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Forecasts Money And Credit Rationing; **Declares Banks Must Adapt To War Conditions**

Asserting that "banking-as-usual, like business-as-usual, must now be a thing of the past," Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, in addressing the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks in Philadelphia on Nov. 17, added that "adaptation to the conditions imposed by war is a price of survival." In his remarks Mr. Delano referred to the fact that "wartime necessity is destroying the familiar pattern of peacetime," to obtain goods and services they can not have a novel and dramatic example of the banker's increased wartime function." Continuing, he said:

"Under the supervision of the of the currence of the properties of the supervision of the obtain goods and services they can not have. What the government needs to conduct the war, it is going to get; and what civilians do not need, they should not try to get.

wartime function." Continuing, he said:
"Under the supervision of the

Office of Price Administration, Albany and Troy banks are handling rationing accounts of goods and commodities as well as the usual money and credit. Shortly the lessons learned from this experiment will be utilized to devise a nation-wide rationing system. a nation-wide rationing system involving all the banks of the country. This is but one more result of the impact of total war upon our financial system.

"As has been said before, these dislocations in our economic life are costly and burdensome but

dislocations in our economic life are costly and burdensome, but they are infinitely less costly and less burdensome than those which would be imposed by defeat. The decent forces of mankind are challenged by a philosophy of force which treats with scorn every hope of a better world. We can all enlist in this cause for our quarrel is just."

"A major problem of war fi-nance," said Mr. Delano, "is to prevent people from wasting their

not need, they should not try to get.

"They will," he said, "be tempted to employ their swollen incomes, to be sure, in an effort to obtain unnecessary goods and services. But this will not increase the amount of goods and services available for purchase; it will increase only the prices they must pay for a definitely restricted quantity of the same goods and services. Money, in short, is not the all-powerful instrument in wartime that it is in peace. In peacetime, it gave command over goods and services; in wartime, it gives command over neither goods nor services. It commands only prices." He further said:

"Wise fiscal policy, therefore, attempts to reduce to a minimum to get."

"Wise fiscal policy, therefore, attempts to reduce to a minimum the harm that money and credit can do under wartime pressures.

If one-half of all the things we produce will be devoted to war, then one-half of the money that the American people will earn (Continued on page 1896)

GENERAL CONTENTS

Editor's Note—United States Savings and Loan League War Conference Proceedings appear in Section 1 of today's sue, starting with page 1881.

Editorials

Insurance Dabbles In Tax-Reform...1890
How Did We Get This Way?...... †Third of a series of articles, appear on first page of Section 1.

	Regular reatures
).	Financial Situation188
1	From Washington Ahead of the
F	News188
	News
•	Items About Banks and Trust Cos. 190
)	Trading on New York Exchanges1903
	NYSE Odd-Lot Trading
٠.	Changes In Reacquired Stock
	Holdings189

	State of Trade
	General Review
	Commodity Prices—Domestic Index.1902
	Weekly Carloadings1903
	Weekly Engineering Construction1898
	Paperboard Industry Statistics1900
	Weekly Lumber Movement1902
	Fertilizer Price Index1898
	Weekly Coal and Coke Output1898
	Weekly Steel Review1897
	Moody's Daily Commodity Index1897
	Weekly Crude Oil Production1899
1	Non-Ferrous Metals Market1903
	Weekly Electric Output1897
L	October Dept. Store Sales in N. Y.
•	District
	Earnings1900
	October Cottonseed Receipts1902
	October Cotton Consumption1901
	American Zinc Institute Summary *
	Copper Institute Summary
	Pig Iron Production
,	Daily and Weekly Copper, Lead and
	Zinc Sales
ť	*These statistics omitted from
	"Chronicle" at direction of the War
	Censorship Board, (See notice on first
,	page of Section 2 in Aug. 27, 1942,
,	"Chronicle")

Miscellaneous Warns Higher Taxes May Discourage

page of Sec "Chronicle.")

1	Waitis Higher Taxes May Discourage
	Incentive
	Incentive
	Treasury Opens Payroll Savings Campaign
	Campaign
1	Building Up of Corporate Reserves
١	Essential
١	Supreme Court Upholds Excess
ı	Essential
•	Byrnes Predicts More Rationing1894
1	FDR Regrets Vichy Breach1894
I	U. S. to Purchase Ford Tire Plant
1	for Russia 1894
ł	China Will Need Large Post-War
I	Credits1894
I	Credits
1	Urges Early Christmas Mailing 1894, 1891
I	Supreme Court Rules on Saboteurs
1	Trial
I	American Invasion Speeds Russia
ı	Aid
1	Advertising Vital in War and Post-
I	War Era
ł	Solomons Victory Hailed as Major
١	Victory
i	Poughkeepsie Papers Consolidate1890
1	Orders Food, Arms for North Africa, 1890
1	WPB Controlled Material Plan
ı	Described
١	Described
ı	ible
1	United Nations Urged to Unite in
	ible
1	Youth Must Replenish Intellectual
	Vigor
	Oct. Transactions in Govt. Issues 1895
	FDR Congratulates Gen. Eisenhower. 1895
ĺ	Says Philippine Government Pattern
١	for Future Small Nations1896
	Advocates Home Leasing for War
ı	Workers1896
н	

To Aid Chic. Victory Fund Group. 1896

October Living Costs Up in Indus-trial Cities1898

French Ships in Protective Custody 1899

Materials Inspectors Needed......1901 Principal Payments on Belgian 6s..1903

Principal Payments on Belgian 68, 1809
Packard Announces Shop Education
Program 1904
Named to WLB Post. 1904
Admiral Callaghan Killed in Action 1904
Individual Savings Expand in Third
Quarter 1904
Talks on Inflation 1904

FDR Sees Total Axis Defeat......1892

Hull Thanks American Republics for Support1891

Heads N. Y. Cotton Exch. Bureau.. 1897 we've never understood a word he said, because there have been magazine stories written about him—and also, Bill or Sir Wilmott is now worried. In the way in which Sir Wilmott has always had of easing up to a table of journalists and giving his ideas of the world, he eased up to our table recently and said:

You've got to bear in mind that

You've got to bear in mind that he said this in his usual deep guttural voice, which has given him unusual standing in the Washington midst, to say nothing of those business groups which he has addressed for a fee out in the country. Well, anyhow, Sir Wilmott said:

"The Washington newspapermen are not writing the proper

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The very considerable attention given to post-war problems by several of the speakers at the Forum conducted last week by the New York "Herald Tribune" at precisely the time that some of the "political" difficulties inherent in our North African campaign were being widely aired, should bring forcibly to the attention of the American people certain aspects of the post-war planning and discussion which are now taking place, and which need more realistic study than they are receiving in many quarmore realistic study than they are receiving in many quarters. That the American people can not afford to delay consideration of these questions until after hostilities cease to divert their attention was made clearer and more definite by the pointed suggestion of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles (which we must assume was known in advance and approved by the President) that international agreements to govern the post-war situation be reached at least in broad outline now rather than after an armistice has been signed.

Post-War Dreams

Post-war planning in the international scene appears to be much less advanced than in the domestic field, so far as Washington authorities are concerned—or else a much greater measure of caution is exercised in giving them public expression—but enough has been indicated of the general trend of official thought to cause very considerable uneasiness among thoughtful observers. So far as the comments of last week are concerned, some cause for encouragement appeared at points. Sir Stafford Cripps, a brilliant but er-ratic and often unpredictable figure in the British scene, revealed a comforting understanding of the Utopian nature of some of the proposals which have been coming forth thick and fast from various sources, particularly in this country. "It is better," he warns the visionaries, "to do a little thoroughly and with success than to fail ambitiously." He then adds more specifically that "to set out to build a world-wide economic federation of all nations would indeed be a glorious objective, provided we realize it is unattainable now and that it will probably remain so perhaps for generations." Sumner Welles, too, wen the gratified of many thoughtful students of international affairs when he dashed cold water upon the enthusiasts who assert by implication, if not expressly, that "the United States must assume the burdens of the entire globe, must see to it that the standards in which we ourselves believe must imme-(Continued on page 1891)

Real Americanism

and to measure up to the possibilities of the post-war challenge is to produce wealth on a scale never before envisaged; to produce it at low costs, and to accomplish an abundance and a variety which will call out our total energies and our finest creative powers.

In order to do this production must be profitable. The theory that you can generate wealth, peace or prosperity by the lavish expenditure of money is utterly false. When production is genuinely profitable, there is something to tax, there is something to save, and there is the stimulation of investment, which is one of the basic essentials in a dynamic society.

I cast my lot with those who believe in the American way of life; who are unwilling to see it compromised; who know its potentials for good, and who believe that we can now enter upon the greatest period of constructive building which the world has ever known.-Henry J. Kaiser.

We hope Mr. Kaiser's record as a master of production will lend added emphasis and influence to this clarion call of real Americanism.

FROM WASHINGTON AHEAD OF THE NEWS

Bu CARLISLE BARGERON

Well, inasmuch as we have won the Second World War, naturally there comes up the question of how we are to divide Second World Peace. It is an awful thing to contemplate while the boys are still out in the Solomons and have just moved in on North Africa. But it must be borne in mind that our Advanced Thinkers are always an episode ahead. It is something that the boys in the Solomons and the boys in North Africa wouldn'to appreciate, no more than they did the YMCA boys in the last war, but if they don't understand the Advanced Planning that is going ahead of them, well, that's just the way of soldiers.

We Advanced Thinkers must get along with our stuff. With a view to getting along with our stuff we had a talk the other day with Sir Wilmott Lewis. Sir Wilmott has been long in this country and for long he has dominated the Washington correspondents' corps. Sir Wilmott is a Britisher who started out in life by playing Hamlet to London audiences without any great reception. Lacking a success in that field he wandered off to the Far East and it came about that he represented Bennett's New York "Herald" in it came about that he represented Bennett's New York "Herald" in the first Chino-Japanese war. The story of Bill Lewis is somewhat obscure in those days, but to get on with the story, when this writer arrived in Washington, Bill was the correspondent of the "London Times," and had married a very wealthy American

It was about this time that the It was about this time that the British Government thought he rated a title and he became Sir Wilmott. Thereafter Sir Wilmott, thus endowed, went all over the country making speeches about Anglo-American affairs, and although no one of his audiences could ever understand him because of his deep British accent, unusual standing in the Washington midst, to say nothing of the business groups which he has dressed for a fee out in the cotry. Well, anyhow, Sir Wilmsaid:

"The Washington newspar men are not writing the prostory."

(Continued on page 1892)

Insurance Dabbles In Tax-Reform

to ask legislators to impose Federal taxes on your rivals, presumably to confuse or discomfit them. Probably, instances of the opposite procedure could be cited. Appeals to law-makers for relief from taxation, on the plea that rival interests were going scotfree, can be understood. But to act per contra is so suggestive of playing with high explosives, that one is amazed to learn it has happened. All the more astounding is pened. All the more astounding is it to find such action taken by a business body securing some 85% of the income presently derivable in its particular field.

While it is true that the income of the stock casualty insurance companies has been menaced concompanies has been menaced constantly, the profit on such income has not been shrinking grievously. In fact, the stockholders have been receiving steady and handsome dividends, especially in recent years. So true is this that one can not readily imagine that, if these shareholders were consulted to the expect to see that business reverting to the stock companies. Then what good would the stock companies accomplish? Apparently nothing more than comes from forcing a refractory boy to wear his itchy flannels! Did it never occur to this delegation of these shareholders were consulted that discussing the companies accomplish? on the expediency of combating business opponents by discussing their payments of taxes with Govtheir payments of taxes with Gov-ernment officials, they would want to countenance such action. For, shareholders possess a leporine shyness of discussions of any taxation on income.

shyness of discussions of any taxation on income.

The more one looks into the modus operandi of this recent legislative endeavor, the more one's amazement grows. The assistant general manager of the Association of Casualty and Surety Executives presented the "case" for the capital stock companies, with the assistance of "tax counsel of a number of the member companies." To arrive with an array of such talent before the Finance Committee of the Senate, and the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives in itself sets these chambers agog. But to do so merely to ask that a group of competitors be taxed in the same fashion as you are yourself, looks either overly nefarious, or like using a five-ton truck to do a wheelbarrow job.

The retiring President of the Association of Casualty and Surety

The retiring President of the Association of Casualty and Surety Executives, evidently wishing that the designs of his Association should not be misconstrued, explained that his cooperating tax plained that his cooperating tax counselors were not to urge anything more than "fair play as between companies which are on an equal competitive basis"; merely "equal treatment" all round; in all "fairness," Congress was to do unto others only what Congress was already doing to the petitioners

So the assistant manager and his retinue of advocates and pleaders set to work in Washington, and obviously, the legislators were not slow in striking oil, or rather dig-ging up interesting figures. To convey our meaning succinctly, convey our meaning succinctly, let us digress and quote from an outstanding authority on such statistics*

The Federal taxes paid in 1941, by 195 stock fire insurance com-

*Best's Fire & Casualty News. Nov. 1942,

A fortnight ago, we stated that the stock capital companies doing a casualty insurance business, and chafing under the inroads into their income made by their rivals, the mutual companies, had recently started something unusual in the legislative corridors of Washington. And we expressed concern lest the sword-bearers of the casualty business might be hurting themselves worse than their opponents. Details have now come to hand which make it useful to look further into the matter. We do so primarily because our readers are interested to a high degree in the present and future of insurance stocks, as investments.

When we say that the casualty companies "started something unusual" it is because, as far as we know, it is an innovation in the strategy of business competition to ask legislators to impose Federal taxes on your rivals, presumpably to confuse or discontinuing themselves worse than their opponents. Details have now come to hand which an aggregate net premium income of \$946,350,000, averaged 66 cents per \$100 of net premium income. The stock casualty companies, 140 of them, paid on an average, \$1.10 per \$100. Thus, the burden of taxation which the learned delegation wanted to see placed on the shoulders of the mutual companies, if this could be done to their income aggregating \$963,551,000 they paid on an average, \$1.10 per \$100. Thus, the burden of taxation which the learned delegation wanted to see placed on the shoulders of the mutual companies, if this could be done shoulders of the mutual companies, if this could be done "equally," was no more than 66 cents per \$100 of fire premiums, and \$1.10 for every \$100 of casualty premiums. Let us call it an over all impost of \$1 per \$100 of net premium income.

Offhand, even if this charge were placed on the entire premium were placed on the entire premium income of the mutual companies, and if they could not absorb it without wincing (which we doubt), so that they would have to levy \$101 where they previously charged \$100, one wouldn't conclude that the mutuals would lose much business on that account. And certainly, one would not expect to see that business reverting to the stock companies. details of income and outgo with the country's professional cashthe country's professional cash-raisers might raise something besides cash?

Well, the gentlemen-adventurer Well, the gentlemen-adventurers and explorers (for the Treasury) started peering, as is their pedantic rule, somewhat below the surface. As might have been imagined they were aided in their scrutiny by none other than the onlookers for the mutual companies. Oddly enough, they came forward with facts and figures which were not specially prepared for public study. for public study.

which were not specially prepared for public study.

Among others, they pointed to the figures of the very company with which the retiring President of the Association of Casualty and Surety Executives was connected. Probably, they hinted that they furnished to him an opportunity to do some "equalizing" of taxes without his leaving his business domicile. Let us put it that it was brought out that this company, in 1941, did not pay Federal income taxes at the rate of \$1.10, as on an average had been paid by all casualty companies, but on the basis of 21 cents per \$100. And how had our company managed to do this? Oh, entirely within the law—a defective law, if you like: one that the supervisory insurance departments will doubtless seek to remedy promptly, if for no other reason than that it is not available to the rest of the stock casualty companies save a rare few. to the rest of the stock casualty companies, save a rare few.

Let us drop that matter for the present, and look at the results of trying to use a detour instead of a main highway. The results have been brought out clearly and in insurance circles have created, let us say, a profound impression. They include the turning of a us say, a profound impression. They include the turning of a glaring light on the operations of the casualty insurance business. Expressed concisely, the retiring President's company paid during the last five years (including 1941), for Federal income taxes, the total sum of \$122,000. In the same period, the company made a net underwriting profit of \$25,-and the total sum of \$25,-and the total sum of \$122,000. In the same period, the company made a net underwriting profit of \$25,-and the total sum of \$122,000. In the same period, the company made a net underwriting profit of \$25,-and the total sum of \$122,000. In the same period, the company made a net underwriting profit of \$25,-and the total sum of \$122,000. In the same period, the company made a net underwriting profit of \$25,-and the total sum of \$122,000. In the same period, the company made a net underwriting profit of \$25,-and the total sum of \$122,000. In the same period, the company made a net underwriting profit of \$25,-and the total sum of \$122,000. In the same period, the company made a net underwriting profit of \$25,-and the total sum of \$122,000. In the same period, the company made a net underwriting profit of \$25,-and the total sum of \$122,000. In the same period, the company made a net underwriting profit of \$25,-and the total sum of \$122,000. In the same period, the company made at the total sum of \$122,000. In the same period, the company made at the total sum of \$122,000. In the same period, the company made at the total sum of \$122,000. In the same period, the company made at the total sum of \$122,000. In the same period, the company made at the total sum of \$122,000. In the same period, the company made at the total sum of \$122,000. In the same period, the company made at the total sum of \$122,000. In the same period, the company made at the total sum of \$122,000. In the same period, the company made at the total sum of \$122,000. In the same period, the company made at the total sum of \$122,000. In the same period, the company made at the

investments of \$11,766,000. Out of these \$37,000,000 of joint profits; the shareholders were paid cash dividends at the rate of \$3,200,000 a year—16 million dollars.

How any high-ranking officer of a company making such a finan-cial showing, could embark as the bo'sun of a legislative venture to make anybody, competitor or not, stock or mutual, pay more taxes on an "equally fair" basis, or on any basis, is one of the surpassing mysteries. It is comparable only with the one which envelops the order of precedence of the egg and the pullet.

It is not for us to try to dispel the clouds which enwrap such oc-cult happenings as these, nor to conjecture on the kind of tangled skein into which the thoughts of the "tax counselors," aforementioned, must have been elaborately ravelled when they set out on their counselling mission to Washington: there are deoths of bun-gling which defy all attempts to plumb them.

The Revenue Act of 1942 could not be revised, nor kept waiting till the full implications of the revelations just mentioned could be ascertained. But they will be. For there are too many persons interested in seeing that the pitiable venture into "equalization of taxation," just reviewed, shall not be forgetten. be forgotten.

For one thing, it would be an egregious self-delusion to imagine that the law-makers who caught a glimpse of an unsuspected treasure-trove are going to overlook the next opportunity to find out just how green are the valleys they saw, and how far their borders extend.

The ordeal of offensive inquisition through which the life insur-ance companies passed during three recent years ended in noththree recent years ended in nothing so impressive as the discomfiture of the inquisitors. But it could well serve as an object-lesson to the casualty companies. The manifesto to which it gave rise, signed by 151 life insurance company presidents was a magnificent defense against the attempts to regulate the daily life and activities of the signatories.* But it was also a reflection of the authors' sense of the peril with which was also a reflection of the authors' sense of the peril with which their companies were faced. It would be well if the companies made a study of that abortive attempt to "supervise" the life companies out of their directive capacities.

For, today, the casualty companies, and only to a slighter degree the fire companies, are far more vulnerable than the life companies ever have been since the time when the Armstrong investigation became a hazy memory. There is time for that study while the present world conflict ory. There is time for that study—while the present world-conflict lasts. When hostilities cease, and the stupendous program of reconstruction is under way, who can say that the 2-billion-dollar business of fire and casualty insurance ness of fire and casualty insurance will not come up for a thorough overhauling by Government

On what excuse? Oh, let us say to find out whether it could make a "fairer" contribution to the Pub-lic Treasury—if only the industry were run with adequate efficiency At that time, as an illustration someone is sure to recall that, as recently as in 1942, the only new weapon that the executives of the casualty companies brought out in their life long battle with the mutheir life-long battle with the mucompanies equalizing" fly-swatter—and had too much resilience to it! -and that

*Commercial & Financial Chronicle. Vol.

The State Of Trade

Industrial activity continues to expand, with not a few quarters reporting new high levels. Electric power production reached a new peak, and building awards were reported at an all-time peak.

The Federal Reserve Board reported that its adjusted index of industrial activity in the United States reached a new record high of 188% of the 1935-1939 average in October, an increase of 3 points over the preceding month and of 24 points over the corresponding 98.3% of capacity against 98.7% 1941 month.

Retail business contains the contain

24 points over the corresponding 1941 month.

Retail business expanded moderately during the past week to reach new high levels in one of the best fall seasons on record, although a leveling off tendency in the upward sweep of buying the pure tendency to pure the past to pure the past to pure the past to pure the past to pure the pure the past to pure the past to pure the pure the past to pure was apparent, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

Bradstreet.
Department store sales on a country-wide basis were up 13% for the week ended Nov. 14, compared with the same week a year ago, according to the Federal Reserve System. Store sales were up 16% for the four-week period ended Nov. 14, compared with last year, and up 11% for the year to Nov. 14, compared with the same period in 1941.
Sales of New York City department stores jumped sharply in

ment stores jumped sharply in the week ended Nov. 21, as com-pared with last year, recording an increase of 26%, according to a preliminary estimate issued by the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The bank explained that the rise, in part, was due to the fact that the week had six days this year as against five a year ago, when the earlier Thanksgiv-

ing was in effect.
In the previous week this year ended Nov. 14, sales of New York

ended Nov. 14, sales of New York. City department stores were unchanged as compared with the corresponding 1941 week.

Seasonal expansion in demand lifted power production during the week ended Nov. 14, to 3,775,878,000 kilowatt hours, a new peak and a gain of 12.8% over the comparable 1941 period, according to the Edison Electric Institute.

The total also represented a

The total also represented a gain over the Nov. 7 figure which, at 3,761,961,000 kilowatt hours, was 11.7% ahead of the corresponding week last year.

The New England and Mid-Atlantic areas showed a quickening in their percentage increase over last year as did other sec-

ing in their percentage increase over last year as did other sections with the exception of the Pacific Coast area.

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Nov. 14 totaled 826,601 cars, according to reports filed with the Association of American Railroads. This was a decrease of 2,889 cars from the preceding week this year, 57,289 cars fewer than the corresponding week in 1941 and 81,306 cars week in 1941 and 81,306 cars above the like period two years

ago.
This total was 120.18% of average loadings for the corresponding week of the 10 preceding years.

week of the 10 preceding years.
Construction contracts totaling \$6,892,161,000 in the 17 Eastern States in the first 10 months of 1942 exceeded the annual volume of any previous year, F. W. Dodge Corp. reports.
The previous yearly record was established in 1928 with \$6,628,-285,000 building and engineering contracts awarded. This year's 10-month aggregate was 35% greater than for the like 1941 period.
This year's record volume mostly was for construction of war facilities.

Steel production in the United States is scheduled this week at

sie Associated which further said:

This paper, the Poughkeepsie 'New Yorker," will retain the title of the present afternoon pub-

98.3% of capacity against 98.7% last week, a decline of 0.4%.

This week's rate represents pro-

duction of 1,681,600 net tons of ingots against 1,688,400 tons last week and 1,584,400 tons in the like

1941 week.
Although the tonnage of scrap has tended to shrink from earlier has tended to shrink from cashigures advanced by several communities, the amount is ample for current needs and sufficient repeated by being accumulated by

munities, the amount is ample for current needs and sufficient reserves are being accumulated by some melters to see them through the remainder of the year.

"The next squeeze," authorities state, "is expected to come in the first quarter unless results of industrial drives continue the flow of dormant material. Apparently the wide-spread effect to get out household accumulations has created a scrap consciousness that is still paying dividends."

The translation of dollars into munitions and other materials of war is currently running at new high levels. Outgo, based on Treasury figures, is at the rate of around \$260,000,000 each business day. If this ratio continues, November's war costs will reach \$6,500,000,000,000, the largest amount ever spent by any nation in any month. month

worth.

Such a sum is more than four times the \$1,582,000,000 spent in November a year ago, the month just before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and is more than 17 times the \$391,000,000 which the United States spent for defense in November, 1940. Moreover, it shows a sharp increase over expenditures of \$5,700,000,000 in October, 1942.

It is pointed out that United States has come a long way since July, 1940, when, following the collapse of France, the nation first began seriously to face the task of building up its defenses. In the whole month of July in that year,

of building up its defenses. In the whole month of July in that year, defense expenditures amounted to but \$186,000,000. Now, just 29 months later, we are spending one and one-half times that sum for war in an average day.

Our armament production in 1940 was infinitesimal as compared with that of either Great Britain or Germany. Today the United States is turning out a far greater volume of war materials

greater volume of war materials than Great Britain and Germany combined.

It is pointed out that war production in this country is not yet at its peak, whereas the probability is that that of Germany has reached and possed its high point. Donald M. Nelson, War Produc-tion Board Chief, is authority for the statement that next year production of military goods alone in the United States will surpass the nation's entire output for all purposes in the biggest peace time boom year, 1929.

Food, Arms to No. Africa

President Roosevelt on Nov. 13 directed the Lend-Lease Administration to supply weapons of war, food and clothing to the armed forces and citizens of French North African areas and promised the same aid to any other territory occupied by the United Nations. In his statement the President said:

"No one will go hungry or without the other means of livelihood in any territory occupied by the United Nations, if it is humanly within our powers to make the necessary supplies available to them.

"Weapons also will be supplied to the people of these territories to hasten the defeat of the Axis."

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

(Continued from first page)

diately be adopted by all of the peoples of the earth, and must undertake to inculcate in all parts of the world our own policies of social and political reform whether the other people involved so desire or not."

Lacking In Realism

But despite more or less isolated flashes of commonsense from imporant figures here and abroad, the general course of post-war planning in the international scene appears to proceed much as before—and often as far removed from healthy and wholesome realism. Even Sir Stafford and Mr. Welles in the very same addresses to which reference has just been made, give the appearance at many points of being almost hopeless idealists. Sir Stafford insists that post-war arrangements will succeed or fail depending upon whether the search for solutions of our problems are guided by some "higher inspiration" or by "mere selfish gain." Mr. Welles at points glides off into rarified atmosphere talking vaguely about the "four freedoms" and the like. But it is not what Sir Stafford or Mr. Welles, or any of the others, said upon this particular oc-casion which causes uneasiness, so much as it is that long line of discussions for many months past and engaged in by many public officials in the New Deal family and by many of the professional planners who without question have the ear of the President.

Persuading Others

Perhaps the most disturbing element in this situation is not so much the grandiose plans for a world-wide New Deal which are being formulated by day-dreamers in Washington, a New Deal, apparently, to be financed in very heavy part by the people of the United States, as it is the means which seem to have been chosen for "persuading" other countries and other peoples to proceed as we should like to have them. Many of these schemes (which appear to have at least semi-official character) are so fantastic that one could bring himself almost to the point of feeling certain that those for whom they are planned would, under ordinary circumstances, have none of them. It would appear to the point of pear, however, that the master craftsmen in Washington who are engaged in planning the new world to come after the war have no intention of permitting ordinary circum-stances to exist when such proposals are made. Mr. Welles' suggestion of settling a good many of these questions now can scarcely be so guileless as not to have sprung at least in part from a desire to bring such negotiations to a head while our various allies are at the maximum of their dependence upon us for their salvation. The fact that Wilson waited until after the Armistice had been signed to demand adherence to his scheme of world arrangements is often spoken of as "Wilson's mistake," which will not be repeated. repeated.

No one, of course, needs to be told that this war has been fought almost as much with intrigue as with tanks and planes. Through our own lend-lease arrangements, the Board of Economic Warfare, and other agencies, we have long been engaged in world-wide efforts to gain friends and alienate friends from our enemies. Activities of this general type have recently come to a climax, and apparently a successful climax, in North Africa. They will doubtless continue throughout the period of the war, and so far as they bear favorably upon the outcome of this struggle —as for the most part doubtless they have—no one is likely to find serious fault with them. They are costing us huge sums and they are obliging us to engage in tactics from which we as a people naturally shrink, but this is war, and fire must be fought with fire.

Post-War Intrigue?

The trouble, or one of them, is that there is altogether too much reason to believe that the powers that be in governmental circles have every intention of continuing this type of activity in part at least in behalf of their schemes for remaking the world after the war is over. The President and other high officials have not hesitated to speak of the part Lend-Lease is designed to play in this program, and the Board of Economic Warfare has been charged with duties of a similar sort. We are doing many things in many parts of the world in the normal course of conducting this global struggle which will leave us in a strategic position, economically, socially and politically speaking, in many lands. We are not only constructing many facilities at many points throughout the globe which will have economic peace value, but our technicians are encouraging, and developing many kinds of skills among many peoples. Among many peoples, assuming a decisive Allied victory within a reasonable period of time, we can scarcely fail to be viewed as miracle-workers and as a sort of Santa Claus.

We Must Not!

In South America, of course, there are and there will remain suspicions that we entertain imperialistic designsor they will remain unless we take particular pains to eradicate them, and they will not be readily eradicated if we reveal picaresque traits or if we insist upon meddling unduly with the affairs of these peoples. It is said that we are suspect in India and possibly in other parts of Asia. But Greeks bearing gifts sometimes gain their way despite native suspicion, at least for a time, and there is probably no one better acquainted with that fact than the New Deal managers in Washington. What a tragedy it would be if we were to insist upon making use of all these opportunities to "persuade" various peoples to do our bidding in international affairs-no less a tragedy because we have no designs which characterized the 19th century imperialism! A tragedy because it would cost us untold millions of dollars and, in the end, the good-will of untold millions of people and in the long run we should fail to achieve the ends, whether good or bad, we seek.

The time has come for the American people to give these questions some prayerful and realistic thought. We must get our feet on the ground before it is too late.

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Oct. Life Insurance **Sales Decline**

The sale of ordinary life insurance in the United States in October amounted to \$467,814,000, a decline of about 29% from the volume sold in the corresponding period of 1941, according to the monthly survey issued by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn. The total sales volume for the first ten months of 1942, aggregating \$5,362,536,000, is about 8% below the amount sold in the same period of 1941.

The sales volume and the ratios

The sales volume and the ratios for all sections are reported by the Bureau as follows:

	OCTOBE	R 1942	YEAR TO	DATE	
		Ratios		Ratios	
	Sales	'42-'41	Sales	42-'41	
	Volume	All	Volume	All	
. 5	in \$1,000	Cos.	in \$1,000	Cos.	
J. S. total.	\$467,814	71'6	\$5,362,536	92%	
New Engl'o	37,408	73	429,836	92	
A. Atlantic	118,351	65	1,409,768	89	
E. N. Cent	. 106,057	70	1,214,469	91.	
V. N. Cent	47,518	79	526,316	96	
3. Atlantic	47,720	73	522,380	89	
E. S. Cent	. 18,867	77	217,209	92.	
W. S. Cent	32,234	72	388,052	91 .	
Mountain .	13,059	77	138,783		
Pacific'	46,600	75	515,723	99	

Send Christmas Mail Early To Service Men

The Post Office Department now is starting the most gigantic task in its history—the movement of a deluge of Christmas parcels, cards and letters while maintaining the regular flow of millions of prices of mail duly to and of pieces of mail daily to and from our armed forces all over the world, according to an announcement by Albert Goldman, Postmaster at New York, made available Nov. 9, which further said.

"Indications are that the vol-ume of Christmas mail will be the largest on record. Already in September, latest month for which figures are available, rewhich rightes are available, retail sales had reached a level second only to the record month of December, 1941, according to the Department of Commerce. And sales are rising. Such heavy purchases always presage heavy mollings.

mailings.

"If thousands of our soldiers, sailors, marines and civilian friends are not to be disappointed at Christmas time, the public must cooperate by mailing earlier than over before and must cooperate by mailing earlier than ever before and by addressing letters and parcels properly. The best efforts of the Post Office Department alone cannot be enough, in view of wartime difficulties faced by the postal system. The public must assist.

"About 25,000 experienced postal workers already have been

tal workers already have been taken by the war services. Arrangements are under way to add thousands of temporary personnel to postal staffs, but this thousands of temporary personnel to postal staffs, but this man power is hard to find and is inexperienced. Facilities of railroads and air lines are heavily taxed by movements of huge quantities of war materials and personnel. Extra trucks are almost impossible to obtain. Winter weather hampering transporter weather, hampering transpor-

ter weather, hampering transportation, is beginning.
"The free-mailing privilege granted to members of the armed forces has raised their mailings some 30%, it is estimated. Expansion of those forces also is adding rapidly to the postal burden

"The deadline already is past "The deadline already is past for mailing gifts to Army and Navy personnel overseas with assurance that the parcels will have arrived by Christmas. The New York post office reports that in late October, 350,000 such par-cels were handled daily in that office alone. office alone.
"The Post Office Department

is making strenuous efforts to avoid such a terrific jam as it faced in 1918 under similar con-ditions, during the First World War. It can succeed in those efforts—and avoid many heartaches for its patrons—if the public will cooperate by mailing early."

Magill Warns Higher Income Taxes May Discourage American Incentive

Income taxes and excess profits taxes, if pushed much higher, may discourage the incentive to produce that has always characterized American individuals and corporations, Roswell Magill, a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, and former Under-Secretary of the United States Treasury, warned on Nov. 17 in an address delivered before the Boston Chapter of the American Society

of Chartered Life Underwriters.

"For the protection of its own parts of the act with which he sources of revenue," Mr. Magill said, "particularly in time of war, the Government must see to it tration is another great need. The ine Government must see to it that our economy is encouraged to expand, rather than freeze up or shrink because of excessive tax rates." Mr. Magill added:

"Income and with which he "Greater economy of administration is another great need. The machinery of administration is overhauled."

"Income and Alti-

rates." Mr. Magill added:
"Income and excess profits
taxes have been pushed almost as far as they can safely be used.
Some further increases may be
possible, but additional tax revenues should be obtained for the
most part from other sources.

"Perhaps a billion more of revenue could still be wrung out of

enue could still be wrung out of income taxpayers in the lower and middle income brackets, mainly through an increase in the normal tax, but the Government must watch carefully the cost of the increase to the nation in lower living standards, less education living standards, less education and smaller individual savings for emergencies

emergencies."

Mr. Magill explained that he was not advocating a reduction in total tax revenue. Quite the contrary, he said, he favored the raising of more revenue to pay a greater part of the war costs than is now being paid. But such additional revenue, he stated, should be raised by heavier application of other forms of taxation, rather of other forms of taxation, rather than by further increases in in-come taxes and excess profits taxes. He went on to say:

come taxes and excess profits taxes. He went on to say:

"The best additional levy would be a general retail sales tax. Such a tax would offer many advantages. One is that it would produce needed revenue currently, not a year late. Another is that it is payable in instalments small enough to make it tolerable. Furthermore, it would help directly to curb inflation. And because most of our revenue is already raised through progressive rates of taxation based on ability to pay, a sales tax, in the light of our tax system as a whole, would not be unfair.

pay, a saies tax, in the light of our tax system as a whole, would not be unfair.

"The hardships and economic dangers of present income tax rates have been recognized in the credits granted under the 1942 Revenue Act for life insurance premiums, debt retirement and certain other obligations. Additional credits of the same sort for savings may have to be allowed, particularly if tax rates go higher, in order to avoid destruction of the great middle class. For instance, it is difficult, under present estate tax rates, to preserve a business or property of any size. I therefore think it would be desirable to exempt from estate taxes any life insurance or war bonds specifically set aside for neument of estate taxes. This war bonds specifically set aside for payment of estate taxes. This would protect businesses from forced liquidation and would also assure the Treasury of its estate tax revenues. Under such a plan, the Treasury could, if it wished, issue a special type of obligation acceptable in payment of estate taxes."

The outlook, Mr. Magill said, is for heavy taxation for many years to come. He predicted that post-war Federal budgets would approximate \$20,000,000,000 annually, but told his listeners that the country can pay the passesses. the country can pay the necessary taxes and still prosper, provided the tax administration is intelligent and fair. He liberal and fair

the tax administration is intelligent and fair. He likewise said:
"As anyone who has tried to read the last revenue act will testify, the greatest need is for simplification of the revenue structure. Tax experts should be made to spend the next couple of years codifying and simplifying the law so as to make intelligible to the ordinary taxpayer those to the ordinary taxpayer those to the ordinary taxpayer those their peak. And—as the result of dedicated to complete victory."

machinery of administration is now cumbersome and should be overhauled. Although the costs of enforcement have been kept down, the cost to the taxpayer of compliance with the revenue laws is becoming increasingly serious and burdensome."

Total Axis Defeat Seen By President

President Roosevelt declared on Nov. 11 that "the forces of liberation are advancing" and the Nazis and their "appropriate associates, the Japanese" face "inevitable, final defeat." The President made these remarks at cere-monies in Arlington National Cemetery in connection with the 24th annual observance of Armistice Day, which marked the close of the first World War.

In welcoming "the fighting men of our traditional ally, France," Mr. Roosevelt said "it is heartening for us to know that soldiers of France go forward with the United Nations."

At the President's side during the address and the placing of the wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was Gen. John J Pershing, 82-year-old Com-mander-in-Chief of American forces in France during the last

others attending the ceremony included Secretary of the Navy Knox, Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army; Ad-miral Ernest J. King, Com-mander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, and Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marine Corps.

The text of the President's ad

dress follows:

"Here in Arlington we are in the presence of the honored dead. "We are accountable to them—

and to the generations yet unborn for whom they gave their lives.
"Today, as on all Armistice days since 1918, our thoughts go back to the first World War, and we remember with gratitude the bravery of the men who fought and helped to win that fight against German militarism.

"But this year our thoughts are also very much of the living pres-ent, and of the future which we begin to see opening before us—a picture illumined by a new light of hope.

of hope.

"Today, Americans and their British brothers-in-arms are again fighting on French soil. They are again fighting against a German militarism which transcends a hundred fold the brutality and barbarism of 1918.

"The Nazis of today—and their appropriate associates, the Japanese—have attempted to drive history into reverse, to use all the mechanics of modern civilization to drive humanity back to

tion to drive humanity back to

conditions of prehistoric savagery.
"They sought to conquer the world, and for a time they seemed to be successful in realizing their boundless ambition. They overran great territories. They enslavedthey killed.

"But, today, we know and they know that they have conquered nothing. Today, they face inevitable, final defeat.

"The forces of liberation are advancing. Britain, Russia, China and the United States roll rapidly

recent events — the United Nations' forces are being joined by large numbers of the fighting men of our traditional ally, France. On this day, of all days, it is heartening for us to know that soldiers of France go forward with the United Nations United Nations.

United Nations.

"The American Unknown Soldier who lies here did not give his life on the fields of France merely to defend his American home for the moment that was passing. He gave it that his family, his neighbor, and all his fellow-Americans might live in peace in the days to come. His hope was not fulfilled.

peace in the days to come. His hope was not fulfilled.
"American soldiers are giving their lives today in all the continents and on all the seas in order that the dream of the Unknown Soldier may at last come true. All the heroism and all the unconquerable devotion, that free conquerable devotion that free men and women are showing in this war shall make certain the survival and the advancement of civilization. That is why on this day of remembrance we do not cease from our work, and that in going about our tasks in behalf of our fighting men everywhere our thoughts turn in gratitude to those who have saved our nation

in days gone by.
"We stand in the presence of

the honored dead.
"We stand accountable to them and to the generations yet unborn for whom they gave their lives. "God, the Father of all living, watches over these hallowed

watches over these hallowed graves and blesses the souls of those who rest here. May He keep us strong in the courage that will win this war, and may He impart to us the wisdom and the vision that we shall need for true victory in the peace which is to

Felicitates Russia— **Praises Resistance**

President Roosevelt, in a congratulatory message to Soviet President Mikhail Kalinin on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Republic, on Nov. 6 praised the "incomparable hero-ism" of the Russian Army and ism of the Russian Army and people in their continuing struggle against Nazi conquest and assured him that "the steadily growing power of the United States has been and will continue to be dedicated to complete vic-

tory."
Secretary of State Hull expressed similar sentiments in a Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov. "The United States," Secretary

"The United States," Secretary
Hull said, "is resolutely gathering
its might and is increasingly
bringing it to bear against our
common enemy."
Mr. Roosevelt's message to Pres-

ident Kalinin follows:

ident Kalinin follows:
"On the occasion of this 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet State, I convey to Your Excellency the congratulations of the Government and people of the United States.
"For the second time in a generation our two countries are in the forefront of a gathering of

the forefront of a gathering of nations aligned against a common enemy. Collaboration in the mighty military task before us must be the prelude to collaboration in the mightier task of creating a world at neace

ing a world at peace.
"The resistance of free peoples has made possible the mounting power of the United Nations. The Russian Army and the Russian people in their continuing struggle against Nazi conquest today bear the brunt of the massed weight of the Nazi might and their incomparable heroism stands as a symbol of determination and unrelenting effort.

"Let Your Excellency be reassured that the steadily growing power of the United States has

Earnings, Employment At New Peaks In Sept. In Mfg. Industries Conference Board Reports

New peaks in earnings, employment, man hours and payrolls in 25 manufacturing industries were reached in September, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. The Board's announcement follows:

"The average number of hours worked per week in September, although substantially lower than in pre-depression years, was higher than in any other month since

June, 1930.

"Hourly earnings which rose 1.8% to \$.957 in September, were 13.3% above those of September, 1941, 26.1% above January, 1941, and 62.2% above 1929 earnings. "Weekly arnings averaged

and 62.2% above 1929 earnings.

"Weekly earnings averaged \$41.78 in September. They exceeded the August level by 2.2%, the September, 1941, level by 19.0%, January, 1941, by 36.5%, and average weekly earnings for the year 1929 by 46.3%.

"Hours per week rose on an average of 0.5% in September. They were 4.3% higher than in September of last year and 10.1% below the average for 1929.

tember of last year and 10.1% below the average for 1929.

"'Real' weekly earnings, which are dollar weekly earnings in terms of the commodities and services they will purchase, advanced 1.7% in September. They had risen 9.6% in the year period, were 19.1% above the January, 1941, average, and 48.5% above the 1929 level.

"Employment gains in September amounted to 1.2%. The September amounted to 1.2%. The September are serviced as a service of the serv

ber amounted to 1.2%. The September level was 11.4% higher than in the previous September, and 38.2% higher than in 1929.

and 38.2% higher than in 1929.
"Man hours, in rising 1.7% in September, surpassed the September, 1941, level by 16.1% and the 1929 average by 24.1%.
"Payrolls stood at 219.2 (1923=100) in September. As compared with the previous month, they have risen 3.5%. Although they have advanced 32.6% since September, 1941, they have increased tember, 1941, they have increased 102.2% since 1929." The Board also states that in regard to the The Board work week the average work week in September amounted on an average to only 43,4 hours in the 25 industries, but in nine defense industries this average was exceeded. The Board likewise

"The average work week in the aircraft and shipbuilding industries was 46.9 and 47.8, respectively. In the machine and machine tool industry and the heavy equipment branches of foundries more than 48 hours were worked. On the other hand, in non-defense industries such as news and magazine printing, hosiery and knit goods, silk and rayon and boot and shoe manufacturing, a work week of fewer than 40 hours tended to pull down the average. Iron and steel workers averaged only 39.8 hours per shift per week in September, but in most in-stances three shifts were used and the mills were operated at capacity production. In 11 industries, more than 40 hours but less than 43 hours were worked. Nine of them were engaged largely in the manufacture of civilian goods while the remaining two, rubber and chemicals were engaged to a greater extent in defense produc-

From Washington

(Continued from first page) few Washington newspaper-

men perked up at that and asked:
"What do you mean, Bill?"
"Well," he said, and you can imagine how painful it was for him, "it is quite apparent that the Americans are getting ready once again to refuse their great responsibility in the world."

I was quite disappointed at the way my colleagues answered. Sir Wilmott had stated the proposi-Wilmott had stated the proposi-tion quite gravely, and in perfect English. I was quite embarrassed when my colleagues laughed heartily and said: "Bill, you've got something there."

That's no way to dismiss such world wide questions, of course—not with a snicker. So I said:

"Bill, or Sir Wilmott, I am inclined to agree with you that the trend seems to be that once again we are deciding not to accept our great responsibility in world affairs.

"But," says I, and I wish I could quote somebody else because, to my mind, it was really smart, "I'd like to ask you about what you mean 'our accepting our responsibility in world affairs.' Do you mean, for example, that we should set up in India, in Egypt, in Melana is interesting. in Malaya, a joint administration whereby we would jointly govern with the British, have an equal number of troops and an equal in-

number of troops and an equal investment opportunity?"

"We can't get down to details," said Sir Wilmott.

Well, we don't know how this thing is going to work out. We think that the little episode hereby related is a commentary on it. Certainly there is nothing more futile than arguing about how the peace is to develop. One thing is unmistakable. Henry Wallace and F. D. R. and that crowd have one of the most grandiose schemes that was ever perpetrated upon humanity. It would be tremendous if it worked, but the American political tide is against it. But the American political tide is not yet up to the point of checking yet up to the point of checking this scheme. The fact that they may check it is what Sir Wilmott is worried about.

Hull Thanks American Republics For Support

Secretary of State Cordell Hull expressed on Nov. 14 his own "deep gratitude and that of the United States Government" for the messages of support from other American countries in con-nection with the North African campaign.

The text of his statement fol-

lows:
"I have been greatly moved by messages the great numbers of messages of support received by the United States Government this week from our good neighbors in the other Americas in regard to the United Nations offensive in

Africa.

"Telegrams of appreciation and pledges of cooperation have come from high officials and persons in all walks of life. It has been possible to acknowledge only a small portion of these messages. small portion of these messages individually. Therefore, I want to take this opportunity to express my own deep gratitude and that of the United States Gov-ernment for this impressive demonstration of support and en-couragement from the friends who are united with us in the

who are united with us in the determination to preserve our American liberty."

The following special message was sent by Secretary Hull to Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, according to the Associated Press.

cording to the Associated Press:
"I wish to express my thanks
for Your Excellency's message with reference to the actions of American armed forces in North Africa, This Government is happy to receive from you an expression of interest on behalf of the people and Government of Argentina in the efforts of the United States to safeguard the security of the Western Hemisphere. With assurances of my high personal regard,

"CORDELL HULL, "Secretary of State of the United States of America.

Building Up Of Corporate Reserves In War Essential To Peace Time Readjustments

Pointing out that "it is of the utmost importance for our national welfare that corporations should be allowed to accumulate sufficient savings during the war period to enable them to reconvert for peacetime production after the war, so as to be able promptly to provide regular jobs for workers," Brig. Gen. Leonard Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Co., in the company's "Business Bulletin" Nov. 16 notes that "business con-

ditions after the war are going against the law of war which the to be greatly affected by the volume of the savings that corporation of the savings that corporation and the savings that the law of war which the constitution authorizes to be tried by a military commission." tions are able to make while the war continues." Gen. Ayres fur-

"During the first World War, and for 10 out of the 11 years following it, American corporate enterprise, taken as a whole, ac-cumulated about \$30,000,000,000 of undistributed earnings, and then drew upon its reserves for more than that huge amount dur-ing the Great Depression. At the present time this country's corporate enterprise has only small amounts of accumulated savings, and so the post-war outlook for business will largely depend on savings that can be made during

is estimated that American business saved about \$2,600,000,000 after taxes and dividends year, and that the corresponding amount will be smaller this year. All will agree that corporation faxes should be heavy during this war, and we all know that they must be large for a long time after

this period.

Supreme Court Rule On Saboleurs Givil Trial

The U. S. Supreme Court recently handed down its formal opinion in denying petitions for writs of habeas corpus filed last summer by a group of Nazi sabo-teurs, who contended they were entitled to trial in a civil court, and upholding President Roosevelt's right to order military trials for enemy invaders, even if they are American citizens.

are American citizens.

The Court announced its judgment July 31, after an extraordinary three-day session in the midst of its summer recess, as was noted in our issue of Aug. 13, page 544 page 544.

page 544.

The 23-page opinion, written by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone, was made public on Oct. 29 by Charles Elmore Cropley, Clerk of the Court.

Six of the seven Nazis who applied for the petitions were subsequently electrocuted. However, the Military Commission tried eight Nazi saboteurs with two restring long prices.

eight Nazi saboteurs with two receiving long prison terms.

With respect to the Court's opinion, the Associated Press in Washington accounts Oct. 29, re-

"Chief Justice Stone said it was without significance that the spies were not alleged to have borne conventional weapons or that their proposed hostile acts did not necessarily contemplate collision with the armed forces of the United

States."
"Modern warfare," he added "is directed at the destruction of enemy war supplies and the implements of their production and transportation quite as much as at the armed forces."
"We have no occasion now," the Chief Intino said "to define with

Chief Justice said, "to define with meticulous care the ultimate boundaries of the jurisdiction of

military tribunals to try persons according to the law of war.

"It is enough that petitioners here, upon the conceded facts, were plainly within those boundaries, and were held in good faith aries, and were neid in good lattifor trial by a military commission, charged with being enemies who, with the purpose of destroying war materials and utilities, entered or after entry remained in our territory without uniform an offense against the law of war.

"We hold only that those particular acts constitute an offense

The opinion also said: "The spy who secretly and without uniform passes the military lines of a belligerent in time of war, seeking to gather military information and communicate it to the enemy. an enemy combatant who without uniform comes secretly through the lines for the purpose of waging war by destruction of life or property, are familiar examples of belligerents who are generally deemed not to be entitled to the status of prisoners of war, but to be offenders against the law of war subject to trial and punishment by military tribunals."

Although the opinion was unanimous in its conclusion, the Chief Justice explained that "a majority of the full court are not agreed on the appropriate grounds for decision."

There was a difference, he explained, over the question of ap-plicability of articles of war predential military commission, may have been a 4-to-4 There may have been a 4-to-4 split on this question, since Justice Murphy did not take part in the decision. He was serving in the Army as a Lieutenant-Colonel when the case was argued last summer,

The opinion commented that "we are not here concerned with any questions of the guilt or innocence of petitioners." This re-ferred to a contention by their attorneys that they had no inten-tion of obeying sabotage orders alleged to have been given them by the German high command.

Advertising Vital In War & Post-War Era

According to Charles E. Murphy, According to Charles E. Murphy, Legal Counsel of the Advertising Federation of America and former President of the Advertising Club of New York, the entire advertising fraternity will be grateful this Thanksgiving Day because of three outstanding facts:

"(1) Advertising is making a valuable contribution to our national war effort and to our wartime economy.

"(2) Advertising has not only survived several years of many-sided attacks but has become stronger and more virile and bet-ter understood as the result of its fair, courageous and intelligent counter-offensive. "(3) Advertising faces in the

"(3) Advertising faces in the post-war years to come an era of growing responsibility and expanding opportunity. The post-war years may well be known as the golden age of advertising."

Mr. Murphy made these observations in a talk before the Annual Alumni Meeting of the Advertising and Selling Course of the Advertising Club of New York on Nov. 10.

Nov. 10.

on Nov. 10.

With respect to advertising's contribution to the country's war effort and wartime economy, Mr. Murphy said:

"Not only has advertising promoted enlistments in our armed ranks, civilian volunteer services, nutrition, salvage, and other vital causes, but it has impressed on consumers the necessity for prudent buying and has kept alive a desire for such advancement and improvement as will not in-terfere with our war effort. Ad-vertising's greatest single con-tribution to our war-time econ-

of goods and the tastes of the public into the proper channels as dictated by the ever-changing necessities of war. The gigantic expenses of war cannot be paid by taxes unless the public continues to buy such goods as arrivers to buy such goods as arrivers. tinues to buy such goods as are available. It is in this field that advertising has been and will continue to be of incalculable value.

"The Advertising Council, the Advertising Federation of America, the American Association of Advertising Agencies, The American Newspaper Publishers Association, the Association of National Advertising Association, the Out Advertising Association, the Out-door Advertising Association, and other organizations of advertising men and women throughout the country have been zealous in their willingness and desire to assist our war effort in every way possible."

As to advertising being strengthened by attacks, Mr. Murphy

"Advertising has not only survived the multifarious attacks of the last few years but has been fortified in the process of meeting these attacks. They put advertise ing on its mettle; they forced us to sell our own product to the public, with the result that there are many teachers, professors, bureau heads, consumer groups, legislators and public executives today who have a better under-standing of advertising and its vital role in our national econ-

"Our work is not ended: there will be new opponents arising both in the field of politics or among pseudo-economists, but advertising has learned how to meet them. Our watchfulness must not cease, as the protection and per-petuation of advertising is as es-sential as the promotion of American business itself.'

Mr. Murphy had the following to say regarding the place of advertising in the post-war period:

"Advertising will have to per-form all of its useful functions with great effectiveness in the post-war years to come, for as one of the chief tools of distribution it will have the responsibility of helping to see our country through the pains of readjustment from war-time to peace-time economy. Then, after doing its part of the difficult job during readjustment, advertising will face its golden opportunity when it will help sell to America all of the products of replacement in the wide field of consumer products; when it will be called upon to promote inventions and improvements held back by the war, new products and new designs in automobiles and accessories, fashions, radios, sporting goods, foodstuffs, and in nany other fields.

"Men and women in advertising must be ready for those days, for the rewards will be rich for those with imagination, ingenuity, technical training, and the desire to do a good job."

Hails Solomons Battle As A Major Victory

President Roosevelt told his press conference on Nov. 17 that the Solomon Islands naval battle was a major victory over a superior Japanese force.

The victory was also hailed by Secretary of State Hull as a magnificent success and by Secretary of the Navy Knox as a "major" but not a "decisive" triumph. Secretary Knox, warning that there probably will be another Japanese thrust, said that the victory left American forces in complete possession of the area

and undisputed possession of Guadalcanal airfield. The losses to the Japanese fleet ined in terfere with our war effort. Addition of war. of war. of war. of war. of war. of war. of see paroffense ability to direct the consumption of war. of w

Treasury Initiates Payroll Savings Campaign, **Urges Employers As War Bond Issuing Agencies**

The Treasury Department, in cooperation with leaders of management, and labor, initiated on Nov. 16 an important six weeks' payroll savings campaign. The object of the campaign is to increase the number of wage earners regularly buying War Savings Bonds through payroll savings plans from the present total of approximately 21,000,000 to 30,000,000, and at the same time to raise the percentage of total earnings pledged for this purpose from 8% to 10%. Rose Barrett, Jr., Assistant Director of the Radio and Press Sections of the War Savings Staff, in indication of the War Savings Staff, in indicati

ing this, said:
"Our slogan will be 'Top That
10% By New Year's.'
"Needless to say, the continued
success of the War Savings Program depends very largely upon the payroll savings plan. That has proved the only satisfactory means of insuring the systematic pur-chase of war bonds by millions of workers.

"The issuance and sale of large "The issuance and sale of large numbers of small denomination bonds, however, entails an enor-mous amount of work. In recent months this has been facilitated by the fact that a large number of business and industrial companies have qualified as issuing agents for series E bonds. The payroll savings drive will create an even greater need for issuing an even greater need for issuing agents, particularly among employers operating payroll savings plans in their establishments."

The payroll savings drive, it is pointed out, will create an even greater need for employer issuing

agents for series E bonds, particularly among employers operating payroll savings plans in their establishments. Since the issuance and sale of large numbers of tablishments. Since the issuance and sale of large numbers of small denomination bonds entails an enormous amount of work, the Treasury urges organizations operating payroll allotment plans for employee purchases of war bonds to apply to the Federal Reserve banks for designation as issuing agents for series E bonds, in order not to series E bonds, in order not to overtax the facilities of banks and other agents and to speed up the delivery of bonds.

Nearly 7,000 business and in-Nearly 7,000 business and industrial companies have already become issuing agents for series E bonds. In addition, there are 15,000 banks, more than 3,000 building and loan associations, and nearly 3,000 credit unions, making the total number of nongovernment issuing agents for series E bonds nearly 29,000.

As to the qualifications for em-

As to the qualifications for employers applying to become issuing agents, the Treasury explains:
"An organization which would, in all probability, issue E bonds to its employees in a number sufficient to warrant its becoming an agent can obtain an application. agent can obtain an application-agreement form for the purpose from the Federal Reserve bank of its district. The form, which is brief and simple, must be signed by the president or vice-president of the firm.

"It is not required that business and industrial organizations deposit collateral to qualify as issuing agents for series E bonds. A very simple arrangement has been established whereby employer firms operating payroll savings plans pay in advance for all bonds which they require for issuance to their employees. This procedure promits of to their employees. This procedure permits prompt receipt of funds by the Treasury and works no hardship on the firm since the payments are not made from the working capital of the firm, but from a mounts accumulated through payroll deductions and held in trust for employee bond purchases. purchases.

"Whereever it is practicable firms which are issuing agents deliver bonds directly into the hands of employees who have deliver bonds directly into the hands of employees who have purchased them. In some cases, however, particularly in industrial plants and shops, working conditions make this manner of delivery impracticable, and bonds are sent to their average by regis are sent to their owners by registered mail. Such mailing costs are refunded to agents through the Middle East."

American Invasion Will Speed Russia Aid

Vice President Henry A. Wallace declared on Nov. 8 that "conquest of the Mediterranean will open the 'side-door' to Germany and give us the shortest possible supply route to southern Russia." Russia.

Mr. Wallace made this comment Mr. Wallace made this comment in an address before a mass meeting in Madison Square Gar-den, New York City, in connec-tion with the Congress of Amer-ican-Soviet Friendship, dedicated to the development of closer un-derstanding between the two countries. countries.

Departing from his prepared speech to hail the American landings in North Africa, the Vice President asserted that "we have now reached the time when victory can be taken from us only

tory can be taken from us only by misunderstanding and quarreling among ourselves."

Mr. Wallace revealed that President Roosevelt "has told the Army and Navy and all the other war agencies in terms which cannot possibly be misunderstood that help to Russia comes first—up to the limit of shipping possibilities." He added that the American people were that the American people were solidly behind the President "in

solidly behind the President "in his decision to give Russia priority number one."

Mr. Wallace declared that a new kind of democracy—the democracy of the common man—in which the people of the United States and Russia are so deeply interested, "will be neither communism of the old-fashioned internationalist type nor democracy of the old-fashioned isolationist sort." He further stated that the new democracy must give "a guarantee of peace" contending that "willingness to support a that "willingness to support a world organization to maintain world peace by justice implemented by force is fundamental to the democracy of the common man in these days of airplanes."

Mr. Wallace continued:

"The first article in the international law of the future is undoubtedly the United Nations' Charter. The United Nations' Charter includes the Atlantic

Charter. The United Nations' Charter includes the Atlantic Charter, and there is little reason why it should longer be called the 'Atlantic Charter' in view of the fact that the broader instru-ment has been validated by 30 ment has been nations.

"This United Nations' Charter has in it an international bill of rights and certain economic guarantees of international peace. These must and will be made more specific. There must be an international bank and an international TVA, include say an international Dnieperstroy dam for that matter, based on projects which are self-liquidating at low rates of interest."

As "a starter" for a post-war public works program, the Vice President suggested "a combined highway and airway from Southern South America across the United States, Canada, and Alaska, into Siberia and on to Europe with feeder highways and airways from China, India and

gitized for FRASER p://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Supreme Court Upholds Penalty Levied Against Wheat Marketed In Excess of Quota

The United States Supreme Court upheld as constitutional on Nov. 9 the penalty of 49 cents per bushel imposed under the Agricultural Administration program for marketing 1941 wheat in excess of quotas fixed by Congress. On March 14 of this year a special three-Judge Federal Court at Dayton, Ohio, held the penalty invalid, and reference thereto appeared in our March 26 issue, page 1259. The Supreme Court's conclusions of Supreme Court's conclusions of the wheat program.

Nov. 9 were handed down in response to the suit which had been filed in the Ohio action, brought name the suit was brought, confiled in the Ohio action, brought name the suit was brought, confiled in the Ohio action, brought, action of the wheat program. by Roscoe G. Filburn, on behalf, of a group of Montgomery County by Roscoe G. Filburn, on behalf, of a group of Montgomery County (Ohio) farmers. In another decision on Nov. 16, the Supreme almost ready for harvesting and Court again upheld the validity of the Agriculture Department's excess wheat program, affirming a Federal District Court decision that the collection of penalties under the Agricultural Adjustment Act could not be enjoined. As to the Supreme Court's content of the war, before Congress voted their acreage quotas," because of the war, before Congress voted their acreage penalties. that the collection of penalties under the Agricultural Adjustment Act could not be enjoined. As to the Supreme Court's conclusion in that case United Press advices in the "Wall Street Journal" of Nov. 17 stated:

"The lower court sitting in Clay

nal" of Nov. 17 stated:
"The lower court, sitting in Clay
County, Kan., refused the injunction because Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard was
not properly served with a summons. But the Supreme Court affirmed the decree on the authority of a decision it handed down last week which upheld

down last week which upheld validity of the program.

"Last week's decision sustained the constitutional authority of Congress to extend the quota system to wheat consumed on the farm, and held valid an increase in the penalty on excess wheat from 15 to 49 cents."

Regarding the Supreme Court decision of Nov. 9 the Associated Press said:

Press said:

Justice Jackson delivered the

opinion on a challenge of the 1941 legislation by a group of Montgomery County (Ohio) farmers. The litigation was considered of far-reaching importance by the Roosevelt Administration.

Roosevelt Administration.

The legislation, passed by Congress May 26, 1941, increased the penalty on the excess over AAA quotas from 15 cents to 49 cents per bushel and prevented the sale or use on the farm of any wheat produced until the penalty had produced until the penalty had

This legislation was an amendment of the 1938 Agricultural Ad-justment Act which authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to fix

quotas restricting the marketing of basic farm products. "Then penalty provided by the amendment," Justice Jackson said, "can be postponed or avoided only by storing the farm marketing excess according to regulations promulgated by the Secretary or by delivering it to him without compensation; and the penalty is incurred and becomes due on threshing.

"Thus the penalty was contingent upon an act which appellee (the wheat farmer) committed not before but after the enact-ment of the statute, and had he chosen to cut his excess and cure it or feed it as hay, or to reap and feed it with the head and straw together, no penalty would have been demanded. Such manof consumption is not uncommon.

"Only when he threshed and thereby made it a part of the bulk of wheat overhanging the

It was contended by the wheat farmers that the amendment, by attempting to regulate the amount of wheat grown by a farmer for his own use as food, feed or seed, was unconstitutional because this was unconstitutional because this wheat had no direct effect on interstate commerce.

Solicitor-General Charles Fahy asserted, however, that the total supply of wheat was the amount "available for all uses and the amount consumed on the farm is not economically separable." He said this method of enforcement was adopted to facilitate adminis-

tended also that it was unconstitu-

the increased penalties.

Mr. Filburn contended that under the legislation in effect when he planted his crop in the fall of 1940 he could market the wheat produced by paying the penalty of 15 cents per bushel on the ex-

Secretary Wickard appealed to the Supreme Court from a ruling by a three-judge Federal Court at Dayton, Ohio, holding invalid the increased penalty and enjoining collection of more than 15 cents per bushel penalty.

President Regrets Break With Vichy Govt.

In a formal statement issued Nov. 9, President Roosevelt expressed "regret" that Pierre Laval, Chief of the Vichy Government, had decided to sever diplomatic relations with the United States as a result of the American Army movements in French North Africa. The President declared that M. Laval "is evidently still speaking the language prescribed to the United States and the United States as a result of the American Army movements in French States and the United States and the United States as a result of the American Army movements in French States and the United States by Hitler, but added that "never-theless, no act of Hitler, or of any of his puppets, can sever relations the people of France." "We have not broken relations with the French," said Mr. Roosevelt. "We never will."

Secretary of State Cordell Hull earlier the same day (Nov. 9) gave formal confirmation of the break in relations with the Vichy Government, Gaston Henri-Haye, the Vichy Ambassador at Washington, received his passport from George T. Summerlin, the State Department Chief of Protocol, at Mr. Hull's direction.

The restrictions of the trading

with the Enemy Act of 1917 were extended to cover all of France within Continental Europe. Since the fall of France in the summer of 1940 only German-occupied France was considered "enemy territory." The text of President Roosevelt's statement follows:

"The representative of this Government at Vichy has reported that last evening M. Laval, chief of the Government at Vichy notified him that diplomatic relations between Vichy and this Government had been severed. I regret this action on the part of M. Laval.

"He is evidently still speaking the language prescribed by Hit-

ler.
"The Government of the United

or of any of his puppets, can sever relations between the American people and the people of France. We have not broken relations with the French. We never will.

"This Government will continue as heretofore to devote its thought. its sympathy and its aid to the rescue of the 45,000,000 people of France from enslavement and

Gredits After War

T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, said recently that China will need from \$5,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000 in foreign credits for post-war reconstruction and was confident that "friendly was confident that "friendly powers" will advance this amount, according to United Press advices

from Chungking.
Dr. Soong, who was special envoy to Washington and served as China's representative on the Pa-cific War Council, assumed his duties as Foreign Minister on Oct. 30

At his first press conference since arriving from Washington, Dr. Soong said on Nov. 3 that he had left the United States with 'a full and complete assurance of

victory in the not-distant future." Reporting his remarks, Asso-ciated Press Chungking advices stated:

He said he had come back to China with the impression that "the greatest difficulties are over the worst has passed. I left with a feeling of restrained opti-

Explaining his feeling in part, he said he was struck by the mendous energies of the United

States.

"America is building a great army, a tough army, an unbeatable army," he declared. "America is not fighting to the last Briton or the last Russian. She's in the war and means to spare nothing." Announcing that he would go to

England in the near future and would pay a visit to Russia as soon as he had the opportunity, Soong emphasized that China had no territorial ambitions but wanted to recover her own terri-"such as Manchuria and For-

The question of increased aid to China's armies, he continued, was "mainly a question of transport routes — a question of logistics.

There is no question of logistics;
There is no question of America's
desire to give every aid to China."
At the start of the present war,
he added, he was "impressed by
President Roosevelt, who mobilized manpower and resources
of the United States in a demoof the United States in a demo-cratic way. He had the strength cratic way. He had the strength of a giant, but didn't use it like a giant.

Canada, he said, was "conducting a wonderful war effort, which in proportion to her population surpasses that of any other country."

US To Buy Ford Tire Plant For Russia

Announcement was made on William M. Jeffers. 30 by Rubber Administrator, and by the Ford Motor Co. of the sale of the company's tire manufacturing plant at Detroit to the United States Government for shipment to Russia, in fulfillment of a com-

mitment made in July, 1941.

The arrangement for the plant's purchase followed brief negotiations between Mr. Jeffers and Ed-sel Ford, President of the Ford Motor Co., and it is understood that as soon as terms of the agreent are settled machinery will dismantled and readied for 3x7i11 shipment to Russia.

Mr. Jeffers, according to Washington United Press advices Oct 30, praised the Ford company for its prompt action in offering its tire plant for sale in response to its his request.

"Both Edsel Ford and other officials of his company and O. Kel-ley Anderson of my organization deserve hearty congratulations for the celerity with which this trans-action was carried out," he said. "As a result we will be able to fulfill our commitment to Russia now instead of months from now."

Mr. Jeffers said that the equip ment will produce annually 1,000. Mr. 000 or more tires of Russian di-

China Will Need Large Byrnes Declares Chief Problem Is Organizing **Givilian Economy: Predicts More Rationing**

James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director, declared on Nov. 16 that the country's first and chief problem "is to organize our civilian economy to win the war." In an address delivered at the New York Herald Tribune Forum, Mr. Byrnes termed the second problem to be the organizing of the civilian economy "so that the burdens and restrictions of war are equitably and democratically shared," adding that this can only be done if all of us industrialist, they fear the limit will continue

farmer and worker alike, cooper-

ate. Warning that the road ahead "is hard and may be long," the Stabilization Director said "there is no question that to meet the requirements of the war plans of our military leaders we must draw in our belts just as far as we can draw them in without re-

ducing the overall efficiency of our war effort."

Mr. Byrnes explained that wartime restrictions are intended to help the average man, woman and child "to obtain more rather than less than he would otherwise ob-tain, and to help him buy what he needs at a lower price than he would otherwise have to pay." He continued:

"In war time, price controls, wage controls and rationing controls are not ingenious devices to punish people and to make the grim business of war grimmer than it need be. They are measures designed to help our war effort and to reduce the hardships of war, particularly on the family in modest circumstances. By and large, the average citizen, be he a farmer, a wage earner, a business or professional man, has less to fear from price, wage and rationing controls than he has from their absence."

Pointing out "it is clear that we must ration many more commodities," Mr. Byrnes said "it will also ties," Mr. Byrnes said "it will also be necessary to siphon off the excess purchasing power," advocating doing this by taxation and compulsory savings. As to the latter proposal, Mr. Byrnes said: "After the war these savings would be returned to the people over a period of years. They would then have the money to spend to create markets for peace products. Such a savings fund

products. Such a savings fund would provide employment. It might save us from a business de-pression. If, however, depression pression. If, however, depression came, the savings would enable many to escape want and suffering. It would make unnecessary frantic efforts to provide relief programs. Above all else, it would help us to win the war more quickly."

As to the advantages to the war effort of limiting profits on salaried incomes in the higher brackets. Mr. Byrnes declared:

brackets, Mr. Byrnes declared:
"Some honestly believe that
such limitations are in the nature of social reforms imposed under the guise of war needs. I disa-gree. Peace is peace, and war is war, and the conditions which make for the success or failure of business are not necessarily the same in war time as in peace time. Individual enterprise help and is helping to win the war, but the war has made and destroyed businesses without a nice regard in all cases to the enterprise of their owners. Enterprising men capable of earning the highest salaries have been drafted into the war, while fate, not judgment, has decreed that others remain at their civilian posts. When men of enterprise are of enterprise at home should not destroyed businesses without a of enterprise at home should not object to sharing the burdens of war

"The so-called \$25.000 salary limitation actually affects only those having a salary in excess of \$67,200. The tax on that salary will reduce the net income to \$25,-000. That salary limitation in 1942 would affect only 3,000 persons. From the fury of the protests one would think it affected

three million persons."

Mr. Byrnes said that some of those who oppose the ceiling "assert that they object only because

be done if all of us, industrialist, they fear the limit will continue after the war. I, too, would object to its continuance."

Mr. Byrnes pointed out that the

Mr. Byrnes pointed out that the law upon which the ceiling order is based will expire June 30, 1944. It can be continued only by affirmative action of the Congress, he said, adding that "if a man fears the Congress, he fears the people" people

In defending the salary ceiling, Mr. Byrnes also stated:
"Many of the 3,000 persons affected by this limitation receive salaries from corporations having war contracts or corporations whose profits come from the inflated war incomes of the people. flated war incomes of the people. Such excessive salaries are responsible for the demands of many for increased wages and increased prices for commodities, which demands make it difficult to prevent inflation."

Cancels Draft Deferments For Federal Employees

President Roosevelt, in a memorandum to all Federal departments and agencies, on Nov. 17 instructed them to cancel any deferments from military service which may have been granted to their employees and requested them not to seek any future deferments except for highly scientific or technical employees

The President's statement fol-

"I am most anxious to make sure that no man should be de-ferred from military, service by reason of his employment in any Federal department or agency, either in Washington or in any

either in Washington or in any other place.

"If any deferment has been given to any one within your respective jurisdictions would you please arrange for cancellation thereof as soon as possible and notify the Selective Service Board having jurisdiction? No further requests for deferment by reason of such employment should be of such employment should be made either by the agency or by the employee.

"I am sure that in the over-

whelming number of cases this action will be welcomed by the young men themselves who are

involved.
"I know that in certain technical or highly scientific or specialized branches of the service there are a few employees who, by reason of unique experience, oy reason or unique experience, are really irreplaceable by women or older men. If there are any which in your opinion fall within this category will you please write me the full details of them so that their cases may be passed on individually?"

Urges Early Xmas Mailing

Postmaster Albert Goldman of New York announces that during the holiday time the volume of mail increases approximately 200%. Postoffices, he said, will make every effort to handle these Christmas mails without delay, but this will be possible only with the cooperation of the public. Therefore, to assure delivery of Christmas presents, cards, and letters by Christmas Day, the Postoffice Department advises the public to shop and mail earlier this year. Gifts should be mailed at least 20 or 25 days before Christmas according to the distance to be transported. Parcels may be marked "Do not open until Christmas," this being permitted in order to encourage early mailing.

WPB Controlled Material Plan Designed To Aid Small Business In Overcoming Supply Problems

Analyzing current attempts to aid small business, Henry H. Heimann notes that the new Controlled Materials Plan of the WPB for supply of materials is the first of three fundamental approaches designed in behalf of small business during the difficult war production period. Mr. Heimann, Executive Manager of the National Association of Credit Men, discusses in the Association's November "Business Review" the many severe problems because of the effects of the war facing small business; he notes that "the CMP is the latest in a series of official efforts aimed at coordinating raw materials with production needs," and says "it is hoped that it will aid both sub-contractors and prime contractors." Mr. Heimann points out

sub-contractors and prime con-tractors," Mr. Heimann points out "Disequilibrium in the supply

of vital materials had developed under the priorities system and it is this problem that CMP has been designed to correct. It will, how-ever, take several months to determine whether or not this plan's hoped-for advantages can be real-

Some small manufacturers and "Some small manufacturers and material suppliers have already indicated the possibility that the new 'vertical' method of allocating materials will leave them more vulnerable, as sub-contractors, than did the earlier priorities and the subsequent Production Requirements Plan, which operated on a so-called 'horizontal' basis."

Mr. Heimann cites as the second development "the announcement

development "the announcement of plans to curb the downward trend in sub-contracting in con-nection with war production and at the same time to provide a greater amount of work for the smaller industries." As to this he

says:
"In this connection the Smaller War Plant Corporation, together with the WPB, the Army, and the Navy, has developed steps designed to half machine tool and equipment deliveries to prime contractors wherever smaller plants can, on a sub-contracting basis, employ comparable facilibasis, employ comparable facilities which they already have. The Smaller War Plants Corporation, by means of advance information from the procurement agencies, will attempt to meet production needs with possible facilities al-ready in existence in smaller plants.
"The announcement of this de-

"The announcement of this development also pointed out that the SWPC will endeavor to maintain a list of small plants which can be adapted for production of certain types of needed war goods and will aid the procurement agencies in placing prime or subcontracts by certifying the capacity and the credit of the smaller plants as well as providing engineering and other technical advice to the smaller sub-contracting the smaller sub-contracting

with respect to the third development, viz, small business legislative plans, Mr. Heimann has the following to say:
"The third development of basic interest to American small business."

interest to American small business men concerns the various proposals now before Congress to aid small business by means of specific legislation. These have been so numerous and so varied that any attempt to analyze each legislative proposal would serve little more than to add to the present confusion.

"From our contacts with small business men, however, it appears clear that the vast majority, while desiring assistance, do not think of this in terms of a cash subsidy. Rather, they wish a fair opportunity to compete in both the production of civil duction and distribution of civil-ian and war goods.

"One of the more recent legislative proposals is that introduced in the House in behalf of Congressman Lea, Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce mittee. It would set up regional representatives whose work would be along lines of aiding small business men in connection with their problems and in procure-ment of government contracts.

business men to meet the present challenge; the alternative would mean, more or less, an added ex-pense to the government for which the small business man, through higher taxes, would have to pay his share."

In his continuing comments, Mr.

Heimann says:
"In general, there are a few ma jor items upon which all small business men appear to be in agreement. First, relief from the numerous reports which are par-

numerous reports which are par-ticularly burdensome to the small business man's limited staff. "Second, an attitude of greater confidence on the part of the of-ficial procurement agencies in the small business mann's ability to supply materials or to manufac-ture needed items. Willing to compete with his bigger brothers, the smaller business man would like to avoid the recurring necessity of proving capability merely because his firm is in the smaller category.

"Small business men generally realize that in many instances the procurement agencies of the government must get volume deliveries on schedule. They realize also that the maintenance of many small business units in these war small business units in these war times will be an important contribution to the post-war maintenance of the type of government we are defending on the field of

we are defending on the field of battle.

"They feel, therefore, that the easiest way may not be the soundest way. In expressing it in this fashion, they do not suggest that deliveries of war needs be curtailed whatsoever. Their facilities, in fact, are offered to increase such deliveries."

Internal Rev. Bureau **Explains Deductible Advertising Expenses**

The Bureau of Internal Revenue, in a formal statement on deduction of advertising expenses for tax purposes, said recently that it recognizes advertising as "a necessary and legitimate busi-ness expense so long as it is not carried to an unreasonable extent

or does not become an attempt to avoid proper tax payments."

While saying that no definite rule for determining what was reasonable could be laid down in advance to fit all situations, the Bureau explained that, therefore, it would consider applications for individual rulings. It indicated a desire to limit these as much as possible, however, and said in-dividual rulings should not be necessary except under most un-usual circumstances if the general rules were followed.

rules were followed.

The statement follows:

"Advice is requested as to the extent expenditures for advertising will be deductible from gross income for Federal tax purposes.

"To be deductible, advertising expenditures must be ordinary and necessary and bear a reasonable relation to the business activities in which the enterprise is engaged. The Bureau recognizes legitimate business expense so long as it is not carried to an un-reasonable extent or does not bethat advertising is a necessary and

come an attempt to avoid proper tax payments.

"The Bureau realizes that it may be necessary for taxpayers now engaged in war production to maintain, through advertising, their trade names and the knowledge. their trade names and the knowledge of the quality of their products and good will built up over past years, so that when they return to peace-time production their names and the quality of their products will be known to the public.

"In determining whether such expenditures are allowable, cognizance will be taken of (1) the size of the business, (2) the amount of prior advertising budgets, (3) the public patronage reasonable to be expected in the future, (4) the increased cost of the elements entering into the total of advertising expenditures. the elements entering into the total of advertising expenditures, (5) the introduction of new products and added lines, and (6) buying habits necessitated by war restrictions, by priorities and by the unavailability of many of the raw materials formerly fabricated into the advertised products.

"Reasonable expenses incurred y companies in advertising and advertising technique to speed the war effort among their own em-ployees, and to cut down acci-dents and unnecessary absences and inefficiency, will be allowed as reductions. Also, reasonable expenditures for advertisements, including the promotion of ernment objectives in wartime, such as conservation, salvage, or the sale of war bonds, which are signed by the advertiser, will be deductible provided they are reasonable and are not made in an attempt to avoid proper tax-

"No definite rule for determining what is reasonable in the case of expenditures for advertising can be laid down in advance so as to fit all situations and all classes of taxpayers. In determining whether the amounts are reasonable, it is necessary to take into consideration all the facts and circumstances in each particular case.

"The Bureau will consider ap plications for individual rulings. It is, however, busy with an unusual volume of work, and it is believed that if taxpayers will keep in mind the foregoing general rules, individual rulings will not be necessary except under most unusual circumstances.

Previous reference to the Bureau's policy, as explained by Commissioner Guy T. Helvering, appeared in our issue of Oct. 1, page 1171.

Market Transactions In Govis. For Oct.

Market transaction in Governmarket transaction in Government securities for Treasury investment and other accounts resulted in net sales of \$1,000,800 in October, Secretary Morgenthau announced on Nov. 16. This compares with net sales of \$4,500,000 in Scattenber. in September.

The following tabulation shows the Treasury's transactions in Government securities for the last

1940— November December \$2,785,000 purchased 11,950,000 purchased No sales or purchases \$743,350 sold 200,000 sold 447,000 purchased No sales or purchases No sales or purchases \$2,500 sold 200,000 sold No sales or purchases \$60,004,000 purchased 1942— January \$520,700 sold \$520,700 sold 29,980,000 purchased 5,814,450 purchased 300,000 purchased 16,625 purchased 250,000 sold 2,295,000 sold 8,446,000 sold ebruary

Appeals For Unity Of Action By United Nations

A plea for unity of purpose and action among the United Nations in their conduct of the war and a tribute to the gallantry of our allies were delivered on Nov. 10 by Lewis W. Douglas, Deputy Administrator of the War Shipping Administration and President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, at a meeting of the American Academy of Political Science at the Hotel Astor, New York City. "This is one war,"

New York City. "This is one war,"

"We are rightly humble before

said Mr. Douglas, "demanding one strategy. It does not permit of solitary ventures that sap our combined and united strength, impair our capacity to strike, and postpone the day when peace shall come once more." Mr. Douglas

expedition into Africa commits us beyond recall to the proposition that to fight it as several wars, to be indifferent to the power of the combined resources of our partners and ourselves, would needlessly sacrifice countless numbers of brave young lives. This war demands one strategy, one combined strength, one united ef-fort, by all the United Nations."

Mr. Douglas also said that to forget the valor and accomplishments of our allies is to do "what Hitler and his minions of deception would have us do." Saying that we owe an inestimable debt to our gallant partners, Mr. Douglas said, "Longer than any of us, the Chinese, driven inland from their shores, have been miracutheir shores, have been miraculously carrying on with little more than their bare hands the struggle against the armies of Japan. Their determination to fight and their courage in continuing to fight have given us in the more western parts of the world a certain freedom of action that we would not otherwise possess." Mr. Douglas likewise said:

"We are rightly humble before the unfailing heroism of those people who, under many flags in Europe, are secretly and unafraid carrying on their dangerous work of organizing against the day when hope of liberation from an unconscionable tyranny will be translated into reality.

"We can never reckon the full contribution of those gallant fighting Russians, who believed that death itself was better than surrender. It was their unflagging

unat death liself was better than surrender. It was their unflagging determination to maintain intact an organized military force, and their grim and desperate stub-bornness against overwhelming bornness against overwhelming odds that diverted German armies from the West to the East, and thus snatched for us that precious period of time in which to muster the combined allied resources of production and monant of decrease in the combined allied resources of the combined allied all resources of the combined all resources of the combined allied allied all resources of the combined allied all resources of the combined allied allied a production and men, and so de-liver telling blows against the enemy before it was too late. Were it not for the unfaltering faith that stood off all the hordes of Hitler across the vast expanse of Russia, we would not now be landing on the shores of Africa and penning up the Axis powers in Europe.

"Of the British Commonwealth and England our prodded memories must lead us to say, 'They gave us and Russia a chance to

Youth Must Replenish Intellectual Vigor Of Stricken Nations, Declares Roosevelt

President Roosevelt declared on Nov. 12 that the practical task for the young people of all countries is that they "must replenish the intellectual vigor of stricken lands" and "must help create that better

world toward which we strive."

The Office of War Information released a letter from the President to Mrs. Eliot D. Pratt, General Secretary of the International Student Service, in which he approved the selection by this group great regions where a whole genof Nov. 17 as the day to honor eration of young men and women the Czechoslovak students and have been destroyed by the teachers tortured and killed three rayages of war or debased by a

teachers tortured and killed three years ago.

The President's letter as given

in Washington advices to the New York "Times" follows: "The International Student As-

sembly has chosen this day to honor the students and professors tortured and killed in Czechoslo-

vakia three years ago.
"On that day, Nov. 17, 1939,
there was committed the first of series of organized massacres designed with calculated savagery to stamp out all present or future leaders of a great and democratic

republic.
"In their cold fury the despoilers of Czechoslovakia forgot that the streets of Prague and the halls of the proud university for centuries have echoed the voices of men willing to die rather than believe and teach according to patterns their conscience could

not accept.

"We know that the ethrown over the bodies of martyred students and teachers did not stifle the will of liberty, and that the noise of machine guns did not drown the voices which still demand the right of a people to determine how it shall think and live.

"These are principles which will continue to inspire the youth of every land. They have been the dreams and projects of students through the ages, but in the vic-tory now to be won and the peace to be secured there is a practical task for the young people of all countries.

"In their cooperation they have special mission. They must a special mission. They must know that there are in the world

eration of young men and women have been destroyed by the ravages of war or debased by a crooked and ungodly tyranny.

"From the vast reserves of a courageous and enthusiastic youth

they must replenish the intellectual vigor of stricken lands, and with the clear eye and the firm hand of youth they must help create that better world toward which we strike" which we strive."

Congratulates Eisenhower

President Roosevelt on Nov. 14 sent a message of congratulations to Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander-in-Chief of the North African ex-peditionary forces, for "the highly successful accomplishment of a difficult task."

The message said: 'Eisenhower:

"Both personally and on behalf of the American people, I send sincere congratulations to you and every member of your command on the highly successful accomplishment of a most difficult task.

plishment of a most difficult task.
"Our occupation of North Africa
has caused a wave of reassurance
throughout the nation, not only
because of the skill and dash with
which the first phase of an extremely difficult task has been
executed, but even more because
of the evident perfection of the
cooperation between the British
and American forces. Give my and American forces. Give my personal thanks to Admiral Cun-ningham and the other British leaders for their vital and skillful assistance, without which the operation could not have been undertaken

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

President Declares Philippine Government A Pattern For Future Of Other Small Nations

President Roosevelt declared on Nov. 15, in a radio address commemorating the seventh anniversary of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, that the history of the islands "provides in a very real sense a pattern for the future of other small nations and peoples of the world." Such a pattern, the President said, involves "a period of preparation" and "a period of training for ultimate independent sovereignty" and "is essentially a part and parcel of the philosophy and the ideals of the United Nations." President Roosevelt alluded to the fact that he and Press.

luded to the fact that he and President Quezon have "agreed to set up a joint commission of our set up a joint commission of our two countries to study the economic situations which will face the nation which is soon to be, and to work out means of preserving its stability and above all, its security." This, he characterized as a "realistic symbol of our grim determination and of our supreme confidence that we shall drive the Japanese Army out of the Philippines—to the last man."

Mr. Roosevelt was one of three

Mr. Roosevelt was one of three Mr. Roosevelt was one of three Presidents taking part in the radio program which was carried to the nation by the four major networks and to the world by shortwave. The others were President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines and President Manuel Avila Camacho of Mexico.

As part of the celebration, President Quezon presented to President Roosevelt for the United States Coast Guard the patrol vessel Bataan "as a token of undying Filipino determination to fight under your command until the war is won." The vessel, formerly the yacht owned by J. M. Elizalde, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, will be manned by Filipino officers and sailors who are now regular members of the Coast Guard Reserve.

In accepting the Bataan, Mr. As part of the celebration, Pres-

In accepting the Bataan, Mr. Roosevelt said he did so, "not only as a token, but as a valuable aid in our common effort."

The text of President Roosevelt's address follows:

"Though the alien flag of a treacherous aggressor flies temporary."

treacherous aggressor flies temporarily over the Commonwealth of the Philippines, it is with supreme confidence in ultimate victory that the United Nations commemorate this birthday of its youngest member. member.

'It was just seven years ago that this commonwealth was es-tablished. By that time the United States had maintained sovereignty States had maintained sovereignty of the Philippine Islands for almost 40 years. But as I said in 1935 when the present commonwealth was inaugurated: 'The acceptance of sovereignty was but an obligation to serve the people of the Philippines until the day when they might themselves be independent and take their own place among the nations of the world.'

place among the nations of the world."

"Let me go back to the days when Admiral Dewey won the Battle of Manila Bay, and American sovereignty was established over the islands. To a very large part of the American people it seemed incongruous and unwise that the United States should continue a colonial status over many millions of human beings who had already shown a desire who had already shown a desire for independence.

who had already snown a desire for independence.

"However, the United States and the leaders of the Filipino people soon undertook a long-time process of providing facilities in the islands for education, health, commerce and transportation, with the definite thought that the day would come when the people would be able to stand the people would be able to stand on their own feet. At the same time, we granted them a greater and greater degree of local self-

government.
"By the year 1934 sympathetic conferences between Philippine conferences between Philippine and American leaders reached the conclusion that the time for complete independence could be definitely set—to follow a ten-year period of complete local autonomy under a commonwealth form of government with its own consti-

"This status was duly set up in 1935 under the Presidency of my old friend, Manuel Quezon. It succeeded so well that by Dec. 7, 1941, we were jointly at work preparing for the consummation of complete independence in 1946. Both nations and peoples had kept faith with each other during all these years. Confidence in each other's good faith was firmly established—and it was cemented into place during the bitter months of ordeal which followed the treachery of Japan.

"The brave peoples of the Philippines—their army and their civ-ilians—stood shoulder to shoulder with the Americans in the fight against overwhelming odds—resolute to shed their blood in defense of their liberty. Richly do they deserve that liberty!

"I like to think that the history "I like to think that the history of the Philippine Islands in the last 44 years provides in a very real sense a pattern for the future of other small nations and peoples of the world. It is a pattern of what men of good will look forward to in the future—a pattern of global civilization pattern of global civilization which recognizes no limitations of religion or of creed or of race.

"But we must remember that such a pattern is based on two important factors. The first is that important factors. The first is that there be a period of preparation, through the dissemination of education and the recognition and fulfillment of physical and social and economic needs. The second is that there be a period of training for ultimate independent sovereignty, through the practice of more and more self-government, beginning with local government and passing on through the various steps to complete statehood. "Even we in the United States did not arrive at full national independence until we had gone

dependence until we had gone through the preliminary stages. The town meetings in the New England colonies, and the similar local organizations in other colonies, gradually led to county government and then to state government. That whole process of political training and development preceded the final formation of permanent Federal governent in 1789.
"Such training for independence

is essential to the stability of inde-pendence in almost every part of the world. Some peoples need the world. Some peoples need more intensive training and longer years; others require far less training and a shorter period of

"The recent history of the Philippines has been one of national cooperation and adjustment and development. We are sure now, if ever we doubted, that our gov-ernment chose the right course.

"The pattern which was followed there is essentially a part and parcel of the philosophy and the ideals of the United Nations." The doctrine which controls the ambitions and directs the ruthlessness of our enemies—that there is one master folk destined to rule

one master folk destined to rule all other people—is a doctrine now on its way to destruction for all time to come.

"The United States and the Philippines are already engaged in examining the practical economic problems of the future—when President Quezon and his government are re-established in the capital of Manila. He and I, in conference last week agreed to in conference last week, agreed to set up a joint commission of our two countries, to study the eco-nomic situation which will face

between our two governments.

"It is more than that. It is a realistic symbol of our grim determination and of our supreme confidence that we shall drive the Japanese Army out of the Philippines—to the last man.

"President Quezon—on this aus."

"President Quezon—on this auspicious anniversary—I salute, through you, the people of the Philippine Islands. I salute their courage. I salute their independence."

Forecasts Money And Credit Rationing

(Continued from first page)

ould likewise be devoted to war The diversion of goods and services from private to public use has its counterpart in the need to divert a comparable portion of purchasing power from private to public use. The material and financial sides are complementary parts of the same problem."

Discussing the financing of the war through taxation, Comptroller Delano said:

Delano said:

"By and large we who fight the war must likewise pay for the war. No financial sleight-of-hand can alter this basic fact. We can not wave a wand and transfer goods and services from the future to the property of the standard standard standard services." to the present; and no transfer to the future of debts incurred in the present can reduce an iota the sacrifices in goods and services we

sacrifices in goods and services we must make today.

"The recognition of this fundamental economic truth requires that we raise as large a proportion of the costs of the war as we can from taxes. Taxes may not cut with the precision of a surgeon's knife; nevertheless they are the best instrument we have for distributing the costs of war consciously, deliberately, equitably.

"Since the beginning of the war, we have increased tremendously the burden of taxes. Taxes were increased twice in 1940, again in late 1941, and again in 1942. Our total tax revenue will aggregate about \$21,000,000,000 this fiscal year. Although this is nearly four times our revenue in fiscal taxes and the second of the second four times our revenue in fiscal year 1940, it is only about one-fourth of our expenditures in this fiscal year. While tax revenue contributed 66% of total Federal income in fiscal 1940, it will contribute only 25% in 1942. Generally, which is the contribute only 25% in 1942. ally speaking, we must pay for the war in the present; it follows, therefore, that we can pay for the war in the present. The ideal method would be to pay for it as fast as we spend for it—entirely through taxes. through taxes.

"From the practical point of view we know, however, that it would involve unbearable hardwould involve unbearable hardships to finance the war entirely from taxes. It would require that taxes from 1941 to 1943 be increased tenfold. This would dislocate many sections of the economy, affect adversely both the incentives and motivations of individuals and firms, drain industry of vital depreciation reserves, and impose great hardships on people who would bear sacrifice willingly, even gladly, could they willingly, even gladly, could they trade their tax receipt for a sav-ings bond. As a practical matter, therefore, we must borrow as well

ings and credit-creating sources.

"The sale of War Savings Bonds, The sale of War Savings Bonds, I am happy to report, has increased substantially in recent months. While approximately \$6,000,000,000 of the E, F, and G issues were sold in fiscal 1942, we have every reason to believe that the quota of \$12,000,000,000 for the surrout fiscal vacquill not only current fiscal year will not only be reached but exceeded. Especialthe nation which is soon to be, and to work out means of preserving its stability and security. "This typifies the highest form of good faith, which now exists of the E bonds, the so- growing number of participating tion for war simply because it

firms and individuals in payroll savings plans.

Referring to the "necessity of Referring to the "necessity of raising funds through commercial banks," Mr. Delano said, "we are confronted by several problems. The deepest and most fundamental is, of course," he indicated, "that of inflation." "Such borrowing," he said, "is not necessarily inflationary in character." In his further remarks, Mr. Delano took occasion to refer to criticism by some bank examiners as to bond some bank examiners as to bond portfolios which include maturities longer than five years and we quote as follows what he had to say with regard thereto:

"Genuine savings that flow into "Genuine savings that flow into the commercial banks will pro-vide an offset to credit-creation for government account; and the expansion in deposit-liabilities for government account will no doubt be partially offset by a corre-sponding contraction induced by debt repayment. By and large debt repayment. By and large, however, a great deal of the borrowing will be avowedly inflationary in character—a net addition to the total of purchasing power already in existence.

"For the purpose of this discussion, it must suffice to say that the government will apply the administrative techniques of price con-trol and rationing to counteract this potential inflationary effect of the increased borrowings. How to apply such controls and the ex-tent of them are questions of the utmost gravity and importance. We can not hope to discuss them

"But there are two strictly banking questions arising out of this same problem of government borrowings from the banks which fall within your supervisory province and mine, and concerning which we must have opinions and policies. I refer to the questions of the character of the credit which should be extended by the banks to the government, and also that old bogey of capital ratio, bound to be distorted now that we are of necessity greatly in-creasing deposit liabilities with-out a commensurate building up of capital accounts.

"In relation to the first ques-"In relation to the first question, that of the character of the credit to be extended by the banks to the government, a report has recently reached the Treasury to the effect that some bank examiners are criticising bond portables, which include maturities folios which include maturities longer than five years. This criti-cism is reported to extend even to government securities. So far to government securities. So far as the Comptroller's office and its examining staff are concerned, no such opinions are held. We believe strongly in the validity of all government paper, and while the Treasury, as you know, has of late been limiting its offerings of securities eligible for commercial bank investment to a 10-year maturity, national bank examiners are not critical of any government securities in banks' portfolios, whatever their maturity. I feel certain you gentlemen agree feel certain you gentlemen agree

with us.
"It seems superfluous once again to discuss the question of capital ratios in the light of the present emergency, but at the risk of boring you I am going to reiterate what has been constantly gold by my office, that it is the therefore, we must borrow as well reiterate what has been constantly as tax.

"It is imperative, however, that we borrow as much as possible than any fixed ratio which deterfrom the people, not from the banks; from the current income stream, not from accumulated sav-ture. Capital ratios themselves are of secondary importance, and the determination of the soundness of bank operation rests upon factors more fundamental and important.

"This does not mean the Comp-roller of the Currency will ever with complacence upon look banks whose capital protection is out of line because assets are frozen or are of questionable value. But it does mean that ratios themselves are not a conclusive criterion and that no bank should be deterred from playing it

Urges Leasing Homes For War Workers

Besides private home owners, financial institutions in Illinois and Wisconsin have an outstandernment provide the desperately needed housing for workers in war industries, A. R. Gardner, President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, declared Loan Bank of Chicago, declared on his recent return from Washington, where he was called to meet with national housing and home-financing authorities. "The unused space in America's homes and other buildings constitutes a 'strategic reserve' which must be thrown into the struggle now to create additional living units in most of the large industrial centers of the country," said Mr. Gardner. "Unless these dwellings are provided rapidly our vital war production will suffer. The Government has offered to take over such properties for the duration of the war at an attractive rental of the war at an attractive rental and remodel them to create more living quarters for war workers and their families. Savings and loan associations, banks, insurance companies, and other financial incompanies, and other financial institutions—which own houses—are likewise invited to turn such properties over to the Government for the emergency. Since their holdings of real estate throughout the country amount to nearly \$1,400,000,000 in valuation, these institutions are counted on to fill a large portion of the gap. In the face of the shortage of critical materials, time and construction labor, the gravity of this problem cannot be exaggerated."

In Washington for the semi-

In Washington for the semi-annual conference of presidents of the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks, Mr. Gardner met with John B. Blandford, Jr., Administrator of the National Housing Agency; John H. Fahey, Commissioner of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, and other officials.

The new War Housing Program of voluntarily leasing homes to Uncle Sam was explained by Frank Bane, Assistant Administrator of the NHA in charge of Homes Use Service, the unit set up to lease and convert the properties.

Waibel To Aid Chicago Victory Fund Group

As part of the plans for imple-As part of the plans for implementing the campaign to help the United States Treasury sell the largest volume of securities ever offered by any government, C. S. Young, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, on Nov. 16 appointed J. K. Waibel, Director of Education for the Seventh (Chicago) District Victory Fund Committee. Mr. Waibel, who is advertising counsel for the Continental Illinois National Bank & tinental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, has been granted a leave of absence in granted a leave of absence in order to devote his full time to the present drive. He will have offices in the Victory Fund Committee headquarters at the Federal Reserve Bank; he will be associated with Francis F. Patton and Nathan D. McClure, managers of the Committee. In his announcement, Mr. Young said:

"The American people are go-

"The American people are go-"The American people are going to be called upon to absorb a tremendous volume of Treasury securities in order to finance the war, and it is the particular job of the Victory Fund Committees to work with the United States Treasury in securing as much as possible of the money out of current income of individuals and rent income of individuals and corporations in order to minimize the inflationary aspects of huge Treasury spending.'

happens to have a ratio greater than one to 10."

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

MOODY'S BOND PRICEST

1942— Daily	U.S. Govt.	Avge.		" Part of	ge Yields by Ratir		Corpo	rate by	Groups*
Averages	Bonds	rate"	Aaa	Aa		Baa	R. R.	P. U.	Indus.
Nov. 24						92.20	96.85	112.00	
23 21	117.21		117.00			92.35	97.00	112.00	114.66
20			117.00 117.00	114.27 114.27		92.50	97.00	112.00	114.66
19	117.36		117.00	114.27	108.70	92.50	97.00	112.00 112.00	114.66 114.66
18		107.44	117.00	114.27	108.88	92.35	97.00	112.00	114.66
17 16		107.62	117.20	114.08	108.88	92.50	97.16	112.00	114.66
	117.36	107.44	117.20	114.08 114.27	108.70	92.50	97.16	112.00	114.66
13	117.36	107.62	117.20	114.27	108.70	92.50 92.50	97.16	112.00 112.19	114.66
	117.36	107.62	117.20	114.27	108.70	92.50	97.16	112.00	114.46
11	117.36	107.62	117.00	Exch					14514 TV
9	117.36	107.62	117.20	114.08 114.08	108.70	92.64	97.16	112.00	114.46
The state of the s	117.36	107.62	117.00	114.27	108.70	92.64	97.31 97.31	112.00 112.00	114.27
6	117.36	107.62	117.20	114.27	108.70	92.64	97.47	112.00	114.46
5 4	117.38 117.38	107.62	117.00	114.27	108.70	92.64	97.31	112.00	114.27
3	111.30	107.44	117.00	114.08 Exchan	108.70 ge Closed	92.64	97.31	112.00	114.27
2	117.38	107.62	117.20	114.27	108.70	92.64	97.31	112.00	114.27
Oct 30	117.38	107.44	117.00	114.08	108.70	92.50	97.31	112.00	114.27
23	117.38	107.44	10 10 10	114.08	108.70	92.50	97.31	111.81	114.27
16	117.37	107.44	117.00	114.08	108.70	92.50	97.31	111.81	
9	117.38	107.44	117.20	114.08	108.70	92.50	97.31	.4 2	114.46
2	117.39	107.27	117.00	113.89				111.81	114.46
Sep 25	117.51	107.27	117.00	113.89	108.52	92.35	97.16	111.81	114.27
18	117.62	107.27	117.00		108.70	92.06	97.00	111.62	114.08
11	117.75	107.09	116.80	113.70	108.52	92.06	96.85	111.81	114.08
4	117.80	107.09		113.50	108.34	92.06	96.69	111.81	113.89
Aug. 28			117.00	113.31	108.34	92.06	96.54	111.62	114.08
21	117.85	106.92	116.80	113.31	108.16	92.06	96.54	111.62	114.08
14	117.93	106.92	116.80	113.31	108.16	92.06	96.38	111.44	114.08
	117.92	106.92	116.80	113.31	108.16	91.91	96.23	111.44	114.08
7	117.97	106.92	116.61	113.12	108.16	91.91	96.23	111.44	114.27
July 31		106.92	116.41	113.50	108.16	91.77	96.07	111.44	114.27
24		106.74	116,61	113.31	107.98	91.77	95.92	111.62	114.08
17	S. Co., P. Lines and	106.74	116.41	113.12	107.98	91.62	95.77	111.44	114.27
10	118.26	106.74	116.41	113.31	107.80	91.62	95.77	111.25	114.08
3	118.09	106.56	116.22	113.12	107.98	91.34	95.77	111.25	113.89
June 26	118.14	106.39	116.22	112.93	107.80	91.05	95.47	110.88	113.89
May 29	118.35	106.39	116.02	112.93	107.44	91.77	96.07	110.70	113.70
Apr. 24	117.80	106.74	116.22	113.12	107.62	92.06	96.69	110.70	113.70
Mar. 27	118.20	106.74	116,22	113.50	107.62	91.91	97.00	110.34	113.50
Feb. 27	116.34	106.39	115.63	113.31	107.62	91.62	96.85	110.15	113.31
Jan. 30	117.08	106.92	116.22	113.70	107 80	92.06	97.31	110.52	A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.
High 1942	118.41	107.62	117.20	114.27	108.88	92.64	97.47	112.19	113.70
Low 1942	115.90	106.04	115.43	112.75	107.09	90.63		M. A	114.66
High 1941	120.05	108.52	118.60	116.02	109.60	92.50	95.32	109.60	112.75
Low 1941		105.52	116.22	112.00	106.04		97.78	112.56	116.41
1 Year ago	North S.			112.00	100.04	89.23	95.62	109.42	111.62
Nov. 24, 1941_	110.07	100 10	***	Mark and	LOWIN		0.00	PONTY.	100 × 10
Target St. of the Cart of the Cart	119.97	108.16	118.60	115.82	109.60	91.77	97.47	112.56	116.02
2 Years ago	18 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	200	Park Marin			118 P. J.	. Sept. 1975		
Nov. 23, 1940_	118.67	106.21	118.40	114.27	106.21	89,23	95.16	110.70	113.89
		MOODY	S BONT	VIELD	AVEDA	CECA	W		1.70

MOODY'S	BOND	YIELD	AVE	RAGEST	
(Based on		11 2 2			

1942— Daily	Govt.	Avge. Corpo-	W. San	orporate		Haria.	Corpo	rate by C	roune
Averages	Bonds	rate	Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	R.R.	P. U.	Indus.
Nov. 24	2.07	3.31	2.80	2.94	3.23	4.26	3.95	3.06	2.92
23	2.06	3.31	2.30	2.94	3:23	4.25	3.94	3.06	2.92
21	2.06	3.31	2.80	2.94	3.24	4.24	3.94	3.06	2.92
20	2.06	3.31	2.80	2.94	3.24	4.24	3.94	3.06	2.92
19	2.05	3.31	2.80	2.94	3.24	4.24	3.94	3.06	2.92
18	2.05	3.31	2.80	2.94	3.23	4.25	3.94	3.06	2.92
17	2.05	3.30	2.79	2.95	3.23	4.24	3.93	3.06	2.92
16	2.05	3.31	2.79	2.95	3.24	4.24	3.93	3.06	2.92
14	2.05	3.30	2.79	2.94	3.24	4.24	3.93	3.06	2.92
13	2.05	3.30	2.79	2.94	3.24	4.24	3.93	3.05	2.93
12	2.05	3.30	2.79	2.94	3.24	4.24	3.93	3.06	2.93
11			free street	Excha	nge Clo	sed		1000000	W. Fried
10	2.05	3.30	2.79	2.95	3.24	4.23	3.93	3.06	2.93
7	2.05	3.30	2.79	2.95	3.24	4.23	3.92	3.06	2.94
	2.05	3.30	2.80	2.94	3.24	4.23	3.92	3.06	2.94
5	2.05	3.30	2.73	2.94	3.24	4.23	3.91	3.06	2.93
4	2.05	3.31	2.80	2.94		4.23	3.92	3.06	2.94
3	2.00	3.31	2.80	2.95	3.24	4.23	3.92	3.06	2.94
2	2.05	3.30	2.79	Exchang				Salar Strate	
Oct 30	2.05			2.94	3.24	4.23	3.92	3.06	2.94
23	2.05	3.31	2.80	2.95	3.24	4.24	3.92	3.06	2.94
16	2.05	3.31	2.80	2.95	3.24	4.24	3.92	3.07	2.94
9	2.05	3.31	2.80	2.95	3.24	4.24	3.92	3.07	2.93
2	2.05	3.32	2.79	2.95	3.24	4.24	3.92	3.07	2.93
Sep 25			2.80	2.96	3.25	4.25	3.93	3.07	2.94
	2.04	3.32	2.80	2.96	3.24	4.27	3.94	3.08	2.95
	2.03	3.32	2.80	2.97	3.25	4.27	3.95	3.07	2.95
11	2.03	3.33	2.81	2.98	3.26	4.27	3.96	3.07	2.96
CONTRACTOR OF STREET	2.03	3.33	2.80	2.99	3.26	4.27	3 97	3.08	2.95
Aug 28	2.03	3.34	2.81	2.99	3.27	4.27	3.97	3.08	2.95
21	2.02	3.34	2.81	2.99	3.27	4.27	3.98	3.09	2.95
14	2.02	3.34	2.81	2.99	3.27	4.28	3.99	3.09	2.95
7	2.02	3.34	2.82	3.00	3.27	4.28	3.99	3.09	2.94
July 31	2.01	3.34	2.83	2.98	3.27	4.29	4.00	3.09	2.94
24	2.00	3.35	2.82	2.99	3.28	4.29	4.01	3.08	2.95
	1.99	3,35	2.83	3.00	3.28	4.30	4.02	3.09	2.94
10	1.98	3.35	2.83	2.99	3.29	4.30	4.02	3.10	2.95
3	1.98	3.36	2.84	3.00	3.28	4.32	4.02	3.10	2.96
June 26	1.96	3.37	2.84	3.01	3.29	4.34	4.04	3.12	2.96
May 29	1.95	3.37	2.85	1 3000000000	The second second			0.25.75.70.00	Charles Barrell
Apr. 24	1.99	1.1		3.01	3.31	4.29	4.00	3.13	2.97
		3.35	2.84	3.00	3.30	4.27	3.96	3.13	2.97
Mar 27	1.96	3.35	2.84	2.98	3.30	4.28	3.94	3.15	2.98
Feb 27	2.11	3.37	2.87	2.99	3.30	4.30	3.95	3.16	
Jan. 30	2.05	3.34	2.84	2.97					2.99
High 1942	2.14	3.39			3.29	4.27	3.92	3.14	2.97
Low 1942	1.93		2.88	3.02	3.33	4.37	4.05	3.19	3.02
		3.30	2.79	2.94	3.23	4.23	3.91	3.05	2.92
High 1941	2.13	3.42	2.86	3.06	3.39	4.47	4.03	3.20	3.08
Low 1941	1.84	3.25	2.72	2.85	3.19	4.24	3.89	3.03	2.83
1 Year ago		1 11		3 20 11		P 577	17.4		2.00
Nov. 24, 1941_	1 00	0.00		1 1 1 1 1 1		N TO B		11 74 5	11.00
	1.85	3.27	2.72	2.86	3.19	4.29	3.91	3.03	2.85
2 Years ago		7 1 1/4		The all a		9.00			1 7
Nov. 23, 1940_	1.94	3.38	0.70	0.04		The same		P - 14 11	St. 10 2
			2.73	2.94	3.38	4.47	4.06	3.13	2.96
*These prices	are con	puted fr	om aver	age viel	ds on th	e basis	of one	tunice 1"	hand

"These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typical" bond (33% coupon, maturing in 25 years) and do not purport to show either the average level or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to illustrate in a more comprehensive way the relative levels and the relative movement of yield averages the latter being the true picture of the bond market.

†The latest complete list of bonds used in computing these indexes was published

in the issue of Sept. 17, 1942, page 995.

Moody's Bond Prices And Bond Yield Averages Electric Output For Week Ended Nov. 21, 1942 in obtaining steel for the current Shows 16.9% Gain Over Same Week Last Year

The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimated that the production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Nov. 21, 1942, was 3,795,361,000 kwh., which compares with 3,247,938,000 kwh. in the corresponding week last year, an increase of 16.9%. The output for the week ended Nov. 14, 1942, was 12.8% in excess of the similar period in 1941.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR

Martin Co.	Week Ended
Major Geographical Divisions-	Nov 21 Nov 14
New England	10.6 6.0 2.4 0.8
Middle Atlantic	9.8 6.4 4.7 4.5
Central Industrial	14.2 7.7 6.9 6.8
West Central	12.9 11.5 10.4 8.9
Southern States	95 0 00 0
Rocky Mountain	11 0
Pacific Coast	0.0
the officer of the second of t	20.0
Total United States	10.0
50000	16.9 12.8 11.7 11.7

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (Thousands of Kilowatt-Hours) % Change

and the state of the second state of the second sec	A ST CAN A	25 19 6 1	1010			5 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Week Ended-	1942	1941	1942 over 1941	1940	1000	
Aug 1	3,649,146	3,263,082	+11.8		1932	1929
Aug 8	3,637,070	3,233,242		2,762,240	1,426,986	1,724,728
Aug 15			+12.5	2.743,284	1,415,122	1,729,667
Aug 22	3,654,795	3,238,160	+12.9	2,745,697	1,431,910	1,733,110
	3,673,717	3,230,750	+ 13.7	2,714,193	1,436,440	1,750,056
Aug 29	3,639,961	3,261,149	+11.6	2,736,224	1,464,700	
Sep 5	3,672,921	3,132,954)	+ 12.4	2.591,957	1,423,977	1,761,594
Sep 12	3,583,408	3,222,346		2,773,177		1,674,588
Sep 19	3,756,922	3,273,375	+14.8		1,476,442	1,806,259
Sep 26				2,769,346	1,490,863	1,792,131
Oct 3		3,273,376	+ 13.7	2,816,358	1,499,459	1,777,854
Oct 10		3,330,582	+10.6	2,792,067	1,506,219	1,819,276
	3,702,299	3,355,440	+ 10.3	2,817,465	1,507,503	1,806,403
Oct 17	3,717,360	3,313,596	+12.2	2,837,730	1,528,145	
Oct 24	3,752,571	3,340,768	+ 12.3	2,866,827	1,533,028	1,798,633
Oct 31	3,774,891	3,380,488	+11.7	2,882,137		1,824,160
Nov 7	3,761,961	3,368,690			1,525,410	1,815,749
Nov 14	3,775,878		+11.7	2,858,054	1,520,730	1,798,164
Nov 21		3,347,893	+12.8	2,889,937	1,531,584	1,793,584
Nov 28	3,795,361	3,247,938	+16.9	2,839,421	1,475,268	1,818,169
140V 28		3,339,364	W	2,931,877	1,510,337	1,718,002
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	and the same of th	A VANCOUNT OF STREET			~,020,001	1,110,002

Steel Operations Off Slightly-Production Schedules Of War Materials Being Readjusted

"Volume changes in weapons being produced for the American armed forces and their allies were reported this week all along the home production front," according to "The Iron Age" in its issue of today (Nov. 26), which further adds in part: "Airplanes and ships are now at the top of industry's 'must list' and will get the green light in every case where there is a conflict for materials and equipment between those items and other weapons now likely to play a less important role in American war strategy.

war strategy.

war strategy.

"That more ships, planes and bombs are going to be made in 1943 than had been originally planned was disclosed early this week. The shift in production emphasis, marked by decreases in programs for manufacturing tanks, small arms ammunition, and other small arms ammunition, and other ordnance items, may become more marked as soon as the showdown fight over control of production

fight over control of production is settled.

"The merchant shipping program for 1943 is being revised upward from 16,000,000 deadweight tons to 18,000,000 or 20,000,000 tons."

"For the war plane industry, the WPB has opened the way for manufacturers to obtain any and manufacturers to obtain any and all machine tool equipment needed to speed plane production. This was done through amendments to the priority order E-1-b. Already the amendments have caused some cancellations of machine tool orders by manufacturers other than aircraft materials. But the airplane speedup, in which the 1943 goal will be double that of 1942, evidently does not include airborne freight carriers. Cancellation by the Government of Nash-Kelvinator's contract to build flying boats on the Gulf Cast was spectacular evidence of changes in war strategy, suggesting a growing belief that waterborne vessels (enough of them) can do the job (enough of them) can do the job

in this war.

"Coming close upon the heels of successes in Africa and the Pacific, readjustment of production schedules of war material is par-ticularly noticeable in the Chiticularly noticeable in the Chicago area. There several plants recently completed have received stop* orders and individual contracts for a number of items such as shells, shell parts and tank parts have either been cancelled or reduced.

"Attainment of the selective stage in war implement produc-

stage in war implement produc-tion is bound to have an effect on steel production. As long as em-phasis is on certain strategic products such as plates, bars and phasis

plate, wire, shapes and reinforcing bars. This creates the possibility that at certain periods in the next half year more steel may be available for essential civilian needs.

be available for essential civilian needs."

The American Iron and Steel Institute on Nov. 23 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that the operating rate of steel companies having 91% of the steel capacity of the industry will be 98.3% of capacity for the week beginning Nov. 23, compared with 98.7% one week ago, 101.1% one month ago and 95.9% one year ago. This represents a decrease of 0.4 point, or 0.4% from the preceding week. The operating rate for the week beginning Nov. 23 is equivalent to 1,681,600 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,688,400 tons one week ago, 1,729,500 tons one month ago, and 1,585,400 tons one year ago. "Steel" of Cleveland in its

tons one month ago, and 1,585,400 tons one year ago.

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on Nov. 23 stated in part: "The easier situation in steel which has developed in recent weeks as a result of limitation orders and balanced production schedules continues to be noted. At the same time it has not developed to the stage of a surplus. Bars and alloy steels continue as difficult to obtain as ever. By diverting semi-finished steel from diverting semi-finished steel from structural shapes and tin plate, however, the supply situation in bars is much better.

bars is much better.

"In the meantime stocks are in better balance but still have a considerable way to go. Quantities in idle or frozen inventories are large and will help ease the supply. Lower demand for ingots and semi-finished steel for lendlease is a factor, as well as some reduction in certain ordnance programs. Tension has been lessened by all these considerations.

"Orders are being placed more

"Orders are being placed more cautiously in view of the easier overall situation and in many cases this is to restrict inventories, some plate consumers ask-ing that plate shipments be stopped for the remainder of the munition steel, production will year. Another reason for caution remain lower in such items as tin is experience of PRP consumers

in obtaining steel for the current quarter, quotas being cut or ratings lowered. They are inclined to wait until they know their position for next quarter. Indications are that this information will be available earlier than for the current quarter.

"Deliveries of steel not under allocation or directive have undergone little change recently.

"While tonnage of scrap resulting from the household drive has tended to shrink from the figures claimed by various localities the fact is that proceeds of that effort and other salvage campaigns have stimulated outflow and the situation.

stimulated outflow and the situa-tion is decidedly easier. For cur-rent needs tonnage is ample and sufficient reserves are being accumulated by some melters to see them through the remainder of the year. The next squeeze is expected to come in first quarter unless results of industrial drives continue flow of degrees. continue flow of dormant material. Apparently the widespread effort to get out household accumulations has created a scrap consciousness that is still paying

Each month during the current navigation season a new record for iron ore shipments has been set, exceeding the best performance for the month in prior years. Most of the former records were set in 1941 when war needs stimulated the trade.

"Pig iron production in October has been announced by the American Iron and Steel Institute as 5,236,608 net tons, including ferromanganese and spiegeleisen. Cumulative tonnage for the ten months is given as 49,665,163 tons. This exceeds the full production for 12 months in all prior years except 1941 and is larger than 11 months' output that year. The October total is larger than for any month before 1942." "Pig iron production in October

R. J. Murray Heads Cotton Exchange Bureau

Robert J. Murray, President of the New York Cotton Exchange, announced on Nov. 9 the apannounced on Nov. 9 the appointment by the Board of Managers of Elmer S. Bonner as Director of the New York Cotton Exchange Service Bureau. Mr. Bonner has been with the Exchange Service Bureau over 12 years and served as assistant to Alston H. Garside, former Economist of the Exchange. Mr. Bonner writes the Weekly Trade Reports and supervises the issuance of the Basic Data Service and the New York Cotton Exchange Year Book. Mr. Murray, in commenting on the appointment of Mr. Bonner,

"This appointment marks the first public step in plans now in formation to augment and make more generally available to the entire cotton industry the valuable data published by the Exchange Service Bureau. This is not only another step in the public interest, it is something that should prove of value to the entire trade in assisting to coordinate further its war efforts."

Moody's Daily **Commodity Index**

Tuesday, Nov. 7	231.8
Wednesday, Nov. 18	231.3
Thursday, Nov. 19	231.2
Friday, Nov. 20	230.6
Saturday, Nov. 21	230.8
Monday, Nov. 23	229.7
Tuesday, Nov. 24	230.4
Two weeks ago, Nov. 10	232.9
Month ago, Oct. 24	232.4
Year ago, Nov. 24	208.
1941 High, Sept. 9	219.9
Low, Feb. 17	171.6
1942 High, Oct. 3	236.4
Low, Jan. 2	220.0

October Department Store Sales In New York Federal Reserve District 16% Above Year Ago

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced on Nov. 19 that October sales of department stores in the Second (New York) Federal Reserve District increased 16% over a year ago. The combined sales for January through October are 7% higher than in the same period last year and stocks of merchandise on hand in department stores at the end of October were 22% above October, 1941.

The apparel stores in the New York Reserve District reported a gain of 16% in net sales in October. Their stocks on hand at the close of the month were 8% above last year.

The following is the bank's tabulation:

DEPARTMENT STORE TRADE BY MAJOR LOCALITIES: OCTOBER, 1942

DEPARTMENT STORE TRADE BY MAJOR LOCALITIES: OCTOBER, 1942

Becond Federal Reserve District

Percentage Changes from a Year Ago

Not Sales—

4 1 2 2 2 2	Net Sa	29	April No. 1
	Net Du		A 800
		through Sto	הלך חיי דומיוא
			nd of Month
Department Stores—	October		+ 26
as ar all City	+ 18	. + 6	+ 19
Northern New Jersey	+ 6	+ 4	+ 21
	+ 9	+ 6	
Westchester and Fairfield Counties	+ 20	+12	+ 9
Westchester and Fairfield Countries	+ 21	+14	+ 9
Bridgeport	+ 15	+ 4	+ 1
Lower Hudson River valley	. + 17	+ . 7	
Poughkeepsie	+ 8	- 1	3
Upper Hudson River Valley	1	8	
Albany	+ 22	+ 12	+ 11
Central New York State	+ 38	+ 25	+ 36
Mohawk River Valley	+17	+ 8	+ 4
Syracuse	+ 9	5	
*Northern New York State	+17	+ 9	+ 15
tCouthern New York State		+ 6	
Binghamton	+ 15	+12	The Note of the
Elmira	+10	+12	+17
Elmira Western New York State	+18	+12	+18
Buffalo	+21	+ 35	+11
Niagara Falls	+41		+16
Rochester	+ 13	+ 9	T 10
			+ 22
*All department stores	+16	+ 7	7.44
All department states	n v	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	200 1 0 200
*Apparel stores	+16	+ 6	+ 0
"Whhater spores	the property of		
*Subject to possible revision.	and the second	And he had	
Five Saturdays, 1942; four Saturdays, 1941		1 11/1	Star faller to

INDEXES OF DEPARTMENT STORE SALES AND STOCKS Second Federal Reserve District [1923-25 average = 100]

1923-25 avera	160 1001		
	1941		1942
	October		September Occtober
Sales (average daily), unadjusted	112	93	120 130 112 115
Sales (average daily), seasonally adjusted	†99	123	
Stocks, unadjusted	120	162	201
tStocks, seasonally adjusted	116	165	156 145
†Revised.			
TRevised.	68 S		

Engineering Construction Gains 56% Over Week Last Year

Engineering construction volume for the week totals \$100,060,-000, an increase of 56% over the corresponding week last year, but 67% below the near-record volume of last week as reported by "Engineering News-Record" on Nov. 19. Public construction tops a year ago by 92% as a result of the 146% gain in Federal work. It is, however, 68% lower than a week ago, and Federal volume is down 69%. Private construction is 60 and 21% lower, respectively, than a year ago and a week ago. The report added:

The current week's construction brings 1942 volume to \$8,866,-278,000, an increase of 62% over the corresponding 47-week period last year. Private work, \$533,855,000, is 52% below the 1941 period, but public construction climbs 90% due to the 140% gain in Federal work.

Construction volumes for the 1941 week, last week, and the cur-

rent week are: Nov. 20, 1941	Nov. 12, 1942 Nov. 19, 1942
Total Construction \$64,100,000	\$304,221,000 \$100,060,000 7,599,000 5,971,000
Public Construction 49,117,000	296,622,000 94,089,000
State and Municipal 12,242,000 Federal 36,875,000	5,854,000 3,192,000 290,768,000 90,897,000
rederat	os gains over last week are

National Fertilizer Association Commodity Price Average Registers Fractional Decline

ities and building materials. Characterizing the steady advance in prices of unregulated foods since March 1942, the food price index again advanced to a new high level last week.

During the week, 13 commodities declined and 8 advanced; in the preceding week, there were 15 advances and 3 declines; in the second preceding week there were 12 advances and 2 declines.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

Compiled by The National Fertilizer Association
[°1935-1939=100]
Latest Preceding Month

90	Latest Preceding Month Year
	Week Week Ago Ago
Each Group	Group Nov. 21, Nov 14, Oct. 17, Nov. 22,
Bears to the	1942 1942 1942 1941
Total Index	100 4 112 7
25.3	Foods
	Fats and Olis
	Cottonseed Oil
23.0	
1	Cotton 183.5 183.6 179.7 155.9
and the same	Grains 116.4 117.3 112.2 103.0
	Livestock 141.3 142.5 142.1 112.1
17.3	Livestock 141.3 142.5 142.1 112.1 Fuels 119.3 119.3 119.3 119.3 119.3
10.8	Miscellaneous commodities 127.3 127.5 120.7 120.7
8.2	Taytiles 148.5 148.5 141.1 135.0
	Motels 104.4 104.4 104.4 104.0
7.1	Building materials 151.3 151.4 151.4 131.0 120.7 120.7 120.7 112.0
6.1	Chamicals and drugs 120.7 120.7 120.7 112.0
1.3	Chemicais and drugs
.3	Fertilizer materials 100 8 .
.3	Fertilizers 104 1 100 7
.3	Farm machinery
	1204 1206 1169
100.0	All groups comprised and a second a second and a second a
•Indexes	on 1926-1928 base were: Nov. 21, 1942, 101.4; Nov. 14, 101.6; Nov. 22,
1941, 91.0.	
1341, 31.0.	

Weekly Coal and Coke Production Statistics

The Bituminous Coal Division, U. S. Department of the Interior, in its latest report, states that the total producion of soft coal in the week ended Nov. 14, 1942, is estimated at 11,250,000 net tons, as compared with 11,200,000 tons in the preceding week and 11,622,000 tons in the corresponding period last year. The output of soft coal to date shows an increase of 13.8% over the same period in 1941.

According to the H. S. Bureau of Mines, production of Penn-

period in 1941.

According to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended Nov. 14 was estimated at 1.174,000 tons, an increase of 90,000 tons (8.3%) over the preceding week. When compared with the output in the corresponding week of 1941, there was an increase of 69,000 tons, or 6.2%. The calendar year to date shows a gain of 4.9%.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines also reported that the estimated production of byproduct coke in the United States for the week ended Nov. 14 showed a decrease of 12,200 tons when compared with the output for the week ended Nov. 7. The quantity of coke from beehive ovens decreased 11,100 tons during the same period.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF COAL, IN NET TONS WITH COMPARABLE DATA ON PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM (000 OMITTED)

COMPARABLE DATA OF	Week Ended	January 1 to Date
Bituminous and lignite coal— Total, incl. mine fuel Daily average *Crude petroleum—	Nov. 14, †Nov. 7, Nov. 1942 1942 1942 11,250 11,200 11,62 ‡1,974 1,867 2,07	15, †Nov. 14, Nov. 15, Nov. 13, 1942 1941 1937 2 503,221 442,121 389,394
Coal equivalent of	0.140 6.54	8 281 420 277,422 253,680

6,546 6.215 6,148 weekly output 5.215 0.140 0.340 20.1420 2.11422 2.3300 2.3

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND COKE (In Net Tons)

	§Nov. 14, Nov. 7, Nov. 15,	Calendar Year to Date Nov. 14, Nov. 15, Nov. 16, 1942 1941 1929
Penn. anthracite— *Total, inc. colliery fuel †Commercial production	1,174,000 1,084,000 1,105,000 1,127,000 1,041,000 1,050,000	52,813,000 50,352,000 63.740,000 50,241,000 47,834,000 59,151,000
Beehive coke— United States total	A CONTROL OF CONTROL AND	0 6,919,600 5,762,100 5,817,200
By-product coke— United States total	1,206,700 1,218,900 ‡	53,953,600 ‡ ‡

s washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authori †Excludes colliery fuel. ‡Comparable data not available. §Subject

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES

(In Thousands of Net Tons)

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

in industrial buildings, and earthwork and drainage. Increases over	and State sources or of final a	innual re	turns iron	the ober	W00251,	A 80 4 1 10 1		VE
the 1941 week are in waterworks, sewerage, public buildings, and	ALL THE STREET STREET SAME	Section Contract		leek Ended			NOV.	cı
the 1941 week are in waterworks, sewerage, public back glass of	Salar Sa	Nov. 7.	Oct. 31,	Nov. 8,	Nov. 9,	Nov. 6,		liv
Tarified construction Suprotals for the week in each class of	Chata	1942	1942	1941	1940	1937	11923	-
1 -1: coo: wotorworks \$1.299 (IIII) Sewerage, \$1,100,000,	State— Alaska	5	5	5	3	2		W
bridges, \$299,000; industrial buildings, \$3,321,000; commercial build-	Alabama	365	370	353	278	253	409	
bridges, \$299,000; industrial buildings, \$65,221,000, buildings \$65	Arkansas and Oklahoma	85	98	92	73	64	100 236	3
	Colorado	168	172	174	163	164	230	1
715,000; earthwork and drainage, \$1,750,000; streets and roads, \$4,-	Georgia and North Carolina	100	11	1	1 .	1	1,571	11
715,000, earlie of another \$10,659,000	Illinois	1,310	1,315	1.138	1,006	1,094	1,571	11
621,000; and unclassified construction, \$19,659,000.	Indiana	535	525	503	388	359		19
Minneson to the construction numbers for the week, polition,	Indiana	50	48	62	69	80	128	p
and with \$19,686,000 for the week in 1941, 11115 week in	IowaKansas and Missouri	175	190	165	135	142	110	1 7 -
nancing is made up of \$500,000 in corporate security issues, \$1,102,	Kentucky—Eastern	910	980	837	703	803	724	
nancing is made up of \$500,000 in Colporate cell 200 000 in Federal	Kentucky—Eastern————————————————————————————————————	293	270	241	151	168		ir
000 in State and municipal bond sales, and \$612,288,000 in Federal	Maryland	32	32	39	30	31	35	ir
annuariations for construction.	Maryland	6	5	9	8	16	26	a
New construction financing for the year to date, \$10,201,425,000,	Michigan Montana (bituminous and		S. S. W.	A	Secure Co.		83	
New construction in and the few the 47 week period in	lignite)	102	108	92	74	78		
is 63% above the \$6,258,369,000 reported for the 47-week period in	New Mexico	37	38	25	23	29	62	S
1941.	North and South Dakota						**35	0
1971.	(lignite)	101	89	109	109	62		
	Ohio	680	725	715	397	503	2,993	
Malianal Carlillian Accordation Commodity	Pennsylvania (bituminous)	2.490	2.585	2,748	2,548	2,034	117	1
National Fertilizer Association Commodity	Tennessee	140	144	141	93	118	111	1.
The state of the s		100	2. 5 , 5.			177	29	1
Price Average Registers Fractional Decline	nite)	8	8.	8	. 9	17 96	112	
blice Magiate Designers I ractional peaning	Utah	110	120	98	97	283	217	
the manual level of wholesale com-	Virginia	395	420	408	258	42	772	
The slowly rising trend in the general level of wholesale com-	Washington	45	. 50	44	40	1.814		
modity prices was halted last week, according to the wholesale price	truest Winginia Southern	2,115	2,255	2,326	1,723	556	776	
index compiled by The National Fertilizer Association, and made	tWest Virginia-Northern	858	875	869	607	138	184	
midex complied by the reactionally lower. In the week	Wyoming		192	159	140	130		
public on Nov. 23, which was fractionally lower. In the week	tother Western States	. 1	-1	1	· · · 1	11.		.1
ended Nov. 21, 1942, this index fell off to 130.2 from 130.4 in the					-			1 8
amonding week. A month ago the index stood at 129.0 and a year	Total hituminous and lig-				9.127	8.947	10,878	1 1
ago at 116.8, based on the 1935-1939 average as 100. The Asso-	nite		11,620	11,362		1,060	1,896	
ago at 110.8, pased on the 1999-1999 average as	Pennsylvania anthracite	1,084	1,100	1,090	1,069	1,000	. 21000	1
ciation's report added:		-		10.150	10,196	10,007	12,774	4 !!
The clight recession in the all-commodity mack during the	Total all coal	12,284	12,720	12,452	10,196			
to rather remarked general decimes in	*Traludes energtions on		& W.; C. 8	O.; Virg	inian; K.	& M.; B.	troluding	2 19
prices of farm products. Cotton, grains, and livestock quotations	*Includes operations on and on the B. & O. in Kans	wha. Ma	son, and C	clay count	ies. †Rest	of State,	Mainone	3
prices of farm products. Cotton, grains, and investor and products.	and on the B. & O. in Kans the Panhandle District and	Grant, 1	Mineral, an	id Tucker	counties.	Includes	Mrizona,	11.
		nd Orego	on. §Data	for Penns	ylvania ai	ithracite	month	
the state of the s	tished mananda of the Rure	au of I	dines. A	verage we	ekly rate	ior, entil	" Wocter	-1
			and South	Dakota i	ncluded w	itii . otne	. W Carell	. 1
average. Industrial commodities were in missellaneous commod	States": ttLess than 1.000	tons.						
during the week, due to slight declines in miscellaneous commod-	Company Limon and Man							
				S				

Job Freezing Opposed By Wilson of GM

Opposition to various Government plans under consideration for compulsory mobilization of manpower was recently voiced by C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors Corp. Mr. Wilson, who heads the largest of the armament makers among the former auto manufacturers, said that freezing of war workers to their mer auto manutacturers, said that freezing of war workers to their present jobs or compulsory shifting of them from one plant to another may impair the war production program.

According to United Press advices from Detroit:

"Freezing of men to their present jobs or drafting them for work in another factory is easy to talk about," Mr. Wilson said, but it's quite another thing to put into operation. The Government would be wise to avoid any ment would be wise to avoid any drastic action such as that.

making men go where they don't want to go and do work that they don't tare about, but the big problem is: How are you going to get a man to do a fair day's work when you get him there?

"There is no substitute for the right cooperative attitude, the General Motors President empha-General Motors President emphasized. 'I'm in favor of an "open labor market" which permits the small percentage of "floaters" to move along when they's dissatisfied. Personally, I don't want anyone working for General Motors who doesn't want to.

"Mr. Wilson said General Motors is employing approximately 262,000 hourly-rated workers—more than at any time during peacetime operations—and would need an additional 150,000 when it reached neals production on all reached peak production on all war contracts.

"The way to solve this man-power problem,' he said, is to train a lot more people, including women. "Raiding" labor from one plant to another doesn't make one plant to another doesn't make more workers. Another thing, you can't win the war on a 40-hour week. You've got to have a longer work week to get full use of the current supply of manpower."

October Living Costs Up In Industrial Cities

Up In Industrial Cities

Living costs for wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in October rose in the majority of the 70 cities surveyed each month by the National Industrial Conference Board. In 27 of the cities, the increase recorded was 1.0% or more, the largest being Flint, Mich., which showed an advance of 2.2%. No change occurred in Seattle. The cost of living for the United States as a whole rose 0.9%.

The Board further reported:

The Board further reported:

The Board further reported:
"The cost of living was higher this October than in October, 1941, in all cities for which comparable figures are available. The largest increase, 11.5% was shown in Toledo and the smallest, 5.6% in Newark. For the United States as a whole, living costs advanced 8.2% during the 12 months and since January, 1941, an increase of 15.7% is recorded."

Interest On Panama 5s

The National City Bank of New York, as fiscal agent, is notifying holders of Republic of Panama 35-year 5% external secured sinking fund gold bonds, series A, due May 15, 1963, that funds are available for an additional payment on account of interest represented by the May 15, 1940 coupons of the bonds. Payment will be made at the rate of \$4.58 per be made at the rate of \$4.58 per \$25 coupon and \$2.29 per \$12.50 coupon upon presentation of the coupons at the office of the fiscal agent, 22 William Street, New York

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

The monthly compilation of companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange reporting changes in their holdings of reacquired stock was made available on Nov. 16. Following is the tabulation issued by the Stock Exchange:

Shares

그리스 뭐 하다면 하는 사람들은 사람이 되는데 가장 없는데 맞아하다. 그런	Shares	Bor Latest
Company and Class of Stock—	Reported	Per Latest Report
	37,290	37,595
Allied Kid Co., common. Allied Mills, Inc., common.	304,454	304,458
	917	3,117
American Ice Co., 6% preferred	26,977	28,177 1,746 (1)
American Lec Co., 6% preferred. American Viscose Corp., 5% cumulative preferred. Armour and Co. (Del.) 7% preferred. Associates Investment Co., 5% cumulative preferred.	1,746 6,189	1,746 (1) 6,518
Associates Investment Co. 5% cumulative preferred	3,450	5,035
Atlantic Guil & West Indies Steamship Lines, 5% preferred	18,358	19,158
Atias Corp., common 6% preferred	56,415	56,423
6% preferred	1,069	1,070
Barnsdall Oil Co., common	35,100 41,305	35,200 41,254
Borden Co. (The), capital Brown Shoe Co., common Case (J. I.) Co., common	6,500	6,000
Case (J. I.) Co., common	1,657	1,521 (2)
Preferred	4,050	6,500 (3)
Century Ribbon Mills, Inc., 7% preferred	245	255
Chicago Yellow Cab Co., Inc., capital Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co. (The), 5% cumul. pfd.	35,218	35,768
Consolidated Laundries Corp., common	28,300	28,400
Consolidated Oil Corp., common	197,600	207,500
Continental Baking Co., 8% cumulative preferred Cuban-American Sugar Co. (The), 5½% conv. preferred	400	1,400
Cuban-American Sugar Co. (The), 51/2% conv. preferred	19,888	20,788
7% cumulative preferred	10,740	10,890
5% cumulative convertible preferred	10,850	11,850
Detroit Edison Co. (The), common	5,890	5,595
Distillers CorpSeagrams, Ltd., cumul. pref., 5% series_12		(5)
Davega Stores Corp., common. 5% cumulative convertible preferred. Detroit Edison Co. (The), common. Distillers Corp. Seagrams, Ltd., cumul. pref., 5% series. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. (The), common.	319,184	319,189
b'e cumulative series A preferred	25,871	13,871 (6)
Flintkote Co. (The), \$4.50 cumulative preferred Fruehauf Trailer Co., 5 % convertible preferred	1,163 1,445	1,633 1,845
	190	(7)-
General Foods Corp., common General Shoe Corp., common Gellette Safety Razor Co., \$5 convertible pref. Gotham Hosiery Co., Inc., 7% cumulative preferred. Hamilton Watch Co., preferred.	108,311	105,311 (8)
General Shoe Corp., common	2,922	3,038
Gillette Safety Razor Co., \$5 convertible pref.	9,249	10,849 (9)
Hamilton Watch Co preferred	7724-11-	255
	1,055	(10)
Howe Sound Co., common	29,691	31,091
Howe Sound Co., common	25,870	(6)
Incuranchares Certificates Inc. common	F 200	(11)
Interstate Department Stores, Inc., 7% preferred Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., common	5,366 8	5,376
5% cumulative preferred "A"	2	(13)
5% cumulative preferred "A" 5% cumulative preferred "B"	2	(13)
	104,320	109,121
Kendall Co. (The), \$6 preferred	3,946	2,322 (6)
Kendall Co. (The), \$6 preferred McCall Corp., common Madison Square Garden Corp., capital	22,500	1,000 22,600
National Department Stores Corn 6% preferred	86,739	88,624
National Malleable & Steel Castings Co., common.	4.715	13,815 (14)
National Malleable & Steel Castings Co., common	5,750	5,650
Natomas Co., common	. 111	(15)
Neisner Brothers, Inc., 4% cumul. series pref.	444	69 (6) 4,600
Newport News Shipbuild'g & Dry Dock Co., \$5 cum, cv. pfd.	4,576	4:766
Norfolk and Western Ry. Co., adj. 4% non-cum. pfd. Petroleum Corp. of America, capital	9,300	9,700
Plymouth Oil Co., common	14,800	15,500
Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., 7% cum. preferred	5,741	5,354 (16
Republic Steel Corp., 6% cum. conv. pld.	3,523 15,097	15,006
Republic Steel Corp., 6% cum. conv. pfd. Safeway Stores, Inc., common 5% cumulative preferred	2,587	15,096
	2,620	5,120
Shattuck (Frank G.) Co., common	166,000	168,300
Sheaffer (W. A.) Pen Co., common	4,630	4,615
Shattuck (Frank G.) Co., common Sheaffer (W. A.) Pen Co., common Swift & Co., capital Transamerica Corp., capital	1,102,600	1,103,750
Transamerica Corp., capital Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., \$1.50 preferred	35,980	36.380
Union Bag & Paper Corp. common	6,200	36,380 10,200
United Aircraft Corp., 5% cumulative preferred	700	1,300
United Aircraft Corp., 5% cumulative preferred. U. S. Hoffman Machinery Corp., 5½% cum. conv. pfd	7 1	(17
United States Leather Co. (The), 7% prior pref. Universal Pictures Co., Inc., 8% preferred	2,745	2,945
Vultag Airgraft Tree cumulative convertible preferred	4,594	4,634 3,640
Vultee Aircraft, Inc., cumulative convertible preferred White (S. S.) Dental Mfg. Co. (The), capital	1,465	1,500
Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., 6% cumulative conv. pref.	38,500	41,355
NOTES		
The second of th	Anna Carlotter	

- (1) 200 shares acquired and retired.
 (2) Options exercised as to 136 shares.
 (3) "Shares Previously Reported" has been adjusted.
 (4) 1,044 shares acquired and retired.
 (5) 1,310 shares acquired and retired.

- 13.10 shares acquired and retired.
 16. Retirement.
 17. 56 shares acquired; 246 shares retired.
 18. 3.000 shares issued to acquire assets, etc. of Charles R. Phillips Co.
 19. 960 shares acquired and retired.
 10. 47 shares acquired; 1,102 shares retired.
 11. 2.400 shares acquired; and retired.
 12. 25 shares acquired; 33 shares retired.
 13. 6 shares acquired; 8 shares retired.
 14. 9,100 shares returned to company under default provisions of certain stock purchase contracts.
 15. 7.875 shares acquired and retired.
 16. 500 shares retired; 113 shares acquired.
 17. 330 shares acquired and retired.
 18. 2,931 shares purchased in October; all shares have been retired.
 The New York Curb Exchange made public on Nov. 16 the fol-

The New York Curb Exchange made public on Nov. 16 the following list of issuers of fully listed securities which have reported changes in their holdings of reacquired stock:

Name—	Previously Per Latest Reported Report
American General Corp., common	358,682 - 358,706
American Writing Paper Corp., common	20,162 23,562
Blue Ridge Corp., \$3.00 convertible pref.	2,915 6,335
Brown Fence & Wire Co., "A" preferred	None 700
Cooper-Bessemer Corp., \$3 prior preference	2,143 2,343
Crown Central Petroleum Corp., common	578 580
Dejay Stores, Inc. common	10,481 11,040
Dennison Manufacturing Co., prior preferred	6,644 6,715 7,152 6,997
Detroit Gasket & Mfg. Co., 6% preferred	12,466 12,766
Equity Corp., \$3 convertible preferred	48,673 48,723
Interstate Hosiery Mills, Inc., capital	8,895 9,145
Knott Corp., common	8,868 9,068
Navarro Oil Co., common	11,809 11,755
Niagara Share Corp of Maryland, A preferred B common	4,846 4,856 143,781 149,781
Sterchi Bros. Stores, Inc., 6% 1st pfd.	206 246 240 290
Trans-bux Corp., common	83,657 85,657
Trunz, Inc., common	16,444 16,659
Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Inc., 80 cents conv pref	37,129 None 2,604 39,733
United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corp., common	12,139 12,140
United Wall Paper Factories, Inc., common	None 42,150
Utility Equities Corp., \$5.50 dividend pr. stock	9,250 9,450

Daily Average Crude Oil Production For Week Ended Nov. 14, 1942 Increased 41,350 Bbls.

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Nov. 14, 1942, was 3,879,750 barrels, an increase of 41,350 barrels over the preceding week. The current figure, however, was 207,100 barrels per day lower than the figure for the corresponding period of 1941, and 151,650 barrels below the daily average figure for the month of November, 1942, as recommended by the Office of Petroleum Coordinator. Daily production for the four weeks ended Nov. 14, 1942, averaged 3,884,150 barrels. Further details as reported by the Institute follow:

Reports received from refining companies owning 85.9% of the 4,800,000-barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States, indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines' basis, 3,788,000 barrels of crude oil daily during the week ended Nov. 14, 1942, and that all companies had in storage at refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines as of that end of the week, 79,418,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline. The total amount of gasoline produced by all companies is estimated to have been 11,417,000 barrels during the week ended Nov. 14, 1942.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (FIGURES IN BARRELS) The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily aver-

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (FIGURES IN BARRELS)

Allow-	Week	Cha	ange	4.Weeks	Week
en- ables	Ended		om .		Ended
Beginning	Nov. 14			Nov.14	Nov. 15
er Nov. 1	1942	1	Veek	1942	1941
0 407,500	1358,950	. securi	8,300	364,650	427,500
0 300,700	1305,950	+	37,650	293,950	255,500
0	†3,150		150	3,300	5,900
The state of	89,800	Sec. 1		90,900	79,600
	137,600			138,800	137,300
	211,800	y *5 3	2000	211.900	285,600
the two pro-	95,100	+	800	94,150	83,050
The state of the	354,800	et age.		358,400	369,650
			Lucia		215,800
	312,500			316,250	289,200
0 \$1,447,368	1,373,250	+	800	1,379,750	1,460,200
radio entare	96,150	+	1,000	96,850	82,100
	227,700	17.00	heer	229,100	269,650
0 345,800	323,850	+	1,000	325,950	351,750
0 73,461	74,000		200	73,850	72,800
0	†67,100	+	1,150	68,000	76,300
0	240,050	-	25,500	258,750	384,650
0	†15,300		2,800	16,550	17,600
The same a				50 M 45 M 81	Marine S.
0.	92,800	+	2,300	94,250	92,300
10	65,500	+	2,900	62,600	61,300
0	90,850	+	1,650	90,250	74,400
	21,850	+	50	21,850	21,400
	6,150		500	6,700	5,650
	100,000		1,000	99,750	116,450
0	3,138,750	+	10,050	3,160,150	3,423,750
	741,000	+	31,300	724,000	663,100
0	3,879,750	+	41,350	3,884,150	4,086,850
	er Nov. 1 0 407,500 10 300,700 10 31,447,368 10 345,800 10 73,461 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	er Nov. 1 1942 10 407,500 1358,950 10 300,700 1308,950 211,800 95,100 354,800 171,650 312,500 10 \$14,447,368 1,373,250 10 \$45,800 323,850 10 73,461 74,000 10 \$45,800 323,850 10 \$15,000 167,100 10 \$240,050 155,300 10 \$15,300 10 \$240,050 155,300 10 \$15,30	er Nov. 1 1942	er Nov. 1 1942 Week 10 407,500 †358,950 — 8,300 10 300,700 †305,950 + 37,650 10 ——— †3,150 — 150 89,800 ——— 137,600 ——— 95,100 + 800 354,800 ——— 171,650 ———— 171,650 ———— 171,650 ———— 171,650 ————— 171,650 ————————————————————————————————————	er Nov. 1 1942 Week 1942 10 407,500 †358,950 — 8,300 364,650 10 300,700 †305,950 — 150 33,950 10 ——— †3,150 — 150 3,300

*O.P.C. recommendations and state allowables represent the production of all petroleum liquids, including crude oil, condensate and natural gas derivatives recovered from oil, condensate and gas fields. Past records of production indicate, however, that certain wells may be incapable of producing the allowables granted, or may be limited by pipeline proration. Actual state production would, under such conditions, prove to be less than the allowables. The Bureau of Mines reported the daily average production of natural gasoline and allied products in August, 1942, as follows: Oklahoma, 29,000; Kansas, 4,500; Texas, 102,400; Louisiana, 19,700; Arkansas, 2,800; Illinois, 8,800; Eastern (not including Illinois and Indiana), 8,400; Michigan, 200; Wyoming, 2,400; Montana, 200; New Mexico, 6,200; California, 42,100.

†Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Mississippi, Indiana figures are for week ended 7 a.m. Nov. 11.

7 a.m. Nov. 11.

1This is the net basic allowable as of Nov. 1, calculated on a 30-day basis and includes shutdowns and exemptions for the entire month. With the exception of several fields which were exempted entirely and of certain other fields for which shutdowns were ordered for from 4 to 15 days, the entire state was ordered shut down for 9 days, no definite dates during the month being specified; operators only being required to shut down, as best suits their operating schedules or labor needed to operate leases, a total equivalent to 9 days shut-down time during the calendar month.

Recommendation of Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS; PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE; STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED NOV. 14, 1942 (Figures in Thousands of barrels of 42 Gallons Each)

Figures in this section include reported totals plus an estimate of unreported amounts and are therefore on a Bureau of Mines basis—Gasoline

Stocks #Stocks #Stocks

	Ca Poten- tial	pacity % Re-	Runs Daily	to Stills	Includ. Natural	Finished and Un- finished	Oil and Distillate	of Re- sidual Fuel
District—	Rate	porting	Average	erated	Blended	Gasoline	Fuels	Oil
*Combin'd: East Coast, Texas Gulf, Louisi-	, Arrig						m lite	
ana Gulf, North				20.00			William Halley	
Louisiana - Arkansas				00.1	- 0	20 500	27 207	18,327
and Inland Texas			1,686	69.1	5,057	38,586	27,207 784	433
Appalachian	176		165	93.8	519	2,567		2,713
Ind., Ill., Ky	804			95.8	2,465	13,798		
Okla., Kansas, Mo	416		357	85.8	1,250	6,042	2,102	1,404
Rocky Mountain	147	48.0	89	60.5	344	1,582	423	583
California	817	89.9	721	88.2	1.782	16,843	12,986	55,171
Tot. U. S. B. of M.	11.11	HV.A			11.	71000		100
basis, Nov. 14, 1942	4.800	85.9	3,788	78.9	11,417	†79,418	49,861	78,631
Tot. U. S. B. of M.				1.7		a	ALC: NO SERVICE	17.14
basis, Nov. 7, 1942	4.800	85.9	3.674	76.5	10.893	79,238	49,034	\$79,125
U. S. Bur. of Mines	1.51.11	10 July 1997	30					
basis, Nov. 15, 1941	100	d . eve ed	4,054	e jet ne	14,047	83,683	56,380	94,972
*At the request of								

The request of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator. †Finished 70,395,000 bbls. unfinished 9,023,000 bbls. ‡At refineries, at bulk terminals, in transit and in piplines. \$00 new basis due to transfer in California district of 808,000 bbls. from gasoline bearing crude to heavy crude (fuel) oil.

American Trade Ass'n **Elects New Officers**

Vincent P. Ahearn, Executive Secretary of the National Sand and Gravel Association, Washing-ton, D. C., was elected President of the American Trade Associa-tion for the ensuing year at the executives' annual meeting in

of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association. Wesley Hardenberg, President

of the American Meat Institute, Chicago, and Frederic R. Gamble, Chicago, and Frederic R. Gamble, Managing Director of the Ameri-can Association of Advertising Agencies, New York, were chosen Vice-Presidents; and William A. Penrose of Ferry & Dawson, Washington, was elected Treas-urer. At the meeting George W. New York on Nov. 5-6. He succeeds Romney, manager of the Detroit United States in May, 1941, under W. J. Donald, Managing Director office of the Automobile Manufac- the requisitioning procedure.

turers Association, told how auto-mobile and aviation companies are cooperating in the production of airplanes, tanks, armament and other munitions. Roscoe C. Edother munitions. Roscoe C. Ed-lund, manager of the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, commented on the military significance of the Waste Fat Saving Campaign; George F. Rose, Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Institute, called upon general industry to back the scrap iron salvage drives, and Herman Fakler, Vice-President of the Millers' National Federation, told how the various trade associations in the food and allied fields are converging in different agreets of cooperating in different aspects of

cooperating in different aspects of the war effort.

Dr. Miller McClintock, executive director of the Advertising Council, Inc., outlined his organization's work in cooperation with the Office of War Information. Dr. Kenneth Dameron, director of Consumer Relations in Advertising, spoke on "Consumer Movements in Wartime;" Raymond S. Smethurst, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, explained the new administional Association of Manufacturers, explained the new administrative controls over wages and salaries, and Earle Constantine, President of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, spoke on post-war activities of trade associations.

Some 300 trade groups were represented at the gathering, and the government war agency executives who addressed the meeting included: Ernest Kanzler, Direc-

utives who addressed the meeting included: Ernest Kanzler, Director General for Operations of the War Production Board; Dr. Merle Fainsod, Director of the Retail Trades and Service Division of the Office of Price Administration; Joel Dean, Chief of OPA's Fuel Rationing Division; T. Spencer Shore, Chief of the WPB Bureau of Industry Committees; Edmond J. Brady of the Office of Defense Transportation, and Col. Arthur V. McDermott, New York City Director of Selective Service.

The picture painted by these Washington officials was one of a constantly shrinking civilian

Washington officials was one of a constantly shrinking civilian economy, from which more and more materials and manpower must be diverted in order to further the war effort. Col. McDermott stressed the point that 1,-000,000 men would be drafted during November and December, with 2,000,000 more to leave the civilian sphere for the army during 1943. Mr. Kanzler announced ing 1943. Mr. Kanzler announced that the nation's civilian economy is shrinking at the rate of \$1,000,-000,000 every month, and also that the allocation of metals—such as steel and copper—to civilian needs would be practically infinitesimal during 1943. Dr. Fainsod outlined a proposed program of "streamlined" retailing, devoid of fancy services to actomore of fancy services to customers, which OPA advocates as one way to make income meet outgo under ceiling prices.

A feature of the convention was a panel discussion on "Associations Go to War," in which four association executives told what their organizations are doing to-ward victory.

French Ships Seized

With the formal break in relations between the United States and Vichy France, the Coast Guard on Nov. 9 took into protective custody a small number of French merchant vessels, in-cluding three freighters at New Orleans.

Secretary of State Hull said that these ships had been taken into protective custody until the full significance of the new developments could be evaluated.

The ships now taken into custody were engaged in the exchange of goods with French North Africa, now the scene of American military operations.

About 11 other French ships, including the former liner Normandie, were taken over by the

Annual Report Of Com. & Ind. Ass'n

The annual report of Thomas Jefferson Miley, Secretary of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, was made public on Nov. 8 and distributed to the membership, which includes a cross-section of all New York businesses. The summary of the year's work includes activities of the Association in bringing more year's work includes activities of the Association in bringing more war contracts to New York City; studies of the unemployment problem; easement of some of the difficulties of foreign traders and constructive proposals in taxation legislation and economies in the State and City budgets. It is noted by the Association that outstand-ing achievements outlined in the ing achievements outlined in the

ing achievements outlined in the report included:

1. Defense and war activities, relating to priorities, contracts, civilian defense, help on the sale of war bonds, which were carried out through surveys, meetings, conferences, in close cooperation with government agencies. These contributed materially to the war effort, aided thousands in adjusting their businesses to war needs. ing their businesses to war needs.

2. Recognition a year ago of the approach of the unemployment problem now confronting New York and the presentation to the government of a program to forestall it or at least alleviate it.

3. The conduct of a program carried on by radio, press and one large public meeting, to bring more offices from overcrowded Washington to New York—an effort which met with considerable

4. The most comprehensive foreign trade program in the Association's history covering such matters as export control, price control, import regulations, and many other subjects, serving to ease some of the difficulties of foreign traders and make it possible for traders and make it possible for them to function when otherwise they might not have been able to

5. Establishment and publication of an up-to-date weekly Bulletin, through which members were kept informed promptly on all matters related to the Association's work.

6. Continued effective work on

ciation's work.

6. Continued effective work on taxation including constant efforts to obtain the enactment of a workable, constructive Federal revenue bill which will not destroy the source of revenue; constructive proposals for economies in the State government; opposition to pernicious, mandatory legislation which would increase both State and business costs, and support of city budget economies.

7. Laying before the nation the inequities of the Federal Securities Acts and informing the appropriate committees in Congress of the needs of drastic changes as proposed in the Wadsworth Bill.

8. Important participation in the nation-wide effort to prevent the squandering of taxpayers' money and the waste of manpower, sorely needed for war purposes, on the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project.

9. Preliminary steps for the organization of a New York City Promotion Bureau.

N. Y. Fund Receives

Firms and employee groups in the credit and loan business have contributed \$38,763 to the Greater New York Fund's 1942 campaign, according to a report made by William E. Thompson, of the Personal Finance Co. of New York, and Chairman of the Fund's credit

and loan section, to Arthur A.
Ballantine, President.

The Fund appeals once a year
exclusively to business firms and
employee groups on behalf of 400
voluntary welfare and health agencies that assist 2,000,000 New Yorkers annually. John W. Hanes, former Under-Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, is General Chairman of the 1942 drive.

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 Association, Chicago, III., in relation to activity in the paperboard industry.

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

STATISTICAL REPORTS—ORDERS, PRODUCTION, MILL ACTIVITY

			Unillied	and the same of th
	Orders	Production	Orders	Percent of Activity
Dealed.	Received	Tons	Remaining	y grand and an in-
Period	Tons	20110	Tons	Current Cumulativ
and we also the deal	10113			4 9 1
1942—Week Ended—				
July 4	94,257	100,337	223,809	59 91
July 11	92,401	77,996	236,536	52 90
July 18	103,559	114,917	226,341	71 90
July 25	112,513	120,982	219,700	74 89
Aug. 1		125,653	213,443	76 89
	444000	121,035	208,769	75 88
	400.000	122,735	208,206	73 88
Aug. 15	104 000	119,299	213,890	74 87
Aug. 22	100.000	124,010	212,953	77 87
Aug. 29	**** *****	124,580	218,539	78 87
Sept. 5		101.891	222,636	65 86
Sept. 12		132,212	228,355	81 86
Sept. 19	138,477		224,926	78 86
Sept. 26	129,503	131,173		
Oct. 3	144,506	133,513	236,208	
Oct. 10	147,437	131,961	248,026	80 86
Oct. 17	152,644	134,197	261,871	79 85
Oct. 24	150,133	136,249	275,139	81 85
Oct. 31		138,262	272,006	84 85
Nov 7	1	138,492	291,780	84 85
	1 47 015	137.355	301,088	83 . 85
	no of the prior weel	,	received les	s production, do no

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

Gross And Net Earnings Of United States Railroads For The Month Of September

The earnings of the United States railroads for the month of September have established a new high in the history of the railroads, gross and net earnings, being the highest attained in any month in any year.

in any year.

The ratio of expenses to earnings for the month of September is lower in spite of the increased use all facilities are being put to. This can be contributed to in part to the fact that time is not available for making many minor repairs at this time and to the fact that the railroads are operating on a war time basis and every inch of freight space is being availed of and that the railroads are now being operated at a maximum of efficiency. In September this year, the ratio of expenses to earnings was 57.28% as compared with 58.39% in August and 63.86% in September of last year.

Gross earnings of the railroads of the United States in September were \$697,792,911 against \$488,975,758 in September last year, a gain of \$208,817,153, or 42.71% net earnings in September, 1942, were \$298,087,633 against \$176,739,349, in August, 1941, an increase of \$121,-348,284, or 68.66%. We now give below in tabulator form the results for the month of September, 1942, as compared with September, 1941.

Incr. (+) or Decr. (—)

Month of September-	1942	1941	Amount	%
Mileage of 132 roads Gross earnings Operating expenses Ratio of expenses to earnings	230,532 \$697,792,911 399,705,278 (57,28%)	232,127 \$488,975,758 312,236,409 (63.86%)	 + \$208,817,153 + 87,468,869	$-00.69 \\ +42.71 \\ +28.01$
Net earnings	\$298,087,633	\$176,739,349	+ \$121,348,284	+68.66

In order to determine the underlying vital factors for the 42.71% increase in railroad earnings for the month of September over the corresponding period of the previous year, we turn now to the general activity of business and industry. In relation to its bearing on the revenues of the railroads for the month under review, we have brought together in the subjoined tabulation those figures giving grain and livestock receipts and revenue freight loadings for the month of September, 1942, as compared with September of the years, 1941, 1940, 1932 and 1929:

	2 10 10 10 10 10 10	THE MANAGEMENT AND A STATE OF	The State of the S	
September— 1942	1941	1940	1932	1929
Building (\$000):				445 400
†Constr. contracts awarded_ 723,2	16 623,292	347,651	127,527	445,402
Coal (net tons):			00.014.000	45 004 000
#Bituminous 48,760,00			26,314.000	45,334,000
§Pennsylvania anthracite 5,426,0	00 5,334,000	4,172,000	4,108,000	6,543,000
Freight Traffic:		0 405 400		-4 500 575
Carloadings, all (cars) x3,503,6	58 X3,540,210	X3,135,122	x2,244,599	x4,538,575
††Livestock receipts:	00 0 100	0.000	10 000	19,652
Chicago (cars) 7.3			12,339	11,413
Kansas City (cars) 5.8			6,592	8,706
Omaha (cars) 3,5	57 3,095	3,573	5,763	8,106
ttWestern flour and grain	The Care			
receipts: Flour (000 barrels) x1.8	12: x1.581	x1.717	x1.619	x1,804
Wheat (000 bushels) x50,5			x35,120	x45,620
Corn (000 bushels) x18.9			x17.972	x17.873
Oats (000 bushels) x16.9			x8.294	x13,244
Barley (000 bushels) x15,7			x4.529	x6.950
Rye (000 bushels) x2,9			x963	x3,182
Tron and Steel (net tons):				
\$\$Steel ingot production 7,067,0	6,811,754	6,056,246	1,125,892	5,146,744
Lumber (100 ft.):	7			
f[Production x999,2	30 x1,107,237	x1,036,778	x447,850	
¶¶Shipments x1,042,7	32 x1,134,446	x1,136,960	x608,751	x1,424,618
fiorders received x1,070,5	59 x1,020,170	x1,244,297	x694,791	x1,394,846
Note-Figures in above table issu	ied by:			

Note—Figures in above table issued by:

1F. W. Dodge Corp. (figures for 37 States east of Rocky Mountains). 1National Bituminous Coal Commission. \$United States Bureau of Mines. [Association of American Railroads. ††Reported by major stock yard companies in each city. 1*New York Produce Exchange. \$\$American Iron and Steel Institute. [¶National Lumber Manufacturers' Association (number of reporting mills varies in different years). x Four weeks.

In general, most of the items with the exception of corn and rye receipts and lumber production and shipments showed upward trends in volume of activity. Total valuation of construction contracts awarded in the 37 Eastern States was \$723,216,000, a \$2,188,000 increase above the preceding month and \$99,924,000, or 16% ahead of September, 1941. Pennsylvania anthracite and bituminous coal output increased 1.72% and 2.64%, respectively, to aggregates of \$5,426,000 and \$48,760,000. Steel ingot production, livestock and grain receipts also continued to climb, though on a moderate scale. Lumber orders made a slight gain as compared with its corresponding 1941 figure. While production and shipments showed declines. A combination of Districts.

all of these activities resulted in a decrease in freight car loadings of 36,552 cars for the four weeks of the month of September, or —8.5%. This cannot be taken as a true comparison since the number of tons transported and distance of hauls were much greater this year.

In all that has been said above we have been dealing with the railroads of the country as a whole. Let us turn from the factors responsible for the improvement in railroad operations and focus our attention on the individual roads and systems.

our attention on the individual roads and systems.

Of the 132 reporting to the Interstate Commerce Commission, as many as 87 reported gains in gross and 75 in net, all exceeding \$100,000 or more. At the same time, only one carrier showed a decrease of such an amount in gross earnings, and three decreases of \$100,000 or over in net. Analyzing the roads individually, the Pennsylvania continued at the head of the list, and showed an increase of \$21,409,345. In second position, was Southern Pacific with an improvement of \$17,724,823 over last year; but it was more successful in carrying its higher revenue down to net earnings and consequently led the list of roads with gains in this category with an increase of \$13,592,913 in its net as compared with Pennsylvania's net gain of \$13,021,215 which was the second greatest in this classification. The New York Central was third in the gross listing with an increase of \$15,005,343 and fifth in net increases over 1941 with \$7,343,128. Other roads showing substantial increases included Union Pacific, Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Southern Ry. All of these roads were able to convert an amazingly high percentage of their gross increases into the net column. Without further ado, in the following two tables we tabulate

Without further ado, in the following two tables we tabulate the major variations of \$100,000 or more, whether they be in-creases or decreases, in both gross and net classification for the separate roads and systems:

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

1		Increase			9	Increase	
1	Pennsylvania	\$21,409,345	* (.)	Dela. Lackawanna & West		\$896,361	
	Southern Pacific (2 roads)	17.724.823	with a	Long Island	-	895,429	
1	New York Central	*15,005,343	77 V	Alabama Great Southern		863,590	
ı	Union Pacific			Minne, St. P. & S. S. Marie		864,379	
	Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe_	13,227,266		International Great Northern		786,963	
	Missouri Pacific			Virginian		756.664	
	Southern	6,652,673		Chicago & East Illinois	٠,	732,296	
ı	Baltimore & Ohio	6,647,843	K. Kar	New Orleans & Northeastern_		695,161	
1	Illinois Central		\$ 4.5	Central of Georgia		694,449	
١	Chicago Burlington & Quincy			Western Maryland		667,684	
ı	Seaboard Air Line			Louisiana & Arkansas	1 1	560,486	
ł		4.817.961		Spokane International & Seat.		537,689	
ı	Chicago Rock Island & Pac.	4.701,953		Delaware & Hudson	4	503,019	
ı	N. Y. New Haven & Hartford			Elgin Joliet & Eastern		499,859	
ı	Atlantic Coast Line			Pere Marquette		466,362	
	Louisville & Nashville			Chicago Great Western		444 045	
	Great Northern	4,306,833	1	Georgia			
	Chicago Mil. St. Paul & Pac.		36.3	Grand Trunk Western		352,581	
	St. Louis-San Fran. (2 rds.)			Chi. St. P. Minne, & Omaha		311,288	
	Northern Pacific			Georgia Southern & Florida.		282,409	
	New York Chicago & St. Louis			Norfolk Southern		227.271	
	Chicago & Northwestern					198,507	
ı	Denver & Rio Grande Western			Maine Central		196,631	
	Wabash			Florida East Coast			
į	Norfolk & Western			Duluth South Shore & Atlan.		196,248	
	Erie	2,284,438		Can. Pacific Lines in Maine		194.581	
ı	Lehigh Valley	2,265,097		Illinois Central		192,884	
ı	Chesapeake & Ohio			Western Ry, of Alabama	1	191,577	
ļ	Missouri-Kansas-Texas			Pittsburgh & Lake Erie		188,793	
ı	Gulf Mobile & Ohio			Minneapolis & St. Louis		185,299	
ı	Texas & Pacific			Wheeling & Lake Erie		185,138	
ı	St. Louis Southwestern			Northwestern Pacific		162,154	
ı	Reading	1,726,169		N. Y. Susquehanna & Western		156,557	
	Kansas City Southern			Atlanta & West Point		150.655	
١	Yazoo & Mississippi Valley	1,592,490		Atlanta Birmingham & Coast	14	140.388	
١	Richmond Fred. & Potomac	1,559,219		Penn. Reading Seashore Lines		123,239	
ı	Duluth Missabe & Iron Range			Lehigh & New England		122,035	
ı	Nash, Chattanooga & St. L	1,471,103		Staten Island Rapid Transit_		115,926	
ı	Boston & Maine	1,316,419		Gulf & Ship Island		108.316	
1	Western Pacific			Burlington Rock Island		104,094	
	Central of New Jersey			Total (87 roads)\$	-	describing and the statement	
	N. Or. Texas & Mex. (3 rds.)			Total (87 roads)	320	18,843,480	,
١	Alton					5 69	
J	Colorado & Southern (2 rds.)	919,398				Decrease	
1	Cincinnati N Or & Tay Pag			New York Connecting		\$185.335	5

incinnati N. Or. & Tex. Pac. 919,109 New York Connecting \$185,335

*These figures cover the operations of the New York Central and the leased lines—
eveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis, Michigan Central, Cincinnati Northern, and
/ansville Indianapolis & Terre Haute. Including Pittsburgh & Lake Eric, the result
an increase of \$7,343,128.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS F	OR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER
Increase	Increase
	orado & Southern (2 rds.) \$613.850
	sssouri-Kansas-Texas 600,140
	antic Great Southern 563,189
	ston & Maine 556.926
	on 551,202
Southern 4,362,636 Ch	icago & East Illinois 521,277
	ernational Great Northern 516,106
Missoull Lacillo	w Orleans & Northeastern 463,956
Cincago Burington & Carrier	okane Portland & Seattle 449,058
Deaboard All Differences	la. Lackawanna & Western 430,167
Chicago Itock Island & Ital	If Mobile & Ohio 429,130
Atlantic Coast Diffe	nn, St. Paul & S. S. Marie 414,644
Baltimore & Olliverse	ntral of Georgia 400,927
Cicao Horoncia	estern Maryland 326.586
	icago Great Western 267,896
Louisville & Madifyllio-	orgia 261,978
	ng Island 226,338
	and Trunk Western 222,922
	orgia Southern & Florida 213,066
	uisiana & Arkansas 204,470
	rthwestern Pacific 162,452
New Tork Officago & St. St.	gin Joliet & Eastern 162,336
Bt. Louis boutil webter in and a second	
	luth South Shore & Atlan. 154,563
	n. Pacific Lines in Maine_ 153,210
Duluth Missabe from receipt	inois Terminal 146,134
	ine Central 131,337
Chicago & Notth western	estern Ry. of Alabama 123,734
	nneapolis St. Louis 116,853
	orfolk Southern 111,978
Chesapeake & Onio	Y. Susquehanna & Western 109,331
New Or. Tex. & Mex. (3 rds.) 959,396	m.1.1.00.010.100
	Total (75 roads)\$122,816,159
Reading 850,201	
Florida East Coast 847,143	Decrease
Nash. Chattanooga & St. L. 823,920 Vi	rginian \$291,746
Kansas City Southern 820,605 Be	ssemer & Lake Erie 264,610
Western Pacific 717,040 Ne	w York Connecting 215,168
Central of New Jersey 649,972	
Cin. New Or. & Texas Pacific 623,832	Total (3 roads) \$771,524
*These figures cover the operations of the No	ew York Central and the leased lines-

"These ligures cover the operations of the New York Central and the leased lines—Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis, Michigan Central, Cincinnati Northern, and Evansville Indianapolis & Terre Haute. Including Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, the result is an increase of \$7,314,782.

When the roads are arranged in groups according to their location, the generally favorable results recorded during the month of September are very clearly manifested. Turning to the largest geographical divisions, the districts, we find that the gross and net classification honors for the greatest gain over 1941 went to the Western District with increases of \$98.766.353 in gross and \$61,228,—176 in net. It was closely followed by the Southern and Fostern It was closely followed by the Southern and Eastern 176 in net.

A quick glance over the smaller sub-divisions, the regions, shows a substantial increase in both gross and net categories over a year earlier by all eight regions. However, the Southwestern region attained the greatest increase in gross and net listings with gains of \$24,952,803 and \$15,003,376, respectively, equivalent to 69.52% in gross and 116.00% in net.

For a detailed picture of the outlines presented above, we now present our summary tabulation of the 132 reporting roads. Our grouping is in conformity with the classification prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. For the boundaries of the various subdivisions, districts and regions, consult the footnote subjoined to the following table:

SUMMARY OF GROUPS-MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

	District and Region		Gross E	arn	ings-	
	Eastern District-	1942	1941		inc. (+) or	Dec. (-)
		5	\$		\$	%
	New England region (10 roads)		18,622,321	+	6,224,025	
	Great Lakes region (23 roads)		86,548,478	+	27,463,263	+31.73
	Central Eastern region (18 roads)	139,528,919	104,872,776	+	34,656,143	+ 33.05
		278,387,006	210,043,575	+	68,343,431	+ 32.54
	Southern District—					
	Southern region (26 roads)	96,138,727	60,166,648	+	35.972.079	+ 59.79
	Pocahontas region (4 roads)		28,006,884	1	5,735,290	+ 20.48
	The state of the s		20,000,001		0,100,200	1 20.10
	Total (30 roads)	129,880,901	88,173,532	+	41,707,369	+47,30
	Western District—					
94	Northwestern region (15 roads)	80,183,008	62,168,739	+	18,014,269	+ 28.98
	Central Western region (16 roads)	148,494,909	92,695,628	+	55,799,281	+60.20
	Bouthwestern region (20 roads)	60,847,087	35,894,284	+	24.952,803	+69.52
	The state of the s				21,002,000	1 00.02
	Total (51 roads)	289,525,004	190,758,651	+	98,766,353	+ 51.78
	Total all districts (132 roads)	697.792.911	488,975,758	4.5	208 817 153	+ 42.71

Total all districts (1	32 roads)	697,792,911	488,975,758	+	208,817,153	+42.71
				Net Ear	nin	ØS	
District and Region		lileage		1941		ncr. (+) or	Dec. ()
Eastern District-	1942	1941	\$ '	\$	2	\$	00
New England region_	6,639	6,689	9,534,189	6,264,263	4	3,269,926	+ 52.20
Great Lakes region_		26,038	42,567,474	29,062,062	+	13,505,412	+46.47
Central East. region_	24,194	24,405	54,207,079	35,562,171	+	18,644,908	+ 52.43
Total	56,840	57,132	106,308,742	70,888,496	+	35,420,246	+ 49.97
Southern District-		Mariana .		1		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	, -4.0
Southern region	37.570	38,017	43,052,246	21,216,761	+	21,835,485	+102.92
Pocahontas region	6,047	6,084	17,122,055	14,257,678	4	2,864,377	+ 20.09
Total	43,617	44,101	60,174,301	35,474,439	+	24,699,862	+ 69.63
Western District-				the state of the state of			
Northwestern region_	45,512	45,476	36,877,736	26,428,035	+	10,449,701	+39.54
Central West, region	55,671	56,368	66,733,148	30,988,049	+	35,745,099	+115.35
Southwestern region_	28,892	29,050	27,993,706	12,960,330	+	15,033,376	+116.00
Total	30,075	130,894	131,604,590	70,376,414	+	61,228,176	+87.00
Total all districts_2	30,532	232,127	298,087,633	176,739,349	+	121,348,284	+68.66
and the second s							

Note—Our grouping of the roads conforms to the classification of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the following indicates the confines of the different groups and regions:

EASTERN DISTRICT

New England Region—Comprises the New England States.

Great Lakes Region—Comprises the section on the Canadian boundary between New England and the westerly shore of Lake Michigan to Chicago, and north of a line from Chicago via Pittsburgh to New York.

Central Eastern Region—Comprises the section south of the Great Lakes Region east of a line from Chicago through Peoria to St. Louis and the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Ohio River, and north of the Ohio River to Parkersburg, W. Va., and a line thence to the southwestern corner of Maryland and by the Potomac River to its mouth.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Southern Region—Comprises the section east of the Mississippi River and south the Ohio River to a point near Kenova, W. Va., and a line thence following the satern boundary of Kentucky and the southern boundary of Virginia to the Atlantic. Pocahontas Region—Comprises the section north of the southern boundary of Virginia, east of Kentucky and the Ohio River north to Parkersburg, W. Va., and south ta line from Parkersburg to the southwestern corner of Maryland and thence by the otomac River to its mouth.

WESTERN DISTRICT

Northwestern Region—Comprises the section adjoining Canada lying west of the Great Lakes Region, north of a line from Chicago to Omaha and thence to Portland, and by the Columbia River to the Pacific.

Central Western Region—Comprises the section south of the Northwestern Region west of a line from Chicago to Peoria and thence to St. Louis, and north of a line from St. Louis to Kansas City and thence to El Paso and by the Mexican boundary to the Pacific.

Southwestern Region—Comprises the section lying between the Mississippi River south of St. Louis and a line from St. Louis to Kansas City and thence to El Paso, and by the Rio Grande to the Gulf of Mexico.

The grain traffic over the Western roads in the month under review was somewhat heavier than in September 1941.

With respect to the individual grains, flour recorded an increase of 231,000 barrels over 1941's aggregate of 1,581,000 barrels. Although corn and rye arrivals were slightly reduced from the last year, most of this deficiency was made up by a marked gain in wheat receipts which showed an increase of 12,961,000 bushels over its 1941 total of 37,500,000 bushels. The receipts of oats and barley aggregated gains of 7,392,000 bushels and 1,718,000 bushels, respectively.

In our usual form, we now present a detailed statement of the Western Grain movement for the four weeks and nine months ended Sept. 26, 1942, as compared with the corresponding period ended Sept. 27, 1941:

WESTERN FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIPTS Four Weeks Ended September 26

		our weeks	Ended bej	bremmer 70	Back Street		200
(000) Omitted	Year	Flour	Wheat (bush.)	Corn (bush.)	Oats (bush.)	Rye (bush.)	Barle
Chicago	[1942	920	3.122	5,837	2,104	468	1,80
Cincago	11941	717	1,295	9,436	2,069	323	1,42
Minneapolis	(1942		23,119	209	10,241	1.567	8,22
	1941		17,256	1,209	4,618	2,620	7,73
Duluth	1942		9,220	174	826	250	1,06
	1941		9,552	2,118	307	1,537	80
Milwaukee	{1942	65	389	1,455	48	143	3,67
	11941	77	. 51	1.073	52	126	3,18
Toledo		-	1,624	. 295	561	204	2
	1941		1,112	104	421	2	
Indianapolis &	1942		2,560	2,935	1,218	33	1
Omaha	{1941		1,494	3,933	914	43	
St. Louis	_{1942	547	2,189	2.123	514	104	30
2	11941	487	502	1,158	260	37	24
Peoria	{1942	196	615	3.118	362	38	26
	11941	157	261	3,742	272	82	37
Kansas City	_ \$1942	84	5,722	1,960	546		
	11941	143	3,789	986	334		
St. Joseph	_ \$1942		326	294	184		
	1941	has decise and	366	351	257		
Wichita	_ (1942		1,173				
	11941		1,192			2	
Sioux City	_ {1942		450	532	395	105	39
	1941		680	744	103	35	. 27
Detroit	_ {1942 '		2				
	1941		******				
Total all	_ \$1942	1,812	50,511	18,932	16,999	2,912	15.76
	1941	1,581	37,550	24,854	9,607	4,807	14,05

	WESTE	RN FLOU	R AND G	RAIN REC	EIPTS		. 1
	, Ni	ne Month	s Ended S	eptember 2	26 .	200	4
. (000 omitted)	Year	Flour (bbls.)	Wheat (bush.)	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
Chicago	(1942	8.447			(bush.)	(bush.)	(bush.)
80	11941		12,470	68,751	15,503	2,221	10.854
Minneapolis	1941	7,490	17,250	72,284	16,571	3.842	9,464
			91,314	14,058	32,512	9,780	41,152
Duluth	1941	86	111,087	9,624	21,214	15,340	36,953
Darum	1942		34,737	10,435	1,164	1,351	3,324
Milwaukee	1941	21	48,784	14,374	1,471	3,551	8,232
MIIWAUKEE	-§1942	598	1,485	7,898	510	811	20,917
Toledo	1941	689	3,961	8,276	772	1,222	19,195
Toledo	. \$1942	283	10,099	4.620	3,460	1.035	172
Ym di Yı	11941		11,732	1,714	4,688	* 33	57
Indianapolis &	§1942		19.177	35,594	9,667	386	73
Omaha	1941	25	24,497	26,508	6,426	410	
St. Louis	. [1942	4,951	15,580	18,043	3.190		107
	1.1941	4.987	14.874	10,589	2,651	918	1,900
Peoria	(1942	1,613	2,809	32,681		268	1,384
	11941	1,550	3,233	25,271	1,813	564	2,820
Kansas City	(1942	646	52.108	24,081	2,114	719	2,928
	11941	1.082			3,860	6	
St. Joseph	(1942	1,004	73,759 5,046	5,305	1,996		
	1941			3,794	2,296	4	6
Wichita	1942		4,327	1,622	1,766	-	
	1941		15,547	24	2		
Sioux City	(1942		20,018			2	5
Old	1942		2,726	3,869	1,375	318	1.924
Detroit			2,668	2,262	736	297	1,418
	11942	***	133	111	Printer 100 (M)	15	7
	11941	****					
Total all	(1942	16,538	263,231	000.050			-
	11941	15,930		223,959	75,352	17,409	83,149
	CYPAT	10,030	336,190	177.829	60.405	25 684	70 742

In the table which follows we furnish our customary summary of the September comparisons of the gross and net earnings of the railroads of the country from the current year back to and including 1909:

of			Gross E	arnings		-Mil	eage-
Sent		Year	Year	Inc. (+) or		Year	Year
Sept. 1909		Given	Preceding	Dec. ()	%	Given	Preced'g
1010		\$252,711,515	\$242,562,898	+\$10,148,617	+ 4.18	220,205	217,277
		200,014,420	211,281,315	+ 25,593,110	+12.11	233,428	229,161
1911			249,014,235	+ 39,801	+ 0.02	230,918	226,526
1912		272,209,629	252,318,597	+ 19,891,032	+ 7.88	237.591	235,140
1913		285,050,042	275,244,811	+ 9,805,231	+ 3.56	242,097	239,050
1914		272,992,901	285,850,745	- 12,857,844	- 4.50	242,386	238,698
1915		294,241,340	276,458,199	+ 17,783,141	+ 6.43	245,132	243,463
1916		332,888,990	294,333,449	+ 38,555,541	+13.10	248,156	247,466
1917		364,880,086	330,978,448	+ 33,901,638	+10.24	245,148	243,027
1918		487,140,781	357,772,850	+ 129,367,931	+ 36.16	232,186	
1919		495,123,397	485,870,475	+ 9,252,922	+ 1.90	232,772	232,378
1920		594,192,321	480,408,546	+113,783,775	+ 23.68	226.955	232,349
1921		496,784,097	617,537,676	-120,753,579	-19.55	235,155	224,922
1922		498,702,275	496,978,503	+ 1.723.772	+ 0.35		234,559
1923		544.270.233	499,720,575	+ 44,549,658	+ 8.91	235,280	235,205
1924	12.0	539,853,860	544,970,083	- 5,116,223		235,611	236,525
1925		564,443,591	540,062,587	+ 24,381,004	-0.94 + 4.51	235,178	235,640
1926		588.948.933	564,756,924	+ 24,192,009	+ 4.31	236,752	236,587
1927	. 1	564,043,987	590,102,143	- 26,058,156		236,779	235,977
1928	177	554,440,941	564,421,630	9,980,689	-4.42 -1.77	238,814	237,854
1929		565,816,654	556,003,668	+ 9,812,986		240,693	239,499
1930		466,826,791	566,461,331	- 99,634,540	+ 1.76	241,704	241,447
1931		349,821,538	466,895,312		-17.59	242,341	243,322
1932		272,049,868	349,662,649	-117,073,774	-25.08	242,815	242,593
1933	-	295,506,009	272,059,765	-77.612,781 + 23,446,244	-22.20	242,292	242,143
1934		275,129,512	291,772,770		+ 8.62	240,992	239,904
1935		306,566,997	275,158,450	-16,643,258 + 31,408,547	- 5.70	238,977	240,563
1936		356,633,472	306,552,878		+11.41		238,819
1937		362,454,729	356,449,463		+16.34	236,686	236,918
1938		322,107,807	362,454,728	+ 6,005,266	+ 1.68	235,304	235,886
1939		380,437,001	322,055,751	-40,346,921 + 58,381,250	-11.13	234,423	235,308
1940	7777	381,863,424	380,437,002		+18.13	233,378	234,236
1941		488,975,757	382,028,588	+ 1,426,422	+ 0.37	232,708	233,373
1942		697,792,911		+106,947,169	+27.99	232,110	232,749
		031,192,911	488,975,758	+208,817,153	+42.71	230,532	232,137
441	1.	and the second second	e de la companya della companya della companya de la companya della companya dell				257

194	2	697,792,911	488,975,758	+208,817,153	+42.71	230,532	232,137
Mo	nth		e Zola	Net Ear	ninga		
0	f			Year	Increase	(1)	
Se	pt.		Year Given	Preceding	Decreas		~
190	9	1	\$91,444,754	\$78,939,440	+\$12,5		%
191	0		90,191,439	94,307,971		16.532	+ 15.84
191	1		90,720,548	89,398,733	+ 1.3		- 4.36
191	2 3		96,878,558	90,842,946		35,612	+ 1.48
191	3		92,847,193	98,000,260	5,1		+ 6.64
191	4			91,274,033		48,914	- 5.26 + 0.82
191	5		111,728,276	93,181,915		16,361	
191	6		124,447,839	111,875,296		72,543	+ 19.90
191	7		116,086,103	123,785,757		99.654	+11.24 -6.22
1918	3		117,470,621	114,280.071		90,550	+ 2.79
1919	9		98,302,598	117,131,459		28.861	-16.08
1920	0		102,329,084	93,423,391		05.693	+ 9.53
1921			120,604,462	109,232,938	+ 11,3		+ 10.41
1922	2		91,381,593	120,428,552		16,959	-24.12
1923	3		129,300,309	91,858,924		11,385	+40.76
1924	1		165,049,184	134,911,897	+ 30,13		+ 22.34
1925	5		177,242,895	159,216,004		26.891	+ 11.32
1926	3		191,933,148	176,936,230		06.918	+ 8.48
1927	7	and the terminal to the	179,434,277	193,233,706		9,429	- 7.13
	}		180,359,111	178,647,780		1,331	+ 0.96
1929)		181,413,185	178,800,939		2.246	+ 1.46
1930)		147,231,000	183,486,079		5,079	-19.74
1931			92,217,886	147,379,100		1,214	-37.43
	2		83,092,939	92,153,547		0.608	9.83
1933			94,222,438	83,092,822	+ 11,12		+ 13.39
1934			71,781,674	92,720,463		8.789	-22.58
1935			88,955,493	72,390,908	+ 16,56		+ 22.88
1936			108,659,760	88,910,238	+ 19.74		+ 22.21
1937			100,395,949	108,622,455		6,506	7.57
1938			90,537,737	100,396,950		9,213	- 9.821
1939			129,871,715	90,543,128		8.587	+ 43.44
1940			122,391,572	129,871,715		0,143	- 5.76
1941			176,738,626	122,441,917		6,709	+ 44.35
1942			298,087,633	176,739,349	+121,34		+ 68.66

Need Materials Inspectors In Federal Civil Service

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that the expanded facilities of the Maritime Commission in the construction of cargo and war-purpose ships and the production of ma-terials for them has created a need terials for them has created a need for additional inspectors. Persons with technical experience in the manufacture of paints and textiles, and those with inspectional, mechanical, or production experience in other fields are being sought. Applications should be filed with the Civil Service Commission. The amnouncement from the Commission also says:

nishes, enamels, rust preventatives; animal, vegetable, and mineral oils, and pigments; of table and bed linens, towels, flags, canvas, carpets, cloth, fabrics, cordage, and other textiles used in cabin furnishings; and of metals, metal products, furniture, mechanical equipment, electrical equipment, silverware, aluminum ware, stainless steel and wooden galley utensils, china, glassware, hospital instruments, hand tools, micrometers, gauges, thermometers, cameras, binoculars, and a variety of portable mechanical equipment, machinery, or instruments.

"Positions pay \$2,600 a year ennishes, enamels, rust preventa-

announcement from the Commission. The announcement from the Commission also says:

"Technical inspections must be made, at place of manufacture and at point of delivery, of various 15.7681 types and grades of marine paints; paint removers, primers, various paint removers, primers, various material analysis, batch formula
"The Civil Service Commission. The ments.

"Positions pay \$2,600 a year entrance salary. For the inspection of paints, applicants must have had appropriate experience in the manufacture or inspection of paint or paint products, including raw material analysis, batch formula
"The Civil Service Commission. The ments.

"Positions pay \$2,600 a year entrance salary. For the inspection of paints, applicants must have had appropriate experience in the manufacture or inspection of paint or paint products, including raw material analysis, batch formula-

tion, production inspection for compliance with specifications: compliance with specifications; and physical testing of the finished product. Formal education in chemistry or chemical engi-neering is desirable but is not re-

neering is desirable but is not required.

"Applicants for the inspection of textiles must have had appropriate experience in the inspection or manufacture of textiles, including examination of constituent materials; complete service inspection, tests, and examination of finished textiles; and the compilation of written reports. This experience must have included the inspection of cotton materials and at least one other material: either woolens, rayons, linens, or silks. Formal education in textile technology or textile engineering is desirable but is not required.

"Applicants may qualify for the inspection of general equipment if they have had appropriate experience in the inspection of certain of the equipment, or if they have had appropriate mechanical or skilled production experience in the manufacture of mechanical or electrical equipment, or if they have had experience as journey-

or electrical equipment, or if they have had experience as journey-man machinist or journeyman toolmaker.

toolmaker.

"There are no age limits for the positions. No written test will be given. It is desirable that applicants be able to make written reports clearly and intelligently. Applicants' qualifications will be judged from their experience, education, and training, and on corroborative evidence secured by the Commission. Applications are not desired from persons engaged in war work unless a change of not desired from persons engaged in war work unless a change of position would result in the utilization of higher skills, War Manpower Commission restrictions on Federal appointment of persons engaged in certain critical occupations in specified areas are given in Form 3989 posted in firstor second-class post offices throughout the country.

"Announcement 270 for Assis-

"Announcement 270 for Assistant Materials Inspectors of paints, textiles, or general equipment, and textiles, or general equipment, and forms for applying are obtainable at first- and second-class post offices or from the Commission's Washington office. Applications must be filed with the United States Civil Service Commission in Washington, D. C., and will be accepted until the needs of the service are met."

Cotton Consumption In October Higher

In October Higher
Under date of Nov. 14, 1942, the
Census Bureau at Washington issued its report showing cotton
consumed in the United States,
cotton on hand, and active cotton
spindles for the month of October.
In the month of October, 1942,
cotton consumed amounted to
972,490 bales of lint and 116,259
bales of linters, as compared with
966,149 bales of lint and 114,537
bales of linters in September, 1942,
and 955,657 bales of lint and 132,732 bales of linters in October, 732 bales of linters in October, 1941.

For the three months ending with October 31, cotton consumption was 2,863,728 bales of lint and 352,934 bales of linters, against 2,705,663 bales of lint and 393,305 bales of linters in the same three months a year ago.

There were 2,117,902 bales of lint and 410,145 bales of linters on hand in consuming establishments on Oct. 31, 1942, which compares with 1,993,595 bales of lint and 460,304 bales of linters on Oct. 31, 1941.

1941.

12,674,414 bales of lint and 76,-840 bales of linters were on hand in public storage and at compresses on Oct. 31, 1942, and 13,-318,190 bales of lint and 94,661 bales of linters on Oct. 31, 1941.

There were 23,012,046 cotton spindles active during October, 1942, which compares with 23,-054,236 active cotton spindles dur-

Wholesale Commodity Prices Advance 0.4% In November 14 Week, Labor Bureau Reports

In november 14 Week, Labor Bureau Reports

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, announced on Nov. 19 that further advances in prices for agricultural commodities, largely grains, and the higher excise taxes on tobacco products and alcohol brought the Bureau's comprehensive index of nearly 900 price series up 0.4% during the week ended Nov. 14 to 100.1% of the 1926 average.

The Bureau's announcement further said:

"Farm Products and Foods.—Led by an advance of 2.5% for grains, prices of farm products as a group rose 0.8% during the week to the highest level in over 17 years. Quotations for corn were up over 6%, oats and rye about 4.5% and barley and wheat approximately 1%. In addition prices were substantially higher for cotton, hops, tobacco, apples and potatoes. Livestock and poultry advanced slightly as a result of increased prices for live poultry in the Chicago market and for sheep. Quotations for hogs declined 0.7% and citrus fruits and flaxseed also were lower.

"Average prices for foods in primary markets were up 0.1% principally because of higher prices for extracel and flavor for december 1.5%.

citrus fruits and flaxseed also were lower.

"Average prices for foods in primary markets were up 0.1% principally because of higher prices for oatmeal and flour, for dressed poultry at New York, for certain fruits and vegetables and for peanut butter, pepper, and cottonseed oil. Prices were lower for rye flour and for cornmeal.

"Cattle feed prices dropped 1.1% largely because of lower quotations for bran and middlings.

"Industrial Commodities—Aside from the higher excise taxes which became effective early in November there were few changes in prices of industrial commodities.

"Higher prices were reported for raw jute, for gasoline in the Oklahoma market and for boxboard. Higher taxes caused sharp advances in quotations for ethyl alcohol, cigars and cigarettes. Maple flooring prices declined during the week."

The Bureau makes the following notation:

During the period of rapid changes caused by price controls, materials allocation, and rationing the Bureau of Labor Statistics will attempt promptly to report changing prices. The indexes marked (*), however, must be considered as preliminary and subject to such adjustment and revision as required by later and more complete reports.

The following table shows index numbers for the principal groups of commodities for the past 3 weeks, for Oct. 17, 1942 and Nov. 15, 1941 and the percentage changes from a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago:

Percentage changes to Nov. 14, 1942 from—
11-14 11-7 10-31 10-17 11-15 11-7 10-17 11-15 1942 1942 1942 1942 1941 1942 1942 1941

-*100.1 *99.7 *99.7 *99.6 92.3 +0.4 +0.5 + 8.5 Commodity groups All commodities__ 0 + 5.5 92.7 + 0.3farm products_____ ill commodities other than farm products and foods____ *96.1 *95.7 *95.7 *95.6 93.6 +0.4 + 0.5 + 2.7•Preliminary.

Cottonseed Receipts In October

On Nov. 13 the Bureau of Census issued the following statement showing cottonseed received, crushed, and on hand, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, on hand, and exported for the three months ended with October, 1942 and 1941:

COTTONSE	ED RECEIV	ED, CRUSHI	D, AND	ON HAND	(TONS)	
State—	Received	at mills* to Oct. 31	Crus Aug. 1 to	hed	On han	d at mills t. 31
State-	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941
United States	2,877,106	2,416,578	1,361,163	1,199,669	1,597,871	1,347,438
Alabama	177.093	139,745	98,413	95,696	82,013	55,222
Arizona	16,944	27.594	10,191	17,749	7,144	10,062
Arkansas	335,363	357,981	122,328	141,613	224,910	241,298
California	22,122	33,082	11.383	21,529	11,914	18,048
Georgia	211,335	136,529	142,641	107.794	72,751	47,651
Louisiana	130,855	62,234	75,764	44,452	55,835	18,308
Mississippi	583,470	460,187	208,258	191,200	371,453	273,013
North Carolina	145,063	128,306	74.462	63,300	73,712	74,742
Oklahoma	126,828	98,285	58,223	57,889	73,069	40,928
South Carolina	115,952	60,495	76,400	38,770	40,252	24,733
Tennessee	275,635	318.711	99,241	110.384	185,581	228,995
Texas	639,666	492,294	351.880	270,042	323,145	249,446
All other States	96,780	101,135	31,979	39,251	66,092	64,992
*Does not include	81.928 and	130.529 tons	on hand	Aug. 1 no	r 18,174	and 13,427

tons reshipped for 1942 and 1941 respectively.

COTTONSEED	PRODUCTS	MANUFACTUE	RED, SHIPPED	OUT, AND ON	HAND	
		On hand	Produced Aug.	Shipped out	On hand	
Item	Season	Aug. 1	1 to Oct. 31	Aug. 1 to Oct. 31		
Crude oil	1 1942-43	*34,460	422,869	370,942	*133,726	
(thousand pound	s) _ (1941-42	29,708	372,905	319,345	134,735	
Refined oil	1 1942-43	†310,191	1282,944		†201,427	
(thousand pound	5) _ (1941-42	294,005	243,461		209,223	
Cake and meal	1 1942-43	190,100	595,791	651,755	134,136	
(tons)	(1941-42	164,444	522,419	393,702	293,161	
Hulls	1 1942-43	44,118	329,718	298,893	74,943	
(tons)	1941-42	151,439	302,623	240,210	213,852	
Linters	1942-43	43,295	402,387	345,081	100,601	
(running bales	1941-42	123,154	344,364	343,094	124,424	
Hull fiber	1 1942-43	229	7,993	6,565	1,657	
(500-lb. bales)_	1941-43	1.834	10,966	10,029	2,771	
Grabbots, motes,		23.644	15,354	10,114	28,884	
(500-lh hales)	1941-42	6.183	13.552	8.259	11,476	

garine, soap, etc. Aug. 1, 1942 and Oct. 31, 1942 winterized oil.

‡Produced from 302,480,000 pounds of crude oil.

Exports and Imports of Cottonseed Products

In the interest of national defense, the Department of Commerce In the interest of national defense, the Department of Commerce has discontinued until further notice the publication of statistics rules are included with "other sales."

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

Trading On New York Exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Nov. 20, 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 Nov. 7, 1942, continuing a series of current figures being published by the Commission. Short sales are shown separately from other sales in these figures, the Commission explained.

figures, the Commission explained.

Trading on the Stock Exchange for the account of members (except odd-lot dealers) during the week ended Nov. 7 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 1,247,017 shares, which amount was 16.75% of total transactions on the Exchange of 3,802,760 shares. This compares with member trading during the previous week ended Oct. 31 of 1,072,926 shares, or 16.45% of total trading of 3,261,110 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange, member trading during the week ended Nov. 7 amounted to 174,000 shares, or 15.33% of the total volume of that Exchange of 567,450 shares; during the preceding week trading for the account of Curb members of 188,650 shares was 17.35% trading for the account of Curb members of 188,650 shares was 17.35% of total trading of 543,670 shares.

The Commission made available the following data for the week ended Nov. 7:

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

reports are classified as follows:	N. Y. Stock Exchange		Y. Curl
Total number of reports received	960		652
1. Reports showing transactions as specialists	174		.90
2. Reports showing other transactions initiated on the floor	173		27
3. Reports showing other transactions initiated off	188		76
4. Reports showing no transactions	519		527
		balland	nololu !

4. Reports showing no transactions 519 527

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 Slock Exchange, on the other hand, all but a fraction of the odd-lot transactions are effected by dealers engaged solely in the odd-lot business. As a result, the round-lot transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered are not directly comparable on the two exchanges.

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

Total Round-Lot Stock Sales on the New York Stock Exchange and Round-Lot Stock Transactions for Account of Members* (Shares) WEEK ENDED NOV. 7, 1942

	Total for W	eek	†Per Cent	;
Short sales	82,410			
Other sales	3,720,350	×	1 + 5	
Total sales	3,802,760			
Round-Lot Transactions for the Account of		7.		
Members, Except for the Odd-Lot Accounts of				
Odd-Lot Dealers and Specialists:				
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which				
they are registered-				
Total purchases	270,460		34 5 6 6	
Short sales	46,820			100
tOther sales	241,410			
	000 000		7.35	
Total sales	288,230		, 1.33	
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor-	224,380			
Total purchases				*
Short sales			3.	
Other sales	195,290		, .	
Total sales	209,290		5.70	
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—	200,200		•	
Total purchases	130.640			
Short sales				
10ther sales			*	
tource parconnection	-			
Total sales	151,017	4 . 1	3.70	*
4. Total—				
Total purchases	625,480			
Short sales	72,420	,		
tOther sales			100	
Total sales	648,537		16.75	
Total Round-Lot Stock Sales on the New You	rk Curb Ex	change	and Stock	K

Transactions for Account of Members* (Shares) WEEK ENDED NOV. 7, 1942

L	Total Round-Lot Sales:	Tot	al for We	ek	11	Per Cen	t
•	Short sales		4,765 562,685				, ,
	Total sales		567,450				
	Round-Lot Transactions for the Account of Members:	Ų.					
	 Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered— 	i.			×.	ž	
	Total purchases		46,105				
	Chart and a		3,365				
	Short sales						
	tother sales		64,700	3			
	Total sales		68,065		-	10.06	
	2. Other transactions initiated on the floor-						1 %
	Total purchases		7,475				
	Short sales		200				
	Other sales		12,050				
	Total sales		12,250			1.74	
	Total purchases		19.865				
	Total purchasesShort sales	•	300				1
	Short sales	-				3. 5	
	‡Other sales	٠.	19,940				
	Total sales		20,240	7		3.53	
	4. Total					- 3	
	Total purchases	1	73,445				
	Short sales	*	3,865		· V	*	
	Short sales	7	96,690				4
	Total sales	:	100,555			15.33	•
3.	Odd-Lot Transactions for the Account of Special-						
	ists—			*			
	Customers' short sales	-	. 0				- 1
	\$Customers' other sales		30,819				4
	Total purchases	<u> </u>	30,819				į.
	Total sales		17,798			. 1	7
	*The term "members" includes all regular and a	assu	iate Excl	ang	e me	mbers,	the

firms and their partners, including special partners.

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

NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Nov. 20 a summary for the week ended Nov. 14, 1942, of complete figures Nov. 14, 1942, of complete figures showing the daily 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: and specialists, are given below:

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

EXCHANGE	,
Week Ended Nov. 14, 19	42
Odd-lot Sales by Dealers:	Total
(Customers' Purchases)	for Week
Number of Orders	12,768
Number of Shares	365,089
Dollar Value	
Odd-lot Purchases by	12,111,100
Dealers-	
(Customers' Sales)	
Number of Orders:	111
Customers' short sales	
*Customers' other sales	12,994
Customers' total sales	13,105
Number of Shares:	1 1
Customers, short sales	3,532
*Customers' other sales	354.113
Customers' total sales	357,645
Dollar Value	10,736,298
Round-lot Sales by Dealers-	*
Number of Shares:	
- Short sales	80
- Short sales	90.720
†Other sales	30,120
Total sales	90,800
Round-lot Purchases by Dealers—	
Number of Shares	100,870
"Sales marked "short exemported with "other sales." †Sale customers' odd-lot orders, an iguidate a long position which	les to offset d sales to

Lumber Movement—Week

Lumber Movement—Week
Ended Nov. 14, 1942
Lumber production during the week ended Nov. 14, 1942, was 0.5% greater than the previous week, shipments were 0.5% less, new business 9% greater, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of representative hardwood and softwood mills. Shipments were 3% above production; new orders 3% above production. Compared with the corresponding week of 1941, production was 4% greater, shipments 2% greater, and new business 10% greater, and new business 10% greater. The industry stood at 138% of the average of production in the corresponding week of 1935-39 and 157% of average 1935-39 shipments in the same week average 1935-39 shipments in the same week.

Year-to-date Comparisons

Year-to-date Comparisons,
Reported production for the
first 45 weeks of 1942 was 4%
below corresponding weeks of
1941; shipments were 2% above
the shipments, and new orders
7% above the orders of the 1941
period. For the 45 weeks of 1942, new business was 18% above production, and shipments were 12% above production.

Supply and Demand Comparisons

The ratio of unfilled orders to gross stocks was 72% on Nov. 14, 1942, compared with 32% a year ago. Unfilled orders were 57% greater than a year ago; gross stocks were 30% less.

Softwoods and Hardwoods

Record for the current week ended Nov. 14, 1942, for the corresponding week a year ago, and for the previous week, follows in thousand board feet:

* .	1942 Week	1941 Week	Previous Wk. (rev.)	
Mills	c 452	452	457	
Production _	244,534	234,691	243,218	
Shipments _	252,036	248,205	253,365	
Orders	253,051	230,688	231,161	
	Softwoods 1942 Week		ardwoods 942 Week	
Mills	364		102	
Production	232,990-10	0% 11.	544-100%	
Shipments_	237,861-10	2 14.	175-123	
Orders	239,635-10	3 13,	416116	

Revenue Freight Car Loadings During Week Ended Nov. 14, 1942 Totaled 826,601 Cars

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Nov. 14, totaled 826,601 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on Nov. 19. This was a decrease below the corresponding week of 1941, of 57,289 cars, or 6.5%, but an increase above the same week in 1940, of 81,306 cars, or 10.9%.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of Nov. 14 decreased 2,889 cars, or 0.3% below the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 391,778 cars, an increase of 3,652 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 2,434 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 91,-065 cars, a decrease of 459 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 65,219 cars below the corresponding week in 1941.

Coal loading amounted to 165,241 cars, an increase of 2,048 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 3,021 cars below the corresponding week in 1941.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 41,340 cars, a decrease

Grain and grain products loading totaled 41,340 cars, a decrease of 666 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 1,043 cars above the corresponding week in 1941. In the Western Districts alone grain and grain products loading for the week of Nov. 14 totaled 27,-253 cars, an increase of 233 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 1,425 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

Live stock loading amounted to 20,243 cars, a decrease of 522 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,502 cars above the corresponding week in 1941. In the Western Districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of Nov. 14 totaled 15,959 cars, a decrease of 766 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,022 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

Forest products loading totaled 42,647 cars, an increase of 249 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 554 cars below the corresponding week in 1941.

Ore loading amounted to 60,152 cars, a decrease of 7,056 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 2,218 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

Coke loading amounted to 14,135 cars, a decrease of 135 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 1,308 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

All districts reported decreases compared with the corresponding week in 1941, except the Southwestern, but all districts reported increases compared with corresponding week of 1940 except the Eastern.

	1942	1941	1940
Five weeks of January	3,858,273	3.454.409	3.215.565
Four weeks of February	3,122,773	2,866,565	2,465,685
Four weeks of March	3.171.439	3,066,011	2,489,280
Four weeks of April	3,351,038	2,793,630	2,495,212
.Five weeks of May	4,170,713	4.160.060	3.351.840
Four weeks of June	3,385,769	3.510.057	2,896,953
Four weeks of July	3,321,568	3,413,435	2,822,450
Five weeks of August	4.350.948	4.463.372	3,717,933
Four weeks of September	3,503,658	3.540.210	3.135.122
Five weeks of October	4.512.046	4,553,007	4,064.273
Week of Nov. 7	829,490	873.582	778.318
· Week of Nov. 14	826,601	883.890	745.295
			140,230
Total	38,404,316	37,578,228	32,177,926
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The following table is a summary of the freight carloadings for the separate railroads and systems for the week ended Nov. 14, 1942. During this period only 38 roads showed increases when compared with the corresponding week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)—WEEK ENDED NOV. 14

(NUMBER OF CA	RS) —WEI	EK ENDED	NOV. 14	Tota	1 Tonds	
Railroads	Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from		
A STATE OF STATE OF THE STATE O					ections	
Eastern District-	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	
Ann Arbor	419	682	615	1,155	1.510	
Bangor & Aroostock	1,620	1,420	1,121	153	200	
Boston & Maine	5.897	8.265	6,508	13.879	13,180	
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	1,433	1,574	1.478	1.920	2,277	
Central Indiana	24	31	11	41	56	
Central Vermont	821	1,379	1,226	2.081	2,470	
Delaware & Hudson	6,148	6,005	5,064	10,970	10,551	
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	6,737	9,031	8,550	10,888	8,731	
Detroit & Mackinac	480	492	528	126	153	
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	1,509	2,585	2,775	1.312	1,397	
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	331	437	472	2,651	3,946	
Erie.	11.496	15,194	13,407	15,570	15,128	
Grand Trunk Western	4,246	6,463	6,157	7,635	9,350	
Lehigh & Hudson River	208	245	197	2,744	2,558	
Lehigh & New England	1,798	1,906	1,367	1,819	1.562	
Lehigh Valley	8.283	8,985	9,184	12,263	9,434	
Maine Central	2,139	3,029	2,201	3,052	2,882	
Monongahela		6,391	4,745	395	353	
Montour	2,158	2,434	1,832	27	40	
New York Central Lines	45,308	53,124	44.405	49,812 .	50,416	
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	9,026	12,243	10,074	17,296	15.857	
New York, Ontario & Western	929	1,109	1.068	2,145	2,199	
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	6,494	6,554	5,780	14,305	14,114	
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western	360	526	395	1,916	1.517	
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	6.938	8,617	7,612	7,308	8,307	
Pere Marquette	5,486	7,002	6,398	6,306	6,470	
·Pittsburg & Shawmut	611	668	460	7	33	
.Pittsburg, Shawmut & North	357	421	495	228	410	
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	1,003	1,172	754 -	2,590	2,673	
Rutland	292	572	583	812	1,083	
Wabash	5,562	6,057	5,475	12,131	10.865	
Wheeling & Lake Erie	4,639	5,237	3,680	4,219	4,529	
Total	148,851	179,850	154,617	207,756	204,251	
Allegheny District-	5 TO 10 10	4,57				
Akron, Canton & Youngstown	788	702	05.			
Baltimore & Ohio	37.742		655	1,126	1.095	
Bessemer & Lake Erie	5.558	41,136	34,575	27,629	22,798	
Buffalo Creek & Gauley	309	5,351	5,091	2,360	2,280	
Cambria & Indiana	1.787	284	263	3	5	
Central R. R. of New Jersey	7.235	1,898	1.604	10	16	
Cornwall	725	7.500	6,739	19,200	15,406	
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	228	677	622	54	58	
Ligonier Valley	132	291	246	15	12	
Long Island	1.100	120	142	40	63	
Penn-Reading Seashore Lines	1,733	875	949	3,074	2,646	
Pennsylvania System	76.636	1,774	1.386	1,982	2,005	
Reading Co.	14,403	86,289	69,226	65,108	56.871	
Union (Pitteburgh)	20,148	16,320	. 14.825	26,179	23,023	
Western Maryland	3.879	20,079	18,895	6,979	5,791	
Total	-	4,194	3,631	11,117	9,193	
	172,403	187,490	158,849	164,876	141,262	
Pocahontas District-		1	V / E	7		
Chesapeake & Ohio	28.155	29,379	24,281	10 000	14.15-	
Norfolk & Western	22.133	24,390	20,379	12,896	14,171	
Virginian	4,673	4,621	4.631	6,728	6,498	
Total				2,379	1,986	
10001	54,961	58,390	49.291	22.003	- 99 658	

Railroads	T	otal Revent	ue	Receiv	ed from
Southern District-	1942	1941	ea 1940	1942	ections
Alabama, Tennessee & Northern	362	382	266	1.4	1941
Atl. & W. P.—W. R. R. of Ala.	714	901	746	316 2,596	215
d Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast	766	852	633	1,259	1,199
n Atlantic Coast Line	12,914	11,386	10,002	9,567	6,984
Central of Georgia	3,639	4,777	3,653	4,564	4,410
Charleston & Western Caronna	411	460		1,573	1.677
Columbus & Greenville	1,733	1,812	1,479	2,890	2,835
Columbus & Greenville Durham & Southern	513	380	314	433	310
Florida East Coast		169	143	375	490
Gainesville Midland	1,075	633	832	1,334	992
f Georgia	34 1,258	1,352	31	77	94
Georgia: & Florida	350	524	913 389	2,349	2,520
	4 000	4,213	3,574	493	903
Illinois Central System	27 759	28,800	23,649		3,419
- Bodisvine & Nashville	24,592	27,456	23,109	15,836	14,17
Macon, Dublin & Sayannah	196	208	130	728	8,503 691
Wississippi Central	188	160	167	603	378
Nashville. Charrangga & St T	3,895	3,575	3,396	4,808	3,620
S Nortoik Southern	1,447	. 1,120			1,31
_ Fledmont Northern	330	508	432	1,286	1,72
Richmond, Fred. & Potomac	392	430	350	9,334	6,119
Seaboard Air Line	10,667	10,614	9,440	9,158	7,220
Southern System Tennessee Central	22,667	25,056	22,633	24,353	21,133
Winston Colom Cauthle	595	565	420	920	783
Williston-Balem Southbound	111	154	193	758	839
Total	120,820	126,524	108,302	112,237	94,670
Northwestern District—					
Chicago & North Western	10 224				19.50
g Chicago Great Western	9 200	21,178	16,733	13,157	13,429
	2,326	2,619	2,256	3,104	3,749
Chicago, St. Paul Minn & Omaha		23,336	20,012	9,648	9,16
Duitte, Missabe & Iron Ponge	2,894	4,205	3,416	3,668	4,590
Duiutil, South Shore & Atlantic	22,631	20,593	9,705	347	257
Elkill, Jollet & Eastern	770 10,082	1,272	496	617	626
1 Ft. Doube. Des Moines & South	413	10,598	8,642	9,597	9,215
Circal Northern	19,661	19,553	293 13,330	110	150
	462	691	577	5,025 731	4,030
Lake Superior & Ishneming	2.008	2,815	2,586	38	746 91
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,878	1,828	1,438	2,212	2.684
	6,386	8,021	5,837	2,689	3.062
Northern Pacific	11,799	13,223	10,974	5.182	4,397
Spokane International	185	99	117	573	352
Spokane International Spokane, Portland & Seattle	1,967	2,367	2,017	2,967	2,177
Total	121,876	132,942	98,429	59,665	58,722
Central Western District				*****	
Atch Ton & C.		V 4 5 5	4.00.7		15.5
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe System	22,953	23,587	21,826	12,553	8,732
Alton Bingham & Garfield	3,069	3,366	2,978	5,138	2,984
	527	921	468	102	126
Chicago & Illinois Midland	19,778	19,812	17,955	12.261	11,379
	2,384	2,693	2,615	804	768
		13,228	11.122	12,395	10,873
Colorado & Solithern	2,365	2,918	2,814	3,682	3,176
Deliver & Rio Granda Western	2,393 4,913	1,425	1,240	2,081	1,693
Denver & Salt Lake	806	4,523	4,709	5,702	4,271
Fort Worth & Denver City	1,496	786	996	1 429	18
Illinois Terminal	1,698	1,491 2,022	1,160	1,428	1,278
MISSOUTI-IIIInois	1,268	1,111	1,724	1,531	1,642
I Nevada Northern	2,155	2,042	1,825	376 115	483
HOILII Western Pacific	1.037	1,170	726	627	126 397
reoria & Pekin Union	9	22	17	021	397
Qualifiern Pacific (Pacific)	31,177	29,258	26,664	13,030	7,650
Toledo, Peoria & WesternUnion Pacific System	300	377	325	1,818	1,693
	20,370	20,616	18,083	15,599	12,484
Western Pacific	579	437	572	1	3
	2,289	3.044	2,017	3,357	3,083
Total	133,647	134,849	120,723	92,608	72,859
Southwestern District-	10				
Burlington-Rock Island	A COM	Water State of	The William	450 - 12	
	141	194	182	288	225
Illiterilational-Cireat Northern	5,133	3,916	3,045	2,307	1,930
Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf	3,258	1,897	1,877	3,088	2,522
Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Kansas City Southern	413 4,837	285	217	1,162	1,096
Louisiana & Arkansas	3,511	2,870	2,445	2,444	2,766
Litchfield & Madison Midland Valley	244	2,775	2,001	1,909	2,031
Midland Valley	669	321 705	340 719	1,033	1,057
I WISSOUTI & Arkansas	178	212	211	353	319
MISSOURI-Kansas-Texas Lines	6,554	4,963	4,216	389 5,815	388
I WISSOUTI Pacific	17,425	17,790	15,196		3,919
Wuanan Acme & Pacific	110	179	170	19,216 366	12,417
St. Louis-San Francisco St. Louis Southwestern	8,691	9,898	8,662	8,323	6,078
Texas & New Orlean	3,011	3,149	2,932	5,133	3,942
Texas & New Orleans	13,999	8,835	7,458	4,427	4,226
Texas & Pacific	5,741	5,650	5,251	7,759	5,410
Weatherford M. W. & N. W.	117	166	149	25	65
	11	40	13	26	27
Total	74,043	63,845	55,084	64,063	-
Note-Previous vosals st	The second second second	1-4	DOIDOI	UZ,000	48,580

Non-Ferrous Metals—Moderate Gain In Lead

Use Seen In Amended Conservation Order

Editor's Note.—At the direction of the Office of Censorship certain production and shipment figures and other data have been omitted for the duration of the war.

"E and M. J. Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of Nov. 19, stated: "A liberalized lead conservation order was issued by WPB early in the week, which, in the opinion of producers and consumers, should bring about a moderate increase in the use of the metal as a substitute material in this period of heavy war demands for copper, circles as a step in the right discretion. Work on revising the basic quotas of copper, lead, and zinc producers operating under the premium price plan is continuing. Revision of quotas is necessary to increase output and compensate for higher costs." The publication further went on to say in part:

Note-Previous year's figures revised.

Copper

With deliveries of copper at the with deliveries of copper at the highest level in the history of the industry, interest centers in lifting output wherever possible. Quota adjustments are being made to compensate for higher wage rates, according to Donald H. Wallace of OPA to permit operating magning. OPA, to permit operating margins which are reasonable and adequate for maximum mine output.

Quotations on domestic and for-

week.

Director King of the Copper Branch, WPB, has informed brass mills, wire mills, and foundries that they must continue to use end-use classification symbols set up in Priorities Regulation No. 10. Though the allocation classification system was abolished last week, an exception was made in reference to copper. All mills have been asked to pass on this information to their customers.

In order to place premum pay-

been rescinded as of the close of been rescinded as of the close of business on Nov. 30, 1942, and New Rule 13, effective Dec. 1, 1942, has been issued. The new rule sets up percentages of the respective metals for settlement purposes, regardless of the percentages actually recovered or paid for under mine-smelter and other contracts.

Total Loads

Total Payania

Lead

Lead

Demand for lead continues fairly active, and the trade estimates that at least 35% of the December needs of consumers have been purchased to date. Sales of common lead for the last week exceeded those of the week previous. Quotations were unchanged. Expansion in the use of lead under the revised lead conservation order will not be large, experts in the industry believe. Few big-tonnage items appear in the modified order.

modified order.

Zinc

Restrictions on consumption of zinc products for ordinary civilian needs are diverting fairly large tonnages of the metal into the Metal Reserve's stockpile. Electrolytic zinc is now being produced in a new plant operating in Texas. The price of Prime Western continues at 8½¢, St. Louis.

Tin

C. B. Henderson, President of the Metal Reserve Co., disclosed last week that the tin smelter in Texas cost about \$6,000,000 and it will have a capacity for treating all available supplies of tinconcentrate.

Tin quotations were unchanged

last week. Straits quality tin for forward shipment was nominally as follows:

	NAME OF STREET	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
lov.	12	52.000	52.000	52.000
ov.	13	52.000	52.000	52.000
lov.	14	52.000	52.000	52,000
lov.	16	52.000	52.000	52,000
	17	52.000	52.000	52.000
lov.	18	52.000	52.000	52.000
·C	hingen t	n 000	anot 5	1 1054

hinese tin, 99%, spot, 51.125¢ all week.

Quicksilver

R. J. Lund, Chief of the Miscellaneous Minerals Division of WPB, in addressing the American Mining Congress at Salt Lake City, said the known reserves of quicksilver in the ground in this country are a decided question mark. We have been drawing from them during the last two years at a terrific rate, he said, with the result that requirements. years at a terrific rate, he said, with the result that requirements have virtually been met. The rise in the price to above previous average levels has been a factor in tripling previous average production figures. The industry group reporting to WPB, he pointed out, is unanimous on the urgent need of undertaking a vigorous exploration and developorous exploration and develop-

ment program promptly to assure adequate future supplies.

The price situation was unchanged last week, quotations in New York holding at \$196@\$198 per flask.

Silver

During the past week the silver market in London has been quiet, with the price unchanged at 23½d. The New York Official and the U. S. Treasury prices are also unchanged at 44¾¢ and 35¢, respectively. spectively.

Daily Prices

The daily prices of electrolytic copper (domestic and export, refinery), lead, zinc and Straits tin were unchanged from those appearing in the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" as of July 31,

information to their customers.

In order to place premium payments for copper, lead, and zinc (excepting Michigan and the Tri-State area) on a uniform basis and to simplify and accelerate the administration of the program of the p administration of the program, Inc., or Guaranty Trust Co. of Rules 13(a), 13(b), and 13(c) have New York.

Items About Banks, Trust Companies

Leavelle McCampbell, President of McCampbell & Company, Inc., died on Nov. 19 at his home in (textiles) has been elected a member of the Advisory Board of the 320 Broadway Branch of Chemical ber of the Advisory Board of the 320 Broadway Branch of Chemical Bank & Trust Company. Mr. Mc-Campbell has had a long association in the Worth Street District and at present is serving as President of the Merchants' Club.

To meet expansion demands, the Pan American Trust Company, at present located at 52 William Street, has leased for a term of years, for its New York home offices, the modern banking quarters in the 12-story building at 70 Wall Street, it is announced by President John B. Glenn. The transactions of the Charles

Street, it is announced by President John B. Glenn. The transaction, was arranged by the Charles F. Noyes Co., for Samuel Levy, former Borough President of Manhattan, and Charles F. Noyes, owners of the property.

The Pan American Trust Co., specializing in financial transactions related to Latin American trade and acting as an international clearing house for Latin American business men, will take possession of its newly acquired space on Dec. 5 and will open its doors in its new quarters on Dec. doors in its new quarters on Dec.
7. The State Banking Department approved the change in location

on Nov. 19.

Involved in the lease of the building, which is to be renamed the Pan American Building, are the street banking floor, upper banking floor with mezzanine, the third floor and the basement and mezzanine, comprising a total of nearly 9,000 square feet. This mearly 9,000 square feet. This space originally designed for the occupancy of the Commercial Exchange Bank and later used by the Municipal Bank and the Bank of the United States, is completely equipped for banking use and al-

equipped for banking use and alterations to meet the requirements of the new tenant will be negligible in character.

"Our move to 70 Wall Street has been dictated not only by the immediate need for larger space, but by our confidence in the future of the 20 Latin American countries as a promising field for countries as a promising field for present and post war economic development," said Mr. Glenn. "We are confident that with the future are confident that with the future development of our good-neighbor policy, and the resultant better understanding between business men in the United States and Latin America, tremendous opportunities will be created for the mutual advantage of all the countries involved."

The Pan American Trust Company, which has correspondents in

pany, which has correspondents in practically every important Latin

practically every important Latin American city, maintains in addition to its main office, branches at Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street in Manhattan, and at Arthur Avenue and 187th Street in the Bronx. In addition to Mr. Glenn, President and Edwin Studer, Vice-President and Treasurer, directors include Luis G. Legorreta, President Banco Nacional de Mexico; Gilbert Darlington, Treasurer American Bible Society; Clarke G. Daily, President Alliance Realty Corp.; Dr. Julius Klein of Klein & Saks, former Asst. Sec'y. of Com-Saks, former Asst. Sec'y. of Commerce; August Ulrich; Elmer R. Jones, President, Wells Fargo Co.; Robert P. Holt, Vice-President, American Trading Co.; Jerome S. Hess of Hardin, Hess & Eder and Charles P. Williams.

John P. Traynor, Deputy Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York for seven years, has been elected Executive years, has been elected Executive Vice President and a Director of the Lawyers Title Corporation of New York. He will act as chief administrative officer of the company in the absence of Lieut. Comdr. William D. Flanders, President of the corporation.

George F. Rand, President of U. S. Conciliation Service, Mr. the Marine Trust Co. and the Ma-Schedler will now supervise the

Born in North Tonawanda, Mr. Rand was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1916 and immediately embarked on a banking career.

Mr. Rand's first position was with the Bankers' Trust Co. at Buffalo. During World War I he served overseas with the Y.M.C.A. On his return from Europe in 1919, Mr. Rand became Assistant Secretary of the Marine Trust Co. In 1920, he was named manager of branches for the bank and, in the same year, was elected Vice President.

The Buffalo Trust Co., in which The Buffalo Trust Co., in which Mr. Rand and a group of young Buffalo businessmen had acquired an interest, was merged with the Marine Trust Co. in 1926 and Mr. Rand became President of the consolidated institution. Later, he was instrumental in forming the Marine Midland Corp. in 1929 and became its President

Marine Middand Corp. in 1923 and became its President.

Mr. Rand was a director of Remington-Rand, Inc.; American Steamship Co.; Buffalo Insurance Co.; Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway, and Dunlop Tire & Rubber Corp.

James A. Crowley, President of the People's Bank & Trust Co., Passaic, N. J., died on Nov. 13 at his home in Passaic. He was 67 years old. A native of Saugerties, N. Y., Mr. Crowley had been asso-ciated with banks in Passaic for over 30 years, the last five of which were as President of the People's Bank & Trust Co. He was also President of the Realty

Arthur A. Welsh, Trust Officer Arthur A. Welsh, Trust Officer of the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, died on Nov. 10 at his home in Cleveland Heights. He was 55 years eld. Mr. Welsh had been associated with the Cleveland Trust Co. continuously since his graduation from Adelbert College of Western Reserve University in 1911. 1911, except for over a year's service in the Army in World War I. He served successively as clerk in the bank's estates department, chief clerk, Assistant Trust Officer and Trust Officer.

The Bruceton Bank, Bruceton Mills, W. Va., and the Citizens State Bank of Petersburg, Peters-, Ind., were recently admitted bury, Ind., were recently admitted to membership in the Federal Re-serve System. The Bruceton Bank is in the Fifth (Richmond) Fed-eral Reserve District and the Citi-zens State Bank is in the Eighth (St. Louis) District.

Frank O. Watts, Chairman of the Board of the First National Bank in St. Louis, was given a testimonial dinner on Nov. 20 by the Bank's directors on the 30th anniversary of his banking service in St. Louis. Mr. Watts, who has been Chairman of the bank since 1928, came to St. Louis from Nashville in 1912. assuming the Vice 1928, came to St. Louis from Nash-ville in 1912, assuming the Vice Presidency of the old Third Na-tional Bank. He became Presi-dent of this institution in 1913 and six years later, in 1919, ef-fected its consolidation with the Merchanics – American National Merchanics - American National Bank and the St. Louis Union Bank to form the First National Bank in St. Louis. Mr. Watts is a former President of the American Bankers Association and the Tennessee Bankers Association.

Named To WLB Post

The National War Labor Board announces the appointment of Carl Schedler to the newly created st of Director of Operations aide to President Roosevelt from rmerly Assistant Director of the 1938 to 1941, when he took com-S. Conciliation Service, Mr. mand of the cruiser San Francispost of Director of Operations. Formerly Assistant Director of the

directors of the 10 regional offices which the WLB is setting up which the WLB is setting up throughout the country to administer the wage and salary stabilization program. Before his association with the U. S. Conciliation Service, Mr. Schedler was Chief of the Wage Predetermination Section of the Solicitor's Office, Department of Labor, administering the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended, which established wage rates on public works projects in the United States. In this connection, he served as special referee tion, he served as special referee for the Secretary of Labor, con-ducting wage rate hearings throughout the country, including those for the Grand Coulee Dam.

New Shop Education Plan Announced By Packard Motor Car Co.

A further advance in a con-structive program of labor rela-tions, "giving the same story at the same time in the same way the same time in the same way to both management and labor in a joint meeting," was announced Nov. 17 by George T. Christopher, President and General Manager of Packard Motor Car Co.

Labelled by authorities as constructive and vital to the war effort, the plan calls for frequent meetings of more than 500 company supervisors, foremen and

pany supervisors, foremen and union shop stewards for purposes of shop education and to hear outstanding national authorities talk on production and labor-management relations

ment relations.

"Without good labor relations, all the mechanical skill in the world cannot get our production job done," said Mr. Christopher job done," said Mr. Christopher in making the announcement. "Toward that end, we propose to give company supervisors and union representatives the same information jointly. Men cannot be expected to cooperate their best if they do not know and understand company policies and courses of action.

"By hearing the same story at

"By hearing the same story at the same time, in the same way, these joint meetings of management and labor leaders are expected to clear the air and cut out the double-talk that can slow

up production progress."

The plan was outlined to the supervisors, foremen and UAW-CIO shop stewards at a meeting addressed by Prof. Arthur Secord of the University of Michigan on the subject, "What Makes Men Pageneral?" He stressed courtesy. the subject, "What wares the subject, "What wares are the stressed courtesy,"

Respond?" He stressed courtesy, the stressed courtesy cour Respond? tact and adaptability as keynote points in successful human rela-tions. Included among those at the speaker's table in addition to Mr. Christopher were C. E. Weiss, Packard Industrial Relations Manager, and John K. McDaniel representing the Executive Council, Packard Local 190, UAW-CIO.

The new plan is another step in the Packard "Work to Win"

war production program that has already won for the company's war workers a total of 20 of the 84 awards that have been made by the War Production Board for practical production shortcuts, practical production shortcuts, which is the leading factory record in the country. Packard is making new records in the production of Rolls-Royce aircraft engines for American Warhawks, British Spitfires and Hurricanes, and Packard marine engines for PT boats of the United Nations.

Callaghan Killed In Action

Rear Admiral Daniel H. Callag-Rear Admiral Daniel H. Callaghan, commander of the cruiser San Francisco and former navalaide to President Roosevelt, was killed on Nov. 12 when he led a cruiser task force into a night battle for possession of the Solomon Islands.

Admiral Callaghan was navalaide to President Roosevelt from

Individual Savings Up Sharply In Third Quarter

The Securities and Exchange Commission on Nov. 15 made public an analysis of the volume and composition of saving by individuals in the United States during the third quarter of 1942, continued a series of quarterly figures on this subject. This quarter, the Commission said, was characterized by a very large increase in the public's cash on hand and in checking accounts, a smaller rise in their holdings of Government holdings of Government®

The more important results of the analysis were summarized by the SEC as follows:
"1. People in this country saved

substantially more in the third quarter of 1942 than they did in the second quarter. The data in-dicate that the ratio of saving to income after taxes rose to a new

high point.

high point.

"2. However, most of the rise in saving in the third quarter was attributable to the extremely large increase in people's cash holdings and deposits in checking accounts, amounting to close to \$4,000,000,000 or almost twice the amount in the second quarter. Saving in this form accounted for more than 40% of all liquid saving, and constituted the largest component of individuals' current saving. This accelerated growth component of individuals current saving. This accelerated growth in individuals' cash holdings and demand deposits is potentially quite dangerous in view of the inflationary pressures such funds may exert. Thus it should be noted that there is reason to believe that more and more of in-dividuals' liquid saving will take this form in the near future as a result of the growing disparity between the rising national in-come and the declining supply of

Individuals purchased \$2,-800,000,000 of Government bonds (including \$2,100,000,000 of War Savings Bonds) in the third quarter, an increase of \$6,000,000,000 over the second quarter.

consumer goods.

"4. Debts of individuals other than mortgages were again rethan mortgages were again reduced substantially. However, saving in this form will tail off duced fairly rapidly in the near future as individuals pay off the bulk of their outstanding obligations."

Further details were given by the Commission as follows:

"Individuals' gross saving in the third quarter of 1942 amounted to \$11,400,000,000, compared with \$9,000,000,000 in the second quar-This substantial increase was entirely due to the rise in liquid saving from \$6,400,000,000 to \$9,saving from \$6,400,000,000 to \$9,-100,000,000, a new all-time high.

"The increase in the public's liquid saving, i.e., saving exclusive of purchases of durable goods, reflects the higher level of income in the hands of individuals after payment of taxes. Practically all of the increase in such income to the increase in such income that it is the liquid sorting rether that it is the increase in such income that it is the increase in the public's increase in the public increase payment of taxes. Practically and of the increase in such income went into liquid saving rather than consumption. Consequently, the volume of liquid saving is substantially higher than might be expected on the basis of the past relationships between such saving and income alone. This past relationships between such saving and income alone. This seems to be due in part, as in prior quarters, to the restrictions placed on the purchases of durable consumers' goods and on the extension of credit for such purchases resulting not only in an chases, resulting not only in an enforced decrease in purchases of these goods but also in an automatic liquidation of outstanding debt. To some extent, also, the increase in liquid saving in the third quarter probably re-rationing and growing scar of other consumers' goods as scarcities Finally, there appears to be strong evidence in this quarter of a greater diversion from consumption into liquid saving than can be explained solely in terms of the above factors.

of the above factors.

"The most striking feature of the pattern of saving during the third quarter of 1942 is the extremely large rise in individuals currency and bank deposits. People as a whole added over \$1,000,000,000 to their cash hoards and \$3,000,000,000 to their deposits, for the most part in the form of deposits in checking ac-

bonds, and a further reduction in counts. The rate of accumulation of such funds was almost twice as great as in the second quarter, the previous high point of saving in this form. Furthermore, not only have the people in this country shown a very high and increasing propensity to save in this form over the past two quarters, but there is evidence of a further explanation in the grount of such acceleration in the growth of such funds in the near future. Con-sequently, it should be pointed out that additions to checking accounts and cash on hand represent in considerable part temporary accumulations of funds which are relatively unstable and may at any time be diverted into consumption or other channels. On the other hand, part of the ac-cumulation of such funds un-doubtedly represents provision for future payment of currently ac-cruing taxes. "Purchases of Federal Govern-

ment securities by individuals amounted to \$2,800,000,000 in the third quarter of 1942, compared with \$2,200,000,000 in the precedwith \$2,200,000,000 in the preceding quarter. Saving in such securities constituted 31% of individuals' liquid saving in the third quarter of 1942, compared with 34% in the second quarter, 57% in the first quarter, 30% in 1940 and 10% in 1940.

1941, and 10% in 1940.
"Individuals' debt which had been incurred in the purchase of been incurred in the purchase of automobiles and other durable consumers' goods was again re-duced substantially, due princi-pally to the low level of pur-chases of such goods and, to a lesser extent, to the restrictions on the granting of credit. This reduction, amounting to \$8,000,000,000, was approximately at the same rate as in the first six months of the year, the highest for any corresponding period on record. However, by the middle of 1943 saving in this form will diminish to a relatively small fig-

"Purchases of automobiles and therefore the first and second quarters of 1942 but a marked decline from the average quarterly level for 1941. Purchases of homes amounted to \$3,000,000,000, some-

to \$6,000.000,000, while their saving in the form of Government insurance, mostly Social Security funds, amounted to \$7,000,000,000. This represented a small increase over their saving in these forms in the preceding quarter. There was only a small rise in individuals' mortgage debt, reflecting the comparatively small ing the comparatively small amount of new private housing. Also, there was not much change in individuals' net absorption of municipal and corporate securi-

Discusses Inflation

"Inflation and the Inflationary Gap" was the subject of an address by Dr. Rufus S. Tucker at a dinner meeting of the Financial Group of the Special Libraries Association on Nov. 4 in New York City. Dr. Tucker, Economist of the General Motors Corp., is the author of a number of books, articles and studies in the field of

banking and finance.

Mary Ethel Jameson, Librarian
of the National Industrial Conference Board, was Chairman of the Committee in charge of the the

meeting.