks ended Jan. 3, 1942, as reported by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association on Jan. 12:

An average of 460 mills report as follows to the National Lumber Trade Barometer for the five weeks ended Jan. 3, 1942:

——Production—— (In 1,000 feet) 1941 1940	
Softwoods 908,507 956,320	931,251 1,145,067 1,199,869 1,048,674
Hardwoods 53.197 49.464	51,367 55,414 48,835 50,075
Total lumber_ 961,704 1,005,784	982,618 1,200,481 1,248,704 1,098,749

Softwood production in 1941 was 5% below that of the same weeks of 1940 and 1% above the records of comparable mills during the same period of 1939. Hardwood output was 8% above production of the 1940 period.

Shipments during the five weeks ended Jan. 3, 1942, were 18% below those of corresponding weeks of 1940, softwoods showing a loss of 19% and hardwoods a loss of 7%.

Orders received during the five weeks ended Jan. 3, 1941 were 14% above those of corresponding weeks of 1940. Softwood orders in 1941 were 14% above those of similar period of 1940 and 30% above the same weeks of 1939. Hardwood orders showed a loss of 2% as compared with corresponding weeks of 1940.

On Jan. 3, 1942, gross stocks as reported by 366 softwoods mills were 2,747,804,000 feet, the equivalent of 82 days' average production (three-year average 1938-39-40) as compared with 2,955,542,000 feet on Jan. 4, 1941, the equivalent of 87 days' average production.

On Jan. 3, 1942, unfilled orders as reported by 362 softwood mills were 1,114,244,000 feet, the equivalent of 34 days' average production compared with 929,755,000 feet, on Jan. 4, 1941, the equivalent of 20 days' average production 28 days' average production.

Steel Shipments In 1941 Highest On Record

Shipments of finished steel products by subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation for the month of December, 1941, totaled 1,846,036 net tons.

The December shipments compare with 1,624,186 net tons in the preceding month, an increase of 221,850 net tons, and with 1,544,623 net tons in December, 1940, an increase of 301,413 net tons.

For the year 1941, shipments aggregated 20,458,937 net tons compared with 15,013,749 net tons (year end total after adjustments) in the comparable period of 1940, an increase of 5,445,188 net tons.

Shipments for December 1941 were an all-time high for that month. Previous high December was December, 1940 when 1,544,623 net tons were shipped. Shipments for the year 1941 were the highest of any year in the history of the U. S. Steel Corporation, previous high year being 1916 when 17,105,397 net tons were shipped.

In the table below we list the figures by months for various periods since January, 1929:

TALL STREET, S	TOTE	1940	1939	1920	1932	1929	U
January	1,682,454	1,145,592	870,866	570,264	464,524	1,364,801	1
February	1,548,451	1,009,256	747,427	522,395	449,418	1,388,407	١
March	1,720,366	931,905	845,108	627,047	422,117	1,605,510	
April	1,687,674	907,904	771,752	550,551	429,965	1,617,302	1
May	1,745,295	1,084,057	795,689	509,811	369,882	1,701,874	ı
June	1,668,637	1,209,684	607,562	524,994	355,575	1,529,241	
July	1,666,667	1,296,887	745,364	484,611	294,764	1,480,008	l
August	1,753,665	1,455,604	885,636	615,521	316,417	1,500,281	١
September	1,664,227	1,392,838	1,086,683	635,645	340,610	1,262,874	1
October	1,851,279	1,572,408	1,345,855	730,312	336,726	1,333,385	1
November	1,624,186	1,425,352	1,406,205	749,328	299,076	1,110,050	ı
December	1,846,036	1,544,623	1,443,969	765,868	250,008	931,744	1
Total by mos. Yearly adjust.	20,458,937	14,976,110 37,639	11,752,116 *44,865	7,286,347 29,159	4,329,082 *5,237	16,825.477 *12,827	
Total *Decrease.		15,013,749	11,707,251	7,315,506	4,323,845	16,812,650	1000

Production during the five weeks ended Jan. 3, 1942, as reported by these mills, was 4% below that of corresponding weeks a year age. In the cumulative yearly shipments as stated in the annual report.

Non-Farm Foreclosures Are Down In November

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board announces that after an Board announces that after an adverse rise which occurred during October, foreclosure activity in non-farm areas of the United States declined in November, thus continuing the downward trend which has been evident over a period of nearly 8 years. The index of foreclosures, which has been adjusted for seasonal variation, moved to a new low of 31.9—the equivalent of a drop of nearly ton, moved to a new low of \$1.52— the equivalent of a drop of nearly 70% from the average month of the 1935-1939 period. The Board's report goes on to explain:

In number of cases, fore-closures for the United States totaled 4,204 during November, a decline of 204 cases or nearly totaled 4,204 during November, a decline of 204 cases or nearly 5% from the previous month. This drop compares favorably with the 2% increase usually expected in November. In analyzing still further by districts, all but four showed reductions in foreclosure volume ranging from 26% in the Indianapolis District to 6% in the Topeka area. During the past year curtailment in foreclosure rates have been general throughout the country. Every Federal Home Loan Bank District and each population size group contributed toward lowering the national average foreclosure rate by 28% from November 1940; only 6 isolated states moved contrary to this impressive downward trend.

Foreclosure cases for the first eleven months of this year were 22% below those for the same period of 1940 and totaled 54,-044 cases. Over half of these foreclosures took place in communities of 60,000 or more dwellings. When adjustment has been made for the size of the respective communities this group of larger counties and cities had, during the eleven month interval, foreclosures at the rate of 4.8 for each 1,000 existing dwellings; while the next smaller city groups at the same time registered rates of 3.4, 2.0 and on down to 1.5 for communities of under 5.000 dwellings.

STOCK OF MONEY IN THE COUNTRY

The Treasury Department in Washington has issued the customary monthly statement showing the stock of money in the country and the amount in circulation after deducting the moneys held in the United States Treasury and by Federal Reserve banks and agents. The figures this time are for Nov. 30, 1941, and show that the money in circulation at that date (including, of course, that held in bank

vaults of member banks of the Federal Reserve System) was \$10,639,588,759, as against \$10,363,848,903 on Oct. 31, 1941, and \$8,522,105,461 on Nov. 30, 1940, and comparing with \$5,698,214,612 on Oct. 31, 1920. Just before the outbreak of the World War, that is, on June 30, 1914, the total was only \$3,459,434,174. The following is the full statement. World War, that is, on June lowing is the full statement:

The first that the second of t	A Mark of the Control of	V 4. 2 2 2 4 3 7 4 7 4 7			The second of the second of			8 3 4 4	100	
The Control of the Co		CIRCUL	ATION STATEM	ENT OF UNITED	STATES MONEY	NOVEMBER 30	1041	Budge Street	100	B 1, 2 24 5
A PERSONAL CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR			ELD IN THE T					14. 7. 1. A. S. 11 S. 1		Part of the man
the property of the property o		Amount held	Reserve	Held for		MO.	Held by	F THE TREASURY	<u> </u>	POPULA-
그리고 있는데 그 그리고 있다면 하는 그리고 있다면 하는데		as secur, against	against U.S.	Federal			Federal	ENGLISH COMPANY		TION OF
		Gold and Silver	Notes (and	Reserve Banks	All		Res. Banks	—g In Circ	wlattam.	CONTI-
TOTAL	garage and the second	Ctfs. (and Treas.	Treasury Note	s and	Other		and	—g in circ	Per	NENTAL
KIND OF MONEY AMOUNT	Total	Notes of 1890)	of 1890)	Agents	Money	Total	Agents	Amount	Capita	U.S. (ESTIM.)
Gold u\$22,785,312,484	\$22,785,312,484	\$20,629,846,421	\$156,039,431	12-13/25	d\$1,999,426,632			1 4 7 12 1 1 1 1 1		
Gold certificates 0(20,029,040,421)				bc(\$17,753,067,352)		\$2,876,779,069	\$2,815,444,500	\$61,334,569	\$0.46	
Standard silver dollars 547,077,816	485,402,465	478,060,016			7,342,449	61,675,351	3,003,793	58,671,558	44	
Silver bullion	1,470,288,153	1,470,288,153								
Silver certificates b(1,947,189,147) Treasury notes of 1890 b(1,159,022)			r of the second			1,947,189,147	210,381,584	1,736,807,563	12.99	
Subsidiary silver 488.617.429	2,922,158				2,922,158	1,159,022 485,695,271	10 150 410	1,159,022	.01	
Treasury notes of 1890 b(1,159,022) Subsidiary silver 488,617,429 Minor coin 212,028,899	1,194,889	7			1,194,889	210,834,010	12,150,416 3,184,520	473,544,855	3.54	
United States notes 346,681,016	2,348,232				2,348,232	344,332,784	23,693,854	320,638,930	1.55 2.40	
Federal Reserve notes 8,016,621,975	18,121,435				18,121,435	7,998,500,540	383,733,460	7,614,767,080	56.94	
Federal Reserve bank notes 19,829,589	97,059				97,059	19,732,530	132,200	19,600,330	.14	
National bank notes 146,497,150	293,438	-			293,438	146,203,712	788,350	145,415,362	1.09	
Total Nov. 30, 1941\$34,032,954,511	\$24,765,980,313	\$22,578,194,590	\$156,039,431	b(\$17,753,067,352)	e\$2,031,746,292	/\$14,092,101,436	\$3,452,512,677	\$10,639,588,759	\$79.56	133,738,000
Comparative totals:							44,144,144,144	420,000,000,100	Ψ10.00	100,100,000
Oct. 31, 1941\$33,796,718,193	\$24,780,803,295	\$22,573,806,014	\$156,039,431		\$2,050,957,850	\$13,833,579.598	\$3,469,730,695	\$10,363,848,903	\$77.55	133.633.000
Nov. 30, 194030,893,093,053	23,704,779,585	21,518,094,348	156,039,431		2,030,645,806	11,935,557,732	3,413,452,271	8,522,105,461	*64.32	*132,502,000
Oct. 31. 1920 8.479,620,824	2.436.864,530	718,674,378 2,681,691,072	152,979,026 152,979,026	1,212,360,791	352,850,336	6,761,430,672	1,063.216,060	5.698.214.612	53.21	107.096,000
March 31, 1917 5,396,596,677	2,952.020,313 1,845,569.804	1,507,178,879	150,000,000		117,350,216 188,390,925	5,126,267.436	953,321,522	4,172,945,914	40.23	103,716,000
00110 00, 10111111111111111111111111111	212,420,402	21,602,640	100,000,000		90,817,762	3,459,434,174		3,459,434,174	34.93	99.027,000
Jan. 1, 1879 1,007,084,483	222,120,102	22,002,010	200,000,000		,	816,266,721		816,266,721	16.92	48,231,000

*Revised figures.

a Does not include gold other than held by the Treasury.

b These amounts are not included in the total, since the gold or silver held as security against gold and silver certificates—and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold, standard silver dollars, and silver bullion, respectively.

c This total includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates in (1) the Gold Certificate Fund-Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, in the amount of \$17,737,572,728 and (2) the redemption fund for Federal Reserve notes in the amount of \$15,494,624.

d Includes \$1,800,000.000 Exchange Stabilization Fund and \$143,298,497 balance of increment resulting from reduction in weight of the gold dollar.

e Includes \$59,300,000 lawful money deposited as a reserve for Postal Savings deposits.

f The amount of gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 should be deducted from this amount before combining with total money held in the Treasury to arrive at the total amount of money in the United States.

oney in the United States.

g The money in circulation includes any paper currency held outside the continental limits of the The money in circulation includes at

NOTE—There is maintained in the Treasury—(i) as a reserve for United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890—\$156,039,431 in gold bullion; (ii) as security for Treasury notes of 1890—an equal dollar amount in standard silver dollars (these notes are being canceled and retired on receipt); (iii) as security for outstanding silver certificates—silver in bullion and standard silver dollars of a monetary value equal to the face amount of such silver certificates—gold bullion of a value at the legal standard equal to the face amount of such gold certificates, Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the asset of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank. Federal Reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal Reserve agents of a like amount of gold certificates or of gold certificates and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act, or, until June 30, 1943, of direct obligations of the United States if so authorized by a majority vote of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Federal Reserve banks must maintain a reserve in gold certificates of at least 40%, including the redemption fund which must be deposited with Treasurer of the United States, against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation. "Gold certificates" as herein used includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates. Federal Reserve Bank notes and National bank notes are in process of retirement.

Steel And Iron Production Set New Records— Search For Needed War Materials Extended

Industry's search for materials needed for the nation's Victory program—185,000 planes, 120,000 tanks—is being extended to every possible source of supply, states "The Iron Age" in its issue today (Jan. 15), adding: "Translated into the materials needed the program is indeed 'gigantic.' For example, the greatly enlarged tank and airplane program calls for sharp increases in requirements for cast and rolled armor, together with alloy ingot output. A 1942 tank production of 45,000 units, with all other combat vehicles, can only be carried out by an increase in monthly production of cast armor from 28,000 to 59,000 tons, or 708,000 tons for the year.

"In rolled armor the nation's output will have to be increased to 77,000 tons monthly, or 914,000 tons for a year. Sixty thousand planes which the President said must be built in 1942 will require 809,000 tons of alloy ingots of which 213,000 tons will be for frames and 486,000 tons for engines.

"Steel expansion projects recommended by the Office of Production Management, and awaiting action by the Defense Plant Corp. call for 360,000 tons of additional open-hearth capacity at Bethlehem Steel Co.'s Pacif'c Coast plants, a 1,000-ton blast furnace at the Dearborn, Mich. plant of Ford Motor Co, and an increase of 300,000 tons in the control of Velley Mode & in ingot mold capacity at the Cleveland plant of Valley Mold &

Iron corp.

"Behind the statistics of the war program, industrial observers everywhere are meeting the same bitter conclusion—that civilian sacrifices through diversion of materials to war use in the United States have only begun. Buyers of peacetime products, like passenger automobiles, need not wait long to see where the materials which might have gone to them are being sent. For example, an order for 340,000 cargo truck bodies, to be completed within a year, has been awarded the E. G. Budd Co. by the Army.

"Small declines in steel irgot production rates in the country's two largest producing areas, Chicago and Pittsburgh, were the chief cause of a drop of a half point in the national rate to 96% of capacity. The Pittsburgh rate dropped one point to 97%, while Chicago eased a half point to 101%. Cleveland also showed a loss, declining a point to 96%, while a severe shortage of scrap in Southern Ohio forced a drop there of 15 points to 93%.

"Repairs, as well as the lack of scrap, was a factor in the week's

"Repairs, as well as the lack of scrap, was a factor in the week's output decline. However, changes in operations due to repairs in the various districts largely counterbalance, while the net loss in the rate last week may be attributed to lack of adequate supplies of raw materials. With steel so urgently needed for the war program, a fractional point loss or gain in ingot output is highly important. Gains reported in the last week include Philadelphia, 1½ points to 91½; St. Louis 2 to 92; Wheeling 2 to 88; and the eastern district 4½ points to 104%. Unchanged rates this week were 95% at Youngstown. 90 at Buffalo, 95½ at Birmingham, 94 at Detroit and 97 in the West. town. 90 the West.

"Scrap collections slumped in almost all principal consuming scrap contections stumped in almost all principal consuming centers due to cold weather of the past week. Lack of automotive scrap affected steel production at Youngstown and Cleveland where additional openhearths were taken off. At Sharon and Buffalo steel production units previously suspended still are idle. With the iron and steel scrap supply situation now at a critical stage, the latest scrap controversy centers around claims that automobile wrecking yards are not producing the fullest possible volume of scrap.

"Expectations that demand for structural steel shapes and concrete reinforcing bars would relax by the middle of January have not been realized. Instead, additional factories, air bases and the many buildings recessary under the Victory program are in the blue print stage and soon will require substantial tonnages of steel. In the past week concrete bar awards amounted to 55,000 tons, most of which is to be used for purposes about which information has been restricted by government agencies. Last week's awards totaled approximately 62,000 tons. New reinforcing steel projects total 30,000 tons against 50,000 tons a week ago. Structural steel awards total 48,000 tons against 16,200 tons last week, while new projects call for 10.000 tons."

for 10,000 tons.		
THE "IRON AGE"	COMPOSITE PRICES	
Finished Steel	High Low	
Jan. 13, 1942, 2.30467c. a Lb.		Sep 1:
One week ago2.30467c.		Jly f
One month ago2 30467c.	25.20 Juli 21 15.01	Feb 16
One year ago2.30467c.	2001 ===== 25.20 Mat 8 20.20 I	Ang 1:
A weighted index based on steel bars, beams,		May 14
tank plates, wire, rails, black pipe, hot and	11934 17 90 May 1 16 90	Jan 2
cold-rolled sheets and strip. These products	The state of the s	Jan . 3
represent 78% of the United States output,	1000	Dec f
High Low		Dec 1f
19412.30467c. Sep 2 2.30467c. Sep 2		Dec 16
19402.30467c. Jan 2 2.24107c. Apr 16		Dec 1"
19392.35367c. Jan 3 2.26689c. May 16		DOL 4
19382.58414c. Jan 4 2.27207c. Oct 18	Steel Scrap	7 7-1
19372.58414c. Mar 9 2.32263c. Jan 4	Jan. 13, 1942, \$19.17 a Gross To	n
19362.32263c. Dec 28 2.05200c. Mar 10	One week ago	
19352.07642c. Oct 1 2.06492c. Jan 8 19342.15367c. Apr 24 1.95757c. Jan 2		
	One month ago	19.1
	Based on No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap	20.60
	tations to consumers at Pittsburgh, Ph	tladel.
19311.99629c. Jan 13 1.86586c, Dec 29 19302.25488c. Jan 7 1.97319c. Dec 9	phia, and Chicago.	madei.
19292.31773c. May 28 2.26498c. Oct 29	High Low	
		Apr 10
Pig Iron	1.0.0	Apr 8
Jan. 13, 1942, \$23,61 a Gross Ton		May 16
One week ago\$23.61	1	Jun 7
One month ago 23.61	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Nov 10
One year ago 23.45		Jun S
Based on averages for basic fron at Valley furn-		Apr 29
aces and foundry from at Chicago Philadel-		Rep 25
phia, Buffalo, Valley and Southern from		lan 3
at Cincinnati		lly 5
High Low		Dec 29
1941\$23.61 Mar 20 \$23.45 Jan 2		Dec 9
1940 23.45 Dec 23 22.61 Jan 2	1000	lee 3
mile is a	11.00	

The American Iron and Steel Institute on Jan. 12 announced ployees and of employers, was umns of Dec. 25, page 1641).

that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that the created as a result of the agreeoperating rate of steel companies beying 01% of the procedure for adjusting and operating rate of steel companies having 91% of the steel capacity of the industry will be 97.8% of capacity for the week beginning Jan. 12, compared with 96.4% one week ago, 97.9% one month ago and 95.1% one year ago. This represents an increase of 1.4 points or 1.5% from the preceding week. The operating rate for the week beginning Jan. 12, according to the Institute is equivalent to 1,615,800 Labor Board be established for the tone of steel institute and exciting a compared to 1,620,700 Labor Board be established for the labor Board be established for the state of the labor Board be established for the labor Board be establishe tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,592,700 tons one week peaceful adjustment of such dis-

ago, 1,617,500 tons one month ago, and 1,547,700 tons one year ago. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since Jan. 6, 1941, follow:

1941— Jan 697.2%	Apr 1498.3%	Jly 28 97.6%	Nov 1096.6 %
Jan 697.2%	Apr 2196.0%	Aug 496.3%	Nov 17 97.0 %
Jan 1398.0%	Apr 2894.3%	Aug 1195.6%	Nov 2495.9 %
Jan 2096.5%	May 596.8%	Aug 1896.2%	Dec 197.6%
Jan 2797.1%			Dec 897.5 %
Feb 396.9%	May 1999.9%	Sep 296.3%	Dec . 15 97.90/
Feb 1097.1%	May 2698.6%	Sep 896.9 %	Dec 2293.4 %
Feb 1794.6%	Jun 299.2%	Sep 1596.1%	Dec 2996.1%
Mar 397.5%	Jun 998.6%	Sep 2296.8%	
Feb 2496.3%	lun 1699.0%	Sep 2996.9 %	1942-
viar 1098.8%	Jun 2399.9%	Oct 698.1%	Jan 296.4%
Mar 1799.4%	Jun 3091.8%	Oct 1398.4 %	Jan 937.8%
Mar 2499.8%	Jly 794.9%	uct 2097.8%	
	Jly 1495.2%		tarabat da batan da
Apr 799.3%	Jly 2196.0%	Nov 398.2%	

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel mar-

kets, on Jan. 12 stated:

Under the spur of a vastly enlarged war program, as outlined by the President last week, the steel industry is preparing in every possible way to meet the demand incident to such an undertaking.

by the President last week, the steel industry is preparing in every possible way to meet the demand incident to such an undertaking. Steel ingot and pig iron production figures for December and the entire year have set new records, an earnest of the industry's all-out effort to meet whatever demands are made on its capacity. For the present, until the situation becomes clearer and actual war demands are understood, civilian users have little chance of obtaining steel. It is believed that capacity is sufficient to meet armament needs and also provide considerable tonnage for non-war use. This belief rests on the assumption that facilities for fabricating steel into ships, combat tanks and munitions are not sufficient to take the entire output indefinitely. During the period of changing over and adjusting to the new condition mills are unable to fill much demand outside the highest priorities.

Inability to obtain sufficient raw material, principally scrap, for peak steel production is cutting into the total possible otherwise, but this cut falls first on civilian supplies and will not affect war needs until it has progressed much further than is expected. Survey of the entire situation indicates that even under this handicap sufficient steel will be available to meet all war requirements.

Steelmaking declined 1 point last week, to 96½%, the dip being almost entirely due to lack of scrap, open hearths in practically all districts being idle from that cause. Chicago increased its rate½ point to 102% and Cleveland had a net gain of 1 point to 95%. Petroit 8 points to 82, Buffalo 2 points to 79½, New England 8 points to 92, Wheeling 1 point to 90 and Youngstown 2 points to 90. Unchanged rates prevailed at Eastern Pennsylvania, 89; Cincinnati, 91½; Birmingham, 90; St. Louis, 76.

Iron and Steel Branch. OPM, has announced a plan to produce Eastern P Louis, 76.

Iron and Steel Branch, OPM, has announced a plan to produce as much plate as possible on continuous strip and sheet mills, to release output of plate mills for urgent war production. Consumers are asked to change design of their products to utilize fully the continuous mill product. Mills producing universal and sheared plates will be used as far as possible in serving ship, combat tank and other direct war uses.

Lack of scrap is the greatest deterrent to enlarged production Lack of scrap is the greatest deterrent to enlarged production of steel, practically every producer having open-hearth capacity idle. Operation of active furnaces is hand-to-mouth with possibility of curtailment ever present. No steelmaker has reserves sufficient for more than a few days' production and receipts of scrap are meager. Recent revision of the ceiling schedule has helped somewhat in bringing out better supply of steelmaking grades, but the improvement is slight. On the other hand, the new schedule for cast grades has lowered prices and supply is no better, in some cases worse.

A total of 82,927,557 net tons of open-hearth, bessemer and electric furnace steel castings was produced in 1941, nearly 25% more than the previous peak output, 66,981,662 tons, in 1940. The industry operated at an average rate of 97.4% for the year, compared with 82.1% in 1940. December production was 7,163,999 tons, slightly more than 6,969,987 tons made in November but a little below the all-time high of 7,242,683 tons made in October, 1941.

Pig iron production in December broke all previous records Pig iron production in December broke all previous records for daily rate and monthly total and carried the total for the year to a new high of 55,918,086 net tons, 19.24% over 46,894,675 tons in 1940 and 58,36% over the 1939 output. December total was 5,014 995 tons, 6.97% greater than 4,707,194 tons made in November. The daily production rate was 161,774 tons, exceeding the previous all-time record of 157,378 tons in September, 1940. Three more stacks were in production than in November, the total being 218. The rate of operation, production related to estimated capacity, was 104.06%. Automobile assembly last week totaled 58,990 units, compared with 18,530 the preceding week. In the corresponding week in 1941 production was 115,935 cars. Increase of the January quota to 208,000 has allowed builders to make use of more of their stocks of parts.

Composite prices come over into the new year unchanged from the latter part of 1940. Finished steel composite is \$56.73, semi-finished steel \$36, steelworks pig iron \$23.05 and steelworks scrap \$19.17. Recent revisions of the scrap ceiling schedule had no effect

President Roosevelt Sets Up War Labor Board— W. H. Davis Will Head Twelve-Man Group

President Roosevelt on Jan. 12 created by executive order a National War Labor Board to be composed of twelve members and to be headed by William H. Davis, Chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board. In his order the President declared that "the national interest demands that there shall be no interruption of any work which contributes to the effective prosecution of the war."

The Board, made up of four repremanagement and labor on Dec This agreement provided the

to interrupt war work was vided as follows in the President's order

(a) The parties shall first resort to direct negotiations or to the procedures provided in a collective bargaining agreement. (b) If not settled in this man-

the commissioners of conciliation of the Department of Labor shall be notified if they have not already intervened in the dispute.

(c) If not promptly settled by conc.liation, the Secretary of Labor shall certify the dispute to the board, provided, however, that the board in its discretion after consultation with the Secafter consultation with the Secretary may take jurisdiction of the dispute on its own motion. After it takes jurisdiction, the board shall finally determine the dispute and for this purpose may use mediation, voluntary arbitration or arbitration under rules carbalished by the board. rules established by the board.

With the creation of the War Labor Board, the President abolished the National Defense Mediaished the National Detense Mediation Board, which had been set up on March 19, 1941, and provided for the transfer of all its employees, records, property and unexpended funds to the new board.

In addition to Mr. Davis, these other public members were named: Vice-Chairman George W. Taylor, Professor of Economies at the University of Pennsylvania, and impartial chairman for various industries; Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina: and Wayne L. North Carolina; and Wayne L. Morse, Dean of the University of Oregon's law school.

Employer representatives on the Board are:

A. W. Hawkes, President of the A. W. Hawkes, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce and also of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.; Roger D. Lapham, Chairman of the Board, American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.; E. J. McMillan, President of Standard Knitting Mills, Inc.; Walter C. Teagle, Chairman of the Board of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. Jersey.

The four employee representatives are as follows:

Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America; George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Labor; R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers of America; Matthew Woll, Vice President of the AFL. the AFL.

The President also appointed four alternate members to rep sent management and labor in the absence of regular members.

Those named as employee alternates are:

nates are:
Martin P. Durkin, Secretary-Treasurer, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of the States and Canada; C. S. Golden, Regional Director of the Steel Workers Organizing Com-mittee; Emil Rieve, President of the Textile Workers Union of America; and Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the

The four employer alternates

L. N. Bent, Vice President of the Hercules Powder Co.; R. R. Deupree, President, Procter & Gamble Co.; James W. Hook, President of the Geometric Tool Co.; and H. B. Horton, of the Chicago Bridge & Iron Corp.

Moody's Commodity Slightly Higher

Moody's Daily Commodity Index advanced from 221.5 a week ago to 221.9 this Tuesday. The most important individual changes were an advance in cotton and a decline in hog prices.

The movement of the index was as follows:

Tuesday, Jan. 6	221.5
Wednesday, Jan. 7	221.5
Thursday, Jan. 8	221.7
Friday, Jan. 9	221.6
Saturday, Jan. 10	221.8
Monday, Jan. 12	223.4
Tuesday, Jan. 13	221.9
Two weeks ago, Dec. 30	217.3
Month ago, Dec. 13	217.0
Year ago, Jan. 13	175.1
1941 High—Sept. 9	219.9
Low-Feb. 17	171.6
1942 High-Jan. 12	223.4
Low-Jan. 2	220 0 1

From Washington

(Continued from First Page) sen, it will not be long before they go after him. Certainly they will do this if he does not con-tinue to go along with them.

I have to report at this writing that, as of the first two skirmishes the embattled industrialists, seem the embattled industrialists, seem to have won. By way of a flank attack by a small force led by Assistant Secretary of War Patterson, Walter Reuther, the leader of the Leftists, has been given an assignment to go around the country with Col. Ginsburg of the U. S. Army and report on any pooling of operations which he thinks industry might be able to effect. Of course Reuther, the effect. Of course, Reuther, the "brilliant" author of a plan to put "brilliant" author of a plan to put the automobile industry out of business a year ahead of the time it has been put out of business, is still a member of the advisory committee which is to effect the "conversion" of the industry. Along with Walter, a fellow traveler, on the committee is an avowed communist, George F. Addes. And there is not the slightest doubt that Walter will have soon made his trip with Col. slightest doubt that Walter will have soon made his trip with Col. Ginsburg and come back to give more trouble to the automobile industry. But his assignment of industry. But his assignment does at least provide a breathing space, and in the meantime, there is much laughter around Washington about the traveling companion to whom he has been assigned.

Hugh Johnson got in tremendously bad about the Colonel during the Presidential campaign by slurring the pronunciation of his name. The "World-Telegram" which sponsored the General's column, apologized for the Gencolumn, apologized for the General's speech on the radio. The Colonel first attracted attention in the days of Hoover when he was the ghost writer for the Secretary of War, Pat Hurley. Much was being said and written in those days about the witty "Irish" speeches which Pat was making. This writer fell upon the fact that the Colonel who was born in Russia, was responsible for this Irish wit. He wrote about it. Two of Pat's aides waited upon the writer and he, perceiving that the writer and he; perceiving that Pat was about to make a goat of Ginsburg who had had nothing to do with his getting the story, employe-employer control of the the New Dealers and anti-New Japs were easily repulsed.

sent word to the Secretary War, that he thought the whole thing very funny, not serious, but that he intended to watch Gins-burg's career and that if anything happened to him, then the story would be pursued in its hilarious vein. The result was that Pat sent Ginsburg off to West Point for a special course.

He is an unusually able fellow. He came into the army during the last World War and has remained in it ever since. Now, he has been ghost writing Patterson's speeches. Patterson undoubtedly sent him with Reuther because he trusts him. It re-mains to be seen how this trained army officer and the youngish radical get along to-gether. Regardless, Reuther will be back soon to serve on the advisory committee of the automobile industry and then the sparks will fly,

In the meantime, the Leftists of Washington are apparently determined that if the war is won without their having their way it will not be an official victory. Industry of the country is turning out the bullets, the planes and the tanks and the whatnot of the cooks for coldiers. The Lefticts needs for soldiers. The Leftists in the meantime, are turning out words and insistent upon continuing to do so.

One can sit around and argue until he is blue in the face, for example, as to whether the automobile industry, for example, should have been struck down a year ago instead of today. The point is that today it is "struck down. Now, to survive, it is a cinch that it will turn out all the war materials it possibly can to the extent that it gets the con-

Regardless of what the situation may have been in the past, it is now different. Business men who have been lending themselves to the attack on Knudsen, in this writer's opinion, have been un-wittingly lending themselves to a subversive movement. The New Deal-CIO combination has been all out for a "Ministry of Produc-tion" and, their whole enterprise have been lending themselves to is to get rid of Knudsen who has been standing between them and

automobile industry. Knudser always an obsession of the com Knudsen, bination, has become a focal point in this most vicious of attacks.

It is this writer's opinion, based on his long experience as an observer of the Washington scene. Take it for what it is worth. If Knudsen falls the private operation of the automobile industry falls. the automobile industry falls. There is still some question as to just how far he has fallen with Nelson's appointment. He may still be in a position to protect the automobile industry against the employe-employer management plan. It is doubtful if Nelson would be inclined to do so do so.

In fairness to the President, he has never at any time indicated the slightest dissatisfaction with Knudsen. I have the rather distinct impression that he appreciates how this man has gone along trying to do his job without engaging in controversy. I have engaging in controversy. I have the rather distinct impression, too, that the two men have seen eye to eye ever since Knudsen was first called to Washington. It is surprising, though — rather a commentary on Mr. Roosevelt—that he should have permitted this loyal citizen to take the beating he has without calling the dogs off off.

A collateral phase of the present propaganda campaign is against Jesse Jones. He is responsible, it is being charged, for our not having more rubber on hand than we have. This writer can say authoritatively that some eight months ago the Prit some eight months ago, the British and Dutch producers of rub-ber in the East Indies, said they could not justify an increased production unless we agreed to take it over a five year period at an increase in price. Jones immediately agreed to do this. Then the Russians came into the war and overbid us for the increased production. Furthermore. production. the British, needing rubber also, have placed restrictions on the export

On the question of Jones' not stimulating synthetic production, Mr. Roosevelt, himself, was the bottleneck.

Dealers. Wallace and Hopkins are warring with Ickes. The Ickes' group of New Dealers and the Wallace group of New Dealers have always gone their separate ways. Subordinates have transfer of the adoption of changes in the adoption of changes in the adoption of the separate ways. ways. Subordinates have trans-ferred from one agency to an-other around here. No Ickes' man has ever transferred to a Wallace agency and vice versa. The in-tense feeling between Hopkins and Ickes dates back to the time when they were rival spenders and were placarding the country with signs as to which was the better spender. Now, Hopkins and Wallace have joined together in their mutual ill-feeling against leaves and hour thus fan weeded. Ickes and have thus far succeeded in keeping him out of any promi-nent place in the war set-up.

The much courted Russian Ambassador, nowadays, Litvinoff, is a very cynical fellow. He says very frankly that he thinks that 70% of the so-called battle of Libya is political. The thing for the British and Americans to do, he says, is to not to be working out so much broad ing out so much broad strategy plans, but to attack the enemy face to face on the Western European front. It is a commentary on the bickerings of international states. men, that he doesn't hold kindly to the view that the British want to be successful in Libya so they can give aid to the Russians in the Cau-causus. He leaves the im-pression that the Russians would no sooner let the British "assist" them at the rear in this way than they would the Germans. Attack the Germans face to face in Europe. he says. He is a coldly calculating man.

A friend of this writer's, just arriving from Honolulu, who was there through the raid, says the people there are laughing about the fear of the Pacific Coast of an air attack. They point out that Jan. 2 on the third Japanese raid of December 7, when we had finally But the war is not confined to got our planes in the air, that the

Applied To Unit Trusts

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on Jan. the adoption of changes in Regul lation S-X making that regulation applicable to the form and content of financial statements filed by of financial statements filed by unit investment trusts, including unit investment trusts which are issuers of periodic payment plan certificates. The changes are designed for use by companies subject to the Investment Company Act of 1940, but also are applica-ble to statements of unit invest-ment trusts filed under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. It is contemplated, however, that further amendments or a general revision of the requirements as to the form and content of financial state-ments of companies filing under the Investment Company Act of 1940 may result from the study of the financial statements of the companies covered by that Act.

The changes in Regulation S-X consist of-

(a) amendments to Rule 1-01 to require that Regulation S-X govern the form and content of the financial statements required to be filed as part of forms C-1 and 2-MD; and

(b) the adoption of Article 6A and the related rules of Article 12, which deal specifically with the form and content of statements of condition, statements of income and other distributable funds and school distributable funds, and sched-ules for unit investment trusts, including unit investment trusts which are issuers of periodic payment plan certificates.

National Banks

The following information is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED

Amount of Increase

-The National Bank of Wyandotte, Wyandotte, Mich, From \$100,000 to \$200,000___

Jan. 8-The Farmers National Bank of Geneseo, Geneseo, IH. From \$63.125 to \$85,000_

21.875

\$100,000

The Capital Flotations In the United States During the Month of December and for the Twelve Months of the Calendar Year 1941

December's corporate capital issues market was the quietest of any month this year and the volume of financing carried out during the month, \$111,520,250 was the smallest since June 1940. Since August 1939 there have been two other months when financing operations through the capital market have been on a similarly reduced scale. In addition to last month, when the Japanese brought the war to the United States by bombing Hawaii and other outlying possessions, there was June 1940 when France fell to the Germans and capital flotations totaled \$111,247,808, and September 1939 when the European War commenced with the invasion of Poland and capital financing amounted to \$96,214,150. The association of these events with the capital issues Poland and capital financing amounted to \$30,214,100. The association of these events with the capital issues: market is not a remote one for each of these occurrences provoked marked weakness in the nation's securities markets. Naturally the hazards of bringing out new issues were greatly enlarged in consequence. In months succeeding the earlier dates mentioned the new issues volume went forward to higher levels than theretofore. The future is enveloped with a greater degree of uncertainty now however, for it is customary for nations at war to institute strict control of the capital markets. What may be done here in this regard remains to be

The volume of financing for new capital purposes in December was less affected than the total and the \$59,-465,696 issues sold for this purpose was only 30% below the monthly average for 1941, whereas the total figures were nearly 50% below the year's average. In December 1941, whereas the total figures were nearly 50% below the year's average.

were nearly 50% below the year's average. In December 1940, issues sold for all purposes aggregated \$396,-778,240 and those for new capital purposes \$32,198,558. Issues sold privately last month totaled \$59,572,000 and represented more than 53% of the month's total sales. This was a greater amount than in November when \$14,600,000 or a little more than 10% was privately placed. In October private sales accounted for \$68,595,000 or 34% of the total.

Only three corporations brought out issues last month for \$10,000,000 or over; Pennsylvania RR. offered publicly \$18,465,000 equipment trust certificates; in addition, there were two private placements of such size, viz., \$23,200,000 obligations of Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc. and \$13,000,000 of Loews Inc.

Municipal financing dropped to \$60,287,387 last month from \$73,116,663 in November. However the portion

representing new money rose to \$42,014,869 from the year's low of only \$19,986,860 in November.

Below we present a tabulation of figures since January, 1939, showing the different monthly amounts of corporate financing as revised to date. Further revisions of the 1941 figures will undoubtedly be necessary from time to time, particularly as additional private financing is brought to light in annual reports and other places.

	*1941				*1940			*1939		
	New Capital	Refunding	Total	New Capital	Refunding	Total	New Capital	Kefunding	- Total	
January February March	\$ 52,928,677 46,549,770 86,634,370	\$ 271,387,665 227,012,100 115,287,655	\$ 324,316,342 273,561,870 201,922,025	\$ 35,469,718 46,004,059 31,527,491	\$ 137,994,832 211,341,581 103,799,050	\$ 173,464,550 257,345,640 135,326,541	\$ 5,926,032 23,833,072 58,179,191	\$ 10,386,300 136,115,000 48,688,660	\$ 16,312,332 159,948,072 106,867,851	
First quarter	186,112,817	613,687,420	799,800,237	113,001,268	453,135,463	566,136,731	87,938,295	195,189,960	283,128,255	
April	39,469,665 63,874,177 90,466,785	107,180,735 197,102,123 113,390,374	146,650,400 260,976,300 203,857,159	59,175,210 89,787,130 9,771,328	192,497,442 84,280,300 101,476,480	251,672,652 174,067,430 111,247,808	78,200,042 21,740,443 31,241,064	181,769,350 161,502,000 251,793,424	259,969,392 183,242,443 283,039,488	
Second quarter	193,810,627	417,673,232	611,483,859	158,733,668	378,254,222	536,987,890	131,181,549	5.5,069,774	726,251,323	
Six months	379,923.444	1,031,360 652	1,411,284,096	271,734,936	831,389,685	1,103,124,621	219,119,844	750,259,731	1.009,379,578	
JulySeptember	43,569,170 327,402,743 34,264,713	86,468,380 74,427,157 161,391,300	130,037,550 401,829,900 195,656,013	49,833,450 67,938,134 68,006,465	242,447,950 112,893,538 65,594,785	292,281,400 180,831,672 133,601,250	49,703,366 25,894,844 16,019,150	180,669,959 317,462,641 80,195,000	230,373,325 343,357,485 96,214,150	
Third quarter	405,236,626	322,286,837	727,523,463	185,778,049	420,936,273	606,714,322	91,617,360	578,327,600	669,944.960	
Nine months	785,160,070	1,353,647,489	2,138,807,559	457,512,985	1,252,325,958	1,709,838,943	310,737,204	1,368,587,334	1.679,324,538	
October November December	103,261,200 89,427,250 59,465,696	97,050,220 42,384,100 52,054,554	200,311,420 131,811,350 111,520,250	47,728,100 168,943,139 62,198,558	345,346,770 93,942,646 334,579,682	393,074,870 262,885,785 396,778,240	20,297,396 21,640,375 30,778,057	157,474,063 90,834,833 195,817,158	177,771,459 112,475,209 226,595,21	
Fourth quarter	252,154,146	191,488,874	443,643,020	278,869,797	773,869,098	1,052,738,895	72,715,828	444,126,054	516.841,88	
Twelve months	1,037,314,216	1,545,136,363	2,582,450,579	736,382,782	2,026,195,056	2,762,577,838	383,453,032	1.812,713,388	2.196.166.42	

1941, and the cumulative 1941 figures in the above table have been adjusted to reflect the addition of the fellowing short-term note issue, which it is urance company last Febraury but heretofore has escaped our notice; Commercial Credit Co. two-year 1 1-10% notes due Feb. 21, 1943,

Results for the Full Year 1941

Last year capital flotations of corporate entities had an aggregate value of \$2,582,450,579, not quite as great as 1940's \$2,762,577,838 but otherwise the greatest annual total since 1936 when huge refunding operations brought the total up to \$4,631,945,681. Although total volume in 1941 failed to attain the 1940 level, financing for new capital purposes rose to \$1,037,314,216, 40% above 1940's \$736,382,782 and the largest in this classification since 1937. However, neither the amount nor the degree of 1937. However, neither the amount nor the degree of increase in this kind of financing was representative of the great expansion in industrial activity in the past two years. In times of normal business growth there is ordinarily an attendant growth of new capital financing. The present industrial boom is of course not a normal one, but one arising from our defense and war programs and British purchases in this country on account of the war. The reflection of such a boom is not unnaturally found in the United States Treasury's financing operations rather than in the corporate figures. New indebtedness incurred by the Treasury last year through the public sale of its securities amounted to no less than \$11,512,617,001.

In ordinary times corporate plant expansion is financed by sales of corporation stocks and bonds to the public but that this was not the chief method employed last year is apparent from the following figures issued by the National Association of Manufacturers: From the beginning of the defense program through Sept. 30, 1941, industrial facilities for defense, financed by the Government and privately, amounted to \$5,260,463,000. Of the total, \$4,266,077,000 was financed with Government funds and only \$993,756,000 with private resources. The largest recipients of the Government funds were the aircraft industry, \$879,515,000, ammunition, \$810,297,000, ship construction, \$691,652,000, and chemicals, \$658,448,000.

The new capital funds included in our compilations last year went chiefly to the public utility industry, \$396,958,570, and the railroads, \$252,071,000. Miscellaneous businesses, comprised in our classifications "other industrial and manufacturing" and "miscellaneous," received a total of \$306,822,646, oil companies, \$56,319,000, rubber, \$10,400,000, and iron, steel, copper, etc., \$9,850,000.

Corporate refunding dropped last year to \$1,545,136,363 from \$2,026,195,056 in 1940 and \$1,812,713,388 in 1939. The smaller refunding volume occurred in spite of bond yields being low throughout the year; in fact, most grades of bonds established the lowest yields in history in 1941. But while new lows were reached last year, the degree of decline was not so marked as in preceding years. Moody's average corporate yield reached a low of 3.25% in 1941 compared with a low of 3.35% in 1940 and 3.62% in 1939.

Municipal-flotations of \$957,754,499 last year were in the smallest aggregate since 1937. The 1940 total in this classification was \$1,233,706,974 and 1939, \$1,125,901,000. Only a little more than half of last year's total, \$520,-515,194, represented new money. This was the smallest percentage for new money since our records commenced in 1919, and probably much longer. In 1938, as much as \$970,613,500 out of a total of \$1,099,757,500 bonds sold was for new capital and in many of the earlier years of our compilations the new capital proportion was even greater, but since 1938 the tendency has been for increasing emphasis on refunding operations and decreasing percentages of new money.

Following is a tabulation of the annual corporate figures for the past 12 years according to each type of security:

DOMESTIC CORPORATE ISSUES

Cal. Years	Bonds and Notes	Preferred Stocks	Common Stocks	Total
1941	\$2,287,845,200	\$216.017.925	\$78,587,454	\$2,582,450,579
1940	2,434,645,300	246,315,690	81.616.848	2.762.577.838
1939	1,882,749,000	- 161,158,178	72,759,242	2.116.666.420
1938	2.042,783,895	78.560.510	19.087.784	2,140,432,189
1937	1,673,283,500	468.395.208	292.013.451	2.433.692.159
1936	4.026.041.600	270.840.364	282,063,717	4.578.945.681
1935	2,116,597,775	123,650,746	27,180,244	2.267.428.765
1934	455,293,100	3.198,450	31,402,899	489.894.449
1933	227,244,700	15.222.555	137,383,069	379.850.324
1932	619,860,300	10.920.875	13.114.170	643,895,345
1931	2,028,034,050	148.015.667	195,115,706	2,371,165,423
1930	3.430,572,660	421,538,230	1,105,018,763	4.957,129,653

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, INCLUDING CANADIAN

Cal. Years	Bonds and Notes	Preferred Stocks	Common Stocks	Total
- 1941	\$2,287,845,200	\$216.017.925	\$78,587,454	\$2,582,450,579
1940	2,434,645,300	246,315,690	81.616.848	2.762.577.838
1939	1,962,249,000	161.158.178	72,759,242	2.196.166.420
1938	2,042,783,895	78.560.510	19.150,284	2.140.494.689
1937	1,673,283,500	468,395,208	292.013.451	2,433,692,159
1936	4,064,041,600	- 285,840,364	282.063.717	4.631.945.681
1935	2,116,597,775	123,650,746	27.180.244	2.267.428.765
1934	456,493,100	3.198.450	31,402,899	491,094,449
1933	228,844,700	15:222,555	137.516.461	381.583.656
1932	619.860,300	10,920,875	13.114.170	643,895,345
1931	2,245.834,050	148,015,667	195,115,706	2,588,965,423
1930	3,904.998,160	434,538,230	1,133,742,653	5,473,279,043

Large Domestic Corporate Issues During the Calendar Year

Below we list the principal issues of securities placed during 1941, giving at the same time (in parentheses) the purpose of the issue.

JANUARY

\$11,925,000 Pennsylvania RR. series L 1¼% equip. trust certificates due 1942-1956 (new equipment).

12,570,000 Union Pacific RR. 1½% equip. trust certificates, due 1942-1956 (new equipment).

20,000,000 Bell Telephone Co. of Pa. 1st & ref. 2\%s, 1976 (refunding), 12,000,000 Consolidated Gas El. Light & Power Co. of Balt. 1st & ref. 2\%s, series Q, 1976 (refunding).

50,000,000 Illinois Bell Telephone Co. 1st mtge. 21/s, series A, 1981 (refunding and new capital).

15,900,000 Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. 1st mtge. 31/s, 1971 (refunding).

1,500,000 Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. 10-year (0.38%-21/%) notes (refunding and working capital).

11,500,000 Southern Counties Gas Co. of Calif. 1st mtge. 3s, 1971 (refunding).

28,000,000 Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. 1st mtge, 31/4s, 1961 (re-funding)

20,000,000 Phillips Petroleum Co. 14% debs., 1951 (refunding and working capital).

15,000,000 Phillips Petroleum Co. serial (0.25%-1.90%) notes, 1941-1951 (refunding). 10,000,000 Shell Union Oil Corp. serial (0.375%-2.50%) notes, 1942-

1953 (refunding).

15,000,000 Shell Union Oil Corp. 20-year 2½% debs., 1961 (refunding).

12,000,000 Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. 1st intge. & 1st lien 3s, series B, 1960 (refunding).

6,250,000 Panhandle & Eastern Pipe Line Co. 1st intge. & 1st lien (1.65%-2.30%) bonds, series A, 1946-1950 (refunding).

5,000,000 Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. serial (0.75%-1.50%) notes, 1942-1945 (refunding, corporate purposes).

FEBRUARY

\$13,800,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. ref. & Impt. bonds (0.35%-1.90%).
spries G-1 to G-10, bonds, due 1942-1951 (refunding).
11,000,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. ref. & Impt. bonds (2%-2.90%)
spries G-11 to G-25, due 1956-66 (refunding).

15,000,000 Ccmmercial Credit Co. 2-year 1 1-10% notes (working capital).

capital).

11,418,000 Monongahela Ry. 1st mtge. 3¼s, series B, 1966 (refunding).

10,900,000 New York Central 1¼% equip. trust ctfs. (new equipment).

101,271,000 Georgia Power Co. 1st mtge. 3½s, 1971 (refunding).

26,500,000 Wisconsin Public Service Co. 1st mtge. 3¼s, 1971 (refunding).

13,200,000 Wisconsin Public Service Co. (132,000 shs. of 5% pref. stock, par \$100) (refunding). 10,000,000 Roman Catholic Archbishop of Detroit 3½% sinking fund notes (refunding).

MARCH

\$15,000,000 Ohio Power Co. 1st mtge. 3s, 1971 (additions, &c.).
20,240,300 Ohio Power Co. (202,403 shs.) \$1\%\%\ cum. pref. stoci
\$100 (redeem pref. and discharge open account indebted

20,000,000 Pacific Cas & Electric Co. 1st & ref. 3s, series J, 1970 (corporate purposes).

16,000,000 Public Service Co. of Oklahoma 1st mtge. 31/4s, series A, 1971 (refunding). 8,350,000 Public Service Co. of Oklahoma (83,500 shs.) 5% pref. stock, par \$100 (refunding).

30,000,000 Wheeling Steel Corp. 1st mtge. 31/2s, series B, 1966 (refunding).

10,000,000 Sun Oil Co. 21/8 debs., 1951 (refunding).

15,000,000 Commercial Investment Trust Corp. 2% notes, 1951 (corporate purposes).

14,889,100 Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., Inc. (148,991 shs.). 414 % cum.

\$13,265,000 Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp. 1st mtge. 3s, 1971

(refunding), 22,000,000 Koppers Co. 1st mtge. & coll. trust 31/s, 1961 (refunding). 8,000,000 Koppers Co. 2% serial notes, 1941-47 (refunding). 10,000,000 Sun Oil Co. 21/3 debs., 1951 (refunding and working cap.) 12,500,000 Swift & Co. serial (0.35%-2.05%) debs., 1942-51 (refunding). 12,500,000 Swift & Co. 21/3 debs., 1961 (refunding).

MAY \$14,625,000 Southern Pacific Co. 24% equip. trust certificates, 1942-1956 (new equipment).

80,000,000 Union Electric Co. of Missouri 1st mtge. coll. trust 3 1/25, 1971 (refunding).

15,825,000 Union Electire Co. of Missouri (150,000 shs.) \$4.50 pref. stock, no par (refunding). 50,000,000 Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. 20-year 3% debs., 1961 (refunding and new capital).

19,519,000 Louisville Gas & Electric Co. (Ky.) (780,792 shs.) 5% cum. preferred stock, par \$25 (refunding).

JUNE

\$15,000,000 New York Central RR. 21/2% equip, trust certificates, 1942-1951 (new equipment). 11,250,000 Southern Ry. 2% equip. trust certificates, 1942-1951 (new equipment)

48,000,000 Philadelphia Co. coll. trust sinking fund 41/4s, 1961 (re-

12,000,000 Philadelphia Co. 1-10-year 25% coll. trust serial notes 1942-51 (refunding).

13,000,000 Southern Natural Gas Co. 1st mtge. pipe line sinking fund 3¼s, 1956 (refunding).
26,500,000 International Paper Co. 1st llen & gen. ref. 3½s, 1956 (refunding, new construction, &c.)

JULY

\$9,387,000 Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR. 1½% equip. trust certificates due 1942-1948 (new equipment).

35,393,000 New York State Electric & Gas Corp. 1st mtge. 31/4 % bonds, due 1971 (refunding).

12,000,000 New York State Electric & Gas Corp. (120,000 shs. 5.10% cum. pref. stock par \$100) (refunding and construction).

cum pref. stock par \$100) (refunding and construction).

13,700,000 McKesson & Robbins, Inc. 15-year 31/2% sinking fund debs. 1956 (refunding and working capital).

5,600,000 McKesson & Robbins, Inc. 56,000 shs. of 51/4% pref. stock, par \$100 (refunding new capital).

15,000,000 Remington Rand, Inc. 15-year 31/2% sinking fund debs. 1956 (refunding).

AUGUST \$20,000,000 Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. series E 15%% equip. trust certificates, due 1942-1951 (new equipment). 233,584,900 American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 15-year 3% convertible debentures, 1956 (extensions, improvements, &c.).

22,000,000 Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. 1st & ref. mtge. 34% bonds, series E, 1966 (refunding).

15,000,000 Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. 1st & ref. mtge. 3% bonds, series F, 1956 (refunding).

30,000,000 Wisconsin Power & Light Co. 1st mtge., series A, 31/4 % bonds, 1971 (refunding). 2,500,000 Wisconsin Power & Light Co. 3% serial notes, 1949-1951

25,000,000 Standard Oil Co. of Calif. 23/8 debs., 1966 (prepayment of

15,000,000 Standard Oil Co. of Calif. serial (1.05%-2.20%) notes, 1946-1955 (corporate purposes).

14,000,000 Safeway Stores, Inc. 31/4 % 20-year debs., 1961 (pay bank loans, working capital).

\$18,000,000 Eric RR. Ohio Division 1st mtge. 3 1/4 % bonds, 1971 (refundg). 14.737,000 St. Paul Union Depot Co. 1st & ref. mtge. bonds, series B) 3½%, 1971 (refunding).
90,000,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 2½% 35-year debs., 1976 (refunding).

12,000,000 C ontinental Baking Co. 31/2 % debs., 1949-1956 (refunding).

OCTOBER
\$13,250,000 Union Pacific RR_1½% equip. trust certificates, series G, due 1942-1951 (new equipment).

38,000,000 Central Illinois Public Service Co. 1st mtge. bonds, series A. 34% 1971 (refunding).

9,000,000 Central Illinois Public Service, Co. (2%-3%) notes, 1942-

1951 (refunding) 17,000,000 International Business Machines Corp. 2½% 10-year debs. (refunding and working capital). 10,000,000 Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp. 2½% debs., 1956 (general

corporate purposes).

11,351,900 Dow Chemical Co. 113,519 shs. of common stock, no par (pay bank loans, capital additions).

37,409,820 Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. 534,426 shs. of common stock, par \$50 (general corporate purposes).

NOVEMBER

\$25,000,000 Pacific Gas & Electric Co.1st & ref. mtge. bonds, series K 3% 1971 (refunding, expansion):

3% 1971 (refunding, expansion):
20,000,000 Philadelphia Electric Co. Ist & ref. mtge. bonds 2%% 1971 (pay promissory notes):
15,000,000 Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Ltd., and Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., serial (0.55%-3.20%) debentures 1942-56 (refunding, pay bank loans).
20,000,000 Weatinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. 21%% debentures 1951 (capital additions).
15,000,000 Superior Oil Co. (Calif.) 3% debentures 1956 (refunding, general corporate purposes).

10,000,000 Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 400,000 shares of 5% cumulative preferred stock, par \$25 (refunding).

\$18,465,000 Pennsylvania RR. 23/6 % equip. trust certificates, due 1943-

1957 (new equipment).

13,200,000 Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc. 1st ntge. 33% bonds, series C, due 1971 (refunding).

10,000,000 Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc. notes (average interest rate 2.6356%), due serially to 1950 (refunding).

13,000,000 Loew's, Inc. 3% 15-year debs. (refunding).

Private Sales of Securities in the Calendar Year 1941

Our records of securities in the Calendar Year 1941. Our records of security issues placed privately show that 1941 had more of such issues, which involved a greater amount of money, and represented a greater percentage of the dollar value of all security issues sold, than any other year since we started compiling these figures separately in 1937. There were 199 separate issues of this character sold last year with an aggregate value of \$930,007,300, which was 36.0% of the value of all issues sold during the year. In 1940, 157 private issues were sold for \$834,540,289, constituting 30.2% of the flotations in that year. of the flotations in that year.

of the flotations in that year.

Placements of this nature have increased in number and dollar value in each year covered by our records, 1937 to date; and in only one year, 1940, did the percentage of these issues to the aggregate fall below the year preceding. In the first half of 1941, a substantially greater volume of private financing was carried out than in the second half of the year, viz., \$533,812,300 in the earlier period compared with \$396,195,000 in the latter. The percentage also dropped off from 37.8% in the first six months to 33.8% in the second. In addition the figures for the last half year include a single issue of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. for \$90,000,000, which alone represented about 25% of the placements in that period.

It is difficult, however, to attach significance to trends

It is difficult, however, to attach significance to trends in these figures for periods shorter than a year. For, in spite of wide month-to-month variations, the annual volume and proportion figures seem to show fairly unifigures range between a low of 30.2% in 1940 and a high of 36.0% last year. The volume figures have advanced each year; but except for 1938, each year's aggregate of all issues, public and private, also has shown an increase over the one preceding.

Private sales, it might be well to explain, comprise those securities issues not publicly offered but sold directly by negotiation to a relatively few large purchasers, ordinarily insurance companies and banks. No discis, ordinary insurance companies and banks. No distinction is made between private and public issues in our detailed compilation of the capital flotations. It ought also to be made clear, to avoid any misunderstanding of the figures, that the compilation is only of security issues and does not include either long term or short term bank loans.

Following is a list of all the private securities issues which we have recorded in the year 1941, which is followed by a summary of the amounts placed since 1937:

Addressograph-Multigraph Corp. 15-year 3% sinking fund debs., 1956, \$2,000,000 (May). Albuquerque Gas & Electric Co., 1st mtge. bonds, 3½% series, 1966, \$3,000,000 (June).
Albuquerque Gas & Electric Co. 3½% 1st mtge. bonds, 1966, \$267,000 (Dec.).

Alton Water Co. 1st mtge. 31/8 bonds, 1966, \$1,100,000 (Feb.).

American Barge Line Co., 1st pref. mtge. serial bonds, 1942-1951, (0.75 and 3.50%) \$250,000 (May).

American Home Products Corp. 15-year 31/2% sinking fund debentures, 1956, \$5,000,000 (Aug.).

American Rolling Mill Co., 0.50%-2.60% serial debs., \$5,000,000 (May). American Rolling Mill Co., 0.50%-2.60% serial debs., \$5,000,000 (Jan.). American Rolling Mill Co., 14-year 3%% debs., \$5,000,000 (Sept.). American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 2½% 35-year debentures, 1976, \$90,000,000 (Sept.).

Armstrong Water Co., 1st mtge. bonds, series A 31/2%, 1966, \$200,000 (May.).

Associated Gas & Electric Corp., 2.25% trustee certificates, 1942 and 1943, \$5,000,000 (Dec.).

Associated Telephone Co., Ltd. (Calif.), 1st mtge. bonds, series B, 31/4%. 1969, \$1,368,000 (April).

Atlanta Gas Light Co., 3½% gen. mtge. bonds, 1961; \$2,200,000 (March).
Atlantic City Sewerage Co., 1st mtge. 3½% bonds, series A, 1961; \$1,450,000 (Nov.).

Bangor Gas Co., 1st mtge, 4% s. f. bonds, 1971, \$300,000 (Sept.) Bell Telephone Co. of Pa., 1st & ref. 234% bonds, 1976, \$20,000,000 (Jan.). Birmingham Gas Co., 1st mtge. bonds, 334% series, 1971, \$5,850,000 (March).

Black Hills Power & Light Co., 1st mtge. bonds, series A, 3½%, 1971, \$2,000,000 (Oct.).

Brunswick Pulp & Paper Co., 1st mtge. serial (0.50-3.50%) bonds, \$2,-600,000 (June). nt Paper Co., 1st mtge. 41/4 % bonds, series A, 1947-1956, \$1,000,000

Buffalo Niagara Electric Corp., 24% debs., 1951, \$7,200,000 (April). Butler Water Co., 1st mtge. bonds, series A, 33 %, 1971, \$1,000,000 (May). Cairo Water Co., 1st mtge. bonds, 34%, series B, 1971, \$400,000 (May). California Packing Co. 24% debs., 1942-1956 (\$7.500,000 (May). California Public Service Co., 1st mtge. 44% bonds, \$140,000 (Jan.). California Water & Telephone Co., 3.60% 1st mtge. bonds, 1971, \$5,850,000 (Oct.).

Capital City Water Co., 1st mtge. 3\% bonds, \$600,000 (March) Capital Finance Corp., 10-year 3% s. f. debs., 1951, \$4,000,000 (July).
Central Electric & Telephone Co., 1st mtge. & coll. 3%% bonds, series B, 1966, \$5,000,000 (March).

Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp., 3% 1st mtge. bonds, 1971, \$13,-265,000 (April). Central Illinois Public Service Co., 2%, 2%%, 3% unsecured notes, 1942-1951, \$9,000,000 (Oct.).

Central Investment Corp., Los Angeles, 1st mtge. 41/4 %, 41/2 % bonds 1942-1956, \$3,200,000 (Dec.).

Central Maine Power Co., 314% 1st & gen. mtge. bonds, series L, 1970. \$1,250,000 (Feb.).

Central Maine Power Co., 1st & gen. mtge. bonds, series L, 3½%, 1970, \$1,000,000 (Dec.).

Central New York Power Corp., gen, mtge, bonds, 3½% series, 1965, \$5,000,000 (Jan.). Central Ohio Light & Power Co., 1st mtge. 3½% bonds, series D, 1966, \$400,000 (Feb.).

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., ref. & impt. bonds, series G-1-G-10, 0.35%-1.90% 1942-1951, \$6,490,000 (Feb.),

Chicago & North Western Ry., 11% equip. trust certificates, March 1, 1942-1951, \$5,400,000 (Feb.).
Cincinnati Union Terminal Co., 2.60% 30-year bonds, 1971, \$3,000,000 (March).

Citizens Water Co. of Washington, Pa., 1st mtge. 3½% bonds, 1966, \$2,000,000 (Feb.).

\$2,000,000 (Feb.).
Coast Counties Gas & Electric Co., 1st mtge. 30-year bonds, 3¼% series, 1971, \$3,500,000 (July).
Colonial Stores, Inc., 3½% 15-year s. f. debs., \$2,000,000 (Nov.).
Commercial Credit Co., 2-year 1 1-10% notes, 1943, \$15,000,000 (Feb.).
Commercial Investment Trust Corp., 2% notes, 1951, \$15,000,000 (March).
Commonwealth Water Co., 3½% 1st mtge. bonds, 1965, \$5,010,000 (Feb.).
Conde Nast Publications, Inc., 1st mtge. 10-year 4% serial mtge. bonds, 1941-1951, \$600,000 (Aug.).

Consolidated Gas Utilities Corp., 1st mtge. s. f. bonds, 4% series A, 1956, \$6,500,000 (April).

Consolidated Gas Utilities Corp., 10-yr. 5% debs., 1951, \$900,000 (April). Continental Baking Co., 3½% debs., semi-ann. 1949-1956, \$12,670,000 (Sept.).

Cuneo Press, Inc., serial debs., 1942-1949, \$1,650,000 (Jan.).

Denver & Rio Grande Western RR., 2% trustees certificates, series H, 1946, \$5,000,000 (Jan.).

Derby Gas & Electric Corp., coll. trust debs., 3% series, 1949, \$2,750,000 (Oct.).

Detroit Toledo & Ironton RR., 11/4 % equip, trust certificates, 1942-1951, \$1,150,000 (Feb.).

East St. Louis & Interurban Water Co., 1st mtge. bonds, 34% series B, 1971, \$7,500,000 (May).

East Tennessee Light & Power Co., 3½% 1st mtge. bonds, series A, 1966, \$4,800,000 (April).

Elgin Joliet & Eastern Ry., 1% equip. trust certificates, 1942-1951, \$2,-900,000 (Jan.).

Ellwood Consolidated Water Co., 1st mtge. 31/1% bonds, 1966, \$250,000 (May).

Florida Power Corp., 1st mtge. 4% bonds, series C, 1966, \$1,000,000 (April). Florida Power Corp., 3½% serial debs., 1941-1955, \$2,000,000 (April). Florida Telephone Corp., 1st mtge. 4% bonds, serial, 1942-1971, \$750,000 (June).

General American Transportation Corp., 2% promissory notes, 1946-1948, \$3,498,000 (Jan.).

\$3,498,000 (Jan.).

General American Transportation Corp., 2% equip. trust certificates, series 33, 1942-1951. \$3,440,000 (Aug.).

General Finance Corp., 4% debs., 1946, \$500,000 (June).

Georgia Power Co., 1st mtge. bonds, 3½% series, 1971, \$101,271,000 (Feb.).

Glen Rock Electric Light & Power Co., 1st mtge bonds, 3½% series, 1966, \$325,000 (March).

\$325,000 (March).
Glidden Co., 3% notes, 1947, \$3,000,000 (Nov.).
(B. F.) Goodrich Co., 3% 1st mtge. bonds, 1956, \$5,000,000 (Dec.).
Gulf Power Co., 1st mtge. 3½% bonds, 1971, \$3,000,000 (Oct.).
(W. F.) Hall Printing Co., serial debs. (aver. int. rate 2.04%), 1941-1950, \$1,800,000 (June).

\$1,800,000 (June). (W. F.) Hall Printing Co., 10-yr. 2%% s.f. debs., 1951, \$1,200,000 (June). (Walter E.) Heller Co., 4% debentures, 1951, \$1,000,000 (Sept.). Hilton-Davis Chemical Co., 12-year 4½% notes, \$850,000 (Dec.). Holly Sugar Corp., 3½% 1st mtge. bonds, 1951, \$3,750,000 (June). Illinois Bell Telephone Co., 1st mtge. 2½% bonds, series Å, 1981, \$3,750,000 (Jan.).

(Jan.).
Inland Steel Co., 1½% serial notes, 1941-1946, \$7,000,000 (Jan.).
Inter-Mountain Telephone Co., 30-year 1st mtge. s. f. 3% bonds, 1966, \$125,000 (July).

"International Business Machines Corp., 2½% 10-year debs., \$17,000,000 (Oct.).

1
nternational Paper Co., 1st lien & gen. mtge. bonds, 3 ½ % series, 1956, \$26,500,000 (June).

Jova Electric Light & Power Co., 1st mtge. bonds, series B 3¼ %, 1971, \$2,000,000 (May).

Jowa Electric Light & Power Co., gen. mtge. serial 3¼ % notes, 1942-1951, \$1,050,000 (May).

Keith Corp., 41/4 % mtge. & coll. trust bonds, 1954, \$6,000,000

Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co., 1st mtge. 3½% s. f. bonds, \$2,500,000 (Sept.). Keystone Telephone Co. of Philadelphia, 1st mtge. 3½% bonds, series A, 1965, \$8,000,000 (Jan.).

Kittery Electric Light Co., unsecured serial notes, first series, 3½%, 1966, \$150,000 (Sept.).

Koppers Co., 2% serial notes, 1941-1947, \$8,000,000 (April) Las Vegas Light & Power Co., 1st mtge. bonds, 3½% series, 1966, \$225,000

robe Water Co., 1st mtge. 31/8 bonds, 1966, \$600,000 (May).

Latrobe Water Co., 1st mtge. 3½% bonds, 1966, \$600,000 (May). Lexington (Ky.) Telephone Co., 1st mtge. bonds, series A 3½%, 1971, \$1,800,000 (April). Lexington Water Co., 1st mtge. 3½% bonds, 1966, \$2,450,000 (Feb.). Loew's, Inc., 3% 15-year debs., \$13,000,000 (Dec.). Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., 3% serial notes, 1944-1956, \$4,000,000 (July). Louisiana Ice & Electric Co., Inc., 1st mtge. 3½% bonds, series A, 1961, \$570,000 (Feb.).

Louisiana Ice & Electric Co., Inc., 2½% serial notes, 1942-1946, \$190,000 (Feb.).

Louisville & Nashville RR., 1%% equip. trust certificates, 1942-1951. \$4,970,000 (May).

\$4,970,000 (May).

Middle States Telephone Co. of Ill., 1st mtge. 3½% bonds, 1966, \$1,100,000 (March).

Middle States Telephone Co. of Ill., 3% debs., 1942-1950, \$200,000 (March).

Middle Western Telephone Co., coll. trust s. f. 4% debs., 1951, \$425,000
(Dec.).

Minnesota Valley Canning Co., s. f. 3½% debs., 1956, \$1,000,000 (June) Mississippi Power Co., 1st mtge. bonds, 3½% series, 1971, \$7,060,000 (Oct.).

Mississippi Public Service Co., 1st mtge, bonds, series A 4%, 1956.\$500,000 (Feb.). Missouri Pacific RR., 21/4 % equip. trust certificates, series GG, 1956, \$4,185,000 (Oct.).

Missouri Utilities Co., 1st mtge. bonds, series A 31/4%, 1971, \$3,150,000

Mock, Judson, Voehringer Co., 31/4 % s. f. debs., series B, 1953, \$600,000 (April).

Mock, Judson, Voehringer Co., 2% s. f. debs., series A, 1944, \$150,000 (April).

Montour RR., 1.04% equip. trust certificates, 1942-1946, \$500,000 (May). Morgantown Water Co., 1st mtge. bonds, 3½% series B, 1971, \$650,000 (May). National Cylinder Gas Co., 10-year 25% % s. f. debs., 1951, \$1,500,000

(Sept.).

National Gypsum Co., 3% s. f. debs., 1955, \$1,000,000 (Dec.).

National Union Radio Corp., 3% debs., 1944, \$125,000 (Nov.).

Neiman-Marcus Co., Dallas, Texas, 1st mtge. 4% bonds, due monthly to 1957, \$900,000 (Jan.).

Neisner Bros. Realty, Inc., guaranteed serial (1%-3.60%) debs., due serially to Nov. 1, 1953, \$2,200,000 (Nov.).

New Hampshire Gas & Electric Co., 1st mtge. 3½% bonds, series B, 1971, \$1,000,000 (Sept.).

New Haven Water Co., gen. & ref. mtge. 31/8 % bonds, series C, 1976, \$550,000 (Sept.).

ew Mexico Power Co., 1st mtge. bonds, 31/2% series, 1966, \$2,000,000 (June).

(June).

Newport Gas Light Co., 1st mtge. 3½% bonds, 1961, \$400,000 (Oct.).

New York Central RR., 1½% equip. trust certificates, \$6,540,000 (Feb.).

New York New Haven & Hartford RR., 1½% equip. trust certificates, 1942-1951, \$2,890,000 (June).

New York State Electric & Gas Corp., 1st mtge. 3½% bonds, 1971, \$35,393,000 (July).

New York Trap Rock Corp., 1st mtge. 4% 10-year s. f. bonds, \$3,500,000 (Oct.).

North American Car Corp., 3-31/2% equip. trust certificates, 1940 series, 1941-1948, \$4,790,000 (Jan.).

orthern Pacific Ry., $1\frac{3}{4}$ % equip. trust certificates, due serially, 1 to 10 years, \$3,000,000 (Jan.). Northern Pacific Ry., 2% equip. trust certificates, series B, 1942-1951, \$5,700,000 (June).

Northwestern Light & Power Co., 1st mtge. 4% bonds , series A, 1966, \$1,200,000 (Dec.). Northwestern Wisconsin Electric Co., 1st mtge. 3% % s. f. bonds, series B, 1954, \$75,000 (Nov.).

Ohio Telephone Service Co., 1st mtge. s. f. 3½% bonds, series A, 1966, \$870,000 (June). Oklahoma Natural Gas Co., 1st mtge, 3% bonds, series C, 1956, \$4,-500,000 (Aug.).

Otter Tail Power Co., 1st mtge. bonds, 3% series, 1971, \$200,000 (Nov.). Otter Tail Power Co., 30-year 1st mtge. 3% bonds, 1971, \$2,00,000 (Nov.).

Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co., serial notes (int. 0.75%-1.50%), 1942-1945, \$5,000,000 (Jan.).

Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co., 1st mtge. & 1st lien bonds, series A (int. 1.65%-2.30%), 1946-1950, \$6,250,000 (Jan.).

Panhandle Refining Co., 6-year guaranteed s. f. 4½% secured notes, 1947, \$800,000 (Oct.).

\$800,000 (Oct.).

Panther Valley Water Co., 1st mtge. 3¾ % bonds, 1966, \$1,000,000 (Dec.).

Paramount Pictures, Inc., 3¼ % conv. debs., 1947, \$2,492,800 (Feb.).

Pennsylvania Gas & Electric Co., 4½ % 1st lien & ref. bonds, 1942-1951, \$550,000 (April).

Penobscot County Water Co., 1st mtge. 3½ % bonds, 1966, \$316,000 (May).

Peoples Gas Co., Port Arthur, Texas, 1st mtge. 3½ % 20-year s. f. bonds, \$700,000 (Oct.).

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., 1st & ref. mtge. 31/4 % bonds, series E, 1966, \$22,000,000 (Aug.).

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., 1st & ref. mtge. 3% bonds, series F, 1956, \$15,000,000 (Aug.). eoples Telephone Co., 1st 41/4 % bonds, series A, 1965, \$700,000 (July).

Peoria Water Works Co., 1st mtge. bonds, series A, 1905, \$700,000 (July). (May).

(May). hiladelphia Suburban Water Co., 10-year notes (int. 0.38%-2¼%), \$150,000 annually, \$1,500,000 (Jan.). hiladelphia Suburban Water Co., 1st mtge. 30-year 3¼% bonds, 1971, \$15,900,000 (Jan.).

Philadelphia Transportation Co., equip. trust certificates, series C, (interval, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$.), 1942-1946, \$1.360,000 (June).

Pittsburgh Coke & Iron Co., 1st mtge. bonds, 4½% series A, 1952, \$750,000 (Oct.). Plainfield-Union Water Co., 1st mtge. 3½% bonds, series A, \$1,950,000 (April).

Poor & Co., 10-year serial debs., \$1,000,000 (Feb.).

Public Electric Light Co., St. Albans, Vt., 3¾ % 1st mtge. bonds, series D, \$100,000 (Oct.).

Public Service Co. of Indiana, 1st mtge. bonds, series B 31/2%, 1971, \$4,650,000 (April).

Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., 1st mtge. 33/6 % bonds, series C, 1971, \$13,200,000 (Dec.).

\$13,200,000 (Dec.).

Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., unsecured notes (aver. int. rate 2.6356%) due serially to 1950, \$10,000,000 (Dec.).

Rawlins Electric Co., 3½% 1st mtge. bonds, 1966, \$200,000 (Nov.).

Rensselaer & Saratoga RR., 1st mtge. 4% bonds, 1961, \$2,000,000 (April).

Rheem Mfg. Co., series B s. f. 5% conv. debs., 1948, \$500,000 (Jan.).

Rheem Mfg. Co., 15-year s. f. 3½% debs., series A, 1956, \$1,500,000 (Märch).

Richmond Fredericksburg & Potomac RR., gen. mtge. s. f. 3% bonds, 11966, \$6,500,000 (Feb.) Rio Grande Valley Gas Co., 1st mtge. 4% bonds, series A, 1961, \$2,900,000 (March).

Riverton Consolidated Water Co., 1st mtge. 314% bonds, 1966, \$525,000 (May).

(May).

Roman Catholic Archbishop of Detroit, 3½% 12-year s. f. notes, 1953, \$10,000,000 (Feb.).

Rustless Iron & Steel Corp., 3½% 15-year s. f. debs., 1956, \$2,550,000 (Nov.).

(Nov.).

Rustless Iron & Steel Corp., 2¼% notes, 1942-1944, \$450,000 (Nov.).

Safeway Stores, Inc., 3½% 20-year debs., 1961, \$14,000,000 (Aug.).

St. Joseph Water Co., 1st mtge. 3½% bonds, 1966, \$2,600,000 (Feb.).

Sheridan County Electric Co., 3½% 1st mtge. bonds, 1966, \$750,000 (Nov.).

Sonotone Corp., 10-year 4% serial promissory notes, \$250,000 (Oct.). Southeastern Telephone Co., 1st mtge. 3½% bonds, series A, 1971, \$450,000 (April).

Southern California Water Co., 1st mtge. 3½% bonds, \$300,000 (April). Southern Ry., 2% equip. trust certificates, series JJ, 1942-1951, \$5,625,000 (June).

Southern Ry., 2½% equip. trust certificates, \$4,430,000 (Dec.). Southwest Natural Gas Co., 1st mtge. series A 3¼% bonds, 1956, \$1,850,000 (Oct.).

Southwestern Public Service Co., $3\frac{3}{4}$ % 1st mtge. s. f. bonds, series A, 1966, \$3,421,000 (May).

\$3,421,000 (May).

(E. R.) Squibb & Sons, 20-year 3 ¼ % s. f. debs., 1961, \$5,000,000 (May). Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, serial debs., 1949-1956 (int. rates, averaging from 2.65 % to 3 %), \$5,000,000 (May). Sun Oil Co., 10-year 2¼ % debs., 1951, \$10,000,000 (March). Sun Oil Co., 2¼ % debs., 1951, \$10,000,000 (April). Terre Haute Gas Corp., 1st mtge. 4% 15-year s. f. bonds, 1956, \$720,000 (June).

Texarkana Water Corp., 1st mtge. 3½% bonds, 1966, \$1,100,000 (Feb.), Texas Gas & Power Corp., 1st mtge. 4% bonds, 1956, \$350,000 (June), Texas Gas & Power Corp., common stock, \$166,000 (June).

Texas Water Co., 1st 41/2s, series A, 1965, \$350,000 (Jan.)

Trinidad (Colo.) Electric Transmission, Railway & Gas Co., 31/2 % 1st mtge. bonds, 1966, \$1,600,000 (Nov.). Tucson Gas, Electric Light & Power Co., 1st mtge. bonds, 3½% seri 1966, \$3,500,000 (June).

Tubize Chatillon Corp., 15-year 31/2 % debs., \$5,000,000 (Oct.).

Union Bag & Paper Co., 2 1/2 % serial notes, 1942-1952 (\$4,600,000 (Sept.). Union Pacific RR., 11/2% equip. trust certificates, series F, 1942-1956, \$12,570,000 (Jan.).

United Telephone Co., Inc. (Ind.), 1st mtge. s. f. 3½% bonds, series A, 1965, \$1,975,000 (Jan.).

Victor Products Corp., 5% s. f. deb. notes, series A, 1945, \$54,500 (May). Virginia Electric & Power Co., 31/8% 1st & ref. mtge. bonds, series C, 1971, \$3,000,000 (Feb.).

West Virginia Water Service Co., 1st mtge. $3\frac{1}{4}$ % bonds, series due 1966, \$500,000 (March). Western New York Water Co., 1st mtge. s. f. bonds, 3%% series, 1966, \$3,000,000 (Oct.).

Western New York Water Co., 3% % s. 7. notes, 1956, \$1,400,000 (Oct.). Western Pacific RR., 1% % equip. trust certificates, 1942-1951, \$2,650,000 (July).

Westmoreland Water Co., 1st mtge. 31/2% bonds, series A, 1966, \$2,-775,000 (March). Wheeling & Lake Eric Ry., 1½% equip. trust certificates, 1942-1951. \$800,000 (May).

Wichita Water Co., 1st mtge. bonds, series A 3%%, 1971, \$3,000,000 (May).

Williamsport Water Co., 1st mtge. bonds, series A, 3 ½ %, 1971, \$2,400,000 (May). Wisconsin Power & Light Co., 3% serial notes, 1949-1951, \$2,500,000 (Aug.).

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp., 4% s. f. debs., 1947, \$2,600,000 (Sept.).

PRIVATE CORPORATE FINANCING

ESSE CARESTO SECTION	First 6 Months	Last 6 Months	Total Year
1941—Number of issues	- 125	74	199
Volume	\$533,812,300	\$396,195,000	\$930,007,300
Percent of total volume	37.8	33.8	36.0
1940—Number of Issues		92	157
Volume	\$326,959,904	\$507,580,385	\$834,540,289
Percent of total volume	29.6	30.6	30.2
1939—Number of issues	66		137
Volume	\$309,980,000	\$418,577,500	\$728,557,500
Fercent of total vo.ume	30.7	35.3	33.2
1938—Number of issues	51	76	127
Volume	\$229,828,780	\$450,683,000	\$680,511,780
Percent of total volume	33.8	30.8	31.9
1937—Number of issues	64	53	117
Volume	\$305,991,000	\$150,311,094	\$456,302,094
Percent of total volume	17.1	23.3	18.7

Farm Loan and Government Agency Financing in 1941

Farm Loan and Government Agency Financing in 1941

Financing by this group reached a total volume of \$1,969,030,000 in 1941, an amount exceeded in only one other year, 1939, when issues totaling \$2,461,560,325 were brought out. It has only been in the past decade that financing by this classification has reached anything like the huge proportions of the past year. The large issues brought out by the great Federal agencies like the RFC, which were created in that priod, have converted this from a minor to a major division in our compilation. It is likely, however that the group may hereafter revert to its former status of relative unimportance for a new policy put into effect, by the Treasury last October provides for the monetary needs of these agencies to be taken care of, during the emergency at least, by direct United States Treasury issues instead of by the sale of their own guaranteed obligations. In pursuance of this new system the Treasury instead of by the sale of their own guaranteed obligations. In pursuance of this new system the Treasury met maturities of some \$500,000,000 CCC and RFC notes last October through exchange offers of its own notes. And it has been announced that the Treasury will refund several other agency issues in January, 1942, with its own obligations.

its own obligations.

It is contemplated that all guaranteed issues will eventually be converted into Treasury issues leaving only one kind of Federal obligations in the market. Secretary Morgenthau has said that the purpose is to reduce the number of financing operations and simplify the stiff financing program in prospect.

Foreign Issues Placed in the United States

Foreign Issues Placed in the United States

Following we present our usual annual summary of foreign security issues placed in the United States by both corporations and governmental bodies. A single issue of this character was placed during 1941 which was, in fact, the only foreign issue sold in the United States since the start of the European conflict in September 1939. The lone issue was sold here in March last by the Republic of Panama in connection with the readjustment of its external debt at that time. The amount involved was only \$4,000,000. Except for 1940, when no foreign issues were placed in the United States, last year's total was by far the smallest of any year in the period, since 1919, in which we have compiled the figures.

In the past decade or so foreign issues have been of only modest size but in the period 1924 to 1930 inclusive a really important volume of financing was undertaken here by foreign municipal and corporate entities. In those seven years an aggregate of \$9,119,051,306 such issues were floated while from 1919 to date the grand total has been \$12,988,551,638.

Following is a summary of the yearly figures since

GRAND SUMMARY OF FOREIGN ISSUES PLACED IN UNITED STATES
(INCLUDING CANADA, ITS PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES)

Calendar Years	New Capital	Refunding	Total
1941		\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
1940	\$59,250,000	87,750,000	147,000,000
1938	25,062,500	40.000.000	65,062,500
1937	3,250,000	219,000,000	222,250,000
1936	23,000,000	156,500,000	179,500,000
	23,000,000	116.000.000	116,000,000
1935 1934		61.200.000	61,200,000
	133,332	61,600,000	61,733,332
1933	26,015,000	40,000,000	66.015.000
1932 1931	253,722,000	14,500,000	
	1.009.213.390	126.566.000	268,222,000
1930			1,135,779,390
1929		22,032,717	779,870,286
1928	1,319,167,987	257,652,913	1,576,820,900
1927	1,561,119,925	163,564,500	1,724,684,425
1926	1,145,099,740	204,693,300	1,349,793,040
1925	1,086,160,500	221,147,000	1,307,307,500
1924	996,570.320	248,225,445	1,244,795,765
1923	280,274,600	79,941,679	360,216,279
1922	634,511,034	125,265,000	759,776,034
1921	527,517,000	50,000,000	577,517,C00
1920	383,450,887	138,998,000	522,448,887
1919	342,130,300	263,429,000	605.559.300

Issues Not Representing New Financing

It happens from time to time that owners of large blocks of securities which have been outstanding for some time, desiring to liquidate all or part of their holdings, prefer to do so by making a public offering of the securities involved. Since the start of the European War, these offerings

have been extraordinarly large in some months, chiefly due, no doubt, to the activities of the British Government in liquidating the American securities which it sequestered from its nationals. In June, 1941, legislation was enacted authorizing the Reconstruction Finance

Corporation to make loans to foreign governments col-Corporation to make loans to foreign governments collateralized by American securities. Under this authority large loans have been made to Great Britain by the corporation and this has evidently been responsible for a marked reduction in the volume of secondary offerings in the latter half of 1941 as compared with the first half. Nevertheless, the total for the second six months of the year, \$139,866,169, was more than the entire year 1940. In all of 1941, the secondary distributions which have come to our notice, had an aggregate value of \$389,569,510, compared with \$126,330,104 in 1940 and \$66,876,758 in 1939.

Of course, these transactions are no different, in effect.

Of course, these transactions are no different, in effect, from the sales of such securities on one of the exchanges or in the over-the-counter market, and the companies whose securities are involved receive no part of the proceeds of the sales. Such offerings as these have no place in our compilations of *new* issues, but we have tabulated them separately for whotever interest they may have them separately for whatever interest they may have on their own account, and present the results in the table

ISSUES NOT REPRESENTING NEW FINANCING

M. 746, J. 34 - 53	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
	8	\$	S	8	S
January	60,081,270	14,726,274	9,919,270	611,334	8,008,000
February	22,145,201	5,953,125	1,702,750		4,641,113
March	38,916,634	12,855,884	2,525,696	22,096,368	12,451,695
April	36,377,356	28,876,706	5,721,524	4,318,088	12,459,292
May	82,102,729	279,655	3,162,305	1,025,000	4,287,175
June	10,080,151	251,500	12,199,818	3,965,000	7,085.183
Total, 6 mos	249,703,341	62,943,144	35,231,363	32,015,790	48,932,458
July	16,782,675	7,127,500	3,757,564	343,750	8,962,985
August	29,858,878	25,487,816	14,499,172	1,572,000	4,405,762
September	51,683,537	742,500	1,250,175	3,546,765	1,833,091
October	11,851,252	5,547,372	5,259,100	11,573,907	
November	8,609,530	8,951,969	1,164,950	4,867,500	110,000
December	21,080,297	15,529,803	5,714,434	11,833,750	417,885
Total, cal. year	389,569,510	126 330, 104	66,876,758	65.753,462	64,662,181

and it is necessary to go back to October 1937 to find a higher yield.

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The year 1941 saw a rise in the gross debt of the United States from \$45,024,631,488 to \$57,938,123,097, thereby dwarfing the rises in all the depression years of the thirties and, in fact, having no precedent other than the first World War period when the debt rose from \$2,712,549,477 June 30, 1917 to \$25,234,496,273 June 30, 1919. Of course in a period like the present, when the nation is engaged in a major war, debt increases must remain as secondary considerations to the successful prosecution of the conflict. And with this in mind we must accept the obvious prospect of greater and greater future advances in the public indebtedness until we have achieved a final victory.

The figures noted are only the direct indebtedness and do not reflect the Federal agency debt which amounted to \$5,901,357,155 at the end of 1940 and \$6,-316,593,955 at the close of 1941. It was announced in October, 1941, that this debt would be converted into Federal obligations in order to simplify the war finance program. The first step in this direction was taken in the same month with the offering of Treasury notes for maturing RFC and CCC notes and later it was announced that further conversions would be arranged in January, 1942. The October exchange was accountable for \$502,983,000 of the year's increase in direct Federal indebtedness.

Last February the limitation on Federal indebtedness

Last February the limitation on Federal indebtedness was raised from \$49,000,000,000 to \$65,000,000,000 and before the year-end Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau pointed out that a further increase would be necessary in the near future. This is only too obvious since merely converting the total guaranteed debt into direct debt would raise the Federal debt close to the present limitation. Under the same law, last February all Fed-

eral direct and agency obligations issued after March 1, 1941, were made subject to all Federal taxes.

In May, 1941, the new defense savings bonds were placed on sale and these brought in about \$2,609,317,607 during the year. Tax anticipation notes placed on sale in August resulted in total sales of \$2,479,375,900. Depositary bonds, another new type of security but one not expected to be sold in great quantities, were sold in an aggregate of \$63,746,000 up to the end of 1941. The balance of the year's financing was in the customary Treasury bonds, notes and bills.

In the tabulations which follow we outline the Treasury's financing activities in the current year.

UNITED STATES TREASURY FINANCING DURING 1941

Date Offered	Dated	Due	Amount Applied for	Amount Accepted	Price	Yiela
First	6 month	s total	8	\$ 8,675,484,647		
June 27 July 3 July 11 July 18 July 25 J'ly1-31 J'ly1-31	July 9 July 16 July 23 July 30 July 1	91 days 91 days	306,089,000	100,048,000 100,337,000 100,127,000 100,015,000 353,510,582	99.978 99.976 99.975 99.975 99.976 8	*0.687% *0.097% *0.097% *0.098% *0.094% at 2%
July	total			895,131,582		
Aug. 1 Aug. 8 Aug. 15 Aug. 22 Augl-31 Augl-31 Augl-31	Aug. 13 Aug. 20 Aug. 27 Aug. 1 June 1	91 days 91 days 91 days 91 days 10-12 yrs. 12 years 2 years	271,277,566 11,435,550	100,118,000 100,227,000 100,799,000 271,277,566	99.973 99.971 99.971 99.971 100	*0.106% *0.114% *0.116% *0.114% a 2% b
Aug.	total			1,721,213,641		
Aug. 27 Sept. 5 Sept. 12 Sept. 19 Sep1-30 Sep1-30 Sep1-30	Sept. 10 Sept. 17 Sept. 24 Sept. 1 June 1	91 days 91 days 91 days 91 days 10-12 yrs. 12 yrs. 2 yrs.	383,608,000 439,541,000 493,411,000 404,215,000 238,389,482 2,145,450 305,927,000	100,957,000 100,043,000 100,742,000 238,389,482	99.977 - 99.982 99.987 99.991 a 100 100	*0.090% *0.071% *0.050% *0.037% a 2% b
Sept.	total	2		948,572,932		
Oct. 3 Oct. 10 Oct. 17 Oct. 24 Oct. 9 c Oct. 9 d	Oct. 8 Oct. 15 Oct. 22 Oct. 29 Oct. 20 Oct. 20 Oct. 20	31 yrs. 31 yrs. 1 yrs.	182,005,000 368,817,000 217,616,000 303,852,000 269,407,000 10445,341,100 93,256,950 188,971,200 502,983,000	100,045,000 100,433,000 100,207,000 150,185,000 150,010,000 1,307,419,400 93,256,950 188,971,200 502,983,000	99,984 99,9996 99,9978 99,994 99,983 100 100 100	*0.062% *0.002% *0.001% *0.024% *0.067% 2 ½% 2 ½% 2 ½%
Oct 1-31 Oct 1-31 Oct 1-31	June 1 Aug. 1	10-12 yrs. 12 yrs. 2 yrs.	275,876,224 7,056,000 474,682,625	275,876,224 7,056,000 474,682,625	100 100	2% b
1 14-14	total			3,451,125,399		
Nov. 13 Nov. 21 Nov 1-30	Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Nov. 1 June 1 Aug. 1	91 days 91 days 91 days 91 days 10-12 yrs. 12 years 2 years 31 years	199,998,000 313,335,000 439,350,000 466,603,000 238,468,536 1,320,000 319,776,475 5,680,600	150,098,000 150,018,000 200,167,000 200,026,000 238,468,536 1,320,000 319,776,475 5,680,600	99.962 99.950 99.935 99.932 28 100 100	*0.151% *0.200% *0.258% *0.267% a 2% b 2½%
Nov.	total			1,265,554,611		
Dec. 12 Dec. 19 Dec. 26 Dec. 4c Dec. 4d	Dec. 10 Dec. 17 Dec. 24 Dec. 31 Oct. 20 Oct. 20 Dec. 15 Dec. 1 June 1	31 years	468,160,000 403,171,000 382,650,000 352,938,000 317,107,000 6,979,193,950 103.500 4,727,898,150 536,285,664 1,575,000 341,865,275	200,156,000 150,027,000 150,040,000 150,174,000 150,004,000 1,009,599,300 103,500 532,717,850 536,285,644 1,575,000 341,865,275	99.939 99.926 99.925 99.933 99.935 100 100 100 100	*0.242% *0.293% *0.295% *0.295% *0.310% *2½% 2½% 2½% 2% b
Dec.	total			3,282,547,589		
ren 6 de l	12 mos.		134 7 134	20239 630,401		

USE OF FUNDS

Dated	Type of Security	Total Amount Accepted	Refunding	New Indebtedness
First 6 month	s total	\$,675,484,647	5,325,806,200	3,349,678,447
July 2	91-day Treas, bills	100,880,000	100.880.000	* *************************************
July 9	91-day Treas, bills			
July 16	91-day Treas, bills	100,337,000	100,337,000	
July 23	91-day Treas, bills		100,127,000	
July 30	91-day Treas, bills	100,015,000	100,015,000	
July 1	U. S. Savings bonds	353,510,582	700,010,000	353.510.582
June 1	Depositary bonds	40,214,000		40,214,000
July total		895,131,582	501,407,000	393,724,582
Aug. 6	91-day Treas, bills	100,232,000	100,232,000	
Aug. 13	91-day Treas, bills	100.118.000	100,118,000	
Aug. 20	91-day Treas, bills	100,227,000	100,227,000	
Aug. 27	91-day Treas, bills	100,799,000	100,799,000	
Aug. 1	U. S. Savings bonds	271,277,566	2	271,277,566
June 1	Depositary bonds	11.435.550		11,435,550
Aug. 1	Tax anticipat'n notes	1,037,124,525		1,037,124,525
August total.		1,721,213,641	401,376,000	1,319,837,641
Sept. 3	91-day Treas, bills	100,369,000	100,369,000	
Sept. 10	91-day Treas, bills	100.957.000	100,957,000	
Sept. 17	91-day Treas, bills	100,043,000	100,043,000	
Sept. 24	91-day Treas, bills	100,742,000	100,742,000	
	U. S. Savings bonds	238,389,482		238,389,482
	Depositary bonds	2,145,450		2,145,450
	Tax anticipat'n notes	305,927,000		305,927,000
September to	tal	948,572,932	402,111,000	546,461,932
Oct. 1	91-day Treas, bills	100.045.000	100.045.000	
Oct. 8	91-day Treas, bills	100,433,000	100,433,000	7
Oct. 15	91-day Treas, bills	100,207,000	100,207,000	
Oct. 22	91-day Treas, bills	150,185,000	100,127,000	50,058,000
Oct. 29	91-day Treas, bills	150,010,000	100,015,000	49,995,000
Oct. 20.c.	21/2% Treas. bonds	1,307,419,400	200,010,000	1,307,419,400
Oct. 20 d.	21/2% Treas. bonds	93,256,950		93,256,950
	21/2% Treas, bonds	188,971,200	188,971,200	20,200,000
	1% Treas, notes	502,983,000	502,983,000	
	U. S. Savings bonds	275,876,224	502,880,000	275,876,224
	Depositary bonds	7,056,000		7.056.000
June 1	Pax anticipat'n notes	474.682.625		474,682,625
				-
October total.		3,451,125,399	1,192,781,200	2,258,344,199

Dated	Tyre of Security	Total Amount Accepted	Refunding	New Indebtedness
	N. 4. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	S	. s	
Nov. 5	91-day Treas. bills	150,098,000	100,232,000	49,866,000
Nov. 12	91-day Treas, bills	150,018,000	100:118,000	
Nov. 19	91-day Treas, bills	200,167,000	100,227,000	
Nov. 26	91-day Treas, bills	200,026,000	100,799,000	99,227,000
Nov. 1	U. S. Savings bonds	238,468,536		238,468,536
June 1	Depositary bonds	1,320,000		1,320,000
Aug. 1	Tay anticip'n notes.	319,776,475		319,776,475
Oct. 20_d	21/2% Treas. bonds	5,680,600		5,680,600
November to	tal	1,265,554,611	401,376,000	864,178,611
Dec. 3	91-day Treas, bills	200,156,000	100,369,000	99,787,000
Dec. 10	91-day Treas, bills	150,027,000	100,957,000	49.070:000
Dec. 17	91-day Treas, bills	150,040,000	100,043,000	49,997,000
Dec. 24	82-day Treas, bills	159,174,000	100,742,000	49,432,000
Dec. 31	76-day Treas, bills	150,004,000	100,045,000	49,959,000
Oct. 20_c	31 years	1,069,599,300		1,069,599,300
Oct., 20_d	31 years	103,500		103,500
Dec. 15	14 years	532,717 850		532,717,850
Dec. 1	U. S. Savings bonds	536,285,664		536,285,664
June 1	Depositary bonds	1,575,000		1,575,000
Aug. 1	Tax anticip'n notes_	341,865,275		341,865,275
December tot	al	3,282,547,589	502,156,000	2,780,391,589
Total 12 mon	ths	20,239,630,401	8.727.013.400	11.512.617.001

ic cash offering. d'Allotted to Government investment accounts. e Public offering.

* INTRA-GOVERNMENT FINANCING

1941	Issued	Retired	Net Issued
First six months total	3,497,287,000	\$ 2,746,792,000	750,495,000
July— Certificates Notes	70,000,000 155,348,000	10,300,000 11,527,000	59,700,000 143,821,000
July total	225,348,000	21,827,000	203,521,000
August— Certificates Notes	146,000,000 17,050,000	17,043,000	146,000,000 7,000
August total	163,050,000	17,043.000	146,007,000
Sertember— Certificates Notes	10,000,000 212,219,000	10,150,000 23,585,000	x150,000 188,634,000
September total	222,219,000	33,735,000	188,484,000
October— Certificates Notes	64,000,000 32,989,000	5,300,000 86,028,000	*58,700,000 *53,030,000
October total	96,989,000	91,328,000	5,661,000
November— Certificates Notes	168,000,000 1,822,000	27,067,000	168,000,000 x25,245,000
November total	169,822,000	27,067,000	142,755,000
December— Certificates		20,000,000 69,316,000	26,000,000 149,168,000
December total	264,484,000	89,316,000	175,168,000
Total 12 months	4,639,199,000	3,027,108,000	1,612,091,000

In the comprehensive tables on the succeeding pages we compare the December and the 12 months' figures with those for the corresponding periods in the four years preceding, thus affording a five-year comparison. Following the full-page tables, we give complete details of the capital flotations during December, including every issue of any kind brought ext in the table.

every issue of any kind brought out in that month,

Details of New Capital Flotations During December, 1941

LONG-TERM BONDS AND NOTES (ISSUES MATURING LATER THAN FIVE YEARS)

THAN FIVE YEARS)

RAILROADS

\$3,800,000 Chicago & North Western Ry. 23% equipment trust certificates due 1943-1952. Purpose, purchase of equipment. Priced to yield 0.85% to 2.60%, according to maturity. Offered by Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.; Drexel & Co.; Alex. Brown & Sons; Equitable Securities Corp.; Tucker, Anthony & Co.; The Illinois Co. of Chicago; The Milwaukee Co., and McMaster, Hutchinson & Co.

18.465.000 Pennsylvania PB. 23% coulpment trust contificates.

Co., and McMaster, Hutchinson & Co.

18,465,000 Pennsylvania RR. 23% equipment trust certificates, series M, due 1943-57. Furpose, purchase of equipment, Priced to yleid from 0.75% to 2.60%, according to maturity. Offered by Salomon Bros. & Hutzler; Wertheim & Co.; Dick & Merle-Smith, and Stroud & Co., Inc.

*4,430,000 Southern Pacific Co. 2½% equipment trust certificates, Purpose, purchase of equipment. Awarded to The First Boston Corp.; Harriman, Ripley & Co., Inc.; F. S. Mosseley & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co., and placed privately.

1,050,000 Wheeling & Lake Eric Ry. (0,50%-2½%) equipment trust certificates, due 1943-1952. Furpose, purchase of equipment Friced to yield from 0.625% to 2.10%, according to maturity. Offered by Salomon Bros. & Hutzler; Dick & Merle-Smith, and Stroud & Co., Inc.

\$27,745,000

PUBLIC UTILITIES

*\$267,000 Albuquerque Gas & Electric Co. 3½% Ist mtge. bonds due 1966. Purpose, acquisition of properties. Price, 104½ and interest. Sold privately to John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.

*1,000,000 Central Maine Power Co. 1st & gen. mtge. bonds, series L, 3½% due 1970. Purpose, finance business of company. Price, 111 and interest. Sold privately to Aetna Life Insurance Co. and New England Mutual Insurance Co. through Coffin & Burr, Inc.

Coffin & Burr, Inc.

*425,000 Middle Western Telephone Co. collateral trust sinking fund 4% debentures due Dec. 1, 1951. Furpose, refunding. Sold privately to one institutional investor.

1,400,000 Mobile Gas Service Corp. 1st ntgo. bonds; 3%% series due 1961. Purpose, refunding. Price, 10448 and interest. Offered by The First Boston Corp.; The Robinson-Humphrey Co.; Granbery, Marache & Lord; Starkweather & Co.; Lamar, Kingston & Labouisse; Ward, Sterne, Agee & Leach, and Shropshire & Co.

North Shore Gas Co. 1st mtgc. 4½% bonds, series A, due Dec. 1, 1961. Purpose, refunding. Price, 101 and interest. Offered by Central Republic Co. (Inc.): E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc.; Coffin & Burr, Inc.; A, C. Allyn & Co., and Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs.

Allyn & Co., and Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs.

700,000 North Shore Gas Co. 2½ %-3½ % serial notes, due 1942-48, Purpose, refunding. Priced to yield from 1% to 3.95%, according to maturity. Offered by same bankers as offered the \$3,700,000 4½ % bonds (which see).

*1,200,000 Northwestern Light & Power Co. 1st mtge. bonds, series A, 4%, due Aug. 1, 1966. Purpose, refunding. Sold privately to an insurance company through Harris, Hall & Co. (Inc.).

*1,000,000 (The) Panther Valley Water Co. 3½ % 1st mtge. bonds due Dec. 1, 1966. Purpose, refund 6% mtge. bonds (\$363,-000); pay 4½ % demand notes (\$637,000). The demand

OF

MUNICIPAL FINANCING FOR THE MONTH

OF

	38.214.500 11,400.000 9.482.977		67,459,791	22.700.000 85.222.370 575.000			\$ 4.680,000 16.585,000	15.435.000	3×5.000 200.000	38,214.500	10.000.000	1,20,,000	000 000	825.480	13,088,561		17,845,291 4,880,000	27,410,480	29.723,561 929.500 385.000	3.346.250	18)		T. Inl \$578,593,500 91,690,000 468,395,208 292,013,451			3,692,159	2.250,000 7.714,000 7.714,000 2.307,162 5.375,000	1,338.321
1937	Refunding 8 11.314.500 3 9.200.000 1	S. Oak	20,852,269 6	22.700.000 14.936.150 75.000 58.563.419		1937	\$ 0.385,000	1		1,314,500	9,200,000 1		200.000	1.1	137.76		1		929.500	200,000		1937	Refunding \$ 39.476.351 1.57 46.873.920 263.773.00 88.550.600 29			.679.94	.000.000 .000.000 .714.000 .678.795 .575.000	.647.741'4.00
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	ero Capital Ra 21.622,550 18 3.544.880		30,778,657	67.892.539 2 9 6 5 594 23		UNITED	5.998,000 5.60,000	1,922,550	32,000	21,622,550				200 002	3,755,191		1		32,000	4,900,316	-	MUNICIPAL FIN	New Cupital Ra 282,184,433 1.55 4.510,0(6 7 25,974,255 13 70,744,355	1 111		-	59.250.000 8.250.000 924.430.000 1.537.130.325 930.522.000 1.537.130.325 195.079.000 1.500.000	98,405,0323,55
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companies.

*10,000,000 Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., unsecured notes (average interest rate 2.4356%), due serially to Dec. 1, 1950. Fur pose, refunding. Sold privately to Indiana National, Merchants National, and imerican National banks of Indianapolis, Chase National Bank of New York, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., and Harris, Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Travelers Insurance Co. and North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Co.

50,000 South Carolina Gas Co. 1st mtge 5% serial bonds due 1943-1971. Purpose, extansion, &c. Offered by Ray T. Haas, Chicago.

\$32,942,000

2,500,000 General Shoe Corp. 15-year 3½% sinking fund debentures, due 1956. Purpose, general corporate purpose. Price, 99 and interest. Offered by Smith. Barney & Co.; Equitable Securities Corp., and Alfred D. Sharp (Nashville) *850,000 Hilton-Davis Chemical Co. 12-year 4% notes. Purpose, refunding (3387,500), pay current borrowing and working capital. Sold privately to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States through Listributors Croup, Inc. *13,000,000 Loew's, Inc. 3% 15-year debentures. Furfose, refunding. Sold privately to Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. John Flancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Sun Life Assurance Co.; Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.; State Mutual Life Assurance Co.; Union Central Life Insurance Co.; Continental Casualty Co., and Continental Assurance Co.

s, due

*\$5,000,000 (B. F.) Goodrich Co. 3% first mortgage bonds, due 1956.
Purpose, general corporate purposes. Sold privately to an insurance company through Goldman, Sachs & Co., and Dillon, Read & Co.

*\$3,200,000 Central Investment Corp., Los Angeles, first mortgage (4)4-4½%) bonds, due serially 1942-1956. Purrose, refunding. Placed privately with Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.

300,000 The Felician Sisters O. S. F. of Detroit first ref. mtge, sinking fund (3-3½%) bonds, series A. due July 1, 1954. Purpose refunding. Frice, 101 and interest. Offered by C. Ziegler & Co.

Motors and accessories. Motors and accessories. Other industrial and manufacturing Oil. Land, buildings, &c. Shipping. Shipping. The work of the control of the contr	New Caputal 252.071.000 365.960.180 94.400.000 3,440,000 1,203.000 1,403.000 1,403.000 1,403.000 1,403.000 1,403.000 1,403.000 1,250,000	Refunding \$ 107, 70 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Acto Capital 144, 45 239, 633, 397 12, 13, 000 44, 722, 265 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 1, 809, 000 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\$100,000 First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilmette, Ill. first refunding mortgage, 4% serial bonds, due 1942-1951. Purpose, refunding. Price, 101 and interest. Offered by B. C. Ziegler & Co.

72,000 St. Andrew's Parish School and Holy Souls Chapel, Little Rock, Ark. first mortgage (3-3½%) serial bonds, due 1942-1951. Purpose, refunding. Offered by Dempsey-Tegeler & Co.

72,000 St. Elizabeth's Parish, Cleveland, O. first mortgage serial 3% real estate bonds, due 1942-1951. Purpose, refunding. Offered by Dempsey-Tegeler & Co.

35,000 St. George's Parish Hall and School Building, St. Louis County, Mo. first mortgage (2-2½-3%) real estate serial bonds, due 1942-1951. Purpose, refunding. Offered by Dempsey-Tegeler & Co.

56,000 St. Joseph's Ursuline Novitiate, Kirkwood, Mo. first mortgage 3% serial bonds, due 1942-1951. Purpose, refunding. Offered by Dempsey-Tegeler & Co.

\$500,000 Beacon Associates, Inc. 6½% participating sinking fund debentures, series A, due July 1, 1971. Purpose, advances to wholly-owned subsidiaries to make loans, liquidate bank loans, &c. Price, \$110 and interest. Offered by F. L. Furnam & Co., Inc.

SHORT-TERM BONDS AND NOTES (ISSUES MATURING UP TO AND INCLUDING FIVE YEARS)

*\$5,000,000 Associated Gas & Electric Corp. 2.257% trustees certifi-cates, due \$1,000,000 Dec. 18, 1942 and \$4,000,000 Dec. 18, 1943. Purpose, settlement of tax claims. Purchased by Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

STOCKS

Preferred stocks of a stated par value are taken at par, while preferred stocks of no par value and all classes of common stock are computed at their offering prices.)

PUBLIC UTILITIES

\$600,000 Mobile Gas Service Corp. 6,000 sbares of 6% cumulative preferred stock (par \$100). Purpose, refunding (\$351,400) construction fund, pay interest on income bonds, &c.: Frice, \$92.50 per share. Offered by the First Boston Corp., the Robinson-Humphrey Co., Granbery, Marache & Lord, Starkweather & Co., Lamar, Kingston & Labouisse, Ward, Sterne, Agee & Leach and Shropshire & Co.

OTHER INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING

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\$3,000,000 Abbott Laboratories 30,000 shares of 4% cumulative preferred stock (par \$100). Purpose, refunding (\$1,382,654), working capital (\$1,617,346). Price, \$104 per share. Offered by A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., F. S. Moseley & Co., and Shields & Co.

125,000 Hallett Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, 125,000 shares of 6% cumulative, convertible and redeemable preferred stock (par \$1). Purpose, working capital, &c. Price, par. Offered by L. H. Bullock, Oakland, Calif.

5,369,000 Merck & Co., Inc. 53,690 shares of 4½% cumulative preferred stock (par \$100). Purpose, retire serial bank loan (\$3,000,000) working capital (\$2,369,000). Price, \$105 per share. Offered by Goldman, Sachs & Co., Lehman Brothers, Baker, Weeks & Harden, Bodell & Co., Inc., Britsel & Willett, Dillon, Read & Co., Drexel & Co., the First Boston Corp., Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Laird, Bissell & Meeds, Merrill Lynch, Pierce & Beane, and Union Securities Corp.

54,250 Midwest Tool & Mfg. Co., 27,125 shares of common stock (par \$1). Purpose, pay promissory notes, working capital. Price, \$2 per share. Offered by Keane & Co.

6,000,000 Vultee Aircraft, Inc., 240,000 shares of \$1.25 cumulative

(par \$1). Purpose, pay promissory notes, working capital. Price, \$2 per share. Offered by Keane & Co.

6,000,000 Vultee Aircraft, Inc. 240,000 shares of \$1.25 cumulative convertible preferred stock (no par). Purpose, purchase of interest in Consolidated Aircraft Corp. Price, \$25 per share. Offered by Blyth & Co., Inc., Emanuel & Co., A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., Bankamerica Co., John J. Bergen & Co., Ltd., Brush, Slocumb & Co., Cavanaugh, Morgan & Co., Inc., Paul H. Davis & Co., Dominick & Dominick, Eastland, Douglass & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., Cartton M. Higbie Corp., Hill Richards & Co., Johnston, Lemon & Co., Lehman Brothers, Lester & Co., Carl M. Look, Rhoades & Co., Mitchum, Tully & Co., G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Pacific Co. of California, Page, Hubbard & Asche, E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., Schoelkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., Schorder Rockefeller & Co., Inc., William R. Staats Co., Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., and Sutro & Co.

FARM LOAN AND GOVERNMENT AGENCY ISSUES

\$44,620,000 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks consolidated dobentures dated Jan. 2, 1942—\$20,260,000 3/8 due June 1, 1942, and \$22,460,000 19%, due Aug. 1, 1942. Turpose, \$25,100,000 refunding, and \$19,520,000 new capital. Price, slight premetum over par. Offered by Charles R. Dunn, New York, fiscal agent.

ISSUES NOT REPRESENTING NEW FINANCING

ISSUES NOT REPRESENTING NEW FINANCING

\$235,000 Abbott Laboratories 5,000 shares of common stock (no par).
Price, \$47 per share. Offered by A. G. Becker & Co.

181,667 Alpha Portland Cement Co. 10,000 shares of common stock (no par). Price, \$18% per share. Offered by Blyth & Co., Inc.

4,900,000 Aluminum Co. of America 49,000 shares of 6% preferred stock (par \$100). Price, \$112.50 per share. Offered by Mellon Securities Corp.

190,000 Aluminum Co. of America 2,000 shares of common stock (no par). Price, \$95 per share. Offered by Llyth & Co., Inc.

76,250 (E. W.) Bliss Co. 5,000 shares of common stock (par \$1).
Price, \$18.25 per share. Offered by Van Alstyne, Noel & Co.

912,500 Bond Stores, Inc. 50,000 shares of common stock (par \$1).
Price, \$18.25 per share. Offered by Lehman Brothers, Wertheim & Co., Blyth & Co., Inc., Clark, Dodge & Co., Dominick & Dominick, Hornblower & Weeks, A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., Hallgarten & Co., Auchinicloss, Parker & Redpath, Empanul & Co., R. B. Dickson & Co., Inc., the First Cleveland Corp., L. F. Rothschild & Co., Stein Bros. & Boyce, Victor, Common & Co., and Henry Herrman & Co.

246,622 Cessna Aircraft Co. 21,445 shares of common stock (par \$1).
Price, \$11,50 per share. Offered by Auchincloss, Parker & Redpath.
Price, \$11,50 per share. Offered by Auchincloss, Parker & Redpath.
Price, \$11,50 per share. Offered by Allenha Sco.

Redpath.

726,250 Consolidated Aircraft Corp. 35,000 shares of common stock (par \$1). Price \$20% per share. Offered by Allen & Co. 282,668 Erie RR. 44,340 shares of new common stock "when issued."

Price, \$6% per share. Offered by Hemphill, Noyes & Co., and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane.

2,221,750 General Motors Corp. 75,000 shares of common stock (par \$10). Price, \$29% per share. Offered by Union Securities Corp., Lee Higginson Corp., and A. C. Allyn & Co.

Corp., Lee Higginson Corp., and A. C. Allyn & Co.

106,200 (M. A.) Hanna Co. 5,000 shares of common stock (no par).

Price, \$21,25 per share. Offered by Merrill, Turben & Co.

5,249,199 Keamey & Trecker Corp. 198,083 shares of common stock, (par \$3). Price \$26,50 per share. Officred by Blyth & Co., lnc., Wisconsin Co., A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., Ames, Emerich & Co., Inc., blue & Higgs Corp., Davis, Slaggs & Co., First Boston Corp., Graham, Parsons & Co., Halgarten & Co., Harriman kipley & Co., Inc., W. £. Hutton & Co., Kalman & Co., Inc., Loewi & Co., Miwaukee Co., Paine, Webber & Co., Reynolds & Co., Strout & Co., Strout & Co., and Wells-Dickey Co.

1,500,000 Marmon-Herrington Co., Inc., 150,000 shares of common stock (par \$1). Price, \$10. Offered by Brown, Schlessman, Owen & Co., Van Alstyne, Noel & Co., Crowell, Weedom & Co., Cond & Torrey, Burr & Co., B. (V.), Christie & Co., W. J. Lackey & Co., Straues Securities Co., Alexander & Co., Henry C., Robinson & Co., Inc., Chas, B. White & Co., George V. Rotan Co., Searl-Merrick Co., and Nelson, Douglass & Co.

V. Rotan Co., Searl-Merrick Co., and Nelson, Douglass & Co.

2,226,615 Maryland Drydock Co. 112,740 shares of common stock (\$1 par). Price, \$19.75 per share. Offered by Shields & Co., Elyth & Co., Inc., Hornblower & Weeks, Lee Higginson Corp., White, Weld & Co., Riter & Co., McDonald-Coolidge & Co., Blair & Co., Inc., Singer, Deane & Scribner, Robert Garrett & Sons, Mitchum, Tully & Co., Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood, Auchincloss, Parker & Redpath, George D. B. Bonbright & Co., W. E. Clucas & Co., Praper, Sears & Co., A. G. Edwards & Sons, Farwell, Chapman & Co., Ferris & Hardgrove, Graham, Parsons & Co., Hayden, Miller & Co., Hill & Co., Otis & Co., Parrish & Co., William R. Staats Co., and Stern; Wampler & Co., Inc., \$30 per share. Offered by Goldman, Sachs & Co., Lehman Brothers, Baker, Weeks & Harden, Bodell & Co., Inc., Bristol & Willett, Dillon, Read & Co., Drexel & Co., the First Boston Corp., Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Laird, Bissell & Meeds, Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, and Union Securities Corp.

45,750 Midwest Tool & Mfg. Co. 22,875 shares of common stock (par \$1). Price, \$2 per share. Offered by Keane & Co. 52,576 Niles-Bement-Pond Co. 3,968 shares of common stock (no par). Price, \$13.25 per share. Offered by Lazard, Freres & Co.

100,000 Pure Oil Co. 1,000 shares of 6% cumulative preferred stock (par \$100). Price, \$104 per share. Offered by Blair & Co., Inc.

Inc.

543,750 St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co. 25.000 shares of common (v. t. c.) shares (par \$10). Price, \$21,75 per share. Offered by Blyth & Co., Inc., Dean, Witter & Co., Ferris & Hardgrove, Hemphill, Fenton & Campbell, Inc., E. M. Adams & Co., Blackenship & Gould, Inc., Warrens, Bosch & Floan, Atkinson, Jones & Co., and Camp & Co., Inc.

125,000 Virginian Ry. 5,000 shares of 6% cumulative preferred stock (par \$25). Price, \$29% per share. Offered by Wertheim & Co.

157,250 Walgreen Co. 8,500 shares of common stock (no par). Price, \$18½ per share. Offered by Glore, Forgan & Co. 101,250 Western Auto Supply Co. 5,000 shares of common stock (per \$10). Price, about \$20½ per share. Offered by Allen & Co.

\$21,080,297

*Indicates issues placed privately.

\$3,835,000