

# The Commercial and FINANCIAL CHRONICLE

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## The Financial Situation

Following upon the heels of a Labor Board decision in the coal-wage dispute embodying a virtual capitulation to the Lewis strategy of "power politics," the Chairman of the War Labor Board, in a letter accompanying its annual report to the Senate late last week, said that "as the months flow by and the Board continues to hold wages to the general level of Sept. 15, 1942, we become increasingly conscious of the fact that we are asking one segment of our society (organized labor) to do its part to protect all Americans from the ravages of inflation, while, at the same time, a similar obligation has not been placed as heavily upon the shoulders of some of the other segments of this society." The decision in the coal miners' case and the general tenor of the letter of the Chairman of the Board, taken in conjunction with the fact that the President has requested a special study by a committee of this same Board of the cost of living, are generally taken to mean that the Administration has virtually given up its determination to adhere to the so-called "little steel" formula, and will presently inaugurate a policy of permitting general increases in wages.

### Unionism Wins!

Such a course, indeed, appears more or less unavoidable in view of the victory of Mr. Lewis in his demand for higher wages for his miners, which can be counted upon to put real pressure behind the demands for higher wages elsewhere, which have been growing in importunateness for a good while past. Indeed, the Board's Chairman, in his letter to the President of the Senate, admits in effect that the Board was faced by a situation in which it could no longer refuse to yield to the organized power of the coal miners under the ruthless but shrewd leadership of Mr. Lewis. "We are not unmindful," the Chairman says, (Continued on page 1920)

## Leaving Money In Trust

### Roger W. Babson Advises We Combine To Get Higher Returns On Our Money

First let me speak a good word for the trust companies and other banks which are taking care of trust funds. So far as the law permits they are doing a good job. Many more parents and grandparents should establish trust funds for those who are to follow. "Shrouds do not have pockets." To die without a will is a calamity. Leave your children something outright; but also be sure to put something in trust for



Roger W. Babson

them. Do it today.

### Bonds May Become A Curiosity

People fail to realize how the market is being cleaned up of good bond issues. Outstanding bond issues are being redeemed or reduced rapidly and very few new bond issues are being put out. This accounts for

the rapid increase in prices of preferred stocks, while common stocks are remaining stagnant. Trustees are being forced either to buy stocks or else government bonds for their beneficiaries. Certainly there is no sense of paying banks to invest in government bonds! A few wise trustees are hedging by buying investment trust securities, fire insurance stocks and chain store company preferreds.

My appeal today, however, is

not so much to the banks and trustees as to my readers, who should get busy to get state laws changed. The fact is that the banks may be tied down too much by state laws regarding the investment of trust funds. In view of impending inflation, instead of all these laws protecting widows and orphans, some of them may be penalizing these deserving beneficiaries. Surely, if we are going into a period of inflation, certain stocks may be safer than the very best of bonds.

### Trust Funds Rapidly Increasing

Another thing: Trust funds are growing at a tremendous rate. So far as the beneficiaries are concerned, this is a good thing; but is it good for the community? Owing to state laws regarding trust funds, trustees are frightened of their shadows. Hence, they put no money into new enterprises to help the community or the nation. This is bad practice. A dog cannot live indefinitely by chewing his own tail. A country cannot survive without continually putting new money into new enterprises. State laws should compel trustees to

(Continued on page 1924)

## W. L. Hemingway, Former ABA Head, To Study Economic and Monetary Problems

W. L. Hemingway, immediate past President of the American Bankers Association and President of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Co. in St. Louis, recently arrived in London, at the invitation, it is understood, of the British Government in recognition of his interest in and understanding of international economic and monetary problems.

It will be recalled that the program of the American Bankers Association convention in September, over which Mr. Hemingway presided, was devoted largely to questions of both domestic and international finance, and that authorities in these fields were heard as speakers. Under his administration the Economic Policy Commission of the ABA brought out a comprehensive study of current economic problems and monetary proposals under the title, "The Place of the United States in the Post-War Economy."

This study, or report, urged post-war economic planning "while the spirit is on us." It stated that the key to post-war economic revival is to be found in the elimination of obstacles to initiative and enterprise, and suggested that "the more realistic approach assumes that potential forces exist even today within each country for its reconstruction and that what is most needed is to release these powerful affirmative forces."

It analyzed current proposals, such as the British Keynes plan and the White plan of the United States Treasury for an institution to stabilize international currency,



W. L. Hemingway

and pointed out their inflationary character. It concluded that "some international institution is desirable to help nations in stabilizing their currencies, to provide a meeting place for the discussion of monetary questions, to collect information which is a necessary basis for sound discussions, and to make some arrangements for stabilization credits in cases where they are justified, or for temporary, seasonal or emergency credits with provision for early liquidation." It raised the question, however, as to whether a new institution or the adaptation of existing machinery would be more effective.

"Whether the needs of the situation would be best met by modifications in the structure of the Bank for International Settlements, or by the establishment of a new institution is a question which should be fully explored," it said. "Speaking generally there is much to be said for building upon machinery which already exists. A second essential point is that institutions of this sort are no substitute for the hard, patient labor of re-establishing the economic soundness of participating countries, of the balancing of budgets and readjustments to post-war conditions," it added.

The report stated that the "real progress must be founded upon the regenerative efforts of individual initiative and enterprise. These efforts can be aided through government cooperation and at times by government participation, but the primary task is one of releasing the natural forces of recovery," it said.

"To remove obstacles and set free the pent-up forces of enterprise calls for action toward seven objectives," it declared. These are as follows:

"1. Relief—temporary aid in the

form of food and some minimum of raw materials and tools for ravaged nations to avert starvation and help restart industry; to be supplied through some form of lend-lease.

"2. Prompt peace—early determination of as many as possible of the main peace conditions so that governments and private individuals can make plans.

"3. Collective security—establishment of some form of organization or guarantee to prevent war, thus lessening the fear of new conflicts, diminishing the incentive towards extreme nationalism, and avoiding the waste of resources in armament competition.

"4. Monetary stability—collaboration between nations to restore currency stability, so that trade and enterprise can count upon the value of the money they use.

"5. Lower trade barriers—with all nations to some extent dependent upon foreign trade and many nations largely so, efforts to broaden international commerce are necessarily part of any program for revival of international economies.

"6. Reducing the swings of the business cycle—because of the damaging effects of alternating booms and depressions upon all countries, particularly those dependent upon a few primary products, efforts to modify such swings are essential to an enduring post-war recovery.

"7. Making credit and capital available—given a reasonable degree of security, private capital is ready to supply much of the international short-term financing and long-term investment needed. Some use of government credit may be necessary; but international credits should be made for sound purposes, in reasonable amounts and with expectation of repayment."

The ABA stabilization machinery was proposed in the report of the Association's Economic Policy Commission, given in our issue of Sept. 30, page 1301.

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## From Washington Ahead Of The News

By CARLISLE BARGERON

When there is a great rejoicing in this war stricken country such as we gather from the editorials there is today over Barney Baruch's latest assignment, we hate to come along as a wet blanket. The fact is, though, that there is a great movement underway in Washington, in the pageantry of Mr. Roosevelt swinging from the Left to the Right, to get Mr. Baruch's imprimatur on as many things as possible, things with which he will have had very little to do, but if his name is attached to them, well everybody must agree that they are the essence of good judgment and common sense.

The real significance in his being named to work out the war reconversion program, we think, lies in the question of why another agency had to be created at all. The program has to do, of course, with what the Government intends to do with the gigantic industrial empire worth around

\$20 billion, three fourths of which it owns. Manifestly, the advocates of a government operated economy who as Senator George recently warned have become emboldened with the exigencies of the war, who originally advocated only the taking of savings, through taxation and borrowing, to create work, but who have now advanced openly to advocating outright investment by the Government of these savings in certain enumerated key industries— (Continued on page 1922)

## Truman Committee Favors Repayment For Lend-Lease Aid—Urges Allies' Resources Be Used To Maximum Before Asking U.S. Aid

Demands that the United States receive greater quantities of reverse lend-lease supplies and that lend-lease recipients be compelled to fully use their own resources before requesting American aid were made on Nov. 5 by the Special Senate Committee investigating the national defense program.

The report, filed by the Committee Chairman, Senator Truman (Dem., Mo.), outlined certain problems connected with conversion from war production, the solution of which will greatly affect the real cost of the war program.

In commenting on the need for reducing the ultimate cost of the lend-lease program, the committee recommended that, if England cannot pay in dollars for the petroleum she needs, some thought be given to American acquisition of British-held petroleum reserves in Asia, South America and the Dutch East Indies.

In a further comment, according to the Associated Press, the committee asserted that the United States has had to supply rubber and rubber products to England. England not only did not build an adequate stockpile, the committee asserted, but through its English and Dutch-controlled international rubber regulations committee hindered RFC Chairman Jesse Jones in his efforts to obtain a stockpile for this country.

The Associated Press Washington advices further reported:

"Consideration should be given now as to the terms and conditions under which any such rubber monopoly should be continued after the war," said the report. "We should insure that we will never again be the victims of a plan by which we were forced in the twenties to pay exorbitant prices for rubber at the same time we were being called Shylocks in the English press for requesting repayment of war loans which we had made to England.

"Attention should also be given to the possibility of acquiring rights in the deposits of English-owned resources of nickel, copper, tin and iron in countries outside England, and the right to receive manganese from Russia after the war in return for lend-lease articles furnished it now."

The report continued:

"Many of our industries par-

ticularly agriculture, will be greatly dependent upon the extent of our foreign trade, which in turn, will depend upon the policies we adopt with respect to lend-lease and rehabilitation.

"Such programs are now so huge that their sudden termination would have serious effects upon important parts of our economy, and yet their maintenance constitutes a most serious burden upon our taxpayers, and, in some cases, a serious drain upon limited natural resources."

Every effort should be made, the report said, to obtain additional reverse lend-lease and to compel lend-lease recipients to utilize the resources they have to a maximum before requesting aid from us.

"We should never forget," it stated, "that lend-lease was originally authorized by the Congress, solely because the English and others whom we desired to assist did not have sufficient American exchange to purchase materials needed by them.

"Lend-lease was never intended as a device to shift a portion of their war costs to us, but only as a realistic recognition that they did not have the means with which to pay for materials they needed.

"Before authorizing lend-lease, the Congress expressly requested and received assurances that lend-lease assistance would be extended only where the recipient was fully utilizing all of its own resources. Such resources of course, include foreign-held American securities and foreign-held securities which control basic raw materials abroad."

The committee asserted that "our domestic economy will be greatly affected by the determination which is to be made of our international problems."

## Down With Subsidies!

"It is at least 25% more profitable to produce pork than milk. The result, pork production is up, milk production down.

"Milk limitation orders, another name for compulsory dealer rationing, are here, and before the turn of the year shortages will be acute. Unless present policies on prices and subsidies are changed, I expect to see consumption of fluid milk reduced to 80% of June by this time next year instead of the present 100% of June.

"Decreased food production, greater civilian control, greater distribution control, more control over farmers, less liberty, less freedom—was all this planned or was it accidental? The last bulwark of freedom of our independent farmers may fall if the plan of subsidy in place of fair price now in process of application is put over as a permanent program.

"Subsidies are inflationary. They are used for so-called reform. Actually they are reactionary reforms. Subsidies are used to bring about compliance by individuals with bureaucratic demands. The broad powers placed in the hands of more or less irresponsible subordinates to write the conditions on which subsidy payments will be made leads to the temptation to include restrictions on individual activities and compel subservience in matters only distantly relating to subsidies themselves. Subsidies will not increase production to the extent that equivalent prices would."—Fred H. Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

We can only hope farmers generally will make careful note of Mr. Sexauer's warning.

## The State Of Trade

Electric power production again stood out prominently, reaching a new all-time record last week. Carloadings showed a substantial drop, however, and steel production fell off sharply as a result of the coal strike. The retail trade continues to show marked activity and substantial gains.

Electric power production in the United States reached a new peak in the week ended Oct. 30,

at 4,452,592,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 4,415,405,000 in the preceding week and 3,774,891,000 in the like 1942 week, according to the Edison Electric Institute. It was the third successive week in which new peak production had been established. Compared with the 1942 week, power output for the final week of October was up 18%, with Pacific Coast and mid-Atlantic regions showing the largest year-to-year gains, 26.1% and 21.4%, respectively.

Carloadings of revenue freight for the week ended Oct. 30 totaled 883,678 cars, according to reports filed by the railroads with the Association of American Railroads. This was a decrease of 21,641 cars below the preceding week this year, 6,882 cars fewer than the corresponding week in 1942 and 11,067 cars under the like period two years ago. This total was 118.58% of average loadings for the corresponding week of the ten preceding years.

Steel ingot production for this week is scheduled at 98.2% of rated capacity, equal to 1,711,600 net tons, a low since the 1,710,900 tons in the week ended Aug. 16. In the preceding week output was 1,743,000 tons and in the second week of November of last year, 1,703,800 tons, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute.

Steel production in the United States during October, just before the full effect of the coal strike hit the industry, established a new high for any month in history, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute. The Institute also announced that owing to the coal shortage, steel output for this week will be at the lowest level since mid-August. It also was admitted in Institute quarters that effects of the coal strike make it impossible for the steel industry to attain the 90,000,000 ton 1943 steel goal asked by the War Production Board.

All production records were shattered in October when total United States output reached 7,786,359 net tons of ingots and steel for castings. This performance was despite some loss of production caused by the wildcat strikes in coal mines which preceded the general shutdown.

Commenting on the outlook for November and December steel production, an industry spokesman pointed out that many coal mines still are not operating normally and that because of dangerously small stockpiles it may be several weeks before the industry is able to return to peak production.

Civil engineering construction volume in continental U. S. totaled \$193,379,000 for October, a weekly average of \$48,345,000 for the month. This weekly average volume, not including the construction by military engineers abroad, American contracts outside the country, and shipbuilding, was 8% below the average for the five weeks of September, 1942, and 65% lower than the average for the five weeks of October, 1942, as reported to "Engineering News-Record."

On the weekly average basis, private construction for October exceeded the preceding month by 28%, being 60% higher than a year ago. Public construction, however, is 16% and 72% lower, respectively, than last month and last year. State and municipal construction and Federal construction are down 26% and 15%, in that order, from their volumes for September, and are 50% and 73% below their respective totals for October, 1942.

Department store sales on a country-wide basis were up 10% for the week ended Oct. 30, compared with the like period a year ago, according to the Federal Reserve Board. Store sales were up 11% for the four-week period ended Oct. 30, compared with last year.

Department store sales in New York City declined 7% in the week ended Oct. 30, compared with the corresponding 1942 week, according to the Federal Reserve

## Warns Of War Contract Termination Rules

Comptroller General Lindsay Warren on Nov. 4 Condemned War Department contract termination regulations as offering opportunities "to sell the United States down the river" through improper and excessive settlement, according to United Press Washington advices, which further stated:

Testifying before a Senate Military Affairs subcommittee, he reiterated previous charges before other Congressional groups and renewed his contention that the government would pay "millions of dollars" in excessive or improper payments if various government contracting agencies are permitted to terminate and settle their own war contracts.

He again urged legislation to give his General Accounting Office authority to "audit and review" every proposed contract settlement before final payments can be made.

Subcommittee Chairman James B. Murray (D., Mont.) told Mr. Warren that he was in "full accord" with his desire "to protect the interests of the United States." He said, however, that delays in war contract settlements could be "disastrous" to the country's economy.

Mr. Warren agreed that no time should be lost in making final government payments to contractors to help them reconvert to civilian production but he opposed any authorization for government officers to make final settlements of their contracts.

## ABA Savs. Conference In Chicago Dec. 3

A one-day conference on savings banking sponsored by the Savings Division of the American Bankers Association will be held in Chicago on Dec. 3, it is announced by Fred F. Lawrence, President of the Division, who is Treasurer of the Maine Savings Bank, Portland, Me. The theme of the meeting will be, "Preserving Bank Leadership in the Savings Field." A. L. M. Wiggins, President of the American Bankers Association and President of the Bank of Hartsville, Hartsville, S. C., and Dr. Paul F. Cadman, economist for the ABA, will be among the principal speakers who will address the meeting.

Invitations to attend have been sent to all banks within a 200-mile radius of Chicago. Headquarters for the conference will be at the Palmer House.

The meeting will be called to order by Roy R. Marquardt, Vice-President of the First National Bank, Chicago. The conference will be addressed by Messrs. Lawrence and Wiggins, and Dr. Paul F. Cadman, Economist, ABA. There will be an open forum at which discussions on Savings Policy will be led by Ernest M. Fisher, Deputy Manager ABA; Charles R. Reardon, Vice-President First National Bank, Joliet, Ill., and John S. Stubblefield, President Peoples State Bank, St. Joseph, Mich.

Bank of New York. Sales showed a gain of 7% for the four week period. Apparel store sales were ahead in both periods, registering a 17% gain for the week and 27% rise over the four weeks.

Chain-store sales were somewhat mixed during October with a number of those reporting to date showing declines from the like 1942 month, while gains reported by some of the others were smaller percentage-wise than in the previous month. Mail-order companies reported the largest declines in the month with variety stores also reporting smaller sales than in October last year.

## Stabilization Fund Called Plan to Give Britain Control of U. S. Gold by Rep. Smith

The plan to establish a United and Associated Nations Stabilization Fund "is nothing less than a plan to give Great Britain control of our gold stock and unload upon the United States an immense volume of debts owed by Britain to other countries," it was charged in the House on Nov. 1 by Representative Smith (Rep., Ohio), member of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

The following regarding his remarks was reported in Associated Press Washington accounts of Nov. 1:

"There are not two plans, the British plan, called an 'international clearing union,' and another plan supposedly formulated by the Administration, called a 'united and associated nations stabilization fund,'" he declared. "There is only one plan, namely, the British plan. . . . The British furnished the materials for this scheme."

Mr. Smith told the House that John Maynard Keynes, adviser to the British Exchequer, was "unquestionably the spearhead of the movement," but added:

"It is the British Government that the United States must hold responsible for its promotion, just as the Roosevelt Administration must be held responsible for the part our Treasury officials are taking in it."

Under the British proposal, Mr. Smith said, an international clearing union would be established, based on international bank-money called "Bancor," fixed in terms of gold and accepted by all members of the union for the purposes of settling international balances. The value of "Bancor,"

he added, could be "arbitrarily altered by the will of those operating the scheme."

The Administration's latest proposal, he declared, provides for establishment of a monetary unit to be known as the "Unitas," with a value fixed in terms of gold but subject to alteration.

"The main characteristic of revised Unitas would be its high degree of variability, which would give it the desired political manipulability," he commented. "The gold liability of the United States (to the international fund) would be nearly four times that of the whole British Empire, yet the United States would have only 20% of the votes while the Empire would have 19%."

As now contemplated, Mr. Smith said, the fund could be used to purchase large amounts of debts owed by Britain to her colonies, with the United States having no control or veto.

"Clearly there is implied (in the proposal) the power to regulate the value of our money, which the Constitution specifically vests in the Congress," he continued, ". . . What really is proposed here is a world super-State, with Britain dominating."

## Senate Approves Resolution Calling For Post-War Collaboration For Peace

By a vote of 85 to 5, the Senate on Nov. 5 approved a resolution on post-war foreign policy, pledging United States' cooperation in creating "international authority to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world" and recognizing the need for establishing a general international organization.

This resolution was modified from the form in which it was first reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee so as to include in substance article 4 of the agreement signed in Moscow by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia and China and made public Nov. 1. The Committee decided on Nov. 3 to revise its original resolution. In addition to incorporating part of the Moscow declaration, the Senators added a paragraph citing the Senate's Constitutional authority to ratify treaties by a two-thirds vote. Senator Connally (Dem., Tex.) Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who had previously refused to amplify the resolution agreed to the change after calling a special Committee meeting and in an effort to secure early action and end the debate. A bipartisan group of 14 Senators had been insistently seeking the broadening of the Connally resolution.

On Nov. 4 the Senate by overwhelming majorities turned down two attempts to amend the measure further. Attaching the principles of the Atlantic Charter to the document and requiring that participation by the United States in the planned international organization be done by treaty only were the proposals.

Senate passage of the post-war resolution on Nov. 5 came after several other attempts to amend the measure were rejected on voice votes. The only ones recorded against the final resolution were Senators Johnson (Rep., Calif.), Reynolds (Dem., N. C.), Wheeler (Dem., Mont.), Langer (Rep., N. D.) and Shipstead (Rep.,

Minn.).

Debates on the resolution had opened on the floor of the Senate on Oct. 25.

The text of the Senate resolution follows:

**"Resolved,** That the war against all our enemies be waged until complete victory is achieved.

"That the United States cooperate with its comrades-in-arms in securing a just and honorable peace.

"That the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, join with free and sovereign nations in establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world.

"That the Senate recognizes the necessity of there being established at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such States, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

"That, pursuant to the Constitution of the United States, any treaty made to effect the purposes of this resolution, on behalf of the Government of the United States with any other nation or any association, of nations, shall be made only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur."

Previous reference to debate on the resolution was made in our issue of Nov. 4, pages 1785 and 1808.

## Food Subsidy Programs Called Unsound By Grocery Manufacturers Association

Opposition to the Administration's food subsidy program was voiced by the Grocery Manufacturers of America on Nov. 5 in a resolution adopted at its annual conference in New York City. This action was taken despite a plea by Chester Bowles, Federal Price Administrator, that Federal subsidies are "the cheapest insurance" for the disease known as runaway prices. Mr. Bowles told the members of the organization that,

bring all cost elements into balance now so that adjustments will be fair and permanent. If this requires adjustments let us make them now. The elements which make up the price of finished food products have continued to climb. Farm prices, labor, supplies and equipment have all risen while ceilings remain rigid. This is an unbearable situation, and subsidies are not a solution, they only prolong and aggravate the situation."

"The food manufacturing industry cannot approve this price control of processed food products on the subsidy basis, because it is fundamentally unsound. In the first place it is justified on the fallacious theory that our people will thus be saved from the expense otherwise imposed by a higher price; whereas the fact is that they must then pay this expense by taxation and that it will be materially increased from an administrative standpoint. In the second place, any important plan of subsidy payments by the Government invites a serious raid on its treasury which will be difficult to limit; and it inevitably introduces a bureaucratic control of private industry, which is repugnant to free institutions and therefore detrimental to the general welfare."

Paul S. Willis, President of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, had criticized on Nov. 3 the attempt to solve food price problems through subsidies. Assenting that subsidies "merely postpone paying the grocery bill," Mr. Willis, it is learned from the New York "Herald Tribune" stated:

"We should be realistic and

"Milk is politically hot, so Washington fiddles, while cows dry up. It is at least 25% more profitable to produce pork than milk. The result, pork production is up, milk production down.

"Milk limitation orders, another name for compulsory dealer rationing, are here, and before the turn of the year shortages will be acute. Unless present policies on prices and subsidies are changed, I expect to see consumption of fluid milk reduced to 80% of June by this time next year instead of the present 100% of June.

"Decreased food production, greater civilian control, greater distribution control, more control over farmers, less liberty, less freedom—was all this planned or

was it accidental? The last bulwark of freedom of our independent farmers may fall if the plan of subsidy in place of fair price now in process of application is put over as a permanent program.

"Subsidies are inflationary. They are used for so-called reform. Actually they are reactionary reforms. Subsidies are used to bring about compliance by individuals with bureaucratic demands. The broad powers placed in the hands of more or less irresponsible subordinates to write the conditions on which subsidy payments will be made leads to the temptation to include restrictions on individual activities and compel subservience in matters only distinctly relating to subsidies themselves. Subsidies will not increase production to the extent that equivalent prices would."

## N. Y. Group Urges Study Of Post-War Shipping

Taking the position that the American Merchant Marine must be expanded beyond its pre-war status, but that it should not be used in "cut-throat competition" with other nations dependent upon their shipping business, the New York State Chamber of Commerce urged on Nov. 4 that Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, appoint a committee of Government and industry representatives to study post-war shipping problems.

A report presented by Alfred V. S. Olcott, Chairman of the Committee on the Harbor and Shipping, in warning against a repetition of the demoralization in shipping which followed the last war, said:

"The surplus of merchant tonnage at the end of the last war, the lack of a sound plan for its disposition, or a definite shipping program to serve world commerce, worked to dislocate shipping in all parts of the globe. In the scramble for business, many lines sprang up almost overnight, old trade routes were abandoned and replaced by new ones, and the sharp competition which followed resulted in general demoralization of our shipping industry. This must not be allowed to happen at the end of the present conflict."

The report emphasized the necessity of maintaining a Merchant Marine "which not only will provide ample tonnage for the nation's commerce in normal times, but which will also be sufficiently large to give us an adequate merchant navy for national defense."

## November 1 Cotton Report

A United States cotton crop for 1943 of 11,422,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight is forecast by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture as of Nov. 1. This is only 36,000 bales less than the forecast as of October 1 and compares with 12,824,000 bales ginned in 1942 and 12,474,000 bales, the 10-year (1932-41) average. The indicated yield per acre of 253.4 pounds for the United States is considerably above the 10-year average of 217.00 pounds but below the record yield of 272.5 pounds produced in 1942.

Some reductions from production in prospect on October 1 are indicated for North Carolina, Tennessee, and Missouri, where deterioration resulted from killing frost during mid-October. A small reduction is also indicated for Texas. These reductions are partly offset by increases in Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Oklahoma, where the crop is turning out slightly better than was expected last month. For other States no change is indicated from a month ago.

The report of the Bureau of the Census shows ginnings to November 1 at 9,061,252 running bales from the crop of 1943, compared with 9,713,354 bales for 1942 and 7,961,157 bales for 1941.

## Basis For Determining Quotas For Nations Under White Currency Plan Made Public

Advices to the effect that the basis for determining the quotas for individual nations under the White Plan for international monetary stabilization have been made public for the first time in copies of the London "Financial News" now arriving in this country, were contained in the New York "Journal of Commerce" of Oct. 23, which points out that the official draft of the White Plan for an International Stabilization Fund, as made public in Washington in August stated only that "an agreed upon formula which gives due weight to the important relevant factors, e.g., a country's holdings of gold and free foreign exchange, the magnitude and the fluctuations of its balance of international payments, its national income, etc.," shall be used to compute quotas. The account in the "Journal of Commerce" went on to say:

The specific formula advanced by the United States Treasury for computing the quota of each member country of the International Stabilization Fund equals:

1. 2% of the national income; plus
2. 5% of gold and free exchange balances; plus
3. 10% of the average imports; plus
4. 10% of the maximum variation in exports.

The total of these four items is to be increased by the percentage ratio of average exports to national income.

The United States quota would be 20% of the total Stabilization Fund under this formula. Since aggregate quotas are to be at least \$5,000,000,000, the United States quota will be at least \$1,000,000,000. The share of the United Kingdom and the colonies, but without the Dominions, would be 10%; Soviet Russia, 6%, and China, 3%. Thus, the four principal United Nations would have a combined total of about 50%.

As to the voting power disclosed by the London "Financial News" the "Journal of Commerce" reports:

Since the voting power on the Board of Directors of the International Stabilization Fund is to be based on the quotas of individual countries, the "Financial News" makes known how many votes each important nation will have. The basis is 100 votes, plus one vote for each \$1,000,000 of its quota.

The "Financial News" states:

"The United States Treasury estimates the quotas and number of votes of the member countries as follows:

Country—	Quotas	No. of votes
Australia	\$149	249
Brazil	107	207
Canada	278	378
China	350	450
India and Burma	367	467
Mexico	63	163
New Zealand	54	154
U. S. S. R.	763	863
South Africa	175	275
United Kingdom (including Colonies)	1,275	1,375
United States	2,929	3,029
Rest of United and Associated Nations	3,554	6,454
Total	\$14,064	10,064

"The above figures are subject to modification on the basis of Clause 4 of Chapter II of the third draft of the White Plan, which stipulates:

"Before computing individual quotas on the basis of the agreed formula there shall be reserved an amount equal to 10% of the aggregate quotas to be used as a special allotment for the equitable adjustment of quotas. Where the initial quota of a member country as computed by the formula is clearly inequitable, the quota may be increased from this special allotment."

The Treasury's currency stabilization plan was referred to in these columns April 8, pages 1300-1305; details of its revised currency program were given in our Aug. 26 issue, page 829.

## Jos. Curran Put In 2-A By Roosevelt

Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, had his draft classification changed from 1-A to 2-A for a six-month period by his local Selective Service Board on receipt of an order authorized by President Roosevelt. Noting this the New York "Herald Tribune" of Nov. 6, also had the following to say:

"The order, effective Oct. 23, was issued by Major General Lewis B. Hershey, national director of selective service after the N. M. U. had filed an appeal from the 1-A classification ordered by Appeal Board 4, headed by Charles A. Tuttle, former United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

"The six-month deferment, granted because Curran is "essential to civilian activity," virtually removes all possibility that he will be drafted, unless the present law is revised, since he will be 38 years old on March 1, 1944. Men over that age are not drafted unless the armed forces make a special request because of a certain qualifications.

"Informed of the decision in Philadelphia where he is attending the sixth annual C. I. O. convention, Curran said: "The draft board has spoken. The President's board has spoken. I abide by their decision."

"The controversy over Curran's draft classification began on Sept. 9 when Colonel Arthur V. McDermott, selective service director for New York City, instituted a proceeding to have Curran's draft deferment withdrawn and have him placed in 1-A—available for immediate induction into the armed forces.

The appeal board voted 4-to-1 to withdraw the deferment given by Local Board 18, 1133 Broadway, and ordered him placed in 1-A immediately. Since the vote was not unanimous an appeal to the President could be taken and the union in the absence of Curran, who had shipped out as a seaman, to inspect conditions among merchant seamen abroad, "forthwith notified the local board that it was appealing the 1-A classification."

## NY Chamber Condemns Govt. Interference With Ins. Business

Federal interference with the insurance business was condemned by the New York State Chamber of Commerce on Nov. 4 in adopting a report from its Committee on Insurance urging enactment of the Bailey-Van Nuys bill. The report said:

"The States long ago found that to permit uncontrolled competition as envisioned by the Department of Justice, often resulted in insolvency of insuring companies and loss to the policyholders, for uncontrolled competition led some companies to make rates that violate the laws of average. It is only by cooperative action and uniformity of rates and practices, that financial soundness can be maintained, but it is this that the Department of Justice wishes to destroy."

## The Financial Situation

(Continued from first page)

"that failure to approve this (the Ickes-Lewis) contract might precipitate a repetition of recent coal mine shutdowns throughout practically the entire nation. We know that the circumstances of the last several months have raised around this contract many far-reaching questions of Governmental policy. These larger questions of Governmental policy, the solution of which unhappily has been too long deferred, will now, we hope, be faced and solved. The Government can rectify by appropriate action any change of policies that may be necessary. But we could never recover the losses, especially of human life, that would result from failure to provide materials of war. Nor are we unmindful of the varied selfish and political factors involved in this matter. We cast these aside to reach the core of the problem: the speedy production of the greatest amount of coal." Here is plainly a confession of impotence—and an invitation to other groups of organized labor to demand higher wages with full expectation of getting them if they have, as most of the unions do, the same strategic advantage which the coal miners employed with such good effect.

### But the Facts!

We are far from certain that the War Labor Board, given the circumstances which had been permitted to develop, had any alternative to the action taken—with regret, be it said. It might, however, have stuck a little more closely to the facts in explaining its position. In the first place, its gratuitous award of honor to union leaders (other than Mr. Lewis) could well have been omitted. Many informed observers who are more concerned with realities than the hypocracies will find it strange, for example, that the Chairman of the Board could have brought himself to say that "due credit should be given to the patriotism and foresight of the majority of the workers in basic industries who accepted stabilization of their wages at a time of rising living costs. In a great number of instances, their union leaders were so conscious of their responsibilities under the Government's program to hold down the cost of living they did not even demand an increase in their general level of wages. The outstanding exception should not obscure the wisdom and forbearance of these responsible labor officials."

The fact is that other leading union officials have for the most part waited with obvious impatience to see which way the cat would jump in the coal case, meanwhile

keeping the record respectable with constant abuse of Mr. Lewis, whom they feared was stealing power from them. The Board's apologia, however, is deplorably weak at more important points. It would be interesting indeed to know how the Board would undertake to defend its statement that organized labor had been asked to carry a burden of sacrifice greater than that asked of other elements in the population. Indeed, it would appear that no one in the community has been asked to shoulder a lighter burden. So far as the amount of pay they have received is concerned, most union members have been asked to carry, and in fact have carried, no burden at all. It may or may not be true that since we entered this war the rate of wages has not on the average risen as fast as the cost of living; it is clearly not true that the cost of living has risen as far or as fast as the amount of money most union members find in their envelope at the end of each week.

### What Sacrifices?

If the average union member has been asked to make any sacrifice for the sake of the war effort, apart from those arising out of general shortages of consumers' goods, it has taken the form of a demand that he work harder for longer hours—for time-and-a-half pay. But it is difficult to understand how any one familiar with the situation could find anything distressing in this situation, when the record shows that most men are still not working as many hours a week as a very few years ago was considered a normal and wholly reasonable work-week. As to the intensity of the effort put forth—no one who visits an average plant will be easily convinced that the workmen of this country are over-exerting themselves even in these times. It is true, of course, that in a relatively few instances key men, or men with special skills, are working long hours, but it is likewise true that the amounts of pay these men are receiving for their work leaves their status a poor argument for sustaining the position now assumed by the War Labor Board.

One supposes that the Chairman of the Labor Board has the farmer in mind when he sheds crocodile tears over the position of organized labor. It is true beyond any question that the farmer has long been another darling of the Administration. The pampering of him was a national scandal long before the war, and continues to be in some respects a shameful performance. Here it is not so much a matter of permitted prices—except in their relation to

one another—as it is largesse and deliberately supported prices. Even so, however, it would be difficult to convince most informed persons that the farmer has received or is receiving more generous treatment than organized labor. The fact is, of course, as one would suppose the Chairman of the War Labor Board would be fully aware, that organized labor and the farmer are the two segments of the population, and the only segments, which have gained, and are still profiting in a large way from the war.

### The Real Sufferers

The real sufferers from what the Labor Board is pleased to term inflation, and the elements which will suffer still more seriously if the rising trend in living costs continues, are those groups which the President not so long ago expressed the fear would become the "forgotten men and women" of this war—the 20,000,000 or so whose income has not increased at all, and in many instances has actually declined. They are the men and women living on annuities, or on relatively small fixed incomes from past investments, a multitude of business men (most often said to be small business men, but really many not in that category), salaried groups, and other similarly situated individuals. The Board's apologia would have been on much stronger ground if it had concerned itself with these.

The outlook would be much heartening if there were good reason to hope for really sounder policies to replace those now apparently about to be discarded.

### Post-War WPA For Servicemen Opposed

Suggestions by Army officers that soldiers will not be released until industry has jobs for them and that war contracts would be kept in operation pending reconversion of plants were criticized on Nov. 5 in a report by the Truman committee of the Senate as beyond the authority of the military establishment. The committee advised the military authorities that they have no authority to provide a post-war WPA.

"The Congress has never authorized either the War or Navy Department to provide a new Work Projects Administration by forcing soldiers or sailors to remain in the Army or Navy, or by permitting the production of war goods for which there is no military use," the report asserted, according to the Associated Press, from which we also quote:

"The Congress did not vote billions of dollars of appropriations to the War and Navy Department for such purposes as there and the job which the Army and Navy did in peace-time planning for the war-time needs does not support a conclusion that they should be allowed to determine the conditions under which peacetime business is to be operated. This is not a military function."

## Wallace Warns Of Fascism In Western World If Labor, Agriculture And Industry Fail To Hold Economic Balance

Outlining six duties of farmers and workers, Vice President Henry A. Wallace warned on Nov. 3 that "some new form of Western World Fascism will take over" if labor, agriculture and industry fail to maintain economic balance.

Mr. Wallace spoke before the annual convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at Philadelphia, and in reporting his remarks, the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of Nov. 4 stated:

One of the duties of the farmer and the worker, Mr. Wallace declared, is to be "fair to the consumer."

They must not, he said, "enter into unholy alliances with capital to loot the consumer's pocketbook. Any limiting of production and hiking of prices is plain hi-jacking."

"If such practices spread," Mr. Wallace continued, "they will impoverish the country, increase unemployment, and eventually destroy both organized labor and organized agriculture. Some new form of Western World Fascism then will take over our glorious future."

Mr. Wallace asked especially for harmony between the worker and the farmer, representing two groups, he said, which "are the greatest of all special classes of American citizens."

But Mr. Wallace added that there can be "no hope, if labor and agriculture fight each other and their government. Laborers and farmers must participate to the fullest extent as citizens of their country."

He called on labor to unite behind President Roosevelt in his "fight to roll back food prices in order to prevent economic chaos."

Warning that "temporarily a few demagogues in capital, labor, agriculture and government may gain their petty advances for minority pressure groups," the Vice President advised labor to look to the future and plan to hold its strength when high earnings of the present are over.

"If unemployment hits labor

again," Mr. Wallace said, "members of both labor and farmer organizations will be unable to pay their dues, reserves which have been piled up will disappear rapidly, and their strength will vanish."

In their duties to themselves, Mr. Wallace advised, they "must never knuckle under to any set of leaders who put self first and the human race second."

Such leaders, he said, not only are to be found among racketeers in labor, but also among the "otherwise, honest and sincere" leaders who fight for special privileges.

Another duty of the farmer and the worker, Mr. Wallace said, "is to see that capital is fairly treated."

Joblessness and stagnation would result, he said, if the "man who risks his name and credit, serving well in creating new jobs and needed products," is not protected.

"Free enterprise," the Vice President warned, "must not be made a mockery by big enterprise. In the backwash of the war the small business man must not be washed out."

Another duty of the worker and the farmer Mr. Wallace described as one "very close to our hearts—the duty to the men who are overseas or who are going over."

Upon their return, the Vice President said, they must be greeted with jobs, security and full production which has been planned and provided by "our energies, our great affection and our wisdom."

## Dr. Higgins Urges Planning Now To Avoid Post-War "Boondoggling"

State and local governments, as well as the Federal Government, should prepare immediately six-year public works programs with a reserve of useful projects to avoid "boondoggling" during the post-war period, Dr. Benjamin Higgins told members of the Institute on Post-War Reconstruction at New York University on Oct. 27.

Dr. Higgins, Bronfman Professor of Economics at McGill University, and research associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research, was formerly principal economist of the U. S. Federal Works Agency, consultant of the Public Works Reserve, and chief of the housing unit of the War Production Board. He spoke on "Public Works and our Postwar Economy."

"One of the main purposes of public work planning is to avoid 'boondoggling,'" Professor Higgins said. "In the early 'thirties, because of lack of preparation, it was necessary to spend some money on relatively useless projects. Money had to be paid out quickly, P. W. A. operated too slowly."

"There should be no excuse of 'boondoggling' again. Each State and local government, as well as Federal agencies, should prepare six-year programs and a reserve of useful projects, rated according to 'product effects,' perhaps with some cognizance of other factors. These should be reviewed by a Federal authority and rated according to 'process effects' so that when the time comes an ample supply of works ranking high on all counts is available."

Prof. Higgins defined "product effects" as the direct utility of projects themselves which would accrue even if the completed project sprang up overnight. "Process

effects" were defined as "secondary increases in spending on consumption and investment arising from the mere process of undertaking the project and paying for it." He predicted that the need for non-war government outlays should not exceed \$20,000,000,000 in the year it may take to defeat Japan after European Armistice. Continuing he said:

"In the following year increased consumption can be permitted to the extent that reconversion has been possible during the Japanese campaign and consumers' goods are available. It seems unlikely that it could be allowed to increase more than \$15,000,000,000 without inflation, or that private investment could increase more than \$25,000,000,000—total investment at the 1941 peak was only \$19,000,000,000.

"Since war expenditures should drop by \$80,000,000,000, non-war expenditures of \$40,000,000,000 may be required to maintain stability. In the second postwar year, consumption may increase another \$30,000,000,000, but investment could hardly increase further, war expenditure should drop another \$10,000,000,000, so non-war expenditures would still have to approximate \$20,000,000,000."

## Labor Shortage Problem Being Solved On Voluntary Basis, Says McNutt

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Man-Power Commission, in releasing a report of the National Management-Labor Policy Committee reiterating its opposition to national war service legislation reported new strides toward solution on a voluntary basis of the nation's critical man-power problem. The New York "Herald Tribune" of Nov. 7 from which the above is taken also had the following to say:

Terming the report a very "vigorous answer to the problem," Mr. McNutt expressed himself as more optimistic than in the past that Congress will not have to be asked to compel the American people to go to work to produce the necessities of war and civilian life.

The committee, with its broad representation of labor, agriculture and management, committed itself to a definite pledge to help solve the labor shortage without resort to legislation. There is still, however, much to be done by government, the committee told the commission. At the same time the committee pointed out that "the agencies of the government are to serve the people by informing them what has to be done, when and where it must be done, and that the people of the nation are the ones to determine how it shall be done."

What is needed, the Committee said, is a determination of the man-power needs and available supply (these it said, should be made by the War Man-Power Commission in close co-operation with management and labor of any given area); a determination of the relative urgency for products and services in each local area (to be ascertained in the local areas by government procurement and production agencies); a determination of the relative needs of employers for workers in each area; studies in individual plants of the causes for their failure to meet and maintain required employment levels; an effective control on the flow of available man power to points where it will contribute most to the war effort; and allocation of production volume to areas in accordance with their ability to supply the necessary man power.

The Committee report, based on a study started last July 20 at Mr. McNutt's request, contains in addition to the pledge and recommendations for government action, the outlines of a program which the committee believes should be followed to solve the man-power needs.

The report and pledge, which said that the signers "will strive vigorously and exhaust every possibility to solve the nation's man-power problems through voluntary, co-operative action in every industry and every area," were submitted unanimously over the signatures of the following committee members:

Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; H. W. Fraser, President of the Order of Railway Conductors of America; Frederick C. Crawford, President of the National Association of Manufacturers; Eric A. Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange; Edward A. O'Neill, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation; James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union, and R. Conrad Cooper, Assistant Vice-President in charge of operations of the Wheeling Steel Corporation.

The Committee reported that "man-power still is being wasted through ineffective usages in some quarters, through excessively high turnover in others, and through restrictive practice in others;" that "large numbers of workers who should do so have not yet transferred into work necessary in time of war," and that "vast unused man-power resources of longer hours of work; improved performance of workers and em-

ployable women are still available."

This does not mean, the Committee said, that the voluntary system is failing. It does mean, it said, that there is need for "leadership, co-ordinated and understood plans and efficient administration." With these things, according to the Committee, and "not upon broadened control and regulation," the problem can be solved without compulsion and regimentation.

Fully effective mobilization and utilization of the national man power will be achieved, the Committee reported, when:

"(A) All agencies of government concerned with procurement, production and man power are administered under a co-ordinated and well understood arrangement in which government defines the war needs, enunciates the fundamental policies or 'rules of the game,' confines itself to a minimum of control and administrative detail, and provides the maximum of real assistance to those who must do the work, namely the people of this nation in each community.

"(B) All of the people understand their personal obligations as related to the war needs and know where and when to apply their services in such manner as best to aid in the war effort."

Other specific recommendations to the government were that the Office of War Mobilization should be called upon to conduct "continuing reappraisal of the nation's production requirements as related to the total man-power resources of the nation;" that the selective service system's regulations and procedures should be reviewed to establish the principle that men should not be drafted if their civilian work is more important to war production or the preservation of basic civilian economy and that withdrawals from a community should be timed with ability to obtain replacements; that government should release unnecessary personnel to work in industry and agriculture; that the War and Navy departments should "continue their searching examinations" of their use of men; and that the Governors of states should be urged to institute publicity programs to facilitate the man-power program.

Mr. McNutt told a press conference at which the committee's report was released that he did not view as news the fact that the committee opposed national service legislation. The Committee was opposed to it, he said, when he asked them last July to study the principles of national war service legislation by way of preparation should such legislation become necessary to the successful prosecution of the war.

### Joint Hide Control Board

Establishment of a Joint Hide Control Office in Washington, in which the United States and United Kingdom will have equal representation, and Canada will also participate as her interests may appear, was announced on Oct. 28 by Harold Connett, Assistant Director of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Division of the War Production Board. The function of this agency, Mr. Connett explained, will be to receive offers of hides through the usual channels in the respective countries, to determine upon purchases and allocations of such offers to the respective countries, and to inform the appropriate govern-

mental purchasing agencies in each country of the offers they might accept.

Mr. Connett's statement was made at the annual meeting of the Tanners Council at the Waldorf Astoria in New York and in an account in the New York "Journal of Commerce" by H. E. Luedecke, the principal points in Mr. Connett's statement were given as follows:

"Negotiations have been in progress for some time between the United States and United Kingdom authorities with a view to closer co-ordination in the joint purchases abroad of cattle hides, including kipskins and calfskins. There has also been discussion in regard to purchases of leather from abroad.

"With a view to clarifying the situation and enabling a decision to be reached, an international mission was recently sent to South America. The factual data obtained by this mission and its recommendations have been reviewed by the appropriate agencies of the two governments, which are now able to announce that an agreement in principle for a plan of operation has been reached.

"Both the United States and United Kingdom authorities believe that the agreement reached is a long step forward, and will prove of inestimable benefit to the war effort with the least disturbance to the respective industries involved. It is felt that this method will be of immense value in implementing the recommendations of the Combined Raw Materials Board."

### Fuel Oil To Coal Conversion Suspended

Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes on Oct. 19 announced that industrial fuel-oil consumers throughout the country who are in process of converting their burners to substitute fuels may suspend their conversion activities.

The action primarily affects industrial consumers in the 17 East Coast and 15 Midwestern States, and applies only to users of the heavy, residual type fuel. PAW emphasized that heating oils of the distillate type—the kind used in home heating—continue to be short, and that there should be no relaxation in efforts to conserve that product. There is every prospect, the announcement said, that the shortage of home heating oils will continue, because, with the increasing amount of each barrel of crude that must go into petroleum war products, it is not possible to expand, materially, the volume of distillate.

Administrator Ickes said that the industrial fuel-oil situation has eased sufficiently so that now enough oil is available to meet the present requirements of consumers.

Deputy Administrator Ralph K. Davies pointed out that while conversions now in progress may be suspended, it must be understood that, if the industrial fuel-oil situation should again become critical, these plants would be called upon to complete their conversions and burn substitute fuel. Consumers who desire to suspend conversions now in progress are requested to inform the PAW Marketing Director for the district in which the plant is located.

The 17 East Coast States affected are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

The 15 Midwestern States are Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

## President Tells CIO "New Demands" To Stabilize Employment To Be Made

President Roosevelt, in a message to the sixth annual convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Philadelphia, said on Nov. 1 that "new demands" will soon be made on labor to stabilize workers in their present jobs, since it is vital "both to the war effort and to the maintaining of reasonable balance in the cost of living."

The President's letter, addressed to Philip Murray, President of the CIO, follows:

"Dear Mr. Murray:

"I have received your invitation to attend and address the sixth annual convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at Philadelphia on Nov. 1. I regret exceedingly that heavy responsibilities, which I know you fully appreciate, will prevent me from accepting the invitation and being with you.

"Please extend to the officers and members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations my greetings and good wishes upon the occasion of their convention. I and others responsible for the conduct of the war are gratified that the work performed by American wage earners in the manufacture and delivery of the munitions and implements of war is being felt on every part of the battlefield. The effort has been splendid and the skill, speed and capacity for co-operation have made an industrial output which has never been equaled before.

"I am appreciative also of the participation of American workers in every aspect of the war effort, as well as in that most important part which they take on the production lines. They have made a splendid contribution through purchases of war bonds, both out of their union treasuries and by their individual purchases. They have made an adaptation of civilian life to the needs of war with sincere purpose to endure in good spirit the inconveniences made necessary by the war. The morale of American workers has been good. To those of your officers and members who have contributed to this good performance and this high morale, I wish to express my thanks and at the same time to urge a continuation of the drive to maintain existing production levels and even to increase those levels in some instances. Every effort is being made by the government to hold down the prices of those items in the budgets of working people which are essential to health and decent comfort and for this the co-operation of your members will be needed.

"We are reaching the period when new demands will be made upon labor to set aside personal preferences in favor of the necessities of the country. In times of peace the great mobility of American labor has been one of the items of which we have been proud. In the beginning of the war effort this habit of mobility was undoubtedly of the greatest use in enabling remote plants and shipyards to recruit the necessary labor for the enormously extended program. Today we have reached the point, however, when it is essential to stabilize the personnel and employment around any given plant, to reduce the turnover and to keep the same people at the same job so far as is humanly possible. This will often mean considerable sacrifice to individuals, but this is the kind of effort which will be asked and which I know will be delivered by the workers of America once they understand how vital it is both to the war effort and to the maintaining of reasonable balance in the cost of living.

"I invite and expect your continued active support and co-operation in the fulfillment of the no-strike pledge of American labor, in the increasing effort in production, in stabilizing wages to balance our economy and in financial and moral contribution to the direct war effort until every need is met, every battle fought,

until victory is won and the peace established.

"With best wishes for constructive deliberations in your convention. I am,

"Very sincerely yours,  
"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

## Senate Group Favors Bill For Bond "Ads"

A bill authorizing the Treasury to spend up to \$30,000,000 annually for war bond advertising in newspapers was approved on Oct. 26 by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee by a vote of 11 to 5.

The bill, sponsored by Senator Bankhead (Dem., Ala.), authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to place between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000 of war-bond advertising in newspapers before this fiscal year ends next June 30. It provides that half this sum be spent with daily, weekly, semi-weekly and thrice-weekly newspapers published in towns of 10,000 population or less, and half in newspapers of cities over 10,000. The bill also requires that the government pay each paper's prevailing published advertising rate.

The bill describes its purpose as "to provide for the more effective use of idle currency in aid of the stabilization program and the war effort" and to stimulate the sale of war bonds. At the Committee's hearings small papers generally supported the bill and larger ones opposed it.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau it is stated opposes enactment of the legislation contending that it would be "opening the road toward government subsidy of the press". Mr. Morgenthau prefers the present system of stimulating bond sales through voluntary advertising sponsored by private business concerns.

## Coal Strike Virtually Settled—Government Again Operating Mines

The coal miners who had gone out on strike beginning at midnight on Oct. 31, the expiration date of the coal truce declared last June by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, were practically all back at their jobs on Nov. 7, following the taking over of the mines by the Government by executive order dated Nov. 1, and the approval of the National War Labor Board on Nov. 5 of the agreement reached by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Lewis, which provides for daily earnings of \$3.50, an increase of \$1.50 over the old contract. The work day is also extended one full hour of work each day.

In his notification to the presidents of the coal mining companies which produce 50 tons or more a day, Mr. Ickes on Nov. 2 announced that he had taken possession of their properties under instruction from President Roosevelt with "the primary object" of maintaining full production of coal "for the effective prosecution of the war." Mr. Ickes invoked regulations under which the Government previously took possession of the mines at the time of a general stoppage in May.

## Continued High Wage Structure After War Looked For By Zelomek

### Organized Labor Expected To Play More Active Part At Polls

"A considerable part of the war-time upward shift of the American wage structure will be maintained after the war," according to a primary conclusion of the October issue of the INTERNATIONAL POST-WAR SERVICE edited by A. W. Zelomek, President of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc., just made available. In a study entitled "Labor in the American Economy" the Service predicts that during the first three to five years

after the war "the number of families in the income brackets \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year will be closer to the current 24% than to the 12% in 1935-36."

Organized labor, the study asserts, will reverse its traditional hands-off-politics policy and seek more and more to wield deliberately organized influence at the polls as well as in the factories. The study further finds:

"There will be no merger of CIO and AFL, although the two groups may indulge in a limited amount of coordinated activity. Jurisdictional as well as purely labor-management disputes will continue to provide causes for strikes. But in a few industries, where management regards cordial relations with organized labor as the norm and where dominant labor organizations are as responsible and representative as they are powerful, general industry problems will come to be the joint concern of labor and management representatives."

"Labor-management committees during the war," the study says, "as well as the New York Ladies garment industry before it, have demonstrated the possibilities of such cooperation."

Employment levels, it is estimated, will fluctuate at around 50 million, with unemployment in the three to five years following the transition period at about 5 million. This it is noted, compares with current civilian employment of 52 to 54 million and unemployment of about 1 million. The average factory work week will drop sharply from the

current 45 hours to about 35 hours during the reconversion period and then will climb slowly back to 37 or 38 hours as durable goods industries resume normal peacetime production. In the announcement as to study it is added.

"These predictions are based upon an assumption of high business activity for several years after the reconversion, business activity that will be stimulated by foreign demand for American goods and services, by a backlog of consumer savings and consumer demand for durable goods, by industrial needs for new equipment, and by the growth and development of new industries and new industrial techniques. The domestic market will be stimulated by the high wage structure as well as by the accumulation of savings." "Producers now realize," Mr. Zelomek writes in an editorial for the study, "that their relation to the national wage level is that of sellers to American wage earners and their families as well as of employers of American workers."

The October INTERNATIONAL POST-WAR SERVICE also carries an article on "International Post-War Relations" in which it is predicted that exports on a commercial basis will supersede relief exports and Lend-Lease at an early date. In a section on Russo-United States relations it is pointed out that during Russia's early reconstruction period that country will be in need of heavy agricultural imports from the United States.

tained to farm industry."

The House Banking and Currency Committee voted 16 to 10 on Oct. 14 to extend the life of the CCC to June 30, 1945 but banned all present and future subsidies after Jan. 1. A majority of the Committee also denied the CCC's request for a \$500,000,000 increase in its borrowing authority. (These actions were reported in our Oct. 21 issue, page 1615). On Nov. 8, a group of eight Democrats of the Committee, who were in the minority vote on the legislation, contended that subsidies were the sole hope for keeping a hold on living costs while still encouraging vital food production. In its formal report the group said:

"The only protection against increased wages is the maintenance of the present price structure. If prices are increased, demands for increased wages will follow immediately.

"The use of subsidies is not desirable and should be restricted both as to amount and as to scope. Subsidies are, however, a weapon against inflation, and although undesirable are vastly preferable to an inflated economy."

The President's special message to Congress, calling for increased subsidy funds over the \$800,000,000 expenditure for this year, was referred to in these columns Nov. 4, page 1805.

## \$2 Billion Tax Bill Nears House Floor

The House Ways and Means Committee was expected to report to the House today (Nov. 11) its new general revenue bill providing about \$2,000,000,000 in additional taxes, against an Administration request for \$10,500,000. Debate on the measure will probably get under way next week. Final Committee action on the tax bill was delayed pending the report of a sub-committee studying possible modifications of the law regulating the renegotiation of war contracts.

The principal actions by the Committee during the past week were the reconsideration of various rises in postal rates and restoring the liquor levy to \$10 a gallon. On Nov. 6 the House group rescinded its previous action doubling the second-class postage rate and left it at the present level of one cent on each two ounces. With respect to the liquor levy the Committee reversed itself again on Nov. 8 when it decided to change the rate on liquor in the new bill to \$10 a gallon. This rate had been recommended by the Treasury and tentatively approved by the group but was later cut back to \$8 a gallon. The present tax on distilled spirits is \$6.

In United Press Washington advices of Nov. 7, the following was reported:

The tax bill as now constituted is composed of \$600,000,000 in higher corporate excess profits taxes and about \$1,500,000,000 in greater excises on liquor, transportation, postage, communications, toilet preparations, furs, luggage and other luxuries.

In addition, it provides for integration of the existing Victory tax and the normal income tax with a new combined basic rate of 10%. It stipulates that the earned-income credit shall be eliminated and that Federal excises heretofore taken as personal income-tax deductions can no longer be subtracted in computing obligations.

Finally, it provides that organizations not subject to taxation, such as labor unions and national groups like the American Legion, must file returns whether or not they pay taxes.

A previous item regarding Committee tax action was given in these columns Nov. 4, page 1804.

## From Washington

(Continued from first page)

manifestly these gentlemen are very much concerned in what is to be done with this Government investment. The power lies therein for the Government to move right in to completely dominate private industry; in its handling of its plant holdings, in its handling of approximately \$60 billion of surplus materials (if the war were to end today) and in its handling of the cancelled war contracts.

Jesse Jones recently said:

"If there ever was a question which must be settled in the national interest, it is the future utilization of this vast new industrial empire."

Whereupon, the President ordered Jimmy Byrnes to take over the reconversion program, and Jimmy turned it over to Baruch, and they overtop an agency which Jesse had working on the program. Jesse's agency is known as the Committee for Economic Development headed by Paul Gray Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation, with an imposing list of industrialists serving with him.

Why the new agency? Inasmuch as Jesse is the head of the various agencies which own three fourths of the war plant structure, you would think he would be the very one to handle the question of its disposition. Not so.

Now, no well informed person would seriously call Baruch a radical. But the fact is that he is 73 years old, he is hard of hearing, and he can't possibly do, and would not claim to do the work that is flamboyantly being assigned to him these days. He pays ambitious youngsters of very skeptical ideas about the capitalistic system; indeed, they are the typical young New Deal type, to do the work for him. These young men are very clever and we can show you evidences of their cleverness in the so-called Baruch rubber report.

Another thing, it is intended as no disparagement of him, to say that he has become terribly beaten down in his long campaign to get into the Second World War pictures. Running around now with Harry Hopkins and Byrnes he is happy as he can be in his feeling of rendering service. But the old gentleman is not the authority he was in the first World War; he is not in a position to forthrightly present his ideas and stick to them. He has a horror that the New Dealers will again turn their wrath upon him. Things can easily be put over on him these days. Sometimes we are inclined to think most of Washington officialdom is resting up at his place and at his expense down in South Carolina.

But his name on a product means something. It breeds confidence. Yet he is up against the proposition of leaning over backwards to appear "liberal." He will show the young New Dealers they were all wrong in thinking him to be a despised "reactionary." We can't imagine his opposing Hopkins or Mr. Roosevelt on anything.

The very fact that Mr. Roosevelt directed Byrnes to take over the reconversion program, we think, means that he intends to keep it within his little closely knit group. And that is very ominous, indeed. The fact that one so esteemed as Baruch is to deal directly with the job doesn't mean a thing in the world.

The greatest laugh to come from the Republican victories a week ago, we think, was the excitement caused in the Willkie camp. At least there were a couple of his emissaries around Washington who felt no enthusiasm at all. They almost got hysterical trying to convince their auditors that the great danger of the victories was that the Republicans would now

get "complacent" and not give the attention they should to the selection of their candidate.

Their point, not very thinly disguised, was that the Republicans might now get "over-confident" and think they can win with someone other than him. They almost burst blood vessels expounding their proposition.

The next two or three weeks are likely to see a succession of favorite son candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination; Representative Dirksen of Illinois, Governor Warren of California, for example. The Californian will very likely develop into much more formidable proportions before the convention is held. He is a good long range bet for the nomination itself.

At last accounts, Bricker is having difficulty making up his mind what to do, run for governor again or announce for the Presidency. We had understood he had definitely got substantial financial backing and was all set to go for the Presidency. At this writing, however, he hasn't taken the plunge and we understand the matter has reverted to the doubtful stage.

## Commerce & Industry Ass'n Forms Industrial Relations Bureau

An Industrial Relations Division has been created as one of the service departments of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York in order to answer thousands of questions of employers now, and which undoubtedly will increase and become more difficult in the post-war era, it was announced on Oct. 31 by Thomas Jefferson Miley, Secretary of the Association.

Currently pressing questions center around wage stabilization, manpower demands, War Labor Board policies and collective bargaining practices. In the post-war period, an entirely new crop of problems will arise out of reconversion of plants and relocation of demilitarized personnel, and the return to normal pursuits of vast numbers of persons called into wartime activity from the home, Mr. Miley said.

It was announced that Thomas E. Kerwin, labor lawyer of the firm of Breed, Abbott & Morgan, will act as Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee.

Other members of the Committee are: A. E. Budell, President, Industrial Engineering Co.; Herbert L. Carpenter, President, Carpenter Container Corp.; Herman Chopak, President, Chopak Textile Co.; M. J. Delehanty, President, Delectra Manufacturing Corp.; John K. Fitch, President, Francis Emory Fitch, Inc.; William Krug, President, Krug Electric Co., Inc.; Clarence L. Law, Vice-President, Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.; Arthur McKeever, Secretary, Merchant Truckmen's Bureau of N. Y.; Albert R. Rohrer, Acorn Employment Service; P. Sobin, Secretary, Carolyn Laundry; Martin Sweeney, President, Hotel Association of New York City; Harry M. Tillinghast, President, R. Hoe & Co., Inc.; William F. Weber, Secretary, Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and Francis L. Whitmarsh, President, Francis H. Leggett & Co.

In his announcement, Secretary Miley said:

"The Industrial Relations Division will assist employers, faced with labor problems, by holding a semi-weekly series of small-group working sessions designed to take the practical problem of each member attending and shape for him a workable classification, evaluation and rating scheme. These meetings will be held in the Association's Assembly Room, 233 Broadway."

## Anti-Discriminatory Clauses In Government Contracts Are Mandatory: FDR

President Roosevelt directed on Nov. 6 that all contracts with the Government must contain anti-race-discrimination clauses, thus overruling an opinion by Controller General Lindsay C. Warren that the requirement was "directive" rather than "mandatory."

In reporting this action, a Washington dispatch of Nov. 6 to the New York "Times" further said:

"I realize the hesitancy of the Controller General to withhold payments on Government contracts in which these provisions have not been included where there is doubt as to whether the order is mandatory," the President said in a letter to Attorney General Francis Biddle.

"I therefore wish to make it perfectly clear," the President added, "that these provisions are mandatory and should be incorporated in all Government contracts. The order should be so construed by all Government contracting agencies."

Stephen T. Early, the President's press secretary, said he believed this "clears it up once and for all."

The Controller General's opinion was given recently in a case in which the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. of Kansas City, Mo., refused to execute a contract containing a clause forbidding discrimination against workers because of race, color, creed or national origin. The company's attitude, Mr. Warren held, was no barrier to a contract, because the President's Executive Order (No. 9346) was only a "directive" and was not binding upon contract officers.

"There is no need for me to reiterate," the President said in his letter to Mr. Biddle, "the fundamental principles underlying the promulgation of the Executive Order—namely, that the prosecution of the war demands that we

utilize fully all available manpower, and that the discrimination by war industries against persons for any of the reasons named in the order is detrimental to the prosecution of the war and is opposed to our national democratic purposes."

## Senate Group To Hold Food Subsidy Hearings

The Senate Agriculture Committee will begin hearings Monday (Nov. 15) on the general question of food subsidies and farm prices, it was announced Nov. 8 by Senator Smith (Dem., S. C.), Chairman of the Committee.

According to the Associated Press, Chairman Smith said State Commissioners of Agriculture and spokesmen for farm organizations will testify in connection with President Roosevelt's recent request to Congress for the authorization of additional food subsidies to be paid through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

"In view of the fact that the subsidies have caused such a furor in the food production field," Mr. Smith said, "we feel that hearing these producers might shed a more factual light on future legislation concerning the continuance of the Commodity Credit Corporation and at the same time investigate the status of food subsidies as per-

## ABA Gets \$2 Million Annual Insurance Premium Reduction For Banks

A new reduction of more than \$2,000,000 annually in premium costs to banks for bankers' blanket bonds has been obtained for the nation's banks by the Insurance and Protective Committee of the American Bankers Association, it was announced on Nov. 3. The new reduction is effective as of Nov. 1, 1943, and brings total reductions obtained since 1936 by the bankers insurance contracts to \$9,500,000 annually. In making this known the ABA said:

"Announcement of the latest reduction in blanket bond premiums follows two months of negotiations between the Association and the surety companies' rating bureau, in which the ABA urged substantial increases in the schedule of 'percentage credits' used since 1941 in the experience rating of each bank. Following the negotiations, the rating bureau and the surety companies granted the increase in experience rating credits, with the result that credits allowed the banks are doubled, and at their maximum now amount to 40% of the established premium rates. Because of this doubling of experience rating credits, the savings accruing to all banks on their blanket bond premiums will aggregate more than \$2,000,000 a year. Only comparatively few banks with unsatisfactory loss ratios will not benefit from the higher credits, until such time as their loss experience improves.

"More than 90% of the banks in this country carry blanket bonds, and since experience rating on these bonds places an attractive premium on prevention of loss," both the ABA and the rating bureau favored "expansion of experience rating and strengthening of its influence toward sound management of banks," according to James E. Baum, Deputy Manager of the ABA in charge of the Insurance and Protective Committee's activities, who described the latest rate reduction in the November issue of the Association's Protective Bulletin.

"The higher experience credits effective Nov. 1 will apply to the premiums paid for continuing bankers blanket bonds on their next anniversary dates and also

pro rata refunds reflecting the increased credits will be made for the period from Nov. 1, 1943 to the next anniversary dates of the bonds," Mr. Baum continued.

"Payments of these refunds to insured banks will be deferred, however, until the next anniversary dates, except as to those banks which desire to increase the amount of their blanket bonds or broaden their coverage or both. In such cases the pro rata refund may be applied to the charge for the higher amount or broadened coverage.

"Adoption of the new experience credit schedule offers annual savings of at least another \$2,000,000 to the commercial banks and trust companies, plus \$70,000 or more for the mutual savings banks. These are recurring, annual savings in the cost of bankers blanket bonds alone. When added to previous reductions effected in 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941 and aggregating more than \$7,100,000 on blanket bond premiums, plus \$400,000 in the rates for fidelity schedule and forged securities bonds and burglary and robbery policies, this latest reduction builds the amount to a grand total of more than \$9,500,000 of annual savings in the costs of protection under these several forms of bank insurance contracts.

"The current year marks the close of a decade in which the average loss ratios under these contracts have been consistently favorable. This reflects a marked improvement compared with the experience during the ten years prior to 1934. A major share of the credit for this gratifying change, of course, is due the banks without whose help in helping themselves to better measures of prevention these reductions would have been impossible."

discount approximately 0.376% per annum.

Average price, 99.906+. Equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.3757% per annum.

(90% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)

There was a maturity of a \$994,658,000 bill issue on Nov. 12.

Regarding the Oct. 29 offering of \$1,000,000,000 of 91-day bills, dated Nov. 4, 1943, and maturing Feb. 3, 1944, the Treasury Department revealed the following results on Nov. 1:

Total applied for...\$1,142,651,000  
Total accepted.....1,002,628,000  
(includes \$67,409,000 entered on a fixed-price basis at 99.905 and accepted in full).

Range of accepted bids:  
High, 99.915. Equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.336% per annum.

Low, 99.905. Equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.376% per annum.

Average price, 99.905+. Equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.375% per annum.

(98% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)

There was a maturity of a similar issue of bills on Nov. 4 in amount of \$1,005,832,000.

With respect to the \$1,000,000,000 issue of 91-day bills, dated Oct. 28 and maturing Jan. 27, 1944, which were offered on Oct. 22, the Treasury reports the following details:

Total applied for...\$1,286,529,000  
Total accepted.....1,008,064,000  
(includes \$67,771,000 entered on a fixed-price basis of 99.905 and accepted in full).

Range of accepted bids:  
High, 99.915. Equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.036% per annum.

Low, 99.905. Equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.376% per annum.

Average price, 99.905+. Equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.375% per annum.

(82% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)

There was a maturity of \$1,002,817,000 of bills on Oct. 28.

## FHLB Savs.-Loan Units Double War Loan Goal

Savings and loan associations and other home financing institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System more than doubled the goal originally set for them in the Third War Loan drive, James Twohy, Governor of the Bank System announced on Oct. 30. Mr. Twohy stated that sales of war bonds to the public and investments of their own funds will total \$600,000,000 during the period of the drive, while another \$100,000,000 will go to their credit on the Treasury's records as the result of war bond purchases by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. He added:

"The performance of these institutions can be measured by the fact that their war bond sales and purchases in a month's time are equal to 11½% of their total assets. They contributed to the leadership of the Third War Loan in the 2,000 cities and towns they serve and a preliminary check indicates they far exceeded the quotas set for savings and loan associations in every State in the country."

Governor Twohy gave a major share of the credit to John L. Conner of Atlanta, Ga., drafted as an assistant to the Governor to "spark" the drive and the hundreds of savings and loan leaders who met and cooperated with Mr. Conner on a 25,000 mile trip by airplane to key communities in every section of the country. With the Third War Loan results known, Mr. Conner resigned his temporary post as assistant to the governor of the Bank System and returned to Atlanta, where he is President of a savings and loan association.

## Appeal To President For Cooperation By Govt. Branches In Paper Conservation

An appeal to President Roosevelt to require Government agencies to cooperate in helping to solve the newsprint shortage problem was made on Oct. 30 by Representative Boren (Dem., Okla.), Chairman of the House Committee investigating the newsprint situation. Mr. Boren said the shortage is becoming worse so rapidly "as to threaten continuation of a free press."

In Associated Press accounts it was stated.

"The cooperation received by this committee from the various agencies of government under the Executive department has not been all that might have been expected," Mr. Boren wrote the President. "While the War Manpower Commission has declared that woodcutting is an essential industry, the Selective Service has given but little aid through the extension of proper deferments to woodcutters."

Some branches of the War Production Board have cooperated fully, while others have failed to give any assistance in increasing newsprint and paper supplies through re-conversion and the use of waste paper in manufacturing processes, he further said in his letter.

His committee, he made known, had made thorough investigations in the United States and in Canada, and found that "the only element in paper production found to be lacking is the manpower in the woods to cut the pulpwood."

The committee, he said, suggested the following steps to alleviate the situation:

1. That the Selective Service give greater consideration to the deferment of skilled woodsmen.
2. That WMC provide for the return and reassignment to forests of woodcutters now working in less essential occupations.
3. The use of prisoners-of-war in pulpwood production where possible.
4. Furloughing from military service of a sufficient number of woodsmen to guarantee necessary pulpwood production.
5. Use of the President's Office in obtaining from Canada cooperation in increasing pulpwood and paper production in the Dominion.
6. A national appeal to American farmers to supply as much pulpwood as possible from their own wood lots, and to devote as much of their time as they can to the cutting of wood in near-by forests.
7. A nation-wide campaign emphasizing the need for paper conservation.
8. Expansion of the present paper salvage campaign, encouragement of American paper production and more re-conversion and use of waste paper in manufacturing newsprint.

Mr. Boren added, in his letter to the President:

"The committee is confident that with your aid and the cooperation of all branches of Government material relief can be obtained from the present shortage of newsprint and paper, and a more serious shortage can be averted."

## Senator Johnson Calls Upon Democrats To Draft Gen. Marshall

Declares "New Deal" Is Through  
Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat of Colorado, asserted on Nov. 6 that "The 'New Deal' is through" and called upon his party to "draft" General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army as its candidate for President, said a special dispatch to the New York "Times" from Washington on Nov. 6, which added:

In a formal statement which called the General "the man of this tragic hour!" Senator Johnson said:

"Even a child knows that a political revolution comparable to the Harding landslide is sweeping

this nation. As Americans we ought to be interested in its causes and we should place country ahead of party.

"The 'New Deal' is through! If the Democratic party persists in hanging onto its dead corpse it will lose the Senate, the House and the Governors of every Northern and Western State in the next election.

"This is the time to draft men. In this grave crisis the Democratic party owes it to the people to draft Gen. Marshall for President. He is not a candidate and he will emphatically say so, but no patriotic American from George Washington down can refuse such a call.

"George Marshall is not only a very great soldier and military leader, he is a fine Christian gentleman and a statesman in the highest concept of that much abused term. He has depth and he has capacity. He is firm and he is courageous. He has tact and he has the respect and confidence of the Congress and the people regardless of party. He is the man of this tragic hour."

## Hull Hails Agreement At Moscow Conference

The results of the tripartite conference of Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain and Russia, were hailed by Secretary of State Hull at a press conference in Moscow on Nov. 1. The following concerning his remarks was reported in United Press Moscow advices Nov. 1:

Emphasizing the necessity in America's own interests of international collaboration now and after the war, Mr. Hull offered four essentials for United Nations welfare—security, peace, world order under international law and international economic co-operation.

Mr. Hull said that the Versailles treaty had been the greatest blunder in diplomatic history and had led to the present disaster. At the conference just concluded, he said, three great powers had set up machinery to insure the closest co-operation among themselves, with the idea that others would be drawn in eventually.

There would be no attempt, he said, to run Europe or to impose dictates on other countries. His idea was that it was easier for the three major powers to lead the way toward international co-operation than to leave leadership to a debating society on League of Nations lines.

Secretary Hull spoke at length of American isolationists and made plain his view that, clinging to outworn slogans, they had seriously hampered the national defense. It was only with difficulty, he said, that before Pearl Harbor the draft act was passed. Since then, he said, serious-thinking Americans had realized that the world would drift again into a state of attempted suicide unless appropriate measures were taken.

Before this conference, Mr. Hull said, some people were convinced that it would be fruitless, that Russia could not be induced to join in a far-reaching plan for post-war co-operation. But, he said, he had found Russian statesmen ready and more than ready, after thorough study, to move toward United Nations solidarity.

The Moscow declarations were given in our issue of Nov. 4, page 1799.

## Supreme Court To Review OPA Price Regulations Also To Pass On Question Of Utility Rates

The intention of the U. S. Supreme Court to rule on the constitutionality of war-time price-fixing regulations of the Government was made known by the court on Nov. 8. From Washington Associated Press advices we quote:

"The price regulations administered by the Office of Price Administration were challenged by two Boston meat dealers, Benjamin Rottenberg and Albert Yakus, who were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment on charges of violating OPA maximum wholesale prices on beef.

"Mr. Yakus and Mr. Rottenberg contended that the emergency price-control act represents an unconstitutional delegation of Congressional powers. The first Federal Circuit Court ruled, however, that Congress may control prices as part of a war-time program to prevent inflation."

The Supreme Court also on Nov. 8, in another action, which it is pointed out, may affect efforts to control living costs, agreed to review litigation which the Justice Department said involved the question whether public utility rate increases should be denied as inflationary unless the increases are "clearly" shown to be necessary.

As to this action, the Associated Press had the following to say:

"The public utility rate increase involves an order of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia permitting the Washington Gas Light Co. to increase its rates \$200,000 annually. The Commission declared the increase was granted under a sliding scale formula after full consideration of war-time factors, including wage increases.

"The Justice Department, inter-

vening for Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, and the OPA, appealed from a lower court decision upholding the commission's action. Solicitor General Charles Fahy asserted the company was already earning a net of 5% and contended that effective stabilization is possible only if all increases in utility rates, as well as in prices and wages, are denied unless the increases are absolutely necessary."

## Result Of Treasury Bill Offerings

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on Nov. 8 that the tenders for \$1,000,000,000 of 90-day Treasury bills to be dated Nov. 12, 1943, and to mature Feb. 10, 1944, which were offered on Nov. 5, were opened at Federal Reserve Banks on Nov. 8.

Details of the issue follow:

Total applied for...\$1,247,105,000  
Total accepted.....1,004,665,000  
(including \$75,587,000 entered on a fixed-price basis at 99.905 and accepted in full).

Range of accepted bids:  
High, 99.915. Equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.340% per annum.

Low, 99.906. Equivalent rate of

## Leaving Money In Trust 44 Nations Sign Relief & Rehabilitation Pact— Pres. Hails Common Desire To Aid Axis Victims

(Continued from first page)  
put 10% of their money into "venture capital."

We should encourage thrift and the best way to encourage thrift is to give a fair interest rate to those who will save. Interest is merely a wage paid for sacrifice and saving. The Administration at Washington, however, is apparently following a direct opposite program. It has forbidden banks to pay interest on current deposits; and it has beaten down the interest rates on government bonds. The high tax rates have forced the prices of municipal bonds to sky-high figures so that thrifty people can no longer afford to buy these. While the farmers are demanding a floor for farm prices, the widows and orphans of the country should have a lobby and get a floor under interest rates.

### What Can We Do?

The most honest and safe method of getting security for old age is by saving money and taking care of it either directly oneself or by putting it into a revocable trust fund. The present Social Security program of the U. S. Government is questionable. Why? Because the money which is taken out of your pay envelope every week is not "saved" for you by Washington, but is spent by the government which gives you only a credit on its books. When you get old the government may be obliged to print new money in order to pay you. How much these new greenbacks will then be worth is a question.

Another thing you can do is this: When making a new trust for your family or relatives, insist that the money shall be invested in securities netting at least 4% or 2% above the current rate for U. S. Government bonds maturing after 20 years. I think you will find banks willing to take trusts under these conditions provided you agree that they shall not be held liable for losses by following such a policy. You should also stipulate that you will look to the bank only for the total valuation of your trust account allowing the bank to use profits to balance losses which, under present legislation, often cannot be done.

## Market Transactions In Govts. For Sept.

During the month of September, 1943, market transactions in direct and guaranteed securities of the Government for Treasury Investment and other accounts resulted in net sales of \$2,651,600, the Treasury Department announced on Oct. 15. This compares with net sales of \$15,800,000 in August.

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

Month	Amount	Type
<b>1941—</b>		
September	\$2,500	sold
October	200,000	sold
November	No sales or purchases	
December	\$60,004,000	purchased
<b>1942—</b>		
January	\$520,700	sold
February	29,980,000	purchased
March	5,814,450	purchased
April	300,000	purchased
May	16,625	purchased
June	250,000	sold
July	2,295,000	sold
August	6,445,000	sold
September	4,500,000	sold
October	1,000,800	sold
November	No sales or purchases	
December	No sales or purchases	
<b>1943—</b>		
January	\$14,500,000	sold
February	90,300,000	sold
March	72,927,750	sold
April	400,000	purchased
May	35,200,000	sold
June	145,768,000	sold
July	67,757,200	sold
August	15,800,000	sold
September	2,651,600	sold

Representatives of 44 countries—the United Nations and those associated with them—signed an agreement at the White House on Nov. 9, under which the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is created with the objective of jointly aiding the populations of liberated areas from suffering and to help them resume their economic activities.

President Roosevelt, who signed the pact for the United States, gave a brief talk at the conclusion of the ceremony, asserting that the agreement, coupled with the recent Moscow Declarations, "shows that we mean business in this war in a political and humanitarian sense, just as surely as we mean business in a military sense." The President added that "it is one more strong link joining the United Nations and their associates in facing problems of mutual need and mutual interest" and said the agreement, covering approximately 80% of the world's population, represents a common determination "to build for the future a world of decency and security, and, above all, peace." With each nation co-operating according to its own individual resources, Mr. Roosevelt explained that it will be the task of UNRRA to operate in those areas of food shortages to assure

a fair distribution and to ward off starvation.

The representatives of the 44 nations held their first formal conference at Atlantic City, N. J., on Nov. 10, taking the initial steps towards accomplishing their relief task.

In his address the President said:

"The sufferings of the little men and women who have been ground under the Axis heel can be relieved only if we utilize the production of all the world to balance the wants of all the world. In UNRRA we have devised a mechanism, based on the processes of true democracy, which can go far toward accomplishment of such an objective in the days and months of desperate emergency which will follow the overthrow of the Axis."

The revised draft of the agreement setting up the UNRRA was referred to in these columns Oct. 14, page 1517.

## Nationwide Civilian Consumer Survey Begun For OCR By Census Bureau

A nationwide consumer survey for the Office of Civilian Requirements was started on Nov. 7 by the Bureau of the Census when census enumerators began visiting 7,000 households to ask civilians about the availability of 115 types of goods and services used in homes and on farms.

The survey is designed as a scientific cross-section of the entire United States, embracing, in proportion, every geographic area, every income group and every type of worker. The farm survey will include not only every sized farm operation and every income group, but will be divided by crops according to relative size.

This national sample, Arthur D. Whiteside, Vice-Chairman of War Production Board said on Nov. 4, is the culmination of a series of "spot check" surveys OCR has conducted in various sections of the country to determine conditions in specific areas and about specific products. The information obtained in the national survey will be collected and analyzed to find the answers to these questions:

"1. To what extent are shortages and other consumer problems causing actual hardship?"

"2. What products now in short supply are most needed by the civilian population, and is the lack of any specific item so seriously affecting health and morale as to interfere with the productive efficiency of war workers, farmers and other civilians?"

"3. Is the available supply of consumer goods being distributed fairly?"

"4. What is the quantity of durable goods such as electric irons and washing machines now in the hands of consumers and what condition are they in?"

The announcement added: "As a result of these studies, OCR will have factual information from consumers for use in carrying out its function of maintaining an adequate supply of necessary civilian goods and services within the limit set by the war demand for manpower, manufacturing facilities and materials.

"This survey and others to follow are being carried out by the Civilian Relations Divisions of OCR, under the directorship of Austin Grimshaw, who is on leave from his position as Assistant Professor of industrial management at Harvard Business School."

## Illinois Bank Groups Elect New Officers

At the recent Group meetings of the Illinois Bankers Association, the odd-numbered Groups elected officers for a term of two years.

The newly elected Group officers are:

**Group One:** President—George Slight, Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; Vice-President—C. A. Beutel, South East National Bank, Chicago; Secretary—Forba McDaniel, 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago; Treasurer—Frank C. Rathje, Chicago City Bank and Trust Co., Chicago.

**Group Three:** President—Clifford Danielson, National Bank & Trust Co., Sycamore; Vice-President—Redmond J. Dwyer, First National Bank of Mundelein; Secretary-Treasurer—Glen C. Simpson, State Bank of St. Charles, St. Charles.

**Group Five:** President—Earl Grigsby, Farmers State Bank, Pittsfield; First Vice-President—Loren W. Myers, Mendon State Bank, Mendon; Second Vice-President—W. W. M. Davis, Litchfield Bank & Trust Co., Litchfield; Secretary-Treasurer—Wm. A. Schneeberg, First National Bank of Nokomis, Nokomis.

**Group Seven:** President—Edgar D. Morrow, First State Bank, Newman; Vice-President—George L. Dehn, Effingham State Bank, Effingham; Secretary-Treasurer—H. E. Douglas, Second National Bank, Danville.

**Group Nine:** President—C. A. Heiligenstein, First National Bank, Belleville; Vice-President—Henry D. Karandjeff, Granite City Trust & Savings Bank, Granite City; Secretary—Okey Miller, National Stock Yards National Bank of National City, National Stock Yards; Treasurer—G. J. McCune, First National Bank in Greenville, Greenville.

## Develop Program For War Contract Arbitration, N. Y. Chamber Urges

A report on "Arbitration of War Contracts," made public on Oct. 31 by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, urged that the Committee on Arbitration of which Charles L. Bernheimer is Chairman, be authorized to seek the cooperation of other interested organizations in formulating for Government consideration a unified program to be followed in dealing with:

"(a) Disputes arising out of cancellation or termination of war contracts on which the contracting parties fail to reach agreement.

"(b) The desirability of prompt payment to contractors.

"(c) The adoption of necessary legislation to give the various departments of government adequate powers to deal with all such phases of the problem."

The report points out that at the conclusion of World War I cancellation of war contracts was equivalent to approximately one-quarter of all contracts completed and around 40,000 claims amounting to about \$5,000,000,000 were presented.

The report states that "when it is considered that World War II program runs to \$240,000,000,000 and the annual production schedule to nearly \$100,000,000,000, it is safe to say that at least \$25,000,000,000 of contracts may be cancelled at the end of this war."

The belief is expressed in the report that "for speed, which is so essential," direct negotiations by the procurement offices and the contractor were best, but in cases where such negotiations failed it held that the principle of arbitration and the determination of such issues by impartial boards should be followed. The report adds:

"The need of the moment is a 'united front.' All the interested organizations of business men and labor should be brought together in support of a simple 'charter' of principles, one of which will be

the accepted principle of fair arbitration of disputes. In addition to this principle, there is the obvious need of getting the country back on a sound business basis, and in this connection seeing to it that business men are provided with the necessary advances of cash on terminated contracts so that they can promptly meet their obligations to subcontractors and can furnish employment to the workers in their shops. This means that all phases of the problem should be brought together in a common program."

The report also said that "since Labor recognizes the importance of keeping industry going following the ending of the war, it has a large stake in the quick settlement of disputes following the termination of contracts. We believe it is ready to join in the movement to secure the establishment of impartial arbitrational machinery to settle the cases where the parties cannot agree."

Six months before Pearl Harbor—at its meeting on June 5, 1941, and again at the Oct. 1, 1942, meeting, the Chamber called public attention to the serious problems which industry would face following the termination of war contracts by Government departments and stressed the importance of immediate preparation for setting up machinery for the just settlement of claims.

The report was approved at the monthly meeting of the Chamber on Nov. 4.

## Kemp Urges U. S. Defend Itself In Post-War International Commerce

The United States must defend itself in international commerce, in making the fast transit which is going to become necessary in the post-war period, A. N. Kemp, President of American Airlines, told members of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York at their monthly meeting on Nov. 4.

Pointing out that England, Italy, Portugal and Spain had not become great nations in the past

through any internal wealth of their own, but through reaching out over the lanes of the sea to the riches of the world and bringing them home, Mr. Kemp said:

"We, of course, have internal wealth and are rich at home. We are the people who will help feed the world and will be carrying our riches to the rest of the world and we are going to have an exchange with other nations. What are we going to do in the way of meeting competition and going out to protect our own interest in Europe, Africa, Asia, South America and the rest of the globe?"

"Of course the Government is deeply interested in this international operation, and there have been three theories as to the operation of airlines in the post-war period internationally. Those of us who favor controlled competition believe that, since it has proved so successful and has helped so in the development of air transportation within our own country, it should be maintained. We believe that monopoly is heading right up for that anathema of Government ownership."

Mr. Kemp, who was introduced as "Skipper" Kemp by Frederick E. Hasler, President of the Chamber, who presided at the meeting, said later in the course of his remarks: "The day is coming when air transportation is going to be on trial and the Government will decide if the American system founded on free enterprise is going to continue and develop, or if we are going to have something else."

## Declares Congress Should Be Considered As A Full Time Job

Beardsley Ruml, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the 15th annual Boston Conference on Distribution on Oct. 18, said that the United States must overhaul its national government in the post-war world and consider Congress a full-time job. We quote from a United Press dispatch from Boston on Oct. 18, which gave other remarks of Mr. Ruml as follows:

"I think," he said, "we must recognize that membership in Congress is the top legislative job in our very important country."

"I think we must recognize that membership in Congress has become a full-time job, not a job that can be fitted in between crop seasons or between law cases."

Mr. Ruml, proponent of the "pay-as-you-go" income tax plan, told the business and industrial leaders they must "give due attention to our representative success and the measures and attitudes that may strengthen it."

"I think we must recognize that membership in Congress requires unusual talents of intellectual equipment, energy and courage," he said.

He believed some of the points to "shoot at" in the post-war world were—high employment and high production, maximum activity of private enterprise, an effective compensatory fiscal policy, prompt tax reduction.

## Urges Govt. Set Up Central Liquidation Agency To Dispose Of Property Acquired For War Effort

A principal post-war planning activity the Federal Government could undertake at this time would be creating some sound, long-range program for the orderly liquidation of the billions of dollars of property which it has acquired or is in the process of acquiring for the war effort, Herold G. Woodruff, President of Mortgage Bankers Association of America, said on Oct. 30 in a statement to members.

Mr. Woodruff stated: "The end of the war will find the government with one of the greatest real estate problems it or any other government has ever faced. It will own 10 or 15 million acres of land, all sorts of industrial plants, shipping facilities and almost every conceivable type of building. That the bulk of this will eventually find its way back into private hands seems certain, but the process will call for a most skillful real estate operation.

"A principal objective should be the creation of one central agency charged with liquidation. The countless Federal agencies and bureaus should not all be offering real estate for sale because the confusion and disruption in the market would be tremendous. It is also doubtful if provision can be made for offering properties first to the original owners. This isn't going to be possible with much of the property acquired. Equally important is the fact that property offered for sale should be scientifically appraised and inventoried before being placed on the market. This can only be done properly if one central agency is charged with recovering for the

Federal Government its maximum investment."

He pointed out that he felt an undertaking of this sort is the kind of practical post-war planning that could be undertaken now and one in which government and business can work out together.

In an undertaking with such widespread ramifications as the present war program, errors are inevitable, he said, but purchasing mistakes will not be rectified by dumping properties on the market later. He cited a recent case in a Middle Western city where the government took a commendable attitude in a somewhat similar situation. Business interests, he explained, called to the attention of the government that valuable machine tools had been sold at scrap prices. Similar action involving billions of acquired property would be disastrous, he adds.

The bill of Congressman Carter Manasco of Alabama, Mr. Woodruff, said, represent a step in the right direction. It calls for setting up a Surplus Lands and War Plant Board to act as a central liquidation agency. He said he favored the Manasco legislation.

## FDR Hails Soviet On Founding Anniversary

President Roosevelt, in a message to President Kalinin of Russia, praised on Nov. 6 the "magnificent showing the Red Army is making in the struggle against tyranny and oppression and expressed confidence that "the United Nations will overthrow the forces of aggression and establish and maintain a just, enduring peace."

Mr. Roosevelt's congratulatory message, on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, follows:

"His Excellency Mikhail Kalinin, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Moscow:

"The anniversary of the founding 26 years ago of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics falls this year at a time when freedom-loving peoples everywhere are dealing fateful blows at the enemy who dared attempt to enslave and oppress them. On the battlefield and by the growth of co-operation and single minded purpose, the members of the United Nations are driving the forces of aggression toward irreparable defeat.

"Allow me, on this day, to congratulate you, the people and the leaders of the Soviet Union and to express the deep admiration, of myself and my countrymen, for the magnificent manner in which the Red Army has hurled back the invader. To the Red Army and people of the Soviet Union belong eternal honor and glory. They have written deathless pages of history in the struggle against tyranny and oppression. Their example and sacrifice are an inspiration to all the forces joined in the common struggle for victory.

"In a spirit of unity, made even more evident in the agreements recently concluded at Moscow, and with the strength derived from mutual understanding, confidence and active collaboration, the United Nations will overthrow the forces of aggression and establish and maintain a just, enduring peace.

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., in a message to Foreign Commissar Molotov, extended his felicitations in the absence of Secretary Hull.

## Plans For Drive On Japs Completed: FDR

President Roosevelt announced on Nov. 5 that an agreement had been made between the United States, Great Britain and China for new military operations against the Japanese.

The President said that a conference had recently been concluded in Chungking on plans for the continental campaign in the Far East. Among those participating in the talks with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his military advisers were Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, American commander of operations in China; Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, our air commander in that theatre; Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the Services of Supply for the United States, and Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme commander for the Southeast Asia area, representing the British. Mr. Roosevelt did not give any details of the meeting, except to say that Gen. Somervell had returned to this country.

Harriman Ripley & Co.; Irving D. Fish of Smith, Barney & Co.; Percy M. Stewart of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Warner M. Kent of Ingalls & Snyder; James D. Topping of Braun, Bosworth & Co., and John M. Reily of Weeden & Co.

## N. Y. Chamber Of Commerce Says Confusion Will Result If Insurance Is Under Sherman Act

"Confusion and disorganization throughout the insurance world" will result from bringing the insurance business under the Sherman Anti-trust Act, it is maintained in a report made public on Nov. 1 by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

Drawn by the Committee on Insurance, of which Theodore M. Riehle is Chairman, the report states:

"It is generally agreed that bringing the insurance business under the Sherman Act would leave State supervision without authority and result in confusion and disorganization throughout the insurance world. This business has long been efficiently managed by State insurance departments. The Committee believes the Chamber should memorialize Congress to protect the principle of local self government, and to legislate that nothing in the Sherman or Clayton acts should be construed as applying to the insurance business."

Pointing out that insurance is not a commodity, the report continues:

"It is now 75 years since the case of Paul vs. Virginia was decided to the effect that insurance is not interstate commerce. Insurance is not a commodity produced or manufactured; and while the Sherman Act was passed in 1890, not until 1942 had it occurred to anyone that it applied to insurance, although the premium rates, etc., have long been fixed by co-operation and accord between the insurer corporations. These rates, which are fixed according to hazards and the law of averages, are collected to pay losses and expenses."

The report will be acted upon by the members of the Chamber at the monthly meeting today, Nov. 4.

## Savings The Mainstay Of War Financing

The vital part of day-to-day savings in financing the war effort again is emphasized in a study completed by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and made public Nov. 4. The Institutions represented, which hold almost \$11,500,000,000 of deposits, belonging to 15,500,000 of depositors are the principal recipients of small savings. It is pointed out by the Association that all of these savings constitute about one-eighth of American bank deposits. Last Sept. 30, after successful conclusion of the Third War Loan, mutual savings banks had invested in Government bonds almost \$6,000,000,000, something more than 46% of their assets, and about 52 1/2% of their deposits.

"It is a most impressive fact that our institutions have been able to extend such support to the Government and to carry on their usual service for the public," said Henry Bruere, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York, and liaison officer for mutual savings banks of the nation and the Treasury Department. "Not only," he says, "have our institutions converted a sizable part of assets into Government securities, as a contribution to the national cause, and also have directed the inflow of current deposits into Government securities, but in the midst of these activities have distributed more than \$1,000,000,000 of War Savings Bonds direct to the public. Our institutions are continuing to organize and extend payroll savings plans and other facilities to assist the public in acquiring funds with which to buy War Savings Bonds."

The all-out effort of mutual savings banks is indicated by the fact that the increase of their holdings of Government issues during the first nine months of 1943 approached \$1,400,000,000 or 30% plus above their Government portfolios of last Jan. 1. In the first nine months of the year, mutual savings deposits rose by more than \$700,000,000 or 6.76% above

the Jan. 1 total. Comparing the increase of Government bond holdings with the increase in deposits, the amount of money routed into Government issues was twice the amount of 1943 new deposits.

## Far W. Gas Ration Cut

The Office of Price Administration on Oct. 11 announced a reduction in the value of all A, B and C gasoline ration coupons from four to three gallons each in the Far West, effective at 12:01 a. m., Oct. 12.

The area covered, previously not affected by reductions which have been necessary in the East, Middle West, and Southwest, includes the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and Arizona.

OPA's action followed establishment by the Petroleum Administration for War of the first gasoline quotas for the Far West. It results from the tremendously increased demands for military needs. These quotas fix the amount of gasoline available for civilian consumption in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast areas.

Under the change, A book drivers will have a maximum of 180 miles a month instead of 240, and the maximum amount of mileage available to non-preferred users who travel in the course of work will be 480 as against the present limit of 720. However, the holder of a supplemental ration now will be expected to use only 60 miles of his A ration for occupational driving whereas he now is required to use 150 miles from his basic book for necessary driving.

OPA pointed out that A coupons now will be good for three gallons everywhere and B and C coupons good for two gallons in all parts of the country except the Far West, where they will be valid for three gallons.

## War Industry Courses Offered At NYU

Nine courses designed to prepare men and women for positions of responsibility in war industry have been scheduled to start at the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, the week of Nov. 8, it was announced Oct. 30 by Dean John T. Madden.

Sponsored by the United States Office of Education as part of its engineering, science and management war training (ESMWT) program, the courses are open to men and women now employed in war industry or who have prospects of being so employed. Since the cost of these courses is being borne by the Federal Government no tuition will be charged. Each of the courses will meet for two hours once a week and continue for 15 weeks.

In addition to courses in cost accounting, purchasing procedures, office management, labor relations, training will be offered in the control of wartime factory costs, the technique of conference leadership, the wartime control of materials and wartime wage-and-hour administration and stabilization.

## Banking And Investment Gets The "Big" Money In Putting New York War Bond Drive Over

The Banking and Investment Division is responsible for a major portion of the subscriptions which put New York City over the top with flying colors. This division not only got the "big money" from savings banks and giant corporations, it also provided the War Finance Committee with unique facilities for reaching the small buyer. Notable in this respect are the hundreds of branches of the city's banks. Through these offices, depositors and other good prospects were reached by personal contact that could not be sold in any other way.

The Banking and Investment Division represented the organized effort of the financial community—not merely the banks but also the investment dealers and member firms of the stock exchanges. Through these houses the Committee had the services of thousands of volunteers who know how to sell and who in addition are trained in financial affairs. They are consequently unusually well able to explain the investment advantages of the various securities offered by the Treasury. It has been amply demonstrated that even the "best investment in the world" requires selling knowledge.

The amount of dollar sales turned in by the Banking and Investment Division runs into the billions, and was substantially ahead of the April campaign. Several of the 17 teams, which make up the division, had sales of over half a billion.

Just as important as the dollar figures is the fact that these teams made unit sales of close to 500,000. Two of the teams each had sales of over 100,000. This division, therefore, served the valuable function of obtaining broad coverage as much desired by our government. The bank-dealer teams are increasing their efficiency in this respect as evidenced by the fact that in the April loan drive their unit sales had amounted to 336,000.

This huge fund-raising organization, headed by Eugene R. Black, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank, operated through 15 bank-dealer teams, representing 70 banks and about 450 investment dealers and stock exchange member firms. In addition, there was a team each for 24 savings banks and 24 savings and loan

associations located in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The savings banks contributed handsomely in putting New York City over the top in the drive. The savings banks themselves purchased large amounts of bonds for their own accounts, and in addition sold many millions through their windows to depositors and other individual buyers.

To help the closing push for small buyers, the savings banks in Manhattan and the Bronx stayed open on October 6 until 9 o'clock for the sole purpose of selling war bonds. Not since the days of the Liberty Loan drives of the first World War have the doors of the savings banks been open after regular banking hours.

The 24 savings and loan associations in Manhattan sold 90,000 bonds to a value of \$2,750,000, and in addition they purchased for their own investment accounts \$3,600,000. This substantially exceeded their combined quota of \$5,750,000.

During the drive a special service bureau was maintained in the Banking and Investment Division to take orders for war bonds and supply information about the various securities. This service—"Call Cortlandt 7-4000"—was supervised by Frank Stanton, Vice-President of The First Boston Corp. He was assisted by a group of prominent men from financial houses who donated their time to this service. Over three thousand calls were received.

Officers of the Banking and Investment Division assisting Mr. Black in organizing and coordinating the work of the bank teams were E. F. Dunstan, Vice-President of the Bankers Trust Company; Harold A. Sutphen, Vice-President of J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation; Gail Golliday, Vice-President of Bonbright & Company; Harry W. Beebe, of

## Wholesale Commodity Index Declined 0.1% During Week Ended Oct. 30, Says Labor Dept.

The U. S. Department of Labor announced on Nov. 4 that weakening prices for certain agricultural products, particularly grains and livestock, brought the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of commodity prices in primary markets down 0.1% during the last week of October. At 102.8% of the 1926 average, the all-commodity index is slightly lower than at the end of September and only 3% above the level for the last week of October a year ago.

The Department's announcement further said:  
**"Farm Products and Foods"**—Average market prices of farm products dropped 0.4% during the week to the lowest point since early in March as a result of declines of 1.8% in average prices for livestock and poultry and 1.1% for grains. Quotations were lower for wheat, barley, oats and cotton, and for cattle, sheep and hogs. Rye advanced fractionally while hay and most fresh fruits and vegetables were substantially higher.

"Led by an advance of 1.8% for fruits and vegetables, average prices for foods were up 0.2% during the last week of October. Lemons rose nearly 24%; apples at New York and Chicago and sweet potatoes, more than 10% although apples in Portland (Ore.) were down. Onions and white potatoes were up approximately 4%. Average prices for foods are now less than 2% higher than at this time last year.

**"Industrial Commodities"**—Price changes in industrial commodities were limited but the markets were somewhat firmer. Quotations for turpentine continued to advance. Prices for burlap, lumber and millwork were higher as a result of OPA action. Fertilizer materials advanced seasonally and increased prices were also reported for Pennsylvania neutral oil. Lower sales realizations for electric current caused the index for fuel and lighting materials to drop 0.2%.

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 Oct. 2, 1943 and Oct. 31, 1942 and the percentage changes from a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago:

Commodity groups—	(1926=100)			Percentage changes to Oct. 30, 1943 from—				
	10-30 1943	10-23 1943	10-16 1943	10-2 1943	10-31 1942	10-23 1942	10-2 1942	10-31 1941
All commodities	102.8	102.9	102.9	103.0	99.7	-0.1	-0.2	+ 3.1
Farm products	122.2	122.7	122.8	123.6	109.1	-0.4	-1.1	+ 12.0
Foods	105.0	104.8	104.7	105.0	103.0	+0.2	0	+ 1.9
Hides and leather products	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	0	0	0
Textile products	97.2	97.1	97.1	97.0	96.6	+0.1	+0.2	+ 0.6
Fuel and lighting materials	81.6	81.8	81.8	81.7	79.6	-0.2	-0.1	+ 2.5
Metals and metal products	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.9	0	0	-0.1
Building materials	112.8	112.6	112.5	112.5	110.2	+0.2	+0.3	+ 2.4
Chemicals and allied products	100.4	100.3	100.3	100.3	96.1	+0.1	+0.1	+ 4.5
Furniture	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.1	0	0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous commodities	92.9	92.9	92.9	93.1	88.5	0	-0.2	+ 5.0
Raw materials	111.8	112.1	112.2	112.5	102.7	-0.3	-0.6	+ 8.9
Semimanufactured articles	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.5	0	0	+ 0.3
Manufactured products	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.2	99.5	0	+0.2	+ 0.8
All commodities other than farm products	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	97.7	0	0	+ 0.9
All commodities other than farm products and foods	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	95.7	0	0	+ 1.9

\*Preliminary.

## Steel Production Lower—New Wage Demands Seen—Plate and Sheet Demand Still Acute

"In addition to the loss of 110,000 tons of steel, the fourth coal strike has set off spiraling wage demands which if granted may bring pressure for higher price levels and cause repercussions through a wide range of industries," "The Iron Age" states in its issue of Nov. 11, further adding in part as follows:

"Philip Murray's advance warning this week that the steel union will seek to reopen its contracts brings into the open the unfavorable position of the steel industry in regard to its ability to absorb any sizeable wage boost. A 15-cent per hour increase would cost the industry \$90,000,000 in six months, whereas in the first six months of this year the industry earned only \$95,000,000 after taxes. Since January, 1941, the average wage paid per hour per employee in the steel industry has advanced about 34% and raw materials have shown some advance, notably coal. Meanwhile steel prices generally have remained unchanged.

"While it is true that a large share of an increase in steel wages would come out of taxes and that a large share of an increase in prices would be borne by taxpayers, the steel industry would be vulnerable after the war tempo slackens and volume drops. Furthermore, steel wages are the bellwether for many other industries which fabricate and utilize steel.

"The entire steel price-wage problem will be found by the Government to be far more complex than the coal controversy. The latter, however, may not be settled as finally as many persons believe, for the miners are expected by the Government to work an extra hour for the wage in-

crease they have received and this may bring friction.  
 "Ingot output this week is recuperating from the effects of the latest mine walkout, but is still hampered by flash strikes. Steel orders have been holding up well with plate and sheet demand still acute. Revisions in Army, Navy and Maritime demand for war equipment have been numerous but have had little effect upon aggregate backlogs at mills.

"After many months of comparatively smooth sailing, the merchant pig iron market is approaching a point where relaxation of Government controls may be a possibility. Reasons include the growth of iron production facilities plus falling demand from foundries formerly engaged in machine tool work heavily. Presumably if excess foundry iron piles up it could be used for the making of civilian articles except that foundries are hampered by manpower shortages. This is similar to the situation in aluminum.

"The long delay by the OPA in the promised adjustment of Lake Superior iron ore prices is ascribed to the necessity for overhauling the lengthy OPA ore price schedule. It appears that the industry won't receive the full upward boost it is seeking. Meanwhile, shippers set a new October vessel shipment record of 11,612,542 tons, bringing the total movement for the year to 76,714,837 tons. Thus, the industry will come close to meeting its season quota.

"The 'Iron Age' estimates that the series of mine stoppages which began on April 1 and ended this week have cost the nation about 335,000 tons of steel alone. This is a direct loss and does not include the intangible and indirect effects on war production."

The American Iron and Steel Institute on Nov. 8 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated the operating rate of steel companies having 94% of the steel capacity of the industry will be 98.2% of capacity for the week beginning Nov. 8, compared with 100.0% one week ago, 102.2% one month ago and 99.6% one year ago. The operating rate for the week beginning Nov. 8 is equivalent to 1,711,600 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,743,000 tons one week ago, 1,781,300 tons one month ago, and 1,703,800 tons one year ago.

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on Nov. 8 stated in part as follows:  
 "Under greatly extended deliveries on some steel and iron products current demand is much lighter than a month ago and fewer directives are being applied to meet pressing needs.

"This situation may be changed before long when essential requirements for first quarter are more clearly defined. These are now under review at Washington and some revisions in first quarter schedules may be necessary.  
 "Sheet and plate schedules seem most likely to be revised as shipments for a long time have been well extended, though there has been no marked advance recently. In general, plate mills are unable to accept tonnage, except on directives, before April and hot and cold-rolled sheets before May, with galvanized sheets now in nearly the same position. For some time producers of hot-rolled sheets have been covered for full first half and in some cases beyond. Some easing is noted as permission has been given to divert more steel to sheet production, to utilize rolling equipment more fully.

"Return of coal miners to their work removes a threat to steel production and while effects of the mining suspension last week may be felt in minor degree no major dislocation is expected.  
 "Lake Superior iron ore shipments in October were at a new record for that month, though smaller than movement in July and August. The total was 11,612,542 gross tons, 195,468 tons more than was shipped in the same month last year. This excess reduced the season's deficit to 7,143,690 tons, representing a loss of 8.52% from the record shipments to Nov. 1, 1942.

"Directives have been issued by WPB to provide 150,699 tons of steel plates for 900 miles of a natural gas line from Corpus Christi, Tex., to West Virginia. Pipe will be 24 inches in diameter and A. O. Smith Corp., Milwaukee, will fabricate and weld it.  
 "Shifting requirements of the war program have resulted in accumulation of considerable steel specified for purposes no longer essential. About half this steel is of alloy grade and is difficult to place with other consumers.  
 "Scrap supply continues to run close to current requirements with results of the autumn drive much below expectations, little material being added to reserves."

## Federal Reserve September Business Indexes

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, issued on Oct. 26 its monthly indexes of industrial production, factory employment and payrolls, etc. At the same time the Board made available its customary summary of business conditions. The indexes for September, together with comparisons for a month and a year ago, are as follows:

	BUSINESS INDEXES					
	1935-39 average = 100 for industrial production and freight-car loadings;			1939=100 for factory employment and payrolls;		
	1923-25 average = 100 for all other series			Without Seasonal Adjustment—		
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation—		Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.
	1943	1942	1943	1943	1943	1942
Industrial production—						
Total	243	242	208	247	244	213
Manufactures—						
Total	262	261	222	266	263	227
Durable	367	365	299	368	366	300
Nondurable	177	177	161	182	179	167
Minerals	139	135	131	144	141	137
Construction contracts, value—						
Total	60	59	179	60	63	181
Residential	33	35	70	33	35	70
All other	81	79	268	82	85	271
Factory employment—						
Total	167.7	168.8	156.9	170.4	170.8	159.6
Durable goods	229.1	229.6	201.6	229.8	230.2	202.5
Nondurable goods	119.3	120.9	121.6	123.5	123.9	125.9
Factory payrolls—						
Total					322.1	261.8
Durable goods					443.2	352.4
Nondurable goods					198.8	173.3
Freight-car loadings—	140	140	140	151	145	152
Department store sales, value	131	142	123	142	112	133
Department store stocks, value		114	125		110	130

\*Preliminary or estimated. †Data not yet available.  
 Note—Production, carloadings, and department store sales indexes based on daily averages. To convert durable manufactures, non-durable manufactures and minerals indexes to points in total index, shown in Federal Reserve Chart Book, multiply durable by .379, non-durable by .469, and minerals by .152.

Construction contract indexes based on three-month moving averages, centered at second month, of F. W. Dodge data for 37 Eastern States. To convert indexes to value figures, shown in the Federal Reserve Chart Book, multiply total by \$410,269,000, residential by \$184,137,000, and all other by \$226,132,000.

Employment index, without seasonal adjustment, and payrolls index compiled by Bureau of Labor Statistics.

	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (1935-39 average = 100)					
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation—			Without Seasonal Adjustment—		
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
	1943	1943	1942	1943	1943	1942
Manufactures—						
Iron and steel	213	209	199	213	209	199
Pig iron	205	202	194	205	202	194
Steel	239	235	219	239	235	219
Open hearth	189	184	179	189	184	179
Electric	593	598	503	593	598	503
Machinery	440	441	365	440	441	365
Transportation equipment	774	765	539	774	765	539
Non-ferrous metals & products		267	223		266	223
Lumber and products	128	130	130	136	137	139
Lumber	118	119	126	130	130	139
Furniture	148	151	138	148	151	138
Stone, clay, & glass products	170	173	163	177	179	171
Plate glass	53	49	35	53	49	35
Cement		114	173		129	200
Clay products	128	132	143	132	135	148
Gypsum and plaster products	201	203	176	204	204	180
Abrasive and asbestos products	321	327	241	321	327	241
Textiles and products	150	145	157	150	145	157
Cotton consumption	156	147	171	156	147	171
Rayon deliveries	181	177	170	181	177	170
Wool textiles		150	155		150	155
Leather products	110	110	116	109	110	115
Tanning		106	122		105	120
Cattle hide leathers		108	137		105	134
Calf and kid leathers		80	96		84	94
Goat and lamb leathers		82	76		80	77
Sheep and lamb leathers		174	143		180	140
Shoes	113	113	112	113	113	112
Manufactured food products	144	144	137	167	158	163
Wheat flour		103	107		108	116
Meat packing	183	182	162	164	154	147
Other manufactured foods	142	142	136	173	161	172
Processed fruits and vegetables	120	126	123	259	213	285
Tobacco products	134	136	135	141	140	144
Cigars	101	96	114	101	96	123
Cigarettes	165	169	159	176	177	170
Other tobacco products	87	92	92	93	89	98
Paper and products		142	132		141	132
Paperboard	155	151	131	155	151	131
Newsprint production	88	90	106	88	89	106
Printing and publishing	111	114	108	112	109	109
Newsprint consumption	97	103	101	98	93	102
Petroleum and coal products	200	192	151	200	192	151
Petroleum refining	205	195	149	205	195	149
Gasoline	122	116	109	122	116	109
Fuel oil		153	137		153	137
Lubricating oil		123	112		121	112
Kerosene		107	107		107	106
Coke	172	169	166	172	169	166
Byproduct	161	159	155	161	159	155
Beehive	536	514	526	536	514	526
Chemicals	394	403	298	394	399	299
Rayon	221	223	188	221	223	188
Industrial chemicals	385	382	232	385	382	232
Rubber	226	227	180	226	227	180
Minerals—						
Fuels	141	137	129	141	137	129
Bituminous coal	155	153	150	155	153	150
Anthracite	129	128	129	129	128	129
Crude petroleum	137	131	120	137	131	120
Metals	126	125	145	163	164	184
Iron ore		223	227		363	358

\*Preliminary or estimated. †Data not yet available.

FREIGHT-CAR LOADINGS (1935-39 average = 100)					
	1943	1942	1943	1942	1941
Coal	152	145	142	152	145
Coke	195	191	186	193	183
Grain	137	147	124	153	158
Livestock	114	117	102	151	111
Forest products	139	148	154	150	156
Ore	209	208	203	314	312
Miscellaneous	143	145	150	154	147
Merchandise, l.c.l.	63	63	55	66	64

Note—To convert coal and miscellaneous indexes to points in total index, shown in the Federal Reserve Chart Book, multiply coal by .213 and miscellaneous by .548.

## Market Value Of Stocks On New York Stock Exchange Lower On Oct. 30

The New York Stock Exchange announced on Nov. 8 that as of the close of business Oct. 30, there were 1,235 stock issues, aggregating 1,485,248,610 shares listed on the Exchange, with a total market value of \$48,178,040,869. This compares with 1,238 stock issues, aggregating 1,484,144,819 shares, with a total market value of \$48,711,451,018 on Sept. 30 and with 1,243 stock issues, aggregating 1,470,960,448 shares, with a total market value of \$37,727,599,526 on Oct. 31, 1942.

In making public the figures for Oct. 30, the Exchange also said: "As of the close of business Oct. 30, New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings amounted to \$873,361,133, of which \$500,856,094 represented loans which were not collateralized by U. S. Government issues. The ratio of the latter borrowings to the market value of all listed stocks on that date was therefore 1.04%. As the loans not collateralized by U. S. Government issues include all other types of member borrowings, these ratios will ordinarily exceed the precise relationship between borrowings on listed shares and their total market value."

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

	Oct. 30, 1943		Sept. 30, 1943	
	Market Value	Average Price	Market Value	Average Price
Amusement	506,443,522	21.86	505,337,552	23.21
Automobile	3,903,097,902	32.38	4,003,274,805	32.62
Aviation	615,256,217	17.95	628,587,817	18.34
Building	556,838,588	26.90	572,332,902	27.68
Business and Office Equipment	400,908,611	33.99	407,385,110	34.54
Chemical	5,985,237,265	63.23	6,091,906,265	64.31
Electrical Equipment	1,599,961,477	39.12	1,678,587,852	41.04
Farm Machinery	756,777,160	37.17	775,596,074	39.21
Financial	965,672,157	19.34	969,333,693	19.41
Food	3,111,576,820	37.17	3,107,359,144	37.18
Garment	45,259,220	27.07	45,759,992	27.36
Land & Realty	28,998,621	5.96	29,639,948	6.09
Leather	231,154,936	27.42	231,845,255	27.52
Machinery & Metals	1,645,862,101	23.89	1,659,263,906	24.09
Mining (excluding iron)	1,388,722,650	23.59	1,391,410,652	23.64
Paper & Publishing	488,276,518	21.34	484,917,224	21.19
Petroleum	6,139,280,628	30.25	6,266,060,550	31.11
Railroad	3,670,616,747	32.56	3,678,865,734	32.58
Retail Merchandising	2,590,511,174	35.57	2,651,127,714	36.40
Rubber	560,926,146	53.05	571,273,144	54.02
Ship Building & Operating	100,669,523	18.25	99,034,338	17.95
Shipping Services	14,518,164	8.42	14,797,153	8.58
Steel, Iron & Coke	2,196,553,223	43.42	2,174,222,497	42.98
Textiles	481,937,663	33.91	492,896,271	34.67
Tobacco	1,225,717,804	45.02	1,250,003,275	46.59
Utilities				
Gas & Electric (Operating)	2,258,793,895	21.91	2,249,013,140	21.82
Gas & Electric (Holding)	1,120,953,539	11.70	1,110,957,722	11.60
Communications	3,660,048,984	87.38	3,628,929,435	86.68
Miscellaneous Utilities	107,393,248	14.56	106,785,063	14.48
U. S. Cos. Operating Abroad	770,311,295	22.65	768,612,202	22.60
Foreign Companies	899,249,024	22.22	921,178,199	22.73
Miscellaneous Businesses	150,175,347	25.58	145,156,390	24.73
All Listed Stocks	48,178,040,869	32.44	48,711,451,018	32.82

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

Year	Market Value		Average Price	
	\$	Price	\$	Price
1941—				
Sept. 30	40,984,419,434	28.02	37,727,599,526	25.65
Oct. 31	39,057,023,174	26.66	37,374,462,460	25.41
Nov. 29	37,882,316,239	25.87	38,811,728,666	26.39
Dec. 31	35,785,946,533	24.46		
1942—				
Jan. 31	36,228,397,999	24.70	41,410,585,043	28.16
Feb. 28	35,234,173,432	24.02	43,539,661,753	29.61
Mar. 31	32,844,183,750	22.36	45,845,738,377	31.26
Apr. 30	31,449,206,904	21.41	46,192,361,639	31.45
May 29	32,913,725,225	22.46	48,437,700,647	32.96
June 30	33,419,047,743	22.73	48,878,520,886	33.27
July 31	34,443,805,860	23.42	47,577,989,240	32.17
Aug. 31	34,871,607,323	23.70	47,710,472,858	32.04
Sept. 30	35,604,809,453	24.20	48,711,451,018	32.82
Oct. 30			48,178,040,869	32.44

## Living Costs In Large Cities Advanced 0.4% Between Aug. 15-Sept. 15, Says Labor Bureau

The cost of living for city workers went up in the month from August to September by 0.4% after declining by 1.5% in the previous three months, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported on Oct. 28.

"The largest increase was in clothing prices as new fall lines were introduced," she said. "Prices for food, the most important part of the family budget, on the average, were 0.1% higher but there were wide variations in different parts of the country. Reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate growing shortages of a number of important cost of living items."

Secretary Perkins further stated: "In September, the Bureau's index of living costs stood at 123.7% of the average for 1935-39. This is 5% higher than September last year, 6½% above the May 1942 level, and 22½% above January, 1941, base date for the Little Steel Formula.

"The slight rise in food costs over the month (0.1%) was due principally to higher prices for fish and eggs. Eggs were up by 6% and were double the pre-war level of August, 1939. OPA regulations on eggs, recognizing customary variations, allowed a seasonal advance in egg prices. Egg ceilings will start going down in November. Fish prices rose 3.6% over the month. Fresh fruit and vegetable prices were down 2%, as seasonal declines continued in most parts of the country for potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, apples, and spinach. Prices for lettuce, green beans, and carrots advanced sharply as home grown produce was no longer available in large quantity. Likewise oranges rose sharply, reflecting short supplies and higher ceilings permitted between seasons of heavy production. Reports of shortages were most widespread for oranges, butter, chickens, corn meal, apples and spinach. The changes in food costs varied greatly from city to city ranging from declines about 2% to increases of nearly 2%. In the cities where food costs went up most, seasonal declines during the summer had been large.

"Higher prices for the new fall lines (under the OPA formula for adjustment to higher costs) and continued unavailability of lower priced clothing resulted in a substantial advance in total clothing costs. Increases were most marked for women's wear

with some new fall lines of coats up by as much as 60% in several cities. The Bureau reported an acute shortage of children's shoes. "Costs for house furnishings edged up slightly with the lower priced merchandise continuing to disappear. However, for some products such as furniture and brooms, there were significant price increases, as well as lowering of qualities.

"September rents were slightly higher in 15 of the 34 cities in the index and lower in two cities at the end of the month. The total rent bill for large cities remained unchanged. Higher rents were in most cases accompanied by changes in tenancy. Reports of acute housing shortage and lack of desirable dwellings continued from practically all cities and additional charges for facilities and services formerly included in the rent were common.

"The costs for services and miscellaneous goods were also up in September, continuing the steady advance begun in August last year. The dollar haircut of World War I has again made its appearance in some cities with 75 cents the usual charge, against the pre-war charge of 50 cents or less. Haircuts are not subject to price control. There were also substantial increases in cost for medical services and domestic services, admissions to motion pictures, all of which are also beyond the scope of the Emergency Price Control Act, and in prices for a variety of other goods including some soaps and toilet articles.

"Prices of fuel, electricity, and ice remained virtually unchanged from August to September.

"These figures are based on complete reports for food, rent, fuel and light, house furnishings and miscellaneous goods and services, and incomplete reports for clothing and house furnishings where the introduction of many new winter goods has occasioned delay in final compilation of the reports with incomplete returns from certain cities."

### RETAIL FOOD COSTS IN LARGE CITIES COMBINED\* (Indexes, 1935-39=100)

Commodity Group—	PER CENT CHANGE				
	8-17-43 to 9-14-43	9-15-42 to 9-14-43	5-12-42 to 9-14-43	1-14-41 to 9-14-43	8-15-39 to 9-14-43
ALL FOODS	+1.1	+8.5	+13.0	+40.5	+47.0
Cereals and bakery products	+1.1	+2.7	+2.9	+14.0	+15.8
Meats	+2.2	—	+4.5	+28.5	+35.7
Beef and veal	—	—	—	+8.7	+19.4
Pork	—	—	—	+32.4	+29.5
Lamb	+1.1	+9.9	+14.1	+36.7	+36.5
Chickens	+2.2	+10.3	+30.1	+51.7	+55.9
Fish, fresh and canned	+3.1	+24.0	+38.2	+75.7	+109.3
Dairy products	+1.1	+4.6	+8.4	+27.1	+43.5
Eggs	+6.0	+14.4	+53.8	+82.2	+95.7
Fruits & vegetables	—	+28.8	+29.8	+79.0	+80.7
Fresh	—	+34.9	+35.2	+88.2	+89.4
Canned	—	+5.0	+5.9	+42.2	+41.9
Dried	—	+11.4	+21.7	+60.3	+76.9
Beverages	0	+1.2	+6	+37.8	+32.0
Fats and oils	0	+4.8	+3.3	+57.5	+49.7
Sugar and sweets	+2	—	—	+33.1	+32.6

\*The number of cities included in the index was changed from 51 to 56 in March, 1943, with the necessary adjustments for maintaining comparability. At the same time the number of foods in the index was increased from 54 to 61. †Preliminary. ‡Revised.

## October Department Store Sales

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced on Nov. 4 that department store sales increased considerably in October, following less than the usual seasonal rise in September, and the Board's seasonally adjusted index rose to an estimated 145% of the 1923-25 average as compared with 132 in September and 142 in July and August. Value of sales in October was about 9% larger than in October last year and in the first 10 months of this year sales were about 12% larger than in the corresponding period of 1942.

### INDEX OF DEPARTMENT STORE SALES\* (1923-25 AVERAGE=100)

	Oct., 1943				Sep., 1943				Aug., 1943				Oct., 1942			
	10-30	10-23	10-16	10-9	10-30	10-23	10-16	10-9	10-30	10-23	10-16	10-9	10-30	10-23	10-16	10-9
Adjusted for seasonal variation	145	132	142	128	143	142	128	137	143	142	128	137	143	142	128	137
Without seasonal adjustment	155	143	142	137	143	142	128	137	143	142	128	137	143	142	128	137

Federal Reserve District	Change from corresponding One Week Ending				Change from corresponding Four Weeks Ending			
	10-30	10-23	10-16	10-9	10-30	10-23	10-16	10-9
Boston	+10	+8	0	+4	+5	—	+1	+6
New York	—	+13	+10	+7	+7	+2	—	+5
Philadelphia	+2	+11	+9	+7	+8	+1	—	+4
Cleveland	+13	+15	+11	+7	+12	+3	+6	+11
Richmond	—	+6	+18	+9	+8	+9	—	+10
Atlanta	+29	+31	+29	+26	+29	+30	+26	+30
Chicago	+10	+5	+7	+1	+5	+1	+6	+10
St. Louis	+7	+4	+22	+8	+10	+10	+6	+12
Minneapolis	—	—	—	—	+13	+5	+13	+15
Kansas City	+20	+9	+29	+23	+20	+17	+21	+28
Dallas	+39	+19	+53	+44	+38	+35	+35	+41
San Francisco	+23	+25	+13	+12	+18	+7	+13	+15

U. S. total +10 +12 +13 +9 +11 +6 +7 +12 +12

WEEKLY INDEX, WITHOUT SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT (1935-39 AVERAGE=100)

1943—		1942—	
October 2	162	October 3	173
October 9	173	October 10	159
October 16	171	October 17	152
October 23	171	October 24	153
October 30	173	October 31	158

\*Not shown separately but included in United States total. †Revised. ‡Monthly indexes refer to daily average sales in calendar month; October, 1943, figures estimated from weekly sales.

## September Truck Freight Volume 5.6% Over 1942

The volume of freight transported by motor carriers in September showed a slight increase of 0.4% over August and an increase of 5.6% over September, 1942, according to reports compiled and released on Nov. 1 by the American Trucking Association.

Comparable reports were received by ATA from 332 motor carriers in 43 States. The reporting carriers transported an aggregate 2,430,758 tons in September, as against 2,422,020 tons in August, and 2,301,933 tons in September, 1941.

The ATA index figure, computed on the basis of the average monthly tonnage of the reporting carriers for the three-year period of 1938-1940 as representing 100, was 193.72. The Index for August was 191.35.

A little more than 71% of the total tonnage reported was hauled by motor carriers domiciled east of the Mississippi River, and almost 29% by carriers located west of the river. This division of traffic volume between the two areas approximates the division reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its last report on all Class I motor carriers.

The volume hauled by the eastern carriers represented an increase of 0.9% over August, and 4% over September of last year. The western carriers showed a decrease 1.1% under August, but was 9.7% over September, 1942.

A breakdown of the total September tonnage by commodities showed that a little more than 71% was reported by carriers of general freight. The volume in this category showed a slight decrease of 0.2% under August, but increased 1.9% over September of last year.

Transporters of petroleum products, accounting for slightly more than 15% of the total tonnage reported, showed an increase of 3.8% over August and an increase of 23.4% over September, 1942.

Haulers of iron and steel products reported almost 7½% of the total tonnage. The volume of these commodities showed a decrease of 3.5% under August, but held 33.1% over September, 1942.

Approximately 6% of the total tonnage reported was miscellaneous commodities, including tobacco, milk, textile products, coke, bricks, building materials, cement and household goods. Tonnage in this class showed slight increases of 0.3% over August, and 0.5% over September of last year.

## Hull Again Heads Pan American Board

Secretary of State Cordell Hull was reelected Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union for the coming year at a meeting in Washington on Nov. 3. Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. attended the meeting as the representative of the United States.

The Ambassador of Honduras, Julian R. Caceres, was elected Vice Chairman, replacing Luis Fernanda Guachalla, Ambassador of Bolivia.

## President Signs Bill For Victory Tax Credit

President Roosevelt signed on Oct. 28 the legislation requiring taxpayers to take credit in their next tax return for a portion of the 5% Victory tax, which was intended originally as a post-war refund.

Under the legislation, the credit amounts to 25% for single persons, 40% for married, 2% for each dependent, with the rebate in no case to exceed \$1,000.

The House passed the measure on Oct. 11 and the Senate approved it on Oct. 21. House action was referred to in our issue of Oct. 14, page 1436.

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

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

MOODY'S BOND PRICES* (Based on Average Yields)										
1943— Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	Ave. Corpo- rate*	Corporate by Ratings**				Corporate by Groups*			
			Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	R. R.	P. U.	Indus.	
Nov. 9	119.92	110.70	118.80	116.22	111.07	98.41	103.13	113.50	116.02	
8	119.96	110.70	118.80	116.22	111.07	98.57	103.13	113.50	116.22	
6	120.02	111.07	119.00	116.61	111.25	98.73	103.30	113.70	116.61	
5	119.99	111.07	119.00	116.61	111.25	98.73	103.30	113.70	116.61	
4	120.02	111.07	119.00	116.61	111.25	98.73	103.30	113.70	116.61	
3	120.07	111.07	119.20	116.61	111.07	99.04	103.30	113.70	116.80	
2	STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED									
1	120.21	111.07	119.20	116.61	111.25	99.04	103.47	113.70	116.80	
Oct. 29	120.27	111.07	119.00	116.61	111.25	99.04	103.30	113.89	116.61	
22	120.33	111.07	119.00	116.61	111.44	99.04	103.30	113.89	116.61	
15	120.28	111.07	119.20	116.61	111.25	99.04	103.30	113.89	116.61	
8	120.57	110.88	119.00	116.41	111.25	98.73	103.13	113.89	116.41	
1	120.62	110.88	119.00	116.22	111.07	98.73	103.13	113.89	116.22	
Sept. 24	120.55	111.07	119.00	116.41	111.25	98.88	103.30	113.89	116.41	
17	120.55	111.07	119.20	116.61	111.07	98.73	103.13	113.89	116.61	
10	120.56	111.07	119.20	116.61	111.25	98.88	103.13	113.89	116.80	
3	120.30	111.25	119.20	116.80	111.62	98.73	103.30	113.89	117.00	
Aug. 27	120.34	111.25	119.20	116.80	111.44	98.88	103.13	112.89	117.20	
July 30	120.18	111.44	119.41	117.00	111.62	99.04	103.30	114.08	117.20	
Jun 25	120.41	110.70	118.80	116.22	111.07	98.09	102.46	113.70	116.61	
May 28	119.82	110.34	118.20	115.82	110.88	97.78	102.30	113.31	115.82	
Apr. 30	118.56	109.79	118.00	115.43	110.34	97.00	101.31	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	111.44	119.41	117.00	111.81	99.36	103.47	114.27	117.40	
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	106.04	115.43	112.75	107.09	90.63	95.32	109.60	112.75	
1 Year ago	117.36	107.62	117.20	114.08	108.70	92.64	97.31	112.00	114.27	
2 Years ago	120.01	108.34	118.60	116.02	109.60	92.20	97.62	112.56	116.22	

MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES* (Based on Individual Closing Prices)										
1943— Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	Ave. Corpo- rate*	Corporate by Ratings**				Corporate by Groups*			
			Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	R. R.	P. U.	Indus.	
Nov. 9	1.84	3.13	2.71	2.84	3.11	3.85	3.56	2.98	2.84	
8	1.84	3.13	2.71	2.84	3.11	3.84	3.56	2.98	2.84	
6	1.84	3.11	2.70	2.82	3.10	3.83	3.55	2.97	2.82	
5	1.84	3.11	2.70	2.82	3.10	3.83	3.55	2.97	2.82	
4	1.84	3.12	2.70	2.82	3.11	3.83	3.55	2.97	2.82	
3	1.83	3.11	2.69	2.82	3.11	3.81	3.55	2.97	2.81	
2	STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED									
1	1.82	3.11	2.69	2.82	3.10	3.81	3.54	2.97	2.81	
Oct. 29	1.82	3.11	2.70	2.82	3.10	3.81	3.56	2.96	2.82	
22	1.81	3.11	2.70	2.82	3.09	3.81	3.55	2.96	2.82	
15	1.82	3.11	2.69	2.82	3.10	3.81	3.55	2.96	2.82	
8	1.80	3.12	2.70	2.83	3.10	3.83	3.56	2.96	2.83	
1	1.80	3.12	2.70	2.84	3.11	3.83	3.56	2.96	2.84	
Sept. 24	1.80	3.11	2.70	2.83	3.10	3.82	3.55	2.96	2.83	
17	1.80	3.11	2.69	2.82	3.11	3.83	3.56	2.97	2.82	
10	1.81	3.11	2.69	2.82	3.10	3.82	3.56	2.96	2.81	
3	1.83	3.10	2.69	2.81	3.08	3.83	3.55	2.96	2.80	
Aug. 27	1.83	3.10	2.69	2.81	3.09	3.82	3.56	2.96	2.79	
July 30	1.84	3.09	2.68	2.80	3.08	3.81	3.55	2.95	2.78	
Jun 25	1.82	3.13	2.71	2.84	3.11	3.87	3.60	2.97	2.82	
May 28	1.88	3.15	2.74	2.86	3.12	3.89	3.61	2.99	2.86	
Apr. 30	1.98	3.18	2.75	2.88	3.15	3.94	3.67	3.00	2.87	
Mar. 26	2.08	3.19	2.76	2.88	3.14	3.99	3.71	3.01	2.88	
Feb 26	2.06	3.21	2.77	2.89	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	3.31	2.81	2.96	3.23	4.25	3.93	3.07	2.98	
Low 1943	1.79	3.09	2.68	2.80	3.07	3.79	3.54	2.94	2.78	
High 1942	2.14	3.39	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	2.05	3.30	2.79	2.95	3.24	4.23	3.92	3.06	2.94	
2 Years ago	1.85	3.25	2.72	2.85	3.19	4.26	3.90	3.03	2.84	

\*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.

### Moody's Common Stock Yields

Yearly average yields in the years 1929 to 1941 inclusive and monthly average yields for 1941 will be found on page 2218 of the June 11, 1942 issue of the "Chronicle."

MOODY'S WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD ON 200 COMMON STOCKS						
	Industrials (125)	Railroads (25)	Utilities (25)	Banks (15)	Insurance (10)	Average Yield (200)
September, 1942	5.8	7.3	7.7	4.9	4.5	6.1
October, 1942	5.5	7.0	7.2	5.0	4.4	5.8
November, 1942	5.5	8.0	7.1	5.2	4.5	5.9
December, 1942	5.3	8.6	7.2	5.0	4.2	5.7
January, 1943	5.0	7.9	6.8	4.5	4.1	5.4
February, 1943	4.7	7.3	6.3	4.4	4.1	5.1
March, 1943	4.5	6.8	6.2	4.0	3.9	4.8
April, 1943	4.5	6.6	5.8	4.1	3.9	4.8
May, 1943	4.3	6.2	5.5	4.0	3.8	4.6
June, 1943	4.2	6.4	5.4	3.9	3.8	4.5
July, 1943	4.5	6.3	5.5	4.1	3.9	4.7
Aug. 1943	4.4	6.6	5.5	4.0	3.8	4.6
Sept. 1943	4.3	6.5	5.5	4.0	3.7	4.6
Oct., 1943	4.5	6.6	5.5	4.0	3.7	4.7

### National Fertilizer Association Commodity Price Average Unchanged

The weekly wholesale commodity price index, compiled by The National Fertilizer Association and made public Nov. 8, registered 135.4 for the week ended Nov. 6, showing no change from the preceding week. A month ago this index stood at 136.1 and a year ago at 130.4, based on the 1935-1939 average at 100. The Association's report continued as follows:

The foods group again registered a slight advance due to rising prices for potatoes, while the farm products group registered a decline with lower quotations for all grains except wheat. Rising prices for cattle, lambs, and sheep were not sufficient to offset the lower prices for both light and heavy hogs. The textiles group declined fractionally with cotton reaching a new low for this year.

All other group indexes remained at the same level of the preceding week.

During the week price changes in the index were evenly balanced with 7 price series advancing and 7 declining; in the preceding week there were 8 advances and 9 declines; and in the second preceding week there were 3 advances and 15 declines.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX Compiled by The National Fertilizer Association 1935-1939=100*					
% Each Group Bears to the Total Index	Group	Latest Preceding			
		Week Nov. 6, 1943	Week Oct. 30, 1943	Month Ago Oct. 9, 1943	Year Ago Nov. 7, 1942
25.3	Foods	140.0	139.8	140.5	133.0
	Fats and Oils	146.1	146.1	146.5	146.9
	Cottonseed Oil	161.3	161.3	162.4	158.4
23.0	Farm Products	154.5	154.9	158.6	143.5
	Cotton	188.9	192.2	194.2	185.1
	Grains	155.8	154.9	154.1	115.8
	Livestock	148.4	148.7	154.4	143.6
17.3	Fuels	122.8	122.8	122.8	119.3
10.8	Miscellaneous commodities	131.4	131.4	131.4	127.4
8.2	Textiles	150.2	150.7	150.3	148.7
7.1	Metals	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.4
6.1	Building materials	152.5	152.5	152.5	151.4
1.3	Chemicals and drugs	127.7	127.7	127.7	120.7
.3	Fertilizer materials	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.4
.3	Fertilizers	119.8	119.8	119.8	115.3
.3	Farm machinery	104.2	104.2	104.1	104.1
100.0	All groups combined	135.4	135.4	136.1	130.4

\*Indexes on 1926-1928 base were: Nov. 6, 1943, 105.5; Oct. 30, 105.5, and Nov. 7, 1942, 101.6.

### Electric Output For Week Ended Nov. 6, 1943, Shows 17.3% Gain Over Same Week Last Year

The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimated that the production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Nov. 6, 1943, was approximately 4,413,863,000 kwh., compared with 3,761,961,000 kwh. in the corresponding week last year, an increase of 17.3%. The output of the week ended Oct. 30, 1943, was 18% in excess of the similar period of 1942.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR				
Major Geographical Divisions—	Week Ended			
	Nov. 6	Oct. 30	Oct. 23	Oct. 16
New England	8.2	3.4	7.0	8.9
Middle Atlantic	18.1	21.4	19.7	18.7
Central Industrial	12.7	14.9	15.7	14.4
West Central	8.7	6.5	9.2	7.3
Southern States	20.4	19.6	19.7	22.2
Rocky Mountain	15.5	13.8	14.7	14.9
Pacific Coast	29.7	26.1	25.3	26.6
Total United States	17.3	18.0	17.7	17.9

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (Thousands of Kilowatt-Hours)						
Week Ended—	1943	1942	% Change			
			over 1942	1941	1932	1929
Aug 7	4,240,638	3,637,070	+16.6	3,233,242	1,415,122	1,729,667
Aug 14	4,287,827	3,654,795	+17.3	3,238,160	1,421,910	1,733,110
Aug 21	4,264,825	3,673,717	+16.1	3,230,750	1,436,440	1,750,056
Aug 28	4,322,195	3,639,961	+18.7	3,261,149	1,464,700	1,761,594
Sep 4	4,350,511	3,672,921	+18.4	3,132,954	1,423,977	1,674,588
Sep 11	4,229,262	3,583,408	+18.4	3,273,375	1,490,863	1,792,131
Sep 18	4,358,512	3,755,922	+16.0	3,273,376	1,499,459	1,777,854
Sep 25	4,359,610	3,755,922	+16.0	3,330,582	1,506,219	1,819,276
Oct. 2	4,359,003	3,682,794	+18.4	3,355,440	1,507,503	1,806,403
Oct. 9	4,341,754	3,702,299	+17.3	3,355,440	1,507,503	1,806,403
Oct. 16	4,382,268	3,717,360	+17.9	3,313,596	1,528,145	1,798,633
Oct. 23	4,415,405	3,752,57				

### Weekly Coal And Coke Production Statistics

The Solid Fuels Administration for War, U. S. Department of the Interior, in its latest report, states that the total production of soft coal in the week ended Oct. 30, 1943, is estimated at 9,825,000 net tons, a decrease of 1,500,000 tons or 13.2% from the output in the preceding week. Soft coal production in the corresponding week of 1942 amounted to 11,776,000 tons. For the current year to Oct. 30, 489,550,000 tons of soft coal were produced, as compared with 482,931,000 tons in the same period last year.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines estimated that the total output of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended Oct. 30, 1943, was 1,036,000 tons, a decrease of 254,000 tons (19.7%) from the preceding week. When compared with the production in the corresponding week of 1942 there was a decrease of 81,000 tons, or 7.3%. The calendar year to date shows an increase of 0.7% when compared with the same period of 1942.

The Bureau of Mines also reported that the estimated output of byproduct coke in the United States for the week ended Oct. 30, 1943 showed a decrease of 8,300 tons when compared with the production for the week ended Oct. 23. The quantity of coke from beehive ovens increased 7,400 tons during the same period.

#### ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF COAL (In Net Tons—000 Omitted.)

	Week Ended			January 1 to Date		
	Oct. 30, 1943	Oct. 31, 1942	Oct. 31, 1941	Oct. 31, 1943	Oct. 31, 1942	Oct. 31, 1941
Bituminous coal and lignite	9,825	11,325	11,776	489,550	482,931	371,415
Total incl. mine fuel	1,571	1,888	1,963	1,900	1,890	1,454

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

	Week Ended			Cal. Year to Date		
	Oct. 30, 1943	Oct. 31, 1942	Oct. 31, 1941	Oct. 31, 1943	Oct. 31, 1942	Nov. 2, 1943
Penn. anthracite	1,036,000	1,290,000	1,117,000	51,239,000	50,863,000	60,935,000
Total incl. coal fuel	995,000	1,238,000	1,072,000	49,188,000	48,828,000	56,548,000
By-product coke	1,197,700	1,206,000	1,211,200	52,747,200	51,702,200	†
United States total	174,900	167,500	167,200	6,664,000	6,928,000	5,695,200

\*Includes washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. †Excludes washery fuel. ‡Comparable data not available. §Subject to revision. ¶Revised. †Subject to current adjustment.

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

State	Week Ended					Oct. average
	Oct. 23, 1943	Oct. 24, 1943	Oct. 25, 1942	Oct. 26, 1941	Oct. 27, 1940	
Alabama	71	266	360	145	264	398
Alaska	5	5	6	5	3	5
Arkansas and Oklahoma	89	91	100	97	112	88
Colorado	172	159	165	143	178	217
Georgia and North Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	1,379	1,386	1,296	1,085	1,178	1,558
Indiana	355	487	538	481	351	520
Iowa	38	39	64	56	93	116
Kansas and Missouri	200	190	166	144	172	161
Kentucky—Eastern	857	945	919	995	857	764
Kentucky—Western	219	301	298	195	203	238
Maryland	33	33	32	36	34	35
Michigan	3	4	4	7	10	28
Montana (bituminous and lignite)	103	93	88	85	80	82
New Mexico	37	36	38	29	37	58
North and South Dakota (lignite)	69	58	95	57	85	236
Ohio	675	660	688	665	542	817
Pennsylvania (bituminous)	2,907	2,978	2,781	2,912	2,235	3,149
Tennessee	124	127	145	153	109	118
Texas (bituminous and lignite)	5	6	8	8	20	26
Utah	106	122	121	99	90	121
Virginia	384	396	391	415	334	231
Washington	26	31	36	41	46	68
*West Virginia—Southern	2,202	2,137	2,162	2,355	1,931	1,488
†West Virginia—Northern	992	979	860	893	560	805
Wyoming	185	194	184	154	156	184
‡Other Western States	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total bituminous and lignite	11,325	11,725	11,547	11,256	9,680	11,310
§Pennsylvania anthracite	1,290	1,234	1,200	1,269	1,184	1,968
Total all coal	12,615	13,019	12,747	12,525	10,864	13,278

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

### Oct. Engineering Construction \$193,379,000 Private Volume Tops Last Month & 1942 Month

Civil engineering construction volume in continental United States totals \$193,379,000 for October, and averages \$48,345,000 for each of the four weeks of the month. This weekly average volume, not including the construction by military engineers abroad, American contracts outside the country, and shipbuilding, is 8% below the average for the five weeks of September, 1943, and is 65% lower than the average for the five weeks of October, 1942, as reported to "Engineering News-Record" and made public on Nov. 4. The report goes on to say:

On the weekly average basis, private construction for October tops the preceding month by 28%, and is 60% higher than a year ago. Public construction, however, is 16 and 72% lower, respectively, than last month and last year. State and municipal construction and Federal construction are down 26 and 15%, in that order, from their volumes for September, and are 50 and 73% below their respective totals for October, 1942.

Civil engineering construction volumes for October, 1942, September, 1943 and October, 1943, are:

	Oct., 1942 (5 weeks)	Sept., 1943 (5 weeks)	Oct., 1943 (4 weeks)
Continental U. S. construction	\$691,979,000	\$264,285,000	\$193,379,000
Private construction	37,041,000	46,308,000	47,314,000
Public construction	654,938,000	217,977,000	146,065,000
State and municipal	37,234,000	24,902,000	14,725,000
Federal	617,704,000	193,075,000	131,340,000

The October construction volume brings the 1943 total to \$2,681,752,000, an average of \$62,366,000 for each of the 43 weeks in the 10-month period. On the weekly average basis, 1943 construction volume is 67% below the \$8,324,585,000 reported for the 44-week 10-month period in 1942. Private construction, \$376,904,000, is 25%

under a year ago, and public work, \$2,304,848,000, is down 70% when adjusted for the difference in the number of weeks reported. State and municipal volume, \$178,539,000, and Federal volume, \$2,126,309,000, which combine to make up the public construction total, are 62 and 70% lower, respectively, than in the period last year.

All of the regions report decreases from their respective October, 1942, averages. The losses range from 43% in New England to 73% in both the South and the Middle Atlantic States.

#### New Capital

New capital for construction purposes for October totals \$6,043,000, a decline of 70% from the volume for the month last year. The current month's total is made up of \$5,208,000 in State and municipal bond sales, \$820,000 in corporate security issues and \$15,000 in RFC loans for public improvements.

New construction financing for 1943 to date, \$3,043,250,000, is 67% below the \$9,555,998,000 for the 44-week 10-month 1942 period. Private investment, \$123,734,000, is 66% below a year ago; Federal financing of non-Federal work, \$165,678,000, is 20% lower; and Federal appropriations for Federal work, \$2,753,838,000, are down 69%.

### Cotton Ginned from Crop of 1943 Prior to Nov. 1

The census report issued on Nov. 8, compiled from the individual returns of the ginners is shown below:

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1943 prior to Nov. 1, 1943, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1942 and 1941.

State	RUNNING BALES (Counting round as half bales and excluding linters)		
	1943	1942	1941
United States	*9,061,252	*9,713,354	*7,961,157
Alabama	861,071	807,758	733,534
Arizona	40,464	41,886	72,744
Arkansas	889,154	1,159,021	1,181,818
California	68,919	81,132	104,228
Florida	13,377	14,299	14,247
Georgia	752,749	768,222	588,737
Illinois	1,275	3,095	4,765
Kentucky	8,177	12,020	14,655
Louisiana	646,566	545,362	297,941
Mississippi	1,563,359	1,685,434	1,314,608
Missouri	221,978	328,584	407,683
New Mexico	53,260	44,056	29,553
North Carolina	501,168	509,583	487,659
Oklahoma	246,380	458,859	313,350
South Carolina	613,314	611,395	367,279
Tennessee	304,422	472,055	513,316
Texas	2,159,811	2,156,015	1,497,633
Virginia	15,288	14,578	17,407

\*Includes 107,053 bales of the crop of 1943 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the season of 1942-43, compared with 48,623 and 1,969 bales of the crops of 1942 and 1941.

The statistics in this report include no round bales for 1943; none for 1942 and 694 for 1941. Included in the above are 24,598 bales of American-Egyptian for 1943, 18,277 for 1942 and 18,981 for 1941; also 136 bales Sea-Island for 1943; 549 for 1942 and 2,570 for 1941.

The statistics for 1943 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The revised total of cotton ginned this season prior to October 18 is 7,796,277 bales.

#### Consumption and Stocks—United States

Cotton consumed during the month of September, 1943, amounted to 872,109 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments September 30, was 1,930,298 bales, and in public storages and at com-spindles for the month was 22,631,338.

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

#### World Statistics

Because of war conditions and the difficulties in obtaining dependable world statistics such data are being omitted from this report for the time being.

### Non-Ferrous Metals—Aluminum Supply Exceeds War Demands—Quicksilver Output Ordered Cut

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 Nov. 4, stated: "Though the demand-supply situation in copper, lead and zinc has not yet changed for the better, so far as WPB is concerned, the position of the light metals has been altered materially. During the last week, A. H. Bunker, director of the Aluminum-Magnesium Division, stated that the aluminum supply for the fourth quarter amounts to 871,200,000 pounds, against requirements of 774,000,000 pounds. Scrap aluminum available for remelting now amounts to 700,000,000 pounds a year. Russia, he disclosed, has agreed to take one-third of its fourth quarter aluminum requirements in the form of secondary metal. The supply outlook in quicksilver is such that WPB has ordered a reduction in output and imports for 1944." The publication further went on to say in part as follows:

#### Copper

"The Copper Division of WPB continues to regard the copper situation as critical. However, opinion in the industry leans to the view that supply is more than ample for war needs. The stockpile has been increasing and is expected to show further gains over the remainder of the year. With the Government's stand on stockpiles and prices uncertain, fabricators are not inclined to carry more metal than necessary to cover business on their books. "Quotations remained unchanged on the basis of 12¢, Valley.

#### Lead

"December lead figured in the tonnages booked during the last week and the sales volume improved. Sales are expected to show further improvement next week. Producers estimate that the needs of consumers so far as the current month is concerned have been covered to the extent of 75%.

#### Quicksilver

"Announcement by WPB that premium prices in the 'B' range have been denied to lead mines not already operating, and to properties having low labor productivity, was accepted here as a logical move. The supply situation in lead is giving no concern to those in close touch with the commodity.

#### Zinc

"Washington advices indicate

that the statistics of the industry may soon become available for publication. Those identified with the industry have known all along exactly where producers stood in reference to new supply, stocks on hand, etc. With the over-all supply picture improving, some hold that the need for continued secrecy no longer exists.

"Tri-State mine operators have been invited to serve as members of the Midwestern Zinc Mining Advisory Committee of WPB. A group representing the Western division of the industry was announced last week. A joint meeting of the mining groups, including the Eastern section, is scheduled to be held in Washington Nov. 12, with James Douglas, of WPB, as Chairman.

#### Aluminum

"With the supply position of aluminum improving, the WPB last week issued Supplementary Order M-1-i, as amended, permitting the use of the metal for certain purposes to relieve the strain on scarcer materials. Uses permitted include: Data and instruction plates; bus bars; electrical conductors and current carrying accessories; cooling fans for electrical motors as well as some structural parts; addition to galvanizing baths; bottom boards for use in foundries; jigs and fixtures used in aircraft construction; in coils and fins for refrigeration and heating equipment; certain X-ray equipment; and certain portable fire-fighting equipment.

#### Tin

"Consumption of tin is being restricted to a minimum and the trade looks for no early action pointing to relaxation of the control measures now in force. Imports of tin have increased in recent months, chiefly from African sources.

"The domestic market continues unchanged. 'Grade A' tin is being allocated on the basis of 52¢ a pound. Straits quality tin for shipment, in cents per pound, was as follows:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Oct. 28	52.000	52.000	52.000
Oct. 29	52.000	52.000	52.000
Oct. 30	52.000	52.000	52.000
Nov. 1	52.000	52.000	52.000
Nov. 2	52.000	52.000	52.000
Nov. 3	52.000	52.000	52.000

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

#### Quicksilver

"The War Production Board announced last week that domestic production and imports of quicksilver for the year 1944 for both private and Government purchase are each to be reduced to approximately 70% of the 1943 amount. This reduction, according to observers here, will still leave ample metal available for all possible needs. Though the price outlook on contract business remains uncertain the market for nearby quicksilver continues in New York at \$195@197 per flask.

#### Silver

"The post-war demand for silver for subsidiary coins and for those industrial uses in which the metal offers marked advantage over other materials may be such as to result in prices sufficiently high to maintain a large production of silver throughout the world, whatever be the policy of the Government regarding silver purchases, according to a report on 'Silver in Wartime,' by the U. S. Tariff Commission.

"The London silver market was unchanged at 23½d. throughout the week. The New York Official for foreign silver was 44¼¢, and Treasury's price 35¢, both unchanged."

#### 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.

### Trading On New York Exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Nov. 6 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 week ended Oct. 23, 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 Oct. 23 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 1,214,840 shares, which amount was 17.59% of the total transactions on the Exchange of 3,453,110 shares. This compares with member trading during the week ended Oct. 16 of 904,702 shares, or 17.25% of total trading of 2,622,240 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange, member trading during the week ended Oct. 23 amounted to 342,175 shares, or 16.33% of the total volume on that exchange of 1,047,810 shares; during the Oct. 16 week trading for the account of Curb members of 201,890 shares was 16.22% of total trading of 622,415 shares.

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

WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 23, 1943		
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:	Total for week	†Per Cent
Short sales	88,210	
‡Other sales	3,364,900	
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>3,453,110</b>	
<b>B. Round-Lot Transactions for Account of Members, Except for the Odd-Lot Accounts of Odd-Lot Dealers and Specialists:</b>		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—		
Total purchases	303,640	
Short sales	43,560	
‡Other sales	258,380	
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>301,940</b>	<b>8.77</b>
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases	206,270	
Short sales	14,310	
‡Other sales	153,230	
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>167,540</b>	<b>5.41</b>
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases	111,190	
Short sales	9,540	
‡Other sales	114,720	
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>124,260</b>	<b>3.41</b>
4. Total—		
Total purchases	621,100	
Short sales	67,410	
‡Other sales	526,330	
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>593,740</b>	<b>17.59</b>

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

WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 23, 1943		
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:	Total for week	†Per Cent
Short sales	9,000	
‡Other sales	1,038,810	
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>1,047,810</b>	
<b>B. Round-Lot Transactions for the Account of Members:</b>		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—		
Total purchases	81,895	
Short sales	7,460	
‡Other sales	81,480	
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>88,940</b>	<b>8.15</b>
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases	51,170	
Short sales	500	
‡Other sales	33,375	
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>33,875</b>	<b>4.06</b>
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases	27,510	
Short sales	0	
‡Other sales	58,785	
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>58,785</b>	<b>4.12</b>
4. Total—		
Total purchases	160,575	
Short sales	7,960	
‡Other sales	173,640	
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>181,600</b>	<b>16.33</b>
<b>C. Odd-Lot Transactions for the Account of Specialists—</b>		
Customers' short sales	0	
‡Customers' other sales	46,627	
<b>Total purchases</b>	<b>46,627</b>	
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>23,452</b>	

\*The term "members" includes all regular and associate Exchange members, their firms and their partners, including special partners.  
 †In calculating these percentages the total of members' purchases and sales is compared with twice the total round-lot volume on the Exchange for the reason that 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."

of kerosine; 44,591,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 63,838,000 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 October	*State Allowables Begin. Oct. 1	Actual Production Week Ended Oct. 30, 1943	Change from Previous Week	4 Weeks Ended Oct. 30, 1943	Week Ended Oct. 31, 1942
Oklahoma	318,000	325,000	329,400	+ 2,900	327,300	368,050
Kansas	294,300	274,800	274,650	-10,100	280,500	297,700
Nebraska	1,800	---	11,700	---	1,700	3,450
Panhandle Texas	---	---	88,100	---	88,100	98,500
North Texas	---	---	138,300	---	138,300	140,000
West Texas	---	---	354,050	---	354,050	214,000
East Central Texas	---	---	135,250	---	135,250	90,200
East Texas	---	---	368,700	---	368,700	362,000
Southwest Texas	---	---	288,150	---	288,150	167,700
Coastal Texas	---	---	519,350	---	519,350	321,000
<b>Total Texas</b>	<b>1,871,300</b>	<b>1,884,429</b>	<b>1,891,900</b>	---	<b>1,891,900</b>	<b>1,393,400</b>
North Louisiana	---	---	79,600	- 1,350	80,750	98,150
Coastal Louisiana	---	---	279,000	---	279,000	231,000
<b>Total Louisiana</b>	<b>352,700</b>	<b>372,700</b>	<b>358,600</b>	- 1,350	<b>359,750</b>	<b>329,150</b>
Arkansas	77,000	75,401	78,950	+ 500	78,550	73,350
Mississippi	50,000	---	46,450	+ 750	46,900	69,200
Illinois	207,500	---	214,550	+ 9,200	221,000	263,600
Indiana	13,800	---	13,300	- 50	13,650	15,900
Eastern— (Not Incl. Ill., Ind. and Ky.)	79,500	---	76,900	+ 3,700	74,400	86,750
Kentucky	24,000	---	25,500	+ 1,350	24,800	11,200
Michigan	59,000	---	51,800	- 2,600	54,000	60,200
Wyoming	97,000	---	97,750	+ 6,300	103,300	89,750
Montana	23,000	---	21,350	- 1,650	21,350	21,850
Colorado	7,000	---	7,100	+ 100	7,250	7,000
New Mexico	111,000	111,000	112,550	---	110,950	99,500
<b>Total East of Calif.</b>	<b>3,586,900</b>	---	<b>3,602,450</b>	- 22,000	<b>3,617,300</b>	<b>3,190,050</b>
California	786,000	786,000	780,500	- 4,800	781,450	711,100
<b>Total United States</b>	<b>4,372,900</b>	---	<b>4,382,950</b>	- 26,800	<b>4,398,750</b>	<b>3,901,150</b>

\*P.A.W. recommendations and state allowables, as shown above, represent the production of Crude Oil only, and do not include amounts of condensate and natural gas derivatives to be produced.  
 †Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska figures are for week ended 7:30 a.m. Oct. 28, 1943.

‡This is the net basic allowable as of Oct. 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 8 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 OCT. 30, 1943

(Figures in Thousands of barrels of 42 Gallons Each)  
 Figures in this section include reported totals plus an estimate of unreported amounts and are therefore on a Bureau of Mines basis—  
 †Gasoline Production

District	Daily Refining Capacity	Crude Runs to Still	Crude at Re-erated	†Stocks of Finished Gasoline	†Stocks of Gas Oil and Distillate Fuels	†Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil
Combin'd: East Coast, Texas Gulf, Louisiana Gulf, North Louisiana - Arkansas and Inland Texas... Appalachian—	2,444	88.7	2,108	86.3	6,131	30,966
District No. 1	130	83.9	102	78.5	295	1,568
District No. 2	47	87.2	49	104.3	150	715
Ind., Ill., Ky.	824	85.2	727	88.2	2,642	13,493
Okl., Kans., Mo.	416	80.1	347	83.4	1,223	6,464
Rocky Mountain—	---	---	---	---	---	---
District No. 3	8	26.9	8	100.0	31	68
District No. 4	141	58.3	100	70.9	341	1,021
California	817	89.9	735	90.0	2,000	15,002
<b>Tot. U. S. B. of M. basis Oct. 30, 1943</b>	<b>4,827</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>4,176</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>12,813</b>	<b>†69,297</b>
<b>Tot. U. S. B. of M. basis Oct. 23, 1943</b>	<b>4,827</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>12,654</b>	<b>68,796</b>
<b>U. S. Bur. of Mines basis Oct. 31, 1942</b>	---	---	---	---	---	---
			3,746	11,242	76,612	48,933

\*At the request of the Petroleum Administration for War. †Finished, 59,039,000 barrels; unfinished, 10,258,000 barrels. ‡At refineries, at bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines. §Not including 1,451,000 barrels of kerosine, 4,642,000 barrels of gas oil and distillate fuel oil and 7,968,000 barrels of residual fuel oil produced during the week ended Oct. 30, 1943, which compares with 1,503,000 barrels, 4,572,000 barrels and 7,649,000 barrels, respectively, in the preceding week and 1,334,000 barrels, 4,258,000 barrels and 7,054,000 barrels, respectively, in the week ended Oct. 31, 1942.  
 Note—Stocks of kerosine at Oct. 30, 1943 amounted to 11,778,000 barrels, as compared with 11,653,000 barrels a week earlier and 12,635,000 barrels a year before.  
 District No. 1 inventory indices are: Gasoline, 36.0%; kerosine, 51.9%; gas oil and distillate fuel, 55.7%, and residual fuel oil, 79.5% of normal.

### NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Nov. 6 a summary for the week ended Oct. 30 of complete figures showing the daily volume of stock transactions for the odd-lot account of all odd-lot dealers and specialists who handled 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 N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Oct. 30, 1943	
Odd-Lot Sales by Dealers: (Customers' purchases)	Total for Week 16,616
Number of orders	423,381
Number of shares	17,057,915
Dollar value	---
Odd-Lot Purchases by Dealers: (Customers' Sales)	Total for Week 353
Number of Orders:	---
Customers' short sales	17,288
Customers' other sales	---
Customers' total sales	17,641
Number of Shares:	---
Customers' short sales	10,854
Customers' other sales	430,492
Customers' total sales	441,346
Dollar value	15,347,189
Round-lot Sales by Dealers—	Number of Shares: 450
Short sales	141,780
Other sales	---
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>142,230</b>
Round-Lot Purchases by Dealers—	Number of shares: 122,690

\*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."

### Lumber Movement—Week Ended Oct. 30, 1943

According to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, lumber shipments of 465 mills reporting to the National Lumber Trade Barometer exceeded production by 4.8% for the week ended Oct. 30, 1943. In the same week new orders of these mills were 9.9% greater than production. Unfilled order files in the reporting mills amounted to 99% of stocks. For reporting softwood mills, unfilled orders are equivalent to 39 days' production at the current rate, and gross stocks are equivalent to 36 days' production. For the year to date, shipments of reporting identical mills exceeded production by 7.9%; orders by 9.1%.

Compared to the average corresponding week of 1933-39, production of reporting mills was 13.8% greater; shipments were 21.6% greater; and orders were 39.3% greater.

### WSA Appointments

The War Shipping Administration announced on Nov. 2 the appointments of Percy Chubb as Assistant Deputy Administrator for Fiscal Affairs, Commander Edmond J. Moran, U. S. N. R., as Assistant Deputy Administrator for Small Vessels, and Richard W. Seabury, who has been named Assistant Deputy Administrator for Maintenance and Repair.

Mr. Chubb, who had been Director of Wartime Insurance, was associated with a New York marine insurance firm prior to joining WSA in December, 1941.

Commander Moran was formerly head of a towing and transportation company before entering Government service in 1941.

### New Cotton Exch. Member

Eric Alliot, President of the New York Cotton Exchange, announced that the Board of Managers have elected Charles W. Shepard, Jr., of Gadsden, Ala., to membership. Mr. Shepard is a member of the firm of Chas. W. Shepard & Co., and President of the Atlantic Cotton Association.

### September Life Insurance Sales Advance

The sale of ordinary life insurance in the United States in September amounted to \$595,634,000, a 35% increase over the amount sold in the same month of 1942, according to the monthly survey issued by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn. The total sales volume for the first nine months of 1943, aggregating \$5,337,767,000, is 5% above the amount sold in the same period in 1942.

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

	SEPTEMBER, 1943		YEAR TO DATE	
	Sales Volume in \$1,000	Ratios '43-'42 All Cos.	Sales Volume in \$1,000	Ratios '43-'42 All Cos.
U. S. Total	\$595,634	135%	\$5,337,767	105%
New England	43,778	128	407,791	101
Middle Atlantic	144,828	159	1,388,535	103
E. N. Central	129,887	131	1,185,343	103
W. N. Central	62,358	137	537,227	109
S. Atlantic	65,220	134	546,975	111
E. S. Central	25,200	123	214,919	104
W. S. Central	43,928	124	378,616	106
Mountain	18,054	143	153,904	119
Pacific	62,371	141	524,452	111

### Daily Average Crude Oil Production For Week Ended Oct. 30, 1943 Fell Off 26,800 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Oct. 30, 1943 was 4,382,950 barrels, a decline of 26,800 barrels when compared with the preceding week. The current figure, however, was 481,800 barrels per day in excess of the corresponding week last year, and exceeded the daily average figure as recommended by the Petroleum Administration for War for the month of October, 1943, by 10,050 barrels. Daily output for the four weeks ended Oct. 30, 1943 averaged 4,398,750 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 4,176,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 12,813,000 barrels of gasoline; 1,451,000 barrels of kerosine; 4,642,000 barrels of distillate fuel oil, and 7,968,000 barrels of residual fuel oil during the week ended Oct. 30, 1943; and had in storage at the end of that week 69,297,000 barrels of gasoline; 11,778,000 barrels

### Revenue Freight Car Loadings During Week Ended Oct. 30, 1943 Decreased 21,641 Cars

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Oct. 30, 1943, totaled 883,678 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on Nov. 4. This was a decrease below the corresponding week of 1942 of 6,882 cars, or 0.8% and a decrease under the same week in 1941 of 11,067 cars or 1.2%.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of Oct. 30 decreased 21,641 cars, or 2.4% below the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 409,232 cars, an increase of 2,250 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 22,053 cars below the corresponding week in 1942.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 106,544 cars, an increase of 600 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 14,328 cars above the corresponding week in 1942.

Coal loading amounted to 146,145 cars, a decrease of 25,978 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 23,545 cars below the corresponding week in 1942.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 58,181 cars, a decrease of 1,484 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 10,861 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Oct. 30 totaled 39,121 cars, a decrease of 1,086 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 9,317 cars above the corresponding week in 1942.

Live stock loading amounted to 26,978 cars, a decrease of 772 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 2,146 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the Western Districts alone loading of live stock for the week of Oct. 30 totaled 21,875 cars, a decrease of 916 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 1,248 cars above the corresponding week in 1942.

Forest products loading totaled 43,912 cars, an increase of 100 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 3,602 cars below the corresponding week in 1942.

Ore loading amounted to 77,311 cars, an increase of 3,587 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 14,044 cars above the corresponding week in 1942.

Coke loading amounted to 15,375 cars, an increase of 56 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 939 cars above the corresponding week in 1942.

All districts reported decreases compared with the corresponding week in 1942, except the Eastern, Allegheny and Northwestern, and all districts reported decreases compared with 1941 except the Northwestern, Centralwestern and Southwestern.

	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	4,149,705	4,170,548	4,160,060
4 weeks of June	3,151,145	3,385,655	3,510,057
5 weeks of July	4,307,406	4,185,135	4,295,457
4 weeks of August	3,554,446	3,487,905	3,581,350
4 weeks of September	3,545,823	3,503,383	3,540,210
Week of October 2	910,643	907,286	917,896
Week of October 9	906,276	909,250	903,877
Week of October 16	912,328	901,251	922,884
Week of October 23	905,319	893,262	913,607
Week of October 30	883,678	890,560	894,745
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,022,941</b>	<b>36,751,433</b>	<b>35,820,756</b>

The following table is a summary of the freight carloadings for the separate railroads and systems for the week ended Oct. 30, 1943. During this period only 48 roads showed increases when compared with the corresponding week last year.

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded		Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
<b>Eastern District—</b>				
Ann Arbor	364	413	612	1,412
Bangor & Aroostook	3,104	1,857	1,502	199
Boston & Maine	7,079	6,649	9,062	15,814
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	1,243	1,541	1,732	1,935
Central Indiana	36	26	29	55
Central Vermont	1,038	1,044	1,618	2,526
Delaware & Hudson	5,689	6,369	6,573	12,279
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	7,025	7,416	6,573	11,187
Detroit & Mackinac	299	454	592	109
Detroit, Toledo & Irontrons	2,216	1,779	2,511	1,354
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	394	344	381	2,857
Erle	14,002	12,093	15,760	19,682
Grand Trunk Western	4,069	4,276	6,014	7,948
Lehigh & Hudson River	210	243	168	2,429
Lehigh & New England	1,461	2,043	1,941	1,415
Lehigh Valley	8,023	8,522	9,328	14,719
Maine Central	2,438	2,466	3,097	4,647
Monongahela	3,472	5,900	6,419	442
Montour	1,931	2,316	2,332	36
New York Central Line	54,033	50,244	55,268	53,177
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	9,940	9,686	13,220	19,204
New York, Ontario & Western	1,449	960	1,137	2,376
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	7,450	7,894	7,008	15,946
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western	625	376	529	2,037
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	8,135	8,294	9,331	7,658
Pere Marquette	5,843	6,292	7,395	7,805
Pittsburgh & Shawmut	935	736	681	29
Pittsburgh, Shawmut & North	351	464	423	283
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	1,051	1,094	1,187	2,994
Rutland	377	345	626	1,347
Wabash	6,397	6,178	6,277	13,646
Wheeling & Lake Erie	5,877	5,379	5,609	4,411
<b>Total</b>	<b>166,561</b>	<b>163,673</b>	<b>187,693</b>	<b>231,958</b>
<b>Allegheny District—</b>				
Akron, Canton & Youngstown	733	808	666	1,428
Baltimore & Ohio	44,694	40,782	42,170	31,373
Bessemer & Lake Erie	6,127	5,759	5,016	1,965
Buffalo Creek & Gauley	302	307	274	95
Central R. of Indiana	1,494	1,855	1,996	4
Central R. T. of New Jersey	6,274	7,690	8,265	19,710
Cornwall	6,277	706	661	17
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	166	232	247	62
Ligonier Valley	144	134	115	43
Long Island	1,300	1,333	880	3,245
Penn.-Reading Seashore Lines	2,002	1,986	1,926	2,945
Pennsylvania System	84,941	85,097	88,743	66,547
Reading Co.	13,937	14,726	16,707	27,209
Union (Pittsburgh)	21,154	22,132	20,181	8,000
Western Maryland	4,017	3,896	4,424	11,403
<b>Total</b>	<b>187,912</b>	<b>187,452</b>	<b>192,271</b>	<b>173,956</b>
<b>Poconant District—</b>				
Chesapeake & Ohio	27,151	28,545	30,057	14,509
Norfolk & Western	20,419	22,458	22,465	6,876
Virginian	4,359	4,891	4,705	2,647
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,929</b>	<b>55,894</b>	<b>57,227</b>	<b>24,032</b>

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1943	1942	1941	1943	1942
<b>Southern District—</b>					
Alabama, Tennessee & Northern	324	359	412	344	395
Atl. & W. P.—W. R. R. of Ala.	724	756	892	3,333	2,634
Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast	722	750	769	1,305	1,271
Atlantic Coast Line	12,203	11,851	11,585	10,712	10,566
Central of Georgia	3,943	4,190	4,728	4,008	4,880
Charleston & Western Carolina	393	413	485	1,305	1,530
Cincinnati	1,693	1,880	1,933	2,085	2,666
Columbus & Greenville	348	526	393	230	374
Durham & Southern	105	140	197	390	453
Florida East Coast	1,248	966	479	1,564	1,520
Gainesville Midland	42	43	36	103	89
Georgia & Florida	1,130	1,352	1,676	3,382	2,599
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio	506	367	469	703	615
Illinois Central System	4,010	4,479	4,118	4,055	4,776
Louisville & Nashville	29,516	30,633	27,684	18,867	17,277
Macon, Dublin & Savannah	20,255	26,169	26,443	12,474	12,215
Mississippi Central	171	203	212	775	541
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	267	184	145	494	688
Norfolk Southern	3,383	3,782	3,874	4,554	5,275
Piedmont Northern	960	1,315	1,197	2,063	1,453
Richmond, Fred. & Potomac	404	355	521	1,130	1,287
Seaboard Air Line	357	409	468	10,420	10,194
Southern System	11,048	10,515	10,577	8,550	8,688
Tennessee Central	22,297	24,185	25,351	24,439	25,441
Winston-Salem Southbound	624	574	578	830	1,158
<b>Total</b>	<b>116,810</b>	<b>126,544</b>	<b>125,238</b>	<b>119,077</b>	<b>119,588</b>
<b>Northwestern District—</b>					
Chicago & North Western	22,612	21,029	22,158	15,220	15,893
Chicago Great Western	3,217	2,502	2,680	3,379	3,587
Chicago, Milw., St. P. & Pac.	21,946	22,175	22,985	10,706	10,621
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	4,318	3,707	4,102	4,345	4,164
Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range	28,501	21,443	19,545	281	428
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	1,108	1,013	1,537	587	675
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	8,815	9,867	10,127	11,190	11,471
Fl. Dodge, Des Moines & South	500	583	548	81	118
Great Northern	24,134	21,477	20,772	5,412	5,810
Green Bay & Western	624	539	691	869	752
Lake Superior & Ishpeming	1,283	2,757	2,543	53	40
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,233	2,330	1,819	2,800	2,711
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. M.	8,013	7,273	8,038	3,143	3,418
North Pacific	14,270	14,129	13,752	5,966	5,435
Spokane International	114	203	205	517	558
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	2,393	2,737	2,710	3,392	3,411
<b>Total</b>	<b>143,681</b>	<b>133,775</b>	<b>134,212</b>	<b>67,941</b>	<b>69,121</b>
<b>Central Western District—</b>					
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe System	24,192	25,665	23,218	13,631	13,041
Alton	3,591	3,280	3,318	5,475	5,191
Bingham & Garfield	501	408	1,025	80	111
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	21,311	22,669	19,625	13,706	14,431
Chicago & Illinois Midland	1,493	2,438	2,800	846	901
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	13,654	12,953	12,635	13,261	14,198
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2,450	2,682	2,937	5,670	4,138
Colorado & Southern	1,384	1,540	1,519	2,354	1,988
Denver & Rio Grande Western	5,210	5,697	4,826	6,529	6,500
Denver & Salt Lake	669	882	742	19	11
Fort Worth & Denver City	1,401	1,553	1,141	1,685	1,669
Illinois Terminal	2,026	1,925	1,851	2,218	2,015
Missouri-Illinois	1,330	1,281	1,189	518	494
Nevada Northern	2,095	2,150	1,915	112	121
North Western Pacific	886	1,222	1,023	690	682
Peoria & Pekin Union	7	29	23	0	0
Southern Pacific (Pacific)	32,243	32,787	31,440	15,379	11,671
Toledo, Peoria & Western	458	430	335	1,929	2,057
Union Pacific System	21,383	22,451	22,838	19,261	18,602
Utah	599	612	423	13	2
Western Pacific	2,049	2,284	2,503	4,215	4,862
<b>Total</b>	<b>138,932</b>	<b>144,948</b>	<b>137,338</b>	<b>107,591</b>	<b>102,708</b>
<b>Southwestern District—</b>					
Burlington-Rock Island	247	298	284	172	310
Gulf Coast Lines	7,274	5,192	3,772	2,914	2,450
International-Great Northern	2,212	3,537	1,983	4,045	3,162
Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf	277	385	224	1,272	1,273
Kansas City Southern	5,240	4,632	3,006	2,725	2,707
Louisiana & Arkansas	3,259	3,590	2,735	2,800	2,142
Litchfield & Madison	695	343	377	1,386	1,138
Midland Valley	190	727	750	333	350
Missouri & Arkansas	5,917	7,197	4,676	5,082	6,228
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines	18,052	18,678	17,091	19,605	19,832
Missouri Pacific	116	133	141	255	263
Quannah Acme & Pacific	8,529	10,117	9,220	9,493	9,091
St. Louis-San Francisco	3,338	3,266	2,956	7,029	5,475
St. Louis Southwestern	14,934	14,058	7,899	5,239	4,762
Texas & New Orleans	7,038	5,767	5,296	7,218	7,852
Texas & Pacific	93	144	184	70	39
Wichita Falls & Southern	19	25	17	42	22
Weatherford M. W. & N. W.	19	25	17	42	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,853</b>	<b>78,274</b>	<b>60,766</b>	<b>70,100</b>	<b>67,312</b>

## Items About Banks, Trust Companies

At the regular meeting of the directors of Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company of New York held Nov. 3, E. Myron Bull, President of A. H. Bull, Inc., was elected a member of the Board.

Eugene W. Stetson, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, November 4, announced the appointment of Gordon Bislard Duval as Second Vice-President in charge of the bank's Municipal Bond Department. Mr. Duval has been associated with Halsey, Stuart & Company as assistant to the Vice-President in charge of municipal bond buying. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1929.

The Guaranty Quarter Century Club, composed of employees, officers and directors of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York who have served the company for 25 years or more, held its annual dinner Nov. 3 at the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria with 325 attending. The club has a total membership of 419, including a chapter in London, where the company has had offices for 47 years. Addresses were made by Joshua G. B. Campbell and Ogden B. Talbot, both members of the club. A Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company, James L. O'Neill, was among the 102 newly inducted members present who have become eligible for membership since the club's last meeting a year ago.

Tributes were paid to the 933 members of the Guaranty Trust Company staff who are in the country's armed forces. Among other senior officials of the bank attending the dinner, were W. Palen Conway, Chairman of the Board; William C. Potter, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Eugene W. Stetson, President, and Charles E. Dunlap, Director, who is President of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Co. Leo Szymanski was elected President of the club for the forthcoming year, succeeding Lawrence D. Scheu. Membership in the club is honorary. In addition to membership certificates and service emblems, members other than officers receive annually an extra week's vacation upon attainment of 25 years of service.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of The National City Bank of New York held Nov. 9 Alvin J. Accola and Harry D. Hall were appointed Assistant Vice-Presidents, and James L. Armstrong was appointed Assistant Cashier.

George W. Loft, banker and founder of the Loft chain of candy stores, died at his home in Baldwin, Long Island, on Nov. 6. He was 78 years of age. Mr. Loft had formerly been a member of Congress. In advices from Baldwin Nov. 6 the New York "Times" stated:

Since his retirement from the candy business in the spring of 1929 Mr. Loft's activities had been largely centered in this section of Long Island. He was President of the South Shore Trust Company and Chairman of the Board of the County Federal Savings and Loan Association, both in Rockville Center, and, until failing health intervened, he had helped in various civic movements.

He was also President of the George W. Loft Markets, which owns three markets in Westchester (White Plains, New Rochelle and Yonkers) and one in Parkchester, the Bronx.

Robert Fussell, Chairman of the Board and former President of the First National Bank of Media, Media, Pa., died on Oct. 27 at his home in Media. Mr. Fussell, who was 68 years old, had been associated with the Media bank for 50

years. He had been Chairman since 1938 and served as President for 20 years previous to that time.

Philip N. Talbott, Vice-President and Secretary of Woodward & Lothrop, Inc., has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Washington (D. C.) Loan & Trust Co. Mr. Talbott fills the vacancy left by the death of Arthur Peter, who was Chairman of the Board. Mr. Peter's death was noted in our issue of Nov. 4, page 1820.

Wood Netherland, Vice-President of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Company of St. Louis and President of the State Bank Division of the American Bankers Association, died suddenly on Nov. 7. He was 54 years of age.

Born in Perry, Mo., Mr. Netherland began his banking career in the Perry State Bank. After serving overseas as a Second Lieutenant in the Air Corps during World War I, he joined the First National Bank of Fort Smith, Ark., as Assistant Cashier, later becoming Cashier.

In 1929 Mr. Netherland became Vice-President and Treasurer of the Federal Land Bank and the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank in St. Louis and a year later was elected President of both institutions, remaining in both positions until 1933, when he became general agent of the Farm Credit Administration. In 1934 he resigned to accept the Vice-Presidency of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company. Mr. Netherland was an authority on agricultural credits.

In the ABA Mr. Netherland held the following posts: 1935-1936, member, Committee on Banking Studies, Chairman Subcommittee on Government Lending Agencies; 1936-1937, Chairman, Committee on Banking Studies; 1937-1938, member, Public Education Commission; 1938-1939, Member, Public Education Commission, and Membership Committee; 1939-1940, member, ABA Special Committee on Wagner Hearings, Executive Committee and Committee on The American System of Banking of the State Bank Division, and Chairman, Committee on Federal Legislation of the Division; 1940-1941, member, Executive Committee, Committee on The American System of Banking, and Chairman, Committee on Federal Legislation, all of State Bank Division; 1941-1942, Chairman, Executive Committee and Committee on Federal Legislation, and member, Committee on The American System of Banking, all of State Bank Division; 1942-1943, Vice-Chairman, Executive Committee of Committee on Federal Legislation, ABA, Chairman, Executive Committee and Committee on Federal Legislation of State Bank Division; 1943-1944, ex-officio member, Executive Council and Administrative Committee, ABA, and President, State Bank Division.

The United States National Bank of Portland, Oregon, has purchased the assets and physical properties of the Douglas National Bank of Roseburg, Oregon, and effective Monday, Nov. 1st, consolidated that bank with the United States National's Roseburg Branch, states an announcement by Paul S. Dick, President of the United States National Bank. The Douglas National Bank was organized in 1883. Deposits of the latter at the time of the Comptroller's call of Oct. 18th were \$5,052,136 and those of the United States National Bank, \$398,585,377.

R. S. Waldie has been elected President of the Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto (head office), succeeding A. E. Phipps who be-

comes Chairman of the Board. Mr. Waldie was formerly Vice-President. H. T. Jaffray, General Manager, becomes General Manager and Vice-President. Col. J. F. Michie continues as Vice-President.

Sir Henry Strakosch, internationally known banker and economist, died on Oct. 31 at his home in Tadworth, Surrey, England. He was 72 years old.

The following regarding his career was reported in the New York "Herald Tribune" of Nov. 1:

An authority on gold and currency, Sir Henry was the first Chairman of the League of Nations Financial Committee. In this capacity he was a leader in the drafting and administration of plans for the financial recovery of European nations after the World War.

Sir Henry was Chairman of the Union Corporation, Ltd., a holding company for a vast group of mining enterprises, and director of several South African and other companies.

Sir Henry was born in Brno, Czechoslovakia, and began his banking career in London at the age of 20. From 1895 until his death he was closely connected with South African industrial development, especially with the gold-mining industry.

He was the author of the South African currency and banking act of 1920, and in the same year represented South Africa at the International Financial Conference at Brussels. He was knighted the following year.

In 1923 he acted as financial adviser of the South African Government at the League of Nations Assemblies, the Genoa Conference and the Imperial Conference. He was a delegate for South Africa at the Assemblies of the League in 1923 and 1924, and a member of the financial committee of the League from 1920 to 1937.

## Argentine Funds In U. S. Reported Frozen Withdrawal By Argentina Of Gold Held in U. S.

The United States Treasury was reported authoritatively on Nov. 2 to have frozen funds of two of Argentina's biggest banks—El Banco de la Nacion and El Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires—as a war measure, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Montevideo, Uruguay.

The account further stated: The banking institutions have been known as government banks, although both have engaged in commercial business.

A financial source said no specific reason for the action was given. In the past, however, the United States Treasury has taken similar measures against banks known to be doing business with black-listed firms and enemy nations. Argentina has not severed relations with the Axis.

[In Washington State Department sources said that no such action had been taken in Argentina as yet, but added that it was "highly possible." A spokesman said it was unwise for the United States Government to affirm or deny rumors of such action, since those rumors had originated in Argentina.]

Such an order from the United States Treasury would mean that both banks were barred from dealing in dollar credits, and that their funds, accounts and property in the United States could not be sold, transferred or used in any way except under license from the Treasury. The effect of such an order would be virtually to eliminate both banks from foreign exchange business, since nearly all inter-American trade is financed in dollars now.

El Banco de la Nacion, Argentina's largest, has an authorized capital of about 1,654,000,000 pesos

(\$41,350,000). El Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires has a capital of 125,000,000 pesos. The entire stock of the former is owned by the government, while the Buenos Aires Provincial government owns half the stock of the latter. Private citizens own the rest.

The informant said both banks had advised all their branches of the reported action.

Financial circles said the United States Treasury previously had taken steps to freeze the funds of certain Argentine individuals and firms, and that the blocking of the funds of the two large banks had been expected.

Advices (Associated Press) from Buenos Aires Nov. 7 indicated that Finance Minister Ameghino announced on Nov. 6 that Argentina had begun withdrawal of more than \$200,000,000 in gold which had been held to the credit of the Argentine Central Bank in the United States. From these advices we also quote:

The gold had been on deposit with the Federal Reserve System. The first shipment has already left the United States and others will follow, Mr. Ameghino said.

The funds piled up here because of the favorable balance of trade which Argentina enjoys with the United States, and withdrawal is being made to reinforce the Argentine monetary reserve, Ameghino said.

The announcement from Buenos Aires follows too closely the freezing last week by the United States Treasury of funds held in this country by the Banco de la Nacion, owned by the Argentine Government, and Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, owned 50% by Buenos Aires Province, to be interpreted as a retaliatory move, bankers stated over the week-end.

The Treasury's latest order means that accounts of these banks in this country cannot be operated without special Treasury licenses, which virtually eliminates them from the foreign exchange field.

## Philippine Board Named For Post-War Planning

The Philippine Department of Information and Public Relations in Washington announced on Oct. 31 the creation of a Philippine Post-War Planning Board by Manuel L. Quezon, President-in-exile.

Mr. Quezon's proclamation, it is learned from Washington advices to the New York "Times," set forth the functions of the planning board as follows:

"To study and recommend plans for relief of the population immediately upon reoccupation of the Philippines, and to formulate proposals for the obtaining of such supplies as may be required for the restoration of public and private property.

"To study and recommend plans for the rapid rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Philippine economy, including agricultural, labor, industrial, financial and commercial rehabilitation and reconstruction, and to prepare plans for the development and improvement of Philippine natural resources, agriculture, trade, industry, shipping, public works, education, public health and nutrition, amid the new conditions that will exist after the defeat of the Axis.

"To study the post-war trade and other relationships between the Government of the Philippine Republic and other Governments, with particular reference to the United States and to the neighbors of the Philippines in the Far East.

"To study and recommend plans for the security of the Philippines after the defeat of Japan.

"And, in general, to survey, collect data on and analyze all post-war problems of the Philippines and to recommend plans and programs for the wise solution of these problems."

## Third Quarter Rayon Yarn Output At Peak

Production of rayon filament yarn in the United States during the third quarter of 1943 established a new high quarterly record for all time states the "Rayon Organon," published by The Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., New York.

Output for the September quarter totaled 125,600,000 pounds, an increase of 1.6% compared with 123,600,000 produced in the previous quarter. Production for the nine months ended Sept. 30 totaled 370,700,000 pounds, a gain of 4.6% compared with the total of 354,400,000 pounds reported for the first nine months of 1942.

The Bureau's announcement made available Nov. 8 further stated:

"Third quarter production of viscose-cupra yarn totaled 85,700,000 pounds, a gain of 1.5% compared with second quarter production of 84,400,000 pounds and a gain of 10.2% compared with third quarter 1942 output of 77,800,000 pounds.

"Acetate yarn production totaled 39,900,000 pounds for the September quarter as compared with 39,200,000 pounds for the July quarter and 41,800,000 pounds for the September quarter last year.

"For the nine months ended Sept. 30 viscose-cupra yarn output totaled 249,900,000 pounds and acetate yarn output totaled 120,800,000 pounds against 230,000,000 pounds and 124,400,000 pounds respectively reported for the corresponding period in 1942.

"A continued steady increase also was reported for staple fiber output, reaching an all-time high of 41,200,000 pounds for the September quarter, making a total of 119,900,000 pounds produced during the first nine months of the year. The respective figures for 1942 were 39,800,000 pounds and 116,100,000 pounds."

October shipments of rayon filament yarn by American mills to domestic users amounted to 43,300,000 pounds, as compared with 40,200,000 pounds shipped in September and 41,100,000 pounds shipped in October last year, the "Rayon Organon" further disclosed, adding:

"For the ten months ended Oct. 31, rayon filament yarn shipments aggregated 407,500,000 pounds, an increase of 5% compared with shipments of 389,000,000 pounds during the corresponding period last year.

"Stocks of rayon filament yarn held by domestic producers totaled 7,100,000 pounds on Oct. 31, as compared with 7,800,000 pounds held on Sept. 30 and 7,700,000 pounds available on Oct. 31, 1942.

"October shipments of staple fiber to domestic consumers amounted to 13,000,000 pounds, as against 14,000,000 pounds in September and 12,600,000 pounds in October, 1942. Ten months' shipments aggregated 132,700,000 pounds, an increase of 5% compared with corresponding 1942 shipments of 126,200,000 pounds.

"Staple fiber stocks held by producers totaled 2,600,000 pounds on Oct. 31, against 2,800,000 pounds held on Sept. 30, 1943, and 4,100,000 pounds held on Oct. 31, 1942."

## Nelson Back From Abroad

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, returned to Washington on Nov. 1 from a six weeks inspection of war production plants in Great Britain and Russia. Mr. Nelson arrived in London on Sept. 21 and held a series of conferences with Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, on further coordination of war output. He went to Moscow on Oct. 9 and later toured Russia's war plants.