In Great Britain the government virtually assumes both wartime and postwar risks up to the amount of excess-profits taxes paid, while in the United States this risk is borne almost exclusively by business, according to the Conference Board, New York, which adds that both present British taxes on excess profits and the wartime provisions for profit elimination eliminate the profit motive as a basis for increased production.

"In any private enterprise system," the Board says in the course of an analysis of British and American taxes on income, "profits serve as the motivating force to increase the production, while risks act as restraining influences on it. We are told that the government has a considerable degree of concern for the successful outcome of the war, although it is sometimes argued by critics that if it is doubtful whether the profit motive is ever absent. While this incentive is regularly given consideration in the formulation of tax policies, it is unfortunately true that American tax legislation and proposals that are now being seriously considered, have given little or no consideration to the economic effects of risks.

The Board goes on to say:

The probability of postwar losses that will not be shared by the government is so potent in restricting production in many cases that the amount of war profit incentive that is even remotely possible can have little or no influence upon management. The British tax system takes care of this point, while the American system does not. This is the price paid for the time limitations in Great Britain that they do in the U.S., and there are no limitations that exist only if average profits over the entire war and postwar period, after deduction of losses, exceed the usual rate of the standard period. Errors in war-time accounting, a home from postwar adjustments, are chargeable against war profits when they become evident and, if refunds are made upon the basis of events that proved to be erroneous, is thereby minimized. Invest-

(Continued on page 2311)

FROM WASHINGTON AHEAD OF THE NEWS

By Carlisle Barger

The long, long way to Tipperary, or whatever you want to call the long struggle of Aviation versus BattleShips proponents in the U. S., has come to the point of no return, at least as far as Washington is concerned.

-Washington, D.C.

The battle of the Code of Air and Navy, in which M. J. Mitchell, by reciting to it, has convinced everyone of the error of his way of thinking that is now prepared to the new ‘air’ since the latter has already been broken down.

-Battleship, N. Y.

Mr. Mitchell is probably roll-

Begging to differ, but that isn't an argument. It is difficult to see that the Army could have done anything worse than it did at the time — first reduce him in rank and then flog him. The court martial was a headline hunting thing on Mitchell's part. The trial of Congressmen Frank R. Reid of Illinois, a master headline catcher, was promised to the assembled crowd to determine the value of the Chronicle. Then the vigilance committee, in the form of Mr. E. E. Davis, a New York city editor, was made a term of reference by the Board of Trade.

This is going to be most fasci-

In all of the preceding groups of the Chronicle's "What's New?" is that of what he intends to do about Lowell Metcalf's Office of Gov-

ernment Reports. The executive order setting up the new coordi-

nator to coordinate the other co-

ordinators, but he is a consolida-

tion of the OIR into his own agency.

This is going to be most fasci-

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

A Rip Van Winkle waking from a sleep of not twenty but only one year would certainly find it difficult to credit what his eyes beheld as he read the news of the past week. The Soviet Union which virtually all nations of the earth had disliked and distrusted for twenty years, the Soviet Union with whom virtually all of them for so long hesitated to enter normal relations; the Soviet Union which only two or three years ago was daily berated as an ally of Mr. Hitler, the German monster, and as the despeller of the Baltic States; the Soviet Union which only a few short years ago was an outlaw and hating the world with its blood-purges—that same Soviet Union now made part of a formal treaty with the British Empire and an agreement with the United States in which she is in effect the status of a partner with both of the latter countries in rehabilitating, reforming and even remaking the world after the present war is over. Yes, that same Soviet Union now greeted with confidence, with respect, with admiration by the British Empire and the United States of America. All this, dire circumstances and Comrade Stalin with his fighting have wrought almost over night!

Recognition Fully Won

But this is hardly a time for philosophical musings or for wasting time staring in amazement. Of all the powers to feel the German might, only the once despised Russian army has shown ability to return blow for blow. The wholly unexpected strength of the Russian army has given Great Britain time to prepare really to defend herself, and the Russians are not behind in the hope of the United Nations. She is due full credit for it all, and enlightened self-interest demands that all that may be should be done to keep her in the field, and, if possible, to enable her to be the might of the German military machine. She has amply won a place, a respected place, among the great powers.

It would be as unthinkable to undertake to deny her a part, an influential part, in peace making as it would be stupid not to cooperate fully with her as an important,

(Continued on page 2314)

"A Pattern For Peace"

The lend-lease program has already become a prime mech-

anism in the combined efforts of great Britain and the United States of America to make the war a war to win. The program of lend-lease agreements is also emerging as a factor in the combined effort of the United States to win a world at peace. These agreements are taking shape as key instruments of national policy, the first of our concrete steps in the direction of affirmative post-war reconstruction.

The agreement with Great Britain was signed on Feb. 27, 1942, on June 2, 1942, an agreement made with the Republic of China embodying the same terms. On June 11, 1942, a similar agreement was signed with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The provisions of these various agreements are now being offered to our other allies receiving lend-lease assistance. * * *

Cooperative action among the United Nations is contempt-

uated to make it a pattern for economic progress, in the

many spheres where action is needed. It is hoped that plans will soon develop for a series of agreements and recommendations for legislation, in the fields of commercial policy, of money and financial investment and reconstruc-

tion.—The President of the United States.

Is this "pattern for peace" to be fashioned by New Deal dreamers and Russian planners with the New Deal and Rus-

sian economic models? * * *

Will the British Government permit itself to be made a party to such schemes?

The American people would do well to take notice
The State Of Trade

Business activity rated moderately higher compared with the
prevailing holiday week, with most industrial quarters showing the
same gains as those recorded a week ago. The forecast is for a
gain of 8,033 cars in the week of June 6, compared with the pre-
ceeding week of this year. Electric power production was up 1.6%.

Steel production in the United States during the week ended May 27 rose 0.3% of capacity, off 1 point from the level a year ago. At
this week's level, 16,971,910 tons of ingots were reported, as
compared with 16,967,700 tons last week and 16,985,700 tons for
the second week of May.

Engineering contracts awarded in the United States during the week ended May 27, totaled $276,488,000, the second highest weekly volume on record.

"Engineering News-Record." The amount was 36% more than the
prevailing week's figures and 17% better than a year ago.

At what American industries are
proceeding at a rate of about $2, -
500,000 to $1,900,000, or about
$25,000,000. It was estimated that
this amount represented about $165,-
000,000 of new business.

Evidence abounds today that
industry's production for war is exceeding the expectations. From
all sides come reports that industries are
running 4,000 to 5,000 more weeks and even months ahead of schedule. These reports indicate that predictions are being made of much greater accomplishments yet to come.

General Motors Corp. announced that it is delivering $5,000,000 worth of orders each week, a figure that is roughly $250,000 over the production of 1941. The company said that in the first three months of this year it shipped about $159,-
000,000 worth of war orders.

Eastman to Address Advertising Meeting

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Eastman Kodak Co., will speak at the opening session of the 22d annual convention and advertising meeting of the American Federation of America, Hotel Commodore, New York, June 21-24, it was announced by Bruce Barton, Chairman of the convention's general
program committee, who will also be the keynote speaker. Mr. Eastman's address was made in recognition of the significant part Eastman has played in the war effort, and an advertisement is scheduled to be placed in the magazine June 24 and radio advertisements will also meet the same morning.

C. C. Carr, advertising manager of the American Federation of America, Pittsburgh, has been added to the committee, and the luncheon meeting on June 23, sponsored by the Advertising Women of New York, will be handled by that program are Mrs. Sarah Pen
ter, Vice-President in charge of adver-
tising and promotion, Burt H. Coover,
Thomas E. Dewey, prominent in Republican circles.

A feature of the convention this year will be the exhibit of all the advertising media and developments which will be on display. Educational and in-
troductory activities will be prepared by 14 associations that are using this opportunity to publicize the entire advertising industry about their wartime services and functions.

A number of commercial ex-
dportunists are now offering their media supplies and production services will also be a part of the con-
vention.

Previous reference to the meet-
ing appeared in these columns June 4, page 2120.

House Committee Considers Excise Taxes; Treasury Would Limit Income To $25,000

The deliberations of the House Ways and Means Committee on the proposed tax program were marked on June 15 by a recommenda-
tion that the tax laws be changed to permit a 100% war "supertax" with a view to restricting tax deductions and credits to an extent which would be limited to $25,000 a year was made by Mr. xx.

Chairman Doughton said that the committee had agreed to raise the present $25,000 limit to the $35,000 level and had rejected a Treasury recommendation that the tax laws be transferred in their present form to a single "non-federal" tax.

The proposed program included a discussion of the Treasury plan and was concluded this evening.

The committee voted tenta-
tively today to increase the $25,000 tax to $35,000, which would be levied on all forms by $171,000 and $35,000 on "tax-exempt" income, passenger transportation by rail, air, and hoping, making them, and

There would be no tax ex-
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free State and local bonds is non-
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agreed, advice to the New York bureau on June 11 is far.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Continued From First Page

Rukeyser Points Out That Socialism Inevitably Breeds Totalitarianism

M. F. Rukeyser, writing in the New York "Journal-American," says: "Mr. Robert E. Roosevelt, once a Marxist, into an active opponent of socialism, has been doing a yeoman's job in declining to recognize the "inevitable socialist trend of modern capitalism."

"Once he had been a Marxian Internationalist, but since then he has made his peace with the capitalist system. It is no longer possible for him to look with favor upon the progress of international communism, for he cannot help but see the evidence of increasing regimentation of business by Government." "It seems to me more accurate, therefore, to say that because the enterprise is temporarily in a state of emergency, it is not because the total system is in a state of emergency."

The immediate distinction may seem an idle one, but this view leaves open for struggle at the conclusion of the war, the question of respect for the life of the enterprise system."

"Regarded in the principle of action and reaction, some students of the system, which should be described as a "long-term," believe that after the war the public will be too weak, if not dominated, to have a will as that there will be a needful and unempowering current."

"Instead of relying fatally on inexorable forces, I think that the progressive against the vast systems of human beings in the enterprise system should begin to make analyses of the results of the fundamental war work, to be done by them in humanized and dynamic manner, to give small stockholders the public view, and in a manner the understanding of the principle of action and reaction."

The writer believes that corporation, temporarily stopped from stimulating demand in the immediate by the intensity, has learned the lesson of the war, to which advantage we should take advantage of the possibility to harness the enterprise to the public interest."

"The present situation is highly important. Before the war, there was no industry in the accepted sense; it was neither a money-making nor a long-term enterprise."

"Indeed, the future is uncertain. Some of the large companies have been getting more and more away from the Communist ideal."

A Universal Future of Free Enterprise

In a subsequent article in the "Journal-American," Mr. Rukeyser said: "I had the following to say on the subject of free enterprise of the basic questions of the war and the free enterprise system, which is the subject of this article.

"Most of the underlying principles have been vitally affected in recent months in the stock market, and have been based on the fear that the free enterprise system is no longer a living system."

"Under the necessities of a war emergency that is the source of any valid argument for the socialistic system."

Intelligent citizens of the United States. There are all too many who are disposed to defer consideration of these issues until after the war is won, insisting that our immediate and urgent task is defeating the enemy. Such, of course, is probably true, even if the war is won. But in the meantime, while this world control Russia is to play one of the leading roles, Russian communism, now rather well supported in this country by拢al alliances and fighting for survival against common enemies, the uncertain results of the war."

Here are matters which must not be neglected."

Gottron Consumption

In May At High Peak

Under date of June 13, 1942, the Census Bureau issued its report of the number of bales of cotton bought in the United States, cotton on hand, and cotton in the market.

For the first 10 months of the year, ending May 31, 1942, cotton consumption was 89,074,365 bales of lint, compared with 99,874,683 bales for the same period in 1941.

The peak came in May, 1942, when cotton consumption was 91,525,742 bales of lint, and 91,525,742 bales of lint and 91,556,847 bales of lint, compared with 99,874,683 bales for the same period in 1941.

There were 1,500,456 bales of cotton in May, 53,745,577 bales of cotton on hand in May. 1942, compared with 1,500,456 bales of cotton in May, 1941.

Banks Urged To Increase Effort To Sell War Bonds

The banks in the United States, through the Bankers Association, recommended that all banking institutions in New York City contribute to the Victory Fund Committee for the Second Federal Reinvestment for the War Effort.

The Committee urged the banks to re-examine the possibility of sales of War Bonds. Mr. Sproul points out that many banks have not met by the State that and unless increased effort is put forth in June, the target quota for that month will not be reached.

This is an opportunity for the banks to further their loans to small businesses and to sell already considerable ef

Inter-American Farm Meeting In Mexico City

Dr. Earl N. Brensman, Director of the Division of Agriculture in the South American Inter-American Affair, recently spent some time in Mexico, and was present at the meeting now starting in Montevideo, Uruguay, and to be held in Mexico City, July 7 to 16, which was held in the solution of present and post-war food problems.

Speaking to a Committee on Agriculture in the Mexican Congress, Mr. Brensman said: "A committee of experts from Latin American countries was held in the United States."

Dr. Brensman said he felt that the problems of food production and distribution was practical and pointed toward existing world conditions. He added: "We are looking at the subject which will be decided by experts and consulting delegates." He continued: "We must be well selected and pertinent in our efforts. Our cultural and economic policies have been chosen to present topics and they represent geographic regions."
President Merges War Information Bureaus

President Roosevelt on June 13 signed an executive order consolidating into one new agency the functions of the Office of War Information. As prominent writer and radio commentator, has been named Director of the new office of War Information. The Office of War Information will be divided into two main divisions: the one handling the dissemination of information within the United States, the second the dissemination of information in all foreign countries except Latin America.

The Combined Production and Resources Board, under the chairmanship of Claude R. Wickard, will be the American representative, while the other, headed by Mr. Nelson, will be in London. The Board will be composed of the Secretary of Agriculture and the head of the British Food Mission who will represent an act of the Ministry of Food.

"The duties of the board shall be:

"To consider, investigate, and report to the President with regard to any questions in respect of which the President or the Government of the United States and the United Kingdom have, or may have in the future, relations relating to the supply, production, transportation, or disposal of such food, agricultural materials from which foods are derived, and equipment and non-food materials ancillary to the production of such foods and agricultural materials, and to make recommendations to the President and the Government of the United States and United Kingdom in respect of any such questions.

"To work in cooperation with all other agencies of the Government and with all other organizations of the United States and the United Kingdom engaged in the work of providing for the needs of a people for whom food of all kinds is essential for welfare and national defense—foreign and domestic.

"The Combined Production and Resources Board, so constituted, shall be an auxiliary of all other agencies of the Government of the United States and the United Kingdom and shall carry out the functions of the Office of War Information, as provided by this Executive Order, in cooperation with such agencies."

Living Costs Up 0.2% in May, Board Reports

Living costs of wage earners and low-salaried workers in the United States rose only 0.2% from April to May, the Conference Board, New York, reports. This month the Consumer Price Index on which the board is based showed an increase of 0.8%. Fuel and light, 1.6%; food, 0.7% in coal, while gas and electricity prices were unchanged.

The Board's index of the cost of living in the United States, as compared with May, 1941, in March, 1941, in February, 1941, and a year ago was 114.4%.

Roosevelt, Molotov Agree on Second Front

The White House announced today that President Roosevelt and Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov had agreed to the "second front." The agreement was reached at Moscow, where they met today.

The signing of the agreement, according to the White House, means that "both sides state with satisfaction the fact that the aspirations of the people of the Soviet Union and the United States toward peace and freedom for the freedom loving peoples after the war." It was expected that the signing of the agreement would be soon afterwards to be publicly announced by the American and British Ministries of War.

American Chemical Society Elects New Officers

The American Chemical Society elected its new officers for the 1943-1944 terms at its meeting in Chicago Tuesday night. The meeting, held at the Northern Hotel, was the 130th one of the scientific society.

J. King, Mr. Cordell Hull, Sec-

The Tire and Appliance Commission recently made public some details of its work in the field of consumer protection. The commission, covering the calendar year 1941, issued 6,515 cases of danger, 23,443 cases of fire caused by tires and 5 cases of matches with tire at the date of the incident. In addition, the measures for increases in automobile sales by the various manufacturers in the United States in safeguarding peace, the commission reports, in addition to millions of dollars in money savings among consumers in the future, have been valuable.

The following new committee members were elected to take the place of retiring members: Mr. William A. Veitch, Mr. Donald T. Walk, Mr. R. H. Simkins; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. William A. Veitch, Mr. Donald T. Walk, Mr. R. H. Simkins; and Mr. Donald T. Walk.
Gov't's Anti-Trust Action Seen Transforming
Advertising, Selling and National Economy

The Government's long hampered non-enforcement of its antitrust laws, but also its entire national economy, declared Gilbert H. Mon
tague, manager, N. Y. Motion Picture Exhibitors Club of New York. However, some of the antitrust prohibitions, the exclusion or elimination of patent pro
tection, trade-mark protection, advertising, selling and dealing, will take over the government's long neglected duties, he declared.

"Mr. Nelson calls this a 'smart man's war,"' Mr. Montague told the Sales Executives Club. "God, you couldn't let it fit it. Even since Cicero's day, legal maxims like 'inter arma leges silentia plena' --the law is silent in war--are no more. But I think they are silent. But there is nothing silent about the National Defense, the Lend-Lease Act, the Trading with the Enemy Act, the Air Commerce Act, the Emergency Price Control Act, the Truth in Lending Act, the Second War Powers Act, and a dozen other statutes that today pour forth from New York, Washington and London. And Leonard Henderson's Office of Price Administration, John J. Men
ton's Office of Price Administration and the Carter Jones' Office of Petroleum Co
ordinator. Nor is there anything silent about the Canadian program of more and bigger anti
trust actions.

"In the first World War, anti
trust activity was institut
ted only in egregious cases, or in cases directly related to national security. But the
more important, the Government against whom the antitrust suits were de
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ments to the antitrust laws. The 
only other major antitrust ac
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graphs published by the Tem
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Arbitration Awards to
New York Chamber

The 1941 Importers Guide Award for Distinguished Service in Commerce to
China in Foreign Trade was pre
sent last Friday morning to the American Arbitration Association by the State of New York at a cere
momy in the great hall of the Chamber on June 9. The presentation
ation, which was attended by several hundred leading business men, was featured by an "off the record" speech by Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Command
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The presentation of the award, which is given annually by the
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Life Insur. Companies Have Added Importance in National Economy In War Time, Says Pink

Discussing "Life Insurance and Your Country's War Effort," Louis H. Pink, New York, said the military will have an increasing need for the present and for the future for life insurances.

"Life insurance is essential to normal times, it is doubly so when necessary," Mr. Pink declared. "When war's needs arise, the insuring power of the individual and to society in the nation is under strain.

The strain will be brought to the billions of dollars poured in the war's," Mr. Pink said.

In his address, Mr. Pink outlined the many different life insurance operations that are being called upon by the government.

"Not every one is busied up by the war," he said. "Not because of the war, but due to the war demand. With the increase in production, income, taxes, and more taxes, the demand for life insurance has increased, although the need is no greater than ever.

These three factors are a great army of policyholders. The war is increasing the future incomes of the workers and the savings of the workers. The companies and play a direct part in the war effort. These funds are being translated into planes, guns, tanks and ships. Life insurance is an important part in providing housing and the facilities of public utilities, agriculture and industrial enterprises of the war.

Already in this emergency our comapnies have in the past a year or so, held or added only a small part of their policies to the life insurance policies of bonds, have increased the perenle about to a quarter of all; a very large profit it is reported that the new money invested goes to the government. The latest figures show that the largest and newest in the nation are in United States securities—almost double the amount held in Civil War, about eight times the total held by life companies at the end of the war.

Mr. Pink, who spoke during the Convention of the National Association of Insurance Officers in Denver, warned in his address that the war "would be more dangerous to our economic structure and to the government than war itself."

He further declared that it was not possible to carry out the present plan short of demobilization and for self-preservation will carry us back to the war in the past.

"The war," Mr. Pink said, "is not a war in which the companies can without undue risk undertake to cover the whole United States and Canada without substantial restriction."

WPB Approves Pipeline From Texas to Illinois

The War Production Board on Thursday approved the construction of a 24-inch pipeline between Texas and Illinois, providing for a pipeline of approximately 5-miles in length, the total capacity of 350,000 barrels of crude oil per day. The pipeline would be transshipped from Salem, Ill., to Chicago, Ill., to the oil refineries in that city and elsewhere.

The pipeline will be operated by the WPB, and the WPB, said that the WPB will be operated to affect substantial actual, though not complete relief to the oil situation in the area of its construction.

In signing the pipeline order, the WPB stated that the funds appeared to have been increased by the WPB, that the pipeline would be in place and ready to be used by the WPB, and that the pipeline would be available to all railroads and all companies operating on the east coast of the United States.

In his address, Mr. Pink said, "The 'WPB' is very important in the life insurance industry to all people, it seems to be the center of the coming war."

In his address, Mr. Pink stated that the line would require 123,000 tons of finished steel, as compared with 400,000 tons of steel from the United States which was reduced to 43,000 tons.

Consumption of critical materials, he declared, cannot be minimized by the substitution of cast iron for steel in some places. The WPB was noted as being in the shipbuilding industry. It is hoped that the pipeline will carry fuel oil and gasoline as one of our country's greatest resources.

A recent survey made by the WPB showed that the pipeline was considered as a major utility in new industries, and that the WPB had been able to secure the services of a large number of people to the pipeline.

In Associated Press accounts of the WPB's work, it was stated that the pipeline would be completed in 1920, and that the WPB had been able to secure the services of a large number of people to the pipeline.

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President Roosevelt Reveals 15-Months' Lend-Lease Tots $4-$2, Billions

In submitting to Congress his fifth quarterly report on lend-lease operations for the period of June 15, 1942, to June 15, 1943, the President said: "In the 15 months' lend-lease aid in the 15-month period, March, 1941, through May 1943, lend-lease aid and services is now being made available at a monthly rate equivalent to $8,000,000,000 per month. It is clear that the United States has moved from a program of capital and equipment relief to a program of security supply." The President said that the lend-lease aid has been made "in every country of the world in the national interest of the United States, and in every country where we have inter¬national commitments."

The President's letter to Congress accompanying the report was as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The Economic Report of the President, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, will be transmitted to you on June 15, 1943. As in the case of the Economic Report of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, I am sending you this annual report of the lend-lease program in advance of the Economic Report of the President in order to give you adequate time to consider it with the Economic Report and the annual budget.\n
I am enclosing a memorandum dated May 15, 1943, by Frank D. Roosevelt, Jr., Assistant Administrator of the Office of Economic Security, showing the lend-lease aid to foreign governments for the 15-month period, March 1, 1941, through May 31, 1942. There is no comparable report for the first year of lend-lease aid, March 1, 1940, through May 31, 1941, because the lend-lease aid in the 15-month period March 1, 1940, through May 31, 1941, has already been paid for by the United States.\n
The lend-lease aid for the period March 1, 1941, through May 31, 1942, is a further proof of the fundamental principle of the lend-lease program. This principle is that we are not lending aid to one nation for our own purposes, but that we are doing so for the purposes of the world.

The purpose of the lend-lease aid is to help to prevent war and to support countries which are fighting against aggression. The lend-lease aid is not to be used as an instrument of aggression, but as a means of destroying the aggressive power.\n
The lend-lease aid is not to be considered as an investment, but as a form of security aid to the countries which need it most. The lend-lease aid is to be used for the purpose of strengthening the democratic countries, and for the purpose of preventing the spread of totalitarianism.

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Agricultural Department General Crop Report
As of June 1

The Department of Agriculture reports at Washington on June 10 its latest crop condition reports. The estimated condition for the various crops is as follows in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winter Wheat</td>
<td>Good or Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Wheat</td>
<td>Good or Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>Good or Fair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The estimated winter wheat production of 661,800,000 bushels is about 4% less in the last year, with a total of 659,471,000 bushels. During the previous year, the moisture supply decreased in the north central area of the U.S., and the crop was affected by a cooler than normal spring. The estimated condition at June 1 shows an increase in the central Corn Belt area.

The total wheat production of 866,095,000 bushels indicated June 1, is the highest since 1930, with an average yield of 745,000,000 bushels last year. Below is the report in part:

While definite forecasts of total crop production are not available, it is known that the pastures have made a favorable start in nearly all sections of the U.S. The pastures have been in good condition, and the early growing season was favorable. With the exception of early crops, the growth of crops in most parts of the U.S. is in good condition, and the estimates for the current year are about average. The crop condition reports indicate that the current crop year is about average.

In the report, the Agriculture Department indicates that the crop condition in the Corn Belt area is good, with an estimated yield of 1,252,000,000 bushels. The Midwest area, which was affected by the previous drought, is expected to make a good crop this year, with an estimated yield of 1,252,000,000 bushels.

The Department of Agriculture also reports on the condition of other crops, including cotton, tobacco, and peanuts. The estimated cotton production is 600,000,000 bales, with an average yield of 800,000 bales per acre. The estimated tobacco production is 50,000,000 bales, with an average yield of 800,000 bales per acre. The estimated peanut production is 2,500,000 barrels, with an average yield of 500,000 barrels per acre.

The Department of Agriculture also reports on the condition of the livestock sector. The estimated number of cattle in the U.S. is 90,000,000, with an average weight of 1,200 pounds. The estimated number of hogs in the U.S. is 60,000,000, with an average weight of 200 pounds. The estimated number of sheep and lambs in the U.S. is 20,000,000, with an average weight of 150 pounds.

The Department of Agriculture also reports on the condition of the dairy sector. The estimated number of dairy cows in the U.S. is 10,000,000, with an average milk production of 2,000 pounds per cow per year. The estimated number of dairy goats in the U.S. is 5,000,000, with an average milk production of 1,000 pounds per goat per year.
Supreme Court Rules Over-Time Pay Should Be 150% of Regular Pay Rate

Ruling on the requirement in the Wage-Hour Law calling for the payment of additional wages to employees in situations where the work week was extended beyond a 40-hour work week by a worker's regular pay exceeded the regular rate of pay times the overtime rate, the Supreme Court on June 8 held that an employer who pays his employees a fixed sum per day or per week for work done in excess of the normal work week is entitled to be paid his employees a fixed sum to be paid for overtime hours. The Court held that there was no hard-and-fast rule for determining "regular" rate of pay, and that the Court of Appeals' decision to use the money paid at the regular rate to meet the overtime wage requirements was erroneous.

Justice Robert H. Jackson wrote the opinion of the Court. He said that "employers are entitled to be paid equal compensation for their services at a regular rate of pay or its equivalent provided by contract, or custom, or by the laws of the State in which they do business."

The Court agreed with the idea of using the "overtime wage" as a "comparator", but rejected the Court of Appeals' reasoning. The Court concluded that the "overtime wage" should be used as a "comparator" when determining the rate of pay for overtime hours.

The Court's decision was a victory for employers, who have been struggling with the overtime wage issue for years. The decision will have a significant impact on the wages paid to employees in industries that are subject to the Wage-Hour Law, including the construction, manufacturing, and retail industries.

The Court's decision is expected to be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision is a significant victory for employers, who have been struggling with the overtime wage issue for years. The decision will have a significant impact on the wages paid to employees in industries that are subject to the Wage-Hour Law, including the construction, manufacturing, and retail industries.

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Steel Production Continues at High Rate—Lend-Lease Steel Requirements Increase

Adaptability of industry to changing demands of war is being shown in increasing steel production and meeting the steel requirements and shipments, says "The Iron Age" in its issue of May 13. shipments of steel per week for the last six weeks have been much higher than had been anticipated. In the 50 weeks ending Dec. 3, 1941, the average weekly delivery was 1,052,850 tons of all mill product, whereas during the last six weeks the average is about 1,185,200 tons. Preliminary data indicate that in the current week the total steel production will amount to about 1,250,000 tons, including steels for Defense, with the possibility of reaching 1,300,000 tons.

"Steel" reports that the metal industry is expected to continue at a high rate and that in the current week the total steel production will amount to about 1,250,000 tons, including steels for Defense, with the possibility of reaching 1,300,000 tons.

Indians are certainly taking over our midst. Elmer Davis is a native and a fellow, Phi Delta Theta. But that will not stop us. The Donaldson School will continue as long as there is a need for it.

The steel industry is faced with a tremendous increase in demand for steel, and the production is expected to continue at a high rate. It is estimated that the steel industry will produce about 1,250,000 tons in the current week, with a possibility of reaching 1,300,000 tons. The demand for steel is expected to continue to increase, and the industry is expected to adapt itself to meet this demand. The production of steel is expected to continue at a high rate, with the possibility of reaching 1,300,000 tons.
### U.S. Steel Corp. Shipments in May Record For Current Year—Third Highest In Its History

Shipments of finished steel products by subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation for the month of May, 1942, totaled 1,834,127 net tons, compared with 1,588,944 in the preceding month (April), an increase of 75,283 net tons, and with 1,745,285 net tons in the corresponding month in 1941 (May), an increase of 80,582 net tons.

For the year to date, shipments were 8,729,439 net tons compared with 8,324,432 net tons in the comparable period of 1941, an increase of 424,012 net tons.

The shipments in May were at the highest rate for any month this year and were the third highest for any month in the history of the corporation.

In the table below we list the figures for months for various periods since January 1940:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1941</th>
<th>1942</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>September</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cottonseed Receipts Continue Small

On June 12 the Bureau of the Census issued the following statement which received, crushed, and menace cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, on hand, and exported for the ten months ended with May, 1942 and 1941:

**COTTONSEED RECEIVED, USED, AND EXPORTED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Received at mills</th>
<th>Crushed</th>
<th>On hand at mills</th>
<th>Shipped out</th>
<th>Exported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>321,324</td>
<td>208,476</td>
<td>224,413</td>
<td>197,665</td>
<td>7,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>512,877</td>
<td>207,577</td>
<td>227,577</td>
<td>228,627</td>
<td>70,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>285,683</td>
<td>273,575</td>
<td>230,453</td>
<td>221,304</td>
<td>10,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>353,645</td>
<td>288,356</td>
<td>253,541</td>
<td>264,323</td>
<td>59,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>229,105</td>
<td>228,105</td>
<td>228,105</td>
<td>229,323</td>
<td>39,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>150,693</td>
<td>150,693</td>
<td>150,693</td>
<td>149,693</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>130,733</td>
<td>130,733</td>
<td>130,133</td>
<td>119,470</td>
<td>57,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>157,913</td>
<td>157,913</td>
<td>157,913</td>
<td>119,166</td>
<td>57,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>1,203,313</td>
<td>1,203,313</td>
<td>1,203,313</td>
<td>1,115,503</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>379,905</td>
<td>379,905</td>
<td>379,905</td>
<td>379,905</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>1,143,726,000</td>
<td>1,143,726,000</td>
<td>1,143,726,000</td>
<td>1,143,726,000</td>
<td>3,858,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>885,907</td>
<td>885,907</td>
<td>885,907</td>
<td>885,907</td>
<td>7,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>183,726,000</td>
<td>183,726,000</td>
<td>183,726,000</td>
<td>183,726,000</td>
<td>3,858,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>503,875</td>
<td>497,077</td>
<td>528,031</td>
<td>556,031</td>
<td>46,541</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Moody's Bond Prices And Bond Yield Averages

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>2.84% 2042-47</th>
<th>3.38% 2042-47</th>
<th>3.95% 2042-47</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 15</td>
<td>110.89</td>
<td>109.79</td>
<td>114.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 16</td>
<td>110.89</td>
<td>109.79</td>
<td>114.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 17</td>
<td>110.89</td>
<td>109.79</td>
<td>114.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 18</td>
<td>110.89</td>
<td>109.79</td>
<td>114.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 19</td>
<td>110.89</td>
<td>109.79</td>
<td>114.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 20</td>
<td>110.89</td>
<td>109.79</td>
<td>114.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 21</td>
<td>110.89</td>
<td>109.79</td>
<td>114.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 22</td>
<td>110.89</td>
<td>109.79</td>
<td>114.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 23</td>
<td>110.89</td>
<td>109.79</td>
<td>114.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 24</td>
<td>110.89</td>
<td>109.79</td>
<td>114.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 25</td>
<td>110.89</td>
<td>109.79</td>
<td>114.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 26</td>
<td>110.89</td>
<td>109.79</td>
<td>114.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 27</td>
<td>110.89</td>
<td>109.79</td>
<td>114.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 28</td>
<td>110.89</td>
<td>109.79</td>
<td>114.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 29</td>
<td>110.89</td>
<td>109.79</td>
<td>114.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>110.89</td>
<td>109.79</td>
<td>114.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Canadian Senate Adopts U. S. Tax Convention

The Canadian Senate has approved a Canada-United States agreement equalizing net income and corporation tax for non-residents of the United States, the long-neglected issue evasion, according to Canadian Press Ottawa advises of June 11, which states:

Under the agreement the withholding tax on investments of Canadians in the United States will be reduced from 27½%, the present rate there, to 15%. The United States investments in Canadian corporate properties will be estimated at some $1,000,000,000, or Canadian in the United States.

"The U. S. Senate's approval of the tax convention was reported in these columns June 11, page 2222."
**Weekly Coal and Coke Production Statistics**

The Bituminous Coal Division, U. S. Department of the Interior, in its latest report states that the production of soft coal for the country continues at a rate above 11,000,000 tons a week. The total for the week ended June 8 amounts to 11,641,000 tons—up 2,563,000 tons compared with the corresponding period of 1941, and up 3,963,000 tons compared with the corresponding period of 1940.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines reports that the production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended June 8 increased by 30,000 tons, or an increase of 238,000 tons, or 20%, over the preceding week. When compared with the output in the corresponding period of 1941, however, there is a decrease of 118,000 tons, or 7%. The calendar year date to show a gain of 14.0% when compared with the corresponding period of 1940.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines also reported that the estimated production of by-product coke in the United States for the week ended June 8 showed a decrease of 20,500 tons, or 21.6%, over the output for the week ended May 30. The quantity of coke from beech increasing, decreased 2,100 tons, or 2.1%, over the corresponding period.

**ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Ended</th>
<th>Calendar date to</th>
<th>Pennsylvania anthracite</th>
<th>Production of all other coals</th>
<th>Commercial production</th>
<th>Total coal, incl. min.</th>
<th>Coal equivalent to weekly export</th>
<th>Weekly export</th>
<th>Coke</th>
<th>Coal equivalent to weekly export</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 8</td>
<td>June 2 to June 8</td>
<td>205,684</td>
<td>693,036</td>
<td>906,720</td>
<td>1,111,700</td>
<td>818,000</td>
<td>10,661</td>
<td>57,901</td>
<td>10,661</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| *Includes operations on the N. W. & C. & G. Virginian; K. A. M., B. C. & O.; the Atlantic Coast; the Hanover and Carrolton; the Puncheon District and Grant, Mineral, and Teeth canals. Includes Almarino, the United States, the Union, and other collieries of the United States, the United States, the Union, and South Africa and French Indo-China. Also, a report from the Department of Agriculture in the United States, the United States, the Union, and South Africa and French Indo-China. As a rule, less than 1% of the estimated production of all other coals is attributed to the export market. In the Danube basin, where the crop is an important item, the district is the main market. The crop is also an important item in the many countries of the world. The crop is also an important item in the many countries of the world.

The Department's announcement noted that, because of the high value of soft coal in the United States, the bulk of the crop is manufactured in the United States. As a result, less than 10% of the world's production is made in the Danube basin. The coal is also important in the United States, the Union, and South Africa and French Indo-China. As a rule, less than 1% of the estimated production of all other coals is attributed to the export market.

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Selected Income and Balance Sheet Items Class I Railways for March

The Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a statement showing the aggregate totals of selected income and balance sheet items for Class I steam railroads in the United States for the month of March and the three months ending with March, 1941, and April, 1941.

The following pages are subject to revision and were compiled from 132 reports representing 136 steam railroads. The present statement excludes lines not in the Class I group, including the American and Canadian Companies.

The report is as follows:

All Class I Railways

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Items</th>
<th>Per the Month of March</th>
<th>Per the Three Months Ending March 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net revenue...</td>
<td>$112,713,472</td>
<td>$338,007,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses...</td>
<td>$75,307,051</td>
<td>$219,500,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income...</td>
<td>$37,406,421</td>
<td>$118,507,472</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Miscellaneous deductions

| Income available for dividends | $37,406,421 | $118,507,472 | $111,371,476 |
| Fixed charges | $15,395,000 | $46,185,000 | $50,785,000 |
| Contingent charges | $2,120,000 | $6,360,000 | $6,980,000 |

All Class I Railways

| Dividends and debenture coupons | $4,064,914 | $12,170,243 | $12,310,274 |
| Dividends on preferred stock | $3,165,200 | $9,545,060 | $9,680,400 |
| Balance of income available for dividends and debenture coupons | 1,495,000 | 2,574,900 | 2,687,100 |

Bank Debts For Month of May

As announced on March 30, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has approved the issuance of the so-called "Bank debts" press statement and beginning with the month of May has collected a monthly series from member banks and non-member banks in the centers previously issuing "Bank debts" press statements. These figures for May are shown in the following table. Non-member banks data are derived from reports covering weeks ending on Wednesdays in accordance with the revised plan which was made public in a weekly report was published on page 1876 of the May 14, 1942 issue of the "Chronicle". A number of new reporting centers have been added; the figures for these new centers are not included in the summary tables below.

**SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal Reserve District</th>
<th>May 13 (in millions of dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>$194,354,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$483,759,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>$139,650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>$144,096,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>$122,354,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>$94,542,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
<td>$78,175,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City</td>
<td>$51,638,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>$35,184,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 374 centers 40,304 43,684 146,064 120,685 84,816 71,832 54,083 32,216 21,349 108,970

**Non-Ferrous Metals—Further Conservation of Tin Recovery Of Copper From Scrap Gains**

**Editor's Note—Upon request of the Office of Conservation certain production and shipment figures and other data have been compiled for the first time.**

"E. M. J. Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of June 11, stated: "Tin consumption will be reduced further to conserve supplies, the War Production Board announced. Use of tin in civilian products will drop from 40% to 30% of the 1941 base, beginning July 1. Recovery of copper from scrap is increasing because of control measures regulating the use of the metal in non-essential applications. Tension over the current situation in lead is lifting. Quartzillkoid sold in good volume during the week, its price was higher than those named in the preceding week. The publication further went on to say in part:

**Copper**

Recovery of copper from secondary sources will increase substantially over the remainder of the war due to the controls. The following table shows in detail:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Copper Production (in thousand pounds)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 1, 1942</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 8, 1942</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 15, 1942</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 22, 1942</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 29, 1942</td>
<td>1,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 5, 1942</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 12, 1942</td>
<td>1,550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 19, 1942</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 26, 1942</td>
<td>1,650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2, 1942</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The monthly meeting of producers and government officials agreed to maintain the present level month will be held in Washington on June 25.

**Zinc**

The zinc statistics for May revealed that production was maintained at about the same rate as in the prior month.
Daily Average Crude Oil Production For Week Ended June 6, 1942 Declined 275,800 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended June 6, 1942, was 2,601,000 barrels, a decrease of 275,800 barrels from the preceding week and 215,200 barrels lower than in the same period last year.

The total amount of crude oil produced by all companies for the month of June, 1942, as recommended by the Office of Petroleum Resources, further details as reported by the Institute:

Reports received from refining companies owning 86.9% of the 4,684,000-barrel estimated daily refining capacity of the United States, indicates that the industry as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines basis, 3,451,000 barrels of crude oil daily during the week ended June 6, 1942, and that the same companies had 5,975,000 barrels at refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines as of the end of that week, 9,305,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline. The total amount of gasoline produced by all companies was estimated to have been 10,310,000 barrels during the week ended June 6, 1942.

Trading On New York Exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public June 12 figures showing the total daily volume of total round-lot stock sales on the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange, and the volume and total-round-lot stock transactions for the account of all members of these exchanges in the week ended May 30, 1942, continuing a series of current figures being published by the Commission. Short sales are reported separately from other sales in these figures, the Commission explained.

Total Round-Lot Stock Sales on the New York Stock Exchange and Round-Lot Stock Transactions for Account of Members (Shares)

A. Total Round-Lot Sales:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Ended May 30</th>
<th>Total for Week</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1,563,600</td>
<td>1,563,600</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Round-Lot Transactions for the Account of Members, Based on the Odd-Lot Accounts of Odd-Lot Dealers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Ended May 30</th>
<th>Total for Week</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$8,880,000</td>
<td>8,880,000</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commercial Paper Outstanding

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced on June 11 that reports received by the bank from commercial paper dealers in the 12 Federal Reserve districts for the week ended June 6, 1942, showed a decline of $372,200. This total compares with $373,100,000 outstanding on April 30 and with $395,000,000 on May 31, 1941.

For the commercial paper market, see:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Ended May 30</th>
<th>Total for Week</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$372,200</td>
<td>372,200</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Odd-Lot Transactions for the Account of Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Ended May 30</th>
<th>Total for Week</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$12,620</td>
<td>12,620</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marketing Structure

The total amount of stock held by all members of the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange is reported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Ended May 30</th>
<th>Total Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>271,875</td>
<td>271,875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note—On the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange, sales in which the odd-lot sales is included, are sold directly on the floor of the exchanges. In the case of the New York Stock Exchange, odd-lot transactions are handled by specialists in the stocks in which they are registered and the round-lot transactions of a member, which he has bought or sold, are handled by the specialist engaging in sales of the round-lot transactions. In the case of the New York Curb Exchange, all odd-lot transactions of a member are handled by the exchange's odd-lot dealer. The New York Stock Exchange, on the other hand, has a special odd-lot floor on which odd-lot transactions are transacted. The New York Stock Exchange odd-lot dealer reports the total volume on that exchange of 237,275 shares; during the preceding week, the total trading of odd-lot members of Curb members of 72,235 shares was 13.9% of total trading of 238,175 shares.

The information made available for the following week ended May 30:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Ended May 30</th>
<th>Total Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12,620</td>
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### Revenue Freight Car Loadings During Week Ended June 6, 1942, Totaled 58,469 Cars

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended June 6, totaled 58,469 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on June 11. This represents an increase of 800 cars, or 1.4%, and the increase above the same week of 1940 was 11,816, or 22.5%.

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended June 6 increased 5,822 cars, or 7.4%, above the preceding week. Total freight cars loaded were 107,566 cars, an increase of 21,540 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 23,044 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 97,547 cars, an increase of 10,387 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 435 cars below the carloadings in the corresponding week in 1941.

Coal loading amounted to 163,734 cars, an increase of 5,662 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 12,256 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 57,911 cars, an increase of 346 above the preceding week and 608 cars above the corresponding week in 1941. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week ended June 6 totaled 23,981 cars, an increase of 2,971 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 965 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

Livestock loading amounted to 12,684 cars, an increase of 702 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 2,220 cars above the corresponding week in 1941. In the Western Districts alone, livestock loading for the week ended June 6 totaled 6,016 cars, an increase of 111 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 2,135 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

Coke loading amounted to 13,985 cars, an increase of 45 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 104 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

Coke loading increased compared with the corresponding week in 1941 except the Allegheny, Eastern, and Central Districts, but all districts reported increases over 1940.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Freight Loadings</th>
<th>Connections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>184,408</td>
<td>144,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Load Receipts</strong></td>
<td>184,408</td>
<td>144,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue Freight</strong></td>
<td>184,408</td>
<td>144,184</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table is a summary of the freight loadings for the separate railroads and systems for the week ended June 6, 1942. During this period 62 roads showed increased when compared with the corresponding week last year.

#### Weekly Statistics Of Paperboard Industry

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

The members of this Association represent 83% of the total industry, and its program includes a statement each week from each member on the order and production, and also a figure which indicates the activity of the week based on the data collected in the 60 member plants. These figures are advanced to equal 100%, so that they represent the total industry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Orders</th>
<th>Percent of Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received</td>
<td>Made</td>
<td>Current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Week-Ended</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 16</td>
<td>137,233</td>
<td>126,785</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 17</td>
<td>135,068</td>
<td>122,379</td>
<td>90.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 18</td>
<td>140,008</td>
<td>124,592</td>
<td>89.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 19</td>
<td>145,136</td>
<td>126,616</td>
<td>88.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 20</td>
<td>144,760</td>
<td>133,104</td>
<td>92.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 21</td>
<td>144,672</td>
<td>135,104</td>
<td>93.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note—Unfilled orders of the prior week plus orders received less production, do not necessarily equal the unfilled orders at the close. Compensation for delinquents, orders made for re-ordered stock, and other main reasons adjusted of unfilled orders.

### NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

The Securities and Exchange Commission, in its monthly report for June 12 a summary for the week ended June 6, gives figures showing the volume of stock transactions for the odd-lot accounts, made hereunder, and in odd-lot transactions, and specialists who handle odd lots on the New York and American Exchange, continuing a series of current figures and information on the Odd-Lot Account of the New York Stock Exchange. The figures, which are based upon reports filed with the Commission by the specialists who handle odd-lot stocks and dealers, are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Number of Odd-Lot Accounts</th>
<th>Number of Shares</th>
<th>Value of Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 6, 1942</td>
<td>179,783</td>
<td>3,098,260</td>
<td>47,272,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lumber Movement—Week Ended June 6, 1942

Lumber production during the week ended June 6, 1942, was 22% greater than the previous week, but only 8% greater than the corresponding week in 1941. Sales increased 19% from the preceding week, while shipments fell 3% below the week of 1941. Production and sales in the current week of 1941, production was 4% greater, shipments, 5% greater, and sales, 3% greater.

### Year-to-Date Comparisons

Reported production for the first 22 weeks of 1942 was 5% below corresponding weeks of 1941; shipments, 12% below; and sales, 10% below the orders of the 1941 period. For the 22 weeks of 1942, new business was 27% above production, and shipments were 19% above production.

### Supply and Demand Comparisons

Unfilled orders for gross stocks was 64% on June 6, 1942, against 76% on the corresponding week in 1941. Unfilled orders were 25% greater than unfilled orders for gross stocks 6 years ago, gross stocks were 18% less.

### Softwoods and Hardwoods

Record for the current week were below the corresponding week in 1941, but above the corresponding week a year ago, and for the year to date, for 4 of 5 in thousand board feet:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>1942</th>
<th>1941</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1939</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Softwoods</td>
<td>352,000</td>
<td>332,000</td>
<td>312,000</td>
<td>292,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardwoods</td>
<td>510,000</td>
<td>490,000</td>
<td>470,000</td>
<td>450,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Items About Banks, Trust Companies

Member banks of Group V, the savings banks of Brooklyn, Queens, and Rockaway, have reported a 5.6% increase in their daily deposits, according to a weekly survey of the 51 banks by the maritime weekly of New York. The report indicates that the 51 banks, which comprise about 60% of the total number of banks in the city, have increased their deposits by an average of 6.5% in the past week.

Industrial Loans By Federal Reserve Banks

In order to facilitate the participation of small businesses in the program of war financing, the Federal Reserve System has taken several steps to increase the availability of industrial loans. One of these steps is the establishment of a new, direct lending program called the "Small Business Loan Program." Under this program, the Federal Reserve Banks will make direct loans to small businesses, with the approval of the Treasury Department, to finance the purchase of raw materials and equipment needed to expand production.

Urges U. S. Tax Spree To Avoid Inflation

A proposal that America go on a "tax spree" to counteract the the prospect of inelastic wages in the current economic climate was made by John P. Myers, President of the New York State Bankers Association, in his address to the shareholders of the association, held at Saranac Inn, on June 11, 1942. Myers, who is also President of the Plattsburg National Bank and Trust Co., Plattsburg, N. Y., said that the "tax spree" is necessary to avoid the "leather-borrowing" that could lead to severe inflation in this country. "This is not a leisurely time for the growth of public debts," he said. "We are raising the necessary borrowing for the growth of public debts by the tax spree. That is what we want to avoid."