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## The Financial Situation

The seething administrative cauldron in Washington has at length generated an eruption which the President evidently felt he could not ignore or palliate. "Strong" action, accordingly, has been taken which reduces the Vice-President to the place which has traditionally been occupied by Vice-Presidents in the past—the presiding officer of the Senate, and otherwise largely a figurehead. It remains for the future to disclose, however, whether anything has been done to rectify the underlying situation, of which the recent outbreak of Mr. Wallace was but a symptom. Meanwhile, the resignation of a figure prominent in the OPA, accompanied by a statement fully as vitriolic as that of the Vice-President about matters that have to do with the work of the BEW, has so far brought forth nothing more than an appeasement effort on the part of the head of the OPA. Other "feuds", if that is what they are, have come near enough to public battles of words to attract the attention of the public, even if they have not drawn a direct rebuke from the President.

While all this has been going on, the President himself has not altogether kept his peace concerning his own disagreements with Congress. He has labeled one recent act of the National Legislature a bill of attainder, or the equivalent, an allegation not characterized by restraint or by meticulous regard for the facts of the case. On several other occasions he has let it be plainly seen, although not by forthright statement, that he bears a good deal of ill will toward Congress. All in all, the dispassionate observer is reminded of the poet's famous couplet:

The river Rhine, it is well known, doth wash your city of Cologne,  
But tell me, nymph, what power divine shall henceforth wash the river Rhine?

It is, therefore, questionable if anything that has been said or done has altered the distressing Washington situation one jot or one tittle. The chaos that is Washington at present has its main roots in certain basic factors. One of them is that the Government, including Congress, is composed of at least two almost, if not quite, irreconcilable elements. Another is that executive functions are far too often in wholly incompetent hands. A third is the unwillingness

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## From Washington Ahead Of The News

By CARLISLE BARGERON

In traveling through the Sunny South as I have been doing recently one gets the impression for the first time that Mr. Roosevelt may be beaten for the fourth term nomination. It seems almost unthinkable that this could be the case. Yet it is. There is a strong rank and file hostility to him and Mrs. R. as well, very probably more against her than him. The general attitude seems to be one of incredulity that he can be seeking a fourth term. You are asked on every hand if he is "really" running, as if the people are loathe to believe what they read in the newspapers. "Does he want to be President of the world?" you are asked.

The Southern editors, by and large, calculatingly profess to be unable to believe he is running again. Being in what has been considered to be original Roosevelt territory they have a way of intimating that "reports" that the President is running again are absurd, circulated by mischievous and evil-intentioned people.

The "Savannah Morning News," somewhat bolder than the others, occasionally refers to the "reports" that he will run again, and interpolates "Heaven forbid."

There seems to be little doubt that the Southern Congressmen

who have been in revolt are reflecting the views of their constituents. If the New Dealers think they will return to Washington after the recess in a chastened mood, they, the New Dealers, are in for a keen disappointment. In the South that "poor man's" vote, which was the New Deal's strength everywhere, has gone, just as it has gone in other sections of the country. The South is making money out of the war, too. The former WPA vote is making \$65 to \$100 a week in the shipyards and other war industries, just as it is in the East and on the Pacific Coast. And here as elsewhere it is becoming tax conscious.

Mrs. Roosevelt's obvious exploitation of the Negro voters and Mr. Roosevelt's coddling of labor are the two most audible com-

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## Problems Facing Business and Industry Transcend Any That Have Ever Arisen Before

### Kent Stresses Importance of Free Democracy Under Private Enterprise

"The problems which will face business and industry at the conclusion of World War II will transcend in number and difficulty any that have ever arisen before," declared Fred I. Kent, Chairman of the Post-War Planning Committee of the Commerce and Industry Association, on July 20 at a luncheon in New York at the Waldorf-Astoria tendered to him in recognition of his 50 years of public service by 100 friends and associates who are leaders in the industrial and business life of the city.

"It will not be possible for men to solve these problems," said Mr. Kent, "unless they know in a great general way what kind of a world they wish to have prevail when the war is over." "Fortunately," he added, "the American people have shown very positively many times and in many ways that they wish to live in a free democracy. This is true even though during recent years they have been lulled into unconsciously allowing themselves to be tied down in many ways by Governments that are un-American and un-Constitutional."

Mr. Kent further said "a free democracy where the production and services required by the people are carried on under private enterprise and laws which restrict only when the rights of others are concerned can lay the foundation for a new world that will spread happiness and contentment as widely as is possible to mankind."

Asserting that "in the post-war world it is the wish and hope of a vast majority of the citizens of our country that we may live under a free democratic Government," Mr. Kent continued.

"Our post-war problems consequently resolve themselves into seeking to make effective those activities of Government, business and industry which will provide for the employment of men and women together with such insurance of any individual in case

of need that will not dissipate the sense of responsibility to himself and to the community but that will serve to protect all in emergencies that may be beyond their control from needless hardship and suffering.

"Post-war planning for World War II can follow a straight path in principle even though it must cover a wide range in the activities of mankind.

"While the war lasts we must accomplish such legislation and such understanding as will help in the war effort while at the same time providing the means to create a sound and safe post-war world. Fortunately much that is necessary to the success of the war effort will help provide for proper peace conditions.

"Let us consider just a few instances of this dual need: Manpower shortage threatens our war effort at the same time that over-

manned Governmental departments clog the machinery of Government and slow down the processes of business and production. Here we have something whose correction can work both ways—that is, to the advantage of the war effort and help business and industry to function in time of peace.

"The vast bureaus of Government with their more than 3,000,000 employees can be broken down without throwing anyone out of a job by distributing close to 2,000,000 men and women among the activities of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, industry and agriculture. Such distribution would still leave three times as many employees under Government as was true in 1932, and more than the 918,000 on November 11, 1918. Such addition to the manpower of the country in more essential pursuits would serve to relieve the friction and slowing down that prevails in many important zones of employment today.

"On the other side, the savings of The Treasury of the United States would be somewhere around \$4,000,000,000 a year in wages to say nothing of the value of the increased efficiency in the

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## Invisible Cabinet Plans Domestic Economy

By PAUL MALLON

The impression is established among Congressmen—from what they hear inside—that the Byrnes-Vinson-Jones regime is largely a front for an invisible cabinet which really plans the domestic economy.

Mr. Roosevelt's espousal of the subsidy plan has been attributed, for instance, to this cabinet. The Congressmen have heard of a meeting at the White House, attended

by the leading executive officials of the Administration, at which Administration policy on this subject was to be determined.

The nominal leaders, the men whose names are in the newspaper every day, were not strong for White House espousal of the subsidy doctrine. The President sided against them, however, and in favor of a quintet of officials whose names seldom reach the public eye.



Paul Mallon

These five, now frequently referred to as "the Quiz Kids," included Harry Hopkins, Ben Cohen, Judge Rosenman, Edward Pritchard and Richard Gilbert.

To establish further the omnipotence of this invisible five, a Democratic leader in Congress

confided to his associates that Ben Cohen (who is Mr. Byrnes' legal advisor) wrote the first draft of F. D. R.'s veto of the Commodity Credit Bill and its anti-subsidy provision.

There is even more direct evidence. The meat industry, including livestock men, drew up a plan which its leaders believed would help solve the situation. Among other things, they wanted Government purchase of 40 to 45% of all meat as a means of stabilizing prices and keeping them down.

They first received the approval of Chester Davis, then food administrator, and from him went to see Economic Stabilizer Fred Vinson. He passed them on to War Mobilizer Byrnes, who said the idea "sounded good," but he was operating under directives. Byrnes suggested they see the President.

When they did, the President sent them back to Byrnes. Even then, Byrnes would only say:

"It is my duty to administer the program given to me."

The meatmen thereupon had to conclude that the policymakers of the Government were not those

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## The Financial Situation

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or the inability of the President either to lay down clear lines of policy or to effect a workable organization of the Executive branch. The situation, it appears in the OPA, is well described by Mr. Maxon in the statement accompanying his resignation. "There is," he said, "a strong clique in OPA who believe that the Government should manufacture and distribute all commodities. Call them left wingers or new thinkers or Tugwellists, or whatever you will, they are actively at work in OPA. They are using the war as a means of furthering their reform ideas and will continue to use honest men in OPA as a front for their efforts. If this group isn't curbed we are going to lose a good slice of the very freedom we are fighting for. I cannot subscribe to their obvious efforts to force radical and dangerous concepts on the public under the excuse of wartime needs. . . . There is little attempt to observe or utilize the normal processes of business. It must be new and different and difficult, or it isn't OPA."

"I don't believe OPA should be turned over to big business or little business or any group or interests. However, OPA should welcome the experience and knowledge and cooperation of people who know the intricate problems of those affected by their orders. Industries should have a part in making the regulations they must live with. OPA has failed to take full advantage of business experience and good sense in helping make their programs work. If a man owns an extra suit of clothes or if he has been a success in business—that shouldn't bar him from service in OPA." And more of the same sort.

If this situation were confined to OPA its seriousness would be far less than it is today. If only this one organization harbored these groups which are so certain that "old experience is a fool", to use the words of the poet, which are so incompetent in their own right, and which are so determined to make the world over to their liking that they are quite ready to make full use of the war situation to further their plans, the resulting state of affairs would still be bad enough in all conscience, but would be less downright alarming than is the fact. The truth is, however, that much the larger number of Government offices are afflicted in precisely the same way, and that very, very few, if any, are wholly free from the blight.

It is, of course, well known that the BEW was wholly dominated by men of precisely this type. The President, by eliminating Vice-President Wallace and Milo Perkins from the organization, may have prevented a full Congressional investigation of what has been taking place in this weird program. The facts may or may not ever become fully known. We have no hesitancy in asserting that it is our considered opinion that if the full truth were made known to the public the resulting reaction would equal if not surpass that which is developing out of the other situations that have so directly touched the lives of us all. This phase of the matter apparently is of no interest to the President, however, since he has apparently preferred to treat the entire episode as if it were merely a personal feud between two of his subordinates.

It is without much question true, as is popularly believed, that the Director of Mobilization, the new Director of the Office of Economic Warfare, and the Secretary of State are far more reasonable and sensible than the Vice-President or Mr. Perkins. The thoughtful citizen can only hope that decisions henceforth will really be made by men such as Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Hull. If so, we shall probably be saved much embarrassment, much money, and many post-war complications of a serious nature, although it is not possible to appraise the harm that has already been done. But are these gentlemen really to control the situation from this time forward? In the past, reshuffling of organizations and of personnel have not always meant precisely what they seemed to suggest.

Nor is it wholly clear that the new organization which the President has established to take the place of the BEW is one which can be expected to function effectively. Note these passages from the Executive Order creating Office of Economic Warfare:

"No part of any funds appropriated or made available under Public Act 139, approved July 12, 1943, shall be used, directly or indirectly, after Aug. 15, 1943, by the Office of Economic Warfare for the procurement of services, supplies, or equipment outside the United States except for the purpose of executing general economic programs or policies formally approved in writing by a majority of the war mobilization committee and such writing has been filed with the Secretary of State prior to any such expenditure. . . ."

"The functions of the Office of War Mobilization shall include the authority to arrange for the unification and co-

ordination of the activities of the Federal Government relating to foreign supply, foreign procurement and other foreign economic affairs in conformity with the foreign policy of the United States as defined by the Secretary of State."

If there is any clear delineation of the duties, responsibilities and authority as between the State Department and the war mobilization committee, we are unable to discover it. The Department is not represented on the committee, but Harry Hopkins is a member and Ben Cohen is its counsel. It is not even clear who is in all instances to formulate policy, and no provision appears to be made as to whose judgment is to be final in the interpretation of policies as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The pot appears merely to boil on after having been stirred a little.

## Merely "Academic"?

"I have come to the conclusion that the unfortunate controversy and acrimonious public debate which has been carried on between you in the public press concerning the administration of foreign economic matters make it necessary, in the public interest, to transfer these matters to other hands."

"In the midst of waging a war so critical to our national security and to the future of all civilization, there is not sufficient time to investigate and determine where the truth lies in your conflicting versions as to transactions which took place over a year and a half ago."

"My action today is not intended to decide that question. The important thing is to clear the decks and to get on with the war at once. To do this requires a fresh start with new men, unencumbered by interagency dissension and bitterness."

"I am persuaded that the present controversy indicates that future cooperative action between your two agencies is impossible, and that without full cooperation between you the program of economic warfare cannot be carried out."

"I am sure that the American people understand that both of you have attempted to do your duty as you have seen it; but we must go forward without any further public debate as to matters which are now academic so far as winning the war is presently concerned."—The President to the Chairman of the BEW and the Secretary of Commerce.

So far as the "debate" to which the President refers concerned itself merely with who killed cock robin, the general position of the Chief Executive is, perhaps, unassailable.

But is there anyone who believes that nothing more was involved in this controversy between Mr. Wallace and Mr. Jones?

And can it really be that these deeper differences between the two are merely "academic" in any acceptance of that term?

Yet the President skillfully avoids these issues.

## The State Of Trade

Most of the heavy industries showed declines for the week due to the holiday. Car loadings and electric production were off considerably; steel operations were reported as still being hampered by coal shortages. Department stores showed a weekly drop of 1%, which compares with a rise of 21% for the four week period against the corresponding period last year.

Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended July 10th totaled 808,630 cars, according to the Association of American Railroads. This was a decrease of 43,476 cars from the preceding week this year, 46,528 cars fewer than the corresponding week in 1942 and 67,512 cars under the same period two years ago.

This total was 114.36% of average loadings for the corresponding week of the ten preceding years.

Electric power output of 3,919,398,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended July 10th, compared with production of 4,110,793,000 the previous week and 3,428,916,000 in the same period last year; according to the Edison Electric Institute.

The Pacific Coast led other major geographic divisions in percentage increases over 1942 at 19.5. The New England division declined 0.8%. The country as a whole was 14.3% ahead of last year.

Steel operations this week, reflecting the improvement in coal supplies, are scheduled at 98.3% of capacity, compared with 97% in the preceding week, a gain of 1.3%, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute.

The current schedule is the equivalent to production of 1,702,200 net tons, against 1,679,700 tons a week earlier. A month ago operations were at 97.6% with output of 1,690,100 tons, while a year ago it was 98% with production of 1,676,500 tons.

Unsettled conditions in the coal fields are still jeopardizing steel operations in the Pittsburgh dis-

trict, according to the "Iron Age". The industry publication put the score at 14 blast furnaces still down for lack of fuel.

"The series of coal strikes now are viewed as the worst domestic disaster since the war started," the "Iron Age" said, adding that a revised tabulation has increased the estimate of steel lost to 220,000 tons from previous calculations of 170,000 tons.

"The steel-for-victory-drive has been hampered definitely," the publication asserted. "Strategic stockpiles of coal and coke probably cannot be rebuilt to a comfortable level for the duration of the war. No immediate step which will end the troubles at the mines appears to be in sight."

Civil engineering construction volume in continental United States totals \$104,015,000 for the week. This, not including construction by military combat engineers, American contracts outside the country and shipbuilding, is 40% below the corresponding 1942 week, reports Engineering News-Record, and compares with \$42,002,000 for the preceding week. Private construction is 75% above the week last year, public work is down 46% and federal is down 45%.

The current week's volume brings 1943 construction to \$1,972,417,000, an average of \$70,443,000 for each of the 28 weeks. Department store sales on a country wide basis were down 1% for the week ended July 10th, compared with the like week a

year ago, according to the Federal Reserve Board.

Store sales were up 21% for the four weeks ended July 10th compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

Department store sales in New York City in the week ended July 17th were 10% larger than in the corresponding period of last year, according to a preliminary estimate issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

In the previous week ended July 10th sales of this group of stores were down 11% from the like 1942 week.

The seasonal slackening in retail trade was more in evidence last week, according to the weekly review of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Retailers still report difficulty in replenishing stocks depleted by more active buying in previous weeks. While dollar volume continues to soar over last year's levels, retail inventories have dropped about 20%.

Gross revenues of eighty-nine Class I railroads in June were \$598,598,091, an indicated increase of 18.1% over gross of \$506,920,845 in the month last year, according to preliminary figures announced by the Association of American Railroads.

## WPB Calls For Cut In Newsprint Orders; Inventories Reduced

The War Production Board on July 14 directed that all newspaper publishers reduce their orders of print paper to their consumption quotas, and at the same time required a majority of the publishers to hold inventories to 50 days' supply. The previous inventory limit was 75 days' supply.

H. M. Bitner, Director of WPB's Printing and Publishing Division, said, according to the Associated Press, that it is hoped the two measures will reduce orders of print paper to meet available supplies. The regulations, effective Aug. 1, are based on recommendations of the Newspaper Industry Advisory Committee.

Mr. Bitner explained that paper stocks are low and supplies limited, despite the fact that both domestic and Canadian production facilities have been expanded to the utmost. "Therefore," he added, "the Printing and Publishing Division is endeavoring to effect an equitable distribution of available paper and this is being done without any distinction as to the type of newspaper."

The Associate Press Washington advices added:

"Beginning Aug. 1, publishers may not accept delivery of print paper in any one month in excess of one-third of their current quarterly quota plus a similar proportion of any additional quarterly tonnage granted by WPB after an appeal. Smaller papers whose deliveries amount to a fraction of a carload may, however, increase their receipts to one carload a month."

"The purpose of the new delivery requirement is to keep United States newspaper publishers from ordering more paper than they actually require," Mr. Bitner said. "Canadian deliveries now are limited to 210,000 tons per month. Recently, United States publishers ordered approximately 12-13% more paper than Canada had agreed to furnish, forcing Canadian authorities to reduce their deliveries by the above percentage. United States mills are also known to have received orders in excess of their present production of 61,000 tons a month, and to have experienced the same difficulty in filling orders equitably."

## Problems Facing Business, Industry Transcend Any That Have Ever Arisen Before

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working of the departments that would ensue.

"The savings to business and industry in the country would be enormous also as breaking down the bureaucracies in this manner would raise a tremendous burden from our productive machinery that would enable it to speed up and produce at less cost to the relief of The Treasury Department and the benefit of the taxpayers of the country.

"Certain forms of destroying bureaucratic interference with business and industrial processes would be eliminated. The result of such a development would immensely further the success of our war effort and it would at the same time remove one of the things that, if not corrected, will make the general employment of men and women following the war beyond power.

"Another necessary and important undertaking that will help in the war effort and in the recovery following peace will be the breaking down and elimination of the propaganda agencies of Government. This will naturally come about to a certain extent as Government bureaus and departments are brought within the bounds of personnel needed to efficiently accomplish the operations of Government, but that is not enough.

"Most of these publicity agencies should be eliminated entirely. They have no place in a democratic Government. They are un-Constitutional in principle wherever, as is true in too many instances, the taxes paid by the people are used to develop Governmental competition with the people. Propaganda that is aimed to expand and make permanent activities which should not be carried on by Government but that, when they are operative, compete with private enterprise on unfair basis, should have no place in Government."

Referring to the Wagner Labor Relations Act, as "possibly the most harmful piece of legislation ever passed by Congress," Mr. Kent observed that "under this act it has become possible for certain labor leaders to create a situation that is making this war cost the Government of the United States, and therefore its people, a sum that in the end will probably reach somewhere between \$50,000,000,000 and \$100,000,000,000 more than was necessary." He noted that "if the wages of labor only rose to meet the increased cost of living that was due to other causes it would rise very slowly."

He went on to say, "When, however, utilizing the Wagner Labor Relations Act as a means to the end, strikes were developed, millions of man days were lost and the cost of production was increased, a situation was created under which the wages of labor rose faster than the cost of living. Such cost, however, followed in the wake of the wage increases and laid the foundation for the vicious spiral that reaches toward inflation.

"For instance, from August, 1939 when the war effort started, until January 1, 1941 when the Little Steel Formula was established, the cost of living went up 2.4% whereas the increases in rate of hourly wages was 5.4%. From then on there was an acceleration in the increase of wages and in January, 1943, while the cost of living had only risen 20.7%, hourly wages had increased 35.8% and weekly wages 59.4%. The effect upon agricultural production was to cause a tremendous rise in prices which went up during the same period 91.8%."

The Speaker advocated the rescinding of the Wagner Labor

Relations Act, and in its place "a new labor law, fair to labor, fair to employers and fair to the public" be passed.

As to those agencies of the Government, "which have mostly been created during the last decade or so that are aimed to coordinate and develop procedures in certain fields of industrial endeavor for the purpose of protecting the interest of the people," Mr. Kent said.

"Congress should re-define every one of them and eliminate the possibility for them to carry on under regulations that constitute man made laws that are not subject to court review. The position of the courts, provided when the nation was born, should be re-established. The purposes of the agencies should be set forth in such clear language that the intent of Congress and the power of those carrying on the agencies should be evident to all concerned.

"Restatement of these laws by Congress as promptly as is consistent with the need for utilizing the experience that lies within their history up to date should be accomplished in order to make them more effective in the future.

"This brings us to the question of taxation. The war effort can be restricted and seriously curtailed through wrong methods of taxation. Business and industry can be placed in such position that they cannot function in such manner as to provide jobs for the people in the post-war period if unwise methods of taxation are put into law. It is essential therefore, both in the interest of the war effort and reconstruction following the peace, that our tax system be rebuilt in such manner as to best serve the people. It is essential that Federal taxation be brought into line with state and local taxation as a complete system in our country covering these three areas from which money is taken from the people for Governmental purposes.

"It is essential that taxation be so levied that it will not destroy the private enterprise system—the system under which the savings of all can be utilized directly through investment or indirectly through savings banks and insurance to finance our businesses and industries upon which the people depend for their jobs and their ability to live in comfort surrounded by opportunities for education, culture and proper recreation.

"The necessity for taxation should be reduced by Government to the full extent possible through cutting out unnecessary expenditures for civilian purposes and saving waste wherever it can be brought about without interfering with the war effort in every branch of our military and civilian service.

"Taxation that is honorably and intelligently levied can obtain a tremendous sum from the people of the United States without reaching beyond such sacrifices as may be necessary to protect us in the war.

"On the other hand, a much smaller sum than might be available under such methods could easily destroy values to the detriment of the country in both war and peace."

Mr. Kent further declared that "post-war planning therefore requires the building of a tax structure that is sound in principle and that will be effective in administration."

Neal Dow Becker, President of the Association, introduced Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corp., who presided.

Mr. Kent is President of the Council, New York University.

## Green Demands Cut In Food Prices Or Raise In Wages For Labor

Asserting that "America has failed to hold the line against inflation," William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, served notice on July 19 that "unless prices of food are brought down to a reasonable level," organized labor "will have no other recourse but to demand wage increases."

Mr. Green made this assertion in an address before the convention of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees in Detroit. In Associated Press advices, the following was reported:

After reviewing progress on the war fronts and labor's contribution to the war production effort, Mr. Green said "there has been an almost complete lack of appreciation in our country of the corresponding need of keeping America's soldiers of production in topnotch condition."

"Our domestic war economy," he said, "has not been geared to the need of protecting the workers against the hazards of inflation and its concomitant evils. This situation is becoming more and more serious each day. Profiteers and speculators are sapping the strength of the nation's army of workers. Drastic action must be taken at once to avert a breakdown of our wartime economy."

Mr. Green called the food situation "the domestic emergency of the moment" and demanded "intelligent and orderly action to assure workers and their families of a decent place to live in and enough nourishing food to eat within the reach of their income."

Both the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration, he declared, "have fallen down on the job" and workers who "accepted food rationing cheerfully are unable now to buy the amounts allotted to them under the rationing system" because "the cost of basic foods has mounted sky-high despite the price control program."

A. F. of L. food surveys in principal cities, he said, show that food prices have increased from 50% to 200% since the war started.

Congress, he commented, debated the subject at great length "before our lawmakers decided they were overworked and needed a two-month holiday."

"In the halls of Congress," Mr. Green contended, "the voices of special interests were dominant. Big farming combinations, cattlemen, distributors and packers demanded action by Congress which would permit the sky to be the limit for prices. Three times the Senate voted to forbid price roll-backs before it finally recanted by a single vote. In all of this debate, the interests of the consumers were ignored except by organized labor."

## 36 Girls Now Work On NYSE Trading Floor

Thirty-six young women began work on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange as its employees July 12. Eighteen of them have been employed as "quote girls" and 18 as "carrier pages." The jobs filled are in the floor force and formerly were held by men now serving in the armed forces.

The quote girls are working at the 15 trading posts, keeping the Quotation Department of the Exchange, on the 15th floor of the Exchange building, provided with up-to-the-minute floor quotations over special wires. Previously these girls were senior employees of the Quotation Department, which services member firm offices with floor quotations.

## Post-War "New Deal"

Babson Says: "It's Up To The Returning Soldiers"

I question that Mr. Roosevelt is personally much interested in four more years in the White House. Along with Churchill, Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek, he is undoubtedly more concerned in winning the war. I believe he would prefer to leave office at the height of his career as Commander-in-Chief! And make no mistake in thinking that he is not the guiding head of our armed forces. As such, with the greatest war in the history of our country successfully behind him, his historical future would be far more secure than if he continued for four more years.

**Domestic Issues vs. War**  
The President may have told his friends—the Frankfurter, Rosenman and Hopkins crowd—to go ahead with fourth term plans and that he would string along with them. But Roosevelt is too smart a politician to make the mistakes that Woodrow Wilson did. He may feel that to both win the war and win the peace is too much for a just Providence to grant. My hunch is that he will let nature take its course. If the soldiers demand his continuance in office, he will run again; but not otherwise.



Roger W. Babson

Roosevelt is making no attempt to straighten out his domestic front. Why he is willing that Congress should adjourn and its members—both Republican and Democratic—should go home and tell their constituents what a lousy job he is doing with rationing, with food control and other domestic measures, I cannot understand. Perhaps he believes that with "unconditional victory" all his domestic errors and omissions will quickly be forgotten. Let me tell him that the memories of our boys in the army, navy and air force will not be short.

**Allied Cooperation**  
It is obvious that the closest possible cooperation has been necessary—both before and since Pearl Harbor—among the principal Allied Nations. All of the Allies, including our Latin American neighbors, are keeping the cards close to their chests and playing an admirable game. China, Russia, Great Britain and the United States naturally embrace

The Stock Exchange, in indicating this July 10, said: "The carrier pages will carry sales and quote slips to the ends of the horseshoe-shaped trading posts, where the sales slips are folded into cylindrical containers and sent through a pneumatic tube system to the ticker control room for broadcast on the stock ticker tape. The quote slips are filed in boxes for future reference.

"The carrier pages have been in training for the past four weeks and the quote girls have trained for a week, under the direction of the Department of Floor Operations.

"Uniforms, in which the girls will work, as do other floor personnel, are of two-toned tropical worsted; the blouse is French blue with NYSE embroidered on the left pocket, and the skirt is of royal blue.

"The first girl to work on the trading floor of the Exchange, as an assistant to a member firm's telephone clerk, appeared on April 28. Her name is Miss Helen Hanzelin."

different ways of living, different trends of thought, and have had different ideas as to policies. But fortunately all these considerations have been waived in the common agreement that the first task of all concerned is to whip Hitler and Hirohito.

In spite of her great losses in manpower, Russia will emerge from the war a stronger nation than ever before. She will no longer be an isolated nation. Russia's position in coming world affairs will have to be acknowledged and perhaps reckoned with. One set of conditions for the Allies can prevail when fighting for a common cause; but when peace comes these conditions will lose their significance. "Dog-eat-dog," rather than cooperation, may then be the rule.

**Will Isolation Return?**  
Just what form our participation in world peace will take after the war, will depend upon our new war veterans. Perhaps, as a nation, we should adopt the slogan of "slow and careful." Many of them will remember our efforts, including Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Dawes and Young Plans and the League of Nations, which followed the last war. In the main, they were all failures. We were thanked but little for these efforts to establish a lasting peace.

So again, should we attempt to dominate the peace plans of the post-war era, our efforts may likewise fail. I doubt if there can be any semblance of a lasting peace in Europe without a Federation of States, which is what Hitler has had in mind for years. The continent of Europe comprises too many small countries and rulers for its own good. In the end, the Allies may be forced to do, through diplomacy, what Hitler has attempted through force of arms. But this will be decided not by Roosevelt but by our returning soldiers.

**The Return to Domestic Issues**

I am sure that we shall not be called upon to "feed the world" for more than a year or two. I am not so certain how the Beveridge "cradle to grave" plan would suit our people; nor contrariwise how any social security plans of ours would suit Great Britain or Russia. If it is the intent of any present New Dealers to draw our Allies into a "New Order" these other nations may diplomatically suggest that we had better first have "more order" in our own country—that is, fewer strikes, race fights and hold-ups.

I once said, "Watch Russia." I now add, "Watch Africa." In that country, if anywhere, the first signs of an attempted World New Deal will show up. I seem to recall that when Admiral Dewey made his triumphant entry into Manila he said that the Americans would remain in the Philippines only for a short time. It may now be that we will, likewise, experiment with Africa. Talk it over with your boys as they come home from the war. The decision will rest with them—not with the armchair strategists, or long-haired professors here at home. Likewise, they can determine the form of government, industry and business which will follow World War II, whether it shall be American or socialistic.

Listen more to what your boys are thinking!

## President Relieves Wallace and Jones Of Foreign Economic Powers; Abolishes BEW

President Roosevelt issued an executive order on July 15 providing for unification of foreign economic affairs, relieving Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones of all responsibility in this field and creating a new Office of Economic Warfare, headed by Leo T. Crowley.

The President criticized both Mr. Wallace, head of the Board of Economic Warfare and Mr.

Jones, head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for publicly airing their dispute over purchases of foreign strategic materials. His executive order abolished the BEW and transferred its functions, together with the financing operations of all RFC subsidiaries engaged in foreign economic matters, to the new office.

At the same time, the President sent identical letters to the heads of every department and agency of the Government calling upon them to follow his previous instructions of not publicly airing disagreements as to fact or policy but to have them submitted to him. If disputes are first submitted to the press, Mr. Roosevelt said he will expect the officials involved to resign.

In his letters to Mr. Wallace and Mr. Jones, the President said he had "come to the conclusion that the unfortunate controversy and acrimonious public debate which has been carried on between you in the public press concerning the administration of foreign economic matters make it necessary, in the public interest to transfer these matters to other hands."

Mr. Crowley, who has accepted the post of Director of Economic Warfare, is at present Alien Property Custodian. He is also Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, a post he has held since its creation in 1934. Since 1939 Mr. Crowley had also been President and Chairman of the Standard Gas and Electric Co., a position from which he has now been granted a leave of absence. He had not been accepting any salary from the Government for his services.

Mr. Crowley's first official action on July 17 was to inform Milo Perkins, Executive Director of the abolished BEW, that he wished him to continue in a consultant capacity at least until July 30.

On July 19, James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, conferred with Mr. Crowley and other officials on coordinating foreign economic affairs. Mr. Byrnes was given this task by the President.

Conferring with Mr. Crowley and Mr. Byrnes were representatives of the State Department, the Lease-Lend Administration, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Budget Bureau.

When notified of Mr. Roosevelt's action, the Vice-President made the following comment: "In war time no one should question the over-all wisdom of the Commander in Chief."

Secretary Jones issued a statement saying he "most heartily" concurs in the President's "determination to have harmony and cooperation between Government officials and agencies in the war effort" and pledging "every possible assistance" to Mr. Crowley.

The dispute between Mr. Wallace and Mr. Jones over purchases of foreign strategic materials was reported in these columns July 1, page 20, and July 15, page 232.

We give as follows President Roosevelt's statement and letters concerning revisions of economic warfare as contained in Washington Associated Press advices July 15.

"The President today issued an Executive Order to unify the policy of the various administrative agencies engaged in different phases of foreign economic mat-

ters. The order also relieves both the Vice-President and the Secretary of Commerce of any responsibilities or duties in this field and transfers such responsibilities and duties to other hands.

"1. The present Board of Economic Warfare, of which the Vice President is chairman, is abolished.

"2. All of its powers, functions and duties are transferred to a new Office of Economic Warfare, headed by a director, Mr. Leo T. Crowley has been appointed such director.

"3. The United States Commercial Corporation, the Rubber Development Corporation, the Petroleum Reserve Corporation, the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and all the other subsidiaries of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which are now engaged in financing foreign purchases and imports, are transferred from the Department of Commerce and from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the new Office of Economic Warfare to be administered by the new director.

"4. Until such time as the Congress provides other means of financing the Office of Economic Warfare, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is directed to turn over to the Office of Economic Warfare all funds necessary to carry on its operations.

"5. The director of the Office of War Mobilization is given the responsibility of unifying and coordinating the policies and programs of the agencies engaged in foreign economic matters in conformity with foreign policy of the United States as determined by the State Department."

### Letter to Messrs. Wallace and Jones

The following is the letter addressed by the President to Mr. Wallace, Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare, and to Mr. Jones, Secretary of Commerce:

"Gentlemen: "I have come to the conclusion that the unfortunate controversy and acrimonious public debate which has been carried on between you in the public press concerning the administration of foreign economic matters make it necessary, in the public interest, to transfer these matters to other hands.

"In the midst of waging a war so critical to our national security and to the future of all civilization, there is not sufficient time to investigate and determine where the truth lies in your conflicting versions as to transactions which took place over a year and a half ago.

"My action today is not intended to decide that question. The important thing is to clear the decks and to get on with the war at once. To do this requires a fresh start with new men, unencumbered by interagency dissension and bitterness.

"I am persuaded that the present controversy indicates that future cooperative action between your two agencies is impossible, and that without full cooperation between you the program of economic warfare cannot be carried out.

"I am sure that the American people understand that both of you have attempted to do your duty as you have seen it; but we must go forward without any further public debate as to matters which are now academic so far as winning the war is presently concerned.

"I have therefore issued today an Executive Order of which I am attaching a copy for your information and guidance.

Very truly yours,  
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

### Letter to Department Heads

The President also addressed identical letters under date of July 15 to the heads of departments and agencies. The text of these letters is as follows:

"Dear Sir: "On August 21, 1942, I sent to the head of each department and agency of the Federal Government a letter, copy of which is attached.

"I call your attention to the statement contained in that letter that 'disagreements either as to fact or policy should not be publicly aired, but are to be submitted to me by the appropriate heads of the conflicting agencies.' Notwithstanding these positive instructions, disagreements between agencies have been publicly aired on several occasions.

"I realize the nervous strain under which Government officials are working in the war time, but I cannot overlook any further violations of my instructions.

"By this letter I do not place any restriction upon your furnishing statements in response to Congressional inquiries.

"But if when you have a disagreement with another agency as to fact or policy, instead of submitting it to me or submitting it to the Director of War Mobilization for settlement under the terms of the order creating that office, you feel you should submit it to the press, I ask that when you release the statement for publication, you send to me a letter of resignation.

"If any subordinate of yours violates by instructions in this regard, I shall expect you to ask for his immediate resignation.

"I am sending identical letters to the heads of every department and agency of the Government.

Sincerely yours,  
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

We likewise give herewith the Executive Order issued by the President at the same time:

### Executive Order

Supplementing the executive order establishing the Office of War Mobilization and providing for the unifying of foreign economic affairs

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, particularly by the First War Powers Act, 1941, as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to provide for the more effective unification of the agencies concerned with foreign economic affairs, it is hereby ordered as follows:

"1. The Board of Economic Warfare, existing pursuant to Paragraph 2 of the Executive Order No. 8839, July 30, 1941, as amended by Executive Order No. 8982, December 17, 1941, is terminated.

"There is established in the Office for Emergency Management an Office of Economic Warfare, at the head of which shall be a director, appointed by the President, who shall exercise the functions, powers and duties of the Board of Economic Warfare. The director shall receive such salary, travel, subsistence or other allowances as the President may determine.

"There are transferred to the Office of Economic Warfare for use in connection with the exercise and performance of its functions, powers and duties so much of the unexpended balances, appropriations, allocations and other funds now available for, as well as all the personnel, property and records heretofore used in the administration of the functions,

powers and duties of, the Board of Economic Warfare.

"No part of any funds appropriated or made available under Public Act 139, approved July 12, 1943, shall be used, directly or indirectly, after Aug. 15, 1943, by the Office of Economic Warfare for the procurement of services, supplies, or equipment outside the United States except for the purpose of executing general economic programs of policies formally approved in writing by a majority of the war mobilization committee and such writing has been filed with the Secretary of State prior to any such expenditure.

"2. The United States Commercial Company, the Rubber Development Corporation, the Petroleum Reserve Corporation and the Export-Import Bank of Washington and their functions, powers and duties, together with the functions, powers and duties of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and of the Secretary of Commerce with respect to them are transferred to the Office of Economic Warfare.

"All personal property, records, funds (including all unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations or other funds now available), contracts, assets, liabilities and capital stock of these corporations, together with so much of the personnel, records and property of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation used in the administration of these corporations as the Director of OHE Bureau of the Budget shall determine, are transferred with these corporations to the Office of Economic Warfare for use in connection with the exercise and performance of its functions, powers and duties. The Director of the Office of Economic Warfare may reconstitute the boards of directors of these corporations and take such other action as he deems necessary in respect of them to carry out the purposes of this order.

"3. (a) Until such time as the Congress shall provide other means of financing, the Secretary of Commerce and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are authorized and directed to supply necessary funds to the corporations transferred to the Office of Economic Warfare by this order through loans, using for this purpose all the borrowing powers and unobligated funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

"Such funds shall be supplied at such times and in such amounts and in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the Director of War Mobilization, on the request of the Director of the Office of Economic Warfare, may from time to time determine. The disbursement of the funds so supplied shall be under the exclusive direction of the Director of the Office of Economic Warfare, except as otherwise provided in this order.

"(b.) The functions, powers and duties and outstanding contracts and obligations relating to activities and transactions in or pertaining to foreign countries, now vested in, or in the name of, any corporation created and organized under Section 5 (D) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, or of any other corporation organized by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, shall, unless the Director of War Mobilization otherwise determines, be transferred to the corporation or corporations designated by the Director of the Office of Economic Warfare, and the charter and by-laws of the corporations affected by such transfers, so far as necessary, shall be amended accordingly.

"Following such transfers, no corporations created and organized by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, other than those transferred to the Office of

Economic Warfare by this order, shall exercise any of its powers and functions in regard to any activity or transaction in or pertaining to any foreign country except as ordered by the Director of War Mobilization.

"The Secretary of Commerce, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and any corporation organized by it, shall execute and deliver all instruments which may be deemed necessary by the Director of War Mobilization to carry out the provisions of this order.

"4. The functions of the Office of War Mobilization shall include the authority to arrange for the unification and coordination of the activities of the Federal Government relating to foreign supply, foreign procurement and other foreign economic affairs in conformity with the foreign policy of the United States as defined by the Secretary of State. In providing for such unification the Office of War Mobilization may utilize the facilities of other departments and agencies, including the machinery for the coordination of foreign economic affairs established in the Department of State.

"5. All prior executive orders and directives in so far as they are in conflict herewith are amended accordingly.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.  
The White House,  
July 15, 1943."

## President Hails French On Bastille Day

President Roosevelt, in a statement issued on the eve of Bastille Day, July 14, declared that, on the anniversary of the winning by the French people of their liberties "there can be one symbol only for Frenchmen—France herself." The President stated that "French sovereignty resides in the people of France," adding that, in the freedom of tomorrow, the French people "will again give expression to their freedom in the erecting of a government of their own choice."

The President's statement follows:

"The fourteenth of July is, for all the peoples of the world devoted to the ideals of liberty, a day of celebration. We observe it this year, here in the United States, with special fervor. Immortal France has reaffirmed once again, in the most heroic circumstances, her greatness and her glory.

"On this anniversary of the winning by the French people of their liberties, I wish to recall again that the fundamental principles which guide our democracies were evolved from the American and the French revolutions.

"The keystone of our democratic structure is the principle which places governmental authority in the people, and in the people only.

"There can be one symbol only for Frenchmen—France herself. She transcends all parties, personalities and groups; they live indeed only in the glory of French nationhood.

"One of our war aims, as set forth in the Atlantic Charter, is to restore the mastery of their destinies to the peoples now under the invaders' yoke. There must be no doubt, anywhere, of the unalterable determination of the United Nations to restore to the oppressed peoples their full and sacred rights.

"French sovereignty resides in the people of France. Today, this people is shackled by barbaric oppression. In the freedom of tomorrow, when Frenchmen and their brothers in arms of the United Nations have cleansed French soil of the enemy, the French people will again give expression to their freedom in the erecting of a government of their own choice.

"Long live liberty, equality, fraternity! May France live forever."



## Approval By Congress Of Ration Plans To Be Asked By OPA

**Brown Names Bowles OPA Manager—Denies Agency Has Designs On Industry—Maxon Resigns**

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown announced on July 15 that he had offered the general managership of the OPA to Chester Bowles, State Director of OPA for Connecticut and New York advertising executive.

At the same time, Mr. Brown refused to affirm or deny certain charges made against the OPA on July 14 by Lou R. Maxon, OPA information chief who resigned on that day. Mr. Brown, however, did take occasion to answer two of Mr. Maxon's charges. The Price Administrator said there is nothing to the charge that certain people in his office propose that the Government shall take over manufacture and distribution of all commodities.

"I have never heard any such proposal," Mr. Brown said, "and certainly there is absolutely no intention on the part of this office to undertake any such control."

Mr. Maxon, in a lengthy statement offering his reasons for resigning, said there was a strong clique in OPA—describing them as "left wingers or new thinkers" actively at work "to force radical and dangerous concepts on the public under the excuse of wartime needs."

Regarding Mr. Maxon's other charge that the OPA has no policy, Mr. Brown replied that the agency's policy is "to bend every effort to comply with the direction of the Stabilization Act and maintain the general relationship and levels of prices and wages as of Sept. 15, 1942."

The Price Administrator also told his press conference on July 15 that the conditions laid down by Congress will be fully obeyed—including the ban on grade labeling and the prohibition after Aug. 16 of employing in policy-making posts those without business experience.

That the office of OPA will seek Congressional approval hereafter before starting any major rationing programs, was revealed by Mr. Brown on July 15 according to special Washington advices to the New York "Times" from Charles E. Egan, in which it was stated. OPA would put Congress on record for or against proposed plans, he said, by asking the National Legislature for funds to administer them.

"We'll go to Congress and say Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, or any other war agency head who has the power to direct us to ration a given commodity, has instructed us to initiate a program," Mr. Brown stated. "We'll say 'Give us the money to do it!' If we get the funds, that will indicate that Congress approves."

Mr. Brown said that at present there were no major rationing programs under contemplation. There was a plan for rationing one commodity of minor importance to consumers, he added, but the administrative cost would be less than \$2,500,000 and OPA had the funds to take care of it. He declined to specify what commodity he had in mind.

### Pay On San Paulo Bonds

J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., New York, as special agent, is notifying holders of State of San Paulo (United States of Brazil) 15-year 8% sinking fund gold bonds external dollar loan of 1921, 25-year 8% secured sinking fund gold bonds external loan of 1925, and 40-year 6% sinking fund gold bonds external dollar loan of 1928 that it has received funds to pay on or after July 12, 1943, 17.5% of the face amount of the coupons due Jan. 1, 1941, appertaining to these bonds. The advices in the matter states:

"Payment will be made in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 33829 of Feb. 5, 1934, promulgated by the Federal Government of Brazil, as

modified by Decree-Law No. 2085 of March 8, 1940. The amount of payment will be as follows: \$7 for each \$40 coupon and \$3.50 for each \$20 coupon with respect to the 8% loan of 1921 and the 8% loan of 1925, and \$5.25 for each \$30 coupon and \$2.625 for each \$15 coupon with respect to the 6% loan of 1928.

"The acceptance of these payments is optional with the holders, but pursuant to the terms of the Decree payment, if accepted, must be for full payment of the coupons and of claims for interest represented thereby.

"Holders of Jan. 1, 1941, coupons may obtain payment of the amounts prescribed upon presentation and surrender of the coupons for final cancellation at the office of the special agent, 48 Wall Street, New York.

"No present provision has been made for the unpaid interest on coupons which matured prior to April 1, 1934, but holders are advised to hold them for future adjustment."

## Charges Renegotiation Is Needless Drag On Nation's War Effort

A strong indictment of the renegotiation of war contracts law is contained in a booklet just issued by the National Small Business Men's Association. The booklet is entitled "A Shorter War for Billions Less," and the author is Samuel B. Pettengill, former Congressman from Indiana. Mr. Pettengill has conducted a searching inquiry into the effect of renegotiation upon the war production effort and upon post-war reconversion and recovery in American business. He points out, in detail, the needlessness of the law itself, and the inequalities and uncertainties of its application by government agencies.

Mr. Pettengill maintains, in the booklet, that whatever reasons may have existed for the passage of the renegotiation law on April 28, 1942, they have largely disappeared through subsequent events, notably the passage of the Revenue Act of October, 1942, which considerably raised taxes on corporate incomes and excess profits, and the extensive knowledge acquired regarding industrial production costs and methods.

The author of "A Shorter War for Billions Less" presents a mass of statistics, reports from business men and other data to support his contention that, far from saving money for the government, the law adds greatly to the staggering cost of the war while seriously interfering with the production of the vital tools of battle.

The writer of the booklet admits that, on the surface, the renegotiators make quite a case when they point to "hundreds of millions of dollars saved." But, says Mr. Pettengill, the so-called saving is largely a paper profit, since most of what the renegotiators "save" is lost to the tax collector. Under existing tax and excess profits laws the government would have got back most of the "savings" if no renegotiation law had been passed, claims the author.

To quote from the booklet: "Of \$100,000,000 'saved' by renegotiation, the Government would have

collected between \$80,000,000 and \$90,000,000 through existing tax channels. In the average corporation, taxes would collect at least 81% of the amount 'saved' by renegotiation in any case. So you can discount the claimed savings of renegotiation by 81% and from there up."

In the booklet, Mr. Pettengill also states:

"During a Senate hearing, counsel for the Price Adjustment Board of the War Department agreed that there were some 3,000,000 contracts affected by the law. Some business men estimate that the government will have to add 200,000 to the pay roll to carry out properly the mandates of the law. This is not only a dollar cost but a cost in manpower. . . . Industry also has to divert many thousands, and employ thousands more to do the paper work of renegotiation. This is probably a greater drag on the war effort than the cost of government auditors, costometers, etc., as, in the case of industry, many of its top executives have to take time off from war production to prepare for renegotiation and argue its merits."

Reminding the reader that the government deals directly only with prime contractors, but that the renegotiation law applies as well to subcontractors and supply firms, of whom as many as 30,000 have been reported to serve a single prime contractor, Mr. Pettengill states: "When it is considered that all of these tens of thousands of contractors, subcontractors and supply men have to file their income reports with the Bureau of Internal Revenue anyhow, the duplication of effort and cost in renegotiation is seen to be enormous."

Among the many ramifications and intricacies of the renegotiation law touched upon by Mr. Pettengill are the effect of the example set by government in repudiating contracts, the liability to stockholders of corporate officers who permit renegotiation of contracts entered into prior to April 28, 1942, the penalizing of efficiency in war production, the lack of uniform interpretation and application by the four major agencies handling renegotiation, the unfairness of secrecy applied to findings, the cost to business of uncertain financial credits, and the dangers of having no cash reserves ready for post-war conversion and re-employment.

### R. Forster Dies

Rudolph Forster, executive clerk in charge of the White House offices and an assistant to eight Presidents, died on July 7 in his apartment at the Wardman Park Hotel, Washington. He was 70 years old.

Mr. Forster, a native of the District of Columbia, had been a clerk in the White House since 1897 when he started his duties early in the administration of President McKinley. When Mr. Forster reached the statutory retirement age last Fall, President Roosevelt issued an executive order exempting him from its provision.

The President paid tribute to Mr. Forster's memory on July 7 in the following statement:

"For the work which made him a tower of strength in our White House organization, Rudolph Forster had unique gifts.

"His was an orderly and well-disciplined mind which made him intolerant of poor draftsmanship and alert in the detection of errors in the sheaves of public papers which it was his duty to scrutinize before they were passed on for approval by the Executive. He was unobtrusive, absolutely self-effacing, and entirely unself-conscious.

"A deep sense of duty underlay everything which he did, and the work of eight successive Presidents was safe in his keeping. The

## President Hopes Congress Will Restore Funds For Crop Insurance Program

President Roosevelt signed on July 12 the \$848,295,883 Agriculture Department supply bill, but said that he "regretted exceedingly that Congress failed to provide funds to continue" the crop insurance program.

In a statement to the press after making the appropriation bill law, the President said:

"I certainly hope that when Congress returns from its recess, funds will be provided to continue this program which will mean so much to our farmers and at the same time enable agriculture to be placed on a more stable basis than ever before."

The Senate had at first been in favor of granting \$7,818,748 for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to continue the programs on wheat and cotton but later yielded to the House's demand that only \$3,000,000 be allowed for liquidation of the FCIC.

The FCIC program provides insurance against weather and other natural hazards to wheat and cotton crops and guarantees the farmer 50 to 75% of his average yield. Both premiums and indemnities are paid in the commodity insured. Congressional critics argue that losses have been so much heavier than premiums that the program does not work out on an actuarial basis; that it is "relief" rather than "insurance."

The President's statement on crop insurance follows:

"The Department of Agriculture Appropriation Bill, which I have today signed, provides no funds for continuing the crop insurance program. I regret exceedingly that Congress failed to provide funds to continue this aid to the farmers of the nation.

"One of the greatest obstacles which confronts the farmer in maintaining a stable income is the hazard of weather.

"The crop insurance program was designed to give the farmer protection against having his income wiped out or greatly reduced by unfavorable weather or some other disaster.

"This protection is needed by the small farmers, who in most instances have no financial reserve to tide them over until another crop can be made.

"The reason assigned for putting an end to crop insurance is that it was too expensive. It was to be expected that in perfecting a program of such magnitude the Government would have to go to much expense and it would take several years to give it a fair trial.

"I do not feel that the Department of Agriculture has been given sufficient time to demonstrate the practicability of crop insurance. Any program involving so many complications and such a great amount of educational work with the farmers cannot be placed on a sustaining or entirely satisfactory basis within a few years.

"When the Government first experimented with rural free delivery of mail there were those who said it was too costly and was not practicable. More re-

soul of courtesy in his dealings with all sorts and conditions of men, happily also he had a gift of humor which could enliven even the dullest of days. His passing is an irreparable loss to the White House, to the nation, and to his generation.

"My friendship with him went back to the Administration of Theodore Roosevelt. It was continued even more closely during the Wilson Administration, and when I returned to Washington on March 4, 1933, it was a great help and a happy thing to find an old and true friend still at the head of the White House offices.

"Rudolph Forster will live in the grateful and affectionate memory of all who knew him during his long and faithful tenure of office."

cently when we began a program of rural electrification there were those who said it was not practicable and would prove too costly.

"These and other programs, which at first were declared not feasible, are now recognized as a great blessing to our rural population, and they have been made to work on a practical and satisfactory basis.

"If we can make crop insurance work, it will, in my opinion, prove one of the greatest steps ever taken by the Government toward making farming a sound and profitable occupation.

"Certainly in these times when the farmer is being urged to produce more and assume greater risks, we should not stop a program which is of such tremendous potential value to him.

"I certainly hope that when Congress returns from its recess funds will be provided to continue this program, which will mean so much to our farmers and at the same time enable agriculture to be placed on a more stable basis than ever before."

## Small Business Group To Work With OPA

As a means of helping small business men to make adjustments to wartime conditions, George Harrison, President of the New York Unit of the American Business Congress, announced on July 12 the appointment of a Committee to act as liaison between small business and the Office of Price Administration. The committee membership will be composed of producers, wholesalers and retailers embracing over 50 individual industries and will also include lawyers, bankers and tax experts.

"The American Business Congress, an organization of small and intermediate sized businesses of all kinds, has long felt the need for a liaison between such businesses and the OPA," Mr. Harrison said. "This Committee will be able to study all problems presented to it by small business men. One of its objectives will be to straighten out minor misunderstandings which may develop in small businesses, without the need of referring them to OPA. In case the Committee is unable to make an adjustment the matter will be referred to the proper OPA authority. The Committee will carry on educational work through explaining OPA regulations to small business men."

Sylvan Joseph, OPA Regional Administrator, has approved the plan and promised that the District Offices of OPA in the New York region would cooperate wholeheartedly. In explaining the procedure of the liaison group, Mr. Harrison said that all cases received by it will be referred to study and possible action to a sub-committee consisting of one member of the industry involved, and two members of the general committee. Mr. Harrison invited businessmen to present their OPA problems to the American Business Congress at its 25 West 43rd St. offices in New York. The Committee will hold in confidence all information received by it, as well as the names of individuals and corporations. Cases will be referred to by number. The services of the Committee will be on a volunteer basis.

## Framework Of N. Y. State War Finance Group Announced — 500,000 Salesmen Needed

Completion of the geographical framework for the biggest sales campaign in New York's history, designed to place war bonds in the hands of 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 residents of the state during the Third War Loan drive in September, was announced on July 12 by W. Randolph Burgess, chairman of the War Finance Committee for New York State. An army of 500,000 war bond salesmen is being recruited for the task between now and the opening of the drive, Sept. 9.

The September drive will be directed primarily to individuals. There are already 5,000,000 individual buyers of War Bonds in New York State through payroll savings plan and otherwise. The aim of the Third War Loan drive will be not only to enlist several million additional buyers but to attempt to double the size of the average purchase, Mr. Burgess said. He also stated:

"For every fighting man there should be ten bond buyers here at home. With ten million men in the armed forces, many of them even at this moment engaging the enemy, almost every man, woman and child in civilian life should be a systematic and regular buyer of War Bonds. There are few people in the country who cannot afford to buy some bonds. The organizational framework of the Third War Loan drive will reach down into every town and hamlet in the state."

The State of New York has been divided into ten districts, five of them grouped into an Upstate Region and five into a Downstate Region. Edward H. Letchworth, Buffalo attorney, has been appointed by Mr. Burgess as Chairman of the Upstate Region, a position he held in the former War Savings Staff organization. Lewis E. Pierson, former Chairman of the Irving Trust Co., has been named Downstate Chairman. He occupied the same position with the War Savings Staff.

The Upstate Region under Mr. Letchworth will include the 48 Northern and Western counties. The Downstate Region will comprise Dutchess, Ulster, Sullivan, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Westchester, Nassau, Suffolk and the five counties composing the boroughs of the City of New York. Both the Upstate and Downstate Chairman will report directly to Nevil Ford, Executive Manager of the War Finance Committee for New York State.

Mrs. Edward H. Cumpston of Rochester and Miss Dorothy Waklerly of Albany, have been appointed Vice-Chairmen for the Upstate Region to supervise and coordinate women's activities. Thousands of women workers are expected to be enlisted in the coming drive. Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes has been appointed Vice Chairman with similar duties for the Downstate Region.

In each district a complete county organization has been set up. The work will be divided into functional divisions including Banking and Investment, Payroll Savings, Commerce and Industry, and Community. While the county organizations in New York City will develop plans and sales methods for the use of their areas, the principle of local autonomy will prevail and each area will be free to adapt the program to its own particular requirements, Mr. Burgess said.

Although the beginning of the drive is still nearly two months distant, the Chairman explained, the organization will begin making a special canvass during July with the object of increasing payroll savings bond buying, especially in industries where weekly wages have been substantially increased since the war began.

Emphasizing the need of united effort to assure the drive's success, Mr. Burgess said:

"As far as the sale of War Bonds is concerned there will be no distinction between the sales force and the potential buyers. In

other words, the volunteer bond salesmen will also be bond buyers and we hope that everyone in the State will commission himself as a volunteer salesman in this huge undertaking, which not only is a task of patriotism and thrift but also highly important as a check against inflation. The more dollars that are put into War Bonds the fewer dollars there will be jangling in our pockets and potentially competing for a dwindling supply of civilian goods.

"For New York State to do its share in this program, calls for a united effort surpassing anything the people of this state have ever attempted. It calls for thorough organization of every community so that all will be reached. To get to all of New York's population of 14,000,000 we will need an army of bond salesmen twice as big as that used in the April drive—500,000 at least."

## Charges President In Favor Of "Union Now" With Great Britain

In a general attack against super-world government, Stephen A. Day, Illinois Republican Representative-at-large, charged on July 9, that President Roosevelt is holding in abeyance a plan for Union Now with the British Empire. Only public opinion is holding up the scheme, added Mr. Day. The President, asserted the Congressman, will disdain Congress if he decides to go through with it.

Mr. Day spoke in Chicago at a meeting of the Citizens U. S. A. Committee.

In the Chicago "Daily Tribune" of July 10, his remarks were reported as follows:

"I am satisfied," said Mr. Day, "that the President is delaying Union Now with Great Britain only because of the doubt in his mind that the people will accept it. He is convinced that he has the power by executive agreement to join with Britain, and he does not intend to submit the question to either the Senate or the House.

"He has been advised that he has the power under the new construction of the Constitution developed in the State Department, and silently approved by the new Supreme Court.

"Union Now would split America asunder. If you want to see another 1776 war for independence, just succeed in fastening the chains of Union Now upon the wrists and ankles of the American people."

"If England and Russia want a United States of Europe after the war, that is their privilege, but America wants no part of it," continued Mr. Day. He predicted that Russia will be the dominant power in Europe after the war, and said that America must remain politically independent—and alert.

The Congressman outlined several proposals which have been advanced for a broadened American role in world politics after the war. He branded them as schemes to evade Constitutional processes which ultimately would break down our two party system and create a one party system. "Then we will become a constituent part of one world, tearing up our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution as waste paper," he asserted.

## Tells Chinese Promises Of Help Are Being Borne Out

President Roosevelt extended the "heartfelt greetings" of the United States to the people of China on July 7, the sixth anniversary of their resistance to the Japanese. The President's message was broadcast by short-wave from San Francisco to Chungking and was followed by excerpts from former addresses by Mr. Roosevelt in his own voice.

The President also sent a telegram congratulating Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on his "outstanding leadership" and noting the "valor and sacrifices of the Chinese people in the cause of freedom."

Mr. Roosevelt's message to the Chinese follows, according to the United Press:

"To the people of China:

"This day marks the end of the sixth year of the heroic defense of your soil under the leadership of the great Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. I send you, the people of China, the heartfelt greetings of your partners, the people of the United States.

"Our friends have long known what our enemies are learning today, that the promises of the United States are always kept and our pledges are always redeemed. The statements which follow have been made by me at various times since we joined hands with you in this war. It is good to know that the hopes and the promises I expressed on these former occasions are all being borne out today.

"The President quoted former speeches in which he had spoken of the gallant fighting effort of the Chinese and repeated what he had said one month after Pearl Harbor, that 'powerful and offensive actions must and will be taken in proper time' implying that the new offensive in the southwest Pacific is at least one phase of the promised attack on Japan.

"He reminded China that on April 28, 1942, he said, 'ways will be found to deliver airplanes and munitions of war.' The people of Chungking had only to look skyward to see the first step in the fulfillment of that promise—the air transport route from India—bringing in precious, though limited, supplies.

"On Feb. 12, 1943, Mr. Roosevelt told the Chinese that 'our policy toward our Japanese enemies is a policy of fighting hard on all fronts and ending the war as quickly as we can on the uncompromising terms of unconditional surrender.'

"Finally, as encouragement to China to have faith that her long fight will be rewarded, the President quoted his words to Congress on Jan. 7, 1943: 'From this war, China will realize the security, the prosperity and the dignity which Japan has sought so ruthlessly to destroy.'

Following is the text of the President's message to the Generalissimo:

"Six years ago today, July 7, 1937, the Japanese launched at Lukouchiao a new and brutal attack on China. Under your outstanding leadership the Chinese armies and people immediately rose to the defense of their country, and for six years they have used every weapon in their power to strike back ceaselessly at the wanton aggressor.

"The valor and sacrifices of the Chinese people in the cause of freedom have inspired the people of the United States. We know, as you do, how much must be done before the enemy is crushed and peace and justice are established throughout the world. Our people are joined in a common cause. Our arms are mounting, our strength is rising, our determination stands firm, and our triumph is inevitable.

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

## Mullenix Urges Clarification Of Future Role Of Public Vs. Private Housing

While Senator Wagner's bill contemplating the rebuilding of urban decayed and blighted areas is probably the most important legislative proposal yet made along these lines, neither it nor any other plan is likely to succeed until the future role of private housing as against public housing has been clarified, according to a statement issued July 10 by Charles A. Mullenix, President of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, to the group's members.

"The bill's principal merit," Mr. Mullenix said, "is that it recognizes that any really important success in rebuilding close-in, blighted city areas must be by acquiring very large tracts of land. This has always been the main stumbling block to similar efforts. 'Yet the fact must be faced that most of those in this country who can make great contributions to urban rehabilitation are greatly concerned over the constantly increasing activities of the so-called 'public housers' who seem convinced that the government must build most of the future housing.'"

Mr. Mullenix states that the Wagner bill calls for Federal loans to cities to acquire large tracts of city land to be cleared and then sold or leased to private builders who would build whole new sections in conformity with a general city plan (referred to in June 24th issue, page 2388). Sponsors declare that for every dollar of Federal money put into

the project there will be five dollars of private money drawn into it. The Association expects to explore further the trends in public housing at its 30th annual meeting in Chicago Sept. 23, 24, and 25.

Mr. Mullenix repeated his recent suggestion that a principal move the Federal government could make at this time which would show that the often-emphasized opinions of Federal officials that private housing with them comes first, would be to turn over to private management companies the public housing projects which it has built.

He added "while the Wagner bill at least makes a step that we realize is the first step—acquisition of land for urban rehabilitation—the nation must be given a far clearer understanding of whether the government plans to do a major part of post-war construction in this class or whether it is going to give private enterprise a chance.

## Taft Says Congress No Longer 'Rubber Stamp'; Hails Recall Of Powers And Independent Status

Senator Taft, (Rep., Ohio) said on July 10 that "the most encouraging thing about this Congress" was its "assertion of independence" and its departure from what he called "rubber-stamp" habits. Addressing members of the Alabama Bar Association, at Birmingham, Mr. Taft said "cooperating with the President on every war question, Congress has differed with him on almost every domestic policy."

His remarks were reported as follows by the Associated Press:

"Wherever possible, it is recalling the powers delegated to the President by subservient Congresses. It repealed this year his arbitrary power to devalue the dollar. It rejected his \$25,000 limit on salaries, largely because this limit was imposed without legal authority, in defiance of a declared policy of Congress.

"Certainly this Congress is no rubber-stamp Congress."

Mr. Taft added that the lawmakers had given the Army and Navy everything they asked, and possibly had erred on the side of generosity. "Much Army and Navy money is wastefully spent," he observed. "Most of the vast horde of Federal civilian employes are employed by the Army and Navy. But, if an Army or Navy officer appears before Congress and asks for money for war purposes, it is impossible to be parsimonious, and difficult to determine exactly the sum which is really necessary."

In abolishing part of the functions of Elmer Davis's Office of War Information, the Senator noted, Congress did not touch the Bureau's foreign branch. It appears to be "full of crackpots and incompetents and Communists," he said, but it was felt that the propaganda sent abroad might be of some help to the armed forces.

Nevertheless, he praised the decision to cut off activities of the OWI's domestic branch which, he declared, "scattered leaflets and propaganda ostensibly to assist the war, but actually to assist a fourth term."

"If we are going to maintain free speech in this country, we do not need Federal propaganda. The newspaper men at the Capitol are fully able to transmit to the people everything the government does or has to say."

Even now, he said, Congress is looking forward to a post-war program, the first essential of which, he said, must be sound finance.

"If wise men administer the fis-

cal affairs of the government," Mr. Taft predicted, "I believe the business cycle, with its recurrent depressions, can be largely eliminated."

## Fed. Farm Products Distribution Bill Killed By President

President Roosevelt on July 17 pocket vetoed a bill which would have required Federal agencies which distribute seeds, livestock and poultry feed, nursery stock, fertilizers and soil conditioning material to comply with State inspection laws. The bill excepted fertilizer distributed by the Tennessee Valley Authority for experimental purposes.

Since Congress has adjourned until September and the President did not act in the ten days allotted to him, the measure fails to become law.

According to Associated Press Washington advices of July 17, the President expressed himself as follows in withholding his approval of the bill:

"If additional controls are necessary to insure the quality of the materials distributed by Federal agencies, the Congress should prescribe them.

"The granting to the Legislatures of each of the 48 States of the power to regulate and, indeed, to veto a constitutional program of the Federal Government would constitute a sharp departure from precedent and a departure which I consider dangerous and unwarranted."

The President said one of the primary objectives of Congress in creating the TVA was to insure the distribution to farmers of low-cost, high-quality fertilizer. He said the proposed requirement that fertilizer distributed for other than experimental purposes comply with State laws and pay State inspection fees would "seriously hamper the Authority's program, since it would, in effect, permit the States to regulate the manufacture of such fertilizer."

## Agricultural Department General Crop Report As Of July 1, 1943

Generally good yields on the largest acreage in 11 years were forecast on July 9 by the U. S. Crop Reporting Board on the basis of July 1 conditions.

The estimates point to an aggregate crop production in 1943 which seems likely to be about 114% of the 1923-32 average, compared to the phenomenal showing of 126% in 1942. For the 5 years 1937-41, the similar combined figures averaged 108%. The 1943 figures allow for crops not yet planted or not yet estimated and for normal losses from drought and other causes. At the present time growing conditions appear to be favorable in all except a few States and there is reason to believe that the tendency towards an improvement of crops has continued into July.

Crops have finally been planted on a slightly increased acreage but are off to a late and uneven start. In most States from Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, eastward to Pennsylvania and New York, crops are late and prospects are reported as less favorable than at this season in any of the last 5 years. Crops not irrigated are also poor in the drought area in the Southwest. Elsewhere prospects range mostly from fair to good but only 9 scattered States report current crop conditions equal to the highly favorable outlook at this time last year.

Farmers generally are doing their best. Notwithstanding the floods, the late spring and the disturbing readjustments of wartime, the harvested acreage of the 52 principal field crops is expected to be close to 347 million acres, compared with 340 million last year, and the 1932 peak of 362 million. The acreages of crops other than cotton may even exceed the pre-drought peak. The acreage in corn has been increased 5 million acres or more than 5% over the acreage last year. The aggregate area in 7 "war crops" shows an increase of nearly 5 million acres, the increases over last year including: flaxseed 1,400,000 acres or 33%, soybeans 1,200,000 acres or 8%, peanuts 600,000 acres or 14%, beans 600,000 acres or 29%, dry peas 220,000 acres or 47%, potatoes 650,000 acres or 24%, and sweetpotatoes 220,000 acres or 30%. Other important acreage increases over last year include sorghums 9% and tobacco 7%. The acreages of cotton, barley, and rye were each reduced between 1 and 3 million acres, partly to make needed increases in other crops; and sugar beets, affected by both the shortage of labor and the demand for other crops grown on irrigated land, were reduced 37%. The acreage of watermelons and cantaloups, classed by some as non-essential luxuries in wartime, was reduced 31% and other vegetables grown for market were reduced about 4%, chiefly because of late frosts, excessively wet weather and the difficulty on both coasts, in obtaining labor at wages farmers were able or willing to pay.

Because of large increases in acreages, a number of crops seem likely to far exceed production in any past year. Bumper crops of dry beans, peas, peanuts, flaxseed, rice, potatoes, and sugar cane are to be expected. Near-record crops of hay, soybeans, and barely seem probable and sorghums for grain may approach previous high records if there is rain enough to permit planting the full acreage planned. Wheat was favored by good rains in the northern part of the Belt and the forecast is 8% above expectations a month ago. Allowing for usual losses the probable production is placed at 791,000,000 bushels which would be close to average production, excluding the drought years, but far below the near-record crop of 981,000,000 bushels last year and the large crop of 943,000,000 bushels in 1941.

The forecast for corn is 2,707,000,000 bushels which would be much below the 3,175,000,000

as at that time last year but they were much better than in most recent years and some of the areas that were dry on July 1 have had good rains since the first of the month.

The condition of Western ranges on July 1 was about equal to the long time average for the date. Prospects were favorable in the North but rain was urgently needed in a large southwestern area that included New Mexico and Arizona and extended into adjoining States.

For 7 of the major deciduous fruits (peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, and apricots) the aggregate production in prospect for 1943 is 12% less than in 1942 and 6% below the 10-year (1932-41) average production. July 1 condition of commercial apples (the first forecast of the season will be made August 1) points to a decrease in the 1943 apple crop somewhat similar to the decline in aggregate production of the 7 crops for which forecasts have been made. Apricots, peaches, cherries, and pears will be in much smaller supply than in 1942 and considerably below average. Plum production in California and Michigan is about average. Prune production on the Pacific Coast and in Idaho is 10% larger than in 1942 but is a little below average. A large crop of grapes is in prospect, the increase partially offsetting decreases in other fruits.

Conditions remain favorable for an aggregate tonnage of citrus fruits from the bloom of 1943 which will start to market in November, about in line with the large production during the 1942-43 season (from bloom of 1942). Prospects appear excellent for the new crops of oranges and lemons but not quite as good for grapefruit as in 1942-43. Conditions of tangerines is materially below that of 1942.

A production of citrus fruits in 1943-44 about as large as in 1942-43 would compensate for some of the decrease in deciduous fruits and would bring the total tonnage of all fruits for marketing during the 1943-44 season within 6 or 7% of the supply for 1942-43.

**Truck Crops**—The total acreage of commercial crops to be harvested for marketing fresh and for processing in 1943 may be about 3,509,500 acres, 4% less than in 1942 when 3,643,700 acres were harvested. An increase of about 1% in the acreage to be harvested for processing is more than offset by a reduction of 9% in the fresh market acreage. The fresh market acreage is 11% below the 10-year (1932-41) average and the smallest since 1933, when 1,522,600 acres were harvested. Excluding cantaloups and watermelons, however, the fresh market acreage was reduced only 4% from that of last year and is only slightly below the 10-year average. Acreage to be harvested for processing, assuming that abandonment and diversion to other uses of planted acreage will be about the same as in 1942, sets a new high record slightly above that established in 1942.

Total production of commercial truck crops for the fresh market in 1943 is expected to be about 11% less than in 1952, but about 1% above the 1932-41 average, based on the outturn of crops which have already been harvested and July 1 condition in later sections. Excluding cantaloups and watermelons, however, 1943 production may be only 8% below that of 1942 and about 10% above the average. Compared with last year, production is expected to be less than in 1942 for most crops. Snap beans, carrots, and tomatoes are the only crops showing material increase this year over last.

Conditions on July 1 indicate a 1943 production of 454,370 tons of green peas for processing compared with 424,010 tons for 1942

and a 10-year (1932-41) average of 228,570 tons. A record high production of 247,870 tons of snap beans is in prospect for 1943. This compares with 234,800 tons for 1942 and an average annual production for the 10-year (1932-41) period.

**Corn**—July 1 prospects indicate a 1943 corn crop of 2,706,552,000 bushels. This is 469,000,000 bushels or 15% smaller than the record 1942 crop of 3,175,154,000 bushels, but is 357,000,000 bushels above the 10-year (1932-41) average of 2,349,267,000 bushels. The 10-year average, however, includes the two drought years, 1934 and 1936, when total production was 1,448,920,000 bushels and 1,505,689,000 bushels, respectively.

The indicated yield is 28.7 bushels compared with 35.5 bushels in 1942 and 24.9 bushels, the 10-year (1932-41) average. The acreage for harvest is 94,297,000 acres, nearly 5,000,000 acres above the acreage harvested in 1942 and only 214,000 acres below the 10-year (1932-41) average acreage of 94,511,000 acres.

The corn crop made a late start in the northern half of the country. Planting, delayed materially by cool and rainy May weather and by intermittent rains during June was from one week to more than a month late in much of the Corn Belt and in the North Atlantic States. The delay was most serious in Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York, where unfavorable wet weather prevented farmers from fully carrying out their intentions to plant corn in 1943. Further setbacks, as a result of heavy rains and floods, were experienced in Missouri, Illinois, and parts of Indiana, Kentucky, Iowa and Nebraska. Much replanting was necessary, some being done as late as July 1.

Corn was making fairly good progress in southeastern South Dakota, most of eastern Nebraska, the northern two-thirds of Iowa, extreme southern Minnesota, and northern Illinois and in the important corn districts of Wisconsin, although even in this area stands were somewhat spotted, irregular, and at widely varied stages of growth. North and west of this area progress was slow, particularly in North Dakota, while to the immediate south excessive rains and floods resulted in only poor to fair prospects on July 1. While planting was delayed in the eastern Corn Belt States, corn germinated quickly and was making good progress, but still behind schedule. Lack of sufficient rainfall caused corn prospects to decline somewhat during June in some South Atlantic and in South Central States east of the Mississippi but above average yields are still indicated. In most of these States June was too dry for the best development of the crop and indicated yields are lower than last year. In Oklahoma and Arkansas the crop was damaged by floods, but in Texas early June rains were beneficial and the crop promises an above-average yield, even higher than last year. In most of the western States the crop is late, early growth being retarded by cool weather.

The total acreage planted to corn in 1943 is 96,818,000 acres, the largest since 1937. This acreage is 6% above the 91,011,000 acres planted in 1942. The U. S. total is little different than intended in March and is below the 100,000,000 acres requested by the Department when the corn acreage allotments were lifted. Abandonment for 1943 is estimated at 2.6% compared with 1.7% in 1942 and 4%, the 10-year (1932-41) average.

The 1943 acreage for harvest of 94,297,000 acres is 5% larger than the 89,484,000 acres harvested in 1942 and is the largest since 1935. A substantial increase in acreage is indicated for the Corn Belt, particularly for the western Corn Belt States. Lifting of restrictions

on corn acreage in the commercial corn area by the Department and the need of feed for a large livestock population has prompted the increase in acreage. The acreage in the North Atlantic States is just slightly below that of last year. A 3% increase in Pennsylvania was not enough to offset the decrease in New York. Most South Atlantic States have increased corn acreage but the acreage is smaller in the South Central States despite larger acreages in Kentucky and Tennessee. In most western States the acreage is smaller than last year.

**Farm stocks** of corn on July 1 were 812,692,000 bushels, about 51,000,000 bushels larger than the 761,363,000 bushels on farms a year ago, but were 262,000,000 bushels above the 10-year (1932-41) average of 550,754,000 bushels. Farm stocks were only about 34,000,000 bushels below the record high stocks held on July 1, 1939, and July 1, 1940. The disappearance of corn from farms during the second quarter of 1943 totaled 582,420,000 bushels, the largest on record, and more than 54,000,000 bushels above the previous record disappearance of 528,225,000 bushels during the corresponding quarter last year. The 10-year (1932-41) average disappearance for the period is 384,326,000 bushels.

**Wheat**—Yield prospects for winter wheat improved during June in some of the important producing areas and the total wheat crop of 790,323,000 bushels this year is 19.4% less than the large crop of 1942 but is 7% more than the 10-year (1932-41) average. Spring wheat developed rapidly and improvement has been general. The gain in the production prospect of all wheat during the month has been 60,000,000 bushels.

The crop of 519,190,000 bushels of winter wheat is about one-fourth less than the 1942 crop and is 5.6% below the 10-year average. Spring wheat is carrying the burden to a considerable degree this year, with total production estimated at 271,633,000 bushels compared with 278,074,000 last year. As now estimated this year's crop is 44% more than the 10-year average. Durum production, at 32,549,000 bushels, is 27% less than the 44,660,000 bushels produced last year but is close to 21% above average. Production of other spring wheat is indicated at 239,084,000 bushels, the largest since the 240,000,000 bushel crop of 1928, and exceeded in only 1927 and 1928.

July 1 indicated yields do not attain the record levels of 1942. The winter wheat yield of 15.3 bushels per acre, while above average, is 4.4 bushels less than last year. The spring wheat yield of 17 bushels is 3.2 bushels below the record of 20.2 in 1942, but equals the second yield of record in 1941. The yield of durum is 16 bushels compared with 21.2 per acre last year, and the yield of other spring wheat is 17.1 bushels compared with 20 bushels in 1942. Yields of winter wheat were reduced below expectations in Oklahoma with the total effect of unfavorable weather, freezes and insects becoming more apparent with harvesting. Some improvement occurred in western Kansas but some further losses and reduced yields became apparent in the central eastern and southeast sections, resulting from the floods and high water. Rust was not a major factor in winter wheat yields this year although reported in scattered areas.

Growing conditions through the important spring wheat States were good to ideal as June ended. With plenty of soil moisture, prospects were good for the late developing wheat in Montana and Washington. Rust and heat damage possibilities appear to be past except in the most northern areas.

**Stocks** of old wheat on farms July 1, amounting to 190,034,000

bushels, established a new record for that date, being 16% greater than the former record of 163,700,000 bushels on July 1, 1942. The current stocks are nearly 3 times the 10-year average of 65,981,000 bushels for July 1. Such stocks include wheat stored on farms under Government loan.

The 49,883,000 acres of wheat indicated for harvest in 1943 is about 1% more than the 49,464,000 acres harvested last year, but is 9% below the 10-year (1932-41) average of 54,572,000 acres. The acreage of winter wheat for harvest is 33,859,000 or 5.1% less than the 35,666,000 acres harvested last year.

Acreage of all spring wheat remaining for harvest is 16,024,000 or 16.1% more than the 13,798,000 acres harvested in 1942. Durum wheat acreage for harvest is 3.5% less than last year while other spring wheat acreage has increased 19.7%. The indicated acreage for harvest of durum is 2,035,000 and of other spring 13,989,000 acres.

With limitations on seeding of spring wheat removed and a generally favorable seeding period, the planted acreage is 16,677,000 acres, or 17.5% more than in 1942. This acreage is still considerably lower than the 10-year average of 20,933,000 acres. The season for the most part has been favorable for rapid recovery from the late start in the important spring wheat States. Although the early spring was dry and delayed the spring wheat crop in South Dakota through May, subsequent rains have brought rapid development in this State.

Winter wheat has suffered less than usual acreage losses for the country as a whole, although abandonment has been quite heavy in important soft wheat producing States, the Pacific Northwest, Montana, New Mexico, and some other States with smaller acreages. Some further loss of acreage occurred from floods in Missouri and Kansas during June. Spring wheat abandonment of 3.9% is somewhat greater than in 1942 although it is only one-fifth of average.

**Oats**—Production of oats in 1943, indicated at 1,242,255,000 bushels on the basis of July 1 acreage and conditions, is 8.6% below the large 1942 crop, but 22% above the 1932-41 average. The improvement in prospects amounted to 6% since June 1. A shift in oats acreage from higher to lower yielding areas together with less favorable growing conditions in most East North Central States, has resulted in a lower U. S. yield than in 1942. The indicated yield of 32.7 bushels is 3.2 bushels below that of 1942, but 4.6 bushels above the 10-year average. Prospective yields have improved since June 1 in most North Central and Western States, but declined in most Southern States. Yields are above the 10-year average in nearly all States except in New York and Michigan where the effect of the early unfavorable season is still felt and in Oklahoma and Texas where insect and frost damage occurred.

Total seeded acreage for the 1943 crop was 42,654,000 acres, only 8,000 acres below the 1942 total, but 3% above the 10-year average. It is only 16,000 acres above the March prospective planting estimates. Large increases in seedings occurred in most West North Central States, owing to the low labor requirements of this crop and the need for more livestock feed. Prospective diversion and abandonment of seeded acreage is indicated at 11%, which is about the same as in 1942. Some of this loss is due to severe greenbug damage in Oklahoma and Texas and freeze damage to fall sown oats in Southern States; while part is diversion of seeded acreage for hay, grazing and plowing under after serving as a winter cover crop.

The 37,944,000 acres of oats in-

dicated for harvest in 1943 barely exceeds the acreage harvested last year, but is 5.5% above the 1932-41 average. Reductions from last year's acreage occurred in the important States of Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and Ohio, where corn and soybeans competed for the acreage; in Michigan and Northeastern States, where planting difficulties were encountered, and in Pacific Coast and most Western States, where diversion for hay was heavy. In a few other States, such as Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas seeded acreages had been reduced. Increases in the other North Central and Southern States, however, more than offset the reductions in acreage for harvest.

Farm stocks of oats on July 1 are estimated at 236,444,000 bushels, 23% more than one year ago and 46% above the 10-year July 1 average. Disappearance during the quarter, April 1 to July 1, of 271,764,000 bushels was the largest on record for that period. To have larger stocks in the face of record disappearance is possible because of the exceptional 1942 production.

**Barley**—The acreage sown to barley in 1943 is estimated at 17,893,000 acres. Although this acreage is 8% smaller than the all time record of 19,448,000 acres sown in 1942, it is nearly 29% larger than the 10-year (1932-41) average and its the second largest acreage ever devoted to barley. Very sharp decreases in acreage occurred throughout the Corn Belt States where seeding was discouraged by weather conditions in some areas and disappointing yields in 1942 in others. Rather sharp increases occurred in Washington, Montana, Wyoming, and North Dakota. With the exception of these Northwestern States and the Corn Belt, increases and decreases in sown acreage were moderate.

With a fairly normal abandonment and diversion, the acreage to be harvested for grain is estimated at 15,106,000 acres. This acreage is about 10% below the record of 16,782,000 acres harvested in 1942 but is 36% larger than the 10-year (1932-41) average of 11,120,000 acres.

The prospective production on July 1 is 353,982,000 bushels which is about 72,168,000 bushels or 17% smaller than that of 1942, but still the second largest on record.

The United States average yield per acre indicated on July 1 is 23.4 bushels as compared with an average of 25.4 bushels in 1942. Prospective yields in the important barley States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota and California average 2.3 bushels below those of 1942.

**Rye**—The 5,933,000 acres sown to rye in the fall of 1942 was somewhat smaller than the acreage sown in the fall of 1940 or 1941 and about 3% smaller than the 10-year (1931-40) average fall sowings. Reduced sowings were at least partially a result of delay in progress of farm work last fall. This was particularly true in North and South Dakota, the leading rye producing States. Decreases were common among all States and quite sharp in the leading rye producing States.

The percentage of the sown acreage which was abandoned or diverted to pasture, hay and other non-grain uses was unusually large. As a result of the decrease in sown acreage along with a large increase in abandonment and diversion, the acreage to be harvested for grain, estimated at 2,875,000 acres, is 25% smaller than the 3,837,000 acres harvested in 1942 and is 13% smaller than the 10-year (1932-41) average of 3,293,000 acres harvested.

The production of rye, forecast at 33,562,000 bushels, is expected to be less than 59% of the 1942 production. Although the drop in production is largely accounted for by the smaller acreage the

prospective yield in 1943, estimated at 11.7 bushels per acre, is considerably below the yield of 14.9 in 1942. Yield prospects showed little change from a month ago except in South Dakota, the leading rye producing State, where the prospective yield per acre is now 5 bushels higher than on June 1.

**Potatoes**—A big crop of potatoes is expected this year. The area of 3,363,100 acres for harvest is 24% over 1942 and 7% more than the 10-year (1932-41) average. All sections of the country report larger acreages than last year. Of the important late States, Idaho shows an increase of 45%, North Dakota 32%, Michigan 30%, Wisconsin 27%, California 26%, Minnesota 24%, Nebraska 25%, Maine 23%, New York 16%, Colorado 15%, and Pennsylvania 12%.

Potato production for the United States is placed at 434,942,000 bushels, which is 17% more than the 1942 harvest and 20% more than the 10-year (1932-41) average. The indicated yield of 129.3 bushels is below the 1942 yield of 136.9, but above the 10-year average (1932-41) of 116.9.

In most of the 30 late States the July 1 condition and acreage indicate a larger total production than in 1942. Notable exceptions are Minnesota, North Dakota, and Colorado, where the 1942 season was unusually favorable. Production for the 30 late States is estimated at 333,333,000 bushels, which is 46,000,000 bushels, or 16% over the 1942 harvest. Idaho conditions point to a harvest about 15,000,000 bushels more than last year, Maine 10,000,000, and Wisconsin about 4,000,000. Of the other important late States, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Nebraska, Washington, Oregon and California show from two to three million bushel increases.

The harvest of potatoes in the 12 early States is nearing completion. Total production in these States is estimated at 66,438,000 bushels, which is a 25% increase over the 53,331,000 bushels harvested in 1942. In sharp contrast to the very short supplies of potatoes in the winter and spring months, potatoes are now in plentiful supply.

Production in the seven intermediate States, estimated at 35,171,000 bushels, is 14% larger than the 1942 harvest of 30,765,000 bushels. Floods caused abandonment of acreage and a reduction in yields on the acreage harvested in Kansas and Missouri and total production in these States is below that of last year. The New Jersey crop of 12,567,000 bushels is 24% above the 1942 harvest.

In the Northern States, preparation of ground and potato planting was delayed by wet weather and an unusually large proportion of the acreage was planted in June and early July. Many early plantings were damaged by excessive moisture which caused the seed to rot, resulting in poor stands. In general, the late crop made good progress to July 1 but owing to late planting was not as far advanced as usual. In many areas, a late fall with favorable weather will be needed to mature and harvest the crop on the increased acreage.

In general, insects and diseases were under control and no serious infestation of late blight had been reported up to July 1. High temperatures the last of June are reported to have reduced yield prospects on Long Island. In Aroostook County, Maine, late June rains interfered with cultivation and fields were somewhat more weedy than usual. In Idaho, the crop is making favorable progress. Yield prospects in Colorado are variable with a prospective yield per acre materially lower than the high yield of 1942. In the Pacific Coast States, present growing conditions are favorable and good yields are indicated. The indicated yield in Oregon, however, is lower than in 1942, because a

## Roberts Heads OWI Advisory Committee; Seven Principles Of News Policy Listed

Roy Roberts, Managing Editor of the Kansas City "Star," has been elected chairman of the new advisory committee set up by the Domestic branch of the Office of War Information.

The group, appointed immediately after Palmer Hoyt, Publisher of the Portland "Oregonian," took over as Domestic Director of the war information agency, stated its conviction that "OWI does have a real function in the prosecution of the war."

The advisory group held its first meeting in Washington on July 13, considering what course it should take and hearing from members of the OWI staff. At the close of the meeting it issued the following statement of preliminary findings according to Associated Press accounts from Washington July 13:

"OWI was called into existence largely as a result of the insistence of newspapers and other media of information that the American people should be assured in war, as never before, of a full and untrammelled flow of news as to the civil and military activity of the United States.

"The committee is convinced that OWI does have a real function in the prosecution of the war and that it has eliminated a great deal of the overlapping in the old setup.

"Obviously in one day the committee could reach no definitive conclusions concerning many of the problems presented to it. It does feel, however, that there are certain definite principles which should govern the Domestic Branch of OWI and it is for the advance of those principles that the committee has accepted its assignment.

"1. The American people are entitled as a right, and as a necessary condition of the maintenance of free Government and winning the war, to full and purely factual information concerning public events and the acts of public officials, entirely free of propaganda.

"2. It is vital that such information be disseminated only through the existing media of public information such as newspapers, trade journals, magazines, radio, and the motion pictures.

"3. OWI can perform a highly useful and necessary function in gathering and coordinating the news of the vastly complicated and far-flung activities of the Government, but in this process it should not in any wise shut off the press and other media of information from direct access to the sources of news or in any way circumscribe the right of inquiry which is the very essence of free reporting.

"4. The committee suggested that the OWI call into conference representatives of the corps of Washington correspondents, both press and radio, in order to further cooperation in the collection of news and to keep open the primary channels of information as far as is consistent with national security.

"5. The committee believes that the American public is entitled to all military and naval information which will not aid the enemy.

"6. The committee received conflicting reports as to the effect of the abolition of the field service. The committee will request OWI to poll newspapers and radio stations as to their desire for the recreation of a field service operating under the same principles that govern OWI's Washington activity. The committee feels that a streamlined, effectively conducted field service might be more economical to the Government in both money and manpower, than for the separate agencies to employ information men of their own.

"7. In conclusion the committee feels that the maintenance of

large part of the increase in acreage is located in lower yielding areas and because of some damage from late frosts.

civilian morale is fundamental to the winning of the war and that a full sharing with the people by Government of what is going on is the only certain guarantee of this morale."

## Fuel Oil Coupons Stopped Aug. 16

Fuel oil inventory coupons, issuance of which was stopped July 1, will be withdrawn from use by Aug. 31 under provisions of an amendment to the fuel oil rationing regulations issued on July 19 by the Office of Price Administration.

Beginning Aug. 16 no fuel oil may be transferred in exchange for inventory coupons now outstanding. Dealers and others who have any of these coupons on hand on Aug. 16, should, not later than Aug. 31, deposit them in their ration bank accounts if they are depositors. Those without accounts should by that date obtain an exchange certificate for the coupons from their War Price and Rationing Board.

Generally, inventory coupons were issued to dealers when they registered to represent the difference between fuel oil stock on hand and total storage capacity. Discontinuance of the issuance of these coupons was authorized in Amendment 71 to the fuel oil rationing regulations, effective July 7. In the future War Price and Rationing Boards will issue exchange certificates in lieu of inventory coupons.

The amendment also authorizes the elimination of the "Certificate of Removal or Transfer and Surrender of Coupon Sheet" from the new coupon sheets for next season's rations. The use of the certificate will in the future be required only upon the surrender for Class 1 or Class 2 coupon sheets which were issued for use during the 1942-43 heating year.

This action is taken in Amendment 72 to Ration Order 11, effective July 24.

## Export Freight Up 45% In First Six Months

Cars of export freight, other than grain, unloaded at Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports in the first half of 1943 totaled 603,313 cars compared with 417,370 cars in the same period last year, or an increase of nearly 45%, according to reports just compiled by the Manager of Port Traffic and made public on July 13 by the Association of American Railroads. These reports further show:

Cars of grain for export unloaded in the first six months of 1943 at those ports totaled 29,055 cars, compared with 16,594 cars in the same period last year, or an increase of 75%.

In the month of June this year, 118,781 cars of export freight, other than grain, were unloaded at all ports compared with 74,797 in June, 1942. Cars of grain for export unloaded in June this year totaled 6,504 compared with 1,799 cars in the same month last year.

The average daily unloadings of export and coastal freight at all United States ports in the first six months of 1943 was 3,512 cars compared with 2,537 cars in the same period last year. The average daily unloading of 4,200 cars at all United States ports in June 1943, was the heaviest for any month on record. The previous record was established in May, 1943, when the daily average was 4,122 cars.

### Daily Average Crude Oil Production For Week Ended July 10, 1943 Are 82,450 Barrels Higher

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended July 10, 1943, was 4,090,250 barrels, a gain of 82,450 barrels over the preceding week and 432,850 barrels per day more than produced in the week ended July 11, 1942. The current figure, however, is 238,250 barrels less than the daily average figure recommended by the Petroleum Administration for War for the month of July, 1943. Daily output for the four weeks ended July 10, 1943, averaged 4,004,750 barrels. Further details as reported by the Institute follow:

Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 3,952,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 11,231,000 barrels of gasoline, 1,313,000 barrels of kerosene; 3,697,000 barrels of distillate fuel oil, and 8,192,000 barrels of residual fuel oil during the week ended July 10, 1943; and had in storage at the end of that week 77,618,000 barrels of gasoline; 8,194,000 barrels of kerosene; 35,119,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 67,142,000 barrels of residual fuel oils. The above figures apply to the country as a whole, and do not reflect conditions on the East Coast.

#### DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (FIGURES IN BARRELS)

	*P. A. W. Recommendations July	*State Allowables Begin. July 1	Actual Production Week Ended July 10, 1943	Change from Previous Week	4 Weeks Ended July 10, 1943	Week Ended July 11, 1942
Oklahoma	361,400	363,400	335,050	+ 450	336,000	373,000
Kansas	300,000	300,000	280,150	+ 50	292,300	271,150
Nebraska	2,200		12,100	+ 50	2,100	3,600
Panhandle Texas			90,400	+ 200	90,200	80,400
North Texas			137,700	+ 3,400	133,900	142,800
West Texas			245,600	+ 9,500	234,900	207,200
East Central Texas			128,000	+ 2,500	125,100	85,300
East Texas			371,000	+ 20,600	347,800	290,100
Southwest Texas			230,000	+ 12,400	215,800	146,850
Coastal Texas			412,900	+ 18,600	391,900	251,300
Total Texas	1,727,000	1,728,136	1,615,600	+ 67,200	1,539,600	1,203,950
North Louisiana			85,100	+ 50	85,200	93,350
Coastal Louisiana			264,000	+ 13,200	249,100	221,950
Total Louisiana	331,300	360,300	349,100	+ 13,150	334,300	315,300
Arkansas	77,200	75,043	76,850	+ 1,150	75,900	70,950
Mississippi	50,000		51,200	+ 3,650	53,200	83,850
Illinois	233,000		219,950	+ 600	216,200	283,950
Indiana	14,500		13,700	+ 100	14,200	19,000
Eastern (Not incl. Ill. Ind. Ky.)	88,100		74,050	+ 5,700	77,150	83,900
Kentucky	25,000		22,900	+ 2,100	21,250	11,600
Michigan	60,100		55,600	+ 1,900	55,500	67,900
Wyoming	97,200		90,250	+ 3,700	90,500	91,900
Montana	21,800		20,900	+ 50	20,900	21,400
Colorado	7,000		6,800	+ 200	7,000	6,400
New Mexico	105,700	105,700	97,150	+ 100	97,100	65,150
Total East of Calif.	3,501,500		3,311,350	+ 74,850	3,233,200	2,975,400
California	827,000	827,000	778,900	+ 7,600	771,550	688,400
Total United States	4,328,500		4,090,250	+ 82,450	4,004,750	3,657,400

\*P.A.W. 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 prorations. 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 April, 1943, as follows: Oklahoma, 27,400; Kansas, 5,400; Texas, 107,400; Louisiana, 20,000; Arkansas, 2,700; Illinois, 11,200; Eastern (not including Illinois, Indiana or Kentucky), 8,900; Kentucky, 3,200; Michigan, 100; Wyoming, 2,300; Montana, 300; New Mexico, 5,200; California, 44,900.

†Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska figures are for week ended 7 a.m. July 8, 1943. ‡This is the net basic allowable as of July 1 calculated on a 31-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 3 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 STILL; PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE; STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE, GAS OIL AND DISTILLATE FUEL AND RESIDUAL FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED JULY 10, 1943 (Figures in Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons Each)

District	Daily Refining Capacity	Crude Runs to Still	Production of Gasoline	Stocks of Gasoline	Stocks of Gas Oil	Stocks of Distillate Fuel	Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil	Figures in this section include reported totals plus an estimate of unreported amounts and are therefore on a Bureau of Mines basis—	
								at Refineries	Included and Unfinished
•Combined: East Coast, Texas, Gulf, Louisiana, North Texas, Arkansas and Inland Texas	2,444	88.7	1,878	76.8	5,248	31,439	14,462	13,135	548
Appalachian	177	84.8	147	83.1	422	2,171	1,039	548	
Ind., Ill., Ky.	824	85.2	750	91.0	2,379	15,964	5,210	3,260	
Okl., Kans., Mo.	416	80.1	345	82.9	1,194	6,217	1,952	1,633	
Rocky Mountain	147	55.9	101	68.7	310	1,821	366	674	
California	817	89.9	731	89.5	1,678	20,006	12,090	47,892	
Tot. U. S. B. of M. basis July 10, 1943	4,825	86.4	3,952	81.9	11,231	77,618	35,119	67,142	
Tot. U. S. B. of M. basis July 3, 1943	4,825	86.4	3,905	80.9	10,892	78,316	34,380	66,470	
U. S. Bur. of Mines basis July 11, 1942			3,564		10,538	84,847	34,112	77,766	

\*At the request of the Petroleum Administration for War. †Finished, 67,521,000 barrels; unfinished, 10,097,000 barrels. ‡At refineries, at bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines. §Not including 1,313,000 barrels of kerosene, 3,697,000 barrels of gas oil and distillate fuel oil and 8,192,000 barrels of residual fuel oil produced during the week ended July 10, 1943, which compares with 1,232,000 barrels, 3,659,000 barrels and 7,815,000 barrels, respectively, in the preceding week, and 1,160,000 barrels, 3,647,000 barrels and 6,796,000 barrels, respectively, in the week ended July 11, 1943. Note.—Stocks of kerosene amounted to 8,194,000 barrels, at July 10, 1943, against 8,254,000 barrels a week earlier and 9,960,000 barrels a year before.

### Electric Output For Week Ended July 17, 1943, Shows 17.4% 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 July 17, 1943, was approximately 4,184,143,000 kwh., compared with 3,565,367,000 kwh. in the corresponding week last year, an increase of 17.4%. The output for the week ended July 10, 1943, was 14.3% in excess of the similar period of 1942.

#### PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR

Major Geographical Divisions	Week Ended			
	July 17	July 10	July 3	June 26
New England	11.3	*0.8	13.0	9.3
Middle Atlantic	19.0	12.0	20.8	19.2
Central Industrial	13.0	9.1	19.5	16.4
West Central	13.5	8.2	16.3	17.2
Southern States	22.0	18.7	28.3	23.5
Rocky Mountain	11.1	11.1	16.6	13.6
Pacific Coast	23.4	19.5	26.6	25.0
Total United States	17.4	14.3	20.1	19.2

\* Decrease from 1942.

#### DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (Thousands of Kilowatt-Hours)

Week Ended	% Change					
	1943	1942	over 1942	1941	1932	1929
Apr 3	3,889,858	3,348,608	+16.2	2,959,646	1,465,076	1,633,291
Apr 10	3,882,467	3,320,858	+16.9	2,905,581	1,480,738	1,696,543
Apr 17	3,916,794	3,307,700	+18.4	2,897,307	1,469,810	1,709,331
Apr 24	3,925,175	3,273,190	+19.9	2,950,448	1,454,505	1,699,822
May 1	3,866,721	3,304,602	+17.0	2,944,906	1,429,032	1,688,434
May 8	3,903,723	3,365,208	+16.0	3,003,921	1,436,928	1,698,947
May 15	3,969,161	3,356,921	+18.2	3,011,345	1,435,731	1,704,426
May 22	3,992,250	3,379,985	+18.1	3,040,029	1,425,151	1,705,460
May 29	3,990,040	3,322,651	+20.1	2,954,647	1,381,452	1,615,085
Jun 5	3,925,893	3,372,374	+16.4	3,076,323	1,435,471	1,689,925
Jun 12	4,040,376	3,463,528	+16.7	3,101,291	1,441,532	1,699,227
Jun 19	4,098,401	3,433,711	+19.4	3,091,672	1,440,541	1,702,501
Jun 26	4,120,038	3,457,024	+19.2	3,156,825	1,456,961	1,723,428
July 3	4,110,793	3,424,188	+20.1	2,903,727	1,341,730	1,592,075
July 10	3,919,398	3,428,916	+14.3	3,178,054	1,415,704	1,711,625
July 17	4,184,143	3,565,367	+17.4	3,199,105	1,433,993	1,727,225
July 24		3,625,645		3,220,526	1,440,386	1,732,031
July 31		3,649,146		3,263,082	1,426,986	1,724,728

### Non-Ferrous Metals—To Allocate Treasury Free Silver—Major Metals Unchanged

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. & M. J. Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of July 15, stated: "With the Treasury's free silver now available for essential and some civilian uses, dealers and consumers hope for quick action by WPB to release more metal. Whether the authorities in Washington intend to be liberal in allocation of such silver is not known in trade circles, but more than 550,000,000 oz. could be removed from Treasury stocks, the equivalent of two years' production for the entire world. Word on August copper allocations came through yesterday. Lead sales were larger, as expected. Copper and zinc producers are worrying about the labor supply. Metals Reserve Co. announced that it will buy molybdenum concentrate in small lots at its purchasing depots on special terms." The publication further went on to say:

#### Copper

Allocation certificates for August copper were released by the Copper Branch on July 14. From present indications, consumers will obtain about the same tonnage as in July. Aside from growing concern about labor at the mines, conditions surrounding the market showed little change last week. Domestic quotations continued on the basis of 12 cents, Valley. Prices paid for foreign copper also were unchanged.

The walkout of railroad workers at the property of Utah Copper ended on July 9 after a temporary settlement was reached the night before. The railroad workers returned to work at the request of Government, union and company officials, pending study of the case by mediators. The strikers asked that they be classified as railroad workers under the Railroad Retirement Act.

Copper wire and cable in distributors' stocks are no longer subject to inventory restrictions of Order L-63, WPB ruled in amending the regulation on July 10. However, deliveries of wire and cable for replacement purposes are controlled under CMP Regulation No. 4.

OPA established a new ceiling on toll charges for treating copper scrap and copper alloy, beginning July 14. In amending MPR No. 20, OPA ruled that processing, treatment, handling and delivery charges in toll agreements

are not to exceed a total that will lift the price of copper above the 12c. Connecticut base. Requests for copper chemicals for all uses for the third quarter were granted in full.

#### Lead

Lead buying showed improvement over the preceding seven-day period, a normal development under present conditions. Sales for the last week were more than 27% in excess of those in the week previous. The price situation was unchanged.

August requirements of consumers are slightly more than 25% covered, the trade believes. Buying to build up inventories, as suggested by WPB, has not yet assumed any volume.

#### Zinc

Discussions took place in the Tri-State district last week on building up the labor supply to maintain output. Labor shortages also have reduced smelter output in some sections of the country. There were no price developments in zinc, Prime Western holding at 8 1/4 cents, East St. Louis.

Conservation Order M-11-1 has been amended easing restrictions on deliveries of small lots of zinc dust by dealers.

#### Molybdenum Ore

Metals Reserve Co. announced last week that it will accept small lots of molybdenum concentrate (one ton or more) at its purchase depots at special prices. Large producers are not eligible under the buying program that will be in effect until Dec. 31, 1944.

Payment on small lots will be made on the basis of 37 cents per pound of molybdenum disulphide contained in concentrate containing at least 80% MoS2 and not more than 0.5% copper, 0.3% lead, and 0.1% phosphorus. If the copper content is more than

0.5% but not more than 0.8% there will be a penalty of 1 cent per pound of MoS2; if copper content is more than 0.8% but not more than 1%, the penalty will be 2 cents. Concentrate containing more than 1% copper, 0.3% lead, and 0.1% phosphorus is not acceptable under the program.

#### Tin

There was no news last week in connection with the plan to increase the price paid to Bolivian producers for tin concentrates sold to Metals Reserve.

Quotations for tin in the United States market continued unchanged. Straits quality tin for shipment was nominally as follows:

	July	August	Sept.
July 8	52.000	52.000	52.000
July 9	52.000	52.000	52.000
July 10	52.000	52.000	52.000
July 12	52.000	52.000	52.000
July 13	52.000	52.000	52.000
July 14	52.000	52.000	52.000

Chinese, or 99% tin, continues at 51.125 cents a pound.

#### Quicksilver

Though some producers have experienced labor shortages, output on the whole is being maintained. Prices in New York held at \$196 to \$198 per flask.

#### Silver

Senator Green's bill releasing surplus Treasury silver for war purposes and civilian production was signed by President Roosevelt on July 12. Under the law, WPB will allot such metal on the basis of 71.11 cents an ounce.

The Treasury estimates its stock of so-called free silver at 1,252,659,026 oz., of which 699,819,332 oz. has been loaned to the Defense Plan Corp. for use on war projects. The free silver is listed by the Treasury in the general fund at a cost of \$591,405,379.

Manufacturers of products containing silver who will have to shift from lower-priced metal to silver carrying the 71.11-cent base price hope for early action by OPA to lift price ceilings to accommodate higher costs.

The London market for silver was unchanged throughout the week at 23 1/2 d. an ounce. The New York Official continued at 44 3/4 cents.

#### 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" of July 31, 1942, page 380.

#### Shimp In War Post

Byron W. Shimp, Director of Research and Publicity for B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc., is on leave of absence to serve as State Director for the Minnesota War Fund, which is affiliated with the National War Fund. His headquarters for the next few months will be in the Northwestern Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

### Moody's Daily Commodity Index

Tuesday, July 13	244.2
Wednesday, July 14	244.4
Thursday, July 15	244.1
Friday, July 16	243.6
Saturday, July 17	243.6
Monday, July 19	243.0
Tuesday, July 20	243.3
Two weeks ago, July 6	245.3
Month ago, June 19	243.7
Year ago, July 20	230.2
1942 High, Dec. 22	239.9
Low, Jan. 2	220.0
1943 High, April 1	249.8
Low, Jan. 2	240.2

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

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

MOODY'S BOND PRICES  
(Based on Average Yields)

1943— Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	U. S. Corpo- rate*	Corporate by Ratings*			Corporate by Groups*			
			Aaa	Aa	A	R. R.	P. U.	Indus.	
July 20	120.24	111.25	119.20	116.80	114.44	99.20	103.30	114.08	117.20
19	120.36	111.25	119.20	116.80	114.44	99.20	103.13	114.27	117.20
17	120.43	111.25	119.20	116.80	114.44	99.20	103.13	114.27	117.20
16	120.46	111.25	119.20	116.80	114.44	99.20	103.13	114.08	117.20
15	120.56	111.25	119.20	116.80	114.44	99.20	103.13	114.08	117.20
14	120.63	111.25	119.20	116.80	114.44	99.04	103.13	114.08	117.00
13	120.64	111.07	119.00	116.61	114.25	99.04	102.96	114.08	117.00
12	120.78	111.07	119.20	116.61	114.25	98.88	102.96	114.08	116.80
10	120.77	111.07	119.20	116.41	114.25	98.88	102.96	114.08	116.80
9	120.73	111.07	119.20	116.61	114.25	98.88	102.80	114.08	117.00
8	120.75	110.88	119.00	116.61	114.25	98.57	102.80	113.89	116.80
7	120.79	110.88	119.00	116.41	114.25	98.57	102.80	113.89	116.80
6	120.87	110.88	119.00	116.22	114.25	98.57	102.63	113.70	116.80
5									
3	120.78	110.70	118.80	116.22	114.25	98.25	102.46	113.70	116.61
2	120.75	110.70	118.80	116.22	114.25	98.25	102.46	113.70	116.61
1	120.71	110.70	118.80	116.22	114.25	98.41	102.46	113.89	116.61
Jun 25	120.41	110.70	118.80	116.22	111.07	98.03	102.46	113.70	116.61
18	120.15	110.52	118.60	116.02	111.07	97.94	102.30	113.50	116.41
11	119.99	110.52	118.60	116.02	111.07	97.94	102.30	113.50	116.41
4	119.92	110.34	118.40	115.82	111.07	97.78	102.30	113.50	116.02
May 28	119.82	110.34	118.20	115.82	110.88	97.78	102.30	113.31	115.82
21	119.44	110.15	118.20	115.82	110.70	97.47	101.97	113.12	115.82
14	119.27	109.97	118.00	115.63	110.70	97.47	101.80	113.12	115.82
7	119.03	109.79	118.00	115.43	110.52	97.16	101.47	112.93	115.82
Apr. 30	118.36	109.79	118.00	115.43	110.34	97.00	101.31	113.12	115.63
22	118.22	109.60	118.00	115.43	110.34	96.69	100.98	113.12	115.63
16	118.06	109.60	117.80	115.43	110.52	96.38	100.81	112.93	115.63
9	117.48	109.60	117.80	115.43	110.52	96.69	100.98	113.12	115.63
Mar. 26	116.93	109.60	117.80	115.43	110.52	96.23	100.65	113.12	115.63
Feb. 26	117.11	109.24	117.60	115.43	110.15	95.47	100.00	112.93	115.43
Jan. 29	117.04	108.70	117.60	115.04	109.79	94.56	99.04	112.56	115.43
High 1943	120.87	111.25	119.20	116.80	114.44	99.20	103.30	114.27	117.20
Low 1943	116.85	107.44	116.80	113.89	108.88	92.35	97.16	111.81	114.46
High 1942	118.41	107.62	117.20	114.27	108.88	92.64	97.47	112.19	114.66
Low 1942	115.90	106.94	115.43	112.75	107.09	90.63	95.32	109.60	112.75
1 Year ago	118.22	106.74	116.41	113.12	107.16	91.62	95.77	111.44	114.27
July 20, 1942									
2 Years ago	119.47	107.62	118.20	115.04	108.34	91.91	97.16	112.00	115.04
July 19, 1941									

MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES  
(Based on Individual Closing Prices)

1943— Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	U. S. Corpo- rate*	Corporate by Ratings			Corporate by Groups			
			Aaa	Aa	A	R. R.	P. U.	Indus.	
July 20	1.84	3.10	2.69	2.81	3.09	3.80	3.55	2.95	2.79
19	1.83	3.10	2.69	2.81	3.09	3.80	3.55	2.94	2.79
17	1.82	3.10	2.69	2.81	3.09	3.80	3.55	2.94	2.79
16	1.82	3.10	2.69	2.81	3.09	3.80	3.55	2.95	2.79
15	1.81	3.10	2.69	2.81	3.09	3.80	3.55	2.95	2.79
14	1.81	3.10	2.69	2.81	3.09	3.81	3.56	2.95	2.80
13	1.81	3.11	2.70	2.82	3.10	3.81	3.57	2.95	2.80
12	1.80	3.11	2.69	2.82	3.10	3.82	3.57	2.95	2.81
10	1.80	3.11	2.69	2.83	3.10	3.82	3.57	2.95	2.81
9	1.80	3.11	2.69	2.82	3.10	3.82	3.58	2.95	2.80
8	1.80	3.12	2.70	2.82	3.10	3.84	3.58	2.96	2.81
7	1.79	3.12	2.70	2.83	3.10	3.84	3.58	2.96	2.81
6	1.79	3.12	2.70	2.84	3.10	3.84	3.59	2.97	2.81
5									
3	1.80	3.13	2.71	2.84	3.10	3.86	3.60	2.97	2.82
2	1.80	3.13	2.71	2.84	3.10	3.86	3.60	2.97	2.82
1	1.80	3.13	2.71	2.84	3.10	3.85	3.60	2.96	2.82
Jun 25	1.82	3.13	2.71	2.84	3.11	3.87	3.60	2.97	2.82
18	1.84	3.14	2.72	2.85	3.11	3.88	3.61	2.98	2.83
11	1.87	3.14	2.72	2.85	3.11	3.88	3.61	2.98	2.83
4	1.87	3.15	2.73	2.86	3.11	3.89	3.61	2.98	2.85
May 28	1.88	3.15	2.74	2.86	3.12	3.89	3.61	2.99	2.86
21	1.90	3.16	2.74	2.86	3.13	3.91	3.63	3.00	2.86
14	1.92	3.17	2.75	2.87	3.13	3.91	3.64	3.00	2.86
7	1.93	3.18	2.75	2.88	3.14	3.93	3.66	3.01	2.86
Apr. 30	1.98	3.18	2.75	2.88	3.15	3.94	3.67	3.00	2.87
22	1.99	3.19	2.75	2.88	3.15	3.96	3.69	3.00	2.87
16	2.00	3.19	2.76	2.88	3.14	3.98	3.70	3.01	2.87
9	2.04	3.19	2.76	2.89	3.14	3.96	3.69	3.00	2.87
Mar. 26	2.08	3.19	2.76	2.88	3.14	3.99	3.71	3.00	2.87
Feb. 26	2.06	3.21	2.77	2.88	3.16	4.04	3.75	3.01	2.88
Jan. 29	2.06	3.24	2.77	2.90	3.18	4.10	3.81	3.03	2.88
High 1943	2.08	3.21	2.81	2.96	3.23	4.25	3.93	3.07	2.93
Low 1943	1.79	3.10	2.69	2.81	3.09	3.80	3.55	2.94	2.79
High 1942	2.14	3.29	2.88	3.02	3.33	4.37	4.05	3.19	3.02
Low 1942	1.93	3.30	2.79	2.94	3.23	4.23	3.91	3.05	2.92
1 Year ago	2.00	3.35	2.83	3.00	3.27	4.30	4.02	3.09	2.94
July 20, 1942									
2 Years ago	1.89	3.30	2.74	2.90	3.26	4.28	3.93	3.06	2.90
July 19, 1941									

\*These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typical" bond (3% 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 Jan. 14, 1943, page 202.

### National Fertilizer Association Commodity Price Average Advances

After declining for five consecutive weeks, wholesale commodity prices advanced last week, according to the price index compiled by The National Fertilizer Association and made public on July 19. In the week ended July 17 this index was 134.7 compared with 134.4 in the preceding week, 135.1 a month ago, and 128.9 a year ago, based on the 1935-1939 average as 100. (Last week it was inadvertently stated that the index was based on the 1926-1929 average as 100 instead of the 1935-1939 average as 100. The figures in the table were correct.) The Association's report continued as follows:

Continued changes in the farm product and food groups were the cause of the increase in the all-commodity index. Livestock quotations were mixed, with increases outweighing declines. Grain prices were lower this week but not sufficiently so to offset the advances in livestock prices. Thus there was a fractional advance in the farm product group. In the foods group, rising prices for milk and potatoes caused a slight gain in this index. These two groups were the only ones registering any change from the preceding week. Price changes of individual commodities again were about evenly

divided with 7 declines and 5 advances; in the preceding week there were 7 declines and 5 advances; and in the second preceding week there were 6 declines and 10 advances.

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

% Each Group Bears to the Total Index	Group	Latest Preceding		Month Ago	Year Ago
		July 17 1943	July 10 1943		
25.3	Foods	138.0	137.6	139.3	125.9
	Fats and Oils	145.1	145.1	145.1	137.6
	Cottonseed Oil	159.0	159.0	159.0	159.6
23.0	Farm Products	152.3	151.9	152.2	137.9
	Cotton	119.8	119.8	119.6	185.9
	Grains	145.7	144.0	144.1	111.5
	Livestock	145.6	149.0	146.0	135.6
17.3	Fuels	122.8	122.8	122.8	125.2
10.8	Miscellaneous commodities	130.1	130.1	130.1	127.6
8.2	Textiles	151.2	151.2	151.1	148.5
7.1	Metals	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.4
1.3	Building materials	152.6	152.6	152.6	151.6
.3	Chemicals and drugs	126.6	126.6	126.6	120.7
.3	Fertilizer materials	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.8
.3	Fertilizers	119.8	119.8	119.8	115.3
.3	Farm machinery	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.1
100.0	All groups combined	134.7	134.4	135.1	128.9

\*Indexes on 1926-1928 base were July 17, 1943, 104.9; July 10, 104.7; and July 18, 1942, 100.4

### Weekly Coal And Coke Production Statistics

The Bituminous Coal Division, U. S. Department of the Interior, in its latest report, states that the total production of soft coal in the week ended July 10 is estimated at 11,100,000 net tons, which compares with 10,350,000 tons in the preceding week and 10,779,000 tons in the corresponding week last year. Monday, July 5, 1943, was partially observed by the industry as a holiday. For the present year to July 10, soft coal output was 0.3% in excess of that for the same period in 1942.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines estimated that the total production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended July 10 was 1,238,000 tons, an increase of 615,000 tons (98.7%) over the preceding week. When compared with the output in the corresponding week of 1942, there was an increase of 38,000 tons of 3.2%. The calendar year 1943 to date shows a decrease of 1.9% when compared with the same period of 1942.

The Bureau of Mines also reported that the estimated production of byproduct coke in the United States for the week ended July 10 showed an increase of 35,500 tons when compared with the output for the week ended July 3. The quantity of coke from beehive ovens increased 30,300 tons during the same period.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF COAL  
WITH COMPARABLE DATA ON PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM  
(In Net Tons—000 Omitted.)

	Week Ended			January 1 to Date		
	July 10 1943	July 3 1943	July 11 1942	July 10 1943	July 11 1942	July 10 1937
Bituminous coal and lignite	11,100	10,350	10,779	301,818	300,917	234,200
Total, incl. mine fuel	11,100	10,350	10,779	301,818	300,917	234,200
Daily average	1,947	1,725	1,797	1,863	1,875	1,460
*Crude petroleum— Coal equivalent of weekly output	6,552	6,420	5,859	171,711	165,898	148,976

†Total barrels produced during the week converted into equivalent coal assuming 6,000,000 B.t.u. per barrel of oil and 13,000 B.t.u. per pound of coal. Note that most of the supply of petroleum products is not directly competitive with coal. (Minerals Yearbook, Review of 1940, page 775.) †Subject to current adjustment. ‡July 5 weighted as 0.7 of a normal working day.

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

	Week Ended			Cal. Year to Date		
	July 10 1943	July 3 1943	July 11 1942	July 10 1943	July 11 1942	July 13 1929
Penn. anthracite	1,238,000	623,000	1,209,000	130,799,000	31,380,000	37,313,000
*Total incl. coll. fuel	1,238,000	623,000	1,209,000	130,799,000	31,380,000	37,313,000
†Commercial produc.	1,188,000	598,000	1,152,000	129,566,000	30,125,000	34,626,000
‡Beehive coke	50,000	25,000				

## Bankers' Dollar Acceptances Outstanding On June 30 Increased To \$139,846,000

The volume of bankers' dollar acceptances outstanding on June 30 amounted to \$139,846,000, an increase of \$4,031,000 over the May 29 total, according to the monthly acceptances survey issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The total, however, is \$23,003,000 below a year ago.

In the month-to-month comparison only credits for domestic shipments and those for dollar exchange were lower, whereas in the year-to-year analysis only credits based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries were higher.

The Reserve Bank's report follows:

BANKERS' DOLLAR ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING—UNITED STATES BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS			
Federal Reserve District	June 30, '43	May 29, '43	June 30, '42
1 Boston	\$ 28,464,000	\$ 25,187,000	\$ 33,578,000
2 New York	82,635,000	83,632,000	95,176,000
3 Philadelphia	7,198,000	6,050,000	9,148,000
4 Cleveland	944,000	1,272,000	2,707,000
5 Richmond	1,499,000	2,033,000	1,255,000
6 Atlanta	1,988,000	1,838,000	2,408,000
7 Chicago	4,288,000	3,982,000	3,810,000
8 St. Louis	587,000	689,000	440,000
9 Minneapolis	179,000	140,000	113,000
10 Kansas City	565,000	686,000	2,143,000
11 Dallas	11,499,000	10,306,000	13,071,000
12 San Francisco	—	—	—
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$139,846,000</b>	<b>\$135,815,000</b>	<b>\$162,849,000</b>
Increase for month	\$4,031,000	Decrease for year	\$23,003,000

ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CREDIT			
	June 30, '43	May 29, '43	June 30, '42
Imports	\$ 81,717,000	\$ 78,537,000	\$ 93,950,000
Exports	9,884,000	8,497,000	12,557,000
Domestic shipments	12,258,000	13,164,000	14,312,000
Domestic warehouse credits	23,967,000	23,687,000	37,837,000
Dollar exchange	194,000	279,000	397,000
Based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries	11,826,000	11,651,000	3,796,000

BILLS HELD BY ACCEPTING BANKS		
Own Bills	Bills of Others	Total
\$61,891,000	\$40,390,000	\$102,281,000
Decrease for month \$2,377,000		

CURRENT MARKET RATES ON PRIME BANKERS ACCEPTANCES, JULY 15, 1943			
Days	Dealers' Buying Rates	Dealers' Selling Rates	
30	1/2	1/2	1/2
60	1/2	1/2	1/2
90	1/2	1/2	1/2
120	1/2	1/2	1/2
150	1/2	1/2	1/2
180	1/2	1/2	1/2

The following table, compiled by us, furnishes a record of the volume of bankers' acceptances outstanding at the close of each month since July 31, 1940:

Year	Month	Amount
1940	July 31	\$188,350,000
1941	Jan. 31	\$212,777,000
1941	Feb. 28	211,865,000
1941	Mar. 31	217,312,000
1941	Apr. 30	219,561,000
1941	May 31	215,005,000
1941	June 30	\$212,932,000
1941	July 31	209,899,000
1941	Aug. 31	197,472,000
1941	Sept. 30	176,801,000
1941	Oct. 31	184,806,000
1941	Nov. 29	193,590,000
1941	Dec. 31	194,220,000
1942	Jan. 31	\$197,278,000
1942	Feb. 28	190,010,000
1942	Mar. 31	182,675,000
1942	Apr. 30	177,293,000
1942	May 29	173,906,000
1942	June 30	\$162,849,000
1942	July 31	156,302,000
1942	Aug. 31	139,304,000
1942	Sept. 30	123,494,000
1942	Oct. 31	118,581,000
1942	Nov. 30	116,067,000
1942	Dec. 31	118,039,000
1943	Jan. 30	\$119,622,000
1943	Feb. 27	127,062,000
1943	Mar. 31	129,818,000
1943	Apr. 30	128,350,000
1943	May 29	135,815,000
1943	June 30	139,846,000

## Cottonseed Receipts In May

On June 12, 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 ten months ended with May, 1943 and 1942.

State	COTTONSEED RECEIVED, CRUSHED, AND ON HAND (TONS)			
	Received at mills		Crushed	
	Aug. 1 to June 30	June 30	Aug. 1 to June 30	June 30
United States	4,467,382	3,931,878	4,436,374	3,944,463
Alabama	257,547	222,316	254,834	228,716
Arizona	82,864	78,234	83,252	78,050
Arkansas	472,036	475,505	462,155	478,027
California	157,831	158,494	145,585	161,383
Georgia	342,145	258,861	341,253	279,441
Louisiana	166,090	85,738	166,518	95,482
Mississippi	748,256	567,987	731,028	561,465
North Carolina	271,505	215,099	271,823	218,378
Oklahoma	219,158	239,381	222,194	230,378
South Carolina	206,803	121,885	204,562	124,243
Tennessee	382,579	397,605	385,598	399,318
Texas	1,015,485	960,574	1,028,616	957,514
All other States	145,023	140,138	136,951	142,078

\*Does not include 81,928 and 130,259 tons on hand Aug. 1 nor 59,908 and 66,503 tons reshipped for 1943 and 1942 respectively. Does include 9,897 tons destroyed for 1943.

Item	COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED, SHIPPED OUT, AND ON HAND			
	On hand		Produced Aug.	
	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 1 to June 30	Aug. 1 to June 30
Crude oil (thousand pounds)	34,460	1,380,491	1,377,055	41,523
Refined oil (thousand pounds)	29,708	1,228,340	1,230,305	49,501
CaKe and meal (tons)	1310,191	11,261,414	—	1,239,462
Hulls (tons)	294,005	1,121,589	—	369,205
Linters (trunning bales)	190,100	1,965,912	2,126,387	29,629
Hull fiber (500-lb. bales)	164,444	1,720,527	1,635,519	249,452
Crabots, moles, &c. (500-lb. bales)	44,118	1,070,277	1,097,090	17,315
	151,439	976,015	1,055,835	71,619
	43,235	\$1,335,217	1,189,619	\$189,900
	123,154	1,161,745	1,234,477	50,422
	229	34,821	34,276	774
	1,834	30,772	32,276	330
	23,644	62,303	67,073	18,880
	6,183	53,941	36,441	23,683

\*Includes 24,484,000 and 27,211,000 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 2,118,000 and 3,018,000 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers Aug. 1, 1942 and June 30, 1943, respectively.

\*Includes 3,620,000 and 4,699,000 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents, and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments and 1,389,000 and 2,203,000 pounds in transit to manufacturers of shortening, soap, etc., Aug. 1, 1942 and June 30, 1943, respectively. Does not include winterized oil.

\*Produced from 1,353,930,000 pounds of crude oil.

\*Total linters produced includes 27,509 bales first cut, 129,403 bales second cut and 1,178,300 bales mill run. Total held includes 11,575 bales first cut, 14,530 bales second cut and 162,795 bales mill run.

### Exports and Imports of Cottonseed Products

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

## Trading On New York Exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Commission has made public figures showing the 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 weeks ended June 26 and July 3, continuing a series of current figures being published weekly by the Commission. Short sales are shown separately from other sales in these figures.

Trading on the Stock Exchange for the account of members (except odd-lot dealers) during the week ended July 3 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 1,936,384 shares, which amount was 16.97% of the total transactions on the Exchange of 5,704,890 shares. This compares with member trading during the week ended June 26 of 1,623,453 shares or 16.12% of total trading of 5,037,320 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange member trading during the week ended July 3 amounted to 492,265 shares, or 15.59% of the total volume of that Exchange of 1,578,575 shares; during the June 26 week trading for the account of Curb members of 311,700 shares was 13.83% of total trading of 1,127,250 shares.

Total Round-Lot Stock Sales on the New York Stock Exchange and Round-Lot Stock Transactions for Account of Members* (Shares)			
	Total for Week	% Per 7-3-43	Total for Week
	6-26-43	Cent	6-26-43
<b>A. Total Round-Lot Sales:</b>			
Short sales	125,070		110,420
Other sales	5,579,820		4,926,900
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>5,704,890</b>		<b>5,037,320</b>
<b>3. Round-Lot Transactions for the Account of Members, Except for the Odd-Lot Accounts of Odd-Lot Dealers and Specialists:</b>			
<b>1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—</b>			
Total purchases	481,330		417,400
Short sales	63,210		55,370
Other sales	394,720		399,370
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>457,930</b>	<b>8.23</b>	<b>454,740</b>
<b>2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—</b>			
Total purchases	308,710		200,960
Short sales	18,900		15,600
Other sales	257,260		189,410
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>276,160</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>205,010</b>
<b>3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—</b>			
Total purchases	195,712		175,140
Short sales	17,600		11,900
Other sales	198,942		158,303
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>216,542</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>170,203</b>
<b>4. Total—</b>			
Total purchases	985,752		793,500
Short sales	99,710		82,870
Other sales	850,922		747,083
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>950,632</b>	<b>16.97</b>	<b>829,953</b>
<b>Total Round-Lot Stock Sales on the New York Curb Exchange and Stock Transactions for Account of Members* (Shares)</b>			
<b>A. Total Round-Lot Sales:</b>			
Short sales	14,075		5,090
Other sales	1,564,500		1,122,160
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>1,578,575</b>		<b>1,127,250</b>
<b>B. Round-Lot Transactions for the Account of Members:</b>			
<b>1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—</b>			
Total purchases	127,665		80,405
Short sales	9,585		3,690
Other sales	130,810		84,480
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>140,395</b>	<b>8.49</b>	<b>88,170</b>
<b>2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—</b>			
Total purchases	64,615		28,955
Short sales	1,625		1,000
Other sales	54,725		27,725
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>56,350</b>	<b>3.83</b>	<b>28,725</b>
<b>3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—</b>			
Total purchases	41,575		21,875
Short sales	330		—
Other sales	61,355		63,570
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>61,685</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>63,570</b>
<b>4. Total—</b>			
Total purchases	233,555		131,235
Short sales	11,540		4,690
Other sales	246,890		175,775
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>258,430</b>	<b>15.59</b>	<b>180,465</b>
<b>3. Odd-Lot Transactions for the Account of Specialists—</b>			
Customers' short sales	150		—
Customers' other sales	60,084		51,563
<b>Total purchases</b>	<b>60,084</b>		<b>51,563</b>
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>48,718</b>		<b>32,958</b>

\*The term "members" includes all regular and associate Exchange members, their 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.

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

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

slightly under that accomplished in April. Since our indices of production for ships, where there is a long-time span between inauguration of work and delivery, are based on value-put-in-place, they do not reflect current deliveries.

A decline of 3% from April production of army ground ordnance and equipment, and 7% decrease in miscellaneous munitions were recorded.

With the amount of construction work put in place each month continuing to move downward in accordance with programs, there was a 1% decrease in combined munitions production and war construction.

Of the four major programs, merchant ships are furthest advanced, with 44% of the year's objective estimated as completed by June 30. At the half-year mark, Army ordnance and output of naval vessels and equipment were estimated at approximately 40% of the 1943 goals, and the year's aircraft program will be 35% completed.

Munitions are now being produced at a rate of more than \$60,000,000,000 a year and total production for the 12-month period is expected to run beyond \$65,000,000,000.

Summed up, the May production score as compared with April's was:

Total munitions, no change; aircraft, up 5%; ground ordnance, down 3%; Navy and Army vessels (value put in place), up 2%; merchant vessels (value put in place), down 4%; miscellaneous munitions, down 7%.

Close examination of production programs and available materials has made it evident that during the remainder of this year we shall have to draw upon accumulated excess inventories of steel, copper, aluminum and certain components to meet production programs.

Increases in munitions production during the rest of the year must continue at the average rate achieved so far in 1943 to meet the year's requirements. A slackening of the pace, such as occurred in May, is therefore, a very serious matter, since it places upon the remaining months of the year additional strain in a period when production difficulties will multiply because the industrial machine is operating so close to capacity.

We have reached a point now where gains in production will be won only through the most thoughtful and determined effort on the part of all concerned—and it is teamwork which counts even more than the most interesting individual effort.

Personal and group interests must be set aside in the interests of all of us as much as it is humanly possible for we are on the verge of one of the greatest trials in our national history. We cannot afford to relax our efforts for an instant. On the contrary, we must prepare ourselves to meet calmly and steadily the greatest strains to which we may ever be subjected.

## Mortgage Bankers To Meet In Chicago

The 30th annual meeting of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America will be held in Chicago at the Drake Hotel Sept. 23, 24 and 25 in conjunction with a Conference on Post War Planning. Because of wartime conditions, the meeting is being cut to two-and-a-half days. Discussion of further war housing, the status of private housing versus public housing now and after the war, urban rehabilitation and general post war planning in the construction and real estate fields will be emphasized, Charles A. Mullenix, Association President, said.

## May Munitions Output Unchanged From April; Nelson Urges No Slackening Of Pace

Production of munitions in the United States during May was virtually unchanged in total volume from April production, it was announced on July 6 by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, in the eleventh of a series of monthly reports.

Mr. Nelson said that a further rise of 5% in the output of aircraft and aircraft equipment, and deliveries of naval vessels in excess of 200,000 displacement tons were the outstanding gains during the month.

The Chairman's report also had the following to say in part: "An expansion of merchant ship deliveries to almost 1,800,000 deadweight tons was offset by a

decline of 4% in value of work done in shipyards. Thus while the record of ships accepted in May reached a new high that has never been equalled in shipbuilding history, the total value of war work done in our shipyards was

## Civil Engineering Construction \$104,015,000 For Week

Civil engineering construction volume in continental U. S. totals \$104,015,000 for the week. This volume, not including the construction by military combat engineers, American contracts outside the country, and shipbuilding, is 40% below the corresponding 1942 week as reported by "Engineering News-Record" on July 15, and compares with \$42,002,000 for the preceding week. Private construction is 75% above the week last year, public work is down 46%, and Federal construction is down 45%. The report went on to say:

The current week's volume brings 1943 construction to \$1,972,417,000, an average of \$70,443,000 for each of the 28 weeks. On the weekly average basis, 1943 construction is 63% below the \$5,698,849,000 for the 29-week period a year ago. Private construction, \$243,926,000, is 33% lower than last year, and public work, \$1,728,491,000, is down 66% when adjusted for the difference in the number of weeks.

Civil engineering construction volumes for the 1942 week, last week, and the current week are:

	July 16, 1942 (Five Days)	July 8, 1943 (Four Days)	July 15, 1943 (Five Days)
Total U. S. construction	\$174,129,000	\$42,002,000	\$104,015,000
Private construction	7,705,000	3,095,000	13,484,000
Public construction	166,424,000	38,907,000	90,531,000
State and municipal	10,073,000	2,766,000	5,106,000
Federal	156,351,000	36,141,000	85,425,000

In the classified construction groups there is an increase in waterworks, streets and roads, unclassified construction and industrial and public buildings. All classes of work are lower than a year ago. Subtotals for the week in each class of construction are: waterworks, \$3,572,000; sewerage, \$1,437,000; bridges, \$398,000; industrial buildings, \$1,074,000; commercial buildings and large-scale private housing, \$2,455,000; public buildings, \$39,369,000; earthwork and drainage, \$902,000; streets and roads, \$10,844,000, and unclassified construction, \$43,964,000.

New capital for construction purposes for the week totals \$2,943,000. The week's new financing is made up entirely of State and municipal bonds.

New construction financing for the 28 weeks of 1943, \$2,918,015,000, compares with \$7,801,129,000 for the 29-week period in 1942.

## New Capital Issues In Great Britain

The following statistics have been compiled by the Midland Bank Limited. These compilations of issues of new capital, which are subject to revision, exclude all borrowings by the British Government; shares issued to vendors; allotments arising from the capitalization of reserve funds and undivided profits; sales of already issued securities which add nothing to the capital resources of the company whose securities have been offered; issues for conversion or redemption of securities previously held in the United Kingdom; short-dated bills sold in anticipation of long-term borrowings; and loans of municipal and county authorities which are not specifically limited. In all cases the figures are based upon the prices of issue.

NEW CAPITAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM  
(Compiled by the Midland Bank Limited)  
£000 omitted

	Total	Geographical distribution		
		United Kingdom	British overseas countries	Foreign countries
1937, 1st half	97,416	80,661	15,633	1,122
2nd "	73,490	58,107	9,305	6,078
1938, 1st "	74,051	56,139	13,916	2,996
2nd "	44,046	36,607	6,368	1,071
1939, 1st "	57,145	39,906	17,018	221
2nd "	9,149	3,429	1,295	4,425
1940, 1st "	3,068	2,716	157	195
2nd "	1,028	828	200	---
1941, 1st "	1,280	1,031	249	---
2nd "	1,046	896	150	---
1942, 1st "	660	660	---	---
2nd "	3,247	3,211	36	---
1943, 1st "	3,731	2,503	588	639

## New York Stock Exchange Odd-Lot Trading

The Securities and Exchange Commission has made public a summary for the weeks ended July 3 and 10, 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 are based upon reports filed with the commission by the odd-lot dealers and specialists.

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

ODD-LOT PURCHASES BY DEALERS		(Customers' Purchases)		(Customers' Sales)	
Number of Orders:					
Customers' short sales	194	96			
Customers' other sales	20,494	16,287			
Customers' total sales	20,688	16,383			
Number of Shares:					
Customers' short sales	4,226	3,060			
Customers' other sales	533,462	407,130			
Customers' total sales	537,688	410,190			
Dollar value	17,787,538	13,754,182			
Short sales	210	100			
Other sales	141,6605	104,644			
Total sales	141,870	104,744			
ROUND-LOT SALES BY DEALERS					
Number of Shares:					
Number of Orders	July 3	July 10			
Number of Shares	19,167	16,974			
Dollar value	550,115	465,631			
	20,740,010	17,905,471			
ROUND-LOT PURCHASES BY DEALERS					
Number of Shares:					
	161,770	157,470			

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

## Changes In Holdings Of Reacquired Stock Of N. Y. Stock And 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 July 16. Following is the tabulation issued by the Stock Exchange:

Company and Class of Stock—	Shares Previously Reported	Shares Per Latest Report
Allied Stores Corp., 5% preferred	11,917	67 (1)
American Hide and Leather Co., common	41,250	59,550 (2)
6% preferred	2,860	---
American Ice Co., 6% preferred	33,377	34,277 (2)
American Machine and Metals, Inc., common	28,300	28,700
Armour and Co. (Del.), 7% preferred	3,340	5,518
Associates Investment Co., common	35,471	35,724
5% preferred	16	612
Atlas Corp., common	60	87
6% preferred	947	---
Borden Co. (The), capital	53,259	67,804 (4)
Carriers and General Corp., common	300	---
Case (J. I.) Co., common	1,276	1,228 (5)
Copperhead Steel Co., 5% cum. conv. preferred	6,859	7,419
Crucible Steel Co. of America, 5% conv. preferred	900	1,100
Detroit Edison Co. (The), common	1,050	868
Distillers Corp.-Seagrams Limited, cum. pf. 5% ser.	325	---
De Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co., common	23,447	11,186 (6)
Federated Department Stores, Inc., 4 1/2% preferred	14,930	14,940 (7)
Flintkote Co. (The), \$4.50 cum. preferred	400	550
Insuranshares Certificates, Inc., common	18,765	18,766 (8)
Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc., 5% preference	3,511	5,311
National Cylinder Gas Co., common	2,865	2,931
National Steel Corp., common	4,605	2,605
Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., \$5 cv. pf.	7,800	10,100 (9)
Norfolk and Western Railway Co., adj. 4% preferred	5,892	6,182
Plymouth Oil Co., common	4,384	5,084
Purity Bakeries Corp., common	33,169	32,989
Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., 7% preferred	6,022	6,156
Reliable Stores Corp., common	51,960	51,993
Safeway Stores, Inc., 5% preferred	4,494	84 (10)
Sheaffer (W. A.) Pen Co., common	2,988	3,002 (11)
Sinclair Oil Corp., common	330,900	330,901
Swift & Co., capital	77,717	77,747
Texas Co. (The), capital	510,627	792,812 (12)
Transamerica Corp., capital	1,117,318	1,127,000
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., \$1.50 preferred	41,563	44,463
United States Leather Co. (The), prior preferred	6,720	6,792
United States Rubber Co., common	2,682	12
Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Co., 5% preferred	1,502	3,042
White (The S. S.) Dental Mfg. Co., capital	1,482	1,482
Wilcox (H. F.) Oil & Gas Co., common	76,221	221,534

### NOTES

- 2,000 shares acquired; 14,450 shares retired through operation of sinking fund.
- 800 shares acquired of preferred stock, and converted 3,660 shares into 18,300 shares of common stock.
- 3 shares acquired; 950 shares retired.
- 17,300 shares acquired; 2,755 shares disposed of for acquisition of properties.
- 392 shares acquired; 692 shares retired.
- 200 shares acquired; 525 shares retired.
- 20,445 shares acquired; 32,706 shares disposed of.
- 2,100 shares acquired and retired.
- 2,300 shares acquired from February through June.
- 42 shares acquired; 4,452 shares retired.
- 24 shares acquired; 10 shares sold.
- 282,185 shares acquired as a partial distribution on its holdings of Indian Refining Co. common stock.

The New York Curb Exchange issued on July 16 the following list of fully listed securities which have reported changes in their holdings of reacquired stock:

Company and Class of Stock—	Shares Previously Reported	Shares Per Latest Report
Air Investors, Inc., conv. preferred	1,903	2,003
American Cities Pw. & Lt. Corp., "A" opt. div. ser. 1936	7,442	---
Conv. "A" opt. div. ser.	13,886	---
American General Corp., common	358,817	358,835
Blue Ridge Corp., \$3 conv. preferred	10,662	---
Cooper-Bessemer Corp. (The) \$3 prior preferred	815	915
Coro, Inc., (formerly "Cohn & Rosenberger, Inc."), com.	18,033	19,633
DeJays Stores, Inc., common	16,856	17,956
Esquire, Inc., capital	5,000	9,300
Fuller (George A.) Co., 4% conv. preferred	545	6,989
Gilbert (The A. C.) Co., preferred	2,578	2,008
Hearn Dept. Stores, Inc., 6% preferred	21,531	23,774
Knott Corp. (The), common	9,385	9,394
Mangel Stores Corp., \$5 conv. preferred	1,960	3,268
Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp., 6 1/2% "A" preferred	1,655	1,980
Midland Oil Corp., \$2 conv. preferred	9,465	9,515
Mock, Judson, Voehringer Co., Inc., common	14,867	15,467
Murray Ohio Manufacturing Co., common	600	600
Pratt & Lambert, Inc., capital	8,632	6,427
Standard Tube Co. (The), "B" common	26,073	26,073
Stein (A.), & Co., common	4,273	8,906
Sterchi Bros. Stores, Inc., 6% 1st preferred	60	580
5% 2nd preferred	60	610
United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corp., common	12,167	12,178
Utility Equities Corp., \$5.50 div. prior stock	9,700	9,900
Wentworth Manufacturing Co., common	---	28,209

## Commercial Paper Outstanding

Reports received by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from commercial paper dealers show a total of \$143,300,000 of open market paper outstanding on June 30. This was a decline of \$16,300,000 from the May 29 total and a decline of \$171,900,000 from the June 30, 1942, total. The current total is the smallest since May 31, 1934, when the amount outstanding was \$141,500,000. This was the sixteenth successive monthly decline.

Following are the totals for the last two years:

1943—	\$	1942—	\$
Jun 30	143,300,000	Jun 30	315,200,000
May 29	159,600,000	May 29	354,200,000
Apr 30	178,900,000	Apr 30	373,100,000
Mar 31	200,600,000	Mar 31	384,300,000
Feb 27	209,100,000	Feb 28	388,400,000
Jan 30	220,400,000	Jan 31	380,600,000
1942—		1941—	
Dec 31	229,900,000	Dec 31	374,500,000
Nov 30	260,600,000	Nov 29	387,100,000
Oct 31	271,400,000	Oct 31	377,700,000
Sep 30	281,800,000	Sep 30	370,500,000
Aug 31	297,200,000	Aug 30	353,900,000
July 31	305,300,000	July 31	329,900,000

## FDR Approves Billions For War Agencies

President Roosevelt signed on July 12 the \$2,911,697,224 appropriation bill to finance the work of 18 government war agencies.

This is the bill which contains \$155,000,000 for the Office of Price Administration, in contrast with the \$177,335,000 which the OPA sought for its 1944 fiscal operations.

The House had voted that the OPA be given only \$130,000,000 but the Senate approved \$165,000,000 for the agency; a conference committee agreed on \$155,000,000.

Also included in this measure was funds for the Office of War Information totaling \$33,222,504. A bitter controversy had arisen over whether the OWI domestic branch should be continued. Of the \$8,000,000 requested for this service only \$2,750,000 was allowed. The House, at first, voted no funds for these activities while the Senate proposed \$3,561,499.

Previous House action on this measure was described in our issue of June 24, page 2388.

## Allotment Figures On Treasury Note Sale

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on July 12 the final subscription and allotment figures with respect to the recent offering of \$2,500,000,000 of 1 1/2% Treasury notes of Series A-1947.

Total subscriptions aggregated \$19,543,543,500, of which \$2,707,264,000 were allotted.

Secretary Morgenthau had earlier disclosed that this was a record over-subscription. It had also been announced that subscriptions in amounts up to and including \$100,000 totaling about \$1,347,000,000 were allotted in full. Subscriptions in amounts over \$100,000 were allotted 7% on a straight percentage basis, but not less than \$100,000 on any one subscription with adjustments, where necessary, to the \$1,000 denomination.

The Treasury opened the books to this offering on June 28 and closed them on June 29; this was reported in our issue of July 1, page 29.

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

Federal Reserve District	Total Subscriptions Received	Total Subscriptions Allotted
Boston	\$1,022,620,000	\$133,453,000
New York	7,301,821,000	696,287,500
Philadelphia	1,160,805,000	181,616,000
Cleveland	1,040,092,000	135,409,000
Richmond	905,249,500	173,076,500
Atlanta	1,139,315,500	378,140,500
Chicago	2,728,261,000	366,196,000
St. Louis	586,158,000	143,634,000
Minneapolis	422,874,500	66,000,500
Kansas City	670,095,500	115,537,500
Dallas	700,083,500	114,048,500
San Fran.	---	---
cisco	1,866,178,000	183,585,000
Treasury	300,000	300,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$19,543,543,500</b>	<b>\$2,707,264,000</b>

## Laud Good Neighbor Policy

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union in Washington recently presented to President Roosevelt a resolution commending the Good Neighbor policy. The resolution was signed by the diplomatic representatives in the capital of the 20 Latin-American republics. It was based on a resolution adopted last September by the Cuban Senate, in which the other countries were invited to join.

The resolution, said Washington advises June 30 to the New York "Times," approves the efforts of "President Roosevelt and his collaborators in the formulation of the policy of the United States in obtaining an effective cooperation based on mutual respect and a firm determination to strengthen the relations between the American republics and to promote the present and future prosperity and welfare of each of them."

## June Retail Prices Continue Unchanged, According To Fairchild Publications Index

The Fairchild Publications retail price index for July 1 is again at 113.0, the level to which it declined during May. The May decrease occurred as a result of the applications of the Maximum Price Schedule 339, which placed ceiling prices on hosiery. The July 1 index is 0.1% lower than last year at the same time. On July 1, 1942, the index, as a result of the overall price ceilings, reached the level at which it remained constant for eight consecutive months.

The Fairchild announcement on July 15 further said:

"The major groups continue to remain unchanged, with the exception of women's apparel. This group is again affected by slight movements in hosiery and furs. It records an increase of 0.1% as a result of advances in furs which were not quite offset by decreases in hosiery. Piece goods are only one of the five which remain unchanged from last year. Men's apparel and infants' wear increased and women's apparel and home furnishings decreased. Over the 1939 pre-war period, piece goods continue to show the greatest rise and infants' wear the least.

"This month again, the only ones of the individual commodities showing any change from the previous month were women's hosiery and furs. Women's hose declined 1.3% and furs advanced 1.0%. Only three of the items remained unchanged from last year, men's hose, hats and caps, and furniture. Women's hose declined the most, 4.5%, from 1942, furs increased the most, 2.4%. The comparison with the period just preceding the outbreak of hostilities continues to show furs with the greatest advance, 55.1%, and women's shoes with the least, 6.8%.

"With the index at the same level it was last month, the indications are that it will continue to remain comparatively stable in the future, according to A. W. Zelomek, economist under whose supervision the index is compiled. Whatever movements have occurred in the index have been a result of the setting of new price ceilings or the allowance of individual adjustments of the ceiling prices. Quality deterioration is not reflected in the index."

### THE FAIRCHILD PUBLICATIONS RETAIL PRICE INDEX

JAN. 3, 1931=100

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	May 1, 1933	July 1, 1933	Apr. 1, 1943	May 1, 1943	Jun 1, 1943	July 1, 1943
<b>Composite Index</b> .....	69.4	113.1	113.2	113.2	113.0	113.0
<b>Piece Goods</b> .....	65.1	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2
Men's Apparel .....	70.7	105.1	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3
Women's Apparel .....	71.8	112.9	112.7	112.7	112.6	112.7
Infants' Wear .....	76.4	108.0	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.1
Home Furnishings .....	70.2	115.6	115.5	115.5	115.5	115.5
<b>Piece Goods</b> .....						
Silks .....	57.4	84.9	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.7
Woolens .....	69.2	108.2	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.0
Cotton Wash Goods .....	68.6	143.4	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8
<b>Domestics</b> .....						
Sheets .....	65.0	127.0	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8
Blankets & Comfortables .....	72.9	134.9	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.0
<b>Women's Apparel</b> .....						
Hosiery .....	59.2	94.1	94.1	94.1	91.1	89.9
Aprons & House Dresses .....	75.5	140.6	140.5	140.5	140.5	140.5
Corsets & Brassieres .....	83.6	111.3	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2
Furs .....	66.8	136.0	135.3	135.5	137.9	139.3
Underwear .....	69.2	102.8	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7
Shoes .....	76.5	92.5	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4
<b>Men's Apparel</b> .....						
Hosiery .....	64.9	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.1
Underwear .....	69.6	114.7	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8
Shirts & Neckwear .....	74.3	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1
Hats & Caps .....	69.7	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3
Clothing incl. Overalls .....	70.1	105.1	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0
Shoes .....	76.3	109.5	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6
<b>Infants' Wear</b> .....						
Socks .....	74.0	114.4	114.5	114.6	114.6	114.6
Underwear .....	74.3	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7
Shoes .....	80.9	105.9	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0
<b>Furniture</b> .....						
Floor Coverings .....	69.4	129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2
Rugs .....	79.9	146.8	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9
Radio .....	50.6	66.8	66.8	66.8	66.8	66.8
Luggage .....	60.1	94.8	94.7	94.7	94.7	95.7
Electrical Household Appliances .....	72.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5
China .....	81.5	110.7	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6

NOTE—Composite Index is a weighted aggregate. Major group indexes are arithmetic average of subgroups. r Revised.

## Wholesale Commodity Prices Remain Steady During Week Ended July 10, Says Labor Dept.

The U. S. Department of Labor announced on July 15 that the general level of primary market prices for the week ended July 10 remained unchanged from the previous week. For the three preceding weeks average prices had moved steadily downward with a net decline of 1% for the past four weeks. At 103.0% of the 1926 average, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' all-commodity index is at the mid-March level. It is 4.6% higher than during the second week of July last year.

The Department's announcement further stated:

**Farm products and foods**—Following the decline for three consecutive weeks, markets for farm products averaged 0.1% above the week ended July 3 with higher prices for grains, hogs, cotton and eggs. Lower quotations were reported for cows, sheep and for apples and potatoes in several markets. The level for farm products was 1.3% below a month ago and 19.4% higher than during the second week of July 1942.

"Prices for foods again moved downward for the fourth consecutive week, but at a sharply reduced rate. The average was lower than a month ago by 3.2% and nearly 9% above a year ago. In addition to lower prices for apples and potatoes, price declines were reported for canned tomatoes and smoked hams. Prices for rye and wheat flour averaged slightly higher than a week ago.

**Industrial commodities**—Market for industrial commodities continued steady. Metals and metal products declined fractionally as a result of lower prices for hinges following a price adjustment under Office of Price Administration regulations. Quotations for Idaho and Ponderosa pine and Cypress lumber advanced and maple flooring declined. Prices were also lower for plaster and plaster board.

Neutral oil in the Pennsylvania area was up over 4%, and rosin again advanced."

The following notation is made:

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. 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 June 12, 1943 and July 11, 1942 and the percentage changes from a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago:

Commodity groups—	(1926=100)			Percentage changes to July 10, 1943 from—			
	7-10 1943	7-3 1943	6-26 1943	6-12 1943	7-11 1942	7-3 1942	6-12 1942
All commodities.....	*103.0	*103.0	*103.1	*104.0	98.5	0	-1.0 + 4.6
<b>Farm products</b> .....	*136.0	*125.9	*126.2	*127.6	105.5	+0.1	-1.3 + 19.4
<b>Foods</b> .....	107.3	107.6	108.0	110.9	98.7	-0.3	-3.2 + 8.7
Hides and leather products.....	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.9	0	0 - 0.4
Textile products.....	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.8	0	0 + 0.1
Fuel and lighting materials.....	81.5	81.5	81.4	81.4	79.5	0	+0.1 + 2.5
Metals and metal products.....	*103.8	*103.9	*103.9	*103.9	104.0	-0.1	-0.1 - 0.2
Building materials.....	110.5	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.3	+0.1	+0.1 + 0.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	100.1	100.2	100.2	100.2	97.2	-0.1	-0.1 + 3.0
Housefurnishing goods.....	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.5	0	0 - 0.2
Miscellaneous commodities.....	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.7	90.0	0	-0.1 + 1.8
Raw materials.....	*114.0	*114.0	*114.2	*114.8	99.8	0	-0.7 + 14.2
Semimanufactured articles.....	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.9	92.8	0	-0.2 - 0.1
Manufactured products.....	*99	*99.7	*99.7	*100.7	98.9	-0.1	-1.1 + 0.7
All commodities other than farm products.....	*98.1	*98.1	*98.1	*98.9	97.0	0	-0.8 + 1.1
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	*96.9	96.9	*96.9	*96.9	96.0	0	0 + 0.9

\*Preliminary.

## National Steel Ingot Output Again Rises—Plate Production Promises To Set New Record

"A strongly worded complaint against the War Manpower Commission for allegedly creating an 'intolerable' situation in the iron and steel industry with its 48-hour week policies has been drawn up by the management members of the WMC Management-Labor Policy Committee," states the "Iron Age" in its issue of today (July 22), further adding:

"After recording all the steps occurring since late 1942 and revealing correspondence over the 48-hour week in steel, the management members conclude that 'the WMC through its chairman has rejected practically all recommendations and repeated pleadings of the industry; has deferred consistently to recommendations of the United Steelworkers of America union; has created a condition in the iron and steel industry, through ill-advised and needlessly restrictive regulations, that has already caused confusion and disruption among employers and employees, that has already contributed to loss of production and that will be of serious detriment to steel production if these regulations are carried out literally.'"

"WMC, according to the management members, has indicated awareness of the dangers in the situation and is now endeavoring to make corrections by 'practical administration of an impractical regulation instead of through prompt and straightforward amendment of the defective General Order No. 8.' The management members say WMC is 'determined to run the risks of this hazardous course unless and until losses of steel production or other developments detrimental to the war effort clearly demonstrate and make obvious the necessity for change.'"

"The management members charge that employer-employee relationships have been disturbed contrary to established collective bargaining agreements in the iron and steel industry. They conclude that 'this committee is obligated to initiate considerations that will lead to correction of conditions under General Order No. 8 and preclude similar developments in other areas of activities.'"

"Meanwhile, the wartime industrial front in the United States is more active after a temporary recession. The smashing success of the Allied attacks in Sicily, result of remarkable planning, has benefited industrial morale, steel production is stronger following the return of the majority of coal miners, and hopes are brighter that Congress may permit the retention of reasonable post-war reserves by industries out of their profits."

"The third week of the 'Share the Steel Drive' shows recovery

of approximately 300,000 net tons of steel through cancellations reported to WPB. The tonnage is broken down into about 270,000 tons of carbon and 30,000 tons of alloy steel. While the drive on inventories is half through, real figures on cancellations will not be available for some time because WPB has only 3,000 or 4,000 consumers reporting out of 35,000 estimated by the WPB Steel Division. The response of consumers is considered remarkable.

"Despite the fact that steel remains tight, the WPB requirements committee is going to allot to the Office of Civilian Requirements the major portion of 143,000 tons of steel for making vitally needed civilian goods. Sufficiently high urgency ratings and allotment numbers are going to be given to prevent the military demand killing off the allotment."

The American Iron and Steel Institute on July 19 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 93.3% of capacity for the week beginning July 19, compared with 97.0% one week ago, 97.6% one month ago and 98.0% one year ago. This represents an increase of 1.3 points, or 1.3% from the preceding week. The operating rate for the week beginning July 19 is equivalent to 1,702,200 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,679,700 tons one week ago, 1,690,100 tons one month ago, and 1,676,500 tons one year ago.

"Steel," of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on July 19 stated in part as follows: "Hope that may have been entertained that additional steel would be available this year for civilian use has been extinguished by the heavy load imposed on mills for war purposes."

"In spite of cutbacks and adjustments, which caused some cancellations, no capacity has been opened up for civilian steel and the gaps have been filled immediately by other war needs. Some plate mills now are booked solidly for the remainder of the year and indications are that by

the end of July all will be. Navy specifications, after a slow start, have been placed in large volume for fourth quarter and also to some extent for first quarter. As orders are entered in the order of their receipt much of the Navy steel probably will be delivered late in the quarter. Construction programs will not be affected, as steel for a ship is specified usually five months in advance for cargo ships and the program for 20,000-000 tons of deadweight cargo ships for 1943 probably will be fully met.

"Pressing need of railroads for steel to maintain rolling stock efficiency is being recognized and relief appears likely in fourth quarter to prevent breakdown of carrier service. Locomotives are most needed. Most motive power units now being built are for American forces abroad and for lend-lease, all at the expense of domestic needs.

"Some estimates of plate production for 1943, based on first half performance and considering additional facilities which may be completed by fourth quarter, are set as high as 13,340,000 tons. This would compare with 11,543,000 tons made for sale in 1942. It does not appear likely that any steel will be diverted from plates to other products in the present readjustment and shipbuilding promises to continue its heavy demands. Some easing in plates for gasoline and rubber installations is possible."

## CIO Campaigns to Make Congress Pro-Labor

The Congress of Industrial Organizations has called on its affiliated unions throughout the country to devote their full energies to the campaign "to change the present anti-labor Congress into a pro-labor win-the-war Congress."

Philip Murray, President of the CIO, made public on July 18 a letter sent out by a special committee appointed by him to organize the drive. The letter states that the basic job "is organization for political action in each separate Congressional district." This machinery is designed to make every CIO member and resident in the district fully aware of the Congressmen's record and to bring the weight of this public opinion home to them.

The drive will be pressed before the Congressmen return to Washington from their summer recess, with activities ending with demonstrations and rallies on Labor Day.

The issues to be emphasized in the campaign will include the cost of living, price rollbacks, taxation, social security, repeal of the poll tax and "an end to labor-baiting."

The CIO on July 19 advised its affiliates that they can give money for political activities provided they don't make direct financial contributions to Federal candidates during general election campaigns.

In an analysis of the Smith-Connally anti-strike bill, which was passed over President Roosevelt's veto, Leo Pressman, CIO General Counsel, asserted "unions can give money, time and energy, provided the money is spent directly by such labor organizations and not by agreement or pre-arrangement with the candidates or their political parties or their political committees."

A restriction on contributions by labor organizations to Federal election campaigns was included in the anti-strike bill.

### Revenue Freight Car Loadings During Week Ended July 10, 1943 Decreased 43,476 Cars

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended July 10, 1943, which included July 4th holiday, totaled 808,630 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on July 15. This was a decrease below the corresponding week of 1942 of 46,528 cars, or 5.4%, and a decrease below the same week in 1941 of 67,512 cars, or 7.7%.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of July 10 decreased 43,476 cars, or 5.1% below the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 348,803 cars, a decrease of 38,107 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 35,557 cars below the corresponding week in 1942.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 89,574 cars, a decrease of 11,022 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 869 cars above the corresponding week in 1942.

Coal loading amounted to 164,803 cars, an increase of 19,605 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 5,976 cars above the corresponding week in 1942.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 54,809 cars, a decrease of 5,670 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 1,300 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of July 10 totaled 42,992 cars, a decrease of 3,392 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 3,965 cars above the corresponding week in 1942.

Livestock loading amounted to 11,150 cars, a decrease of 607 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 802 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the Western Districts alone, loading of livestock for the week of July 10 totaled 7,689 cars, a decrease of 511 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 446 cars above the corresponding week in 1942.

Forest products loading totaled 37,226 cars, a decrease of 7,392 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 13,808 cars below the corresponding week in 1942.

Ore loading amounted to 89,309 cars, a decrease of 383 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 4,728 cars below the corresponding week in 1942.

Coke loading amounted to 12,956 cars, an increase of 100 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 1,382 cars below the corresponding week in 1942.

All districts reported decreases compared with the corresponding week in 1942, except the Pocohontas and all districts reported decreases compared with 1941 except the Pocohontas & Southeastern.

	1943	1942	1941
5 weeks of January	3,530,849	3,858,479	3,454,409
4 weeks of February	3,055,640	3,122,942	2,866,565
4 weeks of March	3,073,426	3,174,781	3,066,011
4 weeks of April	3,136,253	3,350,996	2,793,630
5 weeks of May	4,149,708	4,170,548	4,160,060
4 weeks of June	3,151,146	3,385,655	3,510,057
Week of July 3	852,106	753,740	740,359
Week of July 10	808,630	855,158	876,142
Total	21,757,758	22,672,299	21,467,233

The following table is a summary of the freight carloadings for the separate railroads and systems for the week ended July 10, 1943. During this period 47 roads showed increases when compared with the corresponding week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)—WEEK ENDED JULY 10

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections		
	1943	1942	1941	1943	1942	1941
<b>Eastern District—</b>						
Ann Arbor	190	378	601	1,455	1,145	1,145
Bangor & Aroostook	915	1,072	985	214	200	200
Boston & Maine	5,096	5,696	8,611	13,352	12,993	12,993
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	1,321	1,359	1,467	1,875	1,788	1,788
Central Indiana	23	21	49	32	55	55
Central Vermont	908	911	1,489	2,397	2,413	2,413
Delaware & Hudson	6,596	6,259	7,053	11,656	10,152	10,152
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	7,285	7,492	9,830	12,017	9,155	9,155
Detroit & Mackinac	217	227	419	124	134	134
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	1,920	1,641	2,745	1,270	1,101	1,101
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	284	259	379	2,307	2,437	2,437
Erie	11,681	12,844	14,974	18,089	14,977	14,977
Grand Trunk Western	3,301	3,286	6,063	7,797	7,763	7,763
Lehigh & Hudson River	150	168	194	2,181	2,937	2,937
Lehigh & New England	1,893	2,164	2,403	1,510	1,895	1,895
Lehigh Valley	8,053	9,081	9,589	15,011	11,585	11,585
Maine Central	1,840	2,135	3,253	2,064	2,277	2,277
Monongahela	5,439	6,253	5,719	410	364	364
Montour	2,222	2,396	2,340	155	28	28
New York Central Lines	52,349	46,361	51,555	49,164	50,350	50,350
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	8,193	9,997	11,664	18,369	17,963	17,963
New York, Ontario & Western	1,305	969	1,068	2,537	2,577	2,577
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	6,155	7,243	6,974	15,798	15,758	15,758
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western	467	421	425	2,112	1,233	1,233
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	6,640	7,664	8,394	8,692	8,438	8,438
Pere Marquette	4,176	5,175	6,849	7,002	5,582	5,582
Pittsburgh & Shawmut	987	662	651	16	34	34
Pittsburgh, Shawmut & North	377	365	434	317	221	221
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	1,055	1,128	1,131	3,133	3,221	3,221
Rutland	311	372	564	925	1,086	1,086
Wabash	4,547	5,704	6,886	12,644	11,736	11,736
Wheeling & Lake Erie	5,672	5,644	5,790	4,993	4,731	4,731
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,558</b>	<b>155,367</b>	<b>180,548</b>	<b>219,618</b>	<b>206,409</b>	<b>206,409</b>
<b>Allegheny District—</b>						
Akron, Canton & Youngstown	720	616	792	1,086	1,013	1,013
Baltimore & Ohio	39,483	43,216	40,776	30,514	26,015	26,015
Bessemer & Lake Erie	6,355	6,261	7,422	1,652	2,256	2,256
Buffalo Creek & Gauley	214	311	226	4	2	2
Cambria & Indiana	1,623	2,005	1,994	9	5	5
Central R. R. of New Jersey	6,389	7,168	8,108	20,494	17,977	17,977
Cornwall	686	627	712	43	50	50
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	244	278	277	13	13	13
Ligonier Valley	177	139	140	38	44	44
Long Island	973	819	688	3,676	3,274	3,274
Penn-Reading Seashore Lines	1,575	1,508	1,559	2,977	2,367	2,367
Pennsylvania System	80,392	81,850	96,303	63,039	58,427	58,427
Reading Co.	13,012	14,086	16,173	24,433	26,445	26,445
Union (Pittsburgh)	19,230	21,362	20,195	7,776	7,139	7,139
Western Maryland	3,967	4,039	3,805	11,164	10,902	10,902
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,040</b>	<b>184,348</b>	<b>189,175</b>	<b>166,918</b>	<b>155,929</b>	<b>155,929</b>
<b>Pocohontas District—</b>						
Chesapeake & Ohio	29,242	27,168	27,573	12,913	10,928	10,928
Norfolk & Western	22,098	22,448	23,053	7,805	6,196	6,196
Virginian	4,864	4,603	4,868	2,097	1,826	1,826
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,204</b>	<b>54,219</b>	<b>55,494</b>	<b>22,815</b>	<b>18,950</b>	<b>18,950</b>

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1943	1942	1941	1943	1942
<b>Southern District—</b>					
Alabama, Tennessee & Northern	289	380	366	377	359
Atl. & W. P.—W. R. R. of Ala.	559	692	803	2,439	3,033
Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast	735	949	1,049	1,006	972
Atlantic Coast Line	11,247	9,842	9,197	8,650	8,132
Central of Georgia	3,512	4,421	4,567	3,939	3,726
Charleston & Western Carolina	389	454	701	1,648	1,327
Clinchfield	1,558	1,543	1,662	2,585	2,378
Columbus & Greenville	314	340	327	152	252
Durham & Southern	75	126	181	678	809
Florida East Coast	1,219	924	421	1,500	923
Georgian Midland	38	34	36	91	199
Georgia	1,001	1,490	1,149	3,132	2,565
Georgia & Florida	421	409	414	493	389
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio	3,379	4,246	3,748	3,786	4,198
Illinois Central System	24,304	26,212	24,919	17,526	16,010
Louisville & Nashville	24,442	23,347	23,400	10,863	9,550
Macon, Dublin & Savannah	165	174	207	597	736
Mississippi Central	257	170	190	398	613
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	2,839	3,344	3,382	4,279	4,132
Norfolk Southern	2,557	1,521	1,620	1,271	1,994
Piedmont Northern	253	299	423	1,298	1,134
Richmond, Fred. & Potomac	360	644	424	9,373	8,439
Seaboard Air Line	9,265	9,739	9,452	7,518	8,731
Southern System	19,466	23,203	24,253	21,655	21,737
Tennessee Central	568	516	561	725	879
Winston-Salem Southbound	101	79	114	702	865
<b>Total</b>	<b>109,143</b>	<b>115,103</b>	<b>113,566</b>	<b>106,681</b>	<b>104,142</b>
<b>Northwestern District—</b>					
Chicago & North Western	18,588	22,995	22,238	12,851	12,970
Chicago Great Western	2,133	2,020	2,761	3,232	2,968
Chicago, Milw., St. P. & Pac.	16,034	19,344	23,611	8,837	9,195
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	3,197	3,109	4,132	3,256	3,287
Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range	31,291	30,798	25,893	352	406
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	1,010	1,337	1,207	536	635
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	8,166	10,035	10,899	10,976	9,182
Ft. Dodge, Des Moines & South	376	575	535	79	111
Great Northern	24,921	29,411	26,867	5,226	5,712
Green Bay & Western	346	450	631	880	721
Lake Superior & Ishpeming	2,892	2,859	3,087	55	48
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,421	2,042	2,242	1,909	2,402
Minn., St. Paul & S. M.	7,038	8,156	8,275	2,710	3,547
Spokane International	9,070	11,207	11,278	5,130	5,568
Northern Pacific	114	220	358	539	597
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	1,696	2,618	2,787	2,487	3,133
<b>Total</b>	<b>128,293</b>	<b>147,176</b>	<b>146,801</b>	<b>59,055</b>	<b>60,482</b>
<b>Central Western District—</b>					
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe System	23,485	28,072	28,885	11,104	10,476
Alton	3,289	3,095	3,856	4,343	3,931
Bingham & Garfield	269	673	750	96	125
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	17,730	17,517	18,844	11,609	11,767
Chicago & Illinois Midland	2,736	2,426	2,193	843	767
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	12,314	14,773	15,020	11,309	12,442
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2,382	2,277	2,855	5,684	3,704
Colorado & Southern	623	713	752	1,831	1,650
Denver & Rio Grande Western	2,731	3,306	2,680	5,391	5,000
Denver & Salt Lake	672	641	585	14	25
Fort Worth & Denver City	1,000	1,247	1,430	1,595	1,322
Illinois Terminal	1,581	1,601	2,073	1,571	1,954
Missouri-Illinois	1,042	1,330	1,144	459	522
Nevada Northern	2,076	1,973	2,038	119	120
North Western Pacific	745	1,039	876	585	577
Peoria & Pekin Union	5	15	50	---	---
Southern Pacific (Pacific)	28,726	30,502	31,157	12,500	9,276
Toledo, Peoria & Western	208	300	345	1,726	1,295
Union Pacific System	14,541	14,754	16,773	16,706	12,040
Utah	509	557	241	6	1
Western Pacific	1,944	2,378	1,626	3,598	3,686
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,709</b>	<b>129,190</b>	<b>134,173</b>	<b>91,089</b>	<b>80,680</b>
<b>Southwestern District—</b>					
Burlington-Rock Island	402	168	197	229	224
Gulf Coast Lines	4,830	3,659	2,653	2,802	1,915
International-Great Northern	2,351	2,526	1,939	2,716	2,572
Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf	258	323	196	1,127	1,100
Kansas City Southern	5,409	5,202	2,492	3,250	2,556
Louisiana & Arkansas	3,553	4,330	1,937	2,959	2,398
Litchfield & Madison					

## Items About Banks, Trust Companies

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced on July 16 that Michael J. McLaughlin has been appointed Manager of its Accounting Department. Mr. McLaughlin was formerly chief of the Department's disbursing division.

Manufacturers Trust Company of New York has announced the following promotions:

Henry W. Becker, Assistant Vice-President in Charge of the office at 407 Broadway, New York, has been elected a Vice-President.

Frederick G. Sinclair, Assistant Vice-President in Charge of the office at 130 Fifth Avenue, New York, has been elected a Vice-President.

Ronald L. Hellen, Assistant Secretary in Charge of the office at 84 Broadway, Brooklyn, has been elected an Assistant Vice-President.

Edmund W. Madden, Assistant Secretary at the office at 209 Montague Street, Brooklyn, has been elected an Assistant Vice-President.

The condition statement of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co., New York, as of June 30, 1943, shows total deposits of \$1,432,945,843 and total resources of \$1,542,818,850, compared with \$1,422,819,363 and \$1,530,631,276, respectively, on March 31. Cash on hand and due from banks amounts to \$295,160,610, against \$389,287,059; holdings of United States Government securities to \$941,132,087, compared with \$348,039,502, and loans and bills purchased to \$242,949,006, against \$219,323,009. Capital and surplus are unchanged at \$21,000,000 and \$60,000,000, respectively, and undivided profits on June 30 were \$20,239,673, against \$19,924,527 on March 31.

Eugene W. Stetson, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, announced on July 19 the appointment as Vice-Presidents of Arthur C. Vogt, Frederick S. Parker, and William R. Strelow; and the appointment as Assistant Treasurers of John D. C. Towne, Jr., John V. Hendricks, and William W. Pevear.

Mr. Vogt has been with the Guaranty for 26 years, and has had long experience in Banking Department operations. He entered the Company as a clerk in the Bookkeeping Division in May, 1917, served later in the Loan Division, and since 1925 has been identified with the Collection Division. He was appointed an Assistant Secretary in 1928, Assistant Treasurer in 1933, and Second Vice-President in 1940. The announcement states:

"Mr. Vogt entered the banking field, to which he has devoted his subsequent career exclusively, in 1911, as a messenger with the Chatham & Phenix National Bank. He was with that institution for five years and with the Union Exchange Bank for a year before joining the Guaranty.

"Through his Collection Department experience, as well as through extensive personal research and his studies at New York University, Mr. Vogt has acquired wide practical knowledge of the Negotiable Instruments Law, and he has written much on the subject and spoken before many organizations. He has also for a number of years conducted a course on negotiable instruments for the New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking, and is serving as a member of the local chapter's board of governors. He has held various offices, including that of chairman, in the Bank Management Conference of New York

City, and three years ago made an extended trip abroad as the only American delegate to a meeting of the Commission on Banking Technique and Commercial Documentary Credits of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Paris.

"Mr. Parker has been associated with the Guaranty Trust Company since 1919, and for two years prior to that was with the National Bank of Commerce, which was later merged with the Guaranty. He served with the Foreign Department during his early years with the Company, and for the last 19 years first, as Assistant Treasurer, and since 1935 as Second Vice-President, he has been identified with the Personal Division of the Banking Department.

"Mr. Parker started in 1907 with the Merchants National Bank of Worcester and later became head of the Loan and Foreign departments of that institution. He organized the American Institute of Banking Chapter in Worcester, and since coming to New York in 1917 has maintained an active interest in the chapter here, from which he was graduated in 1922.

"Mr. Strelow joined the staff of the Guaranty Trust Company in 1917 and has been associated with the Foreign Department during his entire period of service. He was on leave of absence for a year during the last war as a member of the Army Medical Corps. He was appointed an Assistant Secretary of the Company in 1926, Assistant Manager of the Foreign Department in 1929, and Second Vice-President in 1939. Mr. Strelow is a director of the National Council of American Importers."

On Monday, July 19, the Hudson Street Branch of The National City Bank of New York opened its new and larger quarters on the ground floor of the Borden Building, 108 Hudson Street. The Branch, formerly located on the opposite corner—Hudson at Franklin Street—has for 15 years specialized in serving the banking needs of wholesalers, distributors, commission agents and importers and exporters of food products in this important section of the city. The Branch will now provide safe deposit facilities in addition to other complete banking facilities.

The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New York City, announced on July 16 that William T. Bodmer had been appointed an assistant Vice-President. Mr. Bodmer joined the bank in 1930 and has been in charge of mortgages for it in Brooklyn, Richmond and Long Island.

Edward Everett Watts, Jr., a partner in the law firm of Mitchell, Capron, Marsh, Angulo & Cooney, and Secretary of the Legal Aid Society, has been elected a Trustee of the Broadway Savings Bank, New York City. His father, Edward Everett Watts, is President of the institution.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Street Trust Company of Boston, on July 19, Edward A. Bullard was elected Assistant Treasurer. Mr. Bullard is a graduate of Huntington School of Boston and Lowell Textile Institute. He joined the staff of the bank in 1929 and for some years devoted most of his time to the operations of the trust department, and is now in charge of Ration Banking accounts and assistant to the Vice-President in charge of personnel and operations.

Arthur Barrett, President of the Bellevue Savings and Trust Co., Bellevue, Pa., has been elected Chairman of the Board and Guy P. Porter, who had been Secretary and Treasurer, has been elected President. Other changes in the bank's staff follow:

T. V. Armstrong, from Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, to Secretary and Treasurer; S. H. Garvin, from Assistant Trust Officer, to Trust Officer and Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, and George C. Meyer was named Auditor.

The board of directors of Mid-City Bank & Trust Company, of Philadelphia, has announced the election of Dr. William D. Gordon as President, James D. Henderson, Jr. as Executive Vice-President and Thomas P. Cleary to membership on the board of directors. Mr. Henderson has been serving as Vice President and Mr. Cleary is Secretary and Assistant Trust Officer of the bank.

Dr. Gordon replaces Frank J. McGlinn who resigned as President because of ill health. Dr. Gordon has been serving as Chairman of the board since January and will continue in that capacity as well as President. He was formerly Secretary of Banking of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having served in the cabinet of Governor Pinchot from 1931 to 1935 during the banking crisis. He is Executive Vice-President and Treasurer of City Stores Co. which operates a chain of department stores in various large cities, and President of Transit Investment Corp. He was appointed a full Professor in the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania in 1926 where he has been serving continuously on the faculty. Dr. Gordon is also a director of 12 large corporations.

The Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, reports as of June 30, 1943, total assets of \$445,597,445 and total deposits of \$418,296,022, as compared with \$421,207,216 and \$393,957,203 on March 26, 1943. Cash on hand and due from banks is listed at \$103,680,055, against \$98,222,414 three months ago; holdings of U. S. Government bonds and notes, including Treasury bills and certificates, is reported at \$170,740,946, compared with \$160,576,429, loans and discounts, to \$84,365,366 against \$79,472,547. Capital and surplus is unchanged from three months ago at \$6,000,000 and \$9,000,000, but undivided profits now total \$4,806,484, compared with \$4,644,966 on March 26.

The National Bank of Detroit reports in its statement of condition as of June 30, 1943, total resources of \$1,073,494,906 and total deposits of \$1,028,809,792, compared with \$1,036,191,769 and \$994,143,425, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1942. Cash and due from banks is given at \$296,436,261, against \$357,910,697 six months ago; holdings of U. S. Government obligations to \$612,148,705, compared with \$511,106,478; total loans, \$103,661,995, against \$102,409,796. The only change in the capital account from six months ago is in undivided profits, which amounted to \$7,435,220 on June 30, as against \$6,414,925 on Dec. 31. Preferred stock remains at \$8,500,000, common stock at \$10,000,000, and surplus at \$11,500,000.

The report of condition of the Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit at the close of business June 30, 1943, shows total assets of \$403,960,653 and total deposits of \$392,631,358, compared with \$339,933,343 and \$329,243,452, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1942. Holdings of U. S. Government obligations are \$249,275,918 in the current statement, against \$176,483,301; cash items total \$97,479,603, compared with \$112,435,107, and loans and discounts (including overdrafts) amount to \$43,197,033, against \$33,556,441. Capital stock and surplus are unchanged from six months ago at \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000, respectively, while undivided profits on June 30 totaled \$1,921,759, compared with \$1,496,295 on Dec. 31, 1942.

The Board of Directors of the First National Bank of St. Louis has announced the following promotions: William C. Tompkins, formerly Auditor, elected Comptroller and Auditor; R. D. Kerr, formerly Assistant Vice-President, was elected Vice-President, and George F. Engel, formerly manager of industrial service department, was elected manager, industrial service and defense loan department.

Directors of the Central Bank of Oakland, Calif., have elected Frank N. Belgrano, Jr., to the Presidency of the bank in succession to Carl F. Wente, who has been appointed Senior Vice President of the Bank of America. Mr. Belgrano, in 1916, was employed a few months on the staff of the Bank of California, then moved to the First National Bank, San Francisco, where he served in the transit, auditing, collections and note departments. In 1917 he left to enlist as a private in the U. S. Army, served a year and a half in the Field Artillery, and emerged as a lieutenant. After his discharge from the Army he joined the Fugazi bank, became Assistant Cashier and office manager at the head office, was promoted to Vice-President and Cashier, and when the bank was consolidated with the United Bank & Trust Company he was made executive Vice-President and Comptroller. Later, when the United Bank became a part of the Bank of America statewide system he was retained as Vice-President. In 1930, he was made President of the Pacific National Fire Insurance Co.

He is a second generation California banker, his father having been President of the Fugazi bank, and Vice Chairman of the Board of United Bank & Trust Company at the time of his death in 1928. Among his other financial connections he is Vice-President and director of Occidental Life Insurance Co. of California and chairman of the board of Pacific National Fire Insurance Co.

Carl F. Wente, widely known California banker, has been appointed Senior Vice-President of the Bank of America, National Trust & Savings Association, of San Francisco, according to L. M. Giannini, President of the bank.

He will work closely with President Giannini in directing the affairs of the institution, it was stated. Mr. Wente has been President of the Central Bank of Oakland, Calif., since 1937, the institution in which he began his career as a "runner" after graduating from schools in Livermore in 1907. A few months after his initiation into banking with the Oakland institution he returned to Livermore and joined the staff of the local First National Bank and worked up to the position of Assistant Cashier. In 1918, he joined the Bank of America statewide organization, going first to the branch in Madera, then to Visalia, Fresno, Modesto, and Stockton, accumulating experience in all departments of banking and advancing steadily until he was made Supervisor of Credits for the entire Bank of America system.

On June 1, 1934, he became President of the First National Bank of Nevada, and three years later was called to Oakland to assume the Presidency of the Central Bank. Mr. Wente has given many years of support to the California Bankers Association, having served as a member of the Executive Council, as group President, and as Chairman of the Public Relations Committee. During the past year he has been a member of the advisory council of the Bank of America.

He is succeeded as President of the Central Bank by Frank N. Belgrano, Jr., who has been prominently identified with banking in California for many years and has been President of Pacific National

Fire Insurance Company, since 1930. Mr. Belgrano also achieved national prominence in American Legion circles and was National Commander for the 1934-35 term.

Carl P. Smith, Vice-President and Trust Officer and member of the board of directors of Citizens National Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles, Calif., died on July 12 at his home in Santa Monica, from the effects of a cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Smith was born at Del Norte, Colorado, May 11, 1882, and spent many years in the railroad business, being closely associated with the late J. Ross Clarke who built the Los Angeles & Salt Lake RR. When the Salt Lake road was merged with the Union Pacific, Mr. Smith was made Assistant General Manager of the latter system. He resigned from that position to join the bank's trust department in February, 1924. Shortly thereafter he became Assistant Trust Officer, was elected Vice-President-Trust Officer in 1938, and on September 14, 1942, was elected to the Board of Directors. He was a member of the state bar of California for many years.

## Illinois Bankers Plan Activities

The plans for the general activities of the Illinois Bankers Association for the current Association year were announced on July 12 by George R. Boyles, President. The several committees will hold their initial meetings during the last week of August at which time they will formulate their plans for research and development for the balance of the year. These committees consist of:

Committee on Agriculture: Ben G. Hoyle, Chairman, Farmers State Bank, McNabb; S. H. Herr, Vice-Chairman, Citizens Bank, Chatsworth; Committee on Bank Management: James W. Luke, Chairman, Commercial Merchants National Bank & Trust Co., Peoria; Clarence A. Beutel, Vice-Chairman, South East National Bank, Chicago; Committee on Crime Prevention and Insurance: Louis F. Gumbart, Chairman, Union National Bank, Macomb; Harold J. Bacon, Vice-Chairman, Home State Bank, Crystal Lake; Committee on Education and Public Relations: B. J. Schwoeferrmann, Chairman, Citizens National Bank, Chicago Heights; John B. Lee, Vice-Chairman, Harrisburg National Bank, Harrisburg; Committee on Legislation: Harold Eckhart, Chairman, Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; Eugene Abegg, Vice-Chairman, Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., Rockford; Committee on Membership: Floyd M. Condit, Chairman, First National Bank, Beardstown; Bernard J. Mairworm, Vice-Chairman, Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co., Chicago.

The advices from the Association also state:

At the recent meeting of the Council of Administration those present were unanimously of the opinion that the ten Groups should hold their annual meetings this fall. The schedules of these meetings cannot be announced as the places are to be determined by the several Group Presidents. However, it can be announced that the Groups in the northern half of the State will meet during the week of Oct. 4 and those in the southern half during the week of Oct. 18. Chicago District, Group One, will hold its meeting the latter part of that month.

The annual convention will be held at the Palmer House in Chicago, May 24, 25 and 26, 1944. No definite plans, as yet, have been made for the convention as those details were left to the Executive Committee which will take into consideration conditions existing at that time.