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The Financial Situation

The nation is now well launched upon a fifth war loan "drive" with a steady flow of "invasion" dispatches to provide additional stimulation to the rank and file of the investors. It is, of course, much too early to make even a guess concerning the final results. It is, however, clear that financially the situation grows "tighter," and that the banking system is being placed under an increasing strain as time passes. This is the first war loan "drive" that has had to make its debut with "excess reserves" below the billion mark. Reserve bank credit outstanding is higher than at any previous time, and the reserve ratio is lower than during any of the previous "drives."

A good deal has been said of late about the reserve ratio obtaining the reserve banks, and some of it has not been well considered or well said. At the same time, it is as well that we do not overlook what is taking place in the banking system, even if in the circumstances something of the sort—at least in substantial degree—was from the time we entered the war strictly inevitable, assuming, of course, that hostilities continued for a substantial period of time. Sales of government obligations to non-banking investors have, on the whole, been about as large as one could reasonably expect, but they have failed by a wide margin to provide the funds required by the war effort. It has been and it still definitely is necessary to call upon the commercial banks of the nation (including the reserve system itself) to provide a substantial proportion of the funds with which the war is being financed.

The Facts

The facts are not without interest as well as importance. When the first "drive" was undertaken late in 1942, excess reserves stood at around \$2.5 billion. By the time the next

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From Washington Ahead Of The News

By CARLISLE BARGERON

You'd undoubtedly be surprised to know that the biggest event among us here in Washington the past 10 days has been the expulsion of the Finnish Minister, Mr. Procope. You probably take that in your stride just the same as if Donald Nelson has cut down on the production of aluminum or magnesium that is needed for the year. But when you do that you don't know Washington. We are concerned in personalities here, and inasmuch as there is a war on, the personalities with whom we are concerned are those who are associated in the very, as Mrs. Roosevelt would put it, interesting business of the war.

We saw one of our big shots brought down to earth a few days ago. He kept running through the offices adjoining his, exclaiming that his son had two jeeps shot out from under him. The father was quite proud. A cynical fellow remarked that the real event would come when the son was shot, out from off of two jeeps. It gave the father a little pause, but he being a dynamic sort of man, not much of one.

This is by way of leading up to the fact that Washington, in its mechanical thinking, has had occasion for blinking in the past two weeks over the Procope incident, and also over Tito and De Gaulle.

Washington understands that it is utterly essential to reelect Mr. Roosevelt because of his intimate grasp of world affairs. This postulate is something that is likely to make every American mother and father hesitate. After all, Mr. R. knows these fellows in the big league business in which we are engaged.

Well, take them one by one, and every example of this intimate knowledge of world affairs bears on the losses of lives of American boys.

First, your correspondent has followed the ideologies of this war all the way through. Pick up a devout New Dealer tomorrow and he will tell you that he is for Stalin, Benes of Czechoslovakia; he is pro Tito; pro Toledano in Mexico; for the "Liberal" elements of Greece (they've never hit upon a personage there); he is anti-Badoglio; anti-Franco, and pro-De Gaulle. Roosevelt has accepted this party line right on through with the exception of De Gaulle. He was reluctant about Badoglio but finally the party line had its wishes in that respect. The fact that after having gone this far, Roosevelt won't recognize De Gaulle, burns the party liners up. And it should be right interesting to the rest of us that he won't go this far. What is very enlightening is that it is not a matter of being against the ideology at all. It is simply that he doesn't personally like De Gaulle. Frankly, we don't like him either. Neither do we like the rest of the big shots who are in this great undertaking

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FDR Announces Plans For International Security Council To Maintain Peace—Superstate Out

Council Would Include Representation Of Four Major Powers And Some Smaller Nations — Program Provides For World Court of Justice To Settle Disputes

The plans of the Administration at Washington for an International Security Council, the purpose of which would be to maintain peace and security through international co-operation, were outlined by President Roosevelt in a statement issued on June 15. It is likewise proposed that the Council would act in assisting in the creation "of conditions of stability and well being necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations."



President Roosevelt

The Council, according to the President, would include the four major nations and a suitable number of other nations; the four nations are the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China. It is indicated by the President that "there would also be an international court of justice to deal primarily with justifiable disputes." Prior to the President's announcement of June 15 the Associated Press reported from Washington June 11 that a mid-summer meeting at Washington of American, British, Russian and Chinese representatives to discuss the formation of an international security organization apparently is in the making. These advices also said in part:

"The State Department reportedly has received informal assurances that Britain and China are ready to talk business on implementing the Moscow pact and a Russian acceptance is expected as soon as it can be cleared through diplomatic channels. Andrei A. Gromyko, the Russian ambassador, is returning to Moscow and officials here expect him to report

on the matter there.

"Plans for the big-four meeting in Washington, which President Roosevelt has insisted can not be classed as a full dress conference, are still indefinite but the British are reported to favor conducting the preliminary conversations on an ambassadorial level.

"The Moscow conference called for establishment as soon as practicable of a general international organization 'based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving States, and open to membership by all such States, large and small.'

"While that declaration is expected to form the core of discussions, there have been indications that both the American and British plans contemplate initiative action by the 'Big Four,' with smaller States to be invited into membership as soon as possible after the foundation is laid and the side-walls go up.

"President Roosevelt has indicated that the United States expects to preserve a certain free-

dom of action in cases where it otherwise might be called upon to move diplomatically or militarily against its wishes."

The President's statement was issued following a conference on June 15 with State Department officials and others, and he indicated in his statement that that conference was a continuation of others held during the last 18 months. On June 16 it was stated that overnight study of the President's statement of plans for a post-war peace-preserving organization produced mixed reaction in Congress with these developments indicating there is stormy weather ahead for the administration's preliminary scheme for international cooperation. We quote from the Associated Press as given in the New York "Sun" which reported the developments as follows:

"1. Disclosure that the rough draft of the American plan places the decision on military action to suppress aggression primarily in the hands of the 'Big Four,' with any one of them permitted to veto the use of force.

"2. A demand by Senator Bridges (R., N. H.), who has supported the President's foreign (Continued on page 2615)

Isolationist Nonsense

"We cannot assure freedom of speech and freedom of religion in Russia, for instance, unless we are prepared to fight the rest of our lives. We can hardly be fighting for democracy when so many of our allies, China, Russia and Brazil, are dictatorships without the semblance even of election machinery. . . .



Robert A. Taft

"Apparently there was not the slightest effort on our part to bring Russia in line with the idea of the Atlantic Charter, or any post-war settlement on which permanent peace can be based.

"The effect of the Teheran Conference was to accelerate the drift toward a controlled world by the three great nations, which has affected the thinking of this country for some time. I do not believe that is the way in which to carry out our war purpose. . . .

"As I see it today, Mr. Hull's policy is one thing, Mr. Roosevelt's is another and Mr. Willkie's a third. If you will analyze the facts the old difference between the internationalists and isolationists has disappeared, in spite of a lot of propaganda which seems to interest itself only in involving the United States in international affairs regardless of the method on the effectiveness of that method to secure peace."—Senator Robert A. Taft.

It is indeed time we viewed our foreign policy more rationally—and less in terms of slogans. It is unfortunate that so few even among the "opposition" seem to have the acumen or the courage to speak as does Senator Taft.

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The State Of Trade

The dawn of a new day is fast breaking as the Allied armies roll on with crushing might to throw back the foe on all fronts. The progress of the invasion of Normandy, threatening as it does complete severance of the last line of escape for the Germans from the vital port of Cherbourg and the greatly increased speed of the American Fifth and British Eighth armies in their drive up the Italian boot are indeed heartening. The invasion of Saipan Island in the Marianas by an American naval-air task force signalizes the opening of a new phase in the central Pacific war. The Marianas and the Bonin Islands are looked upon as the main obstacle in the reconquest of the Philippines and the eventual subjection of Japan. One other important piece of news the past week was the psychological effect the long arm of our air force had on Japan in striking a telling blow at the city of Yawata, the heart of her steel center. This significant undertaking was accomplished by American industry's own creation, the B-29 Super-Fortress of the American Air Force and brought the battle that has been confined to the perimeter of the Japanese Empire to the homeland itself. All in all, the sum total of these events adds up to something ominous for the enemy both in Europe and the Pacific. While the road ahead is still rough, the final day of reckoning is close at hand.

In entering upon what we believe to be the final phase of the struggle, problems of reconversion are growing in importance. Business and industry have given much time and thought to our post-war economy and each has entered a special plea for its future well-being. Some of the major problems recognized by all are termination of war contracts, disposal of surplus war plants and surplus materials, and employment of our industrial and military forces following demobilization. Each is a part of the whole, and to avoid economic chaos each part must receive its proportionate share of consideration in our adjustment to a peace-time economy. Eugene E. Wilson, Vice-Chairman of United Aircraft Corp., speaking before the New England Council conference on behalf of the aircraft industry, last week, voiced the opinion that the major problems cited above confronting the industry in its transition from war to peace can only be solved "if our national policy supports the sound expansion of air transportation so as to shift the load from military to commercial plane types." Should a large surplus of transport aircraft be dumped on the market, Mr. Wilson felt, technological development might easily be stopped. On the other hand, if properly handled, this surplus could be used to provide immediate post-war expansion of commercial airlines.

The American oil industry is rendering a vital war service, and its contribution to the war effort approximated close to \$1,000,000,000, William R. Boyd Jr., Chairman of the Petroleum Industry War Council, announced last week, adding that no part of it had been advanced by the Government. The money was spent on accelerating refining, marketing and transportation, according to Mr. Boyd. He stated that "under normal circumstances such vast expenditures would not be justified." In a breakdown of the total expended, Mr. Boyd disclosed that \$749,977,761 had gone into refining, \$197,249,723 for transportation, and \$22,831,254 for marketing purposes. The millions spent for development of the industry and other purposes to meet war and civilian demands were separate and apart from the above figures, Mr. Boyd emphasized.

Judging from an analysis of annual income of various worker groups of this country made by Brig-Gen. Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Co., and appearing in the bank's monthly business review, it reveals that the increase in in-

come of farmers of this country since pre-war 1939 are greater than those of wage and salary workers. The analysis further shows that farm proprietors' incomes in the last quarter of 1943 were 284% that of the average 1939 earnings, against 242% for wage and salary earners and 213% for corporations. Taking the average annual wage of this country's 22,500,000 mechanical workers, which includes mining, manufacturing, construction and transportation workers, the increase ranged from \$1,399 in 1939 to \$2,370 in 1943, or a rise of 169%, while earnings of so-called white collar workers, numbering 17,000,000 in 1943, advanced in the same period from \$1,182 to \$1,530, or 129%.

The prospects of the automobile industry in the post-war period appear bright if recent figures on a decrease in the general use of motor vehicles serve as a true barometer. The operation of nearly 4,000,000 motor vehicles was suspended in 1942 and 1943 and have not been replaced, the Public Roads Administration disclosed. According to this authority, the Eastern States were most affected, due in part to gas rationing, with the District of Columbia, New York and New Hampshire showing declines of 14.8%, 12.7% and 10.9%, respectively, from 1942 to 1943. It is true that some of these vehicles will be restored to general operation after the war, but it is reasonable to assume that many are outmoded and unfit for further use.

The course of trade and industry the previous week, it is noted, that while the events transpiring in Europe and elsewhere had some retarding effects, they failed to change final results and production and trade were largely sustained. Electric kilowatt output, scheduled steel production, carloadings, and coal and paper production all showed a higher trend. The Fifth War Loan drive, which got off to a good start on Monday of last week in its effort to raise \$16,000,000,000 to carry on the war, failed to overshadow the activities of the stock market, which at present is experiencing 2,000,000 and more share days since the invasion, with prices of equities breaking through the year's top levels. Retail trade, though hampered somewhat by prevailing shortages in popular items and inclement weather in some sections, managed to point 4% to 7% higher than in the corresponding period of 1943.

As for electric production, results reveal that output of electricity increased to approximately 4,264,600,000 kwh. in the week ended June 10 from 4,144,490,000 kwh. in the preceding week, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute. The latest figures represent a gain of 5.5% over one year ago, when output reached 4,040,376,000 kwh.

Consolidated Edison Company of New York reports system output of 161,700,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended June 11, 1944, and compares with 186,100,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding week of 1943, or a decrease of 13.1%.

Local distribution of electricity amounted to 155,200,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 182,700,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding week of last year, a decrease of 15.1%.

Caution among buyers was noted in the steel market the past week, occasioned in part by the uncertainty and heavy shell news, which bring the prospects for deliveries of other than war orders close to the year's end. Actual tonnage appearing on mill

books, according to "Steel" magazine this week, has shown no perceptible decline, due to war requirements, but an appreciable decrease in the number of orders has occurred, running in some instances from 40% to 50% in the past fortnight. The change in the complexion of the war in Europe has called for a period of readjustment, the magazine states, and but for heavy shell buying, this tendency would have been more pronounced, since cancellations are expected to be heavier as the war progresses.

As for steel ingot production to June 1, total tonnage ran to 37,844,642 net tons and exceeded output for the similar period of last year by almost 1,000,000 tons. May output totaled 7,680,472 tons and was the second highest for the current year and larger than in April of this year and May, 1943, the market summary pointed out, while output was at the rate of 96.8% of capacity as against 98.4% in May, 1943. Pig iron and scrap poses no problem for the industry in contrast with conditions a year ago.

As for the rate of steel production, the American Iron and Steel Institute places scheduled output for the week beginning June 19 at 97.3% of rated capacity, equivalent to 1,742,900 tons of steel ingots and castings. Scheduled output for the current week compares with operations at the rate of 97.1%, and output of 1,739,300 tons a week ago. For the week beginning June 21, last year, steel output totaled 1,690,100 tons, and the rate was 97.6% of capacity.

With respect to freight carried by the railroads, carloadings of revenue freight for the week ended June 10 totaled 874,193 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced. This was an increase of 33,421 cars, or 7.8% above the preceding week this year, which included the holiday on May 30, last, and an increase of 19,707 cars, or 2.3% above the corresponding week of 1943. Compared with a similar period in 1942, an increase of 41,558 cars, or 5.0%, is shown.

Bituminous coal output for the week ended June 10 reflected an increase of 670,000 net tons from the preceding week at 12,560,000 tons, compared with 11,651,000 tons for the corresponding week last year, according to the National Coal Association. Output to date—Jan. 1 through June 10, 1944—aggregated 284,917,000 tons, as against 262,509,000 tons for a like period in 1943. The report of the Solid Fuels Administration placed production for the week ended June 3 at 11,870,000 net tons, against 12,575,000 tons in the preceding week.

As for production in the anthracite fields the U. S. Bureau of Mines reports estimated output of Pennsylvania anthracite at 1,326,000 tons for the week ended June 10, 1944, an increase of 122,000 tons, or 10.1% from the preceding week. An increase of 9,000 tons, or 0.7%, is noted when compared with output in the corresponding week of 1943. For the calendar year to date, however, an increase of 8.0% is shown over the similar period of 1943.

Paper output for the week ended June 10 was equal to 91.5% of capacity, against 88.3% in the preceding week and 88% for the week ended June 12, 1943, the American Paper & Pulp Association's index of mill activity disclosed. As for paperboard, production for the same period was reported at 96% of capacity, against 93% in the preceding week.

Activity marked retail trade in New York last week, with dollar volume gains above a week ago, when trade was retarded to a degree by news of the invasion. Estimated department store sales ranged from 10% to 12% above the same week of 1943. Hot weather was a factor which helped to stimulate sales of sports and beach wear. Apparel mar-

kets witnessed heavy buying for fall wear, with greater emphasis on better grade coats and dresses. Acute scarcities were noted in staple cotton fabrics and domestics. According to the Federal Reserve Bank's index, sales in New York City for the weekly period to June 10 showed no change over the same period of last year. For the four weeks ending June 10 sales rose by 8%, and for the year to June 10 they improved by 7%, the same percentage of increase as in previous weeks.

Reporting the progress of independent sales for the month of May, the Bureau of the Census cited a gain of 12% over the same month of 1943. As compared with the volume in April, independent retailers' sales ranged 6% higher for May of this year. Department and apparel stores were in the vanguard of the rise, with hardware, drygoods and general merchandise stores, lumber-building materials dealers, general stores selling foods and others in the order named. Jewelry stores and filling stations declined 4% and 3%, respectively, in May under the volume for the same month last year.

Retail activity in the last week held close to the level of the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported, estimating the gain for the nation at 4% to 7% over the corresponding 1943 period. Bad weather in some sections and prevailing shortages of many popular items kept sales volume down. Some stimulus was given to men's wear such as ties, gloves, shirts and other accessories occasioned by Father's Day. Summer apparel in women's wear lines attracted most attention, with beach accessories selling well. The heavy demand for cotton dresses continued and requests for print crepes and black sheers were good. In the children's departments the trade review noted shortages in white shoes and dresses. This was likewise true in furniture and houseware lines. Custom-made lines enjoyed better business as a result of upholstery customers' preferences for better quality fabrics and current shortages of low-priced readymade slip covers.

As reported by the trade review, retail volume the past week rose 4% to 7% above 1943 throughout the country. Regional increases were: New England, 0% to 4%; East, 1% to 5%; Middle West, 2% to 5%; Northwest, 3% to 5%; South, 8% to 11%; Southwest, 9% to 11%, and the Pacific Coast, 5% to 8%.

Department store sales on a country-wide basis, as taken from the Federal Reserve Board's index, moved upward by only 2% for the week ended June 10, compared with the same week a year ago, while sales for the four weeks' period ended June 10 advanced by 9% over a similar period a year ago. For the year to June 10 an increase of 6% was noted over a like period in 1943.

Armistice Reported Sought By Finns

An armistice with Russia "within two or three days" was predicted in Stockholm, on June 19, in Finnish Legation circles, said a special cable to the New York "Times" from Stockholm on June 19, which also has the following to say regarding its prediction:

Finland's Minister, Baron Georg A. Gripenberg, has returned, reportedly entrusted with a special mission during his hurried visit to Helsinki yesterday.

With the Red Army nearing Viborg, reports from diplomatic circles in the Finnish capital were to the effect that the object of Baron Gripenberg's conferences with Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim there yesterday was to discuss Finnish acceptance of Soviet peace terms—if Moscow is still willing.

Russia Plans To Buy Billion Of U. S. Goods, Says Eric Johnston

Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, told a press conference in Moscow on June 19 that Foreign Trade Commissar Anastas Mikoyan had authorized him to say the Soviet Union wants to buy "many billions of dollars' worth of American goods on purchase terms mutually advantageous to the two countries involved," said Associated Press dispatches from Moscow, on June 19, which added:

"Furthermore," Mr. Johnston said, "the Russians would pay for these purchases strictly on agreement and time purchases. There is no question about their not paying in full."

Asked for specific figures on business which the Russians wished to do with the United States, Mr. Johnston replied: "I haven't got the figures. All I could get was 'many billions.'"

Mr. Johnston said he had seen a very great amount of American equipment around Moscow.

The American business leader visited Leningrad and is planning to visit industrial areas in the Ural Mountains. He is expected to return to the United States by July 8, by way of Teheran.

Johnston said that in talks with Mikoyan, which preceded his press conference by only a few minutes, he obtained the impression that the Russians principally want capital goods.

Wm. Leiserson Resigns From Mediation Board

The resignation of William M. Leiserson as Chairman of the National Mediation Board and Chairman of the National Railway Panel was made known by the White House on June 8. The Mediation Board, set up in 1934, handles railway labor disputes. In accepting "reluctantly" the resignation of Dr. Leiserson, President Roosevelt asked that he remain until a successor was named "within a short time." The President also said in his letter to Dr. Leiserson:

"I need not tell you how very much I appreciate the invaluable service you have rendered in the labor field to me and to the country during the most critical period of the war. My good wishes go to you in your new work."

In tendering his resignation to the President, Dr. Leiserson said: "I must resume work on certain economic studies which had to be dropped when I entered the Government service."

Advices to the New York "Times" from Washington June 8 stated that Dr. Leiserson has been named visiting professor at Johns Hopkins University and will pursue studies on labor problems; it added:

Labor, organ of the Railway Brotherhood, says in its current issue that besides the official reason for Dr. Leiserson's resignation, an even more important factor was the Administration's "mis-handling" of the railway labor dispute last fall and winter. In the resignation, it adds, "labor and management have lost the services of one of the most outstanding authorities in industrial relations."

A Finnish crisis is generally expected tomorrow with the resignation of Premier Edwin Linkomies. Dr. Juho K. Paasikivi is reported to have been asked to head a Cabinet that would have the task of accepting Moscow's March peace terms—that is, if Russia is still willing to make peace on those terms. It is still asserted that Finland would keep on fighting rather than surrender unconditionally.

Churchill Says This Summer May Bring Success To Allied Cause

Prime Minister Churchill in a speech delivered on June 15 to diplomats at the Mexican embassy in London, and released on June 19, said that this summer may bring success to the cause of freedom, according to an Associated Press dispatch from London on June 19, which gave Mr. Churchill's speech as follows:

Your Excellencies, my Lords and Gentlemen:

I must express my sincere gratitude for the extremely kind terms in which His Excellency, the Ambassador, has proposed this toast to me and for the evident lack of repugnance with which you have supported it.

It is a great moment in the history of the world, and it may be that events will occur in the next few months which will show up whether we are soon to be relieved of the curse which has been laid upon us by the Germans. Whether it be this year or next, the British and American peoples will never falter or withdraw their hands from the task which they have undertaken. Together with our allies, we will go on to the end, and the end will be the more terrible for our foes the longer their struggle continues and the longer this war is protracted.

It is a very important thing that there should be gathered around this table, thanks to His Excellency, the representatives of that famous conference in Rio de Janeiro in January, 1942, where Latin America associated itself with the United States in their stand against the Axis. I am glad to see here the Ambassadors of the United States and Brazil, whose countries played leading roles at that conference. Your Excellency's Foreign Minister was also there and the general opinion is that the conference was swayed by the speech of Senor Ezequiel Pedilla, Foreign Minister of Mexico, who carried away honors by his statements.

Time has passed, and after the initial attack launched by an enemy after a long scheme of rearmament and of aggressive plans with well prepared armies, and the natural suffering at the outset, we have moved on from that to a band of brother states all over the globe, all gathered against this enemy and showing that peaceful peoples, if they have time, can with their industries and their heart produce all the weapons and equipment of war necessary for this fight. Here we are now, free peoples who have shown to the world that they can put into the field men well trained and equipped with all the necessary weapons of war.

It gives great pleasure to me and to my colleagues to be here at your table today to express in a definite form the great regard which the peoples of the British Islands, the British Empire and the British Commonwealth of Nations, as we are, the very warm regard we feel toward Mexico, and I drink with greatest pleasure the toast to your esteemed and honored President. I have never been to Mexico. I hope I shall be able to do so in the span of life left to me. But all I have seen and heard about her attracts me as one of the most beautiful parts of the world, with all her old traditions of history, and with a climate where one has much more sunshine than Your Excellency is likely to experience during your stay here.

I am afraid that our friends in the diplomatic corps have suffered very much inconvenience from the ban which we thought it necessary to impose. We thought it was absolutely necessary so that we could say afterward that nothing had been left undone to keep the secret of military preparations, and therefore we had to put you to this inconvenience. But we know that you share our interest to a very high degree that this secret should be kept.

There is no doubt that secrets can be kept. The secret of landing in North Africa was kept although several thousands were

aware of it. Many more have been aware of this one. In both cases tactical surprise of the enemy was achieved, and he had no idea until he saw the ships coming out of the mists of the morning when he was going to be hit, how he was going to be hit or where he was going to be hit.

This great struggle in which the lives of a million men may be engaged now on both sides requires extraordinary precautions.

Of course, we have not embarked on this great adventure without being in full accord with our Russian allies and the decisions taken at Teheran, and although the execution of the plans adopted there is far from being complete, it is being steadily unrolled and the months of this summer may by the victories of this Allied campaign bring full success to the cause of freedom. Your Excellency, it is a great pleasure for us to come here and to express to your country, Mexico, warm regard and respect. We are prevented by the exigencies of war from carrying on trade and offering to your country many of those products which we supplied previously, but immediately after the war is over we hope to resume and increase trade between this country and Mexico.

We know no fear, we stand together, we have our American brothers fighting side by side with us, as if we were one and not only allies, each representing and helping the other.

Even during this war, in strife in Normandy, far away in the jungles of Burma, in Italy and in the Pacific Ocean an effort is being made to achieve a permanent cooperation and to build up an organization which after this war will strengthen the bonds between all our nations and will succeed in preserving peace, an organization which will not exclude innocent and fruitful arrangements between individual nations, nor relations within the American continent, nor relations of the British Commonwealth, nor internal relations of Europe. We look forward to a future in which the rights of small nations will be upheld and protected and in which the strong will use their power under law for the protection of the weak.

Polish Jews Will Be Free Again: Roosevelt

President Roosevelt, in a message to the 35th annual convention of the American Federation of Polish Jews, which opened on June 17, asserted that "despite all odds its efforts will continue until the liberation of these innocent peoples is achieved," said the New York "Times" of June 18, which also had the following to say about the President's message:

Four hundred delegates from organizations of American Jews of Polish descent heard the President's message, which was addressed to Benjamin Winter, President of the Federation. The message follows:

"It gives me pleasure to extend my greeting to you and the members of your organization on the occasion of the meeting of its 35th convention. The problems which confront you in the noble work of rehabilitation of the Polish Jewry provide a challenge, the poignancy of which fills men's hearts with determination so deep and strong that, despite all odds, the efforts will continue until the liberation of these innocent peoples is achieved."

Peruvian Debt Talks Reported Unsuccessful

The Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., has concluded seven weeks of discussions in Lima with the Peruvian Government, and the Council's representative has returned to the United States, it was reported by the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc. The effort to obtain a resumption of service on the dollar bonds of the Peruvian Republic, the Province of Callao, and the City of Lima on a scale which the Council could recommend to bondholders for acceptance was unsuccessful. It was mutually agreed that discussions would not terminate, however, and that they should be resumed in the early fall, said the Council, which added:

"Peru is prosperous, anxious to maintain close fraternal ties with the United States and to assist in the war effort. She produces war materials and has received from this country large amounts of economic, lend-lease, and other financial support. Her bonds have been in default more than 12 years. Peru does not deny her responsibility for the bonded debt or feel pinched for revenue, but insists that her margin of trade and exchange is too small to justify payment of any substantial amount on either interest or principal. The Council considers that Peru can and should resume substantial service on her bonded debt, and that the interests not only of American bondholders but of Peru itself call for this action. The Peruvian Government and the Council were far apart in their interpretation of Peru's obligation and capacity. It is hoped that a later resumption of discussions may lead to something the Council can with justice submit to bondholders."

"Odd Lot" Shoes To Be Sold Ration Free July 10-29

Limited quantities of "odd lot" shoes may be sold to consumers ration-free at specified price reductions during the three-week period, July 10 through July 29, the Office of Price Administration announced on June 12. The announcement stated in part:

"Men's and women's shoes of all sizes, and youths' and boys' shoes of sizes 1 to 6 (shoes worn by boys beginning at about seven years of age), are included in the release. Children's and misses' and little boys' shoes are not affected by today's action, since those shoes were temporarily ration-free during the first three weeks of May.

"In preparation for the retail sales starting July 10, members of the shoe trade will be given a month—June 15 through July 15—to transfer fixed percentages of their odd-lot shoes to other dealers. The trade transfers may be made by all dealers—manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers.

"OPA said that this action—similar to one taken last July—will help dealers dispose of the normal accumulation of broken sizes and other odds and ends which are usually sold at reduced prices but which, under rationing, need to be declared stamp-free if stocks are to be cleared.

"It is estimated that possibly 7,000,000 pairs of shoes—or less than 1.5% of this year's estimated total supply of shoes—will be made available to consumers ration-free under the new provision. In order to confine the clearance to shoes that are actually unsalable for ration currency all dealers are limited to fixed percentages of their Sept. 30, 1943, inventories and they must take specified price reductions. . . .

"The sale price for shoes transferred ration-free between dealers may not exceed a price 25% below the lowest price at which the shoes were offered on June 1, 1944, to persons other than consumers."

U. S. Must Help Asia Raise Living Standards, Wallace Declares In Pacific Relations Pamphlet

The United States must take the lead in bringing defeated Japan and all the colonial peoples of the Pacific into the ranks of a "Free Asia" after the war, and must, for its own sake, cooperate with the nations of Asia in a program to raise living standards throughout the Orient, Vice President Henry A. Wallace declares in "Our Job in the Pacific," a pamphlet published June 15 by the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, in New York.

America must avoid equally the roles of Santa Claus and Simon Legree, the Vice-President declares in his statement, written shortly before he left America on his current mission to the Far East. Instead, he says, there must be a practical approach which would find enormous new markets in the Orient for our greatly expanded industrial capacity and would protect American prosperity by bolstering the economic systems of other Pacific nations.

"What we want," Mr. Wallace says, "is prosperity combined with security. We cannot have prosperity for ourselves alone. We cannot sell unless others can buy. We cannot maintain a high standard of living if it is to be undermined by the low standards of others. 'The same thing,' he says, 'is true of security. Our security must be part of a common structure.'"

An international organization, backed by force, is essential to any plan for a stable peace and prosperity in the Pacific, Mr. Wallace asserts. Seeing Russian-American friendship as "one of the main pillars of the century of the common man," and "a free, strong, prosperous and democratic China" as potentially a "powerful stabilizing factor in the Pacific," Mr. Wallace says "there is no way of balancing China against Russia, or Japan against either of them, which will not lead to another war. There is no way to protect the small and weak countries in Asia from aggression by the larger powers without an international plan backed by international force."

Mr. Wallace envisions investment of American capital in the Orient as a principal means of achieving full post-war employment in the United States, and says:

"Asia's need after the war will be for capital and technical assistance.

"America's need will be to utilize fully our greatly expanded industrial capacity. Orderly and continuous progress on both sides of the Pacific will depend on success in matching up both kinds of need for the benefit of everyone concerned. Industrialization will raise the standard of living of Asiatic peoples and create new markets for American goods and opportunities for American investment."

But Mr. Wallace warns that as Asia is still largely in the stage of primitive agriculture, a sound industrial development must be based on modernization of agricultural techniques. Asserting that Asia cannot permanently exist half free and half subject, Mr. Wallace says that "it is not to our advantage to perpetuate this division." He names India, the Netherlands East Indies, Burma, Malaya and Indo-China as among the subject countries referred to.

Japan, he says, will fall at the end of the war into still another category, for while "our primary objective must be to keep Japan disarmed," yet "we cannot keep Japan in permanent subjection without going against the trend toward the reduction of colonial areas." He suggests that Japan should become "an Asiatic Sweden," working for self-sufficient food production, for high technological skill and quality production rather than for military power.

A strong China, Mr. Wallace declares, is in the interest of the democracies. During the war, he says, China "has maintained steadily the pledge that she is fighting for the democratic order."

She will have important internal problems and her handling of them will "affect China's credit in the eyes of investors and businessmen." After the war, China will "have her historic opportunity to refute the skeptics who have so long maintained that regionalism and factionalism are incurable blemishes of the Asiatic political heritage." In conclusion Mr. Wallace says:

"As I see it, the kind of policy in the Pacific that would be welcomed and supported by Americans would have these characteristics:

"It would be generous in helping to create independence—independent individuals, communities, nations.

"It would be wary of creating dependents—dependent individuals, communities, nations.

"It would be willing to associate with others in minding the world community's common business; but it would fight shy of minding other people's private business, just as it would resent having our business minded by others.

"It would insist on a practical approach geared to specific problems and specific regions and peoples, and would avoid the kind of theoretical approach which first draws up a perfect scheme and then attempts to cram living men and their problems into that scheme."

Astwood Asst. Sec. Of Commerce & Ind. Ass'n

Henry K. Astwood has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc., it was announced on June 8, by Association Secretary Thomas Jefferson Miley. Mr. Astwood has been with the Association for three years, recently as Manager of the Industrial Bureau, in which capacity he created and helped develop the work of the Association's War Contracts Division, which has succeeded in locating millions of dollars of war work for prime and subcontractors in the metropolitan area. Under his guidance, it is stated the Industrial Relations Division of the Bureau is furnishing New York business men with a comprehensive service on all problems dealing with wage stabilization and personnel.

May Living Costs Up 0.3%

Living costs of the average family of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in the United States rose 0.3% from April to May, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Sundries were up 0.4%, food, 0.5%, and clothing, 0.4%. Fuel and light remained unchanged, said the Board on June 16; it added:

The Board's index of the cost of living (1923=100) stood at 104.4 in May, against 104.1 in April and 104.2 in May, 1943.

The level of living costs was 0.2% higher than that of a year ago. Sundries showed the greatest advance over May, 1943, with an increase of 6.1%. Other advances during the 12 months were: fuel and light, 2.9%, and clothing, 4.3%. Housing remained unchanged, while food declined 4.4%.

The purchasing power of the dollar, on the basis of 100 cents to the dollar in 1923, which amounted to 96.1 in April declined to 95.8 in May. It stood at 96.0 cents in May, 1943.

The Financial Situation

(Continued from first page)

campaign was launched in the following spring, excess reserves had dwindled to around \$2 billion; the campaign of that autumn found them down to around \$1.5 billion; and when the "drive" early this year got under way they were not very much more than \$1 billion. On June 7 last they stood at \$800 million. On Dec. 2, 1942, weekly reporting member banks in 101 cities held \$24.8 billion in Government obligations; at the end of the "drive" they held about \$28.0 billion. Their holdings approximated \$29.0 billion by the time the second campaign was opened in the spring of 1943. The third war loan effort the following autumn found these banks with government obligations in the amount of some \$34 billion. They had increased their holdings to about \$39 billion by the time the campaign early this year got under way. By the time the present "drive" was started these banks had, however, reduced their government portfolio to around \$37 billion. The pressure of their reserve position had borne fruit.

Reserve Purchases

But if member banks have been disposing of their holdings of such obligations, the Reserve banks have been taking them up. Indeed, it had definitely become necessary for them to do so in order, first, to protect the market, and, second, provide member banks with reserves they required to maintain their existing asset position. Thus we find the 12 Reserve banks when the first war loan was offered in the autumn of 1942 holding less than \$5 billion government obligations. These holdings had been increased to some \$6.5 billion by the time the second drive opened; the third campaign found the reserve institutions with about \$9.3 billion; while the fourth, last winter, began with these central banks holding some \$11.9 of governments. On June 7 they held \$14.6 billion.

The Reserve authorities, possessing authority to reduce the reserve requirements of member banks, has chosen rather to permit these requirements to remain high relative to pre-New Deal standards and to supply the member banks with reserves by open market purchases of Governments. It could have avoided purchasing such large amounts of these obligations, doubtless, had it reduced required reserves to the rates obtaining prior to 1936, but it would then have been necessary for member banks to buy many more of them than they actually did buy. Those who fear further drastic decline in the Reserve ratio would do well to consider the

fact that the Reserve authorities can relieve themselves of pressure at any time by reducing the reserve requirements of member banks thus enabling the Reserve banks to cease buying governments, and perhaps to sell part of their present holdings.

Essentials

But these and other such facts are largely mere technicalities. The essential truth is that our banking system has become quite waterlogged with government securities, and is almost certainly destined to become more so as time passes, assuming a continuation of hostilities and the large war expenditures which have been and in such circumstances doubtless will continue to be necessary. What is more this extension of the asset position of the banks of the country has correspondingly enlarged the money supply, and will without doubt continue to do so. It is not quite a matter of indifference even under existing circumstances whether the Reserve banks or member banks hold the bonds, but the essential fact after all is that one or the other hold them and must hold them at least for the time being as a matter of financing the most expensive war in all history.

It may as well be frankly admitted that there is apparently not a great deal that can be done about the situation at the moment. The long period of New Deal waste and deficit financing is a matter of history, and the general plan for financing the war has been laid down and is not easily changed at this time. We shall have to go forward pretty largely as we have been doing probably until the war comes to an end, or at least is much reduced in scope. What can be done now, however, is to look this situation squarely in the face, recognize its ugly implications, resolve definitely to begin remedying it the moment the return of peace makes that possible, and reach an understanding of what is required to remedy it. What must be done, of course, is to reverse the process by which we reached this unfortunate position. That is to say we must begin definitely to live within our means, not only balancing the budget but reducing the national debt steadily. This is the first fundamental. There are many other incidental or secondary tasks. They have to do with the liberation of the money market from the plague of manipulation under which it has been functioning for a long while past—and of course a reshaping in all manner of policies in such a way that business will be encouraged, not placed under every

President Signs Bill Increasing Federal Debt To \$260 Billion—Cabaret Tax Reduced

Under legislation passed by Congress and signed by President Roosevelt on June 9 the debt limit of the Federal Government is raised, effective July 1, from \$210,000,000,000 to \$260,000,000,000, and the night club cabaret tax is reduced from 30% to 20%. Under date of June 10, Associated Press advices from Washington stated that the increased debt limit clears the way for the \$16,000,000,000 Fifth War Loan drive, which was brought under way on June 12. The press advices added:

"Before sending the bill to the White House Congress eliminated a Senate provision exempting members of the armed services from the night-club tax. Tax experts had said the provision would be impossible to administer.

"The night-club tax was raised from 5 to 30% on April 1. Backers of the reduction to 20% said the 30% levy had thrown entertainers out of work and that the government was losing revenue because of a decline in night-club business.

"Lifting of the debt ceiling does not actually increase the debt, but authorizes additional borrowing by the government. The debt now is about \$188,000,000,000."

In passing this bill increasing the Federal debt limit the House on May 8, raised the limit from \$210,000,000,000 to \$240,000,000,000; this was indicated in our issue of May 18, page 2065. On May 31, the Senate passed a bill raising the national debt limit to \$260,000,000,000, after adopting an amendment reducing the cabaret tax from 30% to 20%, this amendment having been tacked on to the Senate bill as a rider; the \$260,000,000,000 debt limitation had been approved by the Senate Finance Committee on May 25. On June 1 the House refused to accept the \$260,000,000,000 debt proposal of the Senate, as well as the latter's cut in the cabaret tax, and as a result the bill was sent to conference; the conferees agreed on June 5 to the cut to

20% in the cabaret tax, and decided to fix the national debt limit at \$260,000,000,000 as originally requested by the Administration.

The Senate approved the conference report on June 6, but the House delayed action until June 7, when it accepted the report by a vote of 172 to 54, the bill thereupon going to the White House for Presidential action.

Regarding the House revolt on June 6 against Senate action in tacking the cabaret rider on the public debt bill, Associated Press accounts from Washington June 6, said:

"Chairman Robert Doughton, Democrat, of North Carolina, told the House 'the cabaret tax has no place in this bill,' but supported the debt measure, explaining that it is necessary to clear the legislation before the \$16,000,000,000 fifth war loan drive opens June 12.

"Representative Fred L. Crawford, Republican, of Michigan, declared the cabaret industry by coming in here at this time . . . has disgraced itself." Representative Frank Carlson, Republican, of Kansas, declared of the night-club rider: 'It's ridiculous on this day of invasion.'

"Some members complained also against the \$50,000,000,000 jump in the debt limit, contending a new ceiling at \$240,000,000,000, as originally passed by the House, would be sufficient."

The increase in the cabaret tax was provided for in the Revenue Act of 1943 enacted Feb. 25, 1944.

N. Y. State Factory Jobs Drop 2.1% In May Payrolls 0.5% Lower

A further drop of 2.1% in factory employment in New York State between April and May brought the cumulative decline to 7.6% for the six-month period since last November. Payrolls decreased only slightly from their April levels, according to a statement released on June 15 by Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi. War plants again curtailed forces and the seasonal slump continued in most of the apparel industries. Further employment declines also occurred in textiles, furniture, paper, printing and leather goods. Food products and petroleum were the only industries to augment their working forces, says the Commissioner, who further stated:

"The index of factory employment based on the average of 1935-1939 as 100, was 149.2 for May, which represents a decrease of 6.3% since May, 1943. The payroll index was 284.5, a decrease of 0.5% from April and of 0.1% from May of last year. Average weekly earnings were \$47.35 in May, compared with \$46.48 in April. The above statements are based on preliminary tabulations by the Division of Statistics and Information under the direction of Dr. E. B. Patton and cover reports from 2,870 manufacturing firms throughout the State.

"While employment dropped 2.1% in the metals and machinery industry in May, the payroll decline was only 0.3%. Sharp employment declines were reported by manufacturers of aircraft, tanks, munitions, electrical equipment and scientific instruments. Payrolls were higher in aircraft and shipbuilding industries and declined only slightly in the others. Steel mills also had fewer workers with increased payrolls.

"The severest cuts in employment and payrolls among the apparel industries were reported by manufacturers of women's suits, coats and skirts, and millinery. Some suit, coat and skirt factories were shut down completely while others operated with skeleton forces. Payrolls dropped 45% in the industry. Women's dress factories, on the other hand had slight increases. Men's clothing firms had fewer workers but their payrolls were higher. Increases in the children's clothing and fur goods industries served to offset part of the losses in the apparel group, which showed net declines of 4.7% in employment and 3.7% in payrolls.

"Employment continued to drop in most textile mills in the State, including cotton, rayon, wool, knitting, finishing and miscellaneous. Payrolls were lower in all these branches except cotton and miscellaneous where increases were small. Fairly sharp decreases in both employment and payrolls were noted in the furniture and rubber industries. Employment declined in paper and printing but payrolls increased a little. In the leather group, the shoe industry had fewer workers but higher payrolls and the glove industry lost many workers.

"A small increase in employment in the food industry was accompanied by a gain of 3% in payrolls. Ice cream plants and breweries reported fairly large employment and payroll increases, meat, canning, baked goods and confectionery industries had fewer workers but larger payrolls. In the petroleum products industry there were

Unemployment Insurance Benefits Lower In First Quarter

Unemployment insurance figures for the first quarter of 1944 showed a 32.7% decrease in the number of new claims for unemployment benefits as compared with the first quarter of 1943, and a decrease of 51.2% in the number of weeks of unemployment for which compensation was paid, Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt announced on June 15, and added:

"A gross total of \$18,777,510 was paid out in benefits, 44.4% less than during the first quarter of 1943, and 84.8% less than the first quarter of 1942.

"These figures, compiled by the Social Security Board's Bureau of Employment Security, indicate the current low level of insured unemployment, Mr. McNutt said, and the rapid reabsorption of workers who become temporarily unemployed. However, he added, a month-by-month examination of 1944 figures shows an average of 112,000 persons receiving weekly insurance checks in March, an upswing of 8% over February.

"These figures do not present the complete unemployment picture, Mr. McNutt said, for not all workers are eligible for unemployment insurance if they lose their jobs. Of the 51,000,000 civilians employed in March, about 40,000,000 workers were in jobs enabling them to earn unemployment insurance credits. Total weekly unemployment figures for March averaged about 870,000 persons, of which only 112,000 were eligible for unemployment insurance. These unemployed workers, the Board's report indicates, were not the same workers week after week. Most of them were unemployed for just a few weeks, and then found other jobs.

"As our war economy approaches the period of reconversion to peacetime production, and there are curtailments in some war industries, claims for unemployment payments may be expected to continue to rise. However, the State unemployment insurance systems are better prepared to meet a high number of claims, if and when they occur, than ever before.

"The long period of defense and wartime employment has resulted in the accumulation of unemployment insurance funds totaling over \$5,000,000,000. This amount is broken into 51 separate funds, one for each of the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii. Individual State funds are larger than they have ever been. The New York fund has over \$650,000,000 in it, Pennsylvania has over \$500,000,000, California nearly that much, and Illinois over \$400,000,000, while New Jersey and Ohio each have over \$300,000,000 in their funds. North Dakota, at the smallest end of the scale has a fund of about \$4,000,000.

"Mr. McNutt said the \$5,000,000,000 in the trust funds should provide a good shock absorber for much of the economic readjustment that may come with the transition to peacetime production."

slight increases in both employment and payrolls.

"Employment in New York City declined 2.6% and payrolls dropped 1%. The movement in most industries in the city were in the same direction as they were for the State as a whole. War industries were not laying off help at as fast a rate as those up-State, while clothing factories had larger lay-offs. The sharper drop in total employment in the city as compared with up-State reflects the greater influence of the decline in the apparel industry there."

President Appeals To All Americans To "Buy War Bonds Without Stint"

In an appeal to the nation in signaling the start of the \$16,000,000,000 Fifth War Loan drive on June 12 President Roosevelt declared that "whatever else any of us may be doing, the purchase of war bonds and stamps is something all of us can do and should do to help win the war." and he expressed himself as "happy to report tonight that it is something which nearly everyone seems to be doing."

In an address at Washington, over a nation-wide radio program, the President told the people of the nation that "there is a direct connection between the bonds you have bought and the stream of men and equipment now rushing over the English Channel for the liberation of Europe. There is a direct connection between your war bonds and every part of this global war today." Reciting that "today we are on the offensive all over the world—bringing the attack to our enemies," the President in referring "to our enemy who is first on the list for destruction," said that "Germany has her back against the wall—in fact three walls at once." In referring to what had been accomplished "in the Pacific" the President said among other things that "by repeated relentless submarine and naval attacks, amphibious thrusts, and ever-mounting air attacks, we have deprived the Japs of the power to check the momentum of our ever-growing and ever-advancing military forces." Conceding that "we still have a long way to go to Tokyo," the President declared however that "carrying out our original strategy of eliminating our European enemy first and then turning all our strength to the Pacific, we can force the Japanese to unconditional surrender or to national suicide much more rapidly than has been thought possible." He also said that "from the standpoint of our enemy we have achieved the impossible. We have broken through their supposedly impregnable wall in northern France. But the assault has been costly in men and costly in materials."

"Americans," said the President, "have all worked together to make this day possible." "The liberation forces now streaming across the Channel and up the beaches and through the fields and the forests of France are using thousands and thousands of planes and ships and tanks and heavy guns. . . . There is a shortage of nothing—nothing! And this must continue."

And everyone "observed the President—" every man or woman or child, who bought a war bond helped—and helped mightily." He added "one sure way every man, woman and child can keep faith with those who have given, and are giving, their lives is to provide the money which is needed to win the final victory." The President concluded by urging "all Americans to buy war bonds without stint." The President's address as given in Associated Press accounts follows in full:

"All our fighting men overseas today have their appointed stations on the far-flung battle fronts of the world. We at home have ours, too. We need, and are proud of our fighting men—most decidedly. But during the anxious times ahead let us not forget that they need us, too."

"It goes almost without saying that we must continue to forge the weapons of victory—the hundreds of thousands of items, large and small, essential to the waging of the war. This has been the major task from the very start. It is still a major task. This is the very worst time for any war worker to think of leaving his machine or to look for a peacetime job."

"And it goes almost without saying, too, that we must continue to provide our government with the funds necessary for waging war not only by the payment of taxes—which, after all, is an obligation of citizenship—but also by

the purchase of war bonds—an act of free choice which every citizen has to make for himself under the guidance of his own conscience.

"Whatever else any of us may be doing, the purchase of war bonds and stamps is something all of us can do and should do to help win the war."

"I am happy to report tonight that it is something which nearly every one seems to be doing. Although there are now approximately 67,000,000 persons who have or earn some form of income (including the armed forces) 81,000,000 persons have already bought war bonds. They have bought more than 600,000,000 individual bonds; their purchases have totaled more than \$32,000,000,000. These are the purchases of individual men, women and children. Any one who would have said this was possible a few years ago would have been put down as a starry-eyed visionary. Of such visions, however, is the stuff of America fashioned. Of course, there are always pessimists with us. I am reminded of the fact that after the fall of France in 1940 I asked for the production by the United States of 50,000 airplanes a year.

"I was called crazy—it was said that the figure was fantastic: that it could not be done. Today we are building airplanes at the rate of 100,000 a year."

"There is a direct connection between the bonds you have bought and the stream of men and equipment now rushing over the English Channel for the liberation of Europe. There is a direct connection between your war bonds and every part of this global war today."

"Tonight, therefore, on the opening of this Fifth War Loan drive, it is appropriate for us to take a broad look at this panorama of world war. For the success or failure of the drive is going to have so much to do with the speed with which we can accomplish victory and peace."

"While I know that the chief interest tonight is centered on the English Channel and on the beaches and farms and cities of Normandy, we should not lose sight of the fact that our armed forces are engaged on other battle fronts all over the world, and that no one front can be considered alone without its proper relation to all."

"It is worth while to make overall comparisons with the past. Compare today with just two years ago—June, 1942. At that time Germany was in control of practically all of Europe, and was steadily driving the Russians back toward the Ural Mountains; Germany was practically in control of North Africa and the Mediterranean, and was beating at the gates of the Suez Canal, the route to India. Italy was still an important military and supply factor—as subsequent, long campaigns proved."

"Japan was in control of the western Aleutian Islands, and in the South Pacific was knocking at the gates of Australia and New Zealand—and also threatening India. She had seized control of nearly one-half of the central Pacific."

"American armed forces on land and sea and in the air were still very definitely on the defensive and in the building-up stage. Our allies were bearing the heat and the brunt of the attack."

"In 1942 Washington heaved a sigh of relief that the first war bond issue had been cheerfully over-subscribed by the American people. In those days America

was still hearing from many "amateur strategists" and political critics, some of whom were doing more good for Hitler than for the United States.

"Today we are on the offensive all over the world—bringing the attack to our enemies."

"In the Pacific, by relentless submarine and naval attacks, amphibious thrusts and ever-mounting air attacks, we have deprived the Japs of the power to check the momentum of our ever-growing and ever-advancing military forces. We have reduced their shipping by more than three million tons. We have overcome their original advantage in the air. We have cut off from a return to the homeland tens of thousands of beleaguered Japanese troops who now face starvation or surrender. We have cut down their naval strength, so that for many months they have avoided all risk of encounter with our naval forces."

"True, we still have a long way to Tokyo. But, carrying out our original strategy of eliminating our European enemy first and then turning all our strength to the Pacific, we can force the Japanese to unconditional surrender or to national suicide much more rapidly than has been thought possible."

"Turning now to our enemy who is first on the list for destruction, Germany has her back against the wall—in fact, three walls at once!"

"On the south we have broken the German hold on central Italy. On June 4 the city of Rome fell to the Allied armies. Allowing the enemy no respite, the Allies are now pressing hard on the heels of the Germans as they retreat northward in ever-growing confusion."

"On the east, our gallant Soviet allies have driven the enemy back from the lands which were invaded three years ago. Great Soviet armies are now initiating crushing blows."

"Overhead, vast Allied air fleets of bombers and fighters have been waging a bitter air war over Germany and western Europe. They have had two major objectives: to destroy German war industries, which maintain the German armies and air forces, and to shoot the German Luftwaffe out of the air. As a result German production has been whittled down continuously, and the German fighter force now has only a fraction of its former power."

"This great air campaign, strategic and tactical, will continue—with increasing power."

"On the west, the hammer blow which struck the coast of France last Tuesday morning was the culmination of many months of careful planning and strenuous preparation."

"Millions of tons of weapons and supplies and hundreds of thousands of men assembled in England are now being poured into the great battle in Europe."

"From the standpoint of our enemy, we have achieved the impossible. We have broken through their supposedly impregnable wall in northern France. The assault has been costly in men and materials. Some of our landings were desperate adventures, but from advices received so far, the losses were lower than our commanders had estimated would occur. We have established a firm foothold and are now prepared to meet the inevitable counter-attacks of the Germans—with power and confidence. We all pray that we will have far more than a firm foothold."

"Americans have all worked together to make this day possible."

"The liberation forces now streaming across the Channel and up the beaches and down the highways of France are using thousands and thousands of planes and ships and tanks and heavy guns. They are carrying with them many thousands of items needed for their dangerous, stupendous undertaking. There is a

President Signs Elk Hills Oil Bill; Objects To Power Given Congress

President Roosevelt, in signing the Elk Hills Oil Bill on June 17, stated his objections to provisions in the measure, which he contended would vest the Congress with "what amounts to executive powers over the Administration of the Naval petroleum reserves," according to a special dispatch to the New York "Times" from Washington on June 17, which also had the following to say about the matter.

He approved the bill because he had been told by James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, that there was immediate need for legislation "to deal with the problems of drainage and current production from the naval petroleum reserves."

In approving the legislation the President did not wish to be understood as expressing approval of all its provisions.

"On the contrary," he said, "I regret to say that in several places this act departs from principles of government which have been long established and which are in my opinion, fundamentally sound. I feel it is my duty to express my concern lest this departure be continued in future legislation."

"The provisions of the act to which I have reference would vest the Congress with what amounts to executive powers over the administration of the naval petroleum reserves."

"This legislative assumption of executive functions takes form in two requirements—first, that the Secretary of the Navy, even with the approval of the President, may produce petroleum from these reserves only in the quantities from time to time specified by the Congress, and, secondly, that the Secretary may not condemn lands or enter into joint or unit contracts, or other contracts or leases, without prior consultation with the Naval Affairs Committees of the Congress."

"The first requirement, in addition to being objectionable from the standpoint of principle, was apparently drafted without proper cognizance being taken of the fact that an emergency necessitating a sharp increase in production might arise during a recess of the Congress."

"The second requirement I would have considered unwise enough if it had merely placed the executive function of advising and consulting on contracts and leases in the hands of the two houses of the Congress. But to go further and to delegate, as it were, this

shortage of nothing—nothing! This must continue."

"What has been done in the United States since those days of 1940—when France fell—in raising and equipping and transporting our fighting forces, and in producing weapons and supplies for war, has been nothing short of a miracle. It was largely due to American teamwork—teamwork among capital and labor and agriculture, between the armed forces and the civilian economy—indeed among all of them."

"And every one who bought a war bond helped—and helped mightily!"

"There are still many people in the United States who have not bought war bonds, or who have not bought as many as they can afford. Every one knows for himself whether he falls into that category or not. In some cases his neighbors know also. To the consciences of those people, this appeal by the President of the United States is very much in order."

"All of the things which we use in this war, everything we send to our fighting Allies, costs money—a lot of money. One sure way every man, woman and child can keep faith with those who have given, and are giving, their lives, is to provide the money which is needed to win the final victory."

"I urge all Americans to buy war bonds without stint. Swell the mighty chorus to bring us nearer to victory!"

function to two committees of the Congress is, in my opinion, to disregard principles basic to our form of government."

"Efficient and economical administration can be achieved only by vesting authority to carry out the laws in an independent executive, and not in legislative committees. This act, in my opinion, impinges deeply upon this fundamental principle of good government embodied in the Constitution."

Censorship Should Be For Security Only Roosevelt Asserts

An expression that considerations of military security alone should guide the operations of Allied censorship in war theaters was emphasized by President Roosevelt in response to a request from Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, that the President intercede in obtaining release of an A. P. interview with Marshal Tito. This is learned from an Associated Press item appearing in the New York "Herald Tribune" of June 3, in which it was further stated:

The interview in question, obtained by Associated Press war correspondent Joseph Morton, was released by Allied military censorship in the Mediterranean theater on May 20, three weeks after it was filed and four days after Mr. Cooper addressed appeals to Mr. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

No response has been received from Mr. Churchill.

"In the exchange of correspondence with the President, the release of which has White House approval, Mr. Cooper, on May 16 said he was writing to Mr. Roosevelt "because of my deep concern that no barriers be erected unduly to block either American journalistic enterprise or the avenues whereby this enterprise may contribute to better information and broader understanding of European affairs among the American people."

After noting that he did not seek to disclose military matters against the wishes of the military and that the dispatch in question was political news instead of military news, Mr. Cooper added:

"I feel that you will be the last to want to suppress the right of any leader allied in this war from expressing his views to the United States."

"This entire matter of suppression, Mr. President, is fraught with extreme danger in that matters of a political nature are unduly subject to censorship, then we are drifting into the darkness that brings misunderstanding. In such darkness there is brewed the thing that causes another war."

On May 25 the President replied as follows:

"Dear Mr. Cooper:

"I am happy to note, with regard to your letter of May 16, 1944, that The Associated Press article in question has been released from the Mediterranean area for publication. I agree with you that the full flow of news from the theaters of operations should be encouraged. Censorship barriers should not be imposed unless the success of our operations and the lives of our men would otherwise be endangered."

"The theater command gives assurances that it has no desire to censor for anything other than military security. Sincerely yours, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

Proposals For Army-Navy Merger To Be Studied By 4-Man Committee; Earlier Efforts Failed

Instructions from the High Command for an army-navy committee to study proposals for merging the Army and the Navy were made public on June 8 by the House Committee on Post-War Military Policy. This was made known in Associated Press advices from Washington on that day, which added:

The instructions, which also call for consideration of a suggestion for a separate department of air, were contained in a report by Representative Woodrum (D.-Va.), Chairman on Committee Hearings.

The joint chiefs of staff told Mr. Woodrum they have set up a committee of two Navy and two Army officers, as a result of "widely divergent views" among the military on the subject of consolidation and because of demands in Congress for a streamlining of the military establishment.

These four officers are to make a detailed study and recommendations.

The Army-Navy group was directed specifically to study "the relative advantages, disadvantages, and practicability of the following basic systems of organization: Two departments—War and Navy; three departments—War, Navy, Air; one Department of War (or of Defense)."

It was noted by the United Press that the four-man Army-Navy committee which is studying the possible reorganization of national defense was established by the joint chiefs of staff only after an earlier committee had failed to produce an agreement in a year of discussion. According to these advices Secretary of the Navy Forrestal sent the committee copies of a letter from Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to President Roosevelt, saying that the joint Chiefs of Staff on May 9 approved a directive for the special investigation by a committee of two Army and two Navy officers under direction of the joint Deputy Chiefs of Staff. The United Press likewise said, "The directive disclosed that in June, 1943, another committee, called the Joint Strategic Survey Committee, was asked to submit recommendations to avoid duplication between the services and to discover the most practicable organization of executive agencies concerned primarily with defense."

"This committee, the directive stated, delegated its work to a special committee which twice submitted separate reports for Army and Navy members indicating inability to agree and expressing widely divergent views."

Reporting that post-war consolidation of the Army, Navy, and air services under a "Secretary of the Armed Forces" was proposed on May 27 by Senator Hill of Alabama, the Democratic whip in a bill he planned to introduce, the Associated Press (Washington) on May 28 also stated in part:

"Patterned on suggestions by Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Army Deputy Chief of Staff, in testimony before a House special committee, the measure also conforms with the ideas presented before the committee by Harold D. Smith, Director of the Budget.

"While Mr. Hill told a reporter that he was acting entirely on his own responsibility as a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, it was evident that the measure had the tacit approval of the War Department and other agencies, if not the Navy.

"Secretary of the Navy Forrestal opposed immediate consolidation of the military services in an appearance before the House group, adding that he was not prepared to say whether he thought a post-war merger was desirable.

"The Hill measure proposes a 'Department of Armed Forces.' The secretary would be chosen from civil life by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The President also would be authorized to appoint civilian under

secretaries for the Army and Navy and for Air at \$10,000 salaries. Each would have two assistants to receive \$8,000 yearly.

"Proposed also is creation of a division labeled 'the United States chiefs of staff,' consisting of officers of general or flag rank to be headed by one officer to be chief of staff to the President."

The legislature plans of Senator Hill for the merger of the Army, Navy and Air forces brought a note of caution on May 29 from Representative Woodrum:

"Such precipitate action would be most unfortunate," Mr. Woodrum said, adding that his committee would report to the House soon on its hearings on proposals for unification. Rushing into a revolutionized reorganization of the Army and Navy at this critical hour," he said, "would revert the attention of the high command from the important business of winning the war quickly and might plunge us right into a violent controversy within our armed services."

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in the World War I, told the House Post-War Policy Committee on May 17 that the Pearl Harbor disaster was convincing proof of the necessity of consolidating the Army and Navy. "That calamity," he said, "due to divided command in the Hawaiian area is convincing proof that perfect cohesion of the fighting forces must take the place of two arms working separately and without co-ordination. Whatever doubt had formerly existed as to the demand of one department of national defense was solved in the fact of the disastrous result of division and defeat."

Reporting that abandonment of attempts to merge the armed forces of this country, even on an experimental scale, until after the war was indicated by a report issued on June 15 by the Special House Committee on Post-War Military Policy, headed by Representative Woodrum, special advices to the New York "Times" on June 15 added:

"The report concludes the first phase of the group's study, but does not end its investigation.

"The committee does not believe that the time is opportune to consider detailed legislation which would undertake to write the pattern of any proposed consolidation, if, indeed, such consolidation is ultimately decided to be a wise course of action," the report states.

"The committee feels that many lessons are being learned in this war and that many more will be learned before the shooting stops."

May Cotton Consumption Report

The Census Bureau at Washington on June 14, issued its report showing cotton consumed in the United States, cotton on hand, and active cotton spindles for the month of May.

In the month of May, 1944, cotton consumed amounted to 831,889 bales of lint and 120,831 bales of linters as compared with 776,007 bales of lint and 114,659 bales of linters during April this year, and 902,301 bales of lint and 98,586 bales of linters in May last year.

In the 10 months ending with May 31, cotton consumption was 8,412,168 bales of lint and 1,106,706 bales of linters compared with 9,341,781 bales of lint and 1,096,952 bales of linters in the corresponding period a year ago.

There was 2,110,581 bales of lint and 399,321 bales of linters on

Senate And House Pass Bills Extending Price Control; House Drops Cotton Amendment

The legislation extending the Price Control and Wage Stabilization Act was sent to conference on June 14 after the House on that day passed its bill, differing in some respects from that adopted by the Senate on June 9. Associated Press dispatches from Washington on June 20 reported that the conferees had finished their work on the Price Control Bill. We give these advices in part as follows:

With the White House intervening to break a deadlock, Senate and House conferees reached a compromise late June 20 on the Bankhead amendment to adjust cotton textile ceilings in the price control extension bill.

The Administration agreed to a requirement that ceilings on "major" textile items be revised to reflect a parity price for raw cotton. Eliminated from the original Bankhead proposal was a requirement that the ceilings guarantee manufacturing costs plus a profit to mills.

In addition to requiring item-by-item pricing of cotton textiles to reflect parity, the revised amendment directs the President, acting through any department or agency of the Government, to "take all lawful action" to assure farmers of parity prices on all the basic agricultural commodities—cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts. It does not specify the steps he may take.

The conference committee bill representing a merger of conflicting measures passed by Senate and House is scheduled to go to the Senate first and then the House for concurrence today.

Administrationists knocked out the House approved amendment by Rep. Dirksen (Rep., Ill.) to subject OPA regulations to review by the Federal District Courts, instead of the Emergency Court of Appeals as at present.

The new bill, however, sets up an OPA review board to hear protests against OPA orders and advise the Price Administrator, and permits protests to be filed against any present, past or future OPA regulation.

Other agreed changes in the existing stabilization law include:

Penalties for violations of price ceilings would be reduced from a minimum of \$50 to \$25, or the actual amount of overcharge, whichever is larger, for merchants who establish in court that the violations are not willful or the result of negligence.

The OPA itself would be authorized to initiate damage suits for overcharges, and to purchase evidence.

Rent ceilings would be adjustable upon a showing that they are substantially higher or lower than prevailing rates, or if landlords' costs or taxes were increased substantially.

The OPA's "highest price line" regulation would be abolished as to retailers, but retained as to wholesalers and manufacturers.

Present wage provision of the Stabilization Act would be left substantially unchanged, the conferees rejecting a Senate amendment that would have cancelled War Labor Board control over increases in wages up to \$37.50 a week.

Regarding the action on the bill by the Senate on June 9, it was

hand in consuming establishments on May 31, 1944, which compares with 2,221,800 bales of lint and 440,497 bales of linters on Apr. 30, 1944, and with 2,320,197 bales of lint and 469,459 bales of linters on May 31, 1943.

On hand in public storage and at compresses on May 31, 1944, there were 9,582,675 bales of lint and 87,622 bales of linters, which compares with 10,276,595 bales of lint and 88,264 bales of linters on April 30 and 9,666,982 bales of lint and 75,924 bales of linters on May 31, 1943.

There were 22,387,784 cotton spindles active during May, 1944, which compares with 22,411,922 active cotton spindles during Apr., 1944, and with 22,777,078 active cotton spindles during May, 1943.

noted by the Associated Press that the Administration suffered a setback in its fight to continue price control machinery without major change with Senate approval by a vote of 39 to 35, of a proposal by Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.) to tie textile price ceilings to the price of cotton. The Washington Associated Press advices as given in the "Wall Street Journal" added:

President Roosevelt and Price Administrator Chester Bowles contend the proposal is inflationary but Senator Bankhead and his supporters deny it would increase costs. Mr. Bowles' estimate is that it would increase consumers' bills for textiles by 250 million to 350 million dollars a year.

The Bankhead amendment provides for an adjustment of textile ceiling prices to reflect a parity price for raw cotton to the farmer, plus milling costs of 90% of the textile industry and a "reasonable profit."

Senator Bankhead estimates it will raise cotton prices 1 cent a pound but in yesterday's debate Senator Ellender (D., La.) denounced it as "a textile industry amendment, and not one to help the cotton farmer."

After a prolonged debate over this amendment the Senate adopted in short order and without a record vote another Bankhead amendment to raise from 90 to 95% of parity the Government loan rate on cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts. (Parity is a price calculated by the Agriculture Department to give a farm commodity the same purchasing power, in terms of things farmers buy, that it had in some past base period, usually 1909-14.)

Mr. Wile estimated this would affect 20 million white-collar workers.

While the Senate bill provides for the extension of the Price and Wage Stabilization Act to Dec. 31, 1945, the House bill would extend the act only to June 30, 1945. In passing the bill June 14, the House struck out the Bankhead-Brown cotton amendment and wrote in a provision aimed at guaranteeing parity prices for all farm products by penalizing processors who fail to pay them.

From the Associated Press advices of June 14, we quote the following:

Nearly all the House Republicans joined with Administration forces against the textile pricing change, which was beaten 87 to 191. The Administration gave its approval to the parity-or-penalty amendment.

Whatever agreements are made for stabilizing currencies and establishing a world bank will be subject to Congressional approval as far as this country is concerned, he said.

"The results of the conference will be referred to President

After that vote, the House reversed a previous stand and in a 204 to 178 roll call threw out the Administration - opposed amendment of Rep. Disney (D., Okla.) to increase the price of crude oil 35 cents a barrel.

The Administration's cotton and oil victories were somewhat offset by failure, in a 206 to 181 roll call, to throw out an amendment by Rep. Dirksen (R., Ill.) to open Federal District courts to tests of OPA rules.

With the House changes, Majority Leader McCormack (D., Mass.) said there was an "excellent chance" of perfecting in conference a bill which President Roosevelt would approve.

Without the legislation, price controls expire June 30.

Mr. McCormack's statement was based on an expectation that Senate and House conferees, correlating the separate measures, will throw out the Bankhead-Brown plan.

The parity amendment which the House approved overwhelmingly by voice vote provides that any processor of an agricultural commodity who fails to pay a parity price may charge no more than 90% of the OPA ceiling price for the finished article.

(Parity is the price which the Agriculture Department figures will give a farm commodity the same purchasing power, in terms of things farmers buy, that it had in a past base period, usually 1909-14.)

Rep. Pace (D., Ga.), author of the provision, said it would affect cotton, wheat, rye and several other commodities now selling below parity and that it would mean "hundreds of millions of dollars to the nation's farmers."

He declared it would accomplish the primary purpose of the Bankhead-Brown amendment—lifting the price of cotton about a cent a pound.

Mr. Pace also said his amendment "might well result in a reduction in the cost of living, because processors who fail to pay parity would have to charge 10% less than the ceilings."

The House rejected 98 to 70 a second Senate-approved amendment which would have removed the War Labor Board's jurisdiction over wage increases mutually agreed upon by employers and employees up to the \$37.50 weekly level.

Democratic leaders still faced a fight in conference on a half-dozen price law changes in the separate Senate and House bills.

Those regarded as most objectionable to the Administration would facilitate court action against OPA regulations and price orders and cut down the liability of violators to fines and damages. Another change that the Administration strongly opposes would abolish the present "highest price line" limitation by which OPA has sought to control clothing prices by restricting retailers to lines they traditionally sold.

U. S. Not Bound By Monetary Conference, Morgenthau Says

No commitments binding on the United States could be made at the world monetary conference which meets at Bretton Woods, N. H., on July 1, said Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, on June 19, it was disclosed in a special dispatch to the New York "Times" on the same day from Chicago, which also gave other remarks of Mr. Morgenthau about the conference as follows:

Whatever agreements are made for stabilizing currencies and establishing a world bank will be subject to Congressional approval as far as this country is concerned, he said.

"The results of the conference will be referred to President

Roosevelt, who in turn will submit the matter to Congress," the Secretary said.

The personnel of the American delegation has been completed and will be announced in a day or so, Mr. Morgenthau disclosed.

FDR Announces Plans For International Security Council To Maintain Peace—Superstate Out Ahead Of The News

(Continued from first page)

policies in the past, for Mr. Roosevelt to say whether little nations will have a representative vote on a proposed international council or will be 'subordinated to the Big Four.'

"3. Criticism of the President by Senator Ball (R., Minn.), an exponent of all-out collaboration, for 'using some of the language the so-called isolationists have employed to oppose any effective world cooperation' in Mr. Roosevelt's declaration against a super-State with its own police forces and other paraphernalia of coercive power."

"4. An assertion by Senator La Follette (Prog., Wis.), who holds strong nationalistic views, that the President's outline of security aims 'fails to mention the most important question, namely, whether this proposed organization should be established and the United States committed to it prior or after the time when the broad, general terms of the peace are known to the Congress and the country.'

"5. General approval of the objectives of the plan by most Democrats and cautious endorsement of its principles by Republicans."

The President's statement of June 15 follows:

Text of Statement

"The conference today with officials of the Department of State on the post-war security organization program is a continuation of conferences which have been held from time to time during the past 18 months. These conferences have enabled me to give personal attention to the development and progress of the post-war work of the Department of State is doing."

"All plans and suggestions from groups, organizations and individuals have been carefully discussed and considered. I wish to emphasize the entirely nonpartisan nature of these consultations. All aspects of the post-war program have been debated in a cooperative spirit. This is a tribute to the political leaders who realize that the national interest demands a national program now. Such teamwork has met the overwhelming approval of the American people."

"The maintenance of peace and security must be the joint task of all peace-loving nations. We have, therefore, sought to develop plans for an international organization comprising all such nations. The purpose of the organization would be to maintain peace and security and to assist the creation, through international cooperation, of conditions of stability and well-being necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations."

"Accordingly it is our thought that the organization would be a fully representative body with broad responsibilities for promoting and facilitating international cooperation, through such agencies as may be found necessary to consider and deal with the problems of world relations."

"It is our further thought that the organization would provide for a Council, elected annually by the fully representative body of all nations, which would include the four major nations and a suitable number of other nations. The Council would concern itself with peaceful settlement of international disputes and with the prevention of threats to the peace or breaches of the peace."

"There would also be an international court of justice to deal primarily with justifiable disputes."

"We are not thinking of a super-State with its own police forces and other paraphernalia of coercive power. We are seeking effective agreement and arrangements through which the nations would maintain, according to their ca-

pacities, adequate forces to meet the needs of preventing war and of making impossible deliberate preparation for war, and to have such forces available for joint action when necessary."

"All this, of course, will become possible once our present enemies are defeated and effective arrangements are made to prevent them from making war again."

"Beyond that, the hope of a peaceful and advancing world will rest upon the willingness and ability of the peace-loving nations, large and small, bearing responsibility commensurate with their individual capacities, to work together for the maintenance of peace and security."

In the Washington accounts to the New York "Times" by Charles Hurd it was stated President Roosevelt's commendation of the "teamwork" shown by political leaders apparently was a reference to the groups of Senators and Representatives who have been kept fully informed of the developing stages of the plans.

"An hour before issuing his statement, Mr. Roosevelt conferred in his office with Secretary Hull, Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Under-Secretary of State; Dr. Leo Pasvlosky, State Department expert on economics and geography, and Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University and special consultant for the State Department, who went to London with Mr. Stettinius."

"Also present, in a private capacity and not for the State Department, was Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, who headed various disarmament and peace missions sent abroad in both the Hoover and Roosevelt Administrations."

Myron C. Taylor Is Back In Rome

Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's special representative to the Vatican, arrived in Rome on June 19. Mr. Taylor was in Italy in November, 1942, and was asked by the President to return to his old position after the liberation of Rome; it was disclosed in Associated Press advices from that city on the same day.

United Press dispatches said it was expected that Mr. Taylor would see Pope Pius XII and Luigi Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State, on that day.

NLRB Rules For Wagner Act Over State Law

A state law regulating unions cannot relieve an employer of collective bargaining obligations under the Federal Wagner Act, the National Labor Relations Board rules June 9, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, which further stated:

The decision involved the recently enacted Florida statute which requires, among other things, the licensing of union agents. The company, Eppinger & Russell, of Jacksonville, had refused to bargain with the certified union because the union representatives had not been licensed as required by the state law.

Finding that the company's refusal was an unfair labor practice, the NLRB ordered the company to bargain, on request, with the Florida Citrus and Allied Workers Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate. Congress, the Board said, did not intend to subject Federal laws "to the varied and perhaps conflicting provisions of state enactments."

The decision upheld Frank Bloom, Chief Trial Examiner, whose report said: "If the com-

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of trafficking with men."

We have in mind that American boys are being killed in this vast manipulation but we suppose that is of no consequence when big manipulators are striving for such big things. For example, it was quite shocking for Washington to hear that Tito, the real rugged leader of Yugoslavia, had really been run out of that country and had escaped to Italy. It was a funny experience that our men with an "intimate knowledge of world affairs" had with him. Earlier, we had recognized Mikhailovitch whom the late Billy Mitchell's sister had served with and was sponsoring. The Leftist propagandists told us in no short order that he was not a "Liberal" and therefore we should not continue to furnish him supplies. Inasmuch as the "Liberal" people have sway in our Government, we switched over to the Stalin-approved Tito. Now it has leaked out: that Hitler's forces swept down on Tito recently, captured three American officers and three American newspapermen who were talking with him and, Tito— he fled to Italy. It develops that Tito, regardless of how long the pretense will be kept up, had nothing at all. The Reds, the Leftists are a little shamefaced in Washington about this.

But bearing more importantly upon the point of Mr. Roosevelt's intimate knowledge of world affairs, is the question of Russia's attack upon Finland. Ever since Teheran we have heard that really, Stalin and Roosevelt got together on some things. Naturally, they couldn't tell us about them because we simple-minded people wouldn't understand. A lot of us asked what in the name of heavens they could possibly have gotten together on. One thing, we were assured, was that they had gotten together on the coordination of attacks: that is, when we landed in Europe on the Western front, Stalin was going to attack on the Eastern front.

The facts are irrefutable that when we landed in France, the Russians launched a great drive on Finland. You want to know what makes Procopce such an enemy of mankind? Why, he pointed out, at cocktail parties, that the Germans were 700 miles away from where the Russians were attacking, that they were attacking just Finns. This was, indeed, an awful thing for him to be pointing out, when we were being given to understand that the Russians were opening up a "second" front. There is no wonder that he was recalled; there is no wonder that there should be a lot of indignation in Washington about his recall. He didn't have a press service; he just talked logically to his friends, which were innumerable.

We are sure we don't know what to say about the De Gaulle incident, except that American lives are being lost because of it. We bring it up only as it bears on Mr. Roosevelt's professed intimate knowledge of world affairs. The man was, rightly or wrongly, built up into a great symbol of a Free French. The story is that FD doesn't like him because he thought he was another "Joan de Arc" when, of course that is what FD thinks he is. The result is that both the French and Germans are shooting our boys over there. God help us, and we say that in all seriousness.

pany's contentions were accepted, the result would be, in effect, a nullification of the Board's certification by operation of the Florida statute. Such an interpretation would be contrary to the plain language of the (Wagner) Act and the many decisions of the Board and courts construing it."

President Approves Extending Time For Trials Of Those Connected With Pearl Harbor Disaster

President Roosevelt approved on June 14 the joint resolution adopted by Congress extending for six months the period of time in which court-martial proceedings could be instituted against all persons connected with matters at Pearl Harbor preceding the catastrophe on Dec. 7, 1941, particularly relating generally to Admiral Kimmel and General Short. Congress completed action on the resolution on June 7, it was passed by

the Senate on June 5 without a record vote and by the House on June 6 by a vote of 305 to 35; differences between the Senate and House legislation were compromised on June 7, it was noted in a Washington dispatch to the New York "Times," from which we also quote:

The measure as adopted directs merely that an investigation shall be made, instead of imposing on the Secretaries of War and Navy a mandate that court-martial proceedings shall be started, as the House had provided.

The House had voted only a three-month extension; the Senate a year. Conferees compromised on six months.

Republicans in the House fought the conference report. Adoption of the bill removed the probability that the court-martial would be held before the November election. An almost solid Republican bloc contended yesterday that the Democrats sought to prevent disclosures by Pearl Harbor testimony.

The War and Navy Departments have opposed holding Pearl Harbor trials in wartime, and the new legislation extends again the statute of limitations which already had been extended for six months past Dec. 7, 1943. The two officers have waived the statute.

Clarence E. Hancock, Republican of New York, one of the conferees, said that unless the compromise was ratified by the House, "the guilty persons will go free tomorrow."

The report was voted down on a voice vote, and by 100 to 89 when a division was called. But when a roll call was demanded, the result was 213 to 141 in favor of accepting the report.

Senate House Committee Ordered To Study Post-War Taxation

The Joint Senate-House Committee on Internal Revenue ordered on June 15, an immediate study of post-war taxation, said an Associated Press dispatch from Washington on that day, from which the following is also taken:

While holding out no promise of any lowering of taxes until victory, Chairman Doughton (D., N. C.), of the House Ways and Means Committee said "we want to be ready" for speedy adjustments.

The joint committee action recalled recommendations of the Baruch-Hancock report, which said:

"Prepare now for future action reducing taxes from war to peace-time levels, thereby providing necessary incentive for initiative and enterprise and stimulating employment."

The committee, comprised of Democratic and Republican Senators and House members, issued its statement shortly after Representative Reed (R., N. Y.), Chairman of a Special Republican Congressional Committee on Taxation, announced his group would hold public hearings on a post-war tax program "aimed at reducing the present tax burden by approximately one-half."

Representative Doughton declared today:

"It is utterly impractical to attempt the writing now of actual tax legislation to fit the post-war period. We must know the revenue needs, the level of the national income and the yield from this income by the taxes now in force."

"But we want to be as near ready as we can."

The joint committee voted to increase its membership by two Republicans, so as to "give the majority and the minority (parties) equal representation on the committee and thereby remove

The Senate adopted the report without objection.

With his approval of the resolution the President said:

I have today approved the joint resolution passed by the Congress extending for the further period of six months all statutory and other provisions that might prevent the trial and punishment of any persons involved in the Pearl Harbor catastrophe of Dec. 7, 1941, and directing the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to make an investigation of the facts surrounding the catastrophe and commence proceedings against such persons as the facts may justify.

The Secretaries of War and Navy have both suggested that I withhold my approval from this resolution, on the ground that the investigation and action therein directed might require them to withdraw from their present assignments numerous officers whose services in such assignments are needed for the successful prosecution of the war, and also on the ground that such proceedings would give publicity to matter which national security requires still to be withheld from the enemy.

If there were any doubt in my mind that the resolution might require such action by the Secretaries of War and Navy as would interfere with the successful conduct of the war I would have withheld my approval from the resolution. I am confident, however, that the Congress did not intend that the investigation of this matter or any proceedings should be conducted in a manner which would interrupt or interfere with the war effort. On the strength of this confidence I have approved the resolution.

Bard Nominated To Be Navy Under-Secretary

Ralph A. Bard, now Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be Under-Secretary of the Navy, the post left vacant when James V. Forrestal moved up to succeed the late Frank Knox, said an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, on June 19, which also had the following to say:

Mr. Bard's elevation leaves vacant the place of Assistant Secretary. Presidential Secretary Early said Mr. Roosevelt would await a recommendation from Secretary Forrestal before filling that position. Mr. Forrestal recommended Mr. Bard's promotion, Mr. Early said.

Mr. Bard, who is 59 years old, is a native of Cleveland. Much of his business career before entering the Navy Department on Feb. 15, 1941, was devoted to financing and developing smaller manufacturing concerns. He was organizer of the Chicago firm of Hitchcock, Bard & Co.

His Navy work has been concerned chiefly with labor relations and similar administrative activity.

Political Peace Offensive Plank Adopted By Socialist Party

At the Socialist party's national convention at Reading, Pa., on June 3, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for nomination for President succeeded in bringing the convention to his views regarding foreign policy and political collaboration on the home front, it is learned from a special dispatch to the New York "Times" from Reading, Pa., on June 3.

According to the account "the greatest victory for Mr. Thomas in the formulation of the platform was the adoption of his plank voicing a demand through the United Nations for 'an immediate political peace offensive based on the offer of an armistice to the peoples of the Axis nations.'"

The "Times" advised went on to say:

"While stating that the peace could not be won by 'any appeasement of Nazism or of any other aggressive imperialism,' this section condemns demands for unconditional surrender of the Axis powers. It specifically accuses the Roosevelt administration, in adopting that slogan, of 'prolonging this war and inviting the next by underwriting with the lives of our sons the restoration and maintenance of the British, Dutch and French empires in the Far East and the Balkanization of Europe between Moscow and London.'

"The plank stresses 'an uneasy and impermanent triple alliance' of the major powers 'with China as a poor relation,' or 'isolationist

imperialism' along America First lines, as the only alternatives to a political peace offensive. In advocating the peace move it recommends that during the armistice Axis forces withdraw from conquered territories, disarm, form new governments and restore loot. "The United Nations, for their part, would help set up a Federation of Europe, or several such Federations, to supplement a world federation, adopt a hands-off policy of internal affairs of liberated nations, settle boundary disputes, either by negotiation or plebiscite and guarantee self-government of lands occupied by Japan and to colonial territories under white rule.

"The United Nations are also called upon to follow the disarmament of the enemy by 'ending their own competitive armaments and military conscription and working out international guarantees of mutual security.' Fundamental to this peace plan is recognition of the rights of all peoples to self-government and self-determination of form of government."

Iceland Becomes Independent Nation

Iceland was proclaimed a free and independent republic, on June 17, by that country's parliament, and was welcomed into the family of nations by foreign dignitaries, said a United Press dispatch from Thingvellir, Iceland, on June 17, which added:

Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., American Minister, acted as the representative of President Roosevelt at the ceremonies. In his address he recalled that Iceland "kindled the flame" of representative government in the tenth century—the flame that "has spread to all lands where free men assemble."

"It is indeed a great moment that I bring you this message from President Roosevelt," he said. "In that strange mutation of events shaping the heroic history of Iceland, it is again a terrible world war that has given impetus to the desire of the people of Iceland for independence.

"Today the United States and Iceland are associated to preserve that freedom so dear to both of us, which insures to every man the inalienable rights with which we are endowed by God. In this instance, the cooperation is the direct result of the responsibility assumed on July 7, 1941, by the Government of the United States at the request of the Icelandic Government."

Mr. Dreyfus referred to the agreement between the two governments before Pearl Harbor which resulted in American troops occupying the island to protect the North Atlantic seaway to Great Britain and Russia and to prevent Nazi occupation.

President Roosevelt sent a message on June 17 congratulating Sveinn Bjornsson upon his election as the first President of Iceland. Secretary of State Cordell Hull similarly congratulated Vilhjalmur Thor, Icelandic Minister of Foreign Affairs.

President Roosevelt's message follows:

"Please accept my heartiest congratulations on your election to the high office of President of the Republic of Iceland and my best wishes and those of the people of the United States for the continued prosperity of the Icelandic nation."

Secretary Hull's message is given below:

"On this historic occasion in Icelandic history please accept my sincere felicitations on the establishment of the Republic of Iceland."

Associated Press dispatches from Reykjavik, Iceland, on June 16, said that Iceland had formally abrogated the Danish-Icelandic Union Treaty on that day and added:

Executing the mandate of last month's referendum in which voters approved establishment of a republic, the Althing, Iceland's legislative body, formally abrogated the union treaty and unanimously passed a bill declaring the country a republic.

Taft Opposes Commitment By U. S. On World Currency Plan

Opposition by Republicans to any commitments on a world currency stabilization program at the United Nations monetary conference was again evidenced on June 10 when Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio declared that American involvement would be "like pouring money down a sewer." According to Associated Press advices from Washington June 10, from which the foregoing is taken:

Senator Taft, who heads the Republican Post-War Advisory Committee on Finance and the Republican Steering Committee of the Senate, told a reporter that he was opposed to the principle of setting up any fund "to which we contribute all of the money and somebody else dispenses it." He further declared:

"Question of currency stabilization is only incidental to the rehabilitation of foreign countries after the war. If you stabilize currency without taking all of the other steps necessary to get a country on an exporting basis, as the Treasury's plan apparently contemplates, it would be like pouring money down a sewer."

As we indicated in these columns, June 1, p. 2282, an international monetary conference, called by President Roosevelt, will be held at Bretton Woods, N. H. on July 1. The proposals to be discussed, it is understood, will be a \$10,000,000,000 international bank to finance reconstruction and development; and an \$8,000,000,000 stabilization fund to provide a gold base for the currency of each participating nation. In the New York "Times" of June 11 it was noted that the Treasury has emphasized that any agreement reached at the conference would be subject to Congressional approval. The "Times" further said:

"As announced by the Treasury, the plans, agreed to in principle by the monetary experts of 34 united and associated nations in April, call for the United States to contribute about \$2,500,000,000 to the fund. Great Britain would put about \$1,250,000,000 and Russia about \$1,000,000,000, with the rest to be made up by other nations in accordance with a complicated formula.

"While this would be calculated to make all nations participants, Senator Taft said, the practical effect would be that the United States, by using dollars, would put in the only gilt edged security.

"The only thing anybody in the world wants now is dollars," he asserted. "In effect, our dollars would be backing all of the other

countries, so that we would be putting up the money."

"Senator Taft, who has been mentioned as a possible choice for one of four Congressional places on the delegation to the meeting, suggested, instead, that the United States make separate agreements with each country.

"It appeared today that Senator Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire would be the choice despite reported Administration attempts to by-pass him because of his criticisms of New Deal policies. He is the ranking minority member of the Banking and Currency Committee and the Republican Steering Committee is said to have endorsed him for the conference place."

Result Of Treasury Bill Offering

The Secretary of the Treasury announced on June 19 that the tenders for \$1,200,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills to be dated June 22 and to mature Sept. 21, 1944, which were offered on June 16, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on June 19.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for, \$2,173,813,000.
Total accepted, \$1,211,580,000 (includes \$55,091,000 entered on a fixed price basis at 99.905 and accepted in full).

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

Range of accepted competitive bids:

High, 99.909, equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.360% per annum.

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

(49% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)

There was a maturity of a similar issue of bills on June 15 in the amount of \$1,001,087,000.

Hope Expressed By Roosevelt Of Cooperation Of Unions In Solution Of New Post-War Problems

Confidence was expressed by President Roosevelt that the American people can look forward to the continued cooperation of organized workers in the solution of new problems which will face us with the stamping out of "every vestige of Fascism and Nazism," in a letter to President David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, read at the organization's 25th convention, at Boston on May 31. The letter, according to the Associated Press, read as follows:

"I am glad indeed to send along greetings to you, your fellow officers and delegates to the 25th convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. "Your organization has been a great stabilizing and constructive force in the ladies' garment industry. It has pointed the way to effective cooperation between labor and management and has been a pioneer in its enlightened policy of making public each year an itemized account of its income and its disbursements. You have every reason to be proud of its accomplishments under your leadership.

"I need not stress the tremendous contribution of American organized labor to the preservation of our democracy in these

days of global war. I know that the American people can continue to count on the membership of your union—so many of whom are immigrants or the children of immigrants—in this critical period of our nation's life.

"It is a fervent hope of all free people that before very long every vestige of Fascism and Nazism will be stamped out from this world. New problems will then face us.

"I am confident that the American people can look forward to the continued cooperation of the organized workers of this country in the solution of those new problems and in attaining the economic and social progress which is so essential to our own happiness and to continued world peace."

Business Failures Again Up

May business failures were higher in number but lower in the amount of liabilities involved than in April. Business insolvencies in May, according to Dun & Bradstreet, are totaled 148 and involved \$2,697,000 liabilities, as compared with 131 involving \$3,524,000 in April and 281 involving \$2,550,000 in May a year ago.

The increase in the number of failures in May over April took

place in all the divisions of trade into which the report is divided with the exception of the manufacturing group which had fewer failures in May than in April. When the amount of liabilities is considered it is found that all the districts had larger amounts of liabilities involved in May than in April except the manufacturing and construction groups.

Manufacturing failures last month numbered 34, involving \$1,293,000 liabilities, compared with 37 in April with \$2,676,000 liabilities. Wholesale failures increased from 9 to 11 and the liabilities from \$135,000 in April to \$150,000 in May. In the retail trade section insolvencies were up from 56 to 63 and liabilities from \$338,000 in April to \$903,000 in May. Construction failures numbered 26 with \$249,000 liabilities in May, which compares with 20 with \$318,000 liabilities in April. Commercial service failures numbered 14 in May as against 9 in April and liabilities \$102,000 against \$57,000 in April.

When the country is divided into Federal Reserve Districts, it is found that the Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond and San Francisco Reserve Districts had more failures in May than in April, the Minneapolis and Dallas Districts repeat the performance of last month and do not report any failures, the Chicago and Kansas City Reserve Districts report the same number, while all of the remaining Districts show fewer failures in May than in April. When the amount of liabilities involved is considered it is found that outside of the districts that did not report any failures, the Cleveland, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City Reserve Districts had fewer liabilities involved in May than in April and the remaining districts had more.

Treasury Dept. Receives Funds For Payment on Finland Debt

The Treasury on June 15 received the sum of \$148,455.06 from the Government of Finland, representing the semi-annual payment of interest in the amount of \$134,750 under the Funding Agreement of May 1, 1923, and a payment of \$13,695.06 as the seventh semi-annual annuity due under the postponement agreement of May 1, 1941. These payments, said the Department's announcement, represent the entire amount due from the Government of Finland on June 15, 1944 under these agreements.

May War Costs Higher

United States war expenditures during the month of May amounted to \$7,918,000,000, an increase of 5.7% or \$425,000,000 over expenditures in April, the War Production Board reported on June 14. The Board added: The \$7,948,000,000 expended in March remains the peak for monthly war expenditures so far.

WPB gave the following data on war expenditures:

The average daily war expenditures in May, \$293,300,000, decreased 2.1% from the daily rate in April of \$299,700,000. The daily rate is based on the 27 days in May and the 25 days in April upon which checks were cleared by the Treasury.

From July 1, 1940, through May 31, 1944, the United States Government had expended for war purposes \$192,000,000,000.

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

Monthly expenditures and the average daily rate from January, 1941, through May, 1944, are shown in the following table:

Month	Monthly Expenditures (In Millions of Dollars)	Number of Days Checks were Cleared	Daily Rate
1941—			
1st quarter monthly average	\$684	25	\$27.4
2nd quarter monthly average	897	26	34.5
3rd quarter monthly average	1,253	26	48.2
4th quarter monthly average	1,797	25	71.9
1942 12-month total	52,406	310	169.1
1943 12-month total	85,135	312	272.9
1944—			
January	7,416	26	285.2
February	7,808	25	312.3
March	7,943	27	294.4
April	7,493	25	299.7
May	7,918	27	293.3

Steel Output At Higher Rate—Lull Follows Heavy Buying—Backlogs Continue To Increase

"Highlighting developments industrial-wise this week was the WPB plan for reconversion to the production of essential civilian durable goods," the "Iron Age" states in its issue of today (June 22), further adding:

"The plan involves a list that details civilian products according to their relative urgency. The list is in three parts as regards the urgency of demand and the items are shown for three levels of supply.

"The first level is the program which WPB is anxious to get into production as quickly as possible, since it represents the minimum rationing and replacement requirements. The second level figure represents the hoped-for production where rationing efforts slip. Level No. 3 is the optimum output demanded, taking into consideration prewar demand and the current estimated replacement needs. Procedures for manufacturers in working under the reconversion blueprint have been set up, but it is definitely understood that no production that will possibly conflict with war needs will be permitted.

"While the critical situation eases on some products, such as aluminum and magnesium which were released for non-military production recently, other industrial phases and items, instead of easing with regards to supply, are tightening. Foundries are in this category. Production of castings has definitely fallen to the critical stage and Washington is giving the problem its undivided attention. Regional offices of Washington agencies have been instructed to do everything in their power to increase the output of foundries.

"This rush for castings brings up the question of wages. Washington instructions are expected to result in higher wages, even to the extent of breaking up the Little Steel formula; widespread and quickly attained facilities grants and as much special consideration from Selective Service Boards as possible.

"So far invasion activity has had little effect on steel requirements for the reason that it has been at peak levels for months. In the past week there has been no definite change in the volume of orders which, with most companies, are running ahead of actual production. Backlogs continue to increase and the carryover situation has not been bettered to any extent. Practically all steel companies have heavy carryovers on plates and sheets, and within the near future carryovers are expected to mount on such items as large-sized bars and semi-finished steel.

"WPB this week pointed to the fact that ferrous scrap inventories were approaching the 4,000,000-ton low of a few years ago when steel production was curtailed for lack of that material. However, the current trends in the market indicate that there is no fear of any recurrence of curtailed steel operations. Steel mills are carefully watching their inventories in order to keep them at optimum but not excessive levels, and on many scrap items dealers and brokers are having difficulty in disposal."

The American Iron and Steel Institute on June 19 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that the operating rate of steel companies having 94% of the steel capacity of the industry will be 97.3% of capacity for the week beginning June 19, compared with 97.1% one week ago, 98.4% one month ago and 97.6% one year ago. The operating rate for the week beginning June 19 is equivalent to 1,742,900 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,739,300 tons one week ago, 1,762,600 tons one month ago and 1,690,100 tons one year ago.

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on June 19 stated in part as follows:

"Uncertainty as to war needs and the fact that steel producers have such heavy order books that deliveries now run close to the end of the year and in some products into next year, has brought a decline in buying.

"Actual tonnage going on mill books has not declined markedly, due to further heavy shell and artillery buying, but the number of orders is off appreciably. In some instances the drop in number of orders has been 40% to 50% in the past fortnight. Although, tonnage is light some deferral of shipments has appeared, indicating a disposition to narrow inventories.

"Initial success in Europe has resulted in caution in buying although the trend started before the invasion, following heavy buying early in the year, which carried delivery promises far ahead. These factors naturally called for a period of readjustment, which would have been more pronounced except for continued heavy shell buying. Recent cancellations have been light but more are expected as the war picture develops.

"Many steelmakers believe the aircraft program has passed its peak, a belief supported in a measure by recent cancellations, some of which have been relatively moderate, however.

"In marked contrast with the situation a year ago pig iron and scrap supply is no problem and both are supplying melters with all needs. Production and shipments are in close balance and no stocks are being accumulated by makers or melters."

Liberation Of Rome Memorable Event, Churchill Declares

Before the House of Commons on June 6, Prime Minister Winston Churchill addressed two statements to the members bearing on the capture of Rome by the Allies on June 4 and D-Day operations on June 6, stating in his initial remarks that "the House should, I think, take formal notice of the liberation of Rome by Allied armies under the command of General Alexander, with General Clark, of the United States services, and General Oliver Leese in command of the 5th and 8th Armies respectively." He went on to say: "This is a memorable and glorious event which rewards the intense fights of the last five months in Italy". . . .

"This entry and the liberation of Rome means we shall have the power to defend it from hostile air attacks and deliver it from the famine with which it was threatened.

"However, General Alexander's prime object has never been the liberation of Rome, great as are the moral, political and psychological advantages of this episode. Allied forces with the Americans in the van are driving ahead northward in relentless pursuit of the enemy. The destruction of the enemy's armies has been throughout the aim, and they are now being engaged at the same time along the whole length of the line as they attempt to escape to the north.

"We must await further developments in the Italian theater before it is possible to estimate the magnitude or the quality of the gains, great and timely though they are.

"I have also to announce to the House that during the night and

Persecution Of Minority Groups By Nazis Deplored By President; To Harbor Refugees

Indicating anew the fact that the United States "is appalled by the systematic persecution of helpless minority groups by the Nazis," President Roosevelt in a message to Congress on June 12 announced that "arrangements have been made to bring immediately to this country approximately 1,000 refugees who have fled from their homelands to Southern Italy." The President further stated that these refugees "will be placed on

their arrival in a vacated Army camp on the Atlantic Coast, where they will remain under appropriate security restriction." "Upon the termination of the war," said the President, "they will be sent back to their homelands." The President's message to Congress, as given the Associated Press advices from Washington, follows: "To the Congress of the United States:

"Congress has repeatedly manifested its deep concern with the pitiful plight of the persecuted minorities in Europe whose lives are each day offered in sacrifice on the altar of Nazi tyranny.

"This nation is appalled by the systematic persecution of helpless minority groups by the Nazis. To us the unprovoked murder of innocent people simply because of race, religion or political creed is the blackest of all possible crimes. Since the Nazis began this campaign, many of our citizens in all walks of life and of all political and religious persuasions have expressed our feeling of repulsion and our anger. It is a matter with respect to which there is and can be no division of opinion among us.

"As the hour of the final defeat of the Hitlerite forces draws closer, the fury of their insane desire to wipe out the Jewish race in Europe continues undiminished. This is but one example; many Christian groups also are being murdered. Knowing that they have lost the war, the Nazis are determined to complete their program of mass extermination. This program is but one manifestation of Hitler's aim to salvage from military defeat victory for Nazi principles which this war must destroy unless we shall have fought in vain.

"This Government has not only made clear its abhorrence of this inhuman and barbarous activity of the Nazis but, in co-operation with other governments, has endeavored to alleviate the condition of the persecuted peoples. In January of this year I determined that this Government should intensify its efforts to combat the Nazi terror. Accordingly, I established the War Refugee Board, composed of the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War. This board was charged with the re-

early hours of this morning, the first of a series of landings in force upon the European continent has taken place."

"In this case, the liberating assault fell upon the coast of France.

"The battle which has now begun will grow constantly in scale and in intensity for many weeks to come and I shall not attempt to speculate upon its course, but this I may say: Complete unity prevails throughout the Allied armies. There is a brotherhood in arms between us and our friends of the United States. There is complete confidence in the supreme commander, General Eisenhower, and also in the commander of the expeditionary force, General Montgomery."

In his further address on June 6 the Prime Minister reminded the House that it is "a most serious time we are entering upon, and we enter upon it with our great allies all in good heart and in good friendship."

On June 8 the House of Commons was warned by Mr. Churchill to guard against over optimism in the battle of Europe and against "the idea that these things are going to be settled in a rush. Although great dangers lie behind," he declared, "enormous exertions lie before us."

sponsibility of taking all action consistent with the successful prosecution of the war to rescue the victims of enemy oppression in imminent danger of death and to afford such victims all other possible relief and assistance. It was intrusted with the solemn duty of translating this Government's humanitarian policy into prompt action, thus manifesting once again, in a concrete way, that our kind of world, and not Hitler's, will prevail. Its purpose is directly and closely related to our whole war effort.

"Since its establishment the War Refugee Board, acting through a full-time administrative staff, has made a direct and forceful attack on the problem. Operating quietly, as is appropriate, the board through its representatives in various parts of the world, has actually succeeded in saving the lives of innocent people. Not only have refugees been evacuated from enemy territory, but many measures have been taken to protect the lives of those who have not been able to escape.

"Above all, the efforts of the board have brought new hope to the oppressed peoples of Europe. This statement is not idle speculation. From various sources I have received word that thousands of people, wearied by their years of resistance to Hitler and by their sufferings to the point of giving up the struggle, have been given the will and desire to continue by the concrete manifestation of this Government's desire to do all possible to aid and rescue the oppressed.

"To the Hitlerites, their subordinates and functionaries and satellites, to the German people and to all other peoples under the Nazi yoke, we have made clear our determination to punish all participants in these acts of savagery. In the name of humanity we have called upon them to spare the lives of these innocent people.

"Notwithstanding this Government's unremitting efforts, which are continuing, the numbers actually rescued from the jaws of death have been small compared with the numbers still facing extinction in German territory. This is due principally to the fact that our enemies, despite all our appeals and our willingness to find havens of refuge for the oppressed peoples, persist in their fiendish extermination campaign and actively prevent the intended victims from escaping to safety.

"In the face of this attitude of our enemies, we must not fail to take full advantage of any opportunity, however limited, for the rescue of Hitler's victims. We are confronted with a most urgent situation.

"Therefore, I wish to report to you today concerning a step which I have just taken in an effort to save additional lives and which I am certain will meet with your approval. You will, I am sure, appreciate that this measure is not only consistent with the successful prosecution of the war, but that it was essential to take action without delay.

"Even before the Allied landing in Italy, there had been a substantial movement of persecuted peoples of various races and nationalities into this country. This movement was undoubtedly prompted by the fact that, despite all attempts by the Fascists to stir up intolerance, the warm-hearted Italian people could not forsake their centuries-old tradition of tolerance and humanitarianism.

The Allied landings swelled this stream of fleeing and hunted peoples seeking sanctuary behind the guns of the United Nations. However, in view of the military situation in Italy, the number of refugees who can be accommodated there is relatively limited. The Allied military forces, in view of their primary responsibility, have not been able, generally speaking to encourage the escape of refugees from enemy territory. This unfortunate situation has prevented the escape of the largest possible number of refugees. Furthermore, as the number of refugees living in southern Italy increases, their care constitutes an additional and substantial burden for the military authorities.

"Recently the facilities for the care of refugees who have already escaped to that area and are arriving daily, particularly from the Balkan countries, can be promptly removed to havens of refuge elsewhere, the escape of refugees to that area from German-occupied territory will be seriously impeded. It was apparent that prompt action was necessary to meet this situation. Many of the refugees in southern Italy have been and are being moved to temporary refuges in the territory of other United and friendly nations. However, in view of the number of refugees still in southern Italy, the problem could not be solved unless temporary havens of refuge were found for some of them in still other areas. In view of this most urgent situation, it seemed indispensable that the United States, in keeping with our heritage and our ideals of liberty and justice, take immediate steps to share the responsibility for meeting the problem.

"Accordingly arrangements have been made to bring immediately to this country approximately 1,000 refugees who have fled from their homelands to southern Italy. Upon the termination of the war, they will be sent back to their homelands. These refugees are predominantly women and children. They will be placed on their arrival in a vacated Army camp on the Atlantic coast, where they will remain under appropriate security restrictions.

The Army will take the necessary security precautions and the camp will be administered by the War Relocation Authority. The War Refugee Board is charged with overall responsibility for this project."

N. Y. Court Of Appeals Upholds Wage Penalty

The New York State Court of Appeals ruled on June 15 that a building service worker employed by a landlord whose tenants are engaged in production of goods for interstate commerce is entitled to penalty damages if overtime is not paid at the end of each work period, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Albany, on June 15, which continued as follows:

No written opinion was given by the court in upholding unanimously an Appellate Division ruling. Associate Judge Harlan W. Rippey did not take part in the decision.

The ruling may affect outstanding claims through New York City for several million dollars by building service employees for overtime wages and penalties under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

The action was begun in New York City Municipal Court by William J. O'Neil, employed as a night watchman from Oct. 24, 1938, to Aug. 30, 1940, in a building operated by the Brooklyn Savings Bank.

Fairchild Retail Prices June 1 Unchanged For The Fourth Consecutive Month

Since March 1, 1944 the Fairchild Retail Price Index has remained at 113.4. This is the fourth consecutive month that it has been at this level, said the announcement on June 15, which further stated that "the current index is 0.4% above the index for the corresponding month last year. As compared with May, 1933, the index shows a 63.4% increase. The comparison of the present index with that of other base periods also indicates gains which while not as marked as that of the increase above the 1933 period are nevertheless quite substantial. There is a 29% gain over the low of 1936, 17.4% gain over the high of 1937, and a 27.6% rise over the low of 1939-1940."

The advices from Fairchild's also state: "In previous months there were changes in the individual commodity indexes that were not sufficient to warrant a change in the composite index. This is the first time, however, that there was no change recorded by any major or minor group of items in the index. Furs had been advancing constantly since April, 1943. In the past 13 months furs increased 7.1%. Although this gain is negligible by comparison with the increases of other periods (117.2% above May, 1933, 49.4% above the low of 1936, 22.3% above the high of 1937, and 61.6% above the low of the pre-war period) it nevertheless shows the largest gain recorded by any one item since the General Maximum Price Regulation was put into effect in March, 1942."

"While the index remains unchanged, invisible gains have undoubtedly been experienced as a result of the deterioration in quality. It is difficult to indicate exactly the extent of deterioration or hidden advances. Producers and distributors are becoming much more concerned over the fact that consumers are becoming more selective in their purchases. While it is too soon for any considerable change in quality due to consumer demand to be perceptible, there are indications in various specific industries of more concern. This has been strengthened by the invasion."

"A continuation of restricted fluctuations in retail prices is expected, according to A. W. Zelomek, economist under whose supervision this index is compiled."

THE FAIRCHILD PUBLICATIONS RETAIL PRICE INDEX

Table with columns for dates (May 1, June 1, Mar. 1, Apr. 1, May 1, June 1) and rows for various commodity groups like Composite Index, Piece Goods, Men's Apparel, etc.

Note—Composite index is a weighted aggregate. Major group indexes are arithmetic averages of subgroups.

Electric Output For Week Ended June 17, 1944 Shows 4.6% Gain Over Same Week Last Year

The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimated that the production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended June 17, 1944, was approximately 4,287,251,000 kwh., compared with 4,098,401,000 kwh. in the corresponding week a year ago, an increase of 4.6%. The output for the week ended June 10, 1944, was 5.5% in excess of the similar period of 1943.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR

Table showing percentage increase over previous year for various geographical divisions like New England, Middle Atlantic, Central Industrial, etc.

*Decrease under similar week in 1943.

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (Thousands of Kilowatt-Hours)

Table with columns for years (1944, 1943, 1942, 1932, 1929) and rows for weeks ended from March to June.

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) Table with columns for dates (1944 Daily Averages, Jun 20, 19, 18, etc.) and rows for U.S. Govt. Bonds, Corporate by Ratings (Aaa, Aa, A, Baa), and Corporate by Groups (R.R., P.U., Indus.).

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

Table with columns for dates (1944 Daily Averages, Jun 20, 19, 18, etc.) and rows for U.S. Govt. Bonds, Corporate by Ratings (Aaa, Aa, A, Baa), and Corporate by Groups (R.R., P.U., Indus.).

*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.

King George Asks People To Offer Continuous Prayer In Crisis Of Liberation

In line with the action of President Roosevelt, (referred to in these columns last week) King George VI on June 6, called upon his subjects to offer up "earnest, continuous and widespread prayer" throughout "the present crisis of the liberation of Europe." The President's invasion prayer was given on page 2387 of our June 8 issue.

The King's message, broadcast throughout the British Empire as recorded by the National Broadcasting Company and reported by The Associated Press said in part: "Four years ago our nation and empire stood alone against an overwhelming enemy with our backs to the wall, tested as never before in our history, and we survived that test. The spirit of the people, resolute, dedicated, burned like a bright flame, lit surely from those unseen fires which nothing can quench."

"Once more the supreme test has to be faced. This time the challenge is not to fight to survive but to fight to win the final victory for the good cause. Once again what is demanded from us all is something more than courage, more than endurance. We need a revival of spirit, a new unconquerable resolve. After nearly five years of toil and suffering we must renew that crusading impulse on which we entered the war and met its darkest hour."

"That we may be worthy matched with the new summons of destiny, I desire solemnly to call my people to prayer and dedication."

"I hope throughout the present

crisis of the liberation of Europe, there may be offered up earnest, continuous and widespread prayer. We who remain in this land can most effectively enter into the suffering of subjugated Europe by prayer; thereby we can fortify the determination of our sailors, soldiers and airmen who go forth to set the captives free.

"At this historic moment surely not one of us is too busy, too young or too old, to play a part in a nation-wide, per chance world-wide, vigil of prayer as the great crusade sets forth."

"If from every place of worship, from home and factory, from men and women of all ages and many races and occupations, our intercessions rise, then, please God, both now and in the future not remote, the predictions of an ancient song may be fulfilled:

"The Lord will give strength unto his people, the Lord will give his people the blessing of peace." (Psalm 29, Verse 11.)

Financial Librarians Hear Bank Economist

Dr. Karl R. Bopp, Director of Research and Statistics, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, addressed on June 20, a joint meeting of the Financial and Advertising Groups of the Special Libraries Association at Philadelphia in annual conference on the subject, "What a User Expects of a Special Library." Other speakers on the same program were Dr. Howard T. Hovde, Consultant, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, on the subject, "Will the Boom in Research Continue After the War?" and Mr. Everett R. Smith, Director of Research, McFadden Publications, Inc., on the subject, "Market Changes and Some Trends to Watch."

At the breakfast Group meeting on June 20, Miss Joan Holland, Librarian, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, addressed the Group on the subject, "Research Library—Catalyst or Catalyst?"

The same morning the Financial and Advertising Groups held a symposium on Special Library Problems. The speakers were:

a) Library Publicity Speaker: Miss Katharine D. Frankenstein, Manager, Library Research Department, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., New York.

b) Personnel In-Service Training Speaker: Miss Ruth Miller, Librarian, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, New York.

c) Government Publications and Statistics

Speaker: Miss Corrie Cloyes, Economic Editor, Publications Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.

d) Flexibility of the Baker Classification of Business Literature

Speaker: Miss Margaret Stirling, Head, Cataloguing Department, Baker Library, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston, Massachusetts.

Moody's Daily Commodity Index

Table with columns for days of the week (Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday) and rows for dates from June 13 to June 24, 1944.

SEC Finds Industry Prepared To Reconvert To Peace Production Independent Of Outside Funds

Advices to the effect that "American industry as a whole is financially prepared to reconvert to peacetime production and also to undertake considerable expansion without recourse to outside sources of funds," are conveyed in an analysis of the current assets and liabilities of corporations in the United States made by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Commission reported on June 9 that "at the end of 1943, American corporations were in as favorable a financial position as they had ever been in their history. Their net working capital, which was at an unprecedented level, was in extremely liquid form with cash accounting for a very substantial proportion of the total." The Commission also said:

"It is estimated that the increase in working capital during the four-year period from the end of 1939 to the end of 1943 amounted to \$17,000,000,000, a rise of nearly 70%. Of this increase \$9,500,000,000 took place in the two years since our entry into the war. In addition, during these four years, almost entirely since the end of 1941, corporations paid off close to \$1,000,000,000 of long-term debt and accumulated a post-war credit of over \$1,000,000,000 in refundable taxes. Further substantial refunds may accrue to corporations in the reconversion period as a result of the carry-back provisions of the present income and excess profits tax laws."

The advices from the Commission further state: "The net working capital of United States corporations from 1939 to 1943 is given in the following table:

(Billions of dollars)				
1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
24.6	27.5	32.1	36.5	41.6

"The increase in working capital during this period is attributable for the most part to retained profits after taxes and dividend disbursements. It also reflects to some extent depreciation and depletion charges in excess of expenditures on plant and equipment."

"The most striking changes in current assets and liabilities from the end of 1939 to the end of 1943 were the increase in cash from \$10,900,000,000 to \$22,600,000,000, the increase in United States Government securities from \$2,200,000,000 to \$16,000,000,000, and the increase in Federal income tax liabilities from \$1,200,000,000 to \$15,900,000,000. The major part of these increases occurred after the end of 1941. The increase in U. S. Government securities, almost entirely short-term, approximately offset the increase in Federal income tax liabilities. Most of the increase in cash, on the other hand, represents a net growth in liquidity."

"Up to the end of 1941, the increase in working capital took the form of inventories, reflecting a rise in the level of business. At the end of 1941, net working capital of \$32,100,000,000 was comprised mostly of inventories amounting to \$25,600,000,000, leaving other net liquid assets of only \$6,500,000,000. Since our entry into the war, however, these net liquid assets exclusive of inventories have increased to \$14,700,000,000 while inventories have remained relatively constant. There has of course been a drastic change in the composition of inventories since 1941 with munitions inventories, which were comparatively small in that year, amounting to close to \$10,000,000,000 at the end of 1943. About \$7,000,000,000 of such munitions inventories are not readily convertible to civilian production and, therefore, in view of war contract termination provisions, might be considered more in the nature of receivables from the Government than as inventories."

"Although practically all industry groups shared in the rise of working capital, there was considerable variation from group to group. As would be expected, manufacturing companies showed the largest increase in working capital over this period, amounting to \$10,700,000,000. Railroads accounted for another \$1,200,000,000, utilities for \$300,000,000, and trade for \$3,500,000,000. Percentage-wise, railroads showed by far the largest increase over the period, amounting to 300%. The other major industrial groups had increases in working capital of 50% to 70%. Generally the increases during the two years after our entry into the war were greater than in the two preceding years. Virtually all corporations for which data were available had increases in working capital over this period and generally will be able to finance internally a high level of post-war production. There are, of course, individual companies which are not in as favorable a position."

"The attached table shows the working capital of all corporations in the United States on which the above discussion is based. Similar data will be released quarterly in the future. Tables showing more detailed data on current assets and liabilities for various industrial and size groups of corporations registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission may be obtained on request."

*CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF U. S. CORPORATIONS 1939-1943

(Billions of dollars)					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Current Assets—					
Cash on hand and in banks	10.9	13.1	13.9	17.5	22.6
U. S. Government securities	2.2	1.9	3.9	10.2	16.0
Receivables from U. S. Government	—	—	—	2.8	3.6
Other notes and accounts receivable	22.1	23.9	27.5	24.3	23.7
Inventories	18.0	19.8	25.6	27.3	26.9
Other current assets	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
Total current assets	54.6	60.3	72.8	83.4	94.1
Current Liabilities—					
Advances and prepayments, U. S. Government	—	.3	.4	1.4	1.6
Other notes and accounts payable	21.9	22.6	25.6	24.7	25.5
Federal income tax liabilities	1.2	2.5	7.1	12.1	15.9
Other current liabilities	6.9	7.4	7.6	8.7	9.5
Total current liabilities	30.0	32.8	40.7	46.9	52.5
Net working capital	24.6	27.5	32.1	36.5	41.6

All U. S. corporations excluding banks and insurance companies. Data for 1939-1941 are based primarily on statistics of income. Data for 1942-1943 are estimates. Includes marketable securities other than U. S. Government. For 1942 and 1943 includes provisions for renegotiation not reflected in Federal income tax liabilities. In 1943 also includes taxes withheld from employees under the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943.

The above estimates are based on data compiled from many different sources, including data on corporations registered with the Commission. Because of the nature of the figures, these estimates are subject to revision.

- 1—Current assets less all current liabilities including provisions for renegotiation.
- 2—Though much less important, the unamortized portion of emergency facilities may also provide a basis for refunds.
- 3—Taking into account adjustments in connection with property retirements and capital outlay charged to current expense.
- 4—\$7.0 billion represents the book value of such inventories; the actual termination value would probably be somewhat higher.

Living Costs In Large Cities Up 0.6% From March 15-April 15, Labor Dept. Reports

"Prices of living essentials went up 0.6% from March to April," Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported on May 22. She stated that "Half of this rise was due to the higher excise taxes effective April 1. Higher prices for food and furniture were the other principal reasons for the advance. Living costs in April were 23.5% above January, 1941 and 26.3% higher than in August, 1939." Miss Perkins also added:

"Retail food prices advanced 0.4% during the month. Food prices are still 4.3% lower than a year ago and 5.9% below the peak last May."

"The rise in food costs during the month was due chiefly to higher prices for fresh produce. The greatest increase was reported for onions—averaging about 21%, and in two cities more than 80%. New crop onions in retail stores on April 15 which had been shipped from farms before April 1 were not subject to price ceilings. Ceilings were effective for new crop onions shipped after April 1. Prices of apples, oranges, cabbage, lettuce and sweet potatoes rose seasonally, ranging from 3% for sweet potatoes to 10% for cabbage. Green beans were up contra-seasonally by more than 8% after declining sharply earlier in the year. Carrots dropped 16%."

"Small declines in meat prices occurred during the month, with the gradual improvement in supply which later resulted in the relaxation of meat rationing. Supplies of fresh fish were larger and prices dropped over 5%. Egg prices continued to decline seasonally."

"After an increase of 1.6% in the first quarter of the year, clothing costs rose only one-tenth of 1% in April, principally as a result of the disappearance of lower price lines. The largest increases were for women's inexpensive rayon dresses, percale house dresses, and girdles, men's and women's felt hats, and business shirts, with scattered increases for shoes and men's work clothing."

"Clothing costs averaged 7% higher than in April, 1943. During the past year, for example, prices of women's percale house dresses have risen on the average 23%, men's woven shorts 18%, women's cotton nightgowns 16%, and women's spring coats 14%. In particular stores prices have advanced by much more than this, with unusual increases of 100% or more for some kinds of clothing."

"House furnishings costs advanced 3.1% during the month, as upholstered living room suites with steel springs became available in a number of cities. Prices for suites of lower-medium quality were 29% higher than at the end of 1942 and early in 1943 when spring-filled furniture of this type was last available. Price increases have been allowed by OPA because of higher production costs. In some cases, more expensive coverings were used."

"Costs of fuel, electricity and ice on the average remained unchanged over the month. Sharp reductions in electricity rates occurred in two cities—10.4% in Savannah and 5.3% in Seattle. Effects on retail coal prices of higher mine prices allowed by OPA were felt in some cities for the first time in April."

"Miscellaneous goods and services rose 1.3%, chiefly because of the higher excise taxes on motion picture admissions, railroad transportation and cosmetics, and higher postal rates. Only a few other changes were reported."

COST OF LIVING IN LARGE CITIES
Indexes, 1935-39=100*

Date—	All Items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1939: Aug. 15	98.6	93.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	100.6	100.4
1941: Jan. 15	100.8	97.8	100.7	105.0	100.8	100.1	101.9
1942: May 15	116.0	121.6	126.2	109.9	104.9	122.2	110.9
Sep. 15	117.8	126.6	125.8	108.0	106.2	123.6	111.4
1943: Apr. 15	124.1	140.6	127.9	108.0	107.5	124.8	114.9
1944: Mar. 15	123.8	134.1	136.7	108.1	109.9	129.0	119.1
Apr. 15	124.5	134.6	136.9	†	109.9	133.0	120.7

PERCENT OF CHANGE

Date—	All Items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electr. and ice	House furnishings	Miscellaneous
Mar. 15, 1944 to Apr. 15, 1944	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	†	—	+ 3.1	+ 1.3
Apr. 15, 1943 to Apr. 15, 1944	+ 0.3	+ 4.3	+ 7.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.2	+ 6.6	+ 5.0
Sep. 15, 1942 to Apr. 15, 1944	+ 5.7	+ 6.3	+ 8.8	+ 0.1	+ 3.5	+ 7.6	+ 8.3
May 15, 1942 to Apr. 15, 1944	+ 7.3	+ 10.7	+ 8.5	—	+ 1.6	+ 4.8	+ 8.8
Jan. 15, 1941 to Apr. 15, 1944	+ 23.5	+ 37.6	+ 35.9	+ 3.0	+ 9.0	+ 32.9	+ 18.4
Aug. 15, 1939 to Apr. 15, 1944	+ 26.3	+ 44.0	+ 36.5	+ 3.6	+ 12.7	+ 32.2	+ 20.2

*These indexes are based on changes in the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities.

†Rents surveyed at quarterly dates: March 15, June 15, Sept. 15, Dec. 15.
‡Changes through March 15, 1944.

Fifth War Loan Bond Campaign—War Finance Director Announces State Quotas

War Finance Chairmen in the 48 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico have reported final plans for raising the national quota of \$16,000,000,000 during the Fifth War Loan, which opened Monday, June 12, Ted R. Gamble, National Director of War Finance announced on June 8. State quotas, in millions of dollars, are:

- Alabama, 102; Arizona, 32; Arkansas, 56; California—northern, 453; southern, 512; Colorado, 84; Connecticut, 442; Delaware, 54; District of Columbia, 107; Florida, 137; Georgia, 144; Idaho, 28; Illinois, 1,107; Indiana, 281; Iowa, 202; Kansas, 124; Kentucky, 118; Louisiana, 126; Maine, 64; Maryland, 228; Massachusetts, 828; Michigan, 526; Minnesota, 246; Mississippi, 56; Missouri, 315; Montana, 41; Nebraska, 106; Nevada, 15; New Hampshire, 39; New Jersey, 635; New Mexico, 21; New York, 4,801; North Carolina, 148; North Dakota, 39; Ohio, 797; Oklahoma, 108; Oregon, 125; Pennsylvania, 1,082; Rhode Island, 90; South Carolina, 58; South Dakota, 37; Tennessee, 133; Texas, 464; Utah, 46; Vermont, 30; Virginia, 157; Washington, 228; West

Promote Officials Of Atlanta Reserve Bank

V. S. McLarin, Jr., President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, has announced the promotion of four officials of the bank, it is learned from the Atlanta "Constitution" of June 3, from which we also quote:

V. K. Bowman, former Assistant Vice-President, has been made Vice-President. With the Bank since 1918, he has devoted himself chiefly to the credit work of the institution. He is a graduate of the American Institute of Banking and the Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers University.

Promoted from Counsel to General Counsel, Pollard Turman, a graduate of Emory University, was engaged in the practice of law in the city of Atlanta before coming to the bank.

Henry Frazer, formerly General Assistant, has been made Assistant Manager of the Birmingham branch. He came with the bank in 1923 and was for many years manager of the Havana agency.

L. Y. Chapman, with the Atlanta Bank since 1935, has been made Assistant Cashier of the New Orleans branch. He was formerly General Assistant. He was educated at Tulane University and is a graduate of the American Institute of Banking.

Pennsylvania Reaffirms Policy Against Branch Banking

At a hearing held on June 6, in Harrisburg, Pa., before the Secretary of Banking and the full membership of the Pennsylvania Banking Board, the petitions of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society and the Western Saving Fund Society, to open branch offices in Upper Darby Township, were denied. An announcement in the matter also said:

The Banking Board found that the Upper Darby area was supplied with adequate banking facilities, and that no need existed for additional branches of Philadelphia banks.

A great deal of interest in the case had been aroused in banking circles, throughout the State of Pennsylvania because of the historic position against branch banking. The Pennsylvania Banker's Association at a convention in Pittsburgh, on May 25, by resolution reaffirmed its stand against branch banking. Similar action had previously been taken by most of the group and county associations throughout the state, and by scores of individual bank boards.

This decision has eloquently and decisively reaffirmed Pennsylvania's opposition to branch banking.

"Somebody's quota," Mr. Gamble said, "and the Treasury would like to have all E Bond buyers know just how their purchases are credited against State and County quotas."

"Sales to the millions who buy bonds on the payroll savings plan generally are credited according to the employees' residence or place of work. Series E Bonds bought at banks, building and loan associations, post offices, retail stores and theaters are credited to the county and State where purchased. Many radio stations prepare detailed geographic tabulations of sales resulting from special bond broadcasts."

"Direct sales by the Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks are credited to registration addresses on the bonds. Purchases by men and women in the armed forces on the War and Navy pay reservation plan are spread throughout the country according to registration addresses on the bonds."

"Every bond sale counts towards

Market Value Of Bonds On N. Y. Stock Exchange

As of the close of business May 31, there were 1,065 bond issues, aggregating \$93,271,754,989 par value listed on the New York Stock Exchange with a total market value of \$93,849,254,814. This compares with 1,074 bond issues, aggregating \$95,013,084,742 par value; total market value \$95,305,318,075; average price 100.31, on April 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—	—May 31, 1944—		—April 29, 1944—	
	Market Value \$	Average Price	Market Value \$	Average Price
U. S. Government (incl. N. Y. State, Cities, etc.)	76,925,561,425	103.31	78,511,722,966	103.22
U. S. companies:				
Amusement.....	7,425,000	99.00	7,809,000	102.75
Automobile.....	7,799,500	102.63	13,313,500	101.63
Building.....	13,295,750	101.49	15,937,500	106.25
Business and office equipment.....	15,975,000	106.50	47,205,750	102.84
Chemical.....	44,366,625	103.42	20,300,000	101.50
Electrical equipment.....	20,275,000	101.38	48,604,865	103.05
Financial.....	48,421,816	102.93	264,936,923	106.23
Food.....	256,702,579	106.54	12,048,270	91.56
Land and realty.....	10,951,140	92.58	36,221,871	102.23
Machinery and metals.....	35,261,577	102.32	91,965,493	70.40
Mining (excluding iron).....	92,403,666	70.56	33,592,142	103.43
Paper and publishing.....	33,674,486	103.68	628,983,958	103.82
Petroleum.....	630,818,625	104.13	7,942,239,451	81.77
Railroad.....	8,163,831,134	84.10	13,035,983	94.48
Retail merchandising.....	13,143,874	96.13	70,701,421	104.19
Rubber.....	69,359,683	103.33	18,431,775	86.61
Shipping services.....	19,132,873	89.91	483,095,709	102.58
Steel, iron and coke.....	408,179,512	103.02	36,312,500	103.75
Textiles.....	36,618,750	104.63	172,938,845	105.47
Tobacco.....	172,753,535	105.42		
Utilities:				
Gas and electric (operating).....	3,172,989,517	108.76	3,214,915,688	108.62
Gas and electric (holding).....	60,899,841	108.91	60,093,250	107.36
Communications.....	1,175,375,890	112.46	1,168,707,388	111.27
Miscellaneous utilities.....	101,098,158	69.97	102,044,966	70.63
U. S. companies oper. abroad.....	151,331,718	85.25	145,440,067	81.93
Miscellaneous businesses.....	31,350,550	106.17	31,149,780	105.49
Total U. S. companies.....	14,793,435,799	92.55	14,680,029,085	91.07
Foreign government.....	1,373,532,064	68.50	1,362,668,879	67.86
Foreign companies.....	756,725,526	91.81	750,897,145	91.03
All listed bonds.....	93,849,254,814	100.62	95,305,318,075	100.31

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
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.....	80,076,888,558	99.02
Nov. 30.....	64,543,971,299	96.11	Dec. 31.....	80,274,071,634	99.38
Dec. 31.....	70,583,644,622	96.70			
1943—			1944—		
Jan. 31.....	71,038,674,932	97.47	Jan. 31.....	90,544,397,232	99.78
Feb. 27.....	71,346,452,852	97.79	Feb. 29.....	96,837,573,171	100.21
Mar. 31.....	71,575,183,604	98.24	Mar. 31.....	95,713,288,544	100.32
Apr. 30.....	71,857,596,488	98.69	Apr. 29.....	95,305,318,075	100.31
May 29.....	81,048,543,830	99.47	May 31.....	93,849,254,814	100.62

Latest Summary Of Copper Statistics

The Copper Institute on June 14 released the following statistics pertaining to production, deliveries and stocks of duty-free copper:

SUMMARY OF COPPER STATISTICS REPORTED BY MEMBERS OF THE COPPER INSTITUTE (In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

U. S. Duty Free Copper	Production	Deliveries to Customers		Stocks		Stock Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
		Crude	Refined	End of Period	Blister	Refined	Refined
Year 1939.....	836,074	818,289	814,407	134,152	159,485	+17,785	-130,270
Year 1940.....	992,293	1,033,710	1,001,886	48,537	142,772	-41,417	-16,713
Year 1941.....	1,016,996	1,065,667	1,545,541	307	75,564	-48,671	-67,208
Year 1942.....	1,152,344	1,135,708	1,635,236	---	65,309	+16,636	-10,255
Year 1943.....	1,194,699	1,206,871	1,643,677	---	52,121	-12,172	-13,188
5 Mos. 1944.....	479,283	472,887	703,985	---	37,074	+6,396	-15,044
July, 1943.....	100,456	105,589	129,631	---	55,097	+5,133	+610
Aug., 1943.....	97,413	100,077	147,135	---	53,726	+2,664	-1,371
Sep., 1943.....	98,867	98,333	141,111	---	45,844	+534	-7,882
Oct., 1943.....	102,589	97,274	129,212	---	47,148	+5,315	+1,304
Nov., 1943.....	99,340	102,136	138,881	---	52,027	+2,796	+4,879
Dec., 1943.....	98,568	104,644	115,500	---	52,121	+6,076	+94
Jan., 1944.....	95,424	92,781	101,779	---	45,800	+2,643	-6,321
Feb., 1944.....	95,713	87,128	124,532	---	36,489	+8,585	-9,311
Mar., 1944.....	101,289	99,118	156,083	---	37,259	+2,171	+770
Apr., 1944.....	92,779	95,280	155,877	---	38,382	+2,501	+1,123
May, 1944.....	94,078	98,580	165,714	---	37,074	+4,502	-1,308

*Mine or smelter production or shipments, and custom intake including scrap.
†Beginning March, 1941, includes deliveries of duty paid foreign copper for domestic consumption.
‡At refineries, on consignment and in exchange warehouses, but not including consumers' stocks at their plants or warehouses.

Wholesale Prices Up 0.1% In Week Ended June 10, Labor Dept. Reports

Advancing prices for agricultural commodities, particularly fruits, vegetables, and livestock, accounted for a rise of 0.1% in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of commodity prices in primary markets during the week ended June 10. "The increase brought the all-commodity index to the level of a year ago, 104.0% of the 1926 average. In the past four weeks the index has risen 0.4%." The Department's announcement added:

"Farm products and foods. Prices for farm products in organized markets rose 0.9% largely as a result of higher quotations for cows, steers, and sheep, for cotton and wheat, and for eggs, apples, onions, and sweet potatoes. Lower prices were reported for rye, heavy weight hogs, live poultry and white potatoes in most markets. At 125.0% of the 1926 average, the index for farm products is slightly more than 2% higher than at the same time last month, although it is 2% lower than in mid-June of last year.

"Led by an increase of 1.9% in prices for fruits and vegetables, average prices for foods at the primary market level rose 0.2%. Quotations were lower for fresh milk in the Chicago market, for bread at Cincinnati, for flour, and for fresh pork and dressed poultry. Since

the middle of May prices for foods have advanced 0.8%. However, they are 5% lower than for the corresponding week of June, 1943.

"Industrial commodities. Except for an increase of over 3% in prices for rosin, which brought the index for building materials up 0.1%, and lower prices for anthracite in some areas, industrial commodity markets remained steady during the week."

The Department's announcement also contained 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 three weeks, for May 13, 1944 and June 12, 1943, and the percentage changes from a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago and (2) percentage changes in subgroup indexes from June 3 to June 10, 1944.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR WEEK ENDED JUNE 10, 1944 (1926=100)

Commodity Groups—	Percentage change to June 10, 1944 from—				
	6-10 1944	6-3 1944	5-27 1944	5-13 1944	6-12 1943
All commodities.....	*104.0	*103.9	*103.9	*103.6	104.0
Farm products.....	*125.0	*123.9	*123.7	*122.4	127.6
Foods.....	105.4	105.2	104.9	104.6	110.9
Hides and leather products.....	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.6	118.4
Textile products.....	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	96.9
Fuel and lighting materials.....	83.7	83.7	83.9	83.7	81.4
Metals and metal products.....	*103.8	*103.8	*103.8	*103.8	103.9
Building materials.....	115.8	115.7	115.6	115.0	110.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.4	100.2
Housefurnishing goods.....	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	104.3
Miscellaneous commodities.....	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	91.7
Raw materials.....	*114.4	*113.8	*113.6	*112.8	114.8
Semimanufactured articles.....	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.5	92.9
Manufactured products.....	*101.0	*101.1	*101.1	*101.0	100.7
All commodities other than farm products.....	*99.5	*99.6	*99.6	*99.5	99.8
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	*98.7	*98.7	*98.7	*98.6	96.9

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUBGROUP INDEXES FROM JUNE 3, 1944 TO JUNE 10, 1944

Fruits and vegetables.....	Increases	
	1-9 Grains	0.2
Livestock and poultry.....	1.0 Paint and paint materials.....	0.2
Other farm products.....	1.0 Other foods.....	0.1
	Decreases	
Anthracite.....	0.8 Cereal products.....	0.3
Meats.....	0.4 Dairy products.....	0.1

Non-Ferrous Metals—Copper Tonnage Delivered In May A Record—Quicksilver Price Drops

"E. & M. J. Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of June 15, stated: "More copper was delivered to domestic consumers during May than for any other month on record. The total, 165,714 tons, is expected to mark the peak in monthly deliveries for the war. The previous peak was 165,503 tons, in December, 1942. Domestic production of crude copper during May amounted to 94,078 tons, which compares with 105,227 tons in May of last year. A strike of mine workers in Mexico had no influence on major non-ferrous metals here. Quicksilver dropped \$10 per flask on renewed selling pressure." The publication further went on to say in part:

Copper

The record deliveries of copper established last month brought up the question in producing circles as to whether June and July will loom as large in the distribution of the metal. From present indications, it appears that the deliveries for the current month will hold around 150,000 tons, with July somewhat lower. Word on July allocations has not yet reached the trade, but it is known that some fabricators plan to reduce operating schedules because of vacations and repairs.

Lead

Demand for domestic lead was fairly active during the last week, and buying is certain to continue at a good rate until shortly before the date set for allotting foreign metal by the Tin-Lead Division for July delivery. Sales for the last week amounted to 7,782 tons, against 8,369 tons in the preceding week.

The strike of mine workers in Mexico was called on June 8, and virtually all of the large non-ferrous metal operations have been closed down since that date. Some smaller properties situated in outlying districts continued producing. The feeling persists here that the strike will be of short duration, and the lag in production is not expected to influence the market for lead one way or the other.

Receipts of lead in ore and scrap by smelters in this country, as reported by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, in tons:

Lead in ore:	March	April
Domestic.....	38,894	35,951
Foreign.....	2,999	3,174

*Lead in scrap.....	41,893	39,125
	3,854	3,793
Totals.....	45,747	42,918

*Scrap smelted in connection with ore, plus some scrap received by primary refineries.

Zinc

Interest in July zinc by consumers so far has been moderate, compared with previous months, and producers believe a decline in the sales volume is probable. This factor may be offset by a drop in production resulting from manpower shortages. Competition in disposing of intermediate grades has been increasing.

Tin

Exports of tin concentrates from Bolivia during April contained 2,656 metric tons of tin, which compares with 3,154 tons in March and 2,906 tons in February.

At a meeting of stockholders of Patino, it was stated that costs of mining and concentrating are continuing to increase, principally for labor and materials. The company is attempting to offset higher costs by improvements in recovery. Patino Mines recently shipped fairly large tonnages of tin concentrates to the United States under a special arrangement between the American and British governments, those attending the meeting were informed.

The price situation in tin remains unchanged. Straits quality tin for shipments, in cents per pound, was as follows:

	June	July	Aug.
June 8.....	52.000	52.000	52.000
June 9.....	52.000	52.000	52.000
June 10.....	52.000	52.000	52.000
June 12.....	52.000	52.000	52.000
June 13.....	52.000	52.000	52.000
June 14.....	52.000	52.000	52.000

Chinese, or 99% tin, held at 51.125c per pound.

Quicksilver

Though a fair volume of business has come into the market in recent weeks, offerings remained plentiful and prices continued to move downward. Metal was offered last week for prompt shipment from the Pacific Coast as low as \$100 per flask, New York basis, and several sellers named this figure on quantity business. Quotations ranged from \$100 to \$105 per flask, according to quantity.

Disappointment over the slow rate of decline in production, and continued unsettlement in the market for quicksilver derivatives, brought on the latest sharp reduction in prices. The peak in prices named here during the war period was \$208 per flask, late in 1941.

Final figures covering domestic output of quicksilver for 1943 have been released by the Bureau of Mines, and the record for the year is officially placed at 51,929 flasks, against 50,846 flasks in 1942. The number of mines producing in 1943 was 146, which compares with 184 in the preceding year.

Silver

The London market for silver was unchanged last week at 23½d. The New York Official for foreign silver continued at 44¾c.

Maintaining an adequate supply of silver under existing regulations presents no problem of any consequence, WPB officials told members of the flatware manufacturing industry.

Refinery output of silver in the United States during April totaled 10,212,000 ounces, of which 3,071,000 ounces was obtained from domestic sources and 7,141,000 ounces from foreign sources, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports. Production in March totaled 11,662,000 ounces, and in April last year 7,574,000 ounces. Stocks of silver at refineries at the end of April amounted to 5,154,000 ounces, against 1,988,000 ounces in April last year.

Columbia Announces Business Mgt. Course

Expansion of the graduate course in business to afford more thorough preparation for the management of business and economic affairs was announced by Dean Robert D. Calkins of the Columbia University School of Business.

Timed to benefit returning veterans and war workers, according to Dean Calkins, the new two-year program will begin in 1945. It is designed especially for the graduate of the liberal arts or technical school, and will lead to a new degree, Master of Business Administration.

Full details of the program will be announced in the fall. Essential courses in techniques, management and the economic environment will be required in the first year. During the second year the student will specialize in a chosen field under the direction of a member of the faculty.

"The program has been developed after two years of study by the faculty of the educational requirements for the conduct of business and economic affairs in the post-war years," Dean Calkins explained.

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 June 10, 1944 is estimated at 12,460,000 net tons, as against 11,870,000 tons in the preceding week, and 11,651,000 tons in the corresponding week of last year. Cumulative output of soft coal from Jan. 1 to June 10, 1944, totaled 284,817,000 tons, compared with 262,509,000 tons in the same period in 1943, a gain of 8.5%.

Production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended June 10, 1944, according to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, amounted to approximately 1,326,000 tons, an increase of 122,000 tons (10.1%) over the preceding week. When compared with the output in the corresponding week of last year, there was an increase of 9,000 tons, or 0.7%. The calendar year to date shows an increase of 8.0% when compared with the corresponding period of 1943.

The Bureau of Mines also reported that the estimated production of beehive coke in the United States for the week ended June 10, 1944, showed an increase of 20,900 tons when compared with the output for the week ended June 3, 1944; and was 15,100 tons more than for the corresponding week of 1943.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF COAL, IN NET TONS

	Week Ended			January 1 to Date		
	June 10, 1944	June 3, 1944	June 12, 1943	June 10, 1944	June 12, 1943	June 15, 1937
Bituminous coal and lignite—1944	12,460,000	11,870,000	11,651,000	284,817,000	262,509,000	205,839,000
Total incl. mine fuel	1,326,000	1,204,000	1,317,000	29,493,000	27,308,000	32,987,000
Daily average	2,077,000	2,082,000	1,942,000	2,064,000	1,898,000	1,498,000

*Subject to current adjustment. †May 30, Memorial Day, weighted as 0.7 of a working day.

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

	Week Ended			Calendar Year to Date		
	June 10, 1944	June 3, 1944	June 12, 1943	June 10, 1944	June 12, 1943	June 15, 1937
Penn. anthracite—1944	1,326,000	1,204,000	1,317,000	29,493,000	27,308,000	32,987,000
Commercial produc.	1,273,000	1,156,000	1,264,000	28,315,000	26,216,000	30,612,000
Beehive coke—						
United States total	151,200	130,300	136,100	3,464,100	3,580,700	3,047,300

*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 loadings 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			
	June 3, 1944	May 27, 1944	June 5, 1943	June 5, 1937
Alabama	398,000	405,000	133,000	229,000
Alaska	4,000	5,000	4,000	3,000
Arkansas and Oklahoma	80,000	85,000	41,000	14,000
Colorado	121,000	125,000	24,000	82,000
Georgia and North Carolina	1,000	1,000	*	*
Illinois	1,407,000	1,522,000	276,000	547,000
Indiana	482,000	532,000	62,000	244,000
Iowa	41,000	32,000	20,000	25,000
Kansas and Missouri	162,000	181,000	93,000	74,000
Kentucky—Eastern	909,000	967,000	229,000	668,000
Kentucky—Western	387,000	400,000	167,000	100,000
Maryland	32,000	40,000	4,000	22,000
Michigan	3,000	5,000	*	3,000
Montana (bitum. & lignite)	68,000	71,000	44,000	37,000
New Mexico	27,000	34,000	8,000	24,000
North & South Dakota (lignite)	32,000	33,000	17,000	15,000
Ohio	621,000	705,000	252,000	419,000
Pennsylvania (bituminous)	2,946,000	3,162,000	768,000	1,758,000
Tennessee	126,000	151,000	36,000	95,000
Texas (bituminous & lignite)	3,000	2,000	16,000	16,000
Utah	115,000	114,000	25,000	25,000
Virginia	389,000	401,000	115,000	221,000
Washington	24,000	29,000	19,000	31,000
West Virginia—Southern	2,240,000	2,273,000	440,000	1,498,000
West Virginia—Northern	1,100,000	1,133,000	198,000	467,000
Wyoming	151,000	166,000	40,000	79,000
Other Western States	1,000	1,000	*	*
Total bituminous & lignite	11,870,000	12,575,000	3,015,000	6,696,000
Pennsylvania anthracite	1,204,000	1,369,000	136,000	969,000
Total, all coal	13,074,000	13,944,000	3,151,000	7,665,000

†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 and Oregon. *Less than 1,000 tons.

Civil Engineering Construction \$29,222,000 For Week

Civil engineering construction volume in continental U. S. totals \$29,222,000 for the week. This volume, not including the construction by military engineers abroad, American contracts outside the country, and shipbuilding, is 32% lower than in the preceding week, 34% under that reported to "Engineering News-Record" for the corresponding 1943 week, and 5% below the previous four-week moving average. The report made possible on June 15 went on to say:

Private construction for the week declined 61% from a week ago and is 7% under the week last year. Public construction is 16 and 38% lower, respectively, than a week ago and a year ago, due to the decrease in federal volume.

The week's construction bring 1944 volume to \$829,378,000 for the 24 weeks, a decrease of 52% from the \$1,712,510,000 reported for the 1943 period. Private work, \$192,575,000, is 12% below the 24-week period last year, and public construction, \$636,803,000, is 57% lower as a result of the 61% decline in federal work.

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

	June 17, '43	June 8, '44	June 15, '44
Total U. S. Construction	\$44,234,000	\$42,923,000	\$29,222,000
Private Construction	6,250,000	14,961,000	5,791,000
Public Construction	37,984,000	27,962,000	23,431,000
State and Municipal	3,671,000	7,256,000	7,877,000
Federal	34,313,000	20,706,000	15,554,000

In the classified construction groups, gains over the preceding week are in waterworks, sewerage, bridges, and earthwork and drainage. Increases over the 1943 week are in waterworks, sewerage, bridges, industrial buildings, earthwork and drainage, and streets and roads. Subtotals for the week in each class of construction are: waterworks, \$1,382,000; sewerage, \$1,179,000; bridges, \$841,000; industrial buildings, \$1,717,000; commercial building and large-scale private housing, \$1,650,000; public buildings, \$7,046,000; earthwork and

National Fertilizer Association Commodity Price Average Advances

The weekly wholesale commodity price index, compiled by The National Fertilizer Association and made public on June 19, advanced to 137.3 in the week ending June 17, the highest level in 13 weeks. A month ago this index stood at 137.2 and a year ago at 135.1, based on the 1935-1939 average as 100. The Association's report continued as follows:

The farm products group was the primary cause of the increase in the all-commodity index number. Lower quotations on wheat and heavy-weight hogs were not sufficient to offset higher quotations on cattle, lambs, ewes, rye and timothy hay. However, the grain group reached a new low for this year as heavy selling occurred with a downward trend in prices reflecting greatly improved crop yield prospects. The foods group registered two advances and two declines. However, lower prices for flour and fluid milk were not sufficient to offset higher prices for eggs and white potatoes, thus causing the foods group to advance fractionally. The sharp advance in the price of potatoes was still under the price of the corresponding period of last year. Prices for spot cotton reached new highs for the season to date, following a slight reaction on the first announcement of the invasion of western Europe. All other group indexes remained at the previous week's level.

During the week nine price series advanced and five declined; in the preceding week there were five advances and six declines; and in the second preceding week there were 11 advances and only two declines.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

Compiled by The National Fertilizer Association
1935-1939=100*

% Each Group Bears to the Total Index	Group	Latest Preceding Week (June 17, 1944)	Month Ago (May 20, 1944)	Year Ago (June 19, 1943)
25.3	Foods	139.7	138.2	138.5
	Fats and Oils	144.9	144.9	145.2
	Cottonseed Oil	163.1	163.1	156.7
23.0	Farm Products	156.0	154.9	155.0
	Cotton	205.0	202.3	199.7
	Grains	162.5	164.6	164.7
	Livestock	145.4	143.7	144.4
17.3	Fuels	130.1	130.1	130.1
10.8	Miscellaneous commodities	132.2	132.2	130.1
8.2	Textiles	152.9	152.5	152.1
7.1	Metals	104.4	104.4	104.4
6.1	Building materials	153.4	153.4	153.4
1.3	Chemicals and drugs	127.7	127.7	126.5
.3	Fertilizer materials	117.7	117.7	117.7
.3	Fertilizers	119.7	119.7	119.7
.3	Farm machinery	104.4	104.4	104.1
100.0	All groups combined	137.3	137.0	135.1

*Indexes on 1926-1928 base were: June 17, 1944, 107.0; June 10, 106.7, and June 19, 1943, 105.2.

Cottonseed Receipts To May 31

On June 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 ten months ended May 31, 1944 and 1943.

COTTONSEED RECEIVED, CRUSHED, AND ON HAND (TONS)

State—	Received at mills		Crushed		On hand at mills	
	Aug. 1 to May 31, 1944	1943	Aug. 1 to May 31, 1944	1943	1944	1943
United States	3,915,188	4,448,454	3,825,215	4,344,561	178,749	175,924
Alabama	261,092	256,752	251,373	250,472	11,904	9,613
Arizona	59,652	82,839	58,500	80,171	1,155	3,059
Arkansas	372,240	470,897	354,282	440,793	27,541	41,925
California	124,435	157,761	129,726	136,215	1,605	22,721
Georgia	357,922	340,097	336,806	337,757	23,354	6,397
Louisiana	205,634	165,194	204,697	165,415	1,480	523
Mississippi	708,850	741,804	669,814	710,539	50,576	37,506
North Carolina	224,027	270,662	215,967	270,052	9,125	2,267
Oklahoma	110,490	218,877	109,841	222,194	2,441	1,147
South Carolina	196,478	205,349	192,379	203,810	6,692	1,486
Tennessee	279,622	381,954	267,386	377,431	15,502	13,710
Texas	909,886	1,011,476	927,410	1,016,616	27,145	27,815
All other states	104,860	144,792	107,034	133,096	229	7,755

*Includes 1,560 and 9,897 tons destroyed at mills but not 90,336 and 81,928 tons on hand Aug. 1, 1944 and 56,860 tons reshipped for 1944 and 1943 respectively.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED, SHIPPED OUT, AND ON HAND

Items—	Season	On hand		Produced		Shipped out	
		Aug. 1	May 31	Aug. 1 to May 31	Aug. 1 to May 31	Aug. 1 to May 31	May 31
Crude oil (thousand pounds)	1943-44	*23,283	1,195,426	1,185,521	*65,050	66,027	66,027
Refined oil (thousand pounds)	1943-44	34,460	1,350,389	1,341,485	1,333,162	1,333,162	1,333,162
Cake and meal (tons)	1943-44	310,191	1,218,038	1,218,038	270,593	270,593	270,593
Hulls (tons)	1943-44	18,542	1,774,964	1,744,161	49,345	49,345	49,345
Linters (running bales)	1943-44	190,100	1,924,476	2,078,255	36,321	36,321	36,321
Hull fiber (500-lb. bales)	1943-44	11,964	894,977	880,598	22,134	22,134	22,134
Grabbits, notes, &c. (500-lb. bales)	1943-44	44,118	1,048,266	1,070,250	22,134	22,134	22,134
	1943-44	135,927	1,142,381	1,107,685	117,623	117,623	117,623
	1943-44	43,295	1,305,813	1,096,839	252,269	252,269	252,269
	1943-44	556	21,456	21,465	547	547	547
	1943-44	229	32,479	31,615	1,093	1,093	1,093
	1943-44	14,106	46,673	44,009	16,770	16,770	16,770
	1943-44	23,644	60,590	61,350	22,884	22,884	22,884

*Includes 13,826,000 and 44,354,000 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 3,150,000 and 4,484,000 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers Aug. 1, 1943 and May 31, 1944 respectively.

†Includes 3,196,000 and 8,073,000 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments and 3,734,000 and 2,820,000 pounds in transit to manufacturers of shortening, soap, etc. August 1, 1943, and May 31, 1944, respectively. Does not include winterized oil.

‡Total linters produced includes 278,189 bales first cut, 786,493 bales second cut and 77,699 bales mill run. Total held includes 54,836 bales first cut, 99,424 bales second cut and 16,363 bales mill run.

§Produced from 1,154,221,000 pounds of crude oil, E. O. 110.

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.

drainage, \$1,594,000; streets and roads, \$6,348,000; and unclassified construction, \$7,465,000.

New capital for construction purposes for the week totals \$7,017,000, and is 139% above the volume for the corresponding 1943 week. The week's new financing is made up of \$6,477,000 in state and municipal bond sales, and \$540,000 in corporate security issues.

New construction financing for 1944 to date totals \$436,116,000, and is 12% below the \$496,337,000 reported for the 24-week period in 1943.

Market Transactions In Govts. For May

During the month of May, market transactions in direct and guaranteed securities of the Government for Treasury investment and other accounts resulted in net sales of \$9,965,000, Secretary Morgenthau announced on June 15. In April there were net sales of \$16,511,300.

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

1942—		1943—		1944—	
Month	Amount	Month	Amount	Month	Amount
January	\$16,625 purchased	January	\$14,500,000 sold	January	\$9,924,000 sold
February	250,000 sold	February	90,300,000 sold	February	105,100,000 sold
March	2,295,000 sold	March	72,927,750 sold	March	11,500,000 sold
April	8,446,000 sold	April	400,000 purchased	April	16,511,300 sold
May	4,500,000 sold	May	35,200,000 sold	May	9,965,000 sold
June	4,500,000 sold	June	145,768,000 sold		
July	4,500,000 sold	July	67,757,200 sold		
August	4,500,000 sold	August	15,800,0		

Daily Average Crude Oil Production For Week Ended June 10, 1944 Declined Only 250 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended June 10, 1944 was 4,522,500 barrels, a decrease of only 250 barrels per day when compared with the output in the preceding week and 63,100 barrels less than the daily average figure recommended by the Petroleum Administration for War for the month of June, 1944. The current figure, however, was 534,700 barrels per day higher than reported for the week ended June 12, 1943. Daily production for the four weeks ended June 10, 1944, averaged 4,518,000 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 4,670,000 barrels of crude oil daily (a new record) and produced 14,220,000 barrels of gasoline; 1,586,000 barrels of kerosine; 4,996,000 barrels of distillate fuel oil, and 9,008,000 barrels of residual fuel oil during the week ended June 10, 1944; and had in storage at the end of that week 86,911,000 barrels of gasoline; 8,403,000 barrels of kerosine; 33,669,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 51,221,000 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 June	*State Allowables begin June 1	Actual Production Week Ended June 10, 1944	Change from Previous Week	4 Weeks Ended June 10, 1944	Week Ended June 12, 1943
Oklahoma	332,000	332,000	1,330,350	+ 850	332,300	334,650
Kansas	274,000	269,600	1,258,750	-15,600	275,100	305,700
Nebraska	1,000	---	1,900	+ 100	1,000	2,100
Panhandle Texas	---	---	92,150	+ 650	91,400	90,100
North Texas	---	---	149,400	+ 1,250	148,000	131,800
West Texas	---	---	447,900	+10,700	435,800	228,950
East Central Texas	---	---	145,000	+ 4,500	140,000	123,500
East Texas	---	---	360,550	- 2,050	362,800	334,900
Southwest Texas	---	---	312,950	+ 3,400	309,200	206,350
Coastal Texas	---	---	528,450	+ 4,900	522,900	380,200
Total Texas	2,039,000	2,042,059	2,036,400	+23,350	2,010,100	1,495,800
North Louisiana	---	---	73,550	+ 400	73,500	85,850
Coastal Louisiana	---	---	288,750	+ 3,250	285,100	240,850
Total Louisiana	350,000	395,000	362,300	+ 3,650	358,600	326,700
Arkansas	78,000	77,991	80,650	+ 200	80,600	73,800
Mississippi	42,000	---	43,300	+ 1,500	41,600	52,650
Alabama	---	---	100	---	100	---
Florida	---	---	50	---	50	---
Illinois	220,000	---	201,750	- 8,600	208,800	226,800
Indiana	14,000	---	12,250	- 250	12,600	14,050
Eastern (Not incl. Ill., Ind., Ky.)	73,600	---	68,300	- 1,550	70,200	79,350
Kentucky	23,000	---	20,100	- 2,000	21,100	21,750
Michigan	51,000	---	50,200	- 300	49,700	61,000
Wyoming	94,000	---	81,250	- 1,600	82,800	94,700
Montana	24,400	---	21,300	---	21,300	20,900
Colorado	7,400	---	8,750	+ 500	8,400	7,200
New Mexico	113,000	---	108,200	- 1,600	108,100	97,150
Total East of Calif	3,736,400	---	3,684,900	- 1,650	3,682,600	3,214,300
California	849,200	849,200	837,600	+ 1,400	835,600	773,500
Total United States	4,585,600	---	4,522,500	- 250	4,518,200	3,987,800

*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. June 8, 1944. ‡This is the net basic allowable as of June 1 calculated on a 30-day basis and includes shutdowns and exemptions for the entire month. With the exception of several fields which were exempted entirely and of certain other fields for which shutdowns were ordered for from 1 to 15 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 JUNE 10, 1944

District	Daily Refining Capacity	Crude Runs to Still	Gasoline Production	Stocks of Gasoline	Stocks of Gas Oil	Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil	Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil
•Combin'd: East Coast Texas Gulf, Louisiana Gulf, North Louisiana-Arkansas, and inland Texas	2,518	90.3	2,466	97.9	7,239	38,228	18,105
Appalachian	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
District No. 1	130	83.9	94	72.3	311	1,879	910
District No. 2	47	87.2	50	106.4	141	1,207	400
Ind., Ill., Ky.	824	85.2	780	94.7	240	19,742	4,902
Okl., Kans., Mo.	418	80.2	356	85.2	1,209	7,817	1,452
Rocky Mountain	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
District No. 3	13	17.0	12	92.3	35	67	5
District No. 4	141	58.3	106	75.2	395	2,424	333
California	817	89.9	806	98.7	2,149	15,547	3,562
Total U. S. B. of M. basis June 10, 1944	4,908	87.2	4,670	95.2	14,220	186,911	33,669
Total U. S. B. of M. basis June 3, 1944	4,908	87.2	4,620	94.1	13,680	87,084	32,586
U. S. Bur. of Mines basis June 12, 1943	---	---	3,794	10.934	81,234	30,773	67,309

At the request of the Petroleum Administration for War. †Finished, 74,679,000 barrels; unfinished, 12,232,000 barrels. ‡At refineries, at bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines. §Not including 1,586,000 barrels of kerosine, 4,996,000 barrels of gas oil and distillate fuel oil and 9,008,000 barrels of residual fuel oil produced during the week ended June 10, 1944, which compares with 1,477,000 barrels, 4,890,000 barrels and 9,157,000 barrels, respectively, in the preceding week and 1,413,000 barrels, 3,498,000 barrels and 7,597,000 barrels, respectively, in the week ended June 12, 1943. Note—Stocks of kerosine at June 10, 1944, amounted to 8,403,000 barrels, as against 8,216,000 barrels a week earlier and 7,072,000 barrels a year before.

Trading On New York Exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on June 10 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 May 20, 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 May 27 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 1,571,894 shares, which amount was 16.43% of the total transactions on the Exchange of 4,782,560 shares. This compares with member trading during the week ended May 20 of 1,289,965 shares, or 16.15% of the total trading of 3,993,920 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange, member trading during the week ended May 27 amounted to 277,670 shares, or 13.99% of the total volume on that exchange of 992,990 shares; during the May 20 week trading for the account of Curb members of 248,425 shares was 14.62% of total trading of 849,800 shares.

Total Round-Lot Stock Sales on the New York Stock Exchange and Round-Lot Stock Transactions for Account of Members* (Shares)			
WEEK ENDED MAY 27, 1944			
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:		Total for Week	%
Short sales	208,950		
†Other sales	4,573,610		
Total sales	4,782,560		
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	407,420		
Short sales	56,330		
†Other sales	315,160		
Total sales	371,490		8.14
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—			
Total purchases	246,950		
Short sales	23,870		
†Other sales	213,180		
Total sales	237,050		5.06
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—			
Total purchases	126,084		
Short sales	32,350		
†Other sales	150,550		
Total sales	182,900		3.23
4. Total—			
Total purchases	780,454		
Short sales	112,550		
†Other sales	678,890		
Total sales	791,440		16.43

Total Round-Lot Stock Sales on the New York Curb Exchange and Stock Transactions for Account of Members* (Shares)			
WEEK ENDED MAY 27, 1944			
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:		Total for Week	%
Short sales	6,795		
†Other sales	985,795		
Total sales	992,590		
B. Round-Lot Transactions for Account of Members:			
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—			
Total purchases	64,240		
Short sales	3,410		
†Other sales	69,785		
Total sales	73,195		6.92
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—			
Total purchases	29,045		
Short sales	800		
†Other sales	25,720		
Total sales	26,520		2.80
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—			
Total purchases	39,000		
Short sales	950		
†Other sales	44,720		
Total sales	45,670		4.27
4. Total—			
Total purchases	132,285		
Short sales	5,160		
†Other sales	140,225		
Total sales	145,385		13.99
C. Odd-Lot Transactions for Account of Specialists—			
Customers' short sales	0		
†Customers' other sales	43,869		
Total purchases	43,869		
Total sales	30,998		

*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."

Commercial Paper Outstanding

Reports received by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from commercial paper dealers show a total of \$150,700,000 of open market paper outstanding on May 31, 1944, the bank announced on June 13. This compares with \$171,500,000 outstanding on April 29, 1944, and \$159,600,000 on May 29, 1943.

Following are the totals for the last two years:			
1944—	\$	1943—	\$
May 31	150,700,000	May 29	159,600,000
Apr 29	171,500,000	Apr 30	178,900,000
Mar 31	194,800,000	Mar 31	200,600,000
Feb 29	213,700,000	Feb 27	209,100,000
Jan 31	208,900,000	Jan 30	220,400,000
1943—		1942—	
Dec 31	202,000,000	Dec 31	229,900,000
Nov 30	203,300,000	Nov 30	260,600,000
Oct 30	187,800,000	Oct 31	271,400,000
Sep 30	169,500,000	Sep 30	281,800,000
Aug 31	156,200,000	Aug 31	297,200,000
July 31	149,800,000	July 31	305,300,000
Jun 30	143,300,000	Jun 30	315,200,000

NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on June 13 a summary for the week ended June 3 of complete figures showing the daily volume of stock transactions for 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 June 3, 1944	
Odd-Lot Sales by Dealers (Customers' purchases)	Total for Week
Number of orders	17,931
Number of shares	500,889
Dollar value	\$20,320,946
Odd-Lot Purchases by Dealers (Customers' sales)	
Number of Orders:	
Customers' short sales	123
Customers' other sales	17,229
Customers' total sales	17,352
Number of Shares:	
Customers' short sales	3,856
Customers' other sales	456,033
Customers' total sales	459,889
Dollar value	\$15,755,749
Round-Lot Sales by Dealers	
Number of Shares:	
Shore Sales	60
Other sales	128,200
Total sales	128,260
Round-Lot Purchases by Dealers:	
Number of shares	163,420
*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."	

Cotton Spinning For May

The Bureau of the Census announced on June 19, that according to preliminary figures, 23,312,010 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on May 31, 1944, of which 22,387,784 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 22,411,922 for April, 22,568,308 for March, 22,513,300 for February, 22,217,994 for January, and 22,777,078 for May, 1943. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 10,060,478,468, compared with 9,315,634,608 for last month and 10,576,746,785 for May, 1943. Based on an activity of 80 hours per week, the cotton spindles in the United States were operated during May, 1944, at 119.0% capacity. This percentage compares, on the same basis, with 124.9 for April, 122.0 for March, 123.3 for February, 124.0 for January, and 134.1 for May, 1943. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 432, compared with 400 for last month and 451 for May, 1943.

Dems. Lose House Majority

For the first time in 13 years, the Democrats lost today an actual majority of the House membership with the election of a Republican in the Nineteenth Illinois district. This was indicated in an Associated Press account from Washington in the New York "Times," which added: "The new line-up became 216 Democrats, 212 Republicans and four minor party members. Thus, the Democrats have exactly half the membership. There are three vacancies. "Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican leader, declared that 'we have no intention, at this time, of trying to reorganize the House.' He added, 'The trend is still toward the Republican party.' "Should the Republicans take control through the Fall elections Mr. Martin is slated for the Speakership. "In the Illinois election today Rolla C. McMillen was elected to the vacancy caused by the death of William H. Wheat, Republican. No Democrat sought the seat.

Revenue Freight Car Loadings During Week Ended June 10, 1944 Increased 63,421 Cars

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended June 10, 1944, totaled 874,193 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on June 15. This was an increase above the corresponding week of 1943 of 19,707 cars, or 2.3%, and an increase above the same week in 1942 of 41,558 cars or 5.0%.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of June 10, increased 63,421 cars, or 7.8% above the preceding week which included holiday on May 30.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 383,394 cars, an increase of 23,045 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 1,980 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 104,156 cars, an increase of 7,076 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 5,393 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

Coal loading amounted to 182,601 cars, an increase of 12,636 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 12,088 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 43,895 cars, an increase 6,788 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 1,571 cars below the corresponding week in 1943. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of June 10, totaled 29,336 cars, an increase of 5,354 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 1,589 cars below the corresponding week in 1943.

Live stock loading amounted to 14,143 cars, an increase of 1,488 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 1,252 cars above the corresponding week in 1943. In the Western Districts alone loading of live stock for the week of June 10 totaled 10,163 cars, an increase of 947 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 1,294 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

Forest products loading totaled 47,826 cars, an increase of 8,444 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 3,523 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

Ore loading amounted to 83,001 cars, an increase of 3,438 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 4,346 cars below the corresponding week in 1943.

Coke loading amounted to 15,177 cars, an increase of 506 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 1,383 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1943, except Eastern & Pocahontas. All districts reported increases compared with 1942, except Pocahontas and Northwestern.

	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
4 weeks of April	4,068,625	3,924,981	4,209,907
4 weeks of May	3,446,252	3,363,195	3,311,637
Week of June 3	810,772	667,609	854,689
Week of June 10	874,193	854,486	832,635
Total	19,290,966	18,471,252	19,365,070

The following table is a summary of the freight carloadings for the separate railroads and systems for the week ended June 10, 1944. During the period 77 roads showed increases when compared with the corresponding week a year ago when the coal miners were on strike.

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

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections		
	1944	1943	1942	1944	1943	1942
Eastern District—						
Ann Arbor	267	239	365	1,338	1,341	
Bangor & Aroostook	1,061	875	1,173	359	275	
Boston & Maine	7,065	6,092	5,984	14,538	13,067	
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	1,305	1,478	1,326	2,249	1,899	
Central Indiana	32	33	23	39	35	
Central Vermont	1,155	1,013	1,020	2,261	2,512	
Delaware & Hudson	5,932	6,412	6,236	12,505	9,880	
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	7,626	7,569	8,063	11,225	11,363	
Detroit & Mackinac	293	297	344	110	118	
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	1,744	1,749	1,835	1,152	1,302	
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	320	292	319	2,432	1,978	
Erie	13,513	13,572	13,261	16,572	16,984	
Grand Trunk Western	3,884	4,023	3,826	7,845	7,154	
Lehigh & Hudson River	215	193	217	2,868	1,886	
Lehigh & New England	2,075	2,067	1,767	1,724	1,042	
Lehigh Valley	9,445	9,030	8,713	15,459	14,095	
Maine Central	2,403	2,138	2,298	2,883	2,304	
Monongahela	6,613	5,824	6,505	325	322	
Montour	2,868	2,526	2,422	25	197	
New York Central Lines	50,390	54,146	44,264	53,504	48,076	
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	9,911	10,208	9,534	18,749	16,508	
New York, Ontario & Western	1,391	1,339	1,138	3,639	1,997	
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	6,691	7,140	7,208	15,886	15,099	
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western	516	535	499	2,253	1,533	
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	7,572	7,134	8,092	9,227	8,737	
Pere Marquette	4,757	5,224	5,603	7,898	6,411	
Pittsburg & Shawmut	943	1,072	792	36	25	
Pittsburg, Shawmut & North	359	416	398	276	309	
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	1,487	1,317	1,204	2,537	3,762	
Rutland	378	336	364	1,091	896	
Wabash	5,594	5,160	4,964	12,053	12,516	
Wheeling & Lake Erie	5,823	5,827	5,253	4,265	4,636	
Total	163,688	165,276	155,010	227,329	208,058	

Allegheny District—					
Railroads	1944	1943	1942	1944	1943
Akron, Canton & Youngstown	672	875	608	1,214	997
Baltimore & Ohio	47,557	43,297	40,269	29,226	27,369
Bessemer & Lake Erie	6,262	7,026	6,919	2,349	1,714
Buffalo Creek & Gauley	*327	302	297	4	4
Cambria & Indiana	1,669	1,500	2,069	3	6
Central R. R. of New Jersey	7,470	7,087	6,974	19,885	20,236
Cornwall	551	651	623	50	51
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	239	325	275	10	12
Ligonier Valley	168	195	138	38	51
Long Island	1,174	1,129	732	3,962	3,536
Penn-Reading Seashore Lines	1,741	1,750	1,604	2,671	2,916
Pennsylvania System	87,492	85,754	83,616	68,765	60,967
Reading Co.	15,321	14,145	14,127	28,645	23,595
Union (Pittsburgh)	20,315	18,830	21,151	7,369	7,842
Western Maryland	4,192	3,898	4,122	11,647	10,710
Total	195,150	186,764	183,504	175,828	160,006

Pocahontas District—					
Railroads	1944	1943	1942	1944	1943
Chesapeake & Ohio	29,787	29,804	29,069	14,255	10,928
Norfolk & Western	22,298	22,510	23,474	7,917	7,068
Virginian	4,914	4,930	4,559	2,164	2,133
Total	56,999	57,244	57,102	24,336	20,129

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1944	1943	1942	1944	1943
Southern District—					
Alabama, Tennessee & Northern	295	294	339	365	261
Atl. & W. P.—W. R. of Ala.	718	582	707	2,910	2,609
Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast	677	721	749	1,350	1,247
Atlantic Coast Line	12,720	12,769	12,416	9,228	9,806
Central of Georgia	3,731	4,102	3,796	5,613	4,101
Charleston & Western Carolina	402	504	384	1,885	1,633
Clinchfield	1,634	1,618	1,762	2,954	2,495
Columbus & Greenville	257	307	300	264	120
Durham & Southern	137	99	136	640	640
Florida East Coast	954	2,112	763	1,469	1,894
Gainesville Midland	47	38	33	126	87
Georgia	1,235	1,147	1,214	2,642	2,947
Georgia & Florida	477	342	426	635	476
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio	4,037	3,523	4,224	4,502	4,262
Illinois Central System	28,338	27,766	26,245	15,806	18,467
Louisville & Nashville	25,261	24,469	26,946	11,704	11,845
Macon, Dublin & Savannah	166	141	142	1,153	803
Mississippi Central	297	196	207	654	478
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	3,130	3,326	3,740	4,379	4,554
Norfolk Southern	1,179	1,183	1,880	1,737	1,433
Piedmont Northern	407	340	318	1,190	965
Richmond, Fred. & Potomac	384	358	500	10,841	11,519
Seaboard Air Line	10,363	11,288	10,186	8,592	7,473
Southern System	23,580	21,199	22,898	26,343	22,535
Tennessee Central	760	549	590	819	899
Winston-Salem Southbound	149	106	89	993	858
Total	121,335	119,079	120,990	118,794	114,408

Northwestern District—					
Railroads	1944	1943	1942	1944	1943
Chicago & North Western	19,753	19,428	20,966	12,975	11,705
Chicago Great Western	2,807	2,813	2,183	3,397	2,872
Chicago, Milw., St. P. & Pac.	21,723	20,405	17,865	9,868	9,928
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	3,506	3,179	3,219	3,587	3,384
Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range	29,343	27,457	28,603	305	340
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	1,014	1,222	1,364	492	727
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	8,600	8,525	9,742	11,362	9,044
Ft. Dodge, Des Moines & South	400	432	550	66	101
Great Northern	22,977	25,390	24,792	7,397	6,289
Green Bay & Western	439	443	535	839	925
Lake Superior & Ishpeming	2,373	3,093	3,409	42	31
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,220	1,928	1,934	2,614	1,995
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. M.	6,569	6,954	7,524	3,345	2,802
Northern Pacific	10,502	10,429	10,427	5,664	5,423
Spokane International	128	97	232	643	522
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	2,597	2,518	2,500	3,569	4,035
Total	134,951	134,313	135,845	66,165	60,123

Central Western District—					
Railroads	1944	1943	1942	1944	1943
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe System	26,326	23,601	23,027	11,794	11,870
Alton	3,373	2,936	3,193	3,755	4,059
Bingham & Garfield	488	454	704	57	65
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	18,851	17,416	15,650	12,062	11,282
Chicago & Illinois Midland	3,176	3,143	2,221	840	617
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	12,091	11,958	11,771	12,328	12,235
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2,708	2,575	1,846	7,183	5,976
Colorado & Southern	583	768	792	2,325	2,047
Denver & Rio Grande Western	7,799	3,130	3,038	5,762	6,077
Denver & Salt Lake	317	715	568	19	22
Fort Worth & Denver City	967	1,065	1,149	1,485	1,958
Illinois Terminal	2,029	1,648	1,685	2,174	1,807
Missouri-Illinois	1,183	968	1,262	548	343
Nevada Northern	1,834	1,923	2,011	120	75
North Western Pacific	990	1,148	1,022	758	665
Peoria & Pekin Union	4	7	7	0	0
Southern Pacific (Pacific)	32,250	32,765	29,248	13,143	13,784
Toledo, Peoria & Western	304	295	225	2,116	1,624
Union Pacific System	13,862	12,736	12,680	17,194	17,322
Utah	509	519	576	6	3
Utah	1,972	2,008	2,191	4,247	3,808
Western Pacific					
Total	128,016	121,678	114,866	97,919	95,639

Southwestern District—					
Railroads	1944	1943	1942	1944	1943
Burlington-Rock Island	561	1,077	262	442	259
Gulf Coast Lines	5,702	5,474	4,332	2,375	2,527
International-Great Northern	2,574	2,320	2,649	4,006	3,479
Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf	298	231	281	979	896
Kansas City Southern	6,624	5,362	5,033	2,828	2,828
Louisiana & Arkansas	3,935	3,625	4,586	3,142	3,191
Litchfield & Madison	307	400	384	1,297	1,245
Midland Valley	637	587	619	399	

Items About Banks, Trust Companies

M. Hadden Howell of Hackensack, N. J., a Vice-President of the Chase National Bank, died on June 17 after a long illness. Mr. Howell entered the employ of the Chase National Bank in 1902, first serving in the Credit Department. He was made a Vice-President in 1928. He was a member of the Union League and Bankers clubs.

The Continental Bank & Trust Co. of New York announced on June 15 the election of Charles S. Parker, Jr., as a Vice-President. Effective July 15, Mr. Parker will be in charge of the investment portfolio and the municipal bond department of the bank. For some years he has been an Assistant Treasurer of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York where he is connected with the Treasurer's Division in the management of the bank's investments. Mr. Parker is a graduate of the University of Missouri and also Oxford University where he was a Rhodes scholar.

The N. Y. State Banking Department announced on June 13 that Manufacturers Trust Co. and Manufacturers Safe Deposit Co., 55 Broad Street, New York, were authorized to change the location of branch offices from 322-324 East Tremont Avenue to 749 East Tremont Avenue, Bronx, on or after Jan. 1, 1945.

The N. Y. State Banking Department announced on June 16 that the Modern Industrial Bank, 1697 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, filed an application for permission to open a branch at 524-528 Broadway, New York City.

W. Ward Tompkins, President of the Greensburgh Savings Bank in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and a veteran of the Civil War, died on June 18 at the home of his son-in-law, Frank F. Crossman, 618 Warburton Avenue, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y. He was 97 years old. Born in Yonkers, N. Y., on Sept. 26, 1846.

Mr. Tompkins became President of the Greensburgh Savings Bank in 1912. The bank is celebrating its 75th anniversary this year, having been founded in 1869. He was a former Vice-President and director of the Dobbs Ferry Bank, a former director of the First National Bank of Hastings, and a former Treasurer of the Hastings Savings and Loan Association.

Rudolph Stutzmann, President of the Ridgewood Savings Bank, announced that John F. McCloskey, who heads the Seal-Lock Burial Vault, was elected a trustee of the bank at the June meeting of the Board of Trustees of the bank. After attending St. John's College he became Assistant Superintendent of St. John's Cemetery, of which his father, John McCloskey was Superintendent. Subsequently he became Superintendent and held that post until 1942 when he assumed his present position of Lay-Supervisor for Cemeteries of the Brooklyn Diocese. Mr. McCloskey becomes associated with the bank at a time when it is celebrating two important events in its history, one of which is its 23rd anniversary and the other its growth to \$50,000,000 in deposits belonging to more than 72,000 depositors.

On June 18 the Ridgewood Savings Bank completed 23 years of serving its depositors. From its modest beginning in a renovated store property, service to the community has been the keynote of the bank's endeavor. That it has been successful in this is revealed by the fact that the institution now serves over 72,000 depositors with savings of over \$50,000,000, and in addition has financed the

purchase of more than 4,500 homes through conservative mortgage loans.

Herman Ringe, First Vice-President, in commenting on the bank's growth, said: "There is eloquent testimony of the thriftiness of our people in the fact that our institution now ranks 58th in the amount of deposits among all the savings banks in the United States. Ridgewood Savings Bank has the distinction of being one of the youngest of them. During this period of war our people have, in addition to saving regularly with us, purchased over \$9,000,000 in war saving bonds and stamps. In our own portfolio we have over \$32,500,000 in securities issued by the United States or guaranteed by one of its instrumentalities. These investments represent about 65% of the funds deposited with us."

The bank's President, Rudolph Stutzmann, said: "When our institution first opened its doors to the public the trustees set its purpose high—unselfish service to the community. In our 23 years this policy has been consistently adhered to. Today our people not only help produce the implements of war and volunteer their services in various patriotic civilian activities, but also put their savings in uniform to help finance the cost of the war. In the case of our depositors, I expect that the bank will invest an additional \$5,500,000 or more to supplement our depositors' individual investment in war bonds."

Adam Schneider Jr., President of the Roosevelt Savings Bank, has just celebrated his 40th anniversary with that institution. Trustees and officers marked the occasion with a testimonial dinner at the Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, on June 15. Mr. Schneider entered the employ of the bank as office boy on June 15, 1904, at which time the institution was known as the Eastern District Savings Bank, and has held all positions from office boy to President. He has witnessed the growth of the institution from deposits of about \$1,500,000 in 1904 to the present resources of over \$67,000,000 and more than 64,000 depositors. Mr. Schneider is a member of many fraternal, civic and banking organizations and is Chairman of Group V of the Savings Bank Association, which comprises all the savings institutions of Kings, Queens, Nassau, Suffolk and Richmond Counties. Trustees and officers present were Charles A. Van Inderstine, James A. Stewart, Henry L. Genninger, Joseph E. Schwab, Lewis C. Beilman, August J. Schneider, Harriet M. Murray, William J. Kubat, Russell A. Atkinson, Homer N. Bartlett, John Bossert, Dr. George Hills Iler, Charles Jacob, Charles Oldenbittel, Carl L. Otto, Bryer H. Pendry, Richard V. Schnibbe and Dr. Philip Embry Smith.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Title Guaranty and Trust Co., held on June 20, 1944, Douglas McKee, Vice-President of the company, and in charge of its Jamaica office, was elected a trustee of the company.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System reports that The State Bank of Williamson, Williamson, N. Y., a State member bank, was merged into Central Trust Co., Rochester, N. Y., a State member bank, effective June 13. In connection with the merger a branch was established at Williamson.

Herbert T. Booth, 75, former President of the Bank of Batavia and manager of its successor, the Bank of Batavia office of the Marine Trust Co., died on June 15.

He retired in 1941 after being connected with the bank 53 years.

An unusual step taken by the Philadelphia National Bank, oldest and largest bank in Pennsylvania, was revealed yesterday with the announcement by Evan Randolph, President, that the board of directors had voted to write down the value of bank buildings from \$2,000,000 to \$1. Directors also authorized an increase of \$7,000,000 in the surplus of the bank, raising this account 33% from \$21,000,000 to \$28,000,000.

At a special meeting held on June 13 the stockholders of the Hudson Trust Co. of Union City, N. J., confirmed the declaration of a stock dividend of 27,500 shares of common capital stock, with a par value of \$6 per share, amounting to \$165,000 to stockholders of record on May 31, 1944. The common stockholders will receive one share for each three owned. After giving effect to the increase in common stock, the capital funds will aggregate \$3,611,000, consisting of 440,000 shares of preferred stock, \$1,320,000; 110,000 shares of common stock, \$660,000; surplus, \$1,000,000; undivided profits, \$221,000; reserve for retirement of preferred stock, \$360,000, and other reserves, \$50,000.

New officers and directors of the consolidated National Capital Bank and East Washington Savings Bank of Washington, D. C., were announced on June 17 following final approval of the merger by Comptroller of the Currency Preston Delano. George A. Didden Jr., former President of National Capital, was elected President of the merged institutions.

H. H. McKee, dean of the local banking fraternity, was elected Chairman of the board of directors. All other officers of the two banks were elected to the executive staff of the emerging institution, which will be known as the National Capital Bank. They are: S. Dolan Donohoe, Robert V. Mellefont and T. Earle Bourne, Vice-Presidents; S. Wilson Earnshaw, Cashier; James H. Heelen and John Birkhead, Assistant Cashiers.

A joint meeting of stockholders of both banks elected the following directors: J. C. W. Beall, T. Earle Bourne, James A. Donohoe Jr., Gratz E. Dunkum Jr., H. Lewis Flemer, John Ford, Ernest E. Herrell, William N. Payne Jr., William Thompson and Lambert C. Turner, all formerly with the East Washington Savings Bank; Wilfred H. Blanz, Thomas A. Cantwell, Mr. Didden, Mr. Donohoe, Edgar T. Gaddis, W. P. C. Hazen, Francis J. Kane, Adelbert W. Lee, Mr. McKee, James L. Parsons Jr., William A. Simpson, J. Elbert Tune, Arthur B. Walker and Howard B. Yost, all formerly with the old National Capital Bank.

Morris E. Marlow was made an advisory member of the board.

Business will continue to be transacted at both offices. Eventually, it is contemplated that quarters of the East Washington Bank will be discontinued and business concentrated in enlarged offices of National Capital at 316-318 Pennsylvania Ave., S. E.

The approximately 4,500 depositors of East Washington will retain their passbooks, which will be stamped with the new name as soon as they are presented in the normal course of business.

Harrison B. Riley, formerly President and Chairman of the board of Chicago Title & Trust Co., died on June 13 at his home at 730 Prospect Boulevard, Pasadena, Calif., at the age of 81. Funeral services will be held in that city and will be announced later. Mr. Riley was born at Ovid, N. Y., on July 1, 1862. In

1882 he came to Chicago and entered the employ of Handy & Co., an early abstract firm. From that time until January of this year he was closely associated with Chicago abstract and title companies and was the originator of the title guaranty system in the Midwest. In 1901 he became Vice-President of the Title Guaranty & Trust Co., and on consolidation of that company with Chicago Title & Trust Co. he became Secretary of the merged companies. From 1907 to 1929 he was President; from 1929 to 1931 Chairman of the board of directors; from 1931 to 1935 Chairman of the executive committee, and from 1935 to 1944 special counsel. He was a director of Chicago Title & Trust Co. continuously from 1906 to his retirement early this year.

Thomas J. Herbert was elected Assistant Trust Officer and Harry H. Salk Assistant Cashier of the American National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago at the meeting of the board of directors on June 14. Mr. Herbert went to Chicago from New York, where he has served for the past 15 years with the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., whose employ he entered in 1929 following graduation from The College of The City of New York. Mr. Herbert is a graduate of The Graduate School of Banking, and since 1942 has been a member of the faculty of that school for bank officers conducted at Rutgers University by the American Bankers Association. He has also served as lecturer in economics at The City College of New York Evening School of Business. He will assume his new duties with the American National Bank on July 10 following completion of the 1944 resident session of The Graduate School.

Mr. Salk, a native of Chicago, is a graduate of DePaul University and Chicago Law School. He has been associated with the American National Bank since 1937 and will continue as manager of the real estate loan division. He is a director of the Chicago Mortgage Bankers Association and Chairman of its legislative committee.

The recent transfer of \$1,000,000 from undivided profits to the surplus account of Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit was the seventh increase in the bank's surplus in less than 10 years. Manufacturers National began operations Aug. 10, 1933, with a surplus of \$1,500,000. Additions of \$500,000 to surplus were made in each of the three years of 1934, 1935 and 1936. An addition of \$1,500,000 was made in 1940. Further additions of \$500,000 came in 1942 and 1943. Then, on June 9, 1944, directors authorized an increase of \$1,000,000, which brings the present surplus to \$6,500,000. All surplus additions have been transfers from undivided profits. Total capital funds of the bank increased from \$5,250,000 on the opening day to \$11,131,014.14 on June 9.

The Ecorse Savings Bank of Ecorse, Mich., and The State Savings Bank of Lincoln Park, Mich., both State member banks, have consolidated under the charter of the former institution and with a change in title to Wayne County Bank. In connection with the consolidated a branch was established at Lincoln Park. This is learned from an announcement by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The change was effective June 5.

Edward H. Williams, 76, who in 1940 retired as a Vice-President of the Marine National Exchange Bank, which he served for 51 years, died Friday at his home, 2508 E. Newberry Blvd., Milwaukee. He was a director of the Marine bank and a former director and member of the advisory

committee of the Holton Street State Bank.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System reports that the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Orfordville, Orfordville, Wis., as of June 14.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System reports that the Kentucky Title Trust Co., Louisville, Ky., a State member, has changed its title to Kentucky Trust Co., effective as of June 16.

The Commercial Bank & Trust Co. of Knoxville, Tenn., a State member bank, has converted into a National bank under the title of Commercial National Bank, effective June 5, according to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Directors of the Fulton National Bank of Atlanta passed a resolution on June 8 to sell 5,000 shares of additional common stock which will increase the capital of the bank from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. The resolution, according to the Atlanta "Constitution," provided that present shareholders be entitled to subscribe to one share of new stock for each two shares now owned. F. W. Blalock, President of the bank, said that the new stock would be offered to the shareholders at \$150 per share. Of this amount \$100 will go into the capital account and \$50 to the surplus account.

This action, it is added, will increase the surplus from \$1,050,000 to \$1,500,000. After this increase has been made, preferred stock now totaling \$450,000 will be retired. The resolution will be presented to stockholders for ratification at a special meeting to be held at 12 noon, July 14, in the main office of the Fulton National Bank.

U. S. To Lend Silver To India Under Lend-Lease

Announcement of a lend-lease agreement whereby the United States will lend to the Government of India 100,000,000 ounces of silver was made at Washington on June 14. It was also made known at the same time that total lend-lease shipments of silver to all countries to date amount to about 4,000 short tons, these shipments having been intended for industrial and coinage uses.

According to a Washington dispatch to the New York "Times" June 14 the announcement was contained in a joint statement by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley, as follows:

The United States Government has agreed to supply the Government of India under a special lend-lease agreement with 100,000,000 ounces of silver to be used to maintain an adequate supply of coinage for the large numbers of United Nations forces there and for India's expanded war production, and to help to keep prices stable in this important United Nations supply base and war theatre.

The Government of India has agreed to return the silver to the United States after the end of the war on an ounce-for-ounce basis.

The silver bullion will be supplied to India from the large stocks of United States Treasury free silver. The shipments of silver will not impair in any way the supply of silver required for domestic purposes in the United States.

Silver has been supplied under lend-lease from time to time to a number of other countries for industrial and coinage purposes essential to the war. The total amount of silver shipped under lend-lease to date to all countries is approximately 4,000 short tons,