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The Financial Situation

It is now distressingly evident that the President has in the Montgomery Ward case placed himself and his Administration in a most awkward and wholly unnecessary situation. The case for months past has not been without its bizarre elements. The coal case some months ago was not less distressing to the thoughtful man by reason of the personal elements which rather obviously underlay much of the controversy. The instant situation, so far as is known to us, contains none of these aspects, but one is obliged to wonder precisely why the Administration has been at so much pains for so long a time to force its will upon an enterprise which by ordinary standards at least is about as far removed from the war effort as any could be. The course of the controversy can scarcely fail to leave the dispassionate observer with the impression that the large mercantile firm has been unfairly dealt with by the powers that be.

Underlying Issues

The American people would, however, make a grave mistake to adjudge this case in terms of the welfare or the history of any one business, no matter how large, or how unjustly this enterprise may have been treated. Issues are involved which go to the very roots of our system of government, and those issues are not what the Administration apparently would have us believe them to be. There is little, if any, difference of opinion among us, we suspect, concerning the duty of any and all business organizations to do whatever is within their power to further the war effort. Not much, if any, difference exists, probably, about the extent of the powers of the President to take such steps as are necessary to deal with any situation which seriously impedes or threatens seriously to impede the war effort.

To be sure, the President of the United States and the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces is under equally

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Youth's Solution To Debt Problem

By ROGER W. BABSON

Recently I was with a group of officers including graduates from Harvard Business School, Wharton School of Finance, Northwestern University and Babson Institute. We discussed what would happen, after the war, to our government bonds in case the debt reaches \$300,000,000,000. These are the boys who will decide the question of whether or not the debt is to be refunded and, if so, how. It will not be decided by present Treasury officials, nor by present officers of banks or insurance companies. I will repeat the suggestions of three of these boys:



Roger W. Babson

Suggestion No. 1: "I believe that the government debt of all nations should be reorganized as would be the debt of a railroad which has become too unwieldy. The holder of a \$1,000 government bond could be given \$250 in a new 2½% thirty-year coupon bond; \$500 in a registered income bond, the interest on which could be payable at various rates according to the receipts from a new sales tax levied for this purpose; and \$250 in non-interest-bearing scrip which could be used for the payment of certain taxes. This would immediately cut the fixed interest payment down 75% and yet every bondholder should eventually get

his principal back with interest depending upon the prosperity of the country."

Suggestion No. 2: "Let other countries readjust their debts in the above manner; but I shall never vote to have the United States do anything which could be called repudiation in the slightest degree. I believe a debt of \$300,000,000,000 can be supported and should be supported so that every one will get his full interest and some day his principal. All we need do is to revalue the dollar by printing more currency and thus cause an increase in national income proportionate to the increase in our national debt. Instead of cutting down the war debt, let us inflate prices, wages, land values, etc. Then it will be just as easy to pay interest on \$300,000,000,000 as it was to pay interest on 25% of this amount a few years ago."

Suggestion No. 3: "I have a better idea than either of you other men," said the third soldier. "I oppose either a reorganization of the debt or inflation. Both ideas are wrong. I recommend refunding the entire debt of \$300,000,000,000, for 100 years—with a ½ of 1% coupon. Then I should also

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Governor Dewey Says People Must Decide Foreign Policy

Sees Urgency Of Durable Cohesion Between U. S., Great Britain, Russia And China In Measures Against Germany and Japan After War—Cites Four Objectives Necessary In Our Foreign Policy—Stresses Need of Free Press

In an address on April 27 in which he dealt with the main objectives of our foreign policy, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York made



Gov. Thos. E. Dewey

the statement that "to deal effectively with our enemies, and also to solve many other post-war problems" will "require solid relations among the United States and Great Britain, Soviet Russia and China." Governor Dewey, whose address was presented at the dinner of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishing Association at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, made it plain that "no initial measures against Germany and Japan, however drastic, will have permanent value unless they fall within the setting of a durable cohesion between Great Britain and ourselves, together, I hope, with Russia and China." It was noted by Governor Dewey that "we have a long background of friendly working relations with Great Britain and China which will make easy their continuation. "As to Russia," he said, "there has been genuine improvement growing out of our partnership in this war. The American people have sympathy and admiration

for the peoples of the Soviet Union." In part, he added:

"There are and will be fundamental internal differences between our countries. Our economic and social systems will not be the same. But our political dissimilarities from Russia need not be the source of friction if we seek and find the many practical ways in which we can work to a common end." He further said: "Inevitably a major responsibility to work together will fall upon the United States, Britain, Russia and China in the first few years following the war. They will be the strongest nations. They will be the nations with the greatest power to preserve peace or to undermine it." Governor Dewey told the gathering that "Germany and Japan must not only be utterly defeated and completely disarmed—they must not be left in a post-war environment which might enable them to maneuver as a balance of power."

According to Governor Dewey, "no foreign policy that fails to represent the will of the people will ever last as long as two years. It will not last beyond the next Congressional election

"Among our people there are

differences of opinion with respect to details and methods; but, I insist, there is overwhelming agreement upon the main objectives. Those major objectives are:

"To carry on the war to total crushing victory, and in so doing drive home to the aggressor nations a lesson that will never be forgotten;

"To organize in co-operation with other nations a structure of peace backed by adequate force to prevent future wars;

"To establish and maintain in our relations with other nations conditions calculated to promote world-wide economic stability not only for the sake of the world, but also to the end that our own people may enjoy a high level of employment in an increasingly prosperous world."

Reference was made by Governor Dewey to the address on foreign policy last month of Secretary of State Hull in which, to quote the Governor, "Mr. Hull certainly offered a statement of basic principles which deserves respect." These statements, the Governor essayed, have nevertheless "done little to relieve the concern and uncertainty, our people feel." "It is because," said the Governor, "we cannot be sure to what extent our foreign policy is actually being handled by the Secretary of State and to what extent it is being handled privately by the President."

In his concluding remarks Governor Dewey said:

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From Washington Ahead Of The News

By CARLISLE BARGERON

Back in 1932 the bonus marchers came to Washington. There finally got to be about 1,000 of them. They set up a community in a relatively unpopulated section, Anacostia. They didn't worry the citizens. Instead, the ingenuity which they showed in making "homes" out of stuff they gathered from trash heaps provoked much admiration on the part of the populace. Nevertheless, they were a source of political agitation, and

Pat Hurlley, then Secretary of War, had a brilliant idea. He convinced Mr. Hoover that the thing to do was take "forceful" action against these people to demonstrate that the Republican party was the protector of property rights. Forceful action as taken. General MacArthur, then Chief of Staff, rode down Pennsylvania Avenue, with all of his medals on, at the head of a squadron of cavalry, and evicted the marchers and burned their "homes" while a good part of Washington looked on. In spite of the storm that broke loose, it was about as clean an operation as one could imagine. One of the marchers got his hand cut in the flailing sabres. That was all.

The political tide was definitely running against Hoover. This incident made it a flood.

Now 13 years later, the political tide is running against the New Deal, and we see it resorting to "forceful action" in the seizure of the Montgomery Ward beachhead.

We shall see whether the result will be the same, with the present indications that that is just exactly what it will be.

The Republicans were confronted in 1932 with arousing a country, considered to be essentially conservative, to the dangers of the uprising of the proletariat. In the light of what has happened there must be many who wish they had been aroused. Now, the New Dealers are confronted with an uprising of the conservatives and at the same time, an apathy on the part of their followers. They want to incite them. Just as the Republicans were trying to dramatize a warning that property rights were in danger, so the New Dealers now want to incite the millions of organized workers into believing that their "social gains" are in jeopardy.

The Republicans figured the country to be essentially conservative, though considerably disgruntled temporarily. The threat

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"Trial And Error"

"An error may wreck a train, and this trial and error method, if persisted in, may wreck the American nation. We have seen it tried in selective service. Selective service is all-important in this crisis. No one disputes that. But the trial and error method has made tennis balls of many good, patriotic young men. They have been batted into military service, and out again, and in again, until their lives are out of joint.



W. M. Jeffers

"The trial and error method has been used by the OPA until the American business man and the American housewife have grown dizzy trying to keep pace with the trials and tally up the errors.

"The trial and error method has been used by the OWI (an old friend of mine), and the American press, voicing the dissatisfaction of the American people, has been unanimously clamoring for the restoration of its age-old privilege of giving the people the day-by-day happenings of the world, restricted only by genuinely necessary war-time restrictions.

"Unforgettable are the trial and error methods of the old NRA and WPA where the trials and errors ran a dead heat."—William M. Jeffers.

Trial and error? Well, that is probably as good a name for it as any.

At any rate, it is inexcusable.

The State Of Trade

Reports from the heavy industries the past week were in the main favorable. Electric output advanced 10.7% over one year ago and loadings also moved forward by 5.8% above the same week of 1943. For the coal industry, bituminous coal likewise showed improvement, while scheduled output of steel for the week beginning May 1 is expected to decline by 0.5% over the last two weeks in April, which were record high levels in the United States. As for retail trade in New York City, business was good despite the bad weather, and the volume of sales ranged upward from 14 to 17% higher than in the same period one year ago. Department store sales on a country-wide basis, according to the Federal Reserve Board's index, declined 11% for the week ending April 22, from the previous year, but due consideration must be given to the fact that Easter occurred on April 25, a year ago, while the figures of last week cover the post-Easter period.

In the field of electric production, results reveal that output of electricity increased to approximately 4,344,188,000 kwh. in the week ended April 22, from 4,037,498,000 kwh. in the preceding week, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute. The latest figures represent a gain of 10.7% over one year ago, when output reached 3,925,175,000 kwh. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York reports system output of 197,000,000 in the week ended April 23, and compares with 174,000,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of 1943, or an increase of 13.2%.

The steel trade, confronted with a possible midsummer cut in steel production as a result of hot weather influence and aggravated by a probable loss of considerable manpower by the draft, War Production Board is preparing to limit steel allocations for claimant agencies of the Government for the third quarter. "Steel" magazine states this week. These agencies, under Controlled Materials Plan, are preparing requests for tonnage for that period, with the likelihood allotments will be made within about two weeks, says the magazine, adding that this step should tend to clarify the various trends, and since a number of producers already are well booked for that period some revision of schedules undoubtedly will result.

The magazine continues by stating, "steel for certain types of bombs is running to many thou-

ever, in a comparison with a similar period in 1942, a decrease of 21,403 cars, or 2.5%, is shown.

Production of bituminous coal in the week ended April 22 moved upward, but was still well below the maximum capacity of the mines to produce even under war-time limitations, Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes revealed. The increase reflected growing coal requirements for purposes of storage and for movement by way of the Great Lakes. Additional mine capacity remains available in the Midwest and Western producing areas the Administrator stated, and consumers supplied from those mines should accept the opportunity to build up both industrial and storage stocks while this situation prevails. Next fall and winter the demand for bituminous coal in all districts is expected to exceed the capacity of the mines to produce. For the week ended April 22 soft coal output was estimated at 12,250,000 tons, an increase of 500,000 tons over the preceding week and the largest production since the week ended Feb. 26, according to the Administrator.

Paper output for the week ended April 22 was equal to 91.3% of capacity, against a revised figure of 86.7% in the preceding week and 89.7% for the week ended April 24, 1943, the American Paper & Pulp Association's index of mill activity indicates. As for paperboard, production for the same period was reported at 98% of capacity, against 92% in the preceding week.

Retail trade in New York enjoyed a good volume of sales despite the inclement weather and, according to Dun & Bradstreet, the volume ranged from 14 to 17% higher than in the same period a year ago. House furnishing and apparel business continued to show progress. Retail stocks were in good condition, the turnover being constant and no heavy accumulation apparent. Men's wear showed some inclination to lag, while women's ready-to-wear lines advanced over last year's total for the week, with matching gloves, handbags and jabots swelling accessory totals. There was some lessening of demand for suits, but shoes sold well, impetus in all probability being given to their sale with the expiration of number 18 coupon on Saturday, last.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank's index, sales in New York City declined by 8% over the same period of last year. However, it must be borne in mind that Easter of last year was on April 25, while this year it was on April 9, and due allowance must be made in a comparison of the two periods. For the four weeks ending April 22, sales rose by 9%, and for the year to April 22, they improved by 4%.

Department store sales on a country-wide basis, as taken from the Federal Reserve Board's index, dipped 11% for the week ended April 22, compared with the same week a year ago, which, it should be noted, was a pre-Easter week, while sales for the four weeks' period ended April 22 advanced 7% compared with a like period last year, and by 4% for the year to April 22, over a similar period in 1943.

The results for the month of March of independent retailers' sales show an increase of 18% over February and by one-half of that amount over March of last year as taken from the report of the Census Bureau on Monday of the present week. Sales for the current three-month period were higher by 7% than for the similar period a year ago. Jewelry stores were in the vanguard and registered the highest increase over March, 1943, being 63% and reflecting the stampede prior to the levying of higher excise taxes which became effective on April 1, last. In the women's ready-to-wear stores a gain of 28% over the previous year was enjoyed. It developed from the survey that

Secretary Of Navy Knox Dies

The death on April 28 of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, brought from President Roosevelt, the statement that the Secretary could truly be termed a war casualty, and that his death was a very real loss to the conduct of the war. This tribute to the late Secretary was paid by President Roosevelt on April 28, while sojourning in the South, where he had gone several weeks ago to recuperate from the effects of his recent illnesses.

Associated Press advices making known the commendations of the President on the efforts of Mr. Knox in the war, said:

He (the President) spoke of Mr. Knox's wonderful job on preparatory work in building up the world's greatest navy and praised his part in its greatest expansion in history. With Congress with him about 100%, he said, Mr. Knox had done things fast.

The President told the press here that he had sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Knox and would transmit another tomorrow to the entire Navy. The death of Secretary Knox occurred at Washington, and was due to a heart attack, following a week's illness. In Associated Press Washington advices, April 28, it was stated:

Mr. Knox was stricken with "a gastro-intestinal upset" while attending the funeral in Manchester, N. H., last week of J. A. Muehling, his business partner for the last 40 years. He returned to his office on Tuesday morning but two hours later became ill and went home. He suffered a severe heart attack as he prepared to go to bed Tuesday afternoon.

Georgia was in the lead of 34 States with a gain of 27% over March, 1943, while California held second place with a gain of 23%. The Bureau, in its survey of department stores, stated that sales in March were up 31% over February and 20% above March, 1943, while for the first quarter of 1944 their sales were better by 7% than for the corresponding period a year ago.

Looking into the future with an eye to the potential truck requirements of the United States in the post-war, C. T. Ruhl, President of Mack Trucks, Inc., revealed that a backlog of 1,250,000 potential truck sales have accumulated with the total growing since the imposition of rationing in March, 1942. This compares with a two-year normal demand of 1,000,000 sales. Mr. Ruhl attributes the increase in potential sales to overwork and lack of proper maintenance of the equipment on hand. The care usually exercised by operators in keeping vehicles in a good state of repair has been thwarted in a large measure by the closing of 42% of the nation's service stations, coupled with loss of manpower from maintenance departments of truck dealers. He also pointed out that 19% of the trucks on the road are at least 10 years old and that a minimum of 8% were more than 15 years old.

Lumber production in February declined 8% from the January level as disclosed by the War Production Board, being slightly lower than the normal seasonal decline. The February total, according to the Board, was 2,400,000,000 board feet, including 1,900,000,000 feet of softwoods and 554,000,000 feet of hardwoods.

A good barometer of the condition of business in a given period is the cash payments available to stockholders, and the month of March of this year reflected industry's good position by exceeding by 7% dividend disbursements made in March, 1943. The manufacturing industry led the increase, which saw payments total \$354,900,000, while first-quarter dividends exceeded those of the corresponding period of last year by 2%.

Total cash dividends disbursed in the first quarter of 1944 totaled \$773,300,000 and compared with \$758,000,000 reported in the 1943 quarter, the Department of Commerce indicated.

Announcement of the death of Mr. Knox was made to the Navy throughout the world by James V. Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy, who automatically became Acting Secretary and is expected to be named as Secretary.

With the death of Mr. Knox, the following statement was issued by President Roosevelt:

"I announce to the nation at war the sudden passing of the Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox.

"He has done much for his country; he has helped greatly in our defense and in making victory certain.

"Finally, I like to think of his bigness and his loyalty. Truly he put his country first. We shall greatly miss his ability and his friendship.

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

Mr. Forrestal directed on April 28 that the colors be displayed at half-mast on all ships and at all shore establishments until sunset on the day of burial. Full military honors were accorded the late Secretary on May 1, where burial took place in Arlington National Cemetery, following funeral services at Mount Pleasant Congregational Church. President Roosevelt was represented at the funeral by Mrs. Roosevelt and his daughter, Mrs. Anna Boettiger. Vice-President Wallace was also in attendance, as were the members of the Cabinet, those prominent in diplomatic, Congressional, Judicial circles, etc. Congress had recessed out of respect to the memory of Mr. Knox.

It was noted in Washington advices to the New York "Herald Tribune" April 28 that Mr. Knox, life-long Republican and Vice-Presidential nominee in 1936, accepted the Cabinet post in June, 1940, at the same time President Roosevelt nominated Henry L. Stimson, also a Republican, as Secretary of War.

From Associated Press accounts we quote:

Mr. Knox never doubted that the United States and its Allies would be victorious if they moved fast enough and armed in time. In a sense he "qualified" for the Cabinet by preaching American preparedness in pre-war years, and by early advocating that this country take its stand firmly with the forces opposing world Fascism. A long-time critic of President Roosevelt's domestic policy before the war, he saw eye-to-eye with the President on all vigorous foreign policy measures.

In this war Mr. Knox regretted that he was too old to go into uniform again, and he gave all his energy to the job of being civilian boss of the biggest American Navy in history.

Mr. Knox had seen the war coming for years and in his newspaper, the Chicago "Daily News," had preached preparedness.

Mr. Knox had been a Rough Rider with Theodore Roosevelt in the Spanish-American War. A native of Boston, Secretary Knox was born on Jan. 1, 1874, his family moving westward to Grand Rapids, Mich., when he was seven years old.

Besides the President's tribute, many others voiced their expressions of sorrow at the death of Secretary Knox, among them Secretary of State Hull, Secretary of War Stimson, etc. Prime Minister Churchill also addressed a message of sympathy to President Roosevelt.

Industrial Activity Declines Slightly, Retail Sales High, Reserve Board Reports

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced on April 26 that "industrial activity declined slightly in March." "Retail sales were maintained at an exceptionally high level and commodity prices were relatively stable," says the Board in its summary of general business and financial conditions in the United States, based upon statistics for March and the first half of April. The Board further reports:

Industrial Production

"Output of manufactures and minerals was slightly smaller in March than in the previous two months and the Board's index of total industrial production declined 2 points to 242% of the 1935-39 average.

"Steel production advanced somewhat further in March and the first three weeks of April. Output of lumber was maintained at the level of the first two months of the year and production in the first quarter is indicated to be 3% larger than in the first quarter of 1943.

"The number of aircraft delivered increased about 4% above the level of the preceding 4 months to a new high of 9,118 planes. Deliveries of merchant ships continued to rise from the low January rate and in March were at approximately the level of a year ago. Output of other products in the machinery and transportation equipment industries declined somewhat in March.

"Output of nondurable manufactures, as measured by the Board's index, declined about 1% in March. This decline was due largely to the continued drop in small arms ammunition production. Manufactured food production was 11% greater than in March of last year.

"Coal production declined 6% in March from the exceptionally high rate in February due partly to the return to a six-day work week in anthracite mines and partly to a continuation of manpower shortage in both hard and soft coal mines. Output of crude petroleum and metals was maintained in large volume.

"The value of construction contracts awarded in March, according to reports of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, was slightly greater than in January and February, but was still lower than in any corresponding month since 1935.

Distribution

"Department store sales increased more than seasonally in March and continued at a high level in the first half of April. Sales in March were about 18% larger than in the corresponding month last year, reflecting in part the earlier date of Easter this year and the heavy buying of jewelry, cosmetics, furs, and other items before higher tax rates became effective on April 1.

"Freight carloadings declined slightly in March from the high level of earlier months, owing chiefly to a drop in the movement of coal and grain products. Total loadings were maintained in the first half of April.

Commodity Prices

"The general level of wholesale commodity prices advanced slightly from the middle of March to the middle of April. Federal maximum prices for cement, lumber, and various other industrial commodities were increased.

"Retail food prices showed little change from February to March, while retail prices of most other commodities continued to advance slightly.

Bank Credit

"Continued growth in currency and the transfers from Treasury war-loan deposits to deposits subject to reserve requirements resulted in a decline in excess reserves of member banks and in substantial purchases of Government securities by the Reserve Banks during March and the first three weeks of April. Owing to special factors, excess reserves declined to a low point of \$600,-

000,000 at the end of March but increased in April and on April 19 were about \$900,000,000, somewhat less than had generally been held in recent months.

"Federal Reserve Bank holdings of U. S. Government securities were at a new high level of \$12,700,000,000 on April 19, after increasing by half a billion in the preceding four weeks. Most of the growth was in holdings of Treasury bills.

"Reporting member banks in 101 leading cities reduced their holdings of Treasury bills by \$325,000,000 in the four weeks ending April 12, while holdings of other Government securities showed little change. The greater part of the decline in bill holdings in the four-week period occurred at banks outside New York and Chicago, but there were wide fluctuations within the period reflecting transactions at Chicago banks associated with the April 1 personal property tax assessment date in Illinois. Loans for purchasing or carrying Government securities continued to decline, as repayments were made on funds advanced during the Fourth War Loan Drive; these loans to brokers and dealers have fallen by \$450,000,000 since the end of the drive and are now less than at any time in recent months; loans to others, which rose by \$600,000,000 during the drive have subsequently declined by \$400,000,000. Commercial loans declined by \$210,000,000 over the month.

"Adjusted demand deposits, which declined somewhat in the latter half of March, increased during the first half of April, bringing the total outstanding to about a billion less than the level prior to the opening of the drive. Government deposits at these same banks fell by \$1,500,000,000 during the four weeks ended April 12."

Illinois Trust Division Elects New Officers

The Trust Division of the Illinois Bankers Association held its annual meeting in Springfield April 25. The speakers on the program were Merle E. Seelman, Deputy Manager and Secretary of the Trust Division of the American Bankers Association, whose subject was "A Bifocal View of the Trust Business," Russell C. Whitney, of Chicago, on "Common Problems Today in Estate and Pension Planning," and Thomas S. Edmonds, of Chicago, on "Some Aspects of Recent Probate and Trust Legislation."

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, John L. Sunde, Pioneer Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; Vice-President, Arthur C. Boeker, Edwardsville National Bank & Trust Co., Edwardsville; Secretary, Harry C. Hausman, Illinois Bankers Association, Chicago. Members of the Executive Committee were elected as follows: Frank C. Mayne, Jr., The Central National Bank and Trust Co., Peoria; Harry E. Riddle, Peoples Bank, Bloomington. Clarence B. Jennett, of the First National Bank of Chicago, the retiring President of the Division, automatically becomes a member of the Executive Committee.

These officers and members of the Executive Committee will be installed during the 54th Annual Convention of the Illinois Bankers Association at the inaugural luncheon which will be held Friday noon, May 26, at the Palmer House in Chicago.

White Appointed To War Finance Post

Nevil Ford, Chairman of the War Finance Committee for New York, announced on April 30 the appointment of William R. White, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, as Chairman of the Committee's Banking and Investment Division for the forthcoming Fifth War Loan. Mr. White was until the fall of 1942, Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York. He was born in Coudersport, Pa., June 24, 1903, and was educated at Bucknell University and the Columbia Law School, being graduated from the latter and admitted to the bar in 1929. After a year with a New York law firm, he was appointed Assistant Counsel in the State Banking Department by former Superintendent of Banks Joseph A. Broderick. Four years later he was appointed Deputy Superintendent and Counsel and in January, 1936, he was appointed Superintendent of Banks by Governor Lehman—the youngest superintendent of banks the State has had. When he resigned from the post he had served in it six years and ten months—with one exception the longest tenure of office of any superintendent in the 91-year history of the State Banking Department.

Upon his appointment as Superintendent, Mr. White directed the drafting of legislation for a general revision of the State Banking Law. During his term of office, the banking structure of the State was strengthened through the recasting of capital structures, the liquidation of sub-standard assets, the improvement of personnel in key positions and through a number of mergers and consolidations.

More Life Insurance Bought By Women

An increase of nearly 30% in ordinary life insurance bought last year by women, who now make up 33% of the buyers of these policies, is indicated by a special study of a representative cross section of the life insurance business made by the Institute of Life Insurance. While they make up one-third of the ordinary life insurance buyers, women, the study shows, are buying smaller amounts of life insurance than men, whose needs are greater in line with their traditional position as principal breadwinner of the family. In terms of dollar value, purchases by women, it is stated, accounted for only one-sixth of the ordinary life insurance issued last year by the companies embraced in the study. If this ratio holds good for the entire business, it would mean that women last year bought more than a billion and a third dollars of ordinary life insurance. It is further indicated that women are also shown by the survey to play an important role in the purchase of industrial insurance. In 1943, they bought well over half the total number of industrial policies issued. Assuming the trends disclosed in the study apply to the business generally, their purchases of industrial insurance in 1943 amounted to an indicated billion and a half dollars. The Institute also says:

"The wartime activity and increased responsibility of women has had an important effect in emphasizing their interest in life insurance protection, and the present high ratio of total ordinary insurance buyers compares with only 20% as recently as 1940. Women have come to recognize the importance of life insurance as a part of their individual security programs as well as protection for dependents. They are important buyers of insurance today and will undoubtedly remain so after the war."

Plans For Reconversion To Passenger Car Production Discussed By Mfrs. & WPB

Seventeen of the nation's leading automobile executives, representing the nine manufacturers of passenger cars, heard Chairman Donald M. Nelson and Executive Vice-Chairman Charles E. Wilson of the War Production Board reiterate on April 17 that no resumption of passenger car production is yet in sight. "Not a single one of us knows when a return to the production of automobiles will be possible," Mr. Nelson said. "It depends entirely on military events. However, it is time for the auto industry and the government to sit down together to discuss the major problems that will be involved in return to passenger car production when the day for such a return arrives." Mr. Wilson pointed out that "it's very obvious that for many months to come, you in the auto industry will continue to have a tremendous war production job to do. But we do want to establish plans so that when the time does come we can move up quickly on this readjustment. We must be ready to meet the varying circumstances that may arise."

The auto executives met as members of the Automobile Industry Advisory Committee for what Mr. Nelson described as "probably the most important" industry meeting to be held so far this year. "In this meeting," he said, "we hope to get your ideas about the things that are essential to be done. We'd be negligent, if we didn't think through the policies on readjustment before the time for readjustment arrives. In peace time, your industry furnishes more employment than any other. Well in advance of the collapse of Germany, we must carefully plan just how we'll go about the resumption of auto production. I hope that this meeting will serve as a pattern for a number of others, so that when we can get back to peacetime pursuits we won't be caught unprepared."

The automobile company executives agreed that there should be no resumption of passenger car production as long as the industry is engaged in an all-out war effort. In planning for readjustment, they agreed with the suggestion of Mr. Nelson and Mr. Wilson—that Government and industry should be ready either for a sudden collapse of the Axis powers, or for a long transition period in which some resumption of peacetime production would accompany a continuance of substantial war production.

At the morning session, members of the committee devoted considerable time to discussion of machinery and equipment needed

for the manufacture of cars. Approximately 75% of the industry's equipment, it was stated, has been converted to war production, and a number of executives said that one of the first policies to be laid down should be a policy governing tools and machinery, including both the question of releasing government-owned equipment and the question of placing orders now for new tools with the machine tool industry.

Another problem brought up at the morning session was the question of the number of cars to be produced when some resumption of production is finally permitted. Several manufacturers asserted that this number should be fairly substantial—in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 cars annually; some of the smaller producers urged that any program finally evolved be kept flexible enough so that no company will be compelled to re-enter peacetime production at too great a loss. There was general agreement that the manpower situation in the auto industry is likely to ease considerably during 1944, and that a serious unemployment problem would develop with the tapering-off of war production unless the transition to peacetime production is properly planned.

Attending the meeting, with WPB and Army officials, were the following: C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors, and Albert Bradley, Vice-President; Ward M. Canaday, President of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., and Delmar G. Roos, Vice-President; Henry Ford, II, Vice-President of the Ford Motor Co., and R. R. Rausch, Vice-President; Powell Crosley, Jr., President of the Crosley Corp., and R. C. Cosgrove, Vice-President; George W. Mason, President, the Nash-Kelvinator Corp., and A. M. Wibel, Vice-President; A. E. Barit, President of the Hudson Motor Car Co., and S. G. Baitis, Vice-President; K. T. Keller, President of the Chrysler Corp., and B. E. Hutchinson, Vice-President; J. H. Marks, Vice-President of the Packard Motor Car Co.; Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corp., and Courtney Johnson, assistant to the Chairman of the Board.

Eckert Of Cleveland Reserve To Assist In Organization Of Central Bank Of Paraguay

Phil S. Eckert, agricultural economist of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, has been assigned, at the request of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, to assist in the organization of the Central Bank of Paraguay and to make recommendations concerning the reorganization of agricultural credit in that country. M. J. Fleming, President of the Cleveland Reserve Bank has announced:

Dr. Eckert will leave shortly for Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, where he expects to stay from four to six months before returning to the bank. En route he will stop at Mexico City, San Jose, Costa Rica, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The advices from the Cleveland Reserve Bank also said:

"Accompanying Dr. Eckert will be Robert Triffin of Washington, D. C., central bank specialist of the Board of Governors, who last summer spent two months in Paraguay helping to write a new monetary law for that country.

"The mission is part of the services which the Federal Reserve System, in cooperation with the State Department, is providing in the monetary and banking field to Latin American countries at a time when American war purchases are accentuating the diffi-

cult financial problems faced by those countries.

"In Mexico City, Dr. Eckert will make a brief study of the credit system of Mexico. Several years ago he went to Mexico City for the State Department to assist in agricultural research there.

"He will spend two weeks in Costa Rica studying the system of agricultural credit to determine its applicability to other Latin American countries. While there he will visit the newly-opened Inter-American Institute of Tropical agriculture.

Prior to his association with the Research Department of the Federal Reserve Bank, Dr. Eckert was Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics at Ohio State. Previous to that, he was instructor in agricultural credit and marketing at Montana State College."

The Financial Situation

(Continued from first page)

heavy obligations to deal squarely with all citizens, including the business man as well as the wage-earner, in war as well as in peace. Of course, no one whose judgment is worthy of much respect would feel inclined to condone policies on the part of the Federal Government which, willfully or not, makes use of the war situation to aid organized workmen in their conflicts with employers. That, of course, has grown to be a commonplace, and is most conspicuous in the case now under discussion. Yet it would be going rather too far to undertake to justify a business enterprise engaged in vital war work taking steps which must inevitably delay victory and make it more costly in lives. As to all this there is no dispute.

Really Impeding?

The question as to whether the situation which had arisen—certainly, incidentally, in part as a result not of the actions of the company but of the Federal Government itself—either was impeding the war effort or seriously threatening to do so is certainly at issue. To the average man who has followed the case in the press, it must appear a little strange, to say the least, that a mail order house which, incidentally, appears to have kept its business going at something not very far from normal in any event, should by suffering a partial strike in a part of its organization be so damaging or threatening to the war effort as is claimed in the solemn assertions of the Administration. It is, however, conceivable that there are aspects of this case which the public does not know. At any rate, it would scarcely be unreasonable to ask that the authorities be given full opportunity to prove their case.

The really disturbing question in this matter is, however, to be sought elsewhere. It is this: Have the American people reached the point where they are willing to permit a President, either in peace or in war, to take all such matters in his own hands, not only doing what is clearly necessary to protect the nation in time of danger, but exercising final judgment as to what is necessary to be done? That is to say, are we ready to concede the President the right to do whatever he assures us is in the interest of the nation in time of war—without in any instance insisting upon the safeguard of requiring him to demonstrate the necessity of the action he takes to any outside, impartial court or other body? The action of the President and the opinion

of the Attorney General definitely raise this question, and if the answer of the American people is in the affirmative, there is little or nothing left of our civil liberty in times of war, and civil rights are in jeopardy in times of peace.

Note the nature of the Attorney General's argument. Here is what he advised the President:

"In my opinion the facts that have been summarized justify the following conclusions:

"(1) Montgomery Ward & Co. is engaged in activities of a kind that are essential to the maintenance of our war economy. An interruption or stoppage of the company's activities would have a serious adverse effect upon the war effort.

"(2) There is a real and present danger that the labor dispute that is now interrupting the operations of the plants and facilities of the company in Chicago may extend throughout the nation and interrupt the operations of other plants and facilities of the company. There is an equally real and present danger that the disputes will breed other labor controversies that will interrupt the operations of plants and facilities of other companies, both in the Chicago area and elsewhere, that are engaged in making or distributing goods or performing services that are essential to the war effort.

"(3) There is now no reason to expect that the disputes between the company and its employees in Chicago and elsewhere in the United States will be settled promptly and peacefully either by agreement or by the machinery that Congress has set up in the War Labor Disputes Act.

"In modern war the maintenance of a healthy, orderly and stable civilian economy is essential to successful military effort. The Congress has recognized this fact by enacting such statutes as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942; the Act of Oct. 2, 1942, entitled 'An Act to Amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 and to aid in preventing inflation, and for other purposes'; the small business mobilization law of June 11, 1942; and the War Labor Disputes Act. Even in the absence of Section 3 of the War Labor Disputes Act, therefore, I believe that by the exercise of the aggregate of your powers as Chief Executive and Commander in Chief, you could lawfully take possession of and operate the plants and facilities of Montgomery Ward & Co., if you found it necessary to do

Bipartisan Senate Group Named To Assist Hull On Foreign Policy Issues

Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, named on April 22 a "bi-partisan" committee of eight members of the Foreign Relations Committee to confer with Secretary of State Hull on foreign policy questions. Senator Connally acted on the invitation of Secretary of State Hull, it was stated in Associated Press advices from Washington which, in reporting that Senator Connally choose four Democrats, three Republicans and a Progressive, the majority of whom hold liberal views on foreign policy added:

Designating himself as Chairman, he (Sen. Connally) picked Senators Walter F. George of Georgia, Alben W. Barkley, the majority leader, and Guy M. Gillette of Iowa, also Democrats; Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, Wallace H. White, Jr. of Maine and Warren R. Austin of Vermont, Republicans, and Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, Progressive.

In a statement, Senator Connally said the purpose of the proposed meetings between the Senators and State Department representatives was to develop "each other's slant of mind with respect to various phases of future international questions and to a suitable program of conference and discussion as developments may arise."

He stated that an initial meeting could be held with Secretary Hull early next week and would be "exploratory and consultative in character."

"A preliminary purpose for such cooperation and consultation will be to secure as great unanimity among the American people and the Congress as possible with reference to a basic post-war security program," he declared. "In foreign relations it is of the highest importance that our country present a united front."

He pointed out that the majority of those chosen in what was generally regarded as a move to establish a partnership between the legislation and executive branches on peace problems had served on the subcommittee which drafted last winter's Senate resolution pledging American cooperation in the establishment of international peace machinery.

Senator La Follette was the only outstanding opponent of that

resolution among those placed on the new liaison committee. Senator Austin, who only recently received a place on the Foreign Relations Committee, apparently was included because of his outstandingly liberal international views. Senator White is acting minority leader and Senator Vandenberg heads the Republican post-war advisory committee on foreign affairs.

The precedent of giving the majority party majority representation on committees of this nature was discarded by Senator Connally, but the appointment of Senator La Follette kept Republican representation to one less than that of the Democrats. Senator Connally pointed out, however, that the committee probably never would be called upon to cast any votes, its role being purely consultative. He added that the group probably would report informally to the full Foreign Relations Committee from time to time on the progress of American efforts to draft a satisfactory proposal for an international peace organization.

House Passes Naval Appropriation Bill

A Naval appropriation bill, calling for an appropriation of \$32,647,134,336—the largest Naval bill of its kind in the history of the country, passed the House on April 14 by a record vote of 258 to 0. The appropriation is for Naval activities during the 12 months beginning July 1, next. The appropriation, if approved by Congress, will increase to approximately \$360,000,000,000 the obligations voted for the total war effort since July 1, 1940, according to Associated Press accounts from Washington April 12, which in part also stated:

"James W. Forrestal, Under-Secretary of the Navy, told the Appropriations Committee during hearings on the bill that the appropriations were the prelude to major operations both in the Pacific and the Atlantic. . . . The committee made few cuts in the budget requests, the \$32,647,134,336 approved being \$803,685,164 below the requests submitted. The total includes \$27,572,202,936 in new appropriations and \$5,074,931,400 in contractual authority.

"The program which the new funds will help to finance contemplates the use of 6,623 self-propelled vessels, 74,925 non-self-propelled vessels, 19,035 naval planes exclusive of thousands of training planes, and 3,657,467 sailors, Marines and Coast Guardsmen."

The bill was taken up for consideration by the House on April 12, at the conclusion of the Easter recess of Congress. In Associated Press advices from Washington April 14 it was stated in part:

"The 258-to-0 roll-call that sent the second largest appropriation bill in history to the Senate followed a single day of debate high-lighted by praise of the Navy and expressions of determination to keep it the world's largest.

"While the largest fund ever voted for the Navy, . . . the appropriation fell \$27,000,000,000 short of the all-time record of \$59,000,000,000 voted last year for the Army.

"While the Navy's 'big part in the war lies ahead,' Chairman Sheppard, Democrat, California, of the Naval appropriations subcommittee told the House the outlook for the future is for 'a marked decline' in Naval expenditures.

"However, he warned that the war is far from over and 'conceivably we may be turned back' in some assaults before achieving the final victory which Admiral Ernest J. King said would be destruction of the Japanese Empire.

"The House encountered considerable difficulty mustering a quorum of its members to pass the bill. It could have been passed yesterday but Representative Patman, Democrat, Texas, insisted on a record vote after a standing count showed all 50 members present voting for the measure. Mr. Patman insisted today that a roll-call vote be taken after another attempt to pass the bill by a standing vote showed 190 members favoring it and none opposed. A quorum of the House now is 216, and two successive roll-calls, one to bring the members from their offices and the other to get them voting, were necessary.

National Banks Liquidating Indebtedness To RFC Retiring Preferred Stock, Increasing Common

In making known on April 11 that many national banks are increasing their issues of common stock, Comptroller of the Currency Preston Delano announced at the same time that the retirement of preferred stock has also been effected by a number of National banks. That this action is indicative of the clearing up of bank debts to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was noted in a Washington dispatch to the New York "Times" on

April 11, which referred to the preferred stock now being retired as having been hypothecated with the RFC in return for loans during the depression of 1933.

Comptroller Delano's announcement follows:

"More than 200 national banks increased their common stock during the first quarter of 1944.

"This figure includes some 40 national banks which sold new common stock for cash in an amount of \$5,300,000. The others increased their common capital by the declaration of common

stock dividends in a total amount of \$17,000,000.

"During the same period 283 national banks were able to retire the preferred stock in an amount of \$7,500,000. Of the approximately \$600,000,000 in preferred stock issued by some 2,300 national banks, there remains outstanding only \$125,000,000 in 800 banks. Steady progress is being made, the Comptroller said, both in the retirement of the preferred stock and in the sale of common stock."

Hull Hopes For Favorable Congressional Action On Plan For International Monetary Fund

The hope that Congress will "consider the value of the international currency stabilization and investment programs as essential means of strengthening our own economy here at home" was expressed by Secretary of State Hull in a statement issued on April 22, commenting on the agreement reached by technical experts of the United Nations for the setting-up of an \$8,000,000,000 international monetary fund. The reaching of the agreement, as made known on April 21 by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, was referred to in our April 27 issue, page 1737. In indicating his views regarding the proposals, Secretary Hull said:

"If such programs can be put into operation before the end of the war, we will save much time in the task of bringing about domestic and world wide prosperity when hostilities cease and immeasurably strengthen the prospects for an enduring peace."

Secretary Hull also said, according to Washington advices to the New York "Times":

"In my estimation, world stabilization of currencies and promotion of fruitful international investment, which are basic to an expansion of mutually beneficial trade, are of first order of importance for the post-war period. "We have no way of knowing, of course, how far away victory may be. But we do know that victory will come sooner or later; and when it does, we will be faced with the most difficult international reconstruction job in the history of the world.

"A great many things will tend to interfere with our getting on with the reconstruction expeditiously, natural hurdles that we have no control over. But among the greatest, difficulties will be uncertainty as to the stability of currencies and as to the flow of international investment for post-war reconstruction and development. These we can do something about, and most assuredly should. Without solving these problems we shall be immensely handicapped in seeing an expansion of our foreign trade and balanced prosperity for our nation.

"Under the leadership of the Treasury Department, technicians of this and 30 other countries have worked out a set of basic principles with which all these technicians are in substantial agreement. These principles constitute a framework within which a plan can be developed with the mini-

mum number of trappings and complications, a plan that will help bring prosperity to our country when the war is won.

"No Government is yet committed to any definite plan, or even to these principles. It is my earnest hope, however, that Congress, when it is called upon to make a decision, will consider the value of the international currency stabilization and investment programs as essential means of strengthening our own economy here at home."

The same advices to the "Times" from Washington April 21 also indicated that both Leo Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, and Jesse Jones, had also indicated their approval of the monetary plans, Mr. Crowley stating that "we in the FEA are vitally interested in the success of these programs for an International Monetary Fund and an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development because of their direct bearing upon foreign economic operations of the United States in the post-war period," and added:

"While discussions to date have been at the technical level, it is most significant that the experts of the United and Associated Nations are in substantial agreement in their analysis of the problem of post-war monetary stabilization and with respect to the machinery required to achieve this important goal."

Mr. Jones, said the "Times," declared that production on a large scale would be required to meet the demand for materials and supplies which have not been available in recent years due to production for war.

"This production cannot be had or successfully distributed and financed unless the moneys of the different countries are stabilized on an assured workable basis," he said. "Congress will have few more important matters to consider in connection with the post-war period than that of currency stabilization."

Hull Sets Up Unit For Development Of Policies For Control Of Industrial Combines And Cartels

With the establishment by Secretary of State Hull on April 20 of an industry branch in the commodities division of the Office of Economic Affairs, Mr. Hull indicated, as included among its activities, the development of policies and programs for controlling cartels, combines, etc. "The policies of the United States Government on cartels and related international industrial arrangements," according to Secretary Hull, "are inseparable aspects of United States commercial policy, and accordingly are of direct concern to the Department of State."

The New York "Times" in special advices from Washington, April 20, in reporting the setting up of the new branch, said:

"During the coming period of peace settlement, post-war adjustment, industrial rehabilitation and revival of international trade, cartel problems will be a major concern in international affairs."

The industry branch is designed to operate so that the Department's policy and action on all matters regarding international industrial arrangements may be clearly fixed and coordinated. It will be responsible for initiating, formulating and coordinating policy and action on all cartel and related international industrial arrangements.

Secretary Hull specified that its activities should include the following:

"Assembling and analyzing basic data and information, and

preparing background and policy studies on international cartels, incorporate relations of United States and foreign firms, patent and other market regulating agreements, trademarks and trade names, intergovernmental industrial agreements and related matters.

"Development of policies and programs for controlling cartels, combines, restrictive patent agreements and other restrictive international business arrangements.

"Formulation of policy on matters of international industrial arrangements involved in the treatment of industry in enemy and ex-enemy countries during the period of military occupation.

"Review of legislative proposals and discussions relating to foreign contracts, patents, trademarks, cartels, etc.

"Policy advice to divisions of the department and other Federal agencies with regard to current supply arrangements involving industrial combines, cartels and similar problems."

Church Receives Settlement From E. H. Rollins And Sons, Inc.

E. H. Rollins and Sons, Inc., and Walter C. Rawls, St. Louis resident branch manager, settled out of court the civil suit for \$500,000 damage by paying \$175,000 to the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Kansas City, on April 28, said the Chicago "Journal of Commerce" of April 29, which also had the following to say regarding the matter:

"It was learned that in arranging the settlement, Rollins paid a little less than 85% of the \$175,000, while Mr. Rawls paid the balance. The contract covering the settlement, and ending the civil suit, wound up the case filed here on allegations that at least \$500,000 had been wrongfully withdrawn from the \$1,800,000 church fund.

"The church Board demanded at that time that the books of the firm be brought into court, and that both defendants be compelled to pay the church all the money which the Board charged had been illegally removed from church holdings between 1934 and Dec. 31, 1942.

"The Rollins firm and its St. Louis representative still face charges brought against them by the Securities and Exchange Commission and aired through months of hearings in Chicago last year to enable the SEC to determine, on its own avowed statement, whether to expel or suspend E. H. Rollins and Sons and W. C. Rawls from all dealings as licensed brokers and also whether or not to suspend both from membership in the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., on the ground that the firm and Mr. Rawls had violated certain provisions of the Securities Act in the handling of church funds through a period of years."

The start of this action was given in these columns in the Dec. 9, 1943, issue, page 2348.

Insurance Loans Under Nat'l Housing Act

More than 300,000 American families financed essential home repair and maintenance work last year with Title I funds advanced by private financial institutions and insured by the Federal Housing Administration, Commissioner Abner H. Ferguson announced on April 29. It is indicated that loans reported for insurance under Title I of the National Housing Act last year numbered 308,167 and amounted to \$96,374,462. Of the total number, 85.3% were for repair or maintenance of single-family dwellings, 8.5% for dwellings for two or more families, 3.7% for farm homes and buildings, 2.5% for commercial, industrial or other types of structures. The advices from the Housing Agency further state:

"Of all Title I loans reported for insurance last year 97.5% were for repair or maintenance of residential properties. In 1942 Title I loans for these purposes amounted to 93.4%.

"All types of industry in the housing field shared in the proceeds of Title I loans last year, but in varying degrees and with several changes in ratios due largely to wartime restrictions. The major purpose of the loans for 29.8% of the total amount reported last year was for exterior painting, compared with 22.6% in 1942; 16.9% was for roofing, compared with 11.0% in 1942; 13.1% was for heating and plumbing, compared with 20.1% in 1942; and 6.8% was for interior finish, compared with 7.8% in 1942.

"Analysis of the volume of Title I loans reported in 1943 shows 19 States with more than a million dollars of loans for improvement of properties located within their

Roosevelt Declares Fate Of Rome Rests With Germany In Reply To de Valera

Efforts of Prime Minister de Valera of Eire to secure assurances from the Germans and the Allies that Rome be spared from attacks have brought from President Roosevelt advices that Rome's fate rests with the German Government, to whom Mr. de Valera had also addressed a similar communication. The letter by Mr. de Valera to the President, and the latter's reply, were made public at Washington on April 19. Mr. Roosevelt's reply was a reiteration of the Allied position—that the Allies are deeply concerned over the possibility that the city may suffer, but its fate is up to the Germans.

"If the German forces were not entrenched in Rome, no question would arise concerning the city's preservation," Mr. Roosevelt told the Irish Prime Minister.

The letters which passed between Mr. de Valera (dated March 15) and President Roosevelt's reply of April 3 as given in Associated Press advices from Washington, appearing in the New York "Times" follow:

de Valera's Message

As head of the Government of a State whose citizens in a great majority belong to the Holy Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church, I think it my duty to express on their behalf the deep distress which they feel—distress shared by 300,000,000 Catholics throughout the whole world—at the danger now threatening the city of Rome and at the absence of any measures by the belligerent powers to insure its safety.

It is clear to all that, if the city is to be militarily defended by one side and by the other attacked, its destruction is inevitable.

The destruction of this holy city which for almost 2,000 years has been the seat of the sovereign authority of the Catholic Church and contains the great central temples of Catholic religion and the great central seminaries and libraries of Christian faith would be a major calamity for the human race, robbing man for all time of the noblest memorials of his supreme religious and cultural heritage whose origins teach of our divine Saviour, Jesus Christ. Millions of Catholics would risk their lives to save these memorials, symbols of eternal things which alone give meaning to human life.

I request you to listen to the voice of millions from every land praying the belligerents to seek through appropriate intermediary channels, an agreement by which Rome may be saved.

Future generations will forget the military considerations which may now seem to dictate the occupation or possession of Rome but should the city be destroyed the fact of its destruction will be remembered forever.

So, too, should the city by agreement be spared, future generations will remember with enduring gratitude those States and their leaders who will have preserved for the ennoblement of mankind this great center of Christian faith and civilization.

Roosevelt's Reply

I have received through your Minister your recent communication concerning the danger which now threatens the city of Rome. I share your concern for the preservation of that ancient mon-

uments, of which the first five accounted for close to half the total amount. These States with their respective amounts follow:

"Michigan, \$12,354,814; New York, \$10,712,078; Ohio, \$9,128,029; Illinois, \$8,047,839; Pennsylvania, \$7,525,448; New Jersey, \$5,599,857; California, \$4,953,456; Massachusetts, \$3,946,580; Indiana, \$3,273,674; Virginia, \$2,806,350; Maryland, \$2,426,716; Wisconsin, \$2,391,405; Minnesota, \$2,377,094; Missouri, \$1,932,985; Texas, \$1,538,194; Connecticut, \$1,533,719; Washington, \$1,383,435; Iowa, \$1,216,874, and Tennessee, \$1,213,450."

ument of our common civilization and faith.

It is well known that American military authorities in Italy are committed to a policy of avoiding damage to religious shrines and historical monuments to the extent humanly possible in modern warfare. This applies to the city of Rome as well as to other parts of Italy where the forces of the United Nations are engaged in active fighting. We have tried scrupulously—often at considerable sacrifice—to spare religious and cultural monuments and we shall continue to do so.

However, in addressing an appeal to the Government of the United States to preserve Rome from destruction, you are, of course, aware that the Germans occupying the Italian capital by force are using to the limit of its capacities the communication network and other facilities of Rome to further a purely German military operation. If the German forces were not entrenched in Rome, no question would arise concerning the city's preservation.

I note that you have sent a similar communication to the German Government. The fate of Rome rests in that quarter.

It was reported in Washington advices April 25 to the "Times" that Mr. de Valera has refused to accept President Roosevelt's communication placing the responsibility for the Allied bombing of Rome on the Germans because of their continuing military operations in that area and has since renewed his efforts to encourage the adoption of measures to spare the city. The "Times" advices added:

However, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that Mr. de Valera had received the same answers as were contained in President Roosevelt's communication to him. Mr. de Valera brought the subject up several times, Mr. Hull indicated, but through diplomatic conversations rather than through diplomatic notes.

Results Of Treasury Bill Offering

The Secretary of the Treasury announced on May 1 that the tenders for \$1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills to be dated May 4 and to mature Aug. 3, 1944, which were offered on April 28, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on May 1.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for, \$2,149,729,000.

Total accepted, \$1,017,106,000 (includes \$50,463,000 entered on a fixed-price basis at 99.905 and accepted in full).

Average price, 99.905 equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.374% per annum.

Range of accepted competitive bids:

High, 99.910, equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.356% per annum.

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

(36% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)

There was a maturity of a similar issue of bills on April 27 in the amount of \$1,002,280,000.

Governor Dewey Says People Must Decide Foreign Policy

(Continued from first page)

"If the newspapers of America will accept the challenge of peace as they have of war, we shall have made a great beginning. . . . We shall need in these years, as never before, a courageous and a free press in the United States of America."

The Governor's address follows in full:

I am very happy to speak before this war-time gathering of American newspaper publishers. Yours is an essential industry because in America the press is a vital part of our war effort, it is a vital part of our whole free system. It is an indispensable element of everything for which we fight.

The tragic history of recent years has shown us vividly that freedom of the press cannot exist where there is no political freedom, but the corollary to this basic truth is perhaps even more important; political freedom cannot exist without a free press.

An electorate fully informed on issues is as fundamental to representative government as the election itself. And full information through the press is the bulwark of the people's power to check up on their representatives between elections.

We saw it demonstrated in Germany that tyranny can rise to power by the elective process. But in order to stay in power the Nazis immediately set about destroying the freedom of the German press. In all countries men have been elected to office who proved unworthy of the trust. The strength of a free system is that such mistakes need never be fatal. They can be corrected at the polls. But these corrections can be made only if the people are informed.

Free Press Essential

The precious guaranty in our Constitution of freedom of the press is not a mere guaranty to the press. It is a guaranty to the people that their press shall be free. It imposes an obligation on government to permit free dissemination of news and a duty on the press to print honest news. The right resides in the people because it is basic to their liberties.

Freedom of the press today means more than freedom to print what information can be obtained. It means access to the news. It involves the right of information and a corresponding duty to print it.

All of us recognize the need for military censorship. But there is a dividing line between military news and political news, or, if you will, diplomatic news. It is a dividing line which can never be left without scrutiny—which throughout the war calls for vigilance. Once the fighting has ceased we must insist that all censorship of every description cease with it. We shall need then the uncorrupted word of truth.

I am confident of our future because we have, in fact, a great, free press. I believe our publishers generally are today more conscious of their tremendous responsibility than ever before. They will have much to do with the steadfastness with which we fight through this war. They will have much to do with the intelligence and determination with which we face the even more complicated problems of the peace.

The power of the written word lies in shaping the mind and spirit of man toward high achievement. There is, of course, a wide gulf between a statement of fact or of principles, on the one hand, and epithets or empty promises on the other. In recent years we have had good reason to learn

that difference in our domestic affairs. It is not enough to talk about a more abundant life if the actions that follow the words leave millions unemployed and dependent upon government for bare existence. It is not enough to talk about economic security and then pursue policies which promote insecurity. It is not enough to talk about the enterprise system and then pursue a course of action that stifles enterprise.

Present Policy Uncertain

These experiences with domestic policies cannot be forgotten when we think of foreign policies. All of us are aware that there is great concern and uncertainty among our people over our nation's foreign policy. Yet I think it is no more than fair to say that we have had some excellent expressions on that subject lately from the Secretary of State, Mr. Hull. In his address of April 9 Mr. Hull certainly offered a statement of basic principles which deserves respect. His pledge to seek the advice and help of members of Congress from both parties is especially welcome. Nevertheless, these statements have done little to relieve the concern and uncertainty our people feel. That is not primarily because of dissatisfaction with the words Mr. Hull has used. It is because we see reported daily in your papers developments from abroad and other statements from high government officials at home which do not seem to fit in altogether with the words Mr. Hull has used. It is because we cannot be sure to what extent our foreign policy is actually being handled by the Secretary of State and to what extent it is being handled privately by the President.

What troubles us is not the main objectives of our foreign policy, but whether that policy will be effectively carried out in accordance with constitutional methods. One way it will succeed. The other way it will surely fail. Foreign policy is not a mere matter of negotiations, of diplomatic maneuvering, or even of treaties and alliances. Foreign policy is the expression of the ideals, traditions and aspirations of a people in their relations with the people of other countries.

People Must Decide

In a free republic there can be no such thing as an administration having an effective foreign policy unless that policy reflects the will of the people. Here we are fighting, hoping, praying for a world in which we can have a lasting peace, but in almost every discussion one simple fact is forgotten. No foreign policy that fails to represent the will of the people will ever last as long as two years. It will not last beyond the next Congressional election.

Among our people there are differences of opinion with respect to details and methods; but, I insist, there is overwhelming agreement upon the main objectives. Those major objectives are:

To carry on the war to total crushing victory, and in so doing to drive home to the aggressor nations a lesson that will never be forgotten;

To organize in co-operation with other nations a structure of peace backed by adequate force to prevent future wars;

To establish and maintain in our relations with other nations conditions calculated to promote world-wide economic stability not only for the sake of the world, but also to the end that our own people may enjoy a high level of employment in an increasingly prosperous world.

There is, I am confident, no real

dissent from those major objectives on the part of any substantial portion of our people. They have been proclaimed by men of all parties and subscribed to by men of all walks of life in all parts of our country. They constitute the fundamental principles of our foreign policy because they represent the will of our people. But once again let it be said that these objectives cannot be attained by mere words.

As to the winning of the war the point needs no argument. We shall win the war only by the work and sacrifice of all our people. We shall win it by the courage, strength and suffering of our fighting men and by the unremitting effort of our war-production forces at home. To win the peace will require equally great determination, and over a longer period of time. It will not be sufficient when the fighting ceases merely to draw up a treaty and then forget about it. We must not repeat the tragic error of twenty-five years ago.

The central error of our course in 1919 was the false assumption that words could create a peace. Then, as now, there was much wishful thinking. Men everywhere wanted to feel that a treaty which proclaimed peace would suffice to assure it and that from there on they could relax. The war leaders of the world wanted to feel that by signing their names to a treaty, they had brought their task to an end. The very idea that fine words made a peace bore within it the seeds of its own failure.

Within a few years the reality of Germany bore no relation whatever to the word picture of Versailles. This was because those who drafted the treaty were tired war leaders. They could not find within themselves the physical and mental strength to make the peace a living reality.

Winning The Peace Essential

We have learned much since 1919. The experience of two world wars has taught us that we cannot remain unaffected by what happens elsewhere in the world. It has shown us that unprovoked aggression against a freedom-loving people anywhere is an attack upon the peace of the whole world. We may again be tempted to feel that, with the defeat of our enemies and a proclamation of peace, we can afford to rest on our oars. But the truth is, those years that follow will be decisive. The maintenance of peace will require continuing labor and forbearance. When we have ceased to wage war we shall have to wage peace.

Germany and Japan must not only be utterly defeated and completely disarmed—they must not be left in a post-war environment which might enable them to maneuver as a balance of power. After 1919 lethargy, jealousy and power politics resumed sway among the Allies. In that environment Germany quickly eluded the controls of the Treaty of Versailles. If after this war we reproduce that same political climate, we will get the same results. No initial measures against Germany and Japan, however drastic, will have permanent value unless they fall within the setting of a durable cohesion between Great Britain and ourselves, together, I hope, with Russia and China. To deal effectively with our enemies and also to solve many other post-war problems will, as I have said, require solid relations among the United States and Great Britain, Soviet Russia and China.

Attitude Toward Russia

We have a long background of friendly working relations with Great Britain and China, which will make easy their continuation. As regards Russia, it would be stupid to ignore the fact that during the twenty-four years between the Soviet revolution and the German attack on Russia our relations were not of the best.

There were faults on both sides. If after this war we relapse into the old suspicions, the future is indeed dark. But there has been genuine improvement growing out of our partnership in this war. The American people have sympathy and admiration for the peoples of the Soviet Union.

There are and will be fundamental internal differences between our countries. Our economic and social systems will not be the same. But our political dissimilarities from Russia need not be the source of friction if we seek and find the many practical ways in which we can work to a common end.

Russian affairs are in the hands of hard-headed, realistic leaders. That is nothing we should be afraid of, provided we are equally realistic and devoted to our country. If we are, the United States and Russia can deal with each other with candor, while building firm mutual respect and friendship.

Inevitably a major responsibility to work together will fall upon the United States, Britain, Russia and China in the first few years following the war. They will be the strongest nations. They will be the nations with the greatest power to preserve peace or to undermine it.

In some countries we may for a time face confusion. We must wisely, and without intrusion into their domestic affairs, seek to make that period as brief as possible. We shall need the participation of these nations. The peace of the world will require the support of all peoples. We are all agreed that there must be prompt measures to establish a system of general international co-operation. First came the Republican Mackinac charter, then the Moscow Declaration and the Fulbright and Connally resolutions. All agree in proposing an arrangement which will regularly bring together the representatives of the nations to discuss, to plan and to seek agreement about matters of common concern. This will not be accomplished to perfection over night, or in a few months. It must be a matter of growth and experience and everlasting hard work.

U. S. Role In Rehabilitation

It will not be possible to solve immediately the economic problems of the world. It will take time and patience to restore currency stability and trade relationships and to promote the general economic well-being.

Here it cannot be too greatly emphasized that the role of the United States will be decisive. We will be truly effective in helping with the economic rehabilitation of the world only if we first restore at home a healthy, a vigorous and a growing economy.

There are false prophets who for years have been telling us that America has ceased to grow; that its period of vigor is over. They would have us believe that our economy has become mature. They say it is static, that it can continue to function only by constantly taking ever more expensive patent medicines. Yet these same people now talk glibly of a W. P. A. for all the rest of the world.

To hear them talk, Uncle Sam must play the role of a benevolent but slightly senile gentleman, who seeks to purchase the good will of his poor relations by distributing among them the dwindling remains of his youthful earnings.

I utterly reject that proposition. America is still young, still vigorous, still capable of growth. Certainly we shall play the part of a good citizen in the community of nations. We shall deal fairly and generously with our neighbor nations throughout the world. This we shall do because it represents the practical idealism for which America has always stood and because it is good, hard common sense. Good-will cannot be

bought with gold. Good-will flows irresistibly to the man who successfully manages his own affairs, who is self-reliant and independent, yet who is considerate always of the rights and needs of others.

Traditionally, America has occupied this role for 150 years. This country won the admiration of the world because we had here something to which the people of all nations aspired. We had a society of free men who believed in themselves and in the future of their country. We were in sober truth the land of opportunity. Here beyond everywhere else in the world there was a field for economic enterprise and human progress.

Obligations To Armed Forces

For the sake of the men and women who are working and fighting and dying to win this war, for the sake of their children and for the sake of the world we must work to make America once more the land of opportunity.

It is particularly incumbent on us solemnly to view our obligations tonight. As we meet here, hundreds of thousands of the youth of America stand poised on the shores of Great Britain for the mightiest invasion of a defended coast line in history. Every one of those young men knows that the future of his country and of freedom itself may hang on the success of this terrible venture. Every man knows the price he may have to pay.

Nothing any of us has said here tonight will be of import unless the invasion is crowned by ultimate success. The infinite patience, preparation and training behind this gigantic effort may well serve us as a standard for our own acceptance of our future responsibilities. Surely it is a minimum standard for the infinite patience, preparation and toil we should be willing to give for peace. No sacrifice for peace will ever equal the ultimate sacrifice we expect of our young men in war.

The very least we can do, therefore, as we look ahead tonight to hopes of a peaceful world, is to pledge to ourselves and to those who die for our country that we shall accept the challenge they lay before us. We can resolve to accept the responsibility which our own greatness and importance as a nation place upon us—a responsibility which two world wars have shown is utterly inescapable.

Let us recognize that this peace we pray for and our young men die for will have to be worked for over many years. Let us be flexible, earnest and devoted enough to make it a reality.

If the newspapers of America will accept the challenge of peace as they have of war, we shall have made a great beginning. The years of labor ahead will be successful only if an informed people support the effort—only if they know the size of the task. We shall heed in these years, as never before, a courageous and a free press in the United States of America.

Tuck Minister to Egypt

President Roosevelt on April 24 nominated S. Pinkney Tuck, former counselor of the Embassy at Vichy, France, to be American Minister to Egypt. Associated Press advices from Washington April 24 stated:

Mr. Tuck replaces Alexander C. Kirk at Cairo. Mr. Kirk has been assigned as the American member of the Allied Advisory Council for Italy with a personal rank of Ambassador.

As counselor at Vichy, Mr. Tuck was in that capital of unoccupied France when the Germans moved in after American and British forces invaded French North Africa in the fall of 1942. He was interned and later repatriated on the exchange ship Gripsholm early this year.

The Connecticut Common Trust Fund Law

The 1943 session of the Connecticut General Assembly, following the example of the New York Legislature, enacted a law permitting trust companies and other institutions acting as fiduciaries to create common trust funds. The law is in many respects similar to the New York statute, but from an operational standpoint has been vitiated by two restrictions not found in the New York enactment.

Under the Connecticut Act, the amount of each common trust fund is limited to \$200,000. In New York, under both the 1939 and 1943 acts, there is apparently no limitations placed upon the size of the individual common trust fund maintained by any institution, though the Banking Department of the State is given broad powers over the creation and regulation of the funds. The strict limitation on the size of a common fund under the Connecticut laws places an obstacle to the economic operation of each fund, and accordingly offers little encouragement for their creation by the banks or fiduciary institutions.

Another provision in the Connecticut act, not found in the New York law, is the restriction of participation in the common funds to only such trusts where the governing instrument permits such investment. Obviously, most existing instruments will not contain this provision, and many years will elapse before the law could be broadly applied to the administering of trust funds. Under the New York law, unless restricted by the trust instrument, full discretion in participating in a common trust is given to the trustee.

Another point of interest in the Connecticut law is the provision prohibiting investment by common trust funds in mortgage notes. This is a result of unfortunate experiences with participation mortgage investment for trust funds in Connecticut as well as elsewhere. Like the New York law, the Connecticut act places a restriction of an investment in the securities of a single corporation that exceeds 10% of the value of the common trust fund. An exception is made in the case of United States Government obligations. Another provision which follows the New York law is the prohibition against investment "in any class of shares of stock of any corporation which would cause the total number of such shares held by such common trust fund or funds to exceed 5% of the number of such shares outstanding."

The principal sections of the Supplement to the Connecticut Banking Laws which comprise the Common Trust Fund Act of 1943 are as follows:

Common Trust Funds

Par. 656g (1943) Establishment. Any bank or trust company qualified to act as fiduciary in the State may establish one or more common trust funds and may invest funds which it holds as fiduciary in such common trust fund or funds, provided such investment is permitted by the instrument, judgment, decree or order creating such fiduciary relationship.

Par. 657g (1943) Investment, General. The funds and assets of a common trust fund may be invested and reinvested in those investments in which a trustee may invest trust funds under the laws of this State, except that no funds of a common trust fund shall be invested in notes of any individual or individuals, whether or not secured by a mortgage upon real estate, or in notes or bonds of any corporation when the total issue of such corporate notes or bonds is less than \$500,000.

Par. 658g (1943) Investment, Limitation in Obligation of Corporations. No investment for a common trust fund shall be made in stocks or bonds or other obligations of any corporation which would cause the total amount of investment in stocks or bonds or other obligations issued or guaranteed by such corporation to exceed 10% of the value of the

N. Y. Factory Employment Declines Further in March

Continuing its downward movement from the November peak, factory employment in New York State dropped another 1% between Feb. and March, according to a statement released April 15 by Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi. This decline brings the total decrease in employment to 3.7% for the four month period. Payrolls decreased only slightly. Employment losses in March were most pronounced in the metals and machinery, rubber, stone, clay and glass, textile and food industries. Employment in the apparel and furniture groups remained at about the same level, while lumber had a substantial percentage increase, the Commissioner stated, the report continuing:

"The index of factory employment based on the average of 1935-1939 was 155.4 for March, a decrease of 1.1% from Feb. and a drop of 3.3% from last March. The payroll index stood at 298.2, which represents a decrease of 0.5% from Feb. and a gain of 4.3% over March a year ago. Average weekly earnings were \$47.32 in March compared with \$47.26 in Feb. The above statements are based on preliminary tabulations covering reports from 2,856 factories throughout the State. The collection, tabulation and analysis of these reports are made by the Division of Statistics and Information under the direction of Dr. E. B. Patton.

"Manufacturers of all kinds of war materials reported decreased employment and payrolls. These include munitions, armaments, tanks, aircraft, ships, electrical equipment and scientific instruments.

"Cancellations of contracts were reported by some producers in the war industry class, while others explained that decreases were due to the tightening up of military deferments. Steel mills had fewer workers but their payrolls were larger. Tin can factories curtailed operations sharply, while producers of agricultural machinery reported increased activity. Employment decreased 1.9% for the metals and machinery group as a whole and payrolls declined 1.6%.

"Employment decreased in all branches of the food industry except dairy products, where ice cream plants hired more workers. The largest declines occurred in meat, cereal, sugar, baked goods and condiment plants with small decreases in confectionery, soft drinks and wines. Net decreases for the group were 0.9% in employment and 0.4% in payrolls.

"In the textile group, where employment dropped 0.8%, cotton, rayon and woolen mills had fewer workers, as did carpet factories and bleacheries. Plants making netting and coated fabrics and those reclaiming textiles increased employment. In the stone, clay and glass industry, an employment decrease of 2% was accounted for by decreased production of glass, cement, gypsum and abrasives. Employment declined less than 1% in the paper, printing, chemical and leather industries, while payrolls advanced about 1% in each.

"A very small net gain in employment for the apparel industry was not indicative of the changes within the group. Women's dress firms hired additional workers, particularly the larger shops. Women's suit coat and skirt houses as well as milliners continued to be busy although they had passed the peak of their season. Manufacturers of blouses and lingerie increased employment, as well as producers of men's neckwear, work clothing and children's wear. Decreases were reported by many of the men's tailoring firms, furriers and manufacturers of miscellaneous apparel and those making household furnishings. Payrolls advanced 2% for the group as a whole."

"Realistically High" Taxes To Balance Post-War Budget To Be Proposed

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio predicted on April 16 that a program of "realistically high" taxes designed to balance the post-war budget as quickly as possible, will be proposed to the Republican National Convention by its Advisory Committee on Finance, Taxation and Money, of which Mr. Taft is chairman. This is learned from Associated Press dispatches from Washington on April 16, which added:

"Senator Taft said experts employed by the Committee already have completed the preliminary draft. He said, however, that extensive revisions may be made when the full committee meets soon at his call. Besides Senator Taft, the Committee members are Governor Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Governor Dwight Griswold of Nebraska, former Senator John Townsend of Delaware, Representative Roy O. Woodruff, of Michigan, Representative Alben E. Carter, of California, and Henry Leonard, of Colorado.

"Senator Taft told a reporter he personally thinks it will be necessary to keep taxes high after the war, although he said some adjustments may be necessary in

corporation levies to encourage reconversion and private enterprise.

"The thing we have got to do as quickly as possible is to bring the Federal budget into balance and start paying off the enormous war debt," he declared. "We cannot go on with deficit spending in peace time if the nation's financial stability is to be maintained."

"Senator Taft said the Committee's research staff had been asked to determine, among other things, how heavy a burden of taxation the people can carry 'without socialization.' The staff also was directed to report on the estimated cost of various post-war government activities."

American Business Groups Endorse Exchange Charge Absorption By Reserve Member Banks

The American Business Congress endorsed on April 7 the Maybank Bill as necessary to guarantee the continued existence of the thousands of small banks scattered throughout the Nation's small communities and criticized the Federal Reserve System for its arbitrary action in ordering banks to pass charges levied by these small banks on to their customers instead of absorbing them as has been the general custom for the past 25 years.

"This extra assessment on the bank accounts of business men—many times running to almost 1%—imposes a heavy burden on the bank transactions of the small business men of the country. Small firms, now working on limited margins of profit because of OPA regulations, cannot afford to sustain even a fraction of 1% loss on their selling prices," according to Nat Bass, a Vice-President of the American Business Congress. "No bank carries a customer account at a loss and the practice of the larger banks in the past of absorbing these exchange charges for their customers is clear indication that the banks could afford to do so and still operate profitably. The small banks who make these charges generally serve very small communities and are dependent upon this additional revenue for their very existence."

Mr. Bass added: "By its Rule Q, the Federal Reserve System is attempting to dictate to all of its member banks a change in administrative procedure which should only be accomplished through Congressional or State action. The small business men of the country are alarmed at this encroachment by the Federal Reserve System on the prerogatives of the banks and believe that without passage of the Maybank Bill, which nullifies Federal Reserve Rule Q, a dangerous precedent will be set and the door will be open for the Federal Reserve to issue further directives governing service charges, limitations of service, minimum balances, and possibly even interest charged on notes."

"By the Federal Reserve System's Rule Q," Mr. Bass explained, "all banks who pay certain charges for clearing out-of-town checks must pass those charges on to their customers. In the past most of the country's banks absorbed these charges. But this source of revenue, small in itself, has been exceedingly important to the little banks whose limited incomes and revenues necessitated such charges. As the ruling is enforced, these small banks will find thousands of their customers transferring their accounts to the larger and more centralized banks in order to avoid charges of this type. The closing of these accounts would be ruinous to many of the 2,500 small banks now serving the

little communities of the country."

The American Business Congress believes that passage of the Maybank Bill S. 1632 would return to the banking system of the nation the option of absorption of these charges or of passing them on to their customers in accordance with the privilege they enjoyed prior to the issuance of the Federal Reserve System's Rule Q. Bearing the strong endorsement of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., says the American Business Congress, S. 1632 has already passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming vote, has been reported favorably by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. It now awaits Senate action.

Small Business Unit To Be Expanded

The expansion of the small business unit of Commerce Department into a full division of agency was announced on April 10 by Secretary Jesse Jones. The division will coordinate all small business activities of the Department and maintain close contact with other governmental agencies and private organizations; it will be headed by Quincy Adams, of New York, who has been designated Chief of the Department's small business unit. There will also be two sub-sections: Wilford L. White, former Professor of Marketing at University of Texas, will head the special studies unit and William Sheperdson, former New York business consultant, will head the management aid and finance unit. Both have been with Commerce Department several years.

In his announcement Secretary Jones stated, according to the New York "Times" Washington advices:

"The Department of Commerce seeks to encourage those who have an interest in the welfare of small business. The task that lies ahead must be performed by the cooperative efforts of Government and private initiative if small enterprise is to retain its rightful place in our traditional system of competitive capitalism."

Republicans Oppose Increase In Federal Debt Limit

Republican opposition developed in the House on April 25 against Administration bill to raise the public debt limit from \$210,000,000,000 to \$260,000,000,000. The proposed legislation to raise the debt limit was referred to in our March 30 issue, page 1340. Regarding the views of the Republicans of the House, Associated Press advices from Washington April 25 stated:

"Representative Knutson (R.-Minn.), Republican leader of the Ways and Means Committee, said, 'we're going to insist that the new limit be set considerably lower than \$260,000,000,000; probably \$240,000,000,000 would be enough,' he added:

"No matter what limit we set—even at a thousand billion—this Administration would reach it."

"President Roosevelt, in his budget message to Congress early in the year, estimated the public debt would reach \$258,000,000,000 by June 30, 1945.

"The debt limit was raised last March from \$125,000,000,000 to \$210,000,000,000.

"Representative Dewey (R.-Ill.), who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in the Coolidge Administration, joined Mr. Knutson in opposing a \$50,000,000,000 jump at this time, saying that the boost should be only enough to carry through to March 1 next, leaving further increases to the new Congress to be elected this fall."

Agricultural Department General Crop Report As Of April 1

The Department of Agriculture at Washington on April 10 issued its crop report as of April 1, 1944, which we give below:

The crop producing areas of the country have had the wettest March since 1922. Either the frequent rains and snows or the cold weather have delayed farm work in nearly all states. In a large southeastern area that includes the eastern Cotton Belt and extends westward into east Texas and northward into the southern part of the Corn Belt, the delay from wet weather has been general and may affect the acreage than can be planted to spring oats. It will also tend to reduce the yields of corn and small grains in some areas where these are usually planted during March. The early vegetable and fruit crops of the South have also suffered from late frosts.

In northern areas, from the Rocky Mountains eastward, the delay of field work has not yet become serious, and the widespread rains have greatly improved prospects for pastures and hay crops. From southern Kansas and Colorado northward the rains and snows of March raised prospects for nearly all crops and eased somewhat the fears of local shortages of water for irrigation. In portions of this area, especially in the western part of the Great Plains, reserves of subsoil moisture are only fair and in some places deficient but in nearly all areas there is now enough surface moisture to give early grass and grain crops a good start. In Utah and the Southwest the improvement has been substantial and prospects are now favorable.

In Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and the northern two-thirds of California the winter drought has not been relieved and, as the season of dependable rainfall has now passed, prospects for crops and ranges are quite uneven and locally discouraging. Some large areas have had the driest season in many years. In California the reported condition of the range is seriously low. Farther north, new grass is late and prospects are questionable.

Looking at the country as a whole, weather irregularities to date do not appear particularly significant or unusual except in the Pacific Northwest. Owing to the shortage of labor, delays from continued wet weather could easily become serious, particularly where farmers depend on horses for power, but recent rains have done much to restore confidence in areas where the fall and winter were too dry. As soon as the weather permits, planting will be pushed in all States, and prospects are still favorable for the planting of a near-record acreage of crops.

Winter wheat prospects have improved markedly from Nebraska southward as a result of good rains during recent months. In some Great Plains areas farmers still do not know how much of the acreage which did not sprout last fall will make a stand but current reports indicate that a crop of about 62,000,000 bushels may be expected. This is 75,000,000 bushels more than was expected last fall. The condition of rye is a little above average for this time of year and reports on oats and barley in the South, where much of the acreage is sown in the fall, show favorable prospects.

Pastures have been late in starting where March was cold, and were still dormant on April 1 in Northern States; but prospects appear average or better in practically all States east of the Rockies. For the country as a whole the reported condition on April 1 was 81, compared with 80 on the same date last year, and a 10-year average of 74. Western ranges show sharp improvement in the Southwest where new grass is starting, but declined from continued dry weather in the far Northwest. Old feed is short in some northern areas east of the Rockies because of dry weather

last summer but conditions should improve when new growth starts.

Prospects for deciduous fruit production were generally favorable throughout the country on April 1. Low temperatures in the Southeastern States April 4-6 reduced peach production prospects somewhat. Citrus trees in Florida and Texas are blooming satisfactorily. The indicated aggregate acreage of cantaloups, strawberries, and watermelons, which supplements supplies of tree fruits, is 21% greater than for 1943. Increases of 70% for cantaloups and 56% for watermelons are partially offset by a reduction of 23% for strawberries. The acreage of early potatoes planted or in prospect for harvest during the spring months shows a small increase, but much of the crop is late and the increase in acreage is likely to be more than offset by a lower yield. The reported aggregate acreage of other commercial truck crops growing and to be grown for the fresh market is 23% over that of 1943. Progress of spring vegetable crops was retarded by cold, wet weather in most producing sections the second half of March, but production forecasts made to date show a total tonnage about 16% above production of these same crops last year.

Owing to the record numbers of livestock and poultry on the farms at the beginning of the year feed requirements have been unusually high. Measured in tons the large stocks of feed grains on farms last fall have been considerably reduced, in percentage the disappearance has been about normal. Stocks of corn and oats remaining on farms April 1 are estimated at about 38 million tons. This is less than the heavy holdings of 41 million to 46 million tons on the same date during the last five years but more than holdings on April 1 in earlier years except 1933 and 1921. The April stocks were 29 million tons below January holdings compared with a disappearance of 30 million tons during the same period last year and a maximum of 26 million tons during that quarter in earlier years. Because of restricted movement and the tendency of farmers to hold grain for feeding on their own farms, supplies available for purchase in deficit areas are smaller than these total stocks would indicate.

Winter Wheat

Winter wheat production of 601,759,000 bushels is indicated by the condition of the crop on April 1. Winter precipitation offset considerably the adverse conditions of fall and early winter which were due to moisture deficiency in the Southwest; the winter moisture situation has been generally favorable in the Eastern States, excepting those farthest north; the mountain States are in moderately favorable situation but moisture deficiency continues in the Northwest, and the California outlook is poor.

Winter precipitation was beneficial to wheat in the central and southern plains States where soil moisture was deficient at seeding time and continued so until the varying dates at which rains or snow occurred. Completion of seeding was prolonged, and the wheat germinated over a wide range of dates, extending into January and February. Consequently the stage of growth varies widely, and there is considerable uncertainty about the outcome of the portion of the crop

that came up late, and made poor early growth. Good progress was made generally, however, after the rains or snows occurred, and the condition and yield prospects have improved considerably since December, accompanied by expectations of less acreage loss from winter damage than indicated earlier. The mild winter, fairly good snow cover when needed and enough moisture for spring growth are favorable for better than average yields in the Eastern States, excepting those farthest north where early spring growth is slow. Considerable reseeding to spring wheat may be expected in the northwest unless needed moisture occurs soon. The most important change during the winter was in western Kansas and the adjoining wheat sections in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Colorado. Nebraska is still in the balance—survival of the weakened plants is more uncertain and the outcome depends more on subsequent rainfall than in the territory from Kansas south.

The indication of acreage that will not be harvested for grain is slightly over 15%, a considerably more favorable outlook than in December, and better than the 10-year average, although indicative of loss of more acreage than occurred a year ago when about 10% of the planted acreage was not harvested for grain. Some improvement occurred during the winter months in that a larger percent of the acreage survived than had been expected. A considerable acreage was of the 100th meridian that wintered under the handicap of a late start and short growth until after mid-winter, is still dependent on quite favorable conditions for the spring start to regain normal seasonal development. However, repetition of the 1940 situation is unlikely.

Developments during the winter are reflected by present indications of a seeded yield of 12.8 bushels per acre, which is only a half bushel above the 1933-42 average yield, and a bushel less than last year. Above average yields are indicated, however, for the majority of the winter wheat States, except Washington, Montana, and Colorado.

Wheat Stocks

April 1 stocks of wheat on farms are estimated at 217,684,000 bushels or 26% of the 1943 production. A year ago slightly over 33% of the 1942 production was on farms, or a total of 325,387,000 bushels, the highest on record for April 1.

The farm disappearance of 161,437,000 bushels of wheat from January 1 to April 1, 1944 compares with a disappearance of 165,394,000 bushels for the same period a year earlier and the 1933-42 average of 78,435,000 bushels for the first quarter of the year. The disappearance of wheat between January 1 and April 1, 1944 is the second highest of record.

The demand for wheat for feeding livestock is a factor in the heavy reduction of farm stocks of wheat. On the other hand, purchases of wheat by farmers for livestock feed have increased the farm stocks in areas where feed grains were short.

Corn Stocks

Stocks of corn on farms April 1, 1944 amounted to 1,113,549,000 bushels. These reserves are about 14% above the 1933-42 average of 973,176,000 bushels for this date, but are 19% below the record stocks of 1,374,748,000 bushels a year earlier. Farm stocks were equivalent to about 40% of 1943 production of corn for grain, compared with 48% on April 1, 1943, and the 10-year average of 46% for this date.

Corn stocks as estimated cover grain corn on farms from the 1943 crop and carryover from

previous years, including corn sealed under Government loan. The quantity of sealed corn under outstanding loan on farms in commercial corn counties was less than 7 million bushels on April 1. This compares with about 116 million bushels on April 1, 1943, 262 million bushels in 1942, 299 million bushels in 1941, and 451 million bushels in 1940.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the first three months of 1944 amounted to 882,551,000 bushels. This exceeds the previous record disappearance from farms for this period—871,844,000 bushels in 1943—and is far in excess of the 10-year average disappearance of 589,114,000 bushels for the similar quarterly period.

In the North Central States farm stocks were 21% less than a year earlier, but 20% above average. Reserves in Iowa are the lowest since 1938 and in Illinois the lowest since 1937 and the situation in these two States is more or less typical of much of the Corn Belt. Disappearance from farms has occurred at a more rapid rate in this section than last year, amounting to 697,208,000 bushels since January 1, compared with 661,316,000 in the same period of last year. This sets an all-time record of disappearance for this group of States in this quarter.

Holdings of corn on April 1 were smaller in all sections than a year ago. In the North Atlantic States the reduction was 27%; in the South Atlantic States less than 1%; in South Central States 10%; in Western States 23%. Compared with the 1933-42 average, farm stocks of corn were lower in North Atlantic States, larger in the North Central States, and very near the average in all other sections.

Oats Stocks

Stocks of oats on farms April 1, 1944 are estimated at 418,255,000 bushels. This is 37% of the 1943 crop—little different from the percentage of the 1942 crop on farms as of April 1 last year. The 10-year average of the preceding year's crop on farms April 1 is 38%. The current stocks are less than 504,869,000 bushels on farms a year ago by 87 million bushels or 17%, but are 34 million bushels or 9% larger than the average farm oat stocks of 384,096,000 bushels as of April 1. The disappearance of oats from farms between January 1 and April 1 this year amounted to about 291 million bushels. This compares with a disappearance of 377 million bushels in the same period of 1943, 319 million bushels in 1942, and 324 million bushels in 1941. Since 1929 two other years (1931 and 1933) have also shown farm disappearance exceeding that of January to April this year. Stocks of oats on farms are uniformly lower than last April in all geographic regions except in the South Central group of States.

Rye

The April 1 condition of rye, 79% of normal, is 3 points above the December 1 condition and 4 points above the 1933-42 average April 1 condition. The April 1, 1943 condition was 82% of normal which was the second highest condition since 1930.

The weather was unfavorable at seeding time, particularly in the Great Plains States. The improvement in condition was marked since December 1943, ranging from an increase of 3 and 4 points respectively in Montana and Nebraska to 30 to 38 points in New Mexico and Texas, respectively.

There was little change in the Dakotas with North Dakota maintaining its December 1 condition and South Dakota down 2 points. The condition in the Pacific Coast States dropped since December. The condition in the northern tier of States from Minnesota eastward to Pennsylvania and

Army At Peak Strength But Draft To Continue For Replacements

The Army of the United States has reached its peak strength but draft calls must continue at levels sufficient to supply the needs of the Navy and to provide replacements for both services, the Office of War Information reported on April 6 on the basis of information from the War Department, the Navy Department and the National Headquarters of the Selective Service System. The announcement continued as follows:

"The War Department, in a statement issued through OWI, announced that the Army of the United States has reached its planned strength of 7,700,000 officer and enlisted personnel but will require 75,000 to 100,000 men a month throughout the remainder of 1944 to maintain that strength.

"The Navy Department informed OWI that it would reach a strength of 3,500,000, including Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel, by July 1 and that approximately 300,000 men will be needed to reach that net strength and at the same time provide the necessary replacements. An additional 100,000 men will be added to the net strength of the Navy between July 1 and Sept. 1.

"Selective Service Headquarters said induction obviously cannot be materially reduced before July because of the necessity of building up the Navy and supplying replacements for the Army and Navy."

The War Department statement follows:

"The Army of the United States has reached its planned strength of 7,700,000 officer and enlisted personnel, the War Department announced today.

"Inductions through Selective Service must continue, however, with the emphasis on young men who are needed to replace losses due to combat and to normal attrition resulting from accidents, disease, and disabilities. It is essential that from 75,000 to 100,000 men be inducted into the Army each month to maintain the strength of 7,700,000. This means that the Army will need from 700,000 to 1,000,000 men during the remainder of 1944.

"As future calls on Selective Service will be for replacements, it is imperative that new men inducted into the Army be young and physically qualified for the rigors of combat duty.

"During April, the Army will slightly exceed its planned strength in order to start now the training of men who will be required to meet anticipated losses. Men inducted into the Army in April in excess of planned strength thus will be available at the time they most probably will be needed.

"A reduction of the Army's calls on Selective Service to maintenance requirements will begin sometime in May. The size of calls thenceforth will be determined by existing conditions, with the strength of the Army fluctuating either slightly over or slightly under the 7,700,000 figure.

"It is emphasized that there can be no diminution of the efforts of local Selective Service Boards to deliver the maximum possible number of men in the lower age groups within the Army's calls. This will require continuous pressure on industry and agriculture to eliminate all but the vitally essential deferments between the ages of 18 and 26."

New York showed a considerable drop since last December. However, in all other States except New Jersey the condition of rye improved since December 1.

Profits And Operations Of Listed Corporations For 1936-1942 Surveyed By SEC

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on April 22 Part IV of a four-volume series of reports entitled "Data on Profits and Operations—1936-1942," another in a series of statistical reports of the "Survey of American Listed Corporations."

The current series of reports presents data on profits and operations of 1,106 companies and their consolidated subsidiaries, for the years 1936 through 1942. These companies are classified in 75 manufacturing groups; their total assets in 1942 exceeded \$48,000,000,000. The first volume, Part I, was made public on Feb. 20, 1944 (see Survey Series Release No. 76), and contained data on 261 companies in 24 industry groups; the second volume, Part II, was made public on March 8, 1944 (see Survey Series Release No. 77), and contained data on 271 corporations in 15 industry groups; the third volume, Part III, was made public on March 26, 1944 (see Survey Series Release No. 78), and contained data on 289 corporations in 17 industry groups. Part IV of the current series released April 22 includes data on 285 corporations contained in 19 industry groups.

Contained in the volume released on April 22 is a summary table with a "grand total" of the 1,106 corporations included in the study, with combined totals for each of the items included in the survey for each of the seven years covered, 1936-1942, inclusive. In indicating this, the Commission says:

"Combined totals for 1942 show 1,086 registrants reporting net sales of \$55,567,266,000, with a resulting operating profit of \$7,776,986,000, amounting to 14.0% of net sales. Net profit before income taxes amounted to \$7,405,660,000, or 13.3% of net sales and net profit after income taxes amounted to \$2,676,239,000, or 4.8% of net sales. Operational expenses reported show that selling, general and administrative expenses amounted to \$4,203,361,000, or 7.6% of net sales; maintenance and repairs amounted to \$1,862,958,000, or 3.4% of net sales, and depreciation, depletion, amortization, etc., amounted to \$1,701,425,000, or 3.1% of net sales. Amortization of emergency plant facilities whenever reported by registrants are included in depreciation, depletion, amortization, etc. Net worth at the beginning of 1942 for these corporations amounted to \$27,490,975,000. Net profit before income taxes as a percent of net worth for this year amounted to 27.0% with net profit after income taxes as a percent of net worth amounting to 9.7%.

"Combined data for the year 1941 showed net sales for 1,076 registrants of \$42,859,931,000. Operating profit was shown to be \$6,641,974,000 or 15.5% of net sales. Net profit before income taxes for this period amounted to \$6,431,643,000 or 15.0% of net sales with a net profit after income taxes of \$3,134,863,000 or 7.3% of net sales. Selling, general and administrative expenses in this period amounted to \$4,072,868,000 or 9.5% of net sales; maintenance and repairs amounted to \$1,501,173,000 or 3.5% of net sales with depreciation, depletion, amortization, etc., amounting to \$1,521,677,000 or 3.6% of net sales. Net worth at the beginning of 1941 for these 1,076 corporations amounted to \$26,126,792,000. Net profit before income taxes as a percent of net worth was 24.7% and net profit after income taxes as a percent of net worth amounted to 12.0%.

"For the year 1940, 1,055 registrants reported net sales of \$30,702,534,000 while operating profits shown for these companies amounted to \$3,749,249,000 or 12.2% of net sales. Net profit before income taxes was \$3,734,341,000 or 12.2% of net sales with net profit after income taxes amounting to \$2,571,784,000 or 8.4% of net sales. Operational expenses reported show selling, general

and administrative expenses were \$3,618,824,000 or 11.8% of net sales; maintenance and repairs amounted to \$1,127,964,000 or 3.7% of net sales with depreciation, depletion, amortization, etc., amounting to \$1,333,062,000 or 4.3% of net sales. Net worth at the beginning of 1940 for these 1,055 corporations amounted to \$25,479,398,000. Net profit before income taxes as a percent of net worth was 14.7% and net profit after income taxes as a percent of net worth was 10.1%.

"Combined totals for the year 1939 show 1,033 registrants reporting net sales of \$26,620,126,000 with a resulting operating profit of \$2,582,307,000, amounting to 9.7% of net sales. Net profit before income taxes amounted to \$2,531,795,000 or 9.5% of net sales and net profit after income taxes amounted to \$2,060,866,000 or 7.7% of net sales. Operational expenses show that selling, general and administrative expenses amounted to \$3,460,894,000 or 13.0% of net sales; maintenance and repairs amounted to \$953,418,000 or 3.6% of net sales, and depreciation, depletion, amortization, etc., amounted to 1,247,863,000 or 4.7% of net sales. Net worth at the beginning of 1939 for these 1,033 corporations amounted to \$24,926,273,000. Net profit before income taxes as a percent of net worth for this year amounted to 10.2% with net profit after income taxes as a percent of net worth amounting to 8.3%.

"Combined data for the year 1938 showed net sales for 1,013 registrants of \$24,085,621,000. Operating profit was shown to be \$1,611,071,000 or 6.7% of net sales. Net profit before income taxes for this period amounted to \$1,596,119,030 or 6.6% of net sales with a net profit after income taxes of \$1,276,780,000 or 5.3% of net sales. Selling, general and administrative expenses in this period amounted to \$3,315,408,000 or 13.8% of net sales; maintenance and repairs amounted to \$814,835,000 or 3.4% of net sales with depreciation, depletion, amortization, etc., amounting to \$1,190,435,000 or 4.9% of net sales. Net worth at the beginning of 1938 for these 1,013 corporations amounted to \$25,144,228,000. Net profit before income taxes as a percent of net worth was 6.4% and net profit after income taxes as a percent of net worth amounted to 5.1%.

"For the year 1937, 972 registrants reported net sales of \$29,592,339,000, while operating profits shown for these companies amounted to \$3,197,739,000 or 10.8% of net sales. Net profit before income taxes was \$3,205,355,000 or 10.8% of net sales with net profit after income taxes amounting to \$2,638,820,000 or 8.9% of net sales. Operational expenses reported show selling, general and administrative expenses were \$3,456,197,000 or 11.7% of net sales; maintenance and repairs amounted to \$1,045,776,000 or 3.5% of net sales with depreciation, depletion, amortization, etc., amounting to \$1,187,163,000 or 4.0% of net sales. Net worth at the beginning of 1937 for these 972 corporations amounted to \$23,859,393,000. Net profit before income taxes as a percent of net worth was 13.5% and net profit after income taxes as a percent of net worth was 11.1%.

"Combined totals for 1936 show 372 registrants reporting net sales of \$24,885,023,000 with a resulting operating profit of \$2,672,622,000 amounting to 10.7% of net sales. Net profit before income taxes

amounted to \$2,726,858,000 or 11.0% of net sales and net profit after income taxes amounted to \$2,285,625,000 or 9.2% of net sales. Operational expenses reported show that selling, general and administrative expenses amounted to \$3,050,380,000 or 12.3% of net sales; maintenance and repairs amounted to \$830,046,000 or 3.3% of net sales and depreciation, depletion, amortization, etc., amounted to \$1,082,015,000 or 4.3% of net sales. Net worth at the beginning of 1936 for these 372 corporations amounted to \$22,723,767,000. Net profit before income taxes as a percent of net worth amounted to 12.0% with net profit after income taxes as a percent of net worth amounting to 10.1%.

"The following 17 industry groups, many of which are engaged in the production of war materials, are included in Part IV. "Chemicals, clocks and watches, drugs and medicines, electrical household appliances and related products, fertilizers, firearms, household utensils, lumber and lumber products, manufacturing industries (miscellaneous), oil refining, paints and varnishes, paper and allied products, pens and pencils, printing and publishing companies (other than publishers of newspapers and periodicals), publishing of newspapers and periodicals, safety razors, toilet preparations and soap, toys and sporting goods, vegetable oil producers."

In presenting the above, the Commission says:

"Whenever renegotiation of U. S. Government contracts has been completed and the effect of renegotiation has been reported or provision has been made for renegotiation by the registrants, the items affected have been adjusted and the amounts of adjustment are shown in a footnote showing the effect the renegotiation or provision for renegotiation has had upon the companies' operations for that year. Where the contracts of the registrant are subject to renegotiation or renegotiation is contemplated or in progress and has been reported by the registrant, such facts have been noted on the tables.

"Reported as part of depreciation are charges which have been made for the amortization of emergency facilities, and wherever these amounts have been reported, they have been revealed in a footnote.

"The data are taken from registration statements and annual reports filed by registrants under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and from annual reports filed by registrants under the Securities Act of 1933."

Part I of the survey was referred to in our issue of March 9, page 1024; reference to Part II appeared in these columns March 23, page 1236, while Part III was noted in the April 6 issue, page 1433.

Continue WFA Wool Purchase

Continuation of the War Food Administration's domestic wool purchase program was indicated in advices from the WFA on April 15, which stated that "under Food Distribution Order 50 which became effective April 25, 1943 the Commodity Credit Corporation was made essentially the sole purchaser of domestic wool. The prices paid by the Corporation are, in general, said the advices: "the ceiling prices less transportation and marketing expenses and a charge of 1½ cents per pound to cover the costs of appraisal storage, and interest.

Under date of April 11 Associated Press accounts from Washington had the following to say regarding the approval of the purchase:

The Government wool purchase program, under which Commodity Credit Corporation will buy the 1944 domestic clip, was approved formally late today as Under-Sec-

Bill To Simplify Federal Income Tax Introduced In House By Repr. Doughton

As finally approved on April 22 by the House Ways and Means Committee, the so-called tax simplification bill was formally presented to the House on April 24 by Representative Doughton, Chairman of the Committee. Speaker Rayburn put the legislation on the House calendar for Wednesday, May 3, with indications that Congress would act speedily to send the tax simplifier and streamliner to the White House, said Associated Press advices from Washington on April 24, which further stated:

Mr. Doughton said that it probably would be brought up under a closed rule limiting amendments. In its formal report, the committee said:

"Under the committee bill, some persons will find their tax increased, others decreased, as compared with the present law, but these shifts in burden have been kept at a minimum. In the opinion of your committee, these shifts in burden are relatively small. The withholding method will not differ greatly from the method of existing law."

Earlier approval (on March 17) by the committee of a plan to simplify the tax statutes was noted in our issue of March 23, page 1240. Under the measure just introduced there would be no change in amounts held out of pay envelopes and salary checks this year, but, said the Associated Press, the Government itself would compute the taxes on 1944 income for those with wages and salaries under \$5,000.

The measure is designed to simplify the Federal income tax laws by relieving 30,000,000 of the nation's 50,000,000 taxpayers from figuring tax returns and providing easier computations for those who must continue to file returns, it was noted in the Associated Press accounts from Washington, April 22, which also said:

Beginning next Jan. 1, if Congress approves the committee's plan, the present system of withholding taxes from wages and salaries will be revised to deduct the full tax liability for persons earning up to \$5,000.

This will mean larger withholdings from most taxpayers, but committee Chairman Doughton (Dem.), North Carolina, commented: "Increased withholding is not increased tax burden. Withholding is not taxation, but a method of collecting taxes."

The measure would revise the whole individual income tax structure, keeping actual tax totals as nearly as possible at their present levels, Mr. Doughton said.

On April 22 Chairman Doughton indicated that he would introduce the legislation in the House on the 24th, with the view to putting it on the statute books before Congress recesses in June for the national Democratic and Republican conventions.

The April 22 Associated Press advices, in noting the features of the bill, reported that it would:

1. Eliminate the victory tax and set new normal and surtax rates and exemptions while keeping actual tax burdens near their present levels.

2. Revise completely the withholding system against wages and salaries, effective next Jan. 1, to deduct from wage envelopes and salary checks the full tax liability of persons earning up to \$5,000, thus relieving the 30,000,000 from the necessity of computing income tax returns.

3. Of the 20,000,000 who still would have to file returns, 10,000,000 could use a simple tax table showing their entire tax and others would fill out returns in more detail but simpler than the present long form.

retary of Agriculture Grover B. Hill, in the presence of a number of wool-State Congressmen, signed an order putting it into effect. Under the program the CCC will pay an average of \$1.18 a pound, scoured basis, for the American production of approximately 450,000,000 pounds.

The press accounts added:

"The new rates would apply to final 1944 tax reports, due next March 15, but the revised withholding system would not begin until 1945.

"All those earning up to \$5,000 and receiving not more than \$100 from sources not subject to withholding could file a copy of a withholding receipt furnished by the employer, in place of the regular tax return, listing dependents on the reverse side and entering amounts of "other income," if any. The collector would calculate the tax and, where necessary, either bill the taxpayer for additional payment or issue a refund check.

"Some 9,000,000 now paying only Victory taxes would become regular taxpayers, paying at rates about equivalent to their present Victory tax, Mr. Doughton said.

"The measure would allow family status exemptions and flat deductions of 10% of income, in computing the new taxes, the 10% being in lieu of present deductions for other taxes, contributions to churches and charities, and interest paid.

"Any taxpayer in the class under \$5,000 wishing to claim larger deductions than those computed under the new withholding taxes may file a return each March 15 if he wishes and obtain an adjustment on the basis of larger deductions.

"This is how the normal and surtax structure would be revised," said the Associated Press:

"Normal tax—Reduced from 6% to 3%; imposed against those whose income exceeds \$555, with no credits for dependents, but with a straight deduction amounting to 10% of income up to \$5,000. Thus a person making \$2,500 would pay normal tax on the amount remaining after deducting \$500 and \$250 (10% of \$2,500, or 3% of \$1,750). The present law has exemptions of \$500 for single persons, \$1,200 for married couples, and \$350 for each child.

"Surtaxes—Rates and exemptions are adjusted, the rate beginning at 20% instead of the present 13%. The streamliner would provide a uniform exemption of \$500 for each person in the family, and a flat deduction of 10% of income. Thus the man making \$2,500, assuming he had a wife and one child, would pay surtaxes on the amount remaining after deducting \$1,500 and \$250 (10% of \$2,500), or 20% of \$750. The new surtax rate would be 20% on the first \$2,000 of taxable income, 22% on \$2,000 to \$4,000, 26% on \$4,000 to \$6,000, 30% on \$6,000 to \$8,000, 34% on \$8,000 to \$10,000, and progressing on up to 90% at \$150,000 and over."

New York Board of Trade Moves to New Quarters

The growth of the New York Board of Trade, with its increased activities from its newly created sections has necessitated moving to larger and more modern quarters. The entire fourth floor at 291 Broadway (corner of Reade Street) has been taken and for the past month alterations have been in progress to make the Board's new quarter the most modern and efficient for commercial organization work. Two large assembly rooms are provided for meetings of members and the various committees. The Board's membership, now the largest in its history, is in excess of 1300. The Board occupied its new quarters on May 1.

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)										
1944— Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	Avg. Corpo- rate*	Corporate by Ratings*				Corporate by Groups*			
			Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	R. R.	P. U.	Indus.	
May 2	119.47	111.62	118.20	116.61	111.62	101.47	105.34	113.70	116.22	
1	119.34	111.62	118.40	116.41	111.62	101.31	105.34	113.70	116.41	
Apr. 29	119.34	111.62	118.40	116.41	111.62	101.47	105.34	113.70	116.41	
28	119.35	111.81	118.40	116.61	111.44	101.47	105.34	113.70	116.41	
27	119.36	111.62	118.40	116.61	111.44	101.31	105.34	113.70	116.22	
26	119.48	111.62	118.40	116.61	111.44	101.31	105.34	113.70	116.41	
25	119.59	111.62	118.40	116.61	111.44	101.01	105.17	113.70	116.41	
24	119.70	111.62	118.40	116.61	111.44	101.31	105.17	113.70	116.41	
23	119.75	111.62	118.40	116.61	111.44	101.31	105.17	113.70	116.41	
22	119.75	111.62	118.40	116.61	111.62	101.31	105.17	113.70	116.41	
21	119.75	111.62	118.40	116.61	111.62	101.14	105.17	113.70	116.41	
20	119.78	111.62	118.20	116.61	111.62	101.14	105.00	113.70	116.41	
19	119.82	111.62	118.20	116.61	111.62	101.14	105.00	113.70	116.41	
18	119.86	111.62	118.20	116.61	111.62	101.31	105.17	113.70	116.41	
17	119.86	111.81	118.40	116.61	111.62	101.31	105.17	113.70	116.41	
16	119.86	111.62	118.20	116.61	111.62	101.14	105.17	113.70	116.41	
15	119.86	111.62	118.20	116.61	111.44	101.14	105.17	113.70	116.41	
14	119.90	111.44	118.20	116.61	111.44	100.98	105.00	113.70	116.22	
13	120.02	111.62	118.20	116.80	111.44	101.14	105.17	113.70	116.41	
12	119.94	111.62	118.20	116.80	111.44	101.14	105.00	113.70	116.41	
11	119.83	111.62	118.20	116.61	111.44	101.14	104.83	113.70	116.41	
10	119.81	111.44	118.20	116.61	111.44	100.98	104.83	113.70	116.22	
9										
8										
7										
6	119.81	111.44	118.20	116.61	111.44	100.98	104.83	113.89	116.22	
5	119.79	111.44	118.20	116.41	111.44	100.81	104.66	113.70	116.22	
4	119.77	111.44	118.40	116.41	111.44	100.81	104.66	113.70	116.41	
3	119.70	111.44	118.40	116.41	111.44	100.81	104.66	113.70	116.41	
2	119.68	111.44	118.20	116.41	111.25	100.81	104.66	113.70	116.22	
1	119.68	111.44	118.20	116.41	111.25	100.81	104.66	113.70	116.22	
Mar. 31	119.68	111.44	118.20	116.41	111.25	100.81	104.66	113.70	116.22	
27	119.86	111.44	118.20	116.61	111.44	100.81	104.66	113.70	116.41	
24	120.14	111.44	118.20	116.61	111.25	100.65	104.66	113.70	116.41	
23	120.26	111.44	118.20	116.41	111.25	100.81	104.48	113.70	116.41	
22	120.44	111.25	118.20	116.61	111.25	100.49	104.31	113.70	116.41	
21	120.21	111.25	118.20	116.41	111.07	100.32	104.31	113.50	116.41	
20	119.96	111.25	118.40	116.41	111.07	100.49	104.31	113.50	116.41	
19	119.69	111.25	118.40	116.22	111.25	100.49	104.31	113.50	116.41	
18	119.45	111.25	118.40	116.22	111.25	100.49	104.14	113.50	116.61	
17	119.47	111.07	118.20	116.22	111.07	100.16	104.14	113.31	116.41	
16	119.58	111.25	118.40	116.41	111.07	100.16	104.31	113.31	116.41	
15	119.57	111.25	118.40	116.41	111.07	100.16	104.31	113.31	116.41	
14	119.57	111.07	118.60	116.41	111.07	99.84	104.14	113.50	116.41	
13	119.69	111.07	118.60	116.41	111.07	99.36	103.80	113.50	116.22	
12	120.44	111.07	118.60	116.41	111.07	99.36	103.80	113.50	116.22	
11	119.69	111.81	118.80	116.80	111.62	101.47	105.34	113.89	116.61	
10	119.34	110.70	118.20	116.22	110.88	99.04	103.30	113.12	116.02	
9	120.87	111.44	119.41	117.00	111.81	99.36	103.47	114.27	117.40	
8	116.85	107.44	116.80	113.89	108.88	92.35	97.16	111.81	114.46	
7										
6										
5										
4										
3										
2										
1										
Mar. 31	118.34	109.79	118.00	115.43	110.52	97.00	101.31	113.12	115.63	
2 Years Ago										
May 2, 1942	117.98	106.74	116.22	113.12	107.44	92.28	96.69	110.70	113.70	

MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES (Based on Individual Closing Prices)										
1944— Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	Avg. Corpo- rate*	Corporate by Ratings*				Corporate by Groups*			
			Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	R. R.	P. U.	Indus.	
May 2	1.85	3.08	2.74	2.82	3.08	3.66	3.43	2.97	2.84	
1	1.86	3.08	2.73	2.83	3.08	3.67	3.43	2.97	2.83	
Apr. 29	1.86	3.08	2.73	2.83	3.08	3.66	3.43	2.97	2.83	
28	1.86	3.07	2.73	2.82	3.08	3.66	3.43	2.97	2.83	
27	1.86	3.08	2.73	2.82	3.09	3.67	3.43	2.97	2.83	
26	1.85	3.08	2.73	2.82	3.09	3.67	3.43	2.97	2.83	
25	1.84	3.08	2.73	2.82	3.09	3.67	3.44	2.97	2.83	
24	1.83	3.08	2.73	2.82	3.09	3.67	3.44	2.97	2.83	
23	1.83	3.08	2.73	2.82	3.09	3.67	3.44	2.97	2.83	
22	1.83	3.08	2.73	2.83	3.08	3.67	3.44	2.97	2.83	
21	1.83	3.08	2.74	2.83	3.08	3.68	3.44	2.97	2.83	
20	1.82	3.08	2.74	2.83	3.08	3.68	3.45	2.97	2.83	
19	1.82	3.08	2.74	2.83	3.08	3.67	3.44	2.97	2.83	
18	1.82	3.08	2.74	2.83	3.08	3.67	3.44	2.97	2.83	
17	1.82	3.07	2.73	2.82	3.08	3.68	3.44	2.97	2.83	
16	1.82	3.08	2.74	2.82	3.08	3.68	3.44	2.97	2.83	
15	1.82	3.08	2.74	2.82	3.09	3.68	3.44	2.97	2.83	
14	1.82	3.08	2.74	2.82	3.09	3.69	3.45	2.97	2.84	
13	1.82	3.09	2.74	2.82	3.09	3.69	3.45	2.97	2.84	
12	1.82	3.08	2.74	2.81	3.09	3.68	3.44	2.97	2.83	
11	1.82	3.08	2.74	2.82	3.09	3.68	3.45	2.97	2.83	
10	1.82	3.08	2.74	2.82	3.09	3.68	3.46	2.97	2.83	
9	1.83	3.09	2.74	2.82	3.09	3.69	3.46	2.97	2.84	
8										
7										
6	1.83	3.09	2.74	2.82	3.09	3.69	3.46	2.96	2.84	
5	1.83	3.09	2.74	2.83	3.09	3.70	3.47	2.97	2.84	
4	1.83	3.09	2.73	2.83	3.09	3.70	3.47	2.97	2.83	
3	1.83	3.09	2.73	2.83	3.09	3.70	3.47	2.97	2.83	
2	1.83	3.09	2.74	2.83	3.10	3.70	3.47	2.97	2.84	
1	1.83	3.09	2.74	2.83	3.10	3.70	3.47	2.97	2.84	
Mar. 31	1.83	3.09	2.74	2.83	3.10	3.70	3.47	2.97	2.84	
27	1.82	3.09	2.74	2.82	3.09	3.70	3.47	2.96	2.83	
24	1.80	3.09	2.74	2.82	3.10	3.71	3.47	2.97	2.83	
23	1.81	3.09	2.74	2.83	3.10	3.70	3.48	2.97	2.83	
22	1.80	3.10	2.74	2.82	3.10	3.72	3.49	2.97	2.83	
21	1.81	3.10	2.74	2.83	3.11	3.73	3.49	2.98	2.84	
20	1.83	3.10	2.73	2.83	3.11	3.72	3.49	2.98	2.83	
19	1.85	3.10	2.73	2.84	3.10	3.72	3.49	2.98	2.83	
18	1.87	3.10	2.73	2.84	3.10	3.72	3.50	2.98	2.82	
17	1.87	3.11	2.74	2.84	3.11	3.74	3.50	2.99	2.83	
16	1.86	3.10	2.73	2.83	3.11	3.74	3.49	2.99	2.83	
15	1.86	3.10	2.72	2.83	3.10	3.76	3.50	2.98	2.83	
14	1.85	3.11	2.72	2.83	3.11	3.79	3.52	2.98	2.84	
13										
12										
11										
10										
9										
8										
7										
6										
5										
4										
3										
2										
1										
Mar. 31	1.87	3.13	2.74	2.84	3.12	3.81	3.55	3.00	2.85	
2 Years Ago										
May 2, 1942	1.79	3.07	2.71	2.81	3.08	3.66	3.43	2.96	2.82	
1 Year Ago	2.08	3.31	2.81	2.96	3.23	4.25	3.93	3.07	2.93	
Low 1943	1.79	3.09	2.68	2.80	3.07	3.79	3.54	2.94	2.78	

*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.

Market Value Of Bonds On N. Y. Stock Exchange

As of the close of business March 31, there were 1,087 bond issues aggregating \$95,408,673,237 par value listed on the New York Stock Exchange with a total market value of \$95,713,288,544. This compares with 1,092 bond issues, aggregating \$96,631,760,238 par value with a total market value of \$96,837,573,171 on Feb. 29.

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

Group—	Mar. 31, 1944		Feb. 29, 1944	
	Market Value \$	Average Price	Market Value \$	Average Price
U. S. Government (incl. N. Y. State, Cities, etc.)	78,826,477,692	103.25	80,045,819,626	103.27
U. S. companies:				
Automobile	7,790,000	102.50	7,790,000	102.50
Building	13,334,250	101.79	13,322,375	101.70
Business and office equipment	15,750,000	105.00	15,750,000	105.00
Chemical	47,164,125	102.75	47,251,250	102.94
Electrical equipment	35,878,125	102.51	35,375,000	102.79
Financial	53,631,746	102.87	53,768,681	103.13
Food	266,973,139	106.28	266,763,922	105.83
Land and realty	11,825,001	89.87	11,712,303	89.01
Machinery and metals	36,252,510	102.32	36,186,967	102.13
Mining (excluding iron)	91,853,372	70.31	90,368,421	67.53
Paper and publishing	33,491,304	103.12	33,674,271	103.68
Petroleum	628,668,846	103.77	586,690,199	103.68
Railroad	7,958,198,086	81.72	7,918,110,121	80.72
Retail merchandising	12,844,891	93.10	12,694,050	91.93
Rubber	70,950,128	104.56	70,439,088	102.58
Shipping services	22,274,715	86.44	21,425,509	83.15
Steel, iron and coke	482,665,323	102.49	483,997,310	102.33
Textiles	36,531,250	104.38	37,825,438	104.39
Tobacco	173,147,918	105.60	173,613,178	105.88
Utilities:				
Gas and electric (operating)	3,268,154,491	108.52	3,268,285,800	108.47
Gas and electric (holding)	59,603,500	106.48	59,380,000	106.04
Communications	1,174,725,874	111.47	1,182,036,106	111.29
Miscellaneous utilities	103,307,760	71.50	106,393,105	73.64
U. S. companies oper. abroad	140,850,805	79.36	139,177,560	78.42
Miscellaneous businesses	31,204,563	105.67	31,183,313	105.60
Total U. S. companies	14,777,072,282	91.07	14,703,813,967	90.35
Foreign government	1,357,832,984	67.58	1,335,120,611	66.11
Foreign companies	751,905,586	91.18	752,818,967	91.20
All listed bonds	95,713,288,544	100.32	96,837,573,171	100.21

The following table, compiled by us, gives a two-year comparison of the total market value and the total average price of bonds listed on the Exchange:

1942—	Market Value \$	Average Price	1943—	Market Value \$	Average Price
Mar. 31	58,140,382,211	95.97	Apr. 30	71,857,596,488	98.69
Apr. 30	57,923,553,616	95.63	May 29	81,048,543,830	99.47
May 29	59,257,509,674	95.64	June 30	80,704,321,646	99.64
June 30	59,112,072,945	95.50	July 31	80,352,221,151	99.35
July 31	61,277,620,583	95.76	Aug. 31	80,109,269,964	99.23
Aug. 31	62,720,371,752	96.08	Sept. 30	80,149,558,292	99.37
Sept. 30	62,765,776,218	96.18	Oct. 30	80,501,768,934	99.45
Oct. 31	64,843,877,284	96.48	Nov. 30	90,076,888,558	99.02
Nov. 30	64,543,971,299	96.11	Dec. 31	90,274,071,634	99.38
Dec. 31	70,583,644,622	96.70	1944		
1943—			Jan. 31	90,544,387,232	99.78
Jan. 31	71,038,674,932	97.47	Feb. 29	96,837,573,171	100.21
Feb. 27	71,346,452,852	97.79	Mar. 31	95,713,288,544	100.32
Mar. 31	71,575,183,604	98.24			

Cottonseed Receipts To March 31

On April 13, the Bureau of Census issued the following statement showing cottonseed received, crushed, and on hand, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, on hand, and exported for the eight months ended March 31, 1944 and 1943.

State—	COTTONSEED RECEIVED, CRUSHED, AND ON HAND (TONS)					
	*Received at mills		Crushed		On hand at mills	
	Aug. 1 to Mar. 31 1944	1943	Aug. 1 to Mar. 31 1944	1943	1944*	1943
United States	3,866,542	4,396,119	3,505,664	3,987,008	449,654	481,142
Alabama	258,240	251,996	237,900	234,995	22,525	20,334
Arizona	58,446	79,793	50,651	66,633	7,798	13,545
Arkansas	373,392	467,418	323,081	394,665	59,894	84,574
California	125,197	153,076	104,761	113,129	27,332	41,122
Georgia	349,509	333,218	309,649	322,095	42,098	15,180
Louisiana	197,005	164,052	192,979	161,643	4,569	3,153
Mississippi	702,820	736,165	599,468	637,168	14,832	105,238
North Carolina	221,837	265,862	205,851	247,781	17,051	19,730
Oklahoma	110,034	218,153	105,564	218,657	6,262	4,560
South Carolina	192,778	200,641	183,715	194,003	11,656	6,585
Tennessee	275,024	376,790	247,345	321,379	30,945	64,598
Texas	898,650	1,004,688	852,572	960,253	90,747	77,390
All other states	103,610	144,267	92,128	115,201	13,885	25,125

*Includes 1,560 and 9,897 tons destroyed at mills but not 90,336 and 81,928 tons on hand Aug. 1 nor 41,222 and 45,181 tons reshipped for 1944 and 1943 respectively.

Item—	Season	COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED, SHIPPED OUT, AND ON HAND			
		On hand Aug. 1	Produced Aug. 1 to Mar. 31	Shipped out Aug. 1 to Mar. 31	On hand Mar. 31
Crude oil (thousand pounds)	1943-44	23,283	1,090,724	1,063,776	113,470
Refined oil (thousand pounds)	1943-44	34,460	1,235,804	1,213,794	117,769
Cake and meal (tons)	1943-44	207,409	1,941,056	1,914,291	136,128
Hulls (tons)	1943-44	310,191	1,058,769	1,042,207	321,577
Linters (running bales)	1943-44	18,542	1,625,283	1,579,995	63,830
Hull fiber (500-lb. bales)	1943-44	190,100	1,763,723	1,914,291	39,532
Grablots, notes, &c. (500-lb. bales)	1943-44	11,964	818,516	808,765	21,715
	1942-43	44,118	962,345	980,345	26,118
	1943-44	135,927	1,047,230	922,414	260,743
	1942-43	43,295	1,199,207	940,164	302,338
	1943-44	556	18,274	18,082	748
	1942-43	229	27,776	26,917	1,088
	1943-44	14,106	40,769	35,288	19,587
	1942-43	23,644	54,070	48,775	29,939

*Includes 13,826,000 and 70,586,000 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 3,150,000 and 9,629,000 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers Aug. 1, 1943 and March 31, 1944 respectively.

†Includes 3,196,000 and 10,964,000 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents, and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments and 3,734,000 and 1,255,000 pounds in transit to manufacturers of shortening, soap, etc., Aug. 1, 1943 and March 31, 1944 respectively. Does not include winterized oil.

‡Produced from 999,910,000 pounds of crude oil.

§Total linters produced includes 251,689 bales first cut, 721,298 bales second cut and 74,243 bales mill run. Total held includes 80,530 bales first cut, 153,053 bales second cut and 27,160 bales mill run.

Exports and Imports of Cottonseed Products

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

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

The monthly compilation of companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange reporting changes in their holdings of reacquired stock was made available on April 17. Following is the tabulation issued by the Exchange:

Company and Class of Stock—	Shares Previously Reported	Shares Per Latest Report
Allied Stores Corporation, 5% preferred	6,212	8,612
American Hide and Leather Co., 6% cum. cv. pfd.	1,100	1,800
American Locomotive Co., 7% cum. pfd.	—	10,400
Associated Dry Goods Corp., 6% 1st pfd.	3,210	5,010
Associates Investment Co., common	44,235	44,299
5% cumulative preferred	140	180
Atlas Corporation, common	68,381	38,122
Barker Bros., 5 1/2% cum. pfd.	14,606	14,756
Borden Company (The), capital	109,058	113,880
Bucyrus-Erie Company, preferred	12,835	12,838
Century Ribbon Mills, Inc., preferred	195	295
Cuban-American Sugar Co., (The), 7% preferred	11,263	11,283
5 1/2% convertible preferred	42,032	42,039
Davega Stores Corporation, common	16,750	17,350
5% cumulative preferred	100	200
Electric Boat Co., capital	75,475	76,975
Fruehauf Trailer Co., 5% convertible preferred	890	1,316
Gardner-Denver Co., preferred	—	3,813
General American Transportation Corp., common	876,412	885,412
General Motors Corp., common	—	1,000
General Realty & Utilities Corp., preferred	54,909	49,484
Gotham Hosiery Co., Inc., common	2,890	3,260
Hat Corporation of America, preferred	33,300	33,500
Lehman Corporation (The), common	3,872	3,939
Macy (R. H.) & Co., Inc., common	31,300	34,200
Madison Square Garden Corp., capital	3,587	3,657
Mead Corporation (The), \$5.50 series B	—	242
National Cylinder Gas Co., common	10,384	10,458
National Department Stores Corp., 6% preferred	—	25,800
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., \$5 cum. convertible preferred	8,467	9,007
Norfolk and Western Railway Co., adj. pfd.	13,784	14,284
Plymouth Oil Co., capital	10	11
Rustless Iron and Steel Corp., common	2,745	2,637
Sheaffer (W. A.) Pen Co., common	475,293	487,795
Sinclair Oil Corp., common	813,061	813,961
Texas Company (The), capital	1,442	1,422
White (The S. S.) Dental Mfg. Co., capital	—	—

NOTES

- Acquired 14,308 shares; retired 44,567 shares.
- Issued 1,778 shares covering purchase of Shark Industries, Inc.; acquired 6,600 shares.
- 400 shares acquired in March, 1944, balance acquired in September, November and December, 1943 and January and February, 1944.

The New York Curb Exchange has made available the following list of issuers of fully listed securities which have reported changes in their holdings of reacquired stock:

Company and Class of Stock—	Shares Previously Reported	Shares Per Latest Report
Aero Supply Mfg. Co., Inc., class B	12,660	10,560
American General Corp., common	385,416	385,436
American Writing Paper Corp., common	42,362	43,762
Carman & Co., Inc., class A	2,059	1,222
Class B	1,985	285
Crown Central Petroleum Corp., common	36,863	37,763
Esquire, Inc., capital	7,189	9,509
Fulmer (George A.) Co., 4% convertible preferred	12,555	12,655
Gellman Manufacturing Co., common	55,364	41,086
General Finance Corp., 5% A preferred	24,824	25,044
Hearn Department Stores, Inc., 6% pfd.	20,884	—
Henry Holt & Co., Inc., participating A	10,834	11,385
Knot Corporation, common	980	1,205
Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp., 6 1/2% A preferred	11,045	11,445
Midland Oil Corp., \$2 convertible preferred	21,357	22,793
Mock, Judson, Voehringer Co., Inc., common	33,200	49,200
North Central Texas Oil Co., Inc., common	2,784	3,184
Oilstocks Limited, capital	26,474	11,468
Schulte (D. A.) Inc., common	5	9
Convertible preferred	1,478	2,026
Sunray Oil Corp., 5 1/2% convertible preferred	18,564	18,864
Trunz, Inc., common	12,228	12,232
United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corp., common	1,050	1,250
United Profit-Sharing Corp., 10% preferred	11,500	11,575
Utility Equities Corp., \$5.50 div. pr. stock	—	—

March Civil Engineering Construction 19% Above Month Ago

Civil engineering construction volume in continental U. S. totals \$175,726,000 for the five weeks of March, an average of \$35,145,000 per week. This average volume, not including construction by military engineers abroad, American contracts outside the country, and shipbuilding, is 19% higher than the average for the four weeks of February, but 54% below the average for the four weeks of March, 1943, as reported to Engineering News-Record and made public on April 7. The report added in part:

Private work, on the weekly average basis, tops a month ago by 25%, and is 20% above a year ago. Public construction is up 17% compared with last month, but declines 62% from last year. State and municipal work is 101 and 21% higher, respectively, than in the preceding month and the 1943 month. Federal work gains 10% over February, 1944, but is 66% below March, 1943.

Civil engineering construction volumes for the 1943 month, last month, and the current month are:

	March, 1943	Feb., 1944	March, 1944
	(four weeks)	(four weeks)	(five weeks)
Total U. S. construction	\$305,973,000	\$117,878,000	\$175,726,000
Private construction	29,983,000	28,875,000	45,109,000
Public construction	275,990,000	89,003,000	130,617,000
State and municipal	12,282,000	7,427,000	18,643,000
Federal	263,708,000	81,576,000	111,974,000

The March construction volume brings the 1944 three-month total to \$450,122,000 for the thirteen weeks of this period. This is 50% under the \$839,041,000 reported for the twelve-week, three-month period in 1943. Private construction, \$98,340,000, is 11% higher than a year ago, but public construction, \$351,782,000, is 57% lower than in the period last year, as a result of the 60% decrease in Federal volume. State and municipal work is 7% above the total for the opening three months of 1943.

New Capital

Civil Engineering Construction \$26,737,000 For Week

Civil engineering construction volume in continental United States totals \$26,737,000 for the week. This volume, not including the construction by military engineers abroad, American contracts outside the country, and shipbuilding, is 48% below the total for the preceding week, 43% under that reported to "Engineering News-Record" for the corresponding 1943 week, and 24% lower than the \$35,010,000 average for the 17 weeks of 1944. The report made public on April 27 continued as follows:

Private construction is 3% above last week and 77% above a year ago. Public work, however, is 57 and 56% lower, respectively, than in the previous week and the 1943 week, due to the lower Federal total.

The current week's construction brings 1944 volume to \$595,162,000 for the 17 weeks, a decrease of 51% from the \$1,218,109,000 reported a year ago. Private construction, \$125,989,000, is 1% lower, and public work, \$469,173,000, is down 57% as a result of the 4% decline in State and municipal and the 60% drop in Federal.

Civil engineering construction volumes for the 1943 week, last week, and the current week are:

	Apr. 29, '43	Apr. 20, '44	Apr. 27, '44
Total U. S. construction	\$47,100,000	\$51,425,000	\$26,737,000
Private construction	4,605,000	7,939,000	8,169,000
Public construction	42,495,000	43,486,000	18,568,000
State and municipal	5,306,000	6,454,000	8,492,000
Federal	37,189,000	37,032,000	10,076,000

In the classified construction groups, gains over last week are in sewerage, industrial buildings and streets and roads. Increases over the 1943 week are in sewerage, industrial and commercial buildings, and streets and roads. Subtotals for the week in each class of construction are: waterworks, \$474,000; sewerage, \$783,000; bridges, \$120,000; industrial buildings, \$2,884,000; commercial building and large-scale private housing, \$4,776,000; public buildings, \$5,846,000; earthwork and drainage, \$192,000; streets and roads, \$8,574,000; and unclassified construction, \$3,088,000.

New capital for construction purposes for the week totals \$997,000, and is made up of \$397,000 in State and municipal bond sales, and \$600,000 in corporate security issues. New construction financing for the year to date, \$365,635,000, is 24% below the \$479,279,000 reported for the 17-week 1943 period.

Non-Ferrous Metals—Zinc Demand Off—Lead Shipments Increased—Quicksilver Declines

"E. & M. J. Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of April 27, stated: "The period for placing business in zinc for May delivery arrived last week, and a good tonnage was sold. Demand, however, appeared to be smaller than a month ago. Copper producers were busy concluding one of the most active single month's business on record. Lend-Lease business in copper, not included in the regular statistics, figured in total shipments for April. Quicksilver was lower in a quiet market, the price declining to \$125 per flask, a drop of \$5. Officials in Washington confirmed that delivery of 100,000,000 lb. of Canadian aluminum has been deferred to 1945." "The publication further went on to say in part as follows:

Copper

The copper industry is just about convinced that deliveries for the month of April will compare favorably with those of record and near-record periods. Shipments to consumers have been substantial, and it is believed that the stockpile was reduced moderately during the month.

Consumption of copper by the brass and wire mills during February amounted to 143,739 tons, against 152,623 tons in the same month last year, and 131,855 tons in February, 1944, and 131,562 tons in January of this year, according to figures circulated privately by that group.

Fabricators' (brass and wire mills) stocks of refined copper at the end of March amounted to 328,957 tons, against 316,609 tons a month previous and 399,947 tons a year ago.

Advices from Chile report that the authorities hope to modify the existing contracts covering the sale of copper to the United States so that increased supplies can be shipped directly to other South American countries in need of the metal.

Lead

The Tin-Lead Division of WPB allotted a good tonnage of foreign lead for delivery in May to supplement domestic shipments, the total involved amounting to about 16,000 tons. In the event that deliveries for May by domestic refiners do not exceed 50,000 tons total deliveries will exceed 65,000 tons. Sales of lead by the domestic industry during the last week amounted to 3,040 tons, against 13,353 tons in the preceding week.

Zinc

"Business in zinc improved last week, in line with expectations, and a substantial part of requirements for May was purchased by consumers. The volume for May, based on the sales record to date, promises to be somewhat smaller than that for April. Consumers it will be recalled, purchased a fairly large quantity of zinc for April delivery that really will not be needed until May. At present, consumers appear to be less disposed to anticipate their wants.

Aluminum

Philip D. Wilson, head of the Aluminum - Magnesium Division, WPB, last week informed Representative Angell (Oregon) that the Metals Reserve Co. had deferred, until 1945, delivery of 100,000,000 lb. of aluminum scheduled for delivery this year by the Aluminum Co. of Canada. Mr. Wilson added that 531,000,000 lb. of aluminum contracted for from the Canadian producer remained to be delivered. Of this quantity, 311,000,000 lb. would be delivered during 1944 and 220,000,000 lb. in 1945.

Mr. Wilson reminded those who asked that domestic production of aluminum be maintained and imports curtailed that the contract with the Canadians required that six months' notice of cancellation must be given.

Tin

A strike was called by the miners' union at the Bolivian tin properties to protest writs freeing former government officials held in connection with the December 1942 disorders at Catavi, according to press advices dated April 20. Censorship tends to obscure later developments, but the officials have been returned to confinement and it is believed that the miners have returned to work. So far this year, exports of Bolivian tin concentrates have been maintained at a steady rate.

The price situation in tin here remains unchanged. Straits quality tin for shipment, in cents per

Thirtieth National Foreign Trade Convention Stresses Restoration Of Private Enterprise

In his introduction to the official report of the proceedings of the 30th National Foreign Trade Convention, which has just been published, Eugene P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council, refers to the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act as "a turning point in America's foreign commercial policy—a policy that aimed at doing for the world in general what the statesmen of 1919 failed to accomplish." It

is against this background of a liberalized tariff policy, he says, that the convention proceedings should be read, as "an elucidation of the many aspects of the post-war reconstruction problem and a searching examination into the economic and commercial foundations of a lasting peace.

"We cannot continue," Mr. Thomas says, "to ship abroad annually goods far in excess of our imports if we hope to expand this trade in the future. The remedy suggested by some of our competitors, that a curb be placed on our export trade is equally incongruous. The solution of our employment problem will require a great expansion of our peacetime productive capacity and a greatly extended market for our surplus products. There are two ways by which this may be attained, by expansion of the domestic market, and by expansion of the world economy." Mr. Thomas goes on to say:

"If we are to play a constructive role in a reconstruction program that aims at the expansion of the world economy, we must have regard for our export trade not only as necessary to our employment plans, but as a means of aiding other countries to build on more secure foundations their domestic economies. The vast territories in backward and undeveloped countries—apart from the needs of more advanced countries left in ruins by the war—will provide trade and employment for years to come for nations that now fear the unleashing of America's competitive power in post-war years.

"Since the convention met there has been a revival of proposals for closer economic integration of

China, or 99% tin, continued at 51.125c. all week.

Quicksilver

Demand for quicksilver continues quiet, and reports of price shading persist, particularly on business involving nearby metal. Small lots for spot delivery sold at \$130 per flask, but on quantities of 25 flasks or more there were sellers at \$125 New York. Effective April 20, our quotations became established at \$125@130 per flask.

Some producers believe that the statistical situation is gradually ages will further reduce output improving and manpower short-over the remainder of the year. Except for this situation offerings at lower levels would be larger, market observers claim.

Silver

Industrial consumption of silver in the United States amounted to 28,178,000 oz. during the last quarter of 1943, making the total for the year 117,894,000 oz., according to the miscellaneous Minerals Division, WPB.

The London market for silver was quiet and unchanged at 23½d. throughout the last week. The New York Official for foreign silver continued at 44¼c., with foreign silver at 70½c.

Daily Prices

The daily price 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.

adjoining countries. The proposed extension of customs unions in South America and the creation in Russia of 16 Soviet sovereign nations within the Soviet Union are indications of changes to which the future policy of the United States must be adapted.

"There is also the more serious proposal by the British imperialist wing looking to the political and economic integration of the British Empire, by which the Dominions and all component parts would in future be in entire union on foreign policy and defense. This is a type of regionalism which would perpetuate some of the worst features of imperialism and isolate Canada and the Empire from the Western Hemisphere. That it has been condemned by the Canadian Government as impractical and subversive of Dominion sovereign status is not astonishing. That it receives the endorsement of the South African Prime Minister, and has been launched, apparently, with the knowledge, if not the explicit approval, of the British Government, must cause concern to those who looked to the joint leadership of the United States and the British Commonwealth in post-war reconstruction of international trade relations.

"Running through all the proceedings of the convention was the emphasis placed on the restoration of private enterprise as indispensable to the future progress of the United States. It may be necessary to define more clearly in the future the line of demarcation between private and government business, having regard to intergovernmental control of certain commodities. We must expect also to witness in some countries the continuance of government purchasing agencies. It was the feeling of the convention that the American way of trade through private enterprise should not be jeopardized by any undue prolongation of wartime bureaucratic controls.

"The final declaration of the convention, reflecting the unanimous views of the delegates, is a document of the highest importance as an indication to other countries of American thought, respecting the problems of reconstruction. It recognizes that changes must come that mark a new era in world relations and a break with 19th century thought no longer applicable to conditions in the world of today. It emphasizes revolutionary as distinct from revolutionary advancement and aims at salvaging from the passing era the unchanging principles and practices that lie at the roots of individual freedom and prosperity."

Cut Newsprint Use To Aid Wartime Conservation

Daily newspapers throughout the country have reduced materially their use of newsprint paper as their contribution to the necessary war-time conservation of all kinds of paper, it was stated in the New York "Times" of April 15, in which it was reported that the American Newspaper Publishers Association announced on April 14 that its members had made known a total newsprint consumption last month of 201,708 tons, compared with 237,111 tons in March, 1943, and 258,518 tons in March, 1941. From the "Times" we also quote:

"During the first three months this year the reporting newspapers used 578,885 tons of newsprint, a decrease of 13.9% under

Treasury Offers 7/8% Certificates For Issue Maturing May 1

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on April 23 an offering, through the Federal Reserve Banks, of 7/8% Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series D-1945, open on an exchange basis, par for par, to holders of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series C-1944, maturing May 1, 1944. It was announced that cash subscriptions would not be received. It was made known by Mr. Morgenthau on April 24 that the subscription books for the new offering would close at the close of business April 26. The April 24 announcement also said:

"Subscriptions addressed to a Federal Reserve Bank or Branch, or to the Treasury Department, and placed in the mail before 12 o'clock midnight, Wednesday, April 26, will be considered as having been entered before the close of the subscription books.

"Announcement of the amount of subscriptions and their division among the several Federal Reserve Districts will be made later."

In announcing the new offering on April 23, Secretary Morgenthau stated:

"The certificates now offered will be dated May 1, 1944, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 7/8 of 1% per annum, payable semi-annually on November 1, 1944, and May 1, 1945. They will be issued in bearer form only, with two interest coupons attached, in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$100,000 and \$1,000,000.

"Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Debt Act of 1941, interest upon the certificates now offered shall not have any exemption, as such, under Federal Acts now or hereafter enacted. The full provisions relating to taxability are set forth in the official circular released today.

"Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington, and should be accompanied by a like amount of the maturing certificates. Subject to the usual reservations, all subscriptions will be allotted in full.

"There are now outstanding \$1,653,203,000 of the Series C-1944 certificates."

March War Expenditures

War expenditures by the United States Government amounted to \$7,948,000,000 in March, an increase of \$140,000,000 or 1.8% over the previous high of \$7,808,000,000 expended in February, 1944, according to a report issued on April 14 by the War Production Board, which also said:

"The average daily rate of expenditures for war purposes in March was \$294,400,000, a decrease of 5.7% from the daily rate of \$312,300,000 in February. The daily rate is based on the 27 days in March and the 25 days in February upon which checks were cleared by the Treasury.

"War expenditures for the first quarter of 1944 averaged \$7,724,000,000 per month, an increase of 6.1% over the monthly average of \$7,283,000,000 for the fourth quarter of 1943. The increase in the average daily rate was also 6.1% since checks were cleared on 78 days in each quarter.

"From July 1, 1940, through March 31, 1944, United States expenditures for war purposes amounted to \$176,500,000,000.

These figures include checks cleared by the Treasury and payable from war appropriations and net outlays of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries.

the first three months of 1943, and a decrease of 18.2% under the same period in 1941."

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 April 22, 1944 is estimated at 12,250,000 net tons, an increase of 500,000 tons, or 4.3%, over the preceding week. Output in the corresponding week of 1943 amounted to 11,647,000 tons. Cumulative production of soft coal from Jan. 1 to April 22, 1944 totaled 198,325,000 tons, as compared with 193,218,000 tons in the same period last year, or an increase of 2.6%.

According to the United States Bureau of Mines, production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended April 22, 1944 was estimated at 1,322,000 tons, an increase of 114,000 tons (9.4%) over the preceding week. When compared with the output in the corresponding week of 1943, there was an increase of 213,000 tons, or 19.2%. The calendar year to date shows an increase of 2.6% when compared with the same period of 1943.

The Bureau of Mines also reported that the estimated production of beehive coke in the United States for the week ended April 22, 1944 showed an increase of 2,500 tons when compared with the output for the week ended April 15, 1944; but was 20,700 tons less than for the corresponding week of 1943. Production for the 113 days ended April 22, 1944 was 147,800 tons below that for the same period of last year.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF COAL, IN NET TONS

	Week Ended			January 1 to Date		
	April 22, 1944	April 15, 1944	April 24, 1943	April 22, 1944	April 24, 1943	April 24, 1937
Bituminous coal and lignite	12,250,000	11,750,000	11,647,000	198,325,000	193,218,000	155,828,000
Daily average	2,042,000	1,958,000	1,941,000	2,059,000	2,002,000	1,622,000

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

	Week Ended			Calendar Year to Date		
	April 22, 1944	April 15, 1944	April 24, 1943	April 22, 1944	April 24, 1943	April 27, 1937
Penn. anthracite	1,322,000	1,208,000	1,109,000	20,341,000	19,832,000	23,918,000
Total incl. coll. fuel	1,269,000	1,160,000	1,065,000	19,529,000	19,039,000	22,196,000
Beehive coke—						
United States total	146,400	143,900	167,100	2,466,200	2,614,000	2,022,300

*Includes washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. †Excludes colliery fuel. ‡Subject to revision. §Revised.

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

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

State	Week Ended			
	April 15, 1944	April 8, 1944	April 1, 1943	April 17, 1937
Alabama	392,000	392,000	358,000	22,000
Alaska	6,000	5,000	6,000	3,000
Arkansas and Oklahoma	83,000	90,000	65,000	5,000
Colorado	150,000	170,000	137,000	55,000
Georgia and North Carolina	1,000	1,000	1,000	*
Illinois	1,430,000	1,507,000	1,462,000	513,000
Indiana	476,000	536,000	496,000	175,000
Iowa	38,000	50,000	58,000	22,000
Kansas and Missouri	158,000	187,000	170,000	35,000
Kentucky—Eastern	930,000	940,000	935,000	720,000
Kentucky—Western	352,000	342,000	319,000	75,000
Maryland	38,000	40,000	39,000	22,000
Michigan	5,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Montana (bitum. & lignite)	90,000	90,000	88,000	29,000
New Mexico	32,000	40,000	36,000	30,000
North & South Dakota (lignite)	36,000	43,000	23,000	20,000
Ohio	636,000	635,000	644,000	296,000
Pennsylvania (bituminous)	2,885,000	2,820,000	2,835,000	1,913,000
Tennessee	148,000	142,000	149,000	47,000
Texas (bituminous & lignite)	3,000	4,000	2,600	16,000
Utah	120,000	125,000	120,000	36,000
Virginia	388,000	379,000	406,000	165,000
Washington	28,000	30,000	33,000	26,000
West Virginia—Southern	2,113,000	2,130,000	2,360,000	1,560,000
West Virginia—Northern	1,040,000	1,040,000	902,000	525,000
Wyoming	171,000	177,000	172,000	62,000
Other Western States	1,000	1,000	*	*
Total bituminous & lignite	11,750,000	12,020,000	11,818,000	6,380,000
§Pennsylvania anthracite	1,269,000	1,160,000	1,335,000	1,653,000
Total, all coal	12,956,000	13,148,000	13,153,000	8,033,000

*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. *Less than 1,000 tons.

Wholesale Commodity Index Declines 0.2% In Week Ended April 22, Labor Dept. Reports

With weaker markets for certain agricultural commodities, principally rye, cotton, hogs, sheep, apples, and onions, commodity prices in primary markets dropped 0.2% during the week ended April 22. This was indicated by the U. S. Department of Labor on April 22, when it said, "the decline brought the Bureau of Labor Statistics' all-commodity index of nearly 900 price series to 103.6% of the 1926 average. The general level of prices for these commodities is slightly below the corresponding week of March and 0.2% higher than late in April a year ago."

From the announcement we also quote:

"Farm Products and Foods"—Led by decreases of over 2% for cottons and hogs and 1.5% for rye, and a sharp decline in prices for onions brought about by an improved supply situation, average market prices for farm products dropped 1.3% during the week. Egg prices continued to rise more than seasonally with increased demand for fancy grades for sale to the Army. Higher prices were also reported for citrus fruits and for white potatoes in the Chicago and New York markets.

"Food prices in primary markets fell 0.6% as a result of lower quotations for fresh pork, rye flour, apples and onions. Average prices for the foods included in the Bureau's index are nearly 4% lower than at this time last year.

"Industrial Commodities"—Prices for most industrial commodities continued steady. Minor increases were reported in prices of anthracite and common brick in some areas. Quotations for rosin and turpentine declined.

The Department's announcement also contains the following notation:

Note—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 tables show (1) index numbers for the principal groups of commodities for the past 3 weeks, for March 25, 1944 and April 24, 1943, and the percentage changes from a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago and (2) percentage changes in subgroup indexes from April 15 to April 22, 1944.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR WEEK ENDED APRIL 22, 1944 (1926=100)

Commodity Groups—	1944				1943				Percentage change to April 22, 1944 from:		
	4-22	4-15	4-8	3-25	4-24	4-15	3-25	4-24	1944	1944	1943
All commodities	*103.6	*103.8	*103.7	*103.7	103.4	-0.2	-0.1	+ 0.2			
Farm products	*122.9	*124.5	*124.1	*124.6	123.9	-1.3	-1.4	- 0.8			
Foodstuffs	104.4	105.0	105.0	104.5	108.5	-0.6	-0.1	- 3.8			
Hides and leather products	117.6	117.6	117.6	117.5	118.4	0	+ 0.1	- 0.7			
Textile products	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	96.9	0	0	+ 0.4			
Fuel and lighting materials	*83.7	*83.6	*83.6	*83.6	83.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 3.2			
Metals and metal products	*103.8	*103.8	*103.8	*103.8	103.9	0	0	- 0.1			
Building materials	114.6	114.7	114.7	114.6	110.2	-0.1	0	+ 4.0			
Chemicals and allied products	105.4	105.4	105.4	100.4	100.1	0	+ 5.0	+ 5.3			
Housefurnishing goods	106.0	106.0	105.9	105.9	104.2	0	+ 0.1	+ 1.7			
Miscellaneous commodities	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	91.4	0	0	+ 2.1			
Raw materials	*113.0	*113.9	*113.6	*114.0	112.5	-0.8	-0.9	+ 0.4			
Semimanufactured articles	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	92.9	0	0	+ 0.6			
Manufactured products	*100.9	*100.9	*100.9	*100.7	100.8	0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1			
All commodities other than farm products	*99.4	*99.4	*99.4	*99.2	99.0	0	+ 0.2	+ 0.4			
All commodities other than farm products and foods	*98.5	*98.5	*98.5	*98.3	96.8	0	+ 0.2	+ 1.8			

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUBGROUP INDEXES FROM APRIL 15, 1944 TO APRIL 22, 1944

Increases		Decreases	
Anthracite	0.4	Other foods	0.1
Brick and tile	0.1	Other miscellaneous	0.1
Fruits and vegetables	3.8	Livestock and poultry	0.9
Other farm products	1.8	Grains	0.1
Paint and paint materials	0.1		

National Fertilizer Association Commodity Price Index Advances Fractionally

The weekly wholesale commodity price index, compiled by the National Fertilizer Association and made public on May 1, advanced fractionally to 137.0 in the week ending April 29 from 136.9 in the preceding week. A month ago this index stood at 137.0 and a year ago at 135.7, based on the 1935-1939 average as 100. The Association's report went on to say:

The slight increase in the general level of the all-commodity index was caused principally by higher prices in the farm products, foods, and textiles groups. Both the farm products and livestock index numbers reached the lowest level since January of this year. There were higher quotations on some cattle and lambs, but these price increases were not sufficient to offset the decline in hogs and eggs. The slight advance in rye was not sufficient to change the grains index number. The foods group advanced as higher prices were quoted for oranges and white potatoes. The textiles group again moved into higher ground as cotton quotations advanced slightly. All industrial commodities remained at the previous week's level with the exception of the farm machinery index which advanced fractionally.

During the week six price series in the index advanced and three declined; in the preceding week they were evenly balanced with three advances and three declines; and in the second preceding week they were also evenly balanced with four advances and four 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		Month Ago	Year Ago
		Week	Week		
25.3	Foods	138.6	138.4	137.8	139.9
	Fats and Oils	146.1	146.1	146.1	147.8
	Cottonseed Oil	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.0
23.0	Farm Products	155.5	156.0	156.4	153.8
	Cotton	260.5	198.9	200.6	201.0
	Grains	164.8	164.8	164.8	143.2
	Livestock	145.0	146.1	146.4	148.5
17.3	Fuels	130.1	130.1	130.1	122.2
10.8	Miscellaneous commodities	132.2	132.2	132.2	130.4
8.2	Textiles	152.2	152.0	152.2	151.3
7.1	Metals	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.4
6.1	Building materials	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.2
1.3	Chemicals and drugs	127.7	127.7	127.7	126.6
.3	Fertilizer materials	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.9
.3	Fertilizers	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.8
.3	Farm machinery	104.3	104.2	104.2	104.1
100.0	All groups combined	137.0	136.9	137.0	135.7

*Indexes on 1926-1928 base were: April 29, 1944, 106.7; April 22, 1943, 106.6, and May 1, 1943, 105.7.

N. A. M. Seeks To Stimulate Preparations For Re-Employment Of Returning Servicemen

The National Association of Manufacturers, through its Committee on Veterans Employment Problems, seeks to stimulate maximum preparation by individual companies for reemployment of returning servicemen by nation-wide distribution of a comprehensive check-list covering all in-plant phases of the subject. In a special supplement to the NAM "News," the Association urged its more than 10,000 manufacturer members to consider all questions posed in the check-list, which also will be made available to the State and trade associations of the National Industrial Council which embraces more than 40,000 employers.

The NAM Committee on Veterans Employment unanimously passed a resolution urging "widest possible distribution of the check-list," it was indicated April 10 by the Association. Committee Chairman Harry L. Derby, Presi-

dent of the American Cyanamid and Chemical Corp., in announcing the action, said that "the major purposes of this check-list are to stimulate preliminary study and thorough analysis of the many in-plant, external, legal, social and human relations phases which go to make up this great problem."

It is added that the check-list was accompanied by the full text of Section 8 of the Selective Service Act to clarify for employers their obligations in re-employing

- veterans desiring to return to their old jobs.
- Major headings of questions included in the check-list were:
1. Preliminary Preparations.
 2. Employer's Legal Obligations.
 3. Veteran's Legal Rights and Restrictions.
 4. Seniority Problems.
 5. Company Program for Veteran Employment.
 6. Employment of Disabled and Handicapped Veterans.

Mr. Derby states: "Many diversified and complex factors enter into the subject of veteran employment—both now and when demobilization comes. In recognition of the great need for careful and sound planning by management on this important problem, the NAM Committee on Veteran's Employment Problems has undertaken to develop a check-list to guide industry in dealing with the placement of veterans in suitable jobs.

"The innumerable human and technical elements involved require a thoughtful and sound approach if employers are to establish an orderly, constructive and effective program of veteran employment.

"Realizing that industry is sincerely determined to exert every possible effort to place the greatest number of veterans in industrial jobs, we have prepared this list of key items in the hope that it will prove of practical assistance to employers in developing a clearly defined, sound company program to facilitate the hiring, placement and satisfactory adjustment of veterans in suitable jobs."

This check-list is intended solely for in-plant use by individual companies, and by the nature of the points it highlights, will serve to provoke the fullest consideration of ways and means by which industry may maximize veteran employment.

NYSE Short Interest Higher On Mar. 31

The New York Stock Exchange announced on April 12 that the short interest existing as of the close of business on the March 31 settlement date, as compiled from information obtained by the Exchange from its members and member firms, was 1,028,489 shares compared with 960,617 shares on Feb. 29, both totals excluding short positions carried in the odd-lot accounts of all odd-lot dealers. As of the March 31 settlement date, the total short interest in all odd-lot dealers accounts was 34,923 shares, compared with 34,322 shares on Feb. 29.

This announcement of the Exchange added:

Of the 1,243 individual stock issues listed on the Exchange on March 31, there were 51 issues in which a short interest of more than 5,000 shares existed, or in which a change in the short position of more than 2,000 shares occurred during the month.

The number of issues in which a short interest was reported as of March 31, exclusive of odd-lot dealers short positions, was 664 compared with 624 on Feb. 29.

In the following tabulation is shown the short interest existing at the close of the last business day for the last 12 months:

Date	Shares
1943—	
Mar. 31	774,871
April 30	882,376
May 28	980,047
June 30	879,575
July 30	836,764
Aug. 31	801,321
Sept. 30	761,827
Oct. 29	729,291
Nov. 30	760,166
Dec. 31	737,042
1944—	
Jan. 31	847,335
Feb. 29	960,617
Mar. 31	1,028,489

Daily Average Crude Oil Production For Week Ended April 22, 1944 Declined 4,800 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended April 22, 1944, was 4,427,350 barrels, a decrease of 4,800 barrels per day from the preceding week and 14,150 barrels per day less than the daily average figure recommended by the Petroleum Administration for War for the month of April, 1944. The current figure, however, is 514,750 barrels per day higher than the output in the week ended April 24, 1943. Daily production for the four weeks ended April 22, 1944 averaged 4,414,700 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 4,390,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 13,433,000 barrels of gasoline; 1,551,000 barrels of kerosene; 4,649,000 barrels of distillate fuel oil, and 8,552,000 barrels of residual fuel oil during the week ended April 22, 1944; and had in storage at the end of that week 88,729,000 barrels of gasoline; 6,743,000 barrels of kerosene; 30,495,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 51,061,000 barrels of residual fuel oil. 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 April 1944	*State Allowables begin. Apr. 1 1944	Actual Production Week Ended Apr. 22, 1944	Change from Previous Week	4 Weeks Ended Apr. 22, 1944	Week Ended Apr. 24, 1943
Oklahoma	328,000	328,000	335,550	+ 3,650	332,300	341,450
Kansas	285,000	269,600	263,800	- 8,500	265,900	318,800
Nebraska	1,000		1,200		1,200	2,200
Panhandle Texas			91,100		91,500	91,000
North Texas			143,850		143,500	134,950
West Texas			374,000		365,700	214,450
East Central Texas			127,250		124,600	99,700
East Texas			362,300		363,000	319,800
Southwest Texas			293,050		292,700	188,500
Coastal Texas			518,800		517,500	340,750
Total Texas	1,916,000	1,918,794	1,910,350		1,898,600	1,389,150
North Louisiana			76,150	+ 100	76,300	88,400
Coastal Louisiana			282,500		282,900	257,900
Total Louisiana	347,700	374,700	358,650	+ 100	359,100	346,300
Arkansas	76,700	78,591	79,550	- 50	79,400	72,200
Mississippi	45,000		42,850	+ 2,000	41,600	53,650
Alabama			100	+ 50	100	
Florida			50		50	
Illinois	215,000		201,700	-13,650	214,400	225,250
Indiana	13,500		13,850	- 150	14,100	12,300
Eastern						
(Not incl. Ill., Ind., Ky.)	72,400		72,500	+ 250	72,800	75,700
Kentucky	23,000		24,350	+ 2,250	22,000	21,150
Michigan	53,000		48,500	- 4,050	50,400	57,100
Wyoming	93,000		98,700	+10,050	91,200	92,300
Montana	24,000		21,500	- 2,500	21,500	20,250
Colorado	7,000		8,200	- 300	8,400	6,850
New Mexico	111,700	111,700	112,050	- 850	112,700	97,250
Total East of Calif.	3,612,100		3,593,450	- 9,200	3,585,700	3,131,900
California	829,400	829,400	833,900	+ 4,400	829,000	780,700
Total United States	4,441,500		4,427,350	- 4,800	4,414,700	3,912,600

*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 7:00 a.m. April 20, 1944

‡This is the net basic allowable as of April 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 19 days, the entire state was ordered shut down for 7 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 7 days shutdown 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 APRIL 22, 1944

(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—

District—	Daily Refining Capacity	Crude Runs to Still Daily % Re-ported	Crude Average	Gasoline Production		Stocks of Gas Oil	Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil	Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil
				at Re-fineries Includ. Un-finished Blended	Finished and Un-finished Gasoline			
*Combin'd: East Coast Texas Gulf, Louisiana Gulf, North Louisiana-Arkansas, and inland Texas...	2,518	90.3	2,220	88.2	6,761	38,697	14,928	15,439
Appalachian—								
District No. 1	130	83.9	110	84.6	333	2,265	803	220
District No. 2	47	87.2	56	119.1	145	1,389	92	116
Ind., Ill., Ky.	824	85.2	743	90.2	2,700	20,150	4,930	2,665
Okl., Kans., Mo.	418	80.2	354	84.7	1,169	8,429	1,469	1,198
Rocky Mountain—								
District No. 3	8	26.9	11	137.5	39	81	16	31
District No. 4	141	58.3	96	68.1	274	2,216	346	540
California	817	89.9	800	97.9	2,012	15,502	7,911	30,852
Total U. S. B. of M. basis April 22, 1944	4,903	87.3	4,390	89.5	13,433	188,729	30,495	51,061
Total U. S. B. of M. basis April 15, 1944	4,901	87.3	4,447	90.7	13,784	**88,778	30,561	51,714
U. S. Bur. of Mines basis April 24, 1943			3,743		10,453	90,751	30,838	67,494

*At the request of the Petroleum Administration for War. †Finished, 76,743,000 barrels; unfinished, 11,986,000 barrels. ‡At refineries, at bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines. §Not including 1,551,000 barrels of kerosene, 4,649,000 barrels of gas oil and distillate fuel oil and 8,552,000 barrels of residual fuel oil produced during the week ended April 22, 1944, which compares with 1,651,000 barrels, 4,565,000 barrels and 8,933,000 barrels, respectively, in the preceding week and 1,500,000 barrels, 4,005,000 barrels and 8,070,000 barrels, respectively, in the week ended April 24, 1943. ¶On new basis due to reclassification of "Other" stocks in California. **On new basis to compare with week ended April 22, 1944: 77,022,000 barrels of finished gasoline and 11,756,000 barrels of unfinished gasoline. ††Stocks of kerosene April 22, 1944 amounted to 6,743,000 barrels, as against 6,477,000 barrels a week earlier and 5,219,000 barrels a year before.

Trading On New York Exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on April 22 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 April 8, 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 April 8 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 1,137,477 shares, which amount was 16.47% of the total transactions on the Exchange of 3,453,060 shares. This compares with member trading during the week ended April 1 of 1,809,445 shares, or 17.13% of the total trading of 5,281,510 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange, member trading during the week ended April 8 amounted to 257,000 shares, or 17.25% of the total volume on that exchange of 1,489,795 shares; during the April 1 week trading for the account of Curb members of 323,930 shares was 15.40% of total trading of 2,105,162 shares.

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

WEEK ENDED APRIL 8, 1944		
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:	Total for Week	%
Short sales	89,910	
†Other sales	3,363,150	
Total sales	3,453,060	
B. Round-Lot Transactions for Account of Members, Except for the Odd-Lot Accounts of Odd-Lot Dealers and Specialists:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—		
Total purchases	287,250	
Short sales	32,630	
†Other sales	239,870	
Total sales	272,500	8.10
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases	173,990	
Short sales	13,010	
†Other sales	160,120	
Total sales	173,130	5.03
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases	106,935	
Short sales	9,500	
†Other sales	114,172	
Total sales	123,672	3.34
4. Total—		
Total purchases	568,175	
Short sales	55,140	
†Other sales	514,162	
Total sales	569,302	16.47

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

WEEK ENDED APRIL 8, 1944		
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:	Total for Week	%
Short sales	6,260	
†Other sales	738,535	
Total sales	744,795	
B. Round-Lot Transactions for Account of Members:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—		
Total purchases	63,005	
Short sales	3,785	
†Other sales	71,170	
Total sales	74,955	9.26
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases	20,170	
Short sales	300	
†Other sales	29,830	
Total sales	30,130	3.38
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases	29,325	
Short sales	1,200	
†Other sales	38,215	
Total sales	39,415	4.61
4. Total—		
Total purchases	112,500	
Short sales	5,285	
†Other sales	139,215	
Total sales	144,500	17.25
C. Odd-Lot Transactions for Account of Specialists—		
Customers' short sales	0	
†Customers' other sales	38,070	
Total purchases	38,070	
Total sales	25,624	

*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's rules are included with "other sales."

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

Lehman, Director-General Of UNRRA Returns From The Middle East

Former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, who had recently visited Algiers and Cairo in the interest of relief for the populations of the Middle East Countries, has returned to the United States, having arrived at La Guardia Field on April 10, and on April 11 was taken to the Doctor's Hospital, for the treatment of an injury to his knee, suffered in a fall while alighting from a plane while abroad. With his arrival here Mr. Lehman learned of the death of his son, First Lieut. Peter G. Lehman of the United States Army Air Forces, who was killed on March 31 during maneuvers in a fighter somewhere in England. Lieut. Lehman was 27 years of age.

Under date of April 6 Associated Press advices from Cairo re-

NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on April 22 a summary for the week ended April 15 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 April 15, 1944	
Odd-Lot Sales by Dealers (Customers' purchases)	Total for Week
Number of orders	16,794
Number of shares	457,507
Dollar value	\$18,404,150
Odd-Lot Purchases by Dealers— (Customers' sales)	
Number of Orders:	
Customers' short sales	161
Customers' other sales	17,067
Customers' total sales	17,228
Number of Shares:	
Customers' short sales	5,231
Customers' other sales	418,274
Customers' total sales	423,505
Dollar value	\$14,821,067
Round-Lot Sales by Dealers—	
Number of Shares:	
Short sales	130
†Other sales	116,290
Total sales	116,420
Round-Lot Purchases by Dealers:	
Number of shares	144,790
*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."	

to discuss with military authorities plans for civilian relief in liberated Balkan countries.

"Excellent progress has been made in both spheres," he added, "and the MERRA will be absorbed about May 1."

At the time of his arrival in Algiers on March 15 on his way to Cairo to discuss relief with the exiled governments of Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania and with the Middle Eastern Relief Commission, Mr. Lehman said the operations of his organization in any given country would be under the authority of the military command and with supplies provided by the military organization. This was indicated in advices to the New York "Times" from Algiers, which added:

But at the end of the military operations, or whenever the military commander called upon it, the UNRRA would take over the responsibility for relief and draw upon its own supplies, Mr. Lehman explained.

He emphasized that the UNRRA would "keep out of politics" but would cooperate with recognized governments or distribute supplies itself in the absence of such governments.

Asked whether relief might not be a powerful political weapon that could be used against nascent Fascist regimes in disordered Europe, he said the UNRRA, representing 44 nations, had declared itself above political considerations.

Concerning Italy and other enemy countries, Mr. Lehman said the UNRRA would operate there only with the consent of the Allied Advisory Council for those countries and would not now go into Italy. As for France, whose officials he will see in Algiers, he said:

"The French Committee of National Liberation has notified the UNRRA that France will pay for relief supplies and it is likely the supplies will be turned over to the French Government for distribution. The UNRRA will do nothing that governments can do for themselves."

Revenue Freight Car Loadings During Week Ended April 22, 1944 Increased 39,989 Cars

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended April 22, 1944, totaled 839,954 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on April 27. This was an increase above the corresponding week of 1943 of 45,791 cars, or 5.8%, but a decrease below the same week in 1942 of 21,403 cars or 2.5%.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of April 22, increased 39,989 cars, or 5.0% above the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 385,691 cars, an increase of 12,271 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 8,541 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 107,021 cars, an increase of 2,171 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 8,458 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

Coal loading amounted to 175,305 cars, an increase of 10,658 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 10,327 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 37,949 cars, an increase of 971 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 7,265 cars below the corresponding week in 1943. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of April 22 totaled 23,775 cars, a decrease of 656 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 7,155 cars below the corresponding week in 1943.

Live stock loading amounted to 15,615 cars, an increase of 788 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 459 cars above the corresponding week in 1943. In the Western Districts alone loading of live stock for the week of April 22, totaled 11,847 cars, an increase of 720 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 52 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

Forest Products loading totaled 43,495 cars, an increase of 178 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 309 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

Ore loading amounted to 60,131 cars, an increase of 12,711 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 24,748 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

Coke loading amounted to 14,747 cars, an increase of 241 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 214 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1943 except the Pocahontas, and Centralwestern. All districts reported decreases compared with 1942, except the Southwestern.

	1944	1943	1942
5 Weeks of January	3,796,477	3,531,811	3,858,479
4 weeks of February	3,159,492	3,055,725	3,122,942
4 weeks of March	3,135,155	3,073,445	3,174,781
Week of April 1	787,525	772,102	829,038
Week of April 8	789,324	789,019	814,096
Week of April 15	799,965	780,908	846,505
Week of April 22	839,954	794,163	861,357
Total	13,307,892	12,797,173	13,507,198

The following table is a summary of the freight carloadings for the separate railroads and systems for the week ended April 22, 1944. During the period 82 roads showed increases when compared with the corresponding week a year ago.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS) WEEK ENDED APRIL 22

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1944	1943	1942	1944	1943
Eastern District—					
Ann Arbor	263	311	540	1,458	1,714
Bangor & Aroostook	2,018	1,252	2,023	343	298
Boston & Maine	6,913	5,900	7,395	15,281	14,353
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	1,292	1,697	1,420	2,320	2,014
Central Indiana	38	43	34	45	50
Central Vermont	1,018	1,053	1,144	2,390	2,140
Delaware & Hudson	5,862	6,502	7,045	12,724	11,836
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	7,663	7,255	8,544	10,891	12,448
Detroit & Mackinac	260	246	292	112	115
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	1,736	1,729	1,831	1,292	1,367
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	350	344	320	3,003	2,807
Erie	13,343	11,954	14,933	17,756	18,973
Grand Trunk Western	4,136	3,684	4,233	8,756	8,956
Lehigh & Hudson River	187	239	221	3,364	3,167
Lehigh & New England	2,143	1,591	2,351	1,725	1,716
Lehigh Valley	9,085	6,707	9,639	17,101	14,777
Maine Central	2,263	2,091	2,550	3,447	2,690
Monongahela	6,397	6,645	6,837	362	421
Montour	2,662	2,480	2,354	21	34
New York Central Lines	49,821	52,137	49,620	56,043	51,822
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	10,860	9,744	11,446	19,853	18,395
New York, Ontario & Western	1,089	1,015	962	3,401	2,316
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	6,574	6,522	7,336	15,922	16,113
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western	436	511	541	2,133	1,748
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	7,982	7,777	8,799	7,856	8,340
Pere Marquette	5,062	4,696	5,808	7,647	7,904
Pittsburgh & Shawmut	847	739	774	15	30
Pittsburgh, Shawmut & North	314	333	485	244	231
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	1,265	1,005	1,146	2,771	2,628
Railroad	482	336	501	1,026	989
Wabash	5,414	5,453	5,385	12,177	12,171
Wheeling & Lake Erie	5,897	4,435	5,879	4,109	4,735
Total	163,607	156,426	172,388	235,589	227,498
Allegheny District—					
Akron, Canton & Youngstown	744	826	686	1,145	1,417
Baltimore & Ohio	44,999	40,338	42,486	28,805	29,520
Bessemer & Lake Erie	6,558	2,658	6,983	2,148	1,700
Buffalo Creek & Gauley	349	297	339	9	9
Cambria & Indiana	1,653	1,843	1,946	4	5
Central R. R. of New Jersey	7,497	6,856	8,605	20,283	20,887
Conrail	19	637	670	35	105
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	222	247	303	10	13
Ligonier Valley	128	122	151	36	59
Long Island	1,256	1,225	874	3,538	3,793
Penn-Reading Seashore Lines	1,787	1,662	1,725	2,645	3,136
Pennsylvania System	84,330	77,483	85,142	68,652	65,143
Reading Co.	15,816	14,426	17,184	29,572	27,404
Union (Pittsburgh)	20,375	20,880	21,147	7,174	4,229
Western Maryland	4,356	4,008	4,052	13,019	12,786
Total	190,188	173,518	192,293	177,075	170,206
Pocahontas District—					
Chesapeake & Ohio	28,956	28,580	29,669	13,948	13,424
Norfolk & Western	21,695	22,363	23,858	7,587	7,169
Virginian	4,270	4,750	4,613	1,895	2,239
Total	54,921	55,693	58,140	23,430	22,832

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1944	1943	1942	1944	1943
Southern District—					
Alabama, Tennessee & Northern	265	268	410	530	374
Atl. & W. P.—W. R. of Ala.	741	738	923	2,508	2,341
Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast	775	711	792	1,633	1,533
Atlantic Coast Line	13,348	14,652	13,729	11,588	10,533
Central of Georgia	3,602	4,345	4,156	4,773	4,933
Charleston & Western Carolina	418	392	446	1,913	1,858
Clinchfield	1,607	1,545	1,800	3,232	3,062
Columbus & Greenville	245	310	399	241	174
Durham & Southern	128	128	173	703	414
Florida East Coast	4,327	2,684	1,949	1,929	2,367
Gainesville Midland	39	40	43	171	119
Georgia	1,245	1,334	1,428	2,587	2,441
Georgia & Florida	361	358	410	710	661
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio	4,045	3,859	4,504	4,789	4,671
Illinois Central System	27,882	26,428	29,493	16,276	16,959
Louisville & Nashville	24,808	24,242	27,688	12,183	11,396
Macon, Dublin & Savannah	158	210	169	1,264	983
Mississippi Central	278	218	182	574	537
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	3,302	3,095	3,469	4,574	4,899
Norfolk Southern	1,166	1,101	1,450	1,934	1,483
Piedmont Northern	403	351	445	1,235	1,330
Richmond, Fred. & Potomac	483	406	603	12,703	10,490
Seaboard Air Line	11,131	11,083	11,624	9,407	8,592
Southern System	23,313	21,694	25,890	24,511	24,236
Tennessee Central	680	463	799	963	814
Winston-Salem Southbound	184	116	137	1,024	936
Total	124,904	120,771	133,116	123,955	118,136

Northwestern District—					
Chicago & North Western	18,162	18,337	22,651	13,471	12,456
Chicago Great Western	2,374	2,490	2,410	3,200	3,061
Chicago, Milw., St. P. & Pac.	19,949	20,002	19,976	10,206	10,666
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	3,217	3,116	3,695	3,894	3,705
Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range	20,227	12,055	20,343	202	217
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	560	481	932	589	423
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	8,572	8,285	10,050	11,287	10,352
Ft. Dodge, Des Moines & South	394	471	650	91	104
Great Northern	20,027	12,445	19,352	6,182	5,498
Green Bay & Western	502	442	549	891	837
Lake Superior & Ishpeming	1,325	422	2,662	59	27
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,864	2,105	2,226	2,577	2,570
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. M.	6,091	5,214	6,565	4,245	2,957
Northern Pacific	10,199	9,122	10,212	5,612	5,513
Spokane International	157	93	114	795	523
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	2,641	2,160	2,781	3,208	3,572
Total	116,260	97,240	125,373	66,518	62,490

Central Western District—					
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe System	21,475	22,796	21,821	13,957	13,828
Alton	*2,871	2,779	3,544	*3,967	4,001
Bingham & Garfield	495	467	642	66	78
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	17,745	17,544	15,446	12,004	12,474
Chicago & Illinois Midland	3,138	2,496	2,723	1,029	821
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	10,854	12,595	11,557	13,299	14,297
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2,547	2,967	2,495	7,086	5,763
Colorado & Southern	708	700	692	2,145	2,052
Denver & Rio Grande Western	3,173	3,117	2,400	6,121	6,280
Denver & Salt Lake	758	619	320	35	6
Fort Worth & Denver City	783	945	965	1,373	2,261
Illinois Terminal	1,937	1,865	1,877	2,119	2,044
Missouri-Illinois	1,017	1,061	1,519	541	563
Nevada Northern	2,036	2,094	2,030	104	122
North Western Pacific	785	1,041	1,090	692	590
Peoria & Pekin Union	3	7	10	0	0
Southern Pacific (Pacific)	29,436	29,105	29,722	15,424	14,650
Toledo, Peoria & Western	305	387	295	2,033	1,680
Union Pacific System	13,314	13,277	14,750	15,355	15,907
Utah	516	601	477	5	0
Western Pacific	2,011	1,943	2,176	3,928	3,194
Total	115,907	118,406	116,651	101,283	100,611

Southwestern District—					
Burlington-Rock Island	256	863	130	456	239
Gulf Coast Lines	7,306	7,488	5,590	2,365	2,228
International-Great Northern	2,676	2,437	2,387	4,654	4,028
Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf	284	351	220	1,087	1,002
Kansas City Southern	6,093	5,742	4,504	2,796	3,144
Louisiana & Arkansas	3,318	2,840	2,913	2,652	2,733
Litchfield & Madison	349	309	329	1,167	1,001
Midland Valley	695	657	648	495	299
Missouri & Arkansas	187	153	219	405	407
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines	6,227	6,385	5,367	4,599	5,968
Quanaah Acme & Pacific	16,493	16,919	16,084	21,722	19,449
St. Louis-San Francisco	123	89	77	263	317
St. Louis-Southwestern	8,100	9,379	8,121	9,859	8,282
Texas & New Orleans	3,193	3,589	3,060	7,196	6,244
Texas & Pacific	12,645				

Items About Banks, Trust Companies

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the City Bank Farmers Trust Co. of New York, held on May 1, Ralph E. Morton, Trust Officer, was elected a Vice-President. He has been with the company since 1921.

James Carey and Richard W. Kaiser have been promoted to the posts of Vice-Presidents of the Bank of New York, according to an announcement on April 23 by John C. Traphagen, President.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bankers Trust Co. of New York on April 27, George F. Valentine was elected Assistant Manager of the tax department.

The election of Daniel A. Finlayson, Jr. as an Assistant Vice-President of the Continental Bank & Trust Co. of New York, effective May 1, has been announced by the bank. Mr. Finlayson had been associated with the investment banking firm of Lazard Freres & Co. for the last 15 years in research and underwriting work. Before that he was with the Hanover National Bank. He has been assigned to the main office of the Continental Bank at 30 Broad Street.

The Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., announced April 28 that Adrian Van Sinderen has been elected President of the bank. Mr. Van Sinderen is a director of the Brooklyn Trust Co., the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Brooklyn Visiting Nurse Association and a Vice-President of the Long Island College of Medicine and of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. Mr. Van Sinderen as President of the Brooklyn Savings Bank succeeds Thornton Gerrish, who has been made Chairman of the bank's Board.

Leo C. McAuliffe, Executive Vice-President of the Mundet Cork Co., has been elected a trustee of the Lincoln Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

It was made known on April 23 that Charles D. Behrens, member of the real estate firm of Timm & Behrens, has been elected a trustee of the Kings County Savings Bank. Mr. Behrens was President of the Brooklyn Real Estate Board in 1939-41. As a trustee of the bank he succeeds the late Robert M. King, President of the King Paint Manufacturing Co.

Announcement was made on April 25 by Allan Sproul, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that the North Shore Bank Trust Co. of Oyster Bay, N. Y., has become a member of the Federal Reserve System effective April 26. It was further announced by Mr. Sproul that the Citizens Bank of Monroe, Monroe, N. Y., has been admitted as a member of the Reserve System effective April 25.

Announcement is made that the Garden City Bank & Trust Company, of Garden City, L. I., has arranged with Van Alstyne, Noel & Co., investment bankers of New York, for the underwriting of an offering of additional stock to the bank's present stockholders. Stockholders of record at the close of business April 19 will receive the right to subscribe for 6,000 additional shares of \$25 capital stock at the rate of one new share for each old share held on that date, at a price of \$35 per share. Warrants will expire at 3 p. m., EWT, May 10.

The stockholders at a special meeting on April 24 approved the issuance and sale of the additional shares, which will give the bank a total of 12,000 shares issued and outstanding. The Garden City bank, it is stated, is the first sub-

urban New York bank to take steps to augment its capital since wartime deposits made such a step advisable. The decision to sell new shares is also in line with the trend toward wider distribution of bank shares. It is understood that any of the additional shares not taken by the present stockholders will be marketed publicly. As of March 31, 1944, the Garden City bank had total resources of \$9,419,917, deposits of \$8,950,685, and total capital funds of \$446,352. Deposits on that date compare with deposits of \$6,873,514 on March 31, 1943, and with \$5,284,273 on March 31, 1942.

John P. O'Rourke, President of the O'Rourke Baking Co., has been elected a director of the Buffalo Industrial Bank, it was announced on April 26.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) "Times Union" it is learned that the Security Trust Co. through President Bernard E. Finucane recently announced that the Security was taking over the Pittsford and Fairport National banks. From the paper indicated we also quote:

"The deal will be on a cash basis, Mr. Finucane said, adding 'we are paying slightly more than the book value for them.'

"The Pittsford-Fairport deal came on the heels of an announcement Saturday that the Lincoln-Alliance Bank & Trust Co. was taking over the Geneva Trust Co., exchanging four shares of its own stock for three of the Geneva's bank.

Raymond N. Ball, Lincoln-Alliance President, said that application would be made to the State Banking Department for the issuance of 6,666 additional shares of common to consummate the deal.

"Both the Security and Lincoln-Alliance purchases are subject to approval of the State Banking Department.

"Security announced that E. G. McGinnis, President of the Fairport bank, and John R. Ellis, Executive Vice-President of the Pittsford bank, and their staffs will continue to operate their respective offices. The Fairport bank has total assets of \$4,000,000 and the Pittsford bank, \$2,000,000."

Russell G. Fessenden was re-elected President of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, of Boston, Mass., on April 12. Action was taken at the bank's 90th annual meeting at which time, according to the Boston "Herald," J. Reed Morss, Sumner Robinson and Francis Grey were re-elected Vice-Presidents. Thos. H. Carens, a Vice-President, was elected to the Board of Trustees. Additional corporators elected were Richard P. Chapman, Vice-President, Merchants National Bank; Francis W. Hatch, Vice-President, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne, Inc.; William F. Kessler, Vice-President, First National Bank of Boston.

The First Boston Corporation made a secondary offering on May 1 of 14,000 shares of The First National Bank of Boston capital stock at \$49 per share, less a concession of 75 cents per share to members of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

Stockholders of the Granite Trust Company of Quincy, Mass., voted on April 13 to increase the authorized capital stock from \$650,000 to \$750,000 by offering 1,000 shares of \$100 par for subscription at \$34 a share on the basis of 1 share for each 6½ shares held of record April 13. Subscription rights expired on April 20. The unsubscribed portion was sold to an underwriter. Advice to us in the matter, from President William J. Martin state that

proceeds of the financing were allocated \$100,000 to capital; \$100,000 to surplus, and the remainder to undivided profits. As a result of this increase, we are also advised, the capital surplus, guaranty fund and undivided profits of the bank now total over \$2,100,000.

Leroy A. Goodwin, Vice-President of the First Camden National Bank and Trust Co., of Camden, died on April 13. Mr. Goodwin was formerly President of the former Gloucester City Trust Co.; he also founded the Concrete Specialties Co. of Camden. He had formerly been President of the Camden Chamber of Commerce.

Ray E. Mayham, President of the West Side Trust Co., of Newark, N. J., announced April 22 the election of Anthony P. Miele, Judge Ferdinand D. Masucci and Samuel W. Rice as members of the Board of Directors. According to the Newark "Evening News" Mr. Miele is Secretary-Treasurer of Joseph Miele Construction Co. and Essex Superintendent of Elections, while Mr. Masucci is Judge of the Irvington District Court and Rice is President of Uco Food Corp.

W. Logan MacCoy, President of the Provident Trust Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., has announced the election of Francis W. Hall as Vice-President of the company, according to the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of April 30. Mr. Hall retains also his office as Treasurer of the trust company.

The Land Title Bank & Trust Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., announced on April 30 the opening of an office at 5228 Chestnut St., the first title branch to be opened by the company in Philadelphia. This, according to the Philadelphia "Inquirer," marks the fourth title office opened by the bank in recent years, the others being in the suburban section. Land Title at the same time announced the election of William C. Neil as Manager of the West Philadelphia title office as Assistant Title Officer.

Admission of the Fidelity Deposit Bank of Derry Pa., to membership in the Federal Reserve System was announced on April 20 by M. J. Fleming, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. Located 55 miles east of Pittsburgh, the Fidelity Deposit Bank serves an area devoted to coal mining, manufacturing and farming. Its admission brings to 708 the number of member banks in the Fourth Federal Reserve District. The bank, founded ten years ago as an outgrowth of the First Savings & Trust Co., is capitalized at \$50,000 and has a surplus of \$39,000. G. H. McWherter, recently elected to the Common Pleas Court in Westmoreland County, is Chairman of the board of directors. Officers are A. C. Swartz, President; F. E. Bergman and Charles C. Fritz, Vice-Presidents; Michael Zsembik, Vice-President, Cashier and Secretary, and Paul Noel, Assistant Cashier and Assistant Secretary.

The Board of Directors of the Provident Savings Bank of Baltimore, Md., announced April 20 the election of George F. Needham as Assistant Vice-President. The Baltimore "Sun" notes that Mr. Needham was formerly President of the City Savings Bank, which was absorbed by the Provident several years ago. Other officers of the bank promoted on April 20 were Gerald W. Kirby and John E. Harris as Assistant Treasurers.

The Osage Valley Bank, Warsaw, Mo., became a member of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank on April 19.

The new member was chartered in 1891. It has a capital of \$25,000, surplus of \$15,000 and total resources of \$586,795. Its officers are: C. E. Failer, President; O. C.

Roosevelt Says ILO Recommendations Will Contribute Toward "Decent World"

In a message to the International Labor Organization, at the opening session of its world conference in Philadelphia on April 21, President Roosevelt made the statement that "in your recommendations will lie the foundation of those agreements in the field of labor and social standards which must be part of any permanent international arrangement for a decent world." The President in his message also quoted an announce-

ment by Secretary Hull in which he said, that the United States Government "is now working on plans for an international organization to maintain peace," and in which he also stated that "I see in the ILO a permanent instrument of representative character for the formulation of international policy, on matters directly affecting the welfare of labor and for international collaboration in this field." President Roosevelt's message, read at the Conference by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, was given in Philadelphia advice, by Paul Tobenkin, to the New York "Herald Tribune," as follows:

"To the members of the International Labor Conference:

"I send you greetings and a warm welcome. We are glad to have you in the United States. It is a privilege to welcome on our soil for the third time a general conference of your great organization.

"The conference that opens today is most significant in the annals of international gatherings.

"The mere fact that, in the tradition of the founders of the International Labor Organization, the conference still maintains its distinctive democratic tripartite character, is in itself of significance.

"As part of the regular constitutional machinery of the I. L. O., it also testifies to the vitality of one of the few international organizations which have continued to function throughout the war. The determination on the part of its member states that the I. L. O. should continue its activities during the war years is evidence of the indestructible tenacity of the democratic way of life. As representatives of the practical affairs of these nations—not only of their governments, but also of their workers and employers—you have come together to make plans and recommendations for the continuing improvement of labor standards and for raising the standard of living of the world's people.

"The tasks you are undertaking, even at the moment when the tide of war is mounting, bear testimony to the fact that the welfare of the world's population and their liberty are a first and ultimate concern of those dedicated to root out from this earth every trace of Nazi ideas and Nazi methods.

"We know that the conditions of a lasting peace can be secured only through soundly organized economic institutions, fortified by humane labor standards, regular employment and adequate income for all the people.

"Within the field of your ac-

Crudginton, Jr., Vice President; O. C. Crudginton, Cashier, and E. R. Still, Assistant Cashier.

J. M. Hutchinson, Vice-President of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles on April 27, celebrated 50 years continuous service with that bank, it is learned from the Los Angeles "Times". Mr. Hutchinson joined the staff in 1894 as an office boy.

The Directors of the Security First National Bank of Los Angeles, California, on April 18, made promotions in its official staff as follows: W. H. Meserve, Vice-President at the head office; George E. Yousling, Vice-President of the Sixth and Spring St. office and A. J. Jessen, Vice-President of the Fresno, Cal. branch.

tivity the United Nations have no need to extemporize a new organization, the ways and means for obtaining this underwriting of a permanent peace are among the items on the agenda of your conference. In your recommendations will lie the foundation of those agreements in the field of labor and social standards which must be part of any permanent international arrangement for a decent world.

"The Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, has already publicly announced that the Government of the United States is now working on plans for an international organization to maintain peace. He has also referred to the 'economic and other co-operative arrangements' which must be made in order that the peoples of the world may have the opportunity through their own efforts to improve their material condition."

"As part of these plans and international arrangements, I see in the I. L. O. a permanent instrument of representative character for the formulation of international policy on matters directly affecting the welfare of labor and for international collaboration in this field.

"I see it as a body with the requisite authority to formulate and secure the adoption of those basic minimum standards that shall apply throughout the world to the conditions of employment. As part of these arrangements also, I see in the I. L. O. an organization which shall serve the world for investigation and research, for discussion and debate. But more than that, it must be the agency for decision and for action on those economic and social matters related to the welfare of working people which are practical for industry, and designed to enhance the opportunities for a good life for peoples the world over.

"It is to the I. L. O. that we shall look as the official international organization where ideas, experience and movements in the field of labor and social development may find practical and effective expression."

Secretary Hull's remarks, referred to above were noted in our issued of April 3, page 1529.

Adv. Group Calls Off Its Annual Convention

Indefinite postponement of the annual meeting of the Advertising Federation of America scheduled in Chicago for June 4-7, was announced on April 13 by Joe M. Dawson, President. "First consideration in all our affairs today goes to helping win the war," Mr. Dawson said. "It is necessary that all traveling be cut to an irreducible minimum so that the country's transportation facilities be free to carry more troops and war materials on their way to being shipped overseas for the fighting fronts," Mr. Dawson added.

"Our board of directors has voluntarily postponed our annual convention to cooperate with the Office of Defense Transportation in order that the travel facilities we would require may be made available to meet the war needs. This action will not affect our war advertising activities. We are urging all our affiliated Advertising Clubs throughout the United States to continue their efforts to promote advertising for war bonds, Red Cross and all other war-supporting activities."