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The Financial Situation

Despite carefully worded denials of what has not been said, and other endeavors to gloss over facts or divert attention, the general subject of what is to happen to "Lend-Lease" when the war is over in Europe, and for that matter, when peace returns on all fronts, is very definitely in the minds of those who are indulging in post-war planning. No one need doubt for a moment that a number of the beneficiaries of this unique arrangement have for a good while past been conjuring up reasons why "Lend-Lease" should be continued for a space of years after the war. Nor is there much question hope exists for its indefinite continuance. Most important of all, there are those in this country—some of them not without influence, too—who appear definitely to entertain very similar ideas.

What Is "Lend-Lease"?

The American people would do well to set themselves straight on this matter of "Lend-Lease." Perhaps there is nothing else that this Administration has done which has met with such almost universal approval. It long ago became quite the thing to characterize this system as one of the "remarkable" inventions of the war—one which arouses both admiration and wonder that any one could have been so profound or so "bold" as to conceive it. In this situation grave danger lies. The truth is that "Lend-Lease" can be defended only as an instrument of war, and only upon the assumption that our interests were and are so involved in the destruction of the Hitler regime in Germany, the Mussolini government in Italy, and the Military clique in Japan that the costs of accomplishing these ends were and are of strictly secondary importance.

There is, of course, no question of the degree of our in-
(Continued on page 708)

Post-War Jobs

Roger W. Babson Says: "Prepare For Them Now"

BABSON PARK, MASS.—Many inquiries are coming to me from the families of Service Men regarding what their boys should do after returning home. Of course most of those who left good positions will be taken back by their old employers. On the other hand, a larger percentage of the men in our armed forces never had worthwhile, if any, positions. To these men I make the following suggestions.

Opportunities Everywhere

A prominent magazine which was especially interested in developing national advertising once employed me. The publishers were especially desirous for me to discover some product not now profitably marketed. After three months of intensive study I was forced to report that I was unable to find a single industry in which some concern, somewhere, was not already making millions. This included everything from cradles to coffins.

This is even more true today than it was at the time of this study. It shows that success depends upon the man rather than industry in which he is engaged or the locality where he works. This is especially important for young men to remember in this new age when they expect everything to be planned for them and



Roger W. Babson

when they will temporarily be seeking security rather than freedom.

What About Small Business?

Opportunities are found everywhere for those with integrity, industry and the pioneering spirit. This will be truer after the war than ever before, although the temptation to "let George do it" will also be far greater. Although the small business man has a harder row to hoe than the big corporations, yet there may be more opportunity for the individual with the small business man. This is probably what the "Readers' Digest" has in mind in offering \$25,000 in prizes in its August issue. The published answers to this inquiry will be very interesting.

The big business corporation has a momentum which carries it along through the power of organization and money together with the ability to use national advertising profitably. It is not so dependent upon the energy and imagination of any one individual. The small business man, however, is absolutely dependent for success upon a few exceptional men. Although as an investor I prefer to put my money into a large corporation, yet as a returning serv-
(Continued on page 711)

Roosevelt Stresses Need For Permanent Defenses Against Future Japanese Aggression

Following his 15-day inspection of the Pacific War Zone, President Roosevelt reached the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton, Wash., on Aug. 12, and in an address there he dwelt upon the need for preparation by the United Nations for permanent defenses against any future aggression by the Japanese. "It is an unfortunate fact," said the President, "that years of proof must pass before we



President Roosevelt

can trust Japan and before we can classify Japan as a member of the society of nations which seek permanent peace and whose word we can take." The President observed that "in removing the future menace of Japan to us and to our continent we are holding out the hope that other people in the Far East can be freed from the same threat."

Stating that "we understand at last the importance of the Hawaiian Islands," the President said that "it is important that we have other bases—forward bases nearer to Japan than they lie. The same thing is true in regard to the defense of all the American republics from Mexico past the Panama Canal and all the way down to Chile. There are hundreds of islands in the South Pacific which bear the same relation to South America and the Panama Canal as Hawaii bears to North America. These islands are possessions of the British Empire and the French. They are important commercially just as they are from the defense point of view. . . . We have no desire to ask for any possessions of the United Nations. But the United Nations who are working so well with us in the winning of the war will, I am confident, be glad to join with us in pro-

tection against aggression and in machinery to prevent aggression. With them and with their help I am sure that we can agree completely so that Central and South America will be as safe against attack from the South Pacific as North America is going to be from the North Pacific itself."

In his address, broadcast from Bremerton, the President also said that "on my return to Washington I am going to set up a study of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands as a place to which many veterans of this war, especially those who do not have strong roots in their own homes, can go to become pioneers. It is a land with a small population but which I am convinced has great opportunities for those who are willing to work and to help build up all kinds of new things in new lands."

The President also made mention of the fact that "more than a million of our troops are overseas in the Pacific," adding: "The war is well in hand in this vast area, but I cannot tell you, if I knew, when the war will be over, either in Europe or in the Far East or the war against Japan."

The Associated Press reports that the President's speech was delivered from the base on a gun mount of the destroyer which brought him into the heart of the Navy Yard. His visible audience, said the press advices, consisted

of sailors, Navy officers and workers who lined the dockside to hear the Chief Executive's first speech since he accepted the Democratic renomination on July 20.

It was made known on Aug. 10, in delayed press advices from Honolulu, that on July 29 the President had concluded three days of military conferences with Admiral Nimitz and Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Hawaii. The President's address as given in Associated Press accounts, follows:

It is just 30 days since I left Washington, but I have been at all times in close touch with the work there and also in daily communication with our forces in the European and Far Eastern theaters of war.

Text of the President's Address

It is good to come back to the Puget Sound Navy Yard for, as you know, I have been coming here off and on since 1913 or 1914. Since my visit here nearly two years ago I am glad to know of the splendid progress that is being maintained both here and at many places on the Pacific Coast in turning out ships and planes and munitions of almost every variety and in the training of men for all of the armed forces. So I have thought that you would be interested in a brief summary of my visit to Hawaii and to the Aleutian Islands and Alaska from which I am about to step foot on shore in the continental United States.

When I got to San Diego and for three days before going on board ship, I had the opportunity
(Continued on page 713)

From Washington Ahead Of The News

By CARLISLE BARGERON

By way of getting at what people think, an interesting industry in these days of so-called manpower shortage, we had quite a conversation with our colored maid the other day. We asked her in what we thought was quite a disinterested way, how she intended to vote. She allowed that she had been turning this very serious question over in her mind, and had finally concluded that while she didn't think

onemanought to be in office all the time, she felt forced to vote for Mister Roosevelt this time because he is the Commander-in-Chief and we shouldn't change horses in the middle of the stream.

Further probing of this interesting stream of thinking developed that there is not a single one of her loved ones in the war, not even a boy friend. The only reason we tell the story is that we have been talking with a lot of other colored people besides our maid; indeed, we have made quite a study of how the



Carlisle Bargeron

Negroes intend to vote. One of the greatest disillusionments the Republicans are in for is that the Negroes intend to vote for them. It is a fact that there are indications all over the country that they do intend to vote Republican, such as overwhelming Republican registration of Negro voters in many places.

But make no mistake about it, they still intend to vote for Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt. As we understand it, from talking with them, they aren't Democrats, they fully appreciate the Southern anti-Negro influence in the Democratic councils, and they intend to go back voting for the Republicans the minute Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt cease to be the Democratic candidates.

The Republicans have a platform which far outbids the Democrats for Negro support. For one thing, it promises a permanency of the Fair Employment Practices
(Continued on page 708)

GENERAL CONTENTS

<i>Editorial</i>	
Financial Situation.....	705
<i>Regular Features</i>	
From Washington Ahead of the News.....	705
Moody's Bond-Prices and Yields.....	716
Items About Banks and Trust Cos.....	720
Trading on New York Exchanges.....	718
NYSE Odd-Lot Trading.....	718
<i>State of Trade</i>	
General Review.....	708
Commodity Prices, Domestic Index.....	716
Weekly Carloadings.....	719
Weekly Engineering Construction.....	718
Paperboard Industry Statistics.....	719
Weekly Lumber Movement.....	719
Fertilizer Association Price Index.....	716
Weekly Coal and Coke Output.....	717
Weekly Steel Review.....	715
Moody's Daily Commodity Index.....	716
Weekly Crude Oil Production.....	717
Non-Ferrous Metals Market.....	718
Weekly Electric Output.....	717
Federal Reserve June Business Indexes.....	715
Cotton Crop As of Aug. 1, 1944.....	717
Bank Debts for July.....	718
Gross and Net RR. Earnings for March.....	674
Dept. Store Sales in N. Y. District for June.....	674
Condition Statement of National Banks at April 13, 1944.....	675
Selected Income and Balance Sheet Items, Class I Railways, for April.....	675

*These items appeared in our issue of Monday, Aug. 14, on pages indicated.

Believe It Or Not

"As the liberation of France is well under way, it is now possible to indicate the scope of a plan, long in preparation, for supplying the French people with food, clothing and medicines, and of a far vaster program, now approaching completion, for the reconstruction of French economic life during the first three years after the end of the war by providing, mainly from the United States, raw materials, industrial machinery and transportation equipment.

* * *

"The larger and longer program—that of re-starting economic life and production with new equipment—would extend for three years after the end of the war. It would cover the supplying of some foodstuffs, but it would mainly concern the supplying of raw materials, industrial equipment and transportation requisites.

"In Washington recently this correspondent learned that the tentative figure for the cost of this program had been put at \$2,000,000,000. To those discussing it there this seemed a moderate sum. It is here that the huge productive capacity of the United States—which, during this reconstruction period will be in a transition from a war to a peace basis and in need of markets—would assist France by providing railway equipment, building materials and machinery for the restoration of the French economy and, with it, the restoration of French morale and French power.

"Seldom, if ever, has one great nation been in a position to do so much for another—not as a gift but, as those conversant with the project point out, as a business transaction of mutual benefit."—Harold Callender, N. Y. "Times" correspondent writing from Algiers.

So idyllic are these programs—of which this is only one—that it appears almost sacrilegious to ask who is to pay the American workmen and all the others who would thus set the French up in business.

But it would be well to think of that aspect of the matter!

uable to their peace-time pursuits. I have noted, as have you, the alarming percentage of young men physically unfit to defend the country which our war-time system of military service has disclosed.

"We must not accept the philosophy that this war will end all wars and that there will never again be a need to resort to arms. From all that experience and history can teach us we will be improvident if we do not adopt a sound peace-time nation-wide form of military service. Our failure to do this in the past has twice induced Germany to feel that she could ravage the world before we could gain sufficient strength to block her.

"I strongly urge that this country adopt universal military service as a basic step in the preparation of this country for war and as a very good means of our avoiding war."

See Increasing Govt. Control Over Cotton

Increasing government control over the distribution of cotton textiles, with much heavier percentages of production directed through systems of graded priorities into specific end-uses not only for the war effort but in fields previously reserved for unrated civilian business were foreseen for the remainder of the war period by W. Ray Bell, President of The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, on August 11.

In the Association's 13th annual survey of the cotton textile situation, made available on that date, Mr. Bell pointed out that diminishing supply and greater war needs than had been foreseen necessitated the institution of drastic changes in distributive regulations at the outset of 1944. "There is every indication," he said, "that strict regimentation of cotton goods distribution will continue to be the outstanding feature of the year, barring an early ending of the war."

Mr. Bell pointed out that freezing of looms early in the year and channelling of goods for war purposes and for "essential civilian" items such as industrial, bag, and electrical uses, fabrics for plastic laminates, abrasive and buffing cloths, and for work clothing and other purposes, had been followed just recently by new type priorities under the M-385 order which sets a new pattern of control for those performing the converting function. He points out that where some 71% of unfilled orders on the books of mills were at last report under war and essential civilian priorities, the new converting priority will cut by 20 to 50% on given fabrics into the hitherto unrated civilian supply balance of about 29%. This order and amendments to it, he notes, probably will result in "a substantial curtailment of so-called luxury lines for the balance of the war period."

The 10-year survey disclosed a 25% shrinkage in cotton spindleage in that period, "with a half million spindles going out of business last year in the face of an unequalled demand for all types of cotton goods. Less than 30% of spindleage, it stated, is under 18 years of age. Despite such physical handicaps, the industry made a creditable showing in 1943, with 11,663,506,000 square yards produced, according to Association figures. Manpower losses received chief blame for production declines but "failure of OPA to rectify inequitable price ceilings or to appraise properly the practical and psychological effect on the industry of ill-advised price policies" also contributed to the lesser output than in 1942. "Total production for 1944," the report said, "can hardly be expected to reach above 11 billion square yards and most probably will be short of that figure."

The State Of Trade

The overall picture of business and industry the past week continues to reflect favorable results. On the military fronts in all parts of the globe Allied forces continue to more than hold the initiative, with the time fast running out for the enemy. So confident is General Dwight D. Eisenhower of victory in the near future, he was moved to declare in an order of the day, which we reproduce in part, "Allied soldiers, sailors and air-

men: through your combined skill, valor and fortitude you have created in France a fleeting but definite opportunity for a major Allied victory, one whose realization will mean notable progress toward the final downfall of our enemy." On Tuesday of this week following General Eisenhower's statement we were to learn that Allied troops invaded the South of France in one more phase of the major blow against the Germans.

The stock market last week following declines of a week or more moved forward in laborious fashion on a volume, on some days that exceeded the million share mark. The course of events on the military fronts provided some stimulus, but caution for the most part was a guiding factor in the market's actions. Business failures again declined the present week and department and retail store sales for the nation at large in the week were 4% ahead of sales for a like week over one year ago, while in New York they rose by 7% for the same period. Wholesale food prices also nosed downward in the week from \$4.03 to \$4.01. Turning to crop reports, we note that the Agricultural Department, despite the July heat and drought increased its estimate on Spring wheat yield over the July 1 forecast by 4,283,000 bushels. As for the corn crop, indications point to a lower yield from the Department's earlier forecast one month ago.

Chain and mail order sales, it is noted, advanced by 4% for both June and the first-half of 1944 over corresponding periods of 1943. Electric kilowatt output increased in the week by 3.7% over one year ago, with crude oil production improved for the week and year. The steel industry was lower by 1% the past week, but the decline is not significant when viewed from actual conditions prevailing in the industry and its record output to date. Freight carloadings were also off for the week, but reflected a gain above a year ago of 2.1%. Other industries showing declines for the week included coal and paper output, while for the month of July refined copper production was slightly lower and the same held true for newsprint production in North America. Lumber shipments advanced 0.6% above production on Aug. 5, last, with new orders 5.5% below output for the same period.

German War Production—A confidential survey by Foreign Economic Administrator Crowley reports the "nearly hopeless position of the enemy by the end of this year." Germany has fought the war until 1944 always within the limits of her power and always with a margin for greater exertion if necessary. Today with the Allied victories in Italy, the landings in Normandy and the new Russian attacks, almost all margins are drawn. . . . Germany today lacks the economic foundation necessary to meet the full scale of Allied attack on the Eastern, Southern and Western fronts."

Business Failures—Business failures in the United States declined for the period ended Aug. 3, to 15 from 19 in the previous week and 51 in the corresponding week of 1943, Dun & Bradstreet reports. Concerns failing with liabilities of \$5,000 or more numbered 11 compared to 10 in the previous week and 28 one year ago. There were no Canadian failures this week, or a year ago, but there were two last week.

Weekly Wage Earnings—A survey recently made by the National Industrial Conference Board shows a continued advance in weekly wage earnings in 25 industries. Weekly pay checks averaged \$48.51 in May this year compared with \$45.92 in May last year.

Money in Circulation—The Treasury Department figures show a rise of \$222,734,903 to \$164.54 per capita of money in circulation since June 30 of this year to a total of \$22,726,812,783 on July 31, 1944. It is interesting to compare this figure with \$22,504,077,880 on June 30, 1944, \$17,954,587,757 July 31 a year ago, \$5,698,214,612 Oct. 31, 1920, \$4,172,945,914 March 31, 1917, \$3,459,434,174 June 30, 1914, or \$816,266,721 Jan. 1, 1879, when the per capita was \$16.92.

Steel Industry—The American Iron and Steel Institute announced last Monday that the operating rate of steel companies (including 94% of the industry) will be 96% of capacity for week beginning Aug. 14 compared with 97% one week ago. This week's operating rate is equivalent to 1,719,600 tons of steel ingots and castings compared with 1,737,500 net tons last week and 1,710,900 tons one year ago.

The steel industry has been able to maintain the steel ingot rate at 97.5% the past two weeks, states the "Iron Age" in its current issue, notwithstanding earlier confounding predictions this year, some by its own members, in the face of extremely hot weather, labor shortages and the vacation season. What the industry has achieved, says the magazine, "is considered amazing in view of the stumbling blocks spread along the steel production path in the past several months. Later revision in capacity rate figures is not expected to alter current results in any appreciable degree.

As an evidence of the confusion of thought existing today in places where you would normally not expect to find it, the following from the "Iron Age," will serve as an example:

"In the face of this outstanding steel record in recent months comes the prediction this week by the WPB that steel output in the fourth quarter may run between 94 and 95% of capacity. The only time in recent months that the steel rate sagged to 95% was in the Fourth of July week when some plants were shut down for the holiday. Since that time raw steel output has been maintained at or above 96% of capacity. Whether or not the rate will drop as low as that predicted by the WPB remains to be seen. The prediction is said to be predicated upon a steel manpower deficit of 50,000 workmen. Defeat of Germany by the fourth quarter of this year would in itself cause a temporary sharp drop in steel ingot production following drastic cutbacks, but this factor is not believed to have been present in the WPB forecast."

Order volume for steel last week showed no signs of slackening, continuing at recent high levels. The magazine, in its feature article, "This Industrial Week," describes the situation with clarity and brevity as follows:

"Even though orders were pouring in to steel mills and were, in most cases, in excess of shipments, steel customers generally were putting their houses in order for sudden cancellations of war contracts. Closer inventory control was evident everywhere this week. The 60-day WPB in-

(Continued on page 712)

American Legion To Ask Congress For Compulsory Military Training

Warren H. Atherton, National Commander of the American Legion, said in Indianapolis on Aug. 12 that the Legion intended to seek adoption by Congress and the American people of measures looking toward universal military training before the end of the war. Associated Press dispatches from Indianapolis, from which the foregoing is learned, went on to say:

"Mr. Atherton said the Legion had begun mobilizing all its national defense and legislative forces for the drafting of universal military training legislation to be presented to Congress after the twenty-sixth annual Legion convention in Chicago next month.

"The bill to be presented to Congress may advocate compulsory military training for all males between the ages of 18 and 23 years, with subsequent transfer to the reserve, and it would call for the plan to become operative with the expiration of the Selective Service Act."

Mr. Atherton released a letter from Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, a Legionnaire, declaring that "the most important provision which can be made by the Congress and the American people for the future defense of the nation is a system of universal military training."

A partial text of the Stimson letter released by Mr. Atherton follows:

"It is my view that the most important provision which can be made by the Congress and the American people for the future defense of the nation is a system of universal military training. The terrible lessons of this war should convince every thoughtful American that reasonable military preparedness is the only means by which the peace and security of the nation can be maintained.

"This great war found the United States woefully lacking in

trained military man power and we were consequently forced to assume the defensive until adequate forces could be assembled, trained and equipped. While all Americans hope and pray that this disastrous war will be followed by many years of peace and prosperity, there can and will be no absolute guaranty that surprise attacks against our country will not occur in the future.

"If the American people should adopt the principle of universal military training it would be the strongest possible assurance to the rest of the world that, in the future, America will be not only willing but able and ready to take its part with the peace-loving nations in resisting lawless aggression and in assuring peaceful world order.

"In addition to its military advantages, I believe that universal military training, properly conceived and administered, would be of great peace-time benefit to the young men of the nation. They will receive more than they give. They will have the benefits of a system of physical culture and will develop disciplined habits, which will add to their health and future life expectancy. They will be stronger and better men for the country's defense and for themselves. Young men with the gift of leading other men will have that great gift disclosed and developed early in life. They will have learned much in their period of training that will be val-

Food For Liberated Population Of Europe Increasing Problem, Says Guaranty Trust Co.

Pointing out that the provision of food for liberated populations will become an increasing problem, as the Allied drive in Europe gains momentum, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, in the July 25 issue of "The Guaranty Survey," its monthly bulletin of economic conditions, says that "every advance toward the ultimate victory will increase the demands on the food resources of the United Nations and will emphasize anew the importance of food as a weapon in winning the war." "Even before the fall of Rome," says "The Survey," "the flow of relief supplies to Italy had attained a volume of 100,000 tons monthly, most of which consisted of foodstuffs. The conquest of the Italian capital is estimated to have added more than two million persons to the number whom the Allies have assumed responsibility for feeding. The warning to the French people to store food during the weeks preceding the invasion of Normandy may be taken to imply that, as the battle lines move forward, the task of furnishing essential food supplies for civilians will be taken up by the Allied military authorities." In part, "The Survey" also has the following to say:

"On the whole, the food situation at the beginning of the great Allied drive for victory in Europe warrants satisfaction. Supplies are large; but requirements will mount as new territory is occupied, and the increase will probably continue for some time after hostilities end. The outlook is better than seemed probable a year ago, but it is not such as to justify any relaxation of efforts to attain maximum production of essential foods.

"Abroad, the reconquest of the Ukraine has lightened Russian requirements for imported food. The people of Great Britain have achieved wonders in expanding their food supply under the handicaps of limited farm areas and competing requirements for manpower. The decline of the submarine menace has relieved the pressure on shipping facilities and permitted the accumulation of large stocks of foodstuffs close to the areas where they will be needed.

"Greece and Poland have experienced the worst conditions. France has been adversely affected by heavy deliveries to Germany and by the lack of imports from North Africa, but last year's harvest was larger than that of 1942 and has prevented a further decline in food supplies. Conditions in Belgium, Norway and Spain are described as unfavorable, and even in Switzerland food consumption in the cities is said to be considerably below pre-war levels. Denmark appears to have fared better than most other countries under German domination.

As to conditions at home, "The Survey" says:

"From the standpoint of war relief, one of the most favorable developments of recent months in the American supply situation is the unexpectedly favorable progress of the wheat crop, since wheat and flour are among the most suitable foods for relief purposes. With the winter wheat crop virtually assured, the year's output of all wheat is officially estimated at more than 1.1 billion bushels, the largest crop in history and 35% greater than last year's harvest. The outlook for corn also is favorable, with a prospective crop somewhat below that of last year but far greater than the average.

"Private estimates indicate that meat production as a whole this year will be 25% smaller than in 1943, although it will exceed the average for the last five years. . . .

"Although food production as a whole has attained levels for beyond earlier expectations, official policies continue to reflect great caution. It is recognized that food supplies depend largely on weather and that the exceptionally long period of favorable cli-

matic conditions which has made possible the remarkable record achieved thus far cannot safely be relied upon to continue. An illustration of this uncertainty has been seen recently in the persistent rains that interfered with the planting of corn over wide areas, a situation that could produce very serious results by exposing the late crop to the danger of frost. There are, moreover, other factors than weather that may tend to reduce food supplies. One of these is the inadequate amount of farm machinery produced in recent months.

"Another source of anxiety is the farm labor situation. Here, as in the case of agricultural machinery, the outlook is less unfavorable than it was a year ago, mainly because of changes in official policy designed to provide farmers with the help they must have if the supply of food is to be maintained. . . .

"Transportation, another vital factor in the maintenance of food supply, is apparently becoming a more serious problem than ever before. The railroads appear to be meeting the unprecedented demands on their facilities with conspicuous success. Reports indicate, however, that farmers are having increasing difficulty in keeping their own trucks in serviceable condition."

U. S. Govt. Manual Summer Edition, Ready Sept. 21

The summer 1944 edition of the United States Government Manual, the official handbook of the Federal Government, will be available for distribution after Sept. 21, the Office of War Information announced on Aug. 8. The print order on the manual is being limited because of the paper shortage, and individuals and firms that use the manual are asked to place their orders in advance of the publication date so that their requirements may be covered.

The manual can be ordered at a cost of \$1 a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Large business organizations may obtain a discount of 25% on orders of 100 or more copies that are delivered to one address. The new summer edition includes data on Government agencies and activities in the war program that have come into existence in recent months as well as revised information on all departments, agencies and the branches of the Federal Government.

Norfolk Cotton Exchange Suspends Quotation Service

Under date of Aug. 1 Associated Press advices from Norfolk, Va., to the New York "Herald Tribune" said:

"Quotation service has been suspended by the Norfolk Cotton Exchange due to the low volume of business here and the lack of storage and other facilities, John S. Jenkins, President of the Exchange, announced today.

"Only two spot-cotton firms are now active here and since much of the property used by the Exchange was taken over by the Navy a year ago there is storage space for only about 15,000 bales as compared with 400,000 formerly, Mr. Jenkins said.

"He added that the two spot-cotton firms would continue in business, most of the cotton being handled at other points."

1944 Cotton Loan Program

The War Food Administration through the Commodity Credit Corporation will make loans on 1944 crop cotton, it was announced on August 4. The average loan rate for $\frac{7}{8}$ inch Middling cotton gross weight, will be 19.50 cents per pound, which is 92.5% of the parity price of cotton as of August 1, 1944. The parity price on August 1, was 21.08 cents per pound, gross weight. Last year the average loan rate (90% of parity) for $\frac{7}{8}$ inch Middling cotton, gross weight, was 18.41 cents per pound. The advices from the Department of Agriculture also state:

Premiums and discounts for grade and staple in the 1944 program will be calculated in relation to the loan rate on 15/16 inch Middling cotton. The average rate for 15/16 inch Middling cotton will be 105 points (1.05 cents per pound) above the average rate for $\frac{7}{8}$ inch Middling cotton. As in previous programs, the loan rate will apply to the net weight of the cotton. The net weight loan rate will be 85 points above that for gross weight to compensate for the lesser number of pounds on which the loan is made. The average loan rate for 15/16 inch Middling cotton, net weight, will be 21.40 cents per pound. The schedule of premiums and discounts for grade and staple applicable in the 1944 loan program was issued by the War Food Administration on March 3, 1944.

The loan rates will vary according to location. The rate for 15/16 inch Middling cotton, net weight, will vary from a high of 21.94 cents per pound in the concentrated mill area of the Carolinas to 20.73 cents per pound in Arizona and California.

Location differentials for warehouse points will be based on freight rates to the mill area of the Carolinas, except in eastern Mississippi, eastern Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama where a zone system will be in effect. The accompanying schedule defines the mill area and shows the variation in loan rates by counties for the zoned area.

Loans will be made directly by the CCC or through lending agencies, principally banks, approved by the Corporation. Requests for approval as lending agencies should be directed to Commodity Credit Corporation, Regional Office, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The State and county Agricultural Adjustment Agency committees in the various States will designate persons as clerks to assist producers in preparing and executing loan papers. Bona fide employees of Production Credit Associations chartered by the Farm Credit Administration, of banks approved by CCC as lending agencies, and of warehouses approved for the storage of loan cotton, and county AAA officers will be designated as clerks. In addition, employees of other groups, such as cotton factors, ginners, cotton buyers, or others who have adequate facilities to perform the services required of a clerk, may be approved upon the recommendation of the county committee to the State AAA committee.

Cotton Producers' notes will bear interest at the rate of 3% per annum and will mature July 31, 1945, but will be callable on demand. Loans will be available until May 1, 1945.

Loans will be made on cotton represented by warehouse receipts issued by warehouses approved by CCC and on farm-stored cotton secured by chattel mortgages. Cotton to be eligible for the loan must be classified by a Board of Cotton Examiners of the War Food Administration.

Producer eligibility requirements are defined in the cotton loan instructions.

Loan forms are being made available through approved cot-

Corp'n Reserves For Post-War Contingencies Will Not Suffice For All Demands, Res. Bd. Warns

Discussing "Business Finance in the War," the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System finds that "broadly speaking the financial position of business concerns has been strengthened by increased earnings derived from the growing volume of business, in both war and civilian activities." Setting out its views in its July "Bulletin" the Board goes on to say that "dividend payments to stockholders have not increased appreciably and a large proportion of earnings, after payment of taxes, have been retained by business."

"In addition," the Board adds, "increased allowances for depreciation have recently been well in excess of the declining amounts of capital expenditures, and many corporations have also set up large reserves for post-war contingencies."

It is likewise noted by the Board that "liquid assets of corporations, particularly bank deposits and holdings of Government securities, have shown a rapid expansion in the war period, and it appears from the rather limited data available that unincorporated businesses have also increased their holdings of such assets."

All of which prompts the Board to say:

"These accumulated liquid resources will be of help to business in meeting the problems of conversion from war to peace activities. It should not be concluded, however, that they are adequate to meet all the volume and nature of the demand for its products. If production and sales are in sufficient volume to maintain reasonably full employment, demand for peace-time products will be much above pre-war levels. In this event many businesses are likely to find their resources inadequate and will need outside financing to expand their facilities."

In part, in its comments the Board also says:

"In the process of passing through the reconversion adjustment to subsequent expansion, the liquid assets accumulated during the war will prove useful, though their adequacy for particular firms will necessarily be qualified by the circumstances in which such firms end the war period. These circumstances will include such factors as the condition of operating properties, the situation with respect to civilian markets, the assets to be replaced, the character of liabilities that may have to be retired, and the existence of banking arrangements to finance the various requirements. Because of these qualifications, the ability of individual businesses to finance their reconversion needs can not be measured solely by the extent to which liquidity has increased or declined.

"Increase in liquid assets has been the outstanding aspect of war-time business finance. More important from the long-run standpoint, however, has been an increase in underlying business strength as represented by larger equity positions. This strengthening has come mainly from higher levels of retained earnings, which have been reflected in debt retirement and enlargement of operating property, as well as in larger net working capital. In the case of some war producers the underlying position may be further improved after the war by opportunities to purchase Government properties at lower cost than would be required for comparable facilities on a new basis, and by the remission of taxes for various war costs and losses already provided for in published earnings reports.

"The full extent of any net gain by business from war-time experience can not be finally assayed until some time after the war is over. In a real sense war-

ton warehouses and the county agricultural conservation committees.

time and early post-war experience should be viewed as a single accounting period; the allocations of many gains and losses to individual years are highly provisional, since they involve various estimates as to what the entire war and its settlement will bring. It is in the nature of managerial responsibility that these estimates lean on the conservative side—that is, they tend to underestimate gains and to overestimate losses. This tendency suggests that the final accounting is likely to show somewhat more improvement in business positions as a result of the war experience than has yet been indicated in published statements, but this prospect could be changed by developments of an unfavorable nature."

ABA Ready With Bond Redemption Procedure

In anticipation that the Treasury Department would utilize the facilities of banks of the country in making direct redemption of certain classes of United States Savings Bonds, A. L. M. Wiggins, President of the American Bankers Association, named a Special Committee on War Bond Redemption which has been maintaining direct contact with the Treasury Department on this subject for a period of several months.

As it is indicated that banks will be asked to assume these duties shortly, this Special Committee reports, "When the decision is made, this function may be assumed by banks and trusts companies incorporated under general or special laws of the United States, the District of Columbia, any State, territory or insular possession of the United States and the Canal Zone." The Committee goes on to say:

"It is contemplated that this program may start on Oct. 1 of this year although no decision has been reached. It is expected that in the event a decision is made regulations and instructions will be issued to banks one month prior to the effective date. Assurance can be given that a procedure for redeeming savings bonds will be worked out on a streamlined basis that will be designed to reduce bank operations to a minimum. The plan contemplates that a bank will not be required to complete the certification form on the back of the bond when it is presented for payment.

"After this program goes into effect holders of United States Savings Bonds can go to any qualified bank and upon presenting identification satisfactory to the bank receive immediate payment for their bonds in cash."

Members of the Special Subcommittee on War Bond Redemption include: Nelson B. O'Neal, Vice-President, The Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., Chairman; John S. Gwinn, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Bankers Association, Boston; Clyde D. Harris, President, First National Bank, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; C. Edgar Johnson, Vice-President, First National Bank, Chicago; James H. Kennedy, Vice-President, Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia; Robert W. Sparks, Vice-President, Bowery Savings Bank, New York; Russell B. Stewart, President, The Miami Deposit Bank, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Burr S. Swezey, President, Lafayette National Bank, Lafayette, Ind.; William T. Wilson, American Bankers' Association, New York, Secretary.

The Financial Situation

(Continued from first page)

involvement at the present time. Whether the same or similar situation in the final analysis existed at the time "Lend-Lease" was inaugurated is now hardly of more than academic interest. Once we undertook the task of defeating Germany, Italy and Japan, whatever the motives or the reasons, we were obliged to consider the most expeditious mode of procedure. Once that was done, it became obvious that it would "pay us" in a military sense many times over to help arm certain of our Allies quite regardless of whether they would or could repay us the cost of the supplies or the services rendered. In undertaking any such task in any such way, we inevitably ran the risk of being imposed upon—and we may well have already been imposed upon—but that too was and is one of those things which is of less importance than the defeat of the enemy with the utmost dispatch.

Term Is Misleading

It would have been better and much less likely to mislead had the term "Lend-Lease" never been applied to the system. It is rather more than a little absurd to "lend" perishable foodstuffs to peoples half-way round the world, or to "lease" munitions of war destined in normal course to be fully and thoroughly "consumed" in battle. Payment after the war "in kind" if not by return of the identical item, is about equally absurd, and in those instances where not absurd, about as beset with difficulties as the money repayment of the debt growing out of World War I. "Lend-Lease," as actually practiced, has gone far beyond merely "taking the dollar sign off" the transactions in question, as the President once remarked. What we have done in effect is to pool resources, production capacity, and all the rest without stopping for a moment to consider what part of the cost is borne by any nation. This may have been, it probably was, the best way to win this war.

But what has all this to do with peacetime? Obviously those who would have us continue the system after the war are under the necessity of presenting a case for their contention. Certainly no case for any such action lies in the arguments which led to the original installation of the system. Whatever they—whether foreign recipients or professional squanderers here on our own soil—may say, the American people would do well to remember at all times that what is being suggested is that they make outright gifts, or the practical equivalent, to various peoples

and nations of the world. "Reverse Lend-Lease" even in wartime is without doubt greatly overplayed, and may have made too much of an impression upon the man in the street. What is suggested by some for the post-war period is hardly other than plain charity—no matter by what name it may be called.

Current Nonsense

There are those, of course, who, overly impressed by all the talk about "Lend-Lease" working both ways and the like, and more than a little inclined to think along socialistic lines in any event, seem to suppose that some new principle of economics or of social behavior has been discovered. At the very least they appear to argue that a simple and effective method of trading with the other peoples of the world has been devised, one which, moreover, has within it the remarkable ability to circumvent the exchange difficulties likely to be encountered after the war. But, of course, all this is simply nonsense. If, as these dreamers assert, this country after the war will have a great deal that is needed abroad, and that other peoples will also have much that we shall want—if this is the fact of the situation, then why not buy what the foreigners have and sell them what they want of ours in the normal course of international trade? The sales pay for the purchases. That is what trade is. Why all the paraphernalia of "Lend-Lease" to effect what has been taking place of its own accord through the ages?

Bread Upon the Waters?

Then there is another school of thought, if such it may be termed, which holds in effect that in the field of economics as well as in other departments of life, bread cast upon the waters, returns several fold after a relatively small number of days. Here are the advocates of the TVA's on the Danube, the milk for the Hottentots, and the others of the same ilk. They apparently believe that we can make ourselves rich by mere giving away our wealth. To them such a system as a post-war "Lend-Lease" would be a God-send. It would afford a mechanism through which much could be given away, and prosperity (so they would say) assured abroad, and therefore at home for many years to come. Such argument appears so silly to us that we find it difficult to believe that the American people will be greatly misled by it.

Yet this whole movement for extension of "Lend-Lease" into the post-war period is not without hazard. We should

From Washington Ahead Of The News

(Continued from first page)

Committee which the Democratic platform does not do. The Negroes know, too, that had it not been for the Republicans, the Democrats would have killed that committee off by denying it any further funds; that is, the Southern Democrats. But for the time being, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt are their platform.

Nothing has more emphasized this than the recent Philadelphia spectacle. Democratic platform or no platform, the Negroes have seen the Commander-in-Chief move troops in to protect the upgrading of Negroes which had been ordered of the Transit Company by the FEPC. This is, incidentally, the first instance in which the troops have moved in and protected the "new" situation, not the status quo. Heretofore, where a matter of wages or union recognition was concerned, the troops maintained the situation as it was before the dispute. In Philadelphia, the upgrading was maintained.

As we look over the country and study every analysis that is available to us, it is our firm conviction, that the Republicans are coming into power. The Gallup Poll, for example, would certainly indicate this, and we doubt that the Dewey people, themselves, realize the trend in their favor. It is a trend in favor of a MOVEMENT.

But it will not be any overturn of the Negro vote that will bring this victory about, and it occurs to us that the Republican managers will be better off if they recognize it. Let's take the Philadelphia situation for example. Mr. Roosevelt's action tended to solidify the Negro vote in that State for him. But, on the other hand, it tended to alienate those motormen and conductors who were making the fight, and we all know that they are not of the highest mentality in the world, and that it is such stuff as this that would offset their affection for the man who "has done so much for the laboring man." They would ordinarily be Roosevelt supporters. But this same ignorance would tend to throw them against him because he "forced them to work with Negroes on an equal plane."

We certainly would not suggest to the Republicans that they go out and make anti-Negro campaign, or a campaign anti concerning any of the other minority groups. But it does strike us that it isn't going to do them any good to keep trying to appeal to these groups, when in doing so everybody knows that is what they are doing, and hypocritically so. They are likely to lose far more than they will gain.

This writer has been quite dubious about the stuff of the return of the Negro voters to the Republicans for many months. We have quizzed the Negro leaders who insisted this was true. We have asked them why. And the best answer they have been able to give is that the Negroes are quite burned up about the New Deal because they have put Negro soldiers in road building battalions, generally speaking, and kept them out of combat outfits where they might be killed.

That, to us, is sheer bunk. We don't know of any white soldiers who feel that way.

do well to get our thinking straightened out about all these things, and without delay.

WMC Plan For Hiring Men Through USES Held Not Compulsory For New York City Employers

Employers in New York City may regard the War Manpower Commission's Controlled Referral Plan requiring the hiring of most male employees through the U. S. Employment Service as not compulsory and should consider the penalties cited in conjunction with the plan as "having no legal basis," according to an interim report made public on Aug. 8 by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. The report pointed out that the WMC plan, which was put into effect by order of Chairman Paul V. McNutt on July 1, had no specific statutory authority from Congress and that legal research failed to find any laws granting such authority.

"In fact, only the vague War Powers Act gave the slightest foundation for such an assumption of authority," the report said. New York City is in a non-critical area and its labor situation is "reasonably satisfactory," but there are serious obstacles to moving many of its workers to critical areas, it is declared by the Chamber's Special Committee on Manpower Legislation, which drew the report. The report also said:

"The War Manpower Commission appears to think that its Controlled Referral Plan may enable the United States Employment Service to move many employees from New York to critical areas, but there are serious obstacles in trying to persuade employees to move from non-critical areas to cities in which the labor situation is critical. Among these are lack

of housing and unwillingness to leave their homes."

The recommendations of the Committee, of which Gilbert H. Montague is Chairman, as to the authority of the WMC plan as it affects New York City, were mailed to members of the Chamber on Aug. 8. They follow:

"The Controlled Referral Plan is not compulsory in character but in fact is voluntary;

"The coercive threats, implied or actual, inserted into the order by various regional and local War Manpower Commission offices should be viewed as being contrary to the intended voluntary character of the Plan and as having no legal basis."

The report, which represents only the opinion of the Committee until it is acted upon by the Chamber as a whole, concurs in the position taken by the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in regard to the application of the Controlled Referral Plan to non-critical areas.

Eric Johnston Of U S Chamber And Gov. Green To Speak At Mortgage Bankers Meeting In Oct.

Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Gov. Dwight Green of Illinois, will be two of the principal speakers at the 31st annual business meeting and conference on War and Post-War Mortgage Problems of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, October 18, 19 and 20. Attendance is being limited and the program will be devoted almost entirely to activities directly affecting the war effort.

One of the most important subjects to be explored is the method and procedure to be used for reopening the private building field when conditions permit, now that the bulk of war housing has been constructed. MBA members financed the great majority of this construction.

Another will be ways in which mortgage bankers can assist the Government in the building operations under the G. I. Bill of Rights which, according to H. G. Woodruff, Detroit, President, is likely to stimulate a great post-war building boom in itself. He based his opinion on the possibility that several million men and women now in service will take advantage of its provisions. One important feature, he added, is that its effects will be felt in the

immediate post-war years. The Mortgage Bankers Association is now studying plans whereby it can assist in widespread distribution of information to service men and women in the same manner as its members over the country did in explaining the operations of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act. These plans will be perfected as soon as NHA and FHA which the Veterans Bureau has delegated to handle the construction phase of the program, has completed the regulations under which the legislation will be administered.

Other subjects which MBA members will explore will be the problem of disposal of surplus real estate and lands taken over for the war effort, and the question of the post-war role of public housing versus private housing.

Says Mfrs. Of Building Materials And Equipment Should Be First To Start Peace Time Production

Russell G. Creviston, Chairman of the Post-War Committee of the Producers' Council, said on Aug. 12 that temporary unemployment can be minimized during the reconversion period following the war with Germany if the Federal Government will permit manufacturers of building materials and equipment to be among the first to change over to the production of peacetime products; this was stated in the New York "Herald Tribune" of Aug. 13, which gave further remarks of Mr. Creviston, as follows:

"Such a policy also will permit an earlier solution to the critical housing problem existing in many cities and will encourage local governments, industrial organizations and others who expect to build after the war to speed up the planning of their projects.

"The construction industry is unique in that a large volume of building can be started and many thousands of jobs can be created with little loss of time as soon as manpower and building products are released for civilian use. With certain exceptions, most manufacturers of materials and equipment can return to quantity peacetime production within three months after reconversion is per-

mitted. In the case of some of the basic materials, such as brick and tile, cement and sand, gravel and crushed stone, manpower is the only obstacle to full production. Structural and reinforcing steel also should be freely available.

"Inasmuch as many types of construction cannot be resumed on a broad scale until complete lines of equipment are ready, it is particularly necessary that manufacturers of electrical, heating and plumbing supplies be permitted to reconvert at the earliest possible date, since reconversion will take the longest time in these lines. Lumber then would become the controlling factor, but it is believed that adequate supplies of seasoned lumber can be released for civilian projects within a few months after the war with Germany ends."

Text Of US And British Oil Agreement And Memorandum Of State Department

In making public on Aug. 8 the text of the Anglo-American agreement on petroleum, signed at Washington on that day, the State Department pointed out that the agreement "which is terminable on three months' notice by either Government, is of an interim character and is preliminary to the negotiation of a multilateral agreement on petroleum to which the Governments of all producing and consuming countries interested in the international petroleum trade will, it is hoped, become signatories." As was indicated in our issue of Aug. 10, page 581, the pact, which lays down certain broad principles governing international trade in petroleum, was signed by Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. and Lord Beaverbrook, who led the British delegation. The establishment of an International Petroleum Commission is provided for in the agreement composed of representatives of the United States and Great Britain.

We are giving herewith the State Department memorandum, and the text of the agreement in the form in which it was signed, as made available at Washington by the Department on Aug. 8 and reported by the Associated Press:

An agreement on petroleum between the Government of the United States and the Government of the United Kingdom was signed in the State Department at Washington on Aug. 8, 1944, by the Honorable Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Acting Secretary of State, on behalf of the United States Government, and by Lord Beaverbrook, who led the United Kingdom delegation, on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom. The conversations which led up to the negotiation of this agreement were conducted for the United States Government by a delegation consisting of:

The Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Chairman.

The Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy.

The Hon. Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War.

The Hon. Leo Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator.

Mr. Charles E. Wilson, Vice-Chairman, War Production Board.

Mr. Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator for War.

Mr. Charles B. Rayner, petroleum adviser, Department of State.

Mr. Harry C. Hawkins, Director, Office of Economic Affairs, Department of State, adviser.

Mr. James C. Sappington, Assistant Chief, Petroleum Division, Department of State, Executive Secretary.

Mr. John A. Loftus, Petroleum Division, Department of State, Recording Secretary.

For the United Kingdom they were conducted by a delegation consisting of:

The Right Hon. Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Privy Seal, head of delegation.

The Right Hon. Richard Law, M. P., Minister of State.

The Right Hon. Ben Smith, M. P., Minister Resident in Washington.

The Right Hon. Ralph Assheton, M. P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

The Right Hon. Geoffrey Lloyd, M. P., Chairman, Oil Control Board.

Sir William Brown, chief adviser.

Mr. Victor Butler, Secretary.

The agreement will become effective upon notification by both Governments of their readiness to bring the agreement into force.

The agreement lays down certain broad principles governing international trade in petroleum. These principles have to do with assuring the availability of adequate petroleum supplies to all peaceable countries at fair prices and on a non-discriminatory basis, subject to such collective-

security arrangements as may at any time be in force; the development of petroleum resources with a view to the sound economic advancement of producing countries; recognition of the principle of equal opportunity in the acquisition of concessions; respect for valid concession contracts, and freeing the production and distribution of petroleum from unnecessary restrictions.

The agreement provides for the establishment of an international petroleum commission composed of representatives from the two Governments. The commission is charged with the responsibility of estimating world demand, for petroleum and recommending to the two Governments the manner in which this demand may best be satisfied in accordance with the general principles of the agreement as referred to above. The recommendations of this commission, if approved by the two Governments, will be issued with a view to their adoption by the American and British companies operating in the international petroleum trade. The commission is further charged with the duty of investigating Anglo-American problems relating to efficient and orderly operation of the international petroleum industry and of making appropriate recommendations to the two Governments.

This agreement, which is terminable on three months' notice by either Government, is of an interim character and is preliminary to the negotiation of a multilateral agreement on petroleum to which the Governments of all producing and consuming countries interested in the international petroleum trade will, it is hoped, become signatories. The agreement provides that the requisite steps, preparatory to the convocation of a world petroleum conference for the negotiation of a multilateral agreement, will be taken as soon as practicable.

The two signatory countries agree to seek the collaboration of other interested countries in the implementation of the agreed principles and to consult as appropriate with the Governments of such countries in connection with activities undertaken on the basis of recommendations of the petroleum commission.

Text of the agreement is attached.

Agreement on Petroleum

Between

The Government of the

United States of America

and

The Government of

The United Kingdom of

Great Britain and

Northern Ireland

Introductory Article

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose nationals hold, to a substantial extent jointly, rights to explore and develop petroleum resources in other countries, recognize:

1. That ample supplies of petroleum, available in international trade to meet increasing market demands, are essential for both the security and economic well-being of nations;

2. That for the foreseeable future the petroleum resources of the world are adequate to assure the availability of such supplies;

3. That such supplies should be derived from the various producing areas of the world with due consideration of such factors as available reserves, sound engi-

neering practices, relevant economic factors and the interests of producing and consuming countries and with a view to the full satisfaction of expanding demand;

4. That such supplies should be available in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter and in order to serve the needs of collective security;

5. That the general adoption of these principles can best be promoted by international agreement among all countries interested in the petroleum trade, whether as producers or consumers.

Article I

The two Governments agree that the development of petroleum resources for international trade should be expanded in an orderly manner on a world-wide basis with due consideration of the factors set forth in Paragraph 3 of the introductory article and within the framework of applicable laws or concession contracts. To this end, and as a preliminary measure to the calling of the international conference referred to in Article II below, the two Governments will so direct their efforts with respect to petroleum resources in which rights are held or may be acquired by the nationals of either country:

1. That, subject always to considerations of military security and to the provisions of such arrangements for the preservation of peace and prevention of aggression as may be in force, adequate supplies of petroleum shall be available in international trade to the nationals of all peaceable countries at fair prices and on a non-discriminatory basis;

2. That the development of petroleum resources and the benefits received therefrom by the producing countries shall be such as to encourage the sound economic advancement of those countries;

3. That the development of these resources shall be conducted with a view to the availability of adequate supplies of petroleum to both countries as well as to all other peaceable countries, subject to the provisions of such collective-security arrangements as may be established;

4. That, with respect to the acquisition of exploration and development rights in areas not now under concession, the principle of equal opportunity shall be respected by both Governments;

5. That the Government of each country and the nationals thereof shall respect all valid concession contracts and lawfully acquired rights and shall make no effort unilaterally to interfere directly or indirectly with such contracts or rights;

6. That, subject always to the considerations mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this article, the exploration of and development of petroleum resources, the construction and operation of refineries and other facilities and the distribution of petroleum shall not be hampered by restrictions imposed by either Government or its nationals, inconsistent with the purposes of this agreement.

Article II

The two Governments recognize that the principles declared in Article I hereof are of general applicability and merit adherence on the part of all countries interested in the international petroleum trade of the world.

Therefore, with a view to the wider adoption and effectuation of the principles embodied in this agreement, they agree that as soon as practicable they will propose to the Governments of other interested producing and consuming countries an international petroleum agreement which, inter alia, would establish a permanent international petroleum council composed of representatives of all signatory countries.

To this end the two Governments hereby pledge themselves

to formulate plans for an international conference to consider the negotiation of such a multilateral petroleum agreement. They also pledge themselves to consult with other interested Governments with a view to taking whatever action is necessary to prepare for the proposed conference.

Article III

There are, however, numerous problems of joint immediate interest to the two Governments with respect to petroleum resources in which rights are held or may be acquired by their nationals, which must be discussed and resolved on a cooperative interim basis if the general petroleum supply situation is not to deteriorate.

With this end in view the two Governments hereby agree to establish an international petroleum commission to be composed of eight members, four members to be appointed immediately by each Government. This commission, in furtherance of and in accordance with the principles stated in Article I hereof, shall consider problems of mutual interest to both Governments and their nationals, and, with a view to the equitable disposition of such problems, shall be charged with the following duties and responsibilities:

1. To prepare long-term estimates of world demand for petroleum, having due regard for the interests of consuming countries and expanding consumption requirements;

2. To suggest the manner in which, over the long term, this estimated demand may best be satisfied by production equitably distributed among the various producing countries in accordance with the criteria enumerated in Paragraph 3 of the introductory article;

3. To recommend to both Governments broad policies for adoption by operating companies with a view to effectuating programs suggested under the provisions of Paragraph 2 of this article;

4. To analyze such short-term problems of joint interest as may arise in connection with production, processing, transportation and distribution of petroleum on a world-wide basis, wherever the nationals of either country have a significant interest, and to recommend to both Governments such action as may appear appropriate;

5. To make regular reports to the two Governments concerning its activities;

6. To make, from time to time, such additional reports and recommendations to the two Governments as may be appropriate to carry out the purposes of this agreement.

The commission shall establish such organization as is necessary to carry out its functions under this agreement. The expenses of the commission shall be shared equally by the two Governments.

Article IV

To effectuate this agreement the two Governments hereby grant reciprocal assurances:

1. That they will adhere to the principles set forth in Article I, Paragraphs 1 to 6, inclusive;

2. That they will endeavor to obtain the collaboration of the Governments of other producing and consuming countries in the implementation of the principles set forth in Article I, and will consult, as appropriate, with such Governments in connection with activities undertaken under Article III;

3. That upon approval of the recommendations of the commission they will endeavor, in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures, to give effect to such approved recommendations;

4. That each Government will undertake to keep itself adequately informed of the current and prospective activities of its nationals with respect to the development, processing, transpor-

tation and distribution of petroleum;

5. That each Government will make available to the commission such information regarding the activities of its nationals as is necessary to the realization of the purposes of this agreement.

Article V

The two Governments agree that in this agreement:

1. The words "country" or "territories"

(a) In relation to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, include, in addition to the United Kingdom, all British colonies, overseas territories, protectorates, protected States and all mandated territories administered by that Government; and

(b) In relation to the Government of the United States of America, include, in addition to the United States, all territory under the jurisdiction of the United States;

2. The word "nationals" means

(a) In relation to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, all British subjects and British protected persons belonging to the territories referred to in 1 (a) above and all companies incorporated under the laws of any of the above-mentioned territories, and also companies incorporated elsewhere in which the controlling interest is held by any of such nationals;

(b) In relation to the Government of the United States of America, all nationals of the United States, including companies incorporated under the laws of the territories referred to in 1 (b) above, and also companies incorporated elsewhere in which the controlling interest is held by any of such nationals;

3. The word "petroleum" means crude petroleum and its derivatives.

Article VI

This agreement shall enter into force upon a date to be agreed upon after each Government shall have notified the other of its readiness to bring the agreement into force and shall continue in force until three months after notice of termination has been given by either Government or until it is superseded by the international petroleum agreement in Article II.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized thereto, have signed this agreement.

Done in Washington, in duplicate, this eighth day of August, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-four.

For the Government of the United States of America,
EDWARD R. STETTINIUS JR.,
Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America.

For the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

BEAVERBROOK,
Lord Privy Seal.

Central Hanover Honors Australian Military Mission

William S. Gray, Jr., President of Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co., gave a luncheon on Aug. 14 on behalf of the bank and of the Southern Cross Club to 70 members of the Australian Military Mission which is passing through New York on the way from Australia to London. Among those present were: Sir Owen Dixon, Australian Minister to the United States; Lieut. Gen. Sir John Laverack, head of the Australian Military Mission at Washington, and Brigadier Gorman, M.C., of the Military Mission.

All of the members of this special mission have served with the Australian Army for four years or more in Africa, France, New Guinea and elsewhere. Members of the Mission departed from lower Broadway to the New York City Hall on the 14th instant.

St. Louis Business Men Named By Chamber Of Commerce To Dispose Of Surplus War Plants

A new Committee of St. Louis business men to handle the vital problem of disposal of Government-owned properties, plant equipment, materials and supplies after the war has been set up by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and will be headed by John W. Snyder, Vice-President of the First National Bank, Chairman of the Board Arthur G. Drefs has announced. Mr. Snyder formerly was Executive Vice-President of the

Defense Plant Corporation, supervising for the Government the financing and arrangements for the building and equipping of hundreds of plants all over the United States, including St. Louis. He will serve as Chairman of the Chamber's Post-War Committee on Disposal of Government-Owned Properties, Plant Equipment, Materials and Supplies. "Now the time has arrived when plans must be made for their demobilization," Mr. Drefs declared in making the appointments, "and the City of St. Louis is very fortunate in having such an outstanding executive to handle this important job."

Emphasizing the importance of the problem of disposing of Government-owned properties and materials after the war, Mr. Drefs declared that estimates most frequently made of the volume of surplus materials and supplies which may be on hand at the termination of the war range from \$60,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000. "While this includes materials and facilities which may remain abroad after the war," Mr. Drefs declared, "there will remain a volume of these properties and supplies of such magnitude that, if disposed of unintelligently and without planning, could affect adversely every form of distribution in the country." Mr. Drefs further said:

"Within the St. Louis industrial district the Government has reported that nearly \$400,000,000 has been expended for industrial facilities along since the defense program started in 1940. This represents investments in plants and equipment alone for approximately 100 companies. In addition, about \$125,000,000 has been expended privately for further expansion of local manufacturing plants. The magnitude of the problem locally as well as nationally may be readily understood by citing these figures.

"The Chamber of Commerce feels that under Mr. Snyder's leadership the handling of surplus plants, equipment, materials and supplies can be accomplished quickly and the conversion period in the St. Louis area shortened. It is of vital importance to the City of St. Louis that prompt action be taken to dispose of Government-owned properties in this area. They should be made available for peacetime endeavors immediately after war contracts have been terminated.

"Members of the Military Affairs Committee of the U. S. Senate have been called back to Washington to prepare legislation on the disposal of Government-owned properties, materials and supplies. The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, by the appointment of Mr. Snyder and the other members of the Committee, thus is preparing to handle this vital problem locally and anticipates early passage of legislation to aid in this work."

Frank M. Mayfield, President of Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney, Inc., will serve as Vice-Chairman of the new Chamber of Commerce Committee.

Among those who have been appointed to serve with Mr. Snyder are the following:

Banking—Chester C. Davis, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; Tom K. Smith, President, Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis; Eugene J. Mudd, Executive Vice-President, Mississippi Valley Trust Co.; A. W. Dehendorf, President, Lindell Trust Co.; John R. Longmire, partner, I. M. Simon and Co.; R. C. Behrens,

Vice-President, St. Louis Union Trust Co.

Manufacturing—Chemicals: Charles Belknap, President, Monsanto Chemical Co. Electrical Equipment: P. B. Postlethwaite, President, Wagner Electric Corp.; W. Stuart Symington, President, Emerson Electric Mfg. Co. Drugs: Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., Chairman of the Board, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; E. H. Meyer, Manager, United Drug Co. Airplanes and Parts: B. H. Witherspoon, General Manager, airplane division, St. Louis plant, Curtiss-Wright Corp. Heavy Machinery: F. Edward O'Neil, President, Fulton Iron Works; J. W. Wright, President, Colcord-Wright Machinery and Supply Co. Shoes: P. B. Jamison, Vice-President in charge of the Friedman-Shelby branch of the International Shoe Co.; Eugene R. McCarthy, Vice-President, Brown Shoe Co., Inc.; William S. Milius, President, Milius Shoe Co. Light Metals: C. B. Fox, President, Aluminum Ore Co.; T. Lewin, President, Lewin-Mathes Co.; Iron and Steel: H. M. Pfleger, Sr., Vice-President, General Steel Castings Corp.; John F. Byrne, General Manager, Koppers United Co. Food Products: M. Z. Irish, General Manager, Swift and Co. Automobiles and Parts: M. W. Howe, Plant Manager, Chevrolet-St. Louis division of General Motors Corp. Powder and Small Arms Ammunition: John W. Olin, Vice-President, Western Cartridge Co.

Railroads—Philip J. Watson, Jr., President, Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis; James Davies, President, Alton and Southern RR.

Utilities—Dr. William McClellan, Chairman of the Board, Union Electrical Co. of Missouri; L. Wade Childress, President, Laclede Gas Light Co.; John R. Wilson, President, St. Louis Public Service Co.; Shields R. Smith, General Manager, Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.

Labor—Joseph P. Clark, President, Central Trades and Labor Union; Oscar Ehrhardt, Secretary, Congress of Industrial Organization Council.

The Committee also includes in its membership those identified with real estate, wholesale and retail trade, planning, and city and county affairs.

Christmas Mailing Period For Overseas Forces

"Save strong string and box material and start to plan shopping," Postmaster General Frank C. Walker advises Americans in announcing the rules for mailing of Christmas gifts for Army and Navy personnel overseas. This year the Christmas mailing period for both Army and Navy overseas forces is the same—Sept. 15 to Oct. 15. After Oct. 15 no gift parcel may be mailed to a soldier without the presentation of a written request from him. Mr. Walker's advices made available on Aug. 8 by Postmaster Goldman of New York state:

"The great demands upon shipping and the need for giving preference to arms, munitions, medicine and food is the prime reason for the early mailing date. Moreover, gift parcels must travel great distances to reach Army and Navy personnel who are located at remote points, and frequently the transfer of large numbers to new stations necessitates forwarding of the packages and additional time is required.

"The response that our people made last year during the overseas

mailing period demonstrated that they will cooperate in any measure designed for the welfare of our armed forces personnel. It is not easy to concentrate on Christmas gifts in the midst of warm weather here at home but our people recognized the need, and because they want the men and women who are absent from their homes to know that they are not forgotten at Christmas they took pains to assure delivery of Christmas gifts.

"I know that our people will observe the overseas mailing schedule once more this year but I do wish to stress this fact: More care must be taken in wrapping and packing parcels securely and addressing them clearly and correctly.

"I am sorry that anyone ever mentioned that the size of a shoe box is the approximate limit for packages intended for gift mailings overseas. Unhappily many people became convinced that a shoe box is the best possible container. We must be mindful that these gifts must travel far, with shipping space crowded. If the gifts are to be protected in transit they must be packed in boxes made of metal, wood, solid fiberboard, or strong double-faced corrugated fiberboard, reinforced with strong gummed paper tape or tied with strong twine. If both tape and strong twine are used, so much the better. If the outer wrapper is crushed—and this is likely to happen—the loss of contents may be prevented if fiberboard boxes are wrapped in heavy paper.

"We were unable to deliver many parcels which families and friends sent to men and women overseas last year because they were crushed in transit and the gift and the outside wrapper became separated. We would have been able to make delivery if the address had been shown on the inside wrapper. We advise that everyone write the address of the sender and addressee inside the package as well as outside."

Among the more important rules for Christmas mailings to the armed forces overseas are the following:

The parcel must not exceed five pounds, and must not be more than 15 inches in length or 36 inches in length and girth combined. It should be marked "Christmas parcel" so that it may be given special attention to assure its arrival before Dec. 25.

Not more than one parcel may be mailed in any one week to the same member of the armed forces by or in behalf of the same mailer.

When combination packages are made up of such items as miscellaneous toilet articles, hard candies, soaps, etc., the contents should be tightly packed so that they will not become loosened in transit and damage the contents or the cover. Hard candies, nuts, caramels (including those covered with chocolate), cookies, fruit cake, and chocolate bars individually wrapped in waxed paper should be enclosed in inner boxes of wood, metal, or cardboard.

Perishable goods, such as fruits and vegetables that may spoil, are prohibited. Intoxicants, inflammable materials such as matches or lighter fluids, poisons, and anything that may damage other mail also are prohibited. Gifts enclosed in glass should be substantially packed to avoid breakage. Sharp instruments, such as razors and knives, must have their edges and points protected so that they cannot cut through the coverings and injure postal personnel or damage other packages.

National Retail Dry Goods Association Offers Post-War Suggestions To Retailers

The Post-War Planning Committee of National Retail Dry Goods Association, meeting at Absecon, N. J., and recognizing the important part which retail distribution must assume in making the readjustment necessary to preserve and maintain our system of free enterprise, offered on Aug. 10 to the members of the Association and to retail merchants generally the following suggestions:

Prosecution of the War—The first responsibility and most earnest determination of all Americans is to prosecute the war relentlessly to a speedy and final victory. No other consideration must be permitted to interfere with this purpose.

Confidence in the Future—Although there are many serious problems to be met and overcome, we affirm our abiding faith and complete confidence in the future of the United States.

Retailer Planning—We, therefore, urge upon all members of the retail trades the importance of completing their individual plans for the future of their enterprises as soon as possible and to proceed with the execution of such plans as promptly as conditions will permit.

Commodity Prices—Our opinion, as the result of discussions in the recent Post-War Conference here at Absecon, N. J., is that on production following reconversion there will be no major decrease in the general price level of commodities.

Retail Opportunity—Retailers are urged to take full advantage of the opportunities which are inherent in the thwarted demands of consumers during the war years for billions of dollars worth of merchandise, and the vast production of new commodities which the post-war period will bring. To do this retailers must improve their selling methods. Plans for the strengthening of selling forces should be made without delay and should be prosecuted with full vigor as soon as manpower conditions will permit. Through better selling, retailers can serve the interests of their own enterprises and can perform the more important task of creating jobs. The retail distributive trades, if fully alert to their opportunity and aggressively active in execution, can sell the volume of goods necessary to provide full employment and maintain the economy. Only by such action can the enlarged responsibilities of retailers be met.

What Retailers Needs Can Contribute—In order to measure the contribution which retailers can make during the difficult period of reconversion the Association should secure from its members, and from other retailers willing to cooperate, statements covering the following points:

(a) An estimated dollar cost of such improvements, expansions and alterations as they are planning to make to plants and equipments.

(b) The nature and dollar value of goods, presently unobtainable, which retailers are prepared to buy when available.

(c) An estimate of the number of jobs which they expect to have available in their own establishments and a simple classification of such job opportunities.

Retailer Relations With Sources of Supply—The Post-War Planning Committee believes that the problems of prompt and satisfactory reconversion can be simplified through the development of better relations between retail distributors and those from whom they buy merchandise. Therefore, it is recommended that National Retail Dry Goods Association, through its Vendor Relations Committee, conduct a series of discussions with various trade groups representing our resources. By these methods ways can be worked out by which retailers, manufacturers and wholesalers may mutually assist in—

1. Assuring needed increase in production.

2. A more orderly reconver-

sion to the making of new supplies.

3. The achievement of better selling as a means to the creation and maintenance of employment and prosperity.

Cooperation With Other Organizations—We recognize the importance of cooperation among all business groups seeking ways of insuring post-war employment and general prosperity and offer our cooperation to all groups and organizations of similar intent. We urge upon retailers, in their own localities, the importance of similar cooperation with all other interested local groups.

National Problems Which Call for Solution—We strongly believe that favorable action by the Federal Government in connection with the following serious problems would aid immeasurably in obtaining a speedy and orderly reconversion to a peacetime basis and we therefore urge—

1. That the hampering restrictions of government controls, although necessary during the war, shall be withdrawn at the first possible moment; and that the burden of proof for the need of retaining them, beyond the duration of actual war, must then rest upon those who want to keep these controls alive.

2. That readjustment of Federal taxes which will encourage the investment of risk capital and general expansion is vital to the welfare of labor, of consumers, and of business enterprises alike.

3. That disposal by the Government of such surplus merchandise as may be distributed within the United States must be accomplished in an orderly way and, as far as possible, through the established channels of business.

Although we regard these problems as highly important and requiring prompt Federal action, we urge that retailers shall not postpone their own action along the lines we have suggested, awaiting the decision of Government. The welfare of our nation demands dynamic and courageous action.

Vandenberg Explains GOP Peace Plank

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, in a statement made on Aug. 11, said the term "peace forces" employed in the Republican platform plank "means whatever force—whether moral, economic, diplomatic or military—may be necessary to keep the peace whenever such emergency arises." Associated Press advices from Washington on Aug. 11, from which we quote, also had the following to say:

Senator Vandenberg, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the principal draftsman of his party's foreign policy declaration, asserted in a statement:

"I have never been able to understand the charge of ambiguity which has been made against the language in the Republican national platform which pledges the use of 'peace forces' by a post-war international organization to dispel military aggression.

"It is an infinitely broader term than 'military forces.' It recognizes that peace rests upon many sanctions other than force. But it ultimately includes military force."

President, In Aleutians, Says Strong Military Bases Needed There To Bar Future Jap Attacks

On Aug. 12, delayed advices of Aug. 3 from an Aleutian Island Base, reported the visit of President Roosevelt there, at which time he said strong military bases must be maintained in the Aleutians to bar future generations of Japanese from attacking the United States. In an address at the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Seattle, on Aug. 12, the need of permanent defenses against Japan for the protection of all the Americas was also stressed by the President.

As to the President's visit Aug. 3 to the Aleutian Islands, United Press advices from that point Aug. 3, said:

"The President, making his westernmost penetration of the Pacific war theater, congratulated troops in the Aleutians for ousting Japanese forces and converting the fog-swept islands into a formidable defense ring.

"Arriving aboard a cruiser on which he took his swing through Pacific Army and Navy bases, Mr. Roosevelt made a four-hour tour of the island, which a year ago was only a short distance from enemy-occupied territory.

"He conferred with Vice-Admiral Frank J. Fletcher, commander of the North Pacific force, and visited airfields, warehouses, dock facilities and other installations which make this island the backbone of northern operations against the Japanese.

"Mr. Roosevelt came here after a three-day visit to the Hawaiian Islands. He was accompanied by Admiral William D. Leahy, his personal chief of staff; Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, his personal physician, and Major General Edwin M. Watson and Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, his military and naval aides.

"High light of his visit was a luncheon at which he dined with 200 soldiers, sailors and marines, eating ordinary G. I. fare.

"The Presidential visit was unannounced and secrecy surrounded arrangements. Shortly before his ship docked, however, Army, Navy and marine units were ordered to prepare for in-

spection and nearly all construction work being done by civilian workers was halted. During his stay, all air traffic in and out of the islands was banned.

"In an informal luncheon address Mr. Roosevelt expressed the wish that more people could see what had been done here to carry the war forward in the Pacific in an incredibly short time.

"The United States was caught unprepared in the Aleutians because we were used to civilization, he said. No one could have visualized that the Japanese would attack in such an unorthodox manner, he said. Adding that in the future Americans will always distrust Japan.

"He pointed out that the job of the troops in the Aleutians was first to throw the Japanese out and then make it impossible for them to return. At the same time, he said, development of military bases in the north was benefiting national growth by opening new areas for pioneering after the war.

"Speaking of post-war possibilities of Alaska, the President admitted the climate was not the best in the world but compared it to that of Scandinavian countries. Much of the Alaskan mainland has good agricultural land, he declared, adding that he would not be sorry if people in the service wished to settle there."

Delayed advices regarding the conversations in Hawaii of the President with Admiral Nimitz and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, concluded on July 29, were made available through the press on Aug. 10.

can Delegate on the International Commission for rationing, Switzerland. He has travelled throughout the world on foreign trade missions.

John B. Glenn, Chairman of the International Trade Section, Board of Trade, pointed out that the Board already foresees the natural expansion of potential foreign markets for American merchandise, which will follow the end of hostilities. There are already indications, he notes, that foreign trade opportunities will not await the end of the war, and therefore the facilities of the board are gradually being expanded to meet the demands towards the development and maintenance of markets throughout the world.

New Dwellings In Non-Farm Areas Decrease

New residential construction is at the lowest level since 1934, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported on Aug. 5. "During the first half of 1944 less than 100,000 new non-farm family dwelling units were put under construction, as compared to 200,000 during the first half of 1943 and 368,000 during the first half of the peak year, 1941," she said. "While the supply of building materials remains tight, the volume of new units being started may continue to decline, although further declines will probably be small." Miss Perkins in her advices also said:

"Privately financed dwelling units started during the first half of 1944 numbered 79,900 and accounted for over four-fifths of the 97,100 unit total. During the same months in 1943 private builders began work on 85,800 units, or only about two-fifths of the 200,200 unit total for the period.

"Of the 79,900 private family dwelling units upon which work was started during the first half of 1944, 63,100 were started under the private war housing program of the National Housing Agency. This brought the number of units begun since 1941 under this program to 467,200, of which 398,900 units had been completed and 68,300 units were under construction at the end of June, 1944.

"Publicly financed housing projects for which construction contracts were awarded during the first half of 1944 will provide new accommodations for 17,200 families, chiefly in temporary type structures. This was only one-seventh of the number of units provided in public housing projects put under contract during the first half of 1943 when the Federal war housing program was at its peak. In addition to the new family dwelling units, Federal contracts were awarded during the first half of 1944 for projects to contain 300 converted family dwelling units, 3,300 dormitory units, and 13,200 trailers.

"By the end of June, 1944, Federal war housing projects available for occupancy or under construction contained 504,300 family dwelling units, 152,000 dormitory units and 41,500 trailers.

"The valuation of the 97,100 new non-farm family dwelling units begun during the first half of 1944 is estimated at \$273,400,000. New dwelling units started during the first half of 1943 were valued at \$489,100,000.

"These estimates, based on building permits issued and Federal construction contracts awarded, were prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The non-farm area of the United States is defined as including all incorporated places of over 2,500 population in 1940, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions, and all other areas except farms.

"Two-family and multifamily type privately financed dwellings were much less important during the first half of 1944 than for the

similar period in 1943. Almost all of the 7% drop in the number of new private units occurred in these types, which fell off sharply in number while the volume of one-family units remained virtually unchanged.

"Of the 79,900 privately financed units started during the first six months of 1944, 82% were in one-family dwellings, 8% in two-family dwellings, and 10% in multifamily structures. Comparative figures for 1943 were: 77% in one-family dwellings, 9% in two-family dwellings, and 14% in multifamily structures. Virtually all of the publicly-financed units since mid-1942 have been in temporary row-type structures.

"Two-thirds of the new units during 1944 were located in urban areas as compared to only 57% in 1943. The shift to urban locations was most pronounced in the case of publicly financed units. Almost two-thirds of the publicly financed units put under contract in 1944 were located in urban areas, while in 1943 only about half were so located. Privately financed units were also more commonly built in urban than in rural non-farm areas in 1944.

"The number of new units in all city-size groups fell off sharply during the first half of 1944 as compared with 1943. Declines between the two periods varied from 26% for cities of 2,500 to 5,000 population to 67% for cities in the 50,000 to 100,000 population class. Over half of both the new private and new public units were

located in cities of over 100,000 population in 1944 as compared to substantially less than half in 1943.

"The number of new publicly financed units declined sharply in all regions between the first half of 1943 and 1944. Decreases of as much as two-thirds in the New England and Middle Atlantic States in the number of new privately financed units were almost offset by increases of over a third in the West South Central States and of almost 100% in the Pacific States. In the first half of 1944 over two-thirds of the private two-family units and half of the private multifamily units were located in the East North Central and Pacific States.

"The estimated valuation of the 97,100 new non-farm family dwelling units started during the first six months of 1944 is \$273,400,000, or over half of the \$489,100,000 estimated for the 200,200 units begun during the same months of 1943. The average valuation of the new units in 1944 was 15% higher than in 1943, chiefly as a result of the greatly increased proportion of privately financed units with higher average valuations than the temporary publicly financed units. When allowance is made for the general understatement of construction costs by private builders when applying for building permits, it is estimated that the construction of all family dwelling units begun thus far in 1944 will cost approximately \$309,000,000."

Cooper Union Courses For Men In War Industry Applications Close Aug. 21

An opportunity for engineers now employed in war industries to fit themselves for new types of work under the reconversion program will be offered during the coming year by the Cooper Union School of Engineering, it is announced by Dean George F. Bateman. The school, a pioneer in evening engineering education, will admit qualified workers to advanced evening courses without charge, except for small laboratory fees, and without the formality of entrance examinations. The plan, which marks a war-time departure from the Cooper Union policy of admitting only applicants for complete courses leading to degrees, is designed, Dean Bateman said, not only to help war workers prepare for the reconversion program but also to provide additional training for men seeking promotion in war industries. The announcement also states that although applicants admitted under the plan will not be candidates for degrees, and will be known as "special war-time participants," they will receive full academic credit for subjects taken and will be able to use that credit if they decide later to seek degrees at The Cooper Union or elsewhere. Each applicant must indicate how he expects to profit by the subjects he elects, and must show that he is qualified to study those subjects by having completed the prerequisite courses in an accredited engineering college.

Applications for the courses will be received until Sept. 8, and the courses will open on Oct. 2. After mailing their applications, candidates will be required to visit The Cooper Union for personal interviews. In general, Dean Bateman said, candidates are advised not to apply for more than four or five hours of work a week.

Among the subjects offered in the various departments of the school under the plan are the following: Chemical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering.

Admission of men in industry to these advanced courses will not alter The Cooper Union's policy of offering full six-year degree

courses in engineering, Dean Bateman said. Applicants desiring to become candidates for degrees must take the regular entrance examinations and follow the prescribed program of studies in chronological sequence. Applications under the regular program will close on Aug. 21.

Post-War Jobs

(Continued from first page)

ice man I would seek to help some small business man.

Classified Telephone Directories

I understand that it is difficult to send a book to a service man unless you have a letter from him asking that it be sent. If you think your boy is wondering what he is to do when he gets back, have him ask you to send him a classified telephone directory for your city. These directories may be little gold mines for those who are willing to study them. When someone asks for my idea as for what he is best fitted, I give him a classified telephone directory and suggest that he read it through as to headings while waiting in my office. This very often solves his problem so that he does not need help from me.

There will be a great temptation after the war for returning soldiers to get into politics or labor unions or farmers' leagues or something of the kind to "secure justice for the service man." Some of these organizations may have been useful in the past; but those men will get on best in this post-war era who depend more on their God and themselves and less upon politics and man-made organizations.

What About Religion?

May I add one more suggestion without being misunderstood? Many prayers are said in vain. American and German boys cannot expect God will answer the prayers of both groups when they pray for victory. Both American and German boys, however, can logically pray for peace and for guidance as to what they should do after peace comes. Hence, my final advice regarding post-war jobs is that the family should take God into their confidence more. Don't try to decide this or any other important question alone.

Bill Of Rights For Private Industry Needed To Avoid Unemployment & Recession: Reynolds

The widest possible expansion of manufacturing for civilians consistent with just military demands was called for on Aug. 14 by Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D.) of North Carolina, who at the same time demanded that this program be accompanied by a plan to loosen peacetime prices. Dealing piecemeal with such problems as pay for the unemployed and surpluses would only hasten a post-war depression said Mr. Reynolds, who added that what was needed was a comprehensive plan. These views of Senator Reynolds were reported in special Washington advices Aug. 14 to the New York "World Telegram" in which he was also indicated as saying:

"Declaring that the prospect of peace had caught us unprepared, he advocated preparing for peace with the same thoroughness that had characterized our preparation for military success.

"In a statement issued at his office, he remarked that there is too much of a tendency to give lip service to increased production and at the same time actually retard it by tight profit and price controls."

"Basing his summary on questions that have reached his Committee since the problems of reconversion began to occupy public attention, he asked:

"Are allowances to be made for increased costs?

"Are lower volume and higher costs to be related?

"Are steps being taken by Federal agencies to assure sufficient profit to attract capital and stimulate production?

"Are such controls as the 2% limit in the Vinson directive to be continued?

"During reconversion will there be a distinction between necessities and luxuries?

"As to all this, Mr. Reynolds said, business needed reassurance.

"Mr. Reynolds said that this boost to confidence should be fur-

nished immediately by the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration. What is needed, he declared, is a Bill of Rights for private industry to implement the G. I. Bill of Rights. Unless they are co-ordinated there will be unemployment and recession, he concluded.

Barnaud Sec. Of NY Trade Board Group

Albert J. Barnaud has been elected Secretary of the International Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph M. Marrone, who resigned and entered the field of banking, it is announced by Matthew G. Ely, President of the Board. Mr. Barnaud, well-known in export circles, comes to the Board with a broad background of international experience in the field of American Foreign Trade promotion. He has served in the Far East and in Europe as a foreign trade officer of the U. S. Department of Commerce. For many years he was the New York Manager of the District Office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and also Executive Secretary of the American Russian Chamber of Commerce in New York. While in Europe he served as Assistant Commercial Attache at the U.S. Paris Embassy, as Representative of the War Trade Board, as well as Ameri-

Roosevelt Stresses Need For Permanent Defenses Against Future Japanese Aggression

(Continued from first page)

to visit many of the patients in the hospital there, a large number of whom were just back from the fighting in the Marshall and Marianas Islands. Also I witnessed a large practice landing operation on the beaches of Southern California between Los Angeles and San Diego, the kind of warfare which has been so successfully developed by us during the past two years. This is of a wholly new type requiring all kinds of new equipment and new training, and I think I can safely say that no other nation in the world has worked it out as successfully as we have shown within the past few weeks in the capture of Saipan and Tinian and the recapturing of Guam, resulting in new threats against Japan itself and against all of their operations in the southwest Pacific.

It takes a personal observation of a landing maneuver, such as I saw from a high bluff overlooking the shore below, to understand how well the application of experience is being carried out. The landing craft—a wholly new type of ship—came to the beach from the transports offshore under a cover of fog. They came on in waves, the Marines and infantry getting the first toehold followed by other waves and then by all manner of equipment, ammunition and wire and tanks, all protected by air coverage, and preceded theoretically by a devastating bombardment from heavy ships lying offshore. When a beachhead was obtained to a depth of a mile or two there followed the unloading of great quantities of supplies of all kinds, including tanks and trucks and jeeps.

Timing is of the utmost importance in an operation of this kind together with instantaneous communication from the shore to the ships and planes. Here was demonstrated the perfect cooperation between all of the services—Army, Navy and Marines—and to this should be added the teamwork for the immediate care of the wounded and their quick transfer back to the hospital ships.

We in our comfortable homes ought to realize that to all troops and marines who are to conduct a new landing expedition on some far-distant island in the Pacific as well as on the coast of France, this amphibious training is being given at a number of places in the United States before the expedition even starts. Hundreds of instructors are required, nearly all men who have participated in actual combat operations beforehand. Many of these instructors will, of course, accompany the troops in the actual operations of future landings.

The cruiser on which I went from San Diego to Hawaii is one of a number of what we call "post-treaty cruisers" much larger and more powerful and faster than the pre-war cruisers, which were limited by treaty to 10,000 tons. This particular ship joined the Pacific fleet less than a year ago but has already engaged in 15 operations in the Western and Southwest Pacific. Her's is a magnificent record. Her skipper and crew have brought her through all of these many offensive missions unscathed, and because of the experience thus gained she is an

even more powerful weapon than she was the day she joined the fleet.

The voyage was uneventful and we arrived at Pearl Harbor on July 26.

What an amazing change since my visit there 10 years ago. Up to that time the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard had maintained a steady growth, like most of our other Navy yards, but today it is capable of making repairs to the heaviest ships and employs a force nearly 10 times as great, many of the mechanics coming from the West Coast. All of the battleships and smaller craft which were sunk or damaged in the attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, have been raised, with the exception of the Arizona. In her case, because of the explosion of her forward magazine, salvage was impossible but her main battery of heavy guns was removed and remounted and now forms a part of the coastal defenses on the Island of Oahu.

All of the other ships are afloat and in service, most of them having been put back into commission here at Puget Sound and all of them greatly improved in fire power. They have been used in action in the Pacific and elsewhere—one of them, indeed, the Nevada, having taken part in the bombardment of the coast of Normandy prior to and during the landing operations there as late as the 6th of June.

I spent three days on the Island of Oahu and everywhere, as at the Navy Yard, the war activities have multiplied almost beyond belief.

On the afternoon of my arrival my old friend, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, arrived by air from New Guinea and we began a series of interesting and useful conferences accompanied by Admiral Nimitz and my own Chief of Staff, Admiral Leahy, and General Richardson, the Commanding General of Army Forces in the Hawaiian area, and Admiral Halsey, Commander of the Third Fleet.

In these three days we talked about Pacific problems and the best methods of conducting the Pacific campaign in the future. The discussions developed complete accord both in the understanding of the problem that confronts us and in the opinion as to the best methods for its solution. All of us must bear in mind the enormous size of the Pacific area, keeping a mental map of the whole of it in mind.

The Hawaiian Islands used to be considered an outpost. We were not allowed to fortify Guam nor did we fortify Wake or Midway or Samoa.

Today the Hawaiian Islands are no longer a mere outpost. They constitute a major base from which, and from the Pacific Coast, front-line operations are being conducted twice as far away as the distance between the Coast and Hawaii. The Hawaiian Islands have helped to make possible the victories at Guadalcanal and New Guinea and the Marshalls and the Marianas. The Islands will make possible future operations in China—make possible the recapture and independence of the Philippines, and make possible the carrying of war into the home islands of Japan itself and its capital city of Tokyo.

In a few minutes I want to say another word about the future of the Pacific.

During the rest of my stay in Hawaii I visited many activities, including the great air fields, the hospitals, and an ambulance plane at Hickham Field which had just come in with wounded men from Saipan; and I saw a large Army group which was going through a complete course in jungle warfare

—an art which we have developed so expertly that our troops are more than a match in the jungle for any Japanese whom we have yet to meet. I am very proud of the basic training and the final training our sons are getting at home and overseas.

Rejoining our ship, we headed for the Aleutian Islands, four days later arriving at Adak and one of the more westerly islands of the group. There again I found intense activity at what might be called a nearly completed advance base. It was from here that a great part of the expeditions for the recapture of Attu and Kiska started. Adak two years ago was a bleak and practically uninhabited island which, with the other Aleutian islands, seemed relatively unimportant in the plans for the security of our own continent.

You here can well realize the commotion which followed the Japanese occupation of Attu and Kiska and you may have thought that the chiefs of staff in Washington were not paying enough attention to the threat against Alaska and the Coast. We realized, of course, that such a Japanese threat could become serious if it was unopposed, but we knew also that Japan did not have the naval and air power to carry this into effect without greater resources and a longer time to plan.

Preparations to throw the Japanese from their toeholds had been laid even before the Japanese got there, and the rest of the story you know. It took great preparations and heavy fighting to eject them from Attu and by the time the great expedition to recapture Kiska got there the Japanese had decided that discretion was the better part of valor; they decided retirement and retreat was better for them than hari-kari. They abandoned the Aleutians.

The climate at Adak is not the most inviting in the world, but I want to say a word of appreciation to the thousands of officers and men of all the services who have built up this base and other bases in the extreme northwest in such a short time to a point where the people of our Pacific Coast, of British Columbia, and of Alaska can feel certain that we are safe against Japanese invasion on any large scale.

Delayed by fog and rain, we had to give up putting in at Dutch Harbor but we did stop at Kodiak, a large island off the end of the Alaskan peninsula. Here, also, the three services have completed a very excellent, though smaller, base. The first little town we had seen in Alaska waters and the first trees made me think of the coasts of Maine and Newfoundland.

We were told that a number of officers and men at this and other ports are considering settling in Alaska after the war is over. I hope that this is so because the development of Alaska has only been scratched and it is still the country of the pioneer. Only a small part of its mineral resources have been explored and there is, of course, an abundance of fish and game and timber, together with great possibilities for agriculture.

I could not help remembering that the climate, the crops and other resources are not essentially different from northern Europe—Norway, Sweden and Finland—and the people of these countries in spite of the cold and, in winter, the darkness have brought their civilizations to a high and prosperous level. On my return to Washington I am going to set up a study of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands as a place to which many veterans of this war, especially those who do not have strong roots in their own homes, can go to become pioneers. It is a land with a small population but which I am convinced has great opportunities for those who are willing to work and to help

build up all kinds of new things in new lands.

This trip has given me a chance to talk over the social and economic future of the Hawaiian Islands with Governor Stainback and the future of the people of Alaska with Governor Gruening. He asked me to assure you that the tan which I have acquired in the last few days has come from the Alaska sun. Near Juneau I played hooky for three hours, went fishing and caught one halibut and one flounder.

Speaking again of the future of the defense of the Pacific and the use of its strong points in order to prevent attacks on us, you who live in the Pacific Northwest have realized that a line for sea and air navigation following the Great Circle course from Puget Sound to Siberia and northern China passed very close to the Alaskan coast and thence westward along the line of the Aleutian Islands. From the point of view of national defense, therefore, it is essential that our control of this route shall be undisputed.

Everybody in Siberia and China knows that we have no ambition to acquire land on the continent of Asia. We as a people are utterly opposed to aggression or sneak attacks—but we as a people are insistent that other nations must not under any circumstances through the foreseeable future commit such attacks against the United States. Therefore, it is essential that we be fully prepared to prevent them for all time to come. The word and the honor of Japan cannot be trusted.

That is a simple statement from the military, naval and air point of view. But with the end of a Japanese threat there is an excellent outlook for a permanent peace in the whole of the Pacific area. It is, therefore, natural and proper for us to think of the economic and commercial future. It is logical that we should foresee a great interchange of commerce between our shores and those of Siberia and China—and in this commercial development Alaska and the Aleutian Islands become automatic stepping stones for trade, both by water and by cargo planes. And this means the automatic development of transportation to Alaska via British Columbia and as far north as the Yukon. It is as long as 10 years ago that I talked with Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, in regard to the development of highways and air routes and even a railroad to Alaska via British Columbia and the Yukon. Great interest in both nations was aroused but it took the war to get quick action. Today the Alcan Highway is practically completed and an air route to Fairbanks enables us to deliver thousands of planes to our ally Russia by way of Alaska, the Bering Straits and Siberia. These planes are an important factor in the brilliant and brave advance of the Russian armies on their march to Berlin. And I might observe also that our close relations and true friendship with Canada during these years have proved to be an illustrious example of working hand in hand with your neighbor for the general good.

South of the Alaska-Aleutians route the use of island groups must also be considered for defense and for commerce in getting to and from the American and Asiatic continents. We understand at last the importance of the Hawaiian Islands. It is important that we have other bases—forward bases nearer to Japan than they lie. The same thing is true in regard to the defense of all the American republics from Mexico past the Panama Canal and all the way down to Chile.

There are hundreds of islands in the South Pacific which bear the same relation to South America and the Panama Canal as Hawaii bears to North America. These islands are possessions of the British Empire and the

French. They are important commercially just as they are from the defense point of view, for they lead to New Zealand, Australia, the Dutch East Indies and the southern Philippines. With all these places we shall undoubtedly have a growing trade.

We have no desire to ask for any possessions of the United Nations. But the United Nations who are working so well with us in the winning of the war will, I am confident, be glad to join with us in protection against aggression and in machinery to prevent aggression. With them and with their help I am sure that we can agree completely so that Central and South America will be as safe against attack from the South Pacific as North America is going to be from the North Pacific itself.

The self-interests of our allies will be affected by fair and friendly collaboration with us. They, too, will gain in national security. They will gain economically. The destinies of the peoples of the whole Pacific will for many years be entwined with our own destiny. Already there are stirring among hundreds of millions of them a desire for the right to work out their own destinies and they show no evidence of seeking to overrun the earth—with one exception.

That exception is and has been for many, many years that of Japan and the Japanese people—because whether or not the people of Japan itself know and approve of what their war lords have done for nearly a century, the fact remains that they seem to be giving hearty approval to the Japanese policy of acquisition of their neighbors and their neighbors' lands and a military and economic control of as many other nations as they can lay their hands on. It is an unfortunate fact that other nations cannot trust Japan. It is an unfortunate fact, that years of proof must pass before we can trust Japan and before we can classify Japan as a member of the society of nations which seek permanent peace and whose word we can take.

In removing the future menace of Japan to us and to our continent we are holding out the hope that other people in the Far East can be freed from the same threat. The people of the Philippines never have wished and never will wish to be slaves to Japan. And the same thing is true of the peoples of Korea, that ancient kingdom which was overrun by the Japanese half a century ago, the peoples of Manchuria and all the rest of China. The same thing is true of the people of Indo-China, the people of Siam, the peoples of Java and even the most primitive peoples of New Guinea and of the so-called mandated islands which we are in the splendid process of throwing the Japanese out of.

I am glad to have the opportunity of taking this short trip, first for the conferences with General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz and, secondly, for the firsthand view of certain bases which are of vital importance to the ending of the war and to the prevention in the future of any similar attack.

More than a million of our troops are overseas in the Pacific. The war is well in hand in this vast area but I cannot tell you, if I knew, when the war will be over, either in Europe or in the Far East or the war against Japan.

It will be over the sooner if the people of this country will maintain the making of the necessary supplies and ships and planes. By so doing, we will hasten the day of peace. By so doing we will save our own pocketbooks and those of our children; by so doing we will save the lives of our sons, and by so doing we will run a better chance of substantial unity among the United Nations in laying more securely the foundation of a lasting peace.

Refugees Of 19 Nationalities Arrive In U. S. To Be Housed At Ft. Ontario

A group of 984 European refugees arrived at Hoboken, N. J., on Aug. 4 en route for Fort Ontario, at Oswego, N. Y., in accordance with plans of President Roosevelt, announced on June 9, to house them at the site until after the war. Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes announced on July 26 that preparations had been completed by the War Relocation Authority at Fort Ontario for receiving the group, which had crossed the Atlantic from Italy in 13 days and traveled in two trains from New York City over night.

The group will be housed at the historic Fort, the Secretary explained, for the wartime period in two-story barracks which have been remodeled into family apartments. Thirty barrack buildings have now been divided by partitions so that each contains eight apartments of varying size. These have been equipped with running water and supplied with cots, tables, chairs and clothing lockers. Dormitory space has also been prepared for the individual refugees who are not attached to family groups, WRA officials said.

The refugees represent 19 nationalities, ranging in age from three weeks to 80 years. In Associated Press advices from Oswego Aug. 5 it was stated:

The only restrictions placed on the refugees are that they remain within the 80-acre fort area and that they go to meals on time.

Under civilian administration, headed by Joseph H. Smart, center director, a certain amount of self-government is planned. Within a week, he stated, it was hoped to organize a refugee committee which would be a liaison group between the refugees and the administration.

In a message Aug. 6 to the refugees Secretary Ickes expressed a hope for renewed strength and faith with which to face a future "in which the dignity of the individual man will be recognized and assured everywhere."

His message to the group, said the Associated Press, was read by Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, at a ceremony in which interested Oswego residents participated, also said:

"On behalf of the United States Government, I extend to you a hearty welcome for the duration of the war or until you can be safely returned to your homelands across the sea.

"I hope that this haven from the intolerance, suffering and persecution that you have undergone will in some measure ease your tragic memories.

"The United States has become a great republic and a strong democracy through the intermingling of all races and creeds. Let me assure you that we shall endeavor to make your sojourn at the Oswego center as comfortable as it is possible to make it, and to this end, we solicit your full cooperation."

The announcement from the Department of the Interior on July 26 had the following to say regarding the housing of the refugees:

"The War Relocation Authority, which was made responsible by the President for administration of the emergency refugee shelter, will take over custody of the ground at the Fort from the Army on July 28. The staff of approximately 40 WRA employees—some detailed from the Washington office of the agency and others recruited for full-time work at the shelter—is now stationed at the fort making final arrangements for the refugees' arrival. Director of the shelter is Joseph H. Smart, former field assistant director for WRA in Denver, and more recently stationed in Peru, with the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

"Secretary Ickes said that during the first few weeks after arrival of the refugees, while WRA is registering them in completing the necessary health and security checks, visiting at the shelter will be permitted only by authorized

representatives of the press and cooperating agencies. The group is being brought to this country outside regular immigration quotas and will be given sanctuary, according to the President's announcement, for the duration of the war.

"At the shelter, refugees will be provided with food, housing and medical care. Small cash grants will also be made on the basis of individual need to cover minimum clothing essentials and personal requirements such as soap and toothpaste.

"The War Relocation Authority is planning to rely on the refugees to the greatest possible extent for the performance of tasks incident to the operation and the maintenance of the shelter and expects to have only a small staff of appointed personnel stationed at the Fort after the initial period of operation.

"Information received from a WRA representative who is returning from Europe with the refugees indicates, it was announced, that most of the refugee group are Jewish with small contingents of Roman Catholics, Greek Orthodox, and Protestant. The principal nationalities represented are Austrian, Yugoslav, Polish, German, Russian and Czech. The group is expected to arrive some time after Aug. 1."

The President's plans for the bringing to this country of 1,000 refugees were noted in our issue of June 22, page 2617.

Wartime Influences Make All-Time Highs In Store Results

While all previous records were eclipsed in the operating results of various divisions in department and specialty store business during 1943, the data covering total sales and net profits were due respectively to abnormal wartime buying power and demand, and restrictions in connection with customer services. These facts are emphasized in the "Department Merchandising and Operating Results of Department and Specialty Stores," for the past year, which is compiled by the Controllers' Congress of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, and which it was announced on July 27 would shortly be off the press. It is indicated that, based on the reports of 299 Department and Apparel Specialty Stores, the net profit from operations in the typical store was 10.2% of sales in 1943, as compared with 7.5% in 1942, 5.1% in 1941, 2.3% in 1940, and 1.6% in 1939. According to H. I. Kleinhaus, who as General Manager of the Controllers' Congress prepared the report, the factor of greatest weight in bringing about this 1943 net result was the reduction in customer service. The operating expense rate, he points out, dropped to 28.7%, the decline in per cent. to sales being 2.5%—almost equivalent to the difference in profit between the two years, or 2.7%.

The advices also stated: "The increase in gross margin was small, only 0.2%.

"There was a marked difference in the gain in sales volume recorded by the "downstairs" or "basement" as compared with the "main store" showing, the former reporting a 12% gain as against a 21% rise for the latter."

Churchill Tells Commons That Armies Of Germany And Japan Are Recoiling

Addressing the House of Commons on Aug. 2 on the war situation, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in indicating that he had "upon the whole a good report to make," said that "on every battlefield all over the world the armies of Germany and Japan are recoiling; they are recoiling before the armed forces of many nations which in various groupings form the Grand Alliance. In the air, and on land, and on the sea and under the sea, our well-established supremacy increases with steady strides."

The Prime Minister is also reported in Associated Press accounts from Washington as saying that "I am increasingly led to feel that the interval between the defeat of Hitler and the defeat of Japan will be shorter—perhaps much shorter—than I had at one time supposed."

The press accounts went on to say:

He mentioned no dates. But, confident and cheerful, he sketched bright pictures of a swiftly approaching victory. He spoke one hour and forty-five minutes before the House, which had just voted itself a seven-week holiday.

Aside from the Japanese reference, the most definite statement he made on this score was:

"I fear greatly the raising of false hopes, but I no longer feel bound to deny that victory may come perhaps soon."

In the same vein he said that "one cannot take more than a sweeping glance of the World War as it approaches the end of its fifth year and as it approaches perhaps its closing stage."

A possibility of German collapse by mid-September was mentioned by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in a speech preceding the Prime Minister's address. Mr. Eden said in debate over the Government-sponsored motion for the seven-week recess that while there was no chance of peace being concluded with Germany in that period, "surrender of the enemy" was possible.

Further London Associated Press advices regarding Mr. Churchill's speech before the House are taken as follows from the New York "Sun":

Mr. Churchill disclosed that the Normandy invasion and the coordinated Red Army offensive resulted from an agreement with Premier Stalin at Teheran.

The news from Normandy, he stated, is extremely good.

Of Italy he said: "We may hope that operations of the utmost vigor will be continued by Gen. Alexander (Allied commander in chief) and his army throughout the summer and autumn."

But he added that while things were going well there, "it is the Russian Army who have done the most work tearing the guts out of the German Army."

Other highlights from the Prime Minister's war summary:

1. "The whole of Europe," he said, "is sliding irresistibly into new and secure foundations."

2. The United States Navy alone is already double the size of Japan's and the British fleet in Asiatic waters will be greatly strengthened by the end of the year.

3. American and British-Canadian forces were of about equal strength in the invasion of Normandy, but the United States forces now are larger. "We have inflicted losses on the enemy about double those which we have suffered ourselves."

4. To critics of British tanks, he said both the Cromwell and the American-made Sherman were excellent and "the notorious Churchill," the most thickly skinned 60-tonner, "is coming into its own."

5. The Germans were warned that the only result of their indiscriminate use of rocket bombs—which may become heavier and more destructive—"will be that their punishment after their weapons have been struck from their hands by our fighting men will be

appreciably increased." The Prime Minister brought the war sharply home to Britons with the disclosure that 4,735 persons have been killed by rocket bombs since the attacks began June 15.

6. He confirmed Turkish severance of diplomatic and economic ties with Germany and said that if the Axis struck at Turkey, "we shall make common cause with her and take the German menace as well as we can in our stride."

7. With negotiators of the Polish Government in Exile in Moscow, he said it would be a marvelous thing if a fusion of rival Polish forces could be proclaimed "when Warsaw is being liberated by the bravery of the Russian armies."

Perhaps because so many war and post-war developments are now in the stage of delicate negotiation, Mr. Churchill contented himself largely with generalities.

"The highest personalities in the German Reich are murdering one another, or trying to, while avenging armies of the Allies close upon the doomed and even narrowing circle of their power," he said.

He pledged British aid to Turkey if she were attacked as a result of her break in relations with Germany. He reported Bulgaria's moment for shifting from her Axis allegiance had not passed, "but it is passing swiftly." He said Russia "has offered generous terms to Romania and I have no doubt they would be accepted with gratitude by the Romanian people" if their leaders were not cowed by the Germans.

Explaining a lack of explicitness on post-war problems, particularly boundaries, Mr. Churchill said:

"It would be very troublesome to all of us here if I made a pronouncement on the subject here and found myself contradicted by our most considerable allies. . . ."

"Cannot we be content with broad declarations on which we are all agreed—that there is to be a world council to preserve peace which will in the first instance be formed and guided by the major powers."

He continued: "Important discussions on the official level are shortly to begin in Washington. When these are completed we shall all of us have a very much better idea of where we stand."

"It is vain and idle for any one country to try to lay down the law on this subject or to try to trace frontiers or to describe the instruments by which those frontiers will be maintained without further bloodshed."

"In the air, on the sea and under the sea our well-established supremacy increases with steady strides," the confident Prime Minister told the House.

He declared the German U-boats had been so badly beaten that the Allies, despite vastly greater tonnage, "have sailed the seas from January to June with less than half the losses we have inflicted on the dwindling and largely immobile naval resources of the enemy, both in the East and West."

He added that the American highway in Burma now is carrying far more tonnage than ever was delivered in similar time over the old Burma Road.

He said the Normandy invasion had been carried out on schedule, despite the worst June gales in 40 years, and declared, "very large armies, with about one vehicle to every four or five men, were landed" across the beaches of France, although the Germans had 100 submarines and other obstacles in their path.

The losses of the British and

Canadians were proportionately about the same as those of the Americans and "it has been share and share alike all along the front."

In speaking of the Russians, Mr. Churchill said: "There are no other forces in the world that could have been called into being except after several more years that would have been able to maul and break the German Army."

"I salute Marshal Stalin, the great champion of a great country, and I firmly believe that our 20-year treaty with Russia will prove to be one of the most durable factors in preserving peace and good order and the progress of Europe.

"It might well be that the Russian successes have been somewhat aided by the strategy of Corporal Hitler. Even military idiots find it difficult not to see some faults in some of his actions."

Mr. Churchill said there was great improvement in British relations with Gen. Charles de Gaulle's French committee, "largely as the result of careful spade-work of Mr. Eden and the great success attending Gen. de Gaulle's visit to President Roosevelt."

Turning to Poland, he said it seemed reasonable that Russia should expect that there should be a friendly Poland and that the Allies would welcome any fusion between Polish forces now working with the western forces and those working with the Soviet Union.

"It would be a marvelous thing if that could be proclaimed . . . when Warsaw is being liberated by the bravery of Russian armies," he said.

Conditions have improved considerably in Yugoslavia; the Greek Navy again is at sea and a Greek brigade soon will join the battle in Italy, he said.

The Prime Minister expressed regret that Argentina "has chosen to dally with evil and also, not only with evil, but with the losing side."

Argentina, he said, "has not seen fit to declare herself wholeheartedly, unmistakably and with no reserve aid qualification on the side of freedom."

United States and British ambassadors have been recalled from Buenos Aires.

Liberated Countries May Not Have To Import Vast Food Stores After The War

Dr. Forrest F. Hill, Chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics of Cornell University, told a meeting of County Farm Bureau Executive Committees from Western New York on Aug. 11, at Buffalo, that liberated countries may not have to import "vast stores of food" from America after the war, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Buffalo, on Aug. 12, which also reported further remarks of Dr. Hill as follows:

"Say the war in Europe ends this year. The people of France, Holland, Belgium and other liberated nations will have plenty of time during the winter to prepare for next year's crops, and if they have a good crop year they'll be on their feet again agriculturally."

New Cotton Exch. Members

John H. Scattery, President of the New York Cotton Exchange, announced on Aug. 4 that the Board of Managers have elected Luther H. Hodges, New York City, and David Maybank, Charleston, S. C., to membership. Mr. Hodges is Vice-President of Marshall Field & Co., Inc., and Mr. Maybank is a partner of John F. Maybank & Co.

Wholesale Prices Down In Week Ended Aug. 5 Labor Department Reports

"Sharp seasonal decreases in market prices for most fruits and vegetables and lower prices for cotton and oats brought the Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive index of prices in primary markets down 0.3% during the first week in August," said the U. S. Department of Labor in its Aug. 10 announcement, which went on to say: "There were also reductions in synthetic alcohol and ponderosa pine lumber. The decline followed a period of four weeks during which the general level remained unchanged. The all-commodity index now stands at 103.6% of the 1926 average. It is 0.3% lower than for the first week in July and 0.8% above the level prevailing a year ago," stated the Department's report which continued:

"Farm Products and Foods—Changes in market prices for farm products during the week were mixed. Quotations for apples dropped nearly 20% and oranges about 11%. Prices were substantially lower for white potatoes, except in the West, where OPA allowed upward adjustments. There were declines also for barley and oats, for cotton, for cows, fair to good steers, and for live poultry in the New York market. Higher prices were reported for wheat, good to choice steers, light hogs, eggs in most markets, and onions. The index for the farm products group dropped 1.3% during the week and was lower by 1.3% than during the first week in July. Average prices for farm products were 2% below the corresponding week in August, 1943.

"The declines in prices for fresh fruits and vegetables, and the drop of nearly 2% for rye flour largely accounted for the 0.7% decrease in the index for foods. There were upward adjustments in wheat flour prices, and quotations were higher for onions and fresh milk in the New York market. At 104.6% of the 1926 average the foods group index is 1.3% below the first week in July and nearly 2% lower than at this time last year.

"Industrial Commodities—In the industrial commodity markets price changes were limited. Quotations for goatskins were higher and prices for denims were advanced nearly 5% under the cotton price formula. Advances were also reported for quicksilver, rosin and turpentine, and mirrors. There were price decreases for ponderosa pine lumber, synthetic alcohol, and uniform serge suiting."

The following notation is included in the Labor Department's report:

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 July 8, 1944 and Aug. 7, 1943, and the percentage changes for a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago, and (2) percentage changes in subgroup indexes from July 29 to Aug. 5, 1944.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR WEEK ENDED AUG. 5, 1944 (1926=100)

Table with columns for Commodity Groups, 1944, 1943, 1942, 1941, 1940, and Percentage change to Aug. 5, 1944 from...

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUBGROUP INDEXES FROM JULY 29, 1944 TO AUG. 5, 1944

Table with columns for Subgroup, Increases, and Decreases, showing percentage changes.

National Fertilizer Association Wholesale Commodity Price Index Declines

The weekly wholesale commodity price index, compiled by the National Fertilizer Association and made public on Aug. 14, declined to 138.4 in the latest week ending Aug. 12. A week ago this index was 138.8, a month ago it was 138.0, and a year ago 135.0, based on the 1935-1939 average as 100. This is the first decline in the index since the week ended May 27 when it stood at 136.8. The Association's report added:

There were two groups in the composite index that declined and one that advanced during the latest week. The foods and farm products groups declined and the textiles group advanced fractionally. The foods group receded because of lower prices for eggs. The farm products group declined rather sharply. Declining prices in the grains and livestock sub-groups more than offset an advance in the cotton sub-group. Lower prices for wheat, oats, and rye were responsible for the decline in the grains index. There were higher quotations for some hogs, but the price increase was not sufficient to offset the decline in cattle, lambs, sheep, and eggs. The textiles group was fractionally higher as cotton quotations advanced slightly. All industrial commodities remained at the previous week's level.

During the week nine price series in the index declined and two advanced in the preceding week there were four declines and nine

advances; and in the second preceding week there were five declines and eight advances.

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

Table with columns: % Each Group Bears to the Total Index, Group, Latest Week, Preceding Week, Month Ago, Year Ago.

*Indexes on 1926-1928 base were: Aug. 12, 1944, 107.8; Aug. 5, 1944, 108.1; and Aug. 14, 1943, 105.2.

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

Results Of Treasury Bill Offering

The Secretary of the Treasury announced on Aug. 14 that the tenders of \$1,200,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills to be dated Aug. 17 and to mature Nov. 16, 1944, which were offered on Aug. 11, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on Aug. 14.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for, \$2,033,411,000. Total accepted, \$1,205,774,000 (includes \$62,038,000 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 (excepting one tender of \$10,000):

High, 99.908, equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.364% per annum.

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

(54% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)

There was a maturity of a similar issue of bills on Aug. 17 in the amount of \$1,206,312,000.

London Office Of Bankers Trust Damaged By Robots

The London office of the Bankers Trust Co., at 26 Old Broad Street, was damaged recently by a flying bomb which exploded 50 yards away, without casualties among the office staff or property loss not covered by insurance, according to details just received in New York. All securities and records, being in vault storage off the premises, were untouched. The Trust Company on Aug. 11 stated that "the incident occurred on a recent Saturday afternoon after all of the office staff had left the bank. Not a pane of glass was left intact and the office was a mass of wreckage, but the bank was open at the usual time the following Monday morning." A report received from R. H. Oxley, Manager of Bankers Trust Co.'s London office, reads as follows:

"Arriving at the scene early Saturday evening, I found a truly appalling spectacle. It was difficult to get into the building at all but when I did, it was almost impossible to get round the premises because of fallen doors and partitions, as well as for the enormous amount of glass scattered all over the place. With the rest of the office staff, we started in on Sunday morning and by 4:30 p.m. had got the majority of the woodwork stacked, glass collected and dumped outside and desks re-erected, so we were ready to start work as usual on Monday morning. For the time being we have a super-abundance of fresh air for, of course, every single window has gone, but nevertheless we are thankful that the utility services, including telephone, gas electricity and water are still functioning."

A report from D. Somers, Auditor of Bankers Trust Co.'s London office, advises that "damage was for the most part superficial, nothing of value having been lost which was not covered by insurance."

Moody's Daily Commodity Index

Table showing Moody's Daily Commodity Index values for various dates from Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1944 to 1944 High, March 17, 1944.

Money In Circulation

The Treasury Department in Washington has issued its customary monthly statement showing the amount of money in circulation after deducting the money held in the U. S. Treasury and by Federal Reserve Banks and agents. The figures this time are those of June 30, 1944, and show that the money in circulation at

that date (including of course that held in bank vaults of member banks of the Federal Reserve System) was \$22,504,077,880 as against \$22,160,029,257 on May 31, 1944, and \$17,421,259,973 on June 30, 1943, and compares with \$5,698,214,612 on Oct. 31, 1920. Just before the outbreak of the first World War, that is, on June 30, 1914, total was \$3,459,434,174.

Daily Average Crude Oil Production For Week Ended Aug. 5, 1944 Reached A New Peak

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Aug. 5, 1944 was 4,650,650 barrels, establishing a new high record.

Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 4,529,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 14,144,000 barrels of gasoline; 1,373,000 barrels of kerosine; 4,969,000 barrels of distillate fuel oil, and 8,443,000 barrels of residual fuel oil during the week ended August 5, 1944; and had in storage at the end of that week 80,801,000 barrels of gasoline; 11,800,000 barrels of kerosine; 39,410,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 56,755,000 barrels of residual fuel oil.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (FIGURES IN BARRELS)

Table with columns: State, P.A.W. Recommendations, State Allowables, Actual Production, Change from Previous Week, 4 Weeks Ended, Week Ended. Rows include Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Panhandle Texas, North Texas, West Texas, East Central Texas, East Texas, Southwest Texas, Coastal Texas, Total Texas, North Louisiana, Coastal Louisiana, Total Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Eastern (Not incl. Ill., Ind., Ky.), Kentucky, Michigan, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Total East of Calif., California, Total United States.

*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. Aug. 3, 1944. ‡This is the net basic allowable as of Aug. 1 calculated on a 31-day basis and includes shutdowns and exemptions for the entire month.

CRUDE RUNS TO STILL; PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE; STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE, GAS OIL AND DISTILLATE FUEL AND RESIDUAL FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED AUG. 5, 1944

Table with columns: District, Daily Refining Capacity, Crude Runs to Stills, Gasoline Production, Stocks of Gasoline, Gas Oil, Residual Fuel Oil. Rows include Combind. East Coast, Texas Gulf, Louisiana Gulf, North Louisiana-Arkansas, and inland Texas, Appalachian, District No. 1, District No. 2, Ind., Ill., Ky., Okla., Kans., Mo., Rocky Mountain, District No. 3, District No. 4, California, Total U. S. B. of M., basis Aug. 5, 1944, Total U. S. B. of M., basis July 29, 1944, U. S. Bur. of Mines basis Aug. 7, 1943.

*At the request of the Petroleum Administration for War. †Finished, 68,524,000 barrels; unfinished, 12,277,000 barrels. ‡Stocks at refineries, at bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines. §Not including 1,373,000 barrels of kerosine, 4,969,000 barrels of gas oil and distillate fuel oil and 8,443,000 barrels of residual fuel oil produced during the week ended Aug. 5, 1944, which compares with 1,314,000 barrels, 4,883,000 barrels and 8,900,000 barrels, respectively, in the preceding week and 1,010,000 barrels, 3,660,000 barrels and 7,990,000 barrels, respectively, in the week ended Aug. 7, 1943.

Note—Stocks of kerosine at Aug. 5, 1944 amounted to 11,800,000 barrels, as against 11,137,000 barrels a week earlier and 9,315,000 barrels a year before.

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 Aug. 5, 1944 is estimated at 12,000,000 net tons, a decrease of 300,000 tons, or 3.1%, from the preceding week.

According to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended Aug. 5, 1944 was estimated at 1,221,000 tons, a decrease of 16,000 tons (1.3%) from the preceding week.

The Bureau of Mines also reported that the estimated production of beehive coke in the United States for the week ended Aug. 5, 1944 showed an increase of 3,700 tons when compared with the output for the week ended July 29, 1944, but was 17,400 tons less than for the corresponding week of 1943.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF COAL, IN NET TONS

Table with columns: Bituminous coal and lignite, Total incl. mine fuel, Daily average. Rows for Aug. 5, 1944, July 29, 1944, Aug. 7, 1943, Aug. 5, 1944, Aug. 7, 1943, Aug. 7, 1937.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND COKE

Table with columns: Penn. anthracite, Total incl. cdl. fuel, Commercial produc., Beehive coke—United States total. Rows for Week Ended (Aug. 5, 1944, July 29, 1944, Aug. 7, 1943) and Calendar Year to Date (Aug. 5, 1944, Aug. 7, 1943, Aug. 7, 1937).

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES

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

Table with columns: State, Week Ended (July 29, 1944, July 22, 1944, July 31, 1943, July 31, 1937). Rows include Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas and Oklahoma, Colorado, Georgia and North Carolina, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri, Kentucky—Eastern, Kentucky—Western, Maryland, Michigan, Montana (bitum. & lignite), New Mexico, North & South Dakota (lignite), Ohio, Pennsylvania (bituminous), Tennessee, Texas (bituminous & lignite), Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia—Southern, West Virginia—Northern, Wyoming, Other Western States, Total bituminous & lignite, Pennsylvania anthracite, Total, all coal.

†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 and Oregon. *Less than 1,000 tons.

Cotton Report Of Aug. 1

A United States cotton crop for 1944 of 11,022,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight is forecast by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture, based upon information as of Aug. 1. Such a production would be 405,000 bales less than the 1943 crop and 1,433,000 bales less than average production for the 10-year (1933-42) period.

As the result of continued and excessive rainfall at seeding time the cotton crop got off to a poor start over the entire southern part of the Cotton Belt. Stands were somewhat spotted and the crop was several days late in most areas.

Prospects on Aug. 1 were for yields above average for all States except California with record or near-record yields indicated for a number of States.

Assuming the ratio of cotton lint to cotton seed to be equal to the average estimated for the past five years a production of 4,572,000 tons of cottonseed is indicated for 1944.

The report from the Census Bureau shows 47,981 bales of cotton ginned from the crop of 1944 prior to Aug. 1, compared with 107,053 bales for 1943 and 48,626 bales for 1942.

July Steel Output Up

A total of 7,474,297 tons of ingots and steel for castings was produced by the steel industry during July, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute, which further reported as follows:

The July total was almost 260,000 tons higher than June production of 7,217,232 tons, and also exceeded the total of 7,407,876 tons produced in July, 1943.

Of the three principal steel-making processes, only the open hearth furnaces produced greater tonnages in July of this year than 12 months earlier.

Open hearth furnaces, which produced 90.0% of total production in July, operated at 96.7% of capacity. Output of Bessemer steel was at 80.9% of capacity, while that of electric furnace steel represented only 74.0% of capacity.

During July the industry operated all its furnaces at an average of 94.4% of capacity, as against operating rates of 93.9% in June and 96.2% in July of last year.

An average of 1,691,017 tons of steel was produced per week during July, as against 1,682,338 tons per week in June and 1,675,990 tons per week in June a year ago.

Electric Output For Week Ended Aug. 12, 1944 Shows 3.0% 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 Aug. 12, 1944, was approximately 4,415,338,000 kwh., compared with 4,287,827,000 kwh. in the corresponding week a year ago, an increase of 3.0%.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR

Table with columns: Major Geographical Divisions, Week Ended (Aug. 12, Aug. 5, July 29, July 22). Rows include New England, Middle Atlantic, Central Industrial, West Central, Southern States, Rocky Mountain, Pacific Coast, Total United States.

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (Thousands of Kilowatt-Hours)

Table with columns: Week Ended, 1944, 1943, % Change over 1943, 1942, 1932, 1929. Rows include May 6, May 13, May 20, May 27, June 3, June 10, June 17, June 24, July 1, July 8, July 15, July 22, July 29, Aug. 5, Aug. 12, Aug. 19, Aug. 26.

Revenue Freight Car Loadings During Week Ended Aug. 5, 1944 Decreased 20,075 Cars

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended August 5, 1944 totaled 890,458 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on August 10.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of August 5 decreased 20,075 cars, or 2.2% below the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 395,062 cars, a decrease of 5,446 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 17,082 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 104,786 cars, an increase of 1,071 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 5,784 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

Coal loading amounted to 176,116 cars, a decrease of 4,785 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 2,970 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 52,299 cars, a decrease of 5,110 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 5,563 cars below the corresponding week in 1943.

Livestock loading amounted to 15,669 cars, an increase of 791 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 1,508 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

Forest products loading totaled 50,073 cars, a decrease of 3,047 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 2,463 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

Ore loading amounted to 82,165 cars, a decrease of 3,008 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 5,878 cars below the corresponding week in 1943.

Coke loading amounted to 14,288 cars, a decrease of 541 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 41 cars below the corresponding week in 1943.

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

Table showing weekly loadings for 1944, 1943, and 1942 for various months from January to August.

The following table is a summary of the freight carloadings for the separate railroads and systems for the week ended Aug. 5, 1944. During the period 64 roads showed increases when compared with the corresponding week a year ago.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS) WEEK ENDED AUG. 5

Table listing railroads in the Eastern District and their revenue freight loadings and total loads received from connections for 1944, 1943, and 1942.

Table listing railroads in the Allegheny District and Pocahontas District and their revenue freight loadings and total loads received from connections for 1944, 1943, and 1942.

Table showing Total Revenue Freight Loaded and Total Loads Received from Connections for Southern District railroads for 1944, 1943, and 1942.

Table showing Total Revenue Freight Loaded and Total Loads Received from Connections for Northwestern District railroads for 1944, 1943, and 1942.

Table showing Total Revenue Freight Loaded and Total Loads Received from Connections for Central Western District railroads for 1944, 1943, and 1942.

Table showing Total Revenue Freight Loaded and Total Loads Received from Connections for Southwestern District railroads for 1944, 1943, and 1942.

*Previous week's figure. Note—Previous year's figures revised.

Weekly Statistics Of Paperboard Industry

We give herewith latest figures received by us from the National Paperboard Association, Chicago, Ill., in relation to activity in the paperboard industry.

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

Table titled 'STATISTICAL REPORTS—ORDERS, PRODUCTION, MILL ACTIVITY' showing Period, Orders Received, Production, Unfilled Orders, and Percent of Activity from 1944-Week Ended to August 5, 1944.

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

WLB Orders Union Membership For Associated Press

Maintenance of union membership by news employees of the New York office of the Associated Press was ordered in a directive of the newspaper commission of the War Labor Board, received on Aug. 8 by the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Guild, said the New York "Sun" of that date, which also had the following to say:

The standard maintenance clause was voted by Dr. F. S. Deibler, public member, and Sam Eubanks, labor member. Philip D. Adler, industry member, dissented. The A. P., which had opposed the union maintenance provision for news men, announced it would appeal.

A similar order was recently issued in a case involving the nationwide Guild contract with the United Press Associations.

The maintenance of membership clause provides that New York A. P. news employees who are members of the Guild in good standing on August 20 will be required as a condition of employment to maintain their good standing in the union for the duration of the contract. This takes into account the usual 15-day "escape period" during which, the commission specified, Guild members have the right to withdraw from membership, if they so desire, and non-members may remain non-members or may join or reaffiliate.

The order issued in the case of the United Press was referred to in our August 3 issue (page 514.)

Store Mgr. And Personnel Cancel Assn. Meetings

Because of the continued critical-transportation situation and the repeated appeals of the Office of Defense Transportation to curtail civilian travel, the Store Management and Personnel Groups of the National Retail Dry Goods Association have cancelled plans for a joint mid-year meeting of the Groups the first week in September. The Association's advices stated:

This decision was reached after a ballot of the directors of two Groups, it was announced jointly by C. E. Eerkes of the Higbee Co., Cleveland, and by George A. Palmer, Jr., of the Joseph Horne Co., Pittsburgh, Chairman of the Store Management Group and Personnel Group, respectively. Originally, this meeting was scheduled for the middle of May in Cleveland, but was postponed to the September date after consultation with ODT officials. In its place, effort will be made to hold several regional meetings during September and October, appealing to local attendance only.

Lumber Movement—Week Ended Aug. 5, 1944

According to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, lumber shipments of 503 mills reporting to the National Lumber Trade Barometer were 0.6% above production for the week ended Aug. 5, 1944. In the same week new orders of these mills were 5.5% below production. Unfilled order files of the reporting mills amounted to 109% of stocks. For reporting softwood mills, unfilled orders are equivalent to 38 days' production at the current rate, and gross stocks are equivalent to 33 days' production.

For the year-to-date, shipments of reporting identical mills exceeded production by 5.4%; orders by 7.4%.

Compared to the average corresponding week of 1935-39, production of reporting mills was 29.9% greater; shipments were 35.7% greater; and orders were 25.1% greater.

Items About Banks, Trust Companies

The Irving Trust Co. announced on Aug. 10 the promotion of Sidney W. Coe from Assistant Vice-President to Vice-President. A native of Middleport, O., Mr. Coe is a graduate of Harvard University. During World War I he served as an ensign in the Navy. Entering the Irving in 1932, he was made an Assistant Secretary in 1941 and an Assistant Vice-President in 1942. During the last six years he has been in the division which handles the company's business in the Middle West.

Election war ballots have been mailed by the National City Bank of New York and City Bank Farmers Trust Company to the 1,783 directors, officers and employees of the organization now serving in the military forces both in this country and overseas.

Fred Berry, Board Chairman of the Bronx County Trust Co. of New York, has announced the promotion of William Grosch to Assistant Vice-President. Mr. Grosch has been serving as Assistant Secretary and entered the employ of the institution as a messenger in 1904. Many of the branch offices have been established and managed by him, the latest being the Parkchester Office.

Andreas Stolt, Assistant Treasurer of the Colonial Trust Company's Kingsboro office, 5th Ave. and 69th St., Brooklyn, died on Aug. 7. He was 71 years of age. Mr. Stolt was born in Oslo, Norway, in 1872, and came to this country in 1901, but returned to his native land in 1916 to become Manager of the American department of the Central Bank of Norway. After returning to this country a year or so later Mr. Stolt became Manager of a private banking house later becoming associated with the Empire Trust Co. of New York City. He became Assistant Cashier of the Kingsboro Bank in 1929 and when that bank merged in 1940 with the Colonial Trust Co. he was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the Kingsboro branch.

On Aug. 9 four members of the staff of the Central Trust Co. of Rochester, N. Y., were promoted: Charles W. Marshall, Assistant Vice-President was made Vice-President; Roy W. Bogert was advanced from Chief Clerk to Assistant Secretary; Joseph M. Schoen from loan teller to Assistant Secretary, and Florian W. Derleth serving in the auditing department was made Assistant Auditor. Mr. Schoen joined the bank in 1926 while Mr. Marshall, Mr. Bogert and Mr. Derleth joined in 1925.

Henry Smith Thompson, investment broker, former associate of ex-President Hoover in raising Belgian relief funds and worldwide traveler with the Red Cross department of military relief after the last war, died at his home at Concord, Mass., on Aug. 6. Concord advices in the Boston "Herald" stated:

He became a partner in the Boston office of White, Weld & Co. in 1912, where he remained until 1916 when he became associated with the Committee on Public Safety of Massachusetts. In February of that year he joined Herbert Hoover in the Belgian war relief work.

During the war he joined the American Red Cross and his work in the department of military relief took him all over the United States, Central America, Hawaii and Siberia.

He became interested in the problems of Russian refugees in 1918 and was placed in charge of the relief work in the territory between Lake Baikal and the Ural Mountains, with headquarters at Omsk. On his return to the United States in 1919 he turned to land

development in Colorado and New Mexico and later was president of a small railroad there. . . .

In 1923 he joined Coffin & Burr, investment bankers, in their Boston office and later H. C. Wainwright & Co. of Boston. He was a director at large of the Harvard Cooperative Society and succeeded to the presidency following the resignation of W. B. Munro in 1921. He still held that position at his death.

On Aug. 8, David J. Leach and Harold F. Woodcock were elected directors of the Morris Plan Bank of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Leach is Vice-President of N. T. Bushnell Company with which he has been connected for 27 years. According to the New Haven "Register" Mr. Woodcock is Executive Director of the New Haven Community Chest and New Haven Council of Social Agencies.

The stockholders of the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., have approved plans to increase the common stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 through the sale of 50,000 additional shares. The Philadelphia Evening "Bulletin," in indicating this, said:

"When the new stock is subscribed and paid for the bank plans to retire \$650,000 in preferred stock now held by the Reconstruction Finance Corp."

The Board of Directors of the Farmers Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh announce the election on Aug. 10 of Arthur E. Braun as Chairman of the Board and John S. Smith as President. From the Pittsburgh "Post-Gazette" it is learned that Mr. Braun had for 25 years been President of the bank; Mr. Smith, who succeeds him in the Presidency had been Vice-President for 15 years. From the same paper we quote:

"Mr. Braun, as Chairman of the Board, will continue to take an active part in the management of the bank. In the quarter century that he served as President, capital, surplus and undivided profits increased from \$9,056,000 to \$19,557,000 and deposits from \$51,225,000 to \$142,879,000.

"Mr. Braun is President of the Pittsburgh Clearing House Association. He has been a leader in philanthropic and civic activities for many years.

"Mr. Smith, who succeeds to the Presidency, joined the bank in 1929 after service with the Chase National Bank, National Bank of Commerce and the New York Trust Company. He was a lieutenant in the Navy in the first World War. He is a Tennessean and a graduate of the University of Tennessee. Mr. Smith will be the Eighth President of the Farmers Deposit National Bank.

President E. S. Patterson announces the addition of an estates planning division to the trust department of the First-Central Trust Company, Akron, O. It is under the direction of O. H. P. Baldwin, who was elected Vice-President. Mr. Baldwin was associated for 15 years with the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, where he was Assistant Cashier. He is a graduate of Harvard and of the Rutgers University Graduate School of Banking, where he specialized in trust work. The First Central Trust Company, which was organized 10 years ago, now has assets of \$98,000,000.

President Nathan Adams of the First National Bank of Dallas, Texas, announced on Aug. 9 that R. P. Broyles, W. H. Leatherwood, W. M. Beavers and R. E. Quisenberry, all Assistant Cashiers of the bank, have been promoted to the position of Assistant Vice-President. All these men have been with this bank for many years, the Dallas "Times-Herald" reports.

After an absence of four years, Charles R. Ayers has returned to

President Confers With Nimitz And MacArthur At Hawaii

A three-day military conference and tour of inspection at Pearl Harbor was concluded by President Roosevelt on July 29, it became known on Aug. 10 in delayed Associated Press advices from Honolulu, which reported the President as holding his first wartime across-the-table conference with the top strategists of the Pacific—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and Gen. Douglas MacArthur—and talking with other commanders represent-

ing the full scope of the Pacific war from pole to pole. In these advices it was indicated that the President arrived at Pearl Harbor on July 26 from the Marine Corps base at San Diego, where he boarded a cruiser soon after his July 20 speech accepting the nomination for a fourth term. From the Honolulu advices (Associated Press) July 29 as given in the New York "Sun" we also quote: "Later, Mr. Roosevelt told reporters that the meetings planned new offensives against the Japanese, and he reiterated America's Pacific war goals: To retake and free the Philippines and to drive Japan to unconditional surrender. He coupled with his conferences detailed visits to Pearl Harbor and other military installations, converted from the Japanese-wrought havoc of Dec. 7, 1941, into an island bristling with land, sea and air fighting power. He termed the conversion the most amazing change he ever had seen.

"Admiral Nimitz and Gen. MacArthur went aboard the President's ship to greet him.

"Just as in 1940 he campaigned by visiting war plants to prove to the nation that our economic status was sound; that industry was doing a marvelous job and soothing the industrialists who had long been under attack, he now tries to hurdle the domestic troubles by keeping the Japanese war to the fore as the all-out national concern.

"His Pearl Harbor trip served the President a double purpose, politically, whether or not so designed. It removed him from the political scene during the convention—at least theoretically—thereby making his fourth term draft seem the more real."

The broadcast, from a Pacific Coast Naval base, of President Roosevelt's fourth term nomination speech to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago on July 20, was noted in our July 27 issue, page 409. No further advices as to the President's whereabouts had been made public until the delayed (July 29) press accounts from Honolulu made available Aug. 10. Various informal talks by the President during his stay in Hawaii were contained in the delayed press accounts, the United Press noting that he spoke to thousands of Navy Yard workers on one occasion and on others to only two or three wounded men in a hospital. The available texts of seven of the talks of the President to the larger groups as reported by the United Press, follow, as they appeared in the New York "Times":

To a luncheon at the officers' club and mess, Schofield Barracks July 27:

I am always worried when I have to make a speech. I am not here for that purpose. But

the Pacific National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., to become Assistant Trust Officer, it is learned from advices in the San Francisco "Chronicle" on Aug. 3. Mr. Ayers filled a similar position with the First National Trust & Savings Bank of Santa Barbara, Cal., during the four-year period.

It is learned from the San Francisco "Chronicle" of Aug. 5, that Claude J. Hirshey has been elected Assistant Cashier of the San Francisco Bank of San Francisco, Cal. In 1935, Mr. Hirshey became associated with the bank, and a year later was named Assistant Manager of its Burlingame Branch.

I do want to tell you all about one experience of my life. Ten years ago today I was out here taking a review. Here there has been the most amazing change in one place I have ever seen. I remember that review very well. There were some first World War tanks in it. I think that of the 12 that took part, seven broke down before they could get past. Some difference in 10 years! Half the trucks broke down before they could get across. And the aircraft at Schofield—not more than 15 or 20—three-fourths of them got past, but whether they got back safely on the earth I don't know.

At that time Hawaii was one of our major outposts—the outpost. We weren't allowed to fortify Guam. Today it is no longer an outpost. It is one of our rear areas, in one sense of the word. From here we are conducting a campaign, one more advanced than any other campaign of the past, largely because of the good work you are doing here at this advance base.

I am awfully glad I came back here to see it with my own eyes 10 years to the day after. I wish we could stay here—see more. It is being felt all through this area—all the way down to General MacArthur's area * * * is coming a little closer toward us, and automatically closer toward the enemy than it was two years ago. It is good to see the three services together, because I think this morning I have seen not only the Marine Corps air, but the Navy air and the Army air working so closely together in all their component parts. I wish everybody back home could see and understand a little more of what's going on out here. It has been good to see you.

To the Seventh Division

To the officers and men of the Seventh Division at their review, July 27:

Officers and Men of the Seventh Division: Your Commander in Chief brings you greetings from your own families, your own homes, to you here at this spot which, thank God, is still a part of the United States. I have heard much of what the Seventh Division has done. We are all proud of the Seventh, of what it has done and what it is doing. And that is another reason why I wish you all the good luck in the world.

To a Construction Battalion

To a construction battalion of the Navy at its base:

Boys, I just want to say howdy do. This is the first bunch of Seabees that I have inspected or looked at overseas. I think you are known on every ocean and every continent—all over the world. The Seabees have come forward as an institution more quickly than any one I know of in the whole of our history, and all of us back home and out at the front are mighty proud of you. It is good to see you.

To Fleet Marines

To Fleet Marines at their receiving station:

I'm glad to have this chance to see another bunch of marines. You know it isn't generally known, but about 30 years ago, or a little more, I was in charge of the United States Marine Corps. It wasn't under the Sec-

retary in those days. It was under the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. So that I got to know your ancestors very well, and I follow what the marines are doing in this war with a tremendous lot of interest. I am very, very proud of you. It has been good to see you.

To submarine crews at their rest center in the Royal Hawaiian Hotel on Waikiki:

I just want to say a word of greeting to all of you people, a word from back home. You submarine officers and men of the Pacific, I think by now the people back home realize all the submarine service has accomplished. I think they understand not only the purpose but its accomplishments.

We are getting excellent reports from all over the world of what you are doing to help win the war. I was here 10 years ago—lived right here in these quarters on the top floor. I hope you will be just as comfortable and happy here as I was, because you deserve it a lot more.

To Hospital Staff and Patients

To the staff and some of the patients of Aiea Naval Hospital, July 29:

I was quite familiar with this hospital on paper. Dr. McIntire (Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, the Navy Surgeon General) and I have been spending a long time on preparation of the plans. Looking at it now, there are thousands of people in Washington who would come up here and take the places of these boys from Saipan, or any other place.

It is good to see you, good to know of the excellent service you have been doing in bringing people who have been wounded and sick back to full health again. The whole country is very, very proud of you. I was glad to see you.

To Civilian Workers

To workers, most of them civilians, assembled in front of the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard Administration Building, July 29:

I'm glad to be back again—10 years, and I hope it won't be 10 years before I come back for the third time. We are awfully proud back in Washington and in the rest of the country of what's been done here. I particularly am impressed by the element of speed. We are going just about twice as fast today as ever before and we are going to make it even faster.

Today we've got without question the largest and best equipped Navy in the world, and that is something to be proud of. I am now a part of the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard. I've just been given membership in the Georgia State Club. And that's something to be proud of, too. Good to see you.

Before boarding a cruiser for Honolulu, the President spent three days at San Diego, said advices (Associated Press) from that city Aug. 10, which also stated that he left for Pearl Harbor the day after delivering his nomination speech from aboard a train at the United States Marine Corps base at San Diego. It was further stated:

"The President's special train arrived at the base the morning of July 19.

"On the evening of July 19 the Chief Executive had dinner at the Coronado home of Rear Admiral Ralph O. Davis, Commander of the Pacific Amphibious Command, and then returned to his train by ferry.

"The next morning—the day of his acceptance speech—the President was driven to Camp Pendleton, the nation's largest Marine establishment, to witness a full-scale amphibious landing by an entire leather-neck division. Returning to his train shortly after noon, the President rested prior to delivering his speech."