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Observations

By A. WILFRED MAY

The opinion has been widespread that in the timing of its giant offensive against industry the CIO showed bad strategy; because of the corporate tax situation and other reasons, but there are numerous factors that contradict this and validate the ACTION of the unions. The new President of the United States, in strong contrast to Mr. Roosevelt, has little political support of a personal nature, and is without the magnetic personality or ability to gain it. Hence he now must buy votes in wholesale lots—and where outside the unions does such a ready-made juicy source of ballot-supply exist? Moreover labor's battle was timed to precede the post-war termination of the government's war powers. These extraordinary authoritarian powers are available to serve the collective purposes of both the unions and the Administration; and equally important, the public has become used to them. And vis-a-vis Congress, in addition to the factor of the important 1946 elections, it was wise to force a showdown before the potential moves for overall legislative reform of the labor situation should have an opportunity to get under way.

Whether the Administration—New Deal and post-New Deal—or the labor leaders, should bear the major responsibility for the current and probably recurrent strike situation is a moot question. Over the long-term past President Roosevelt was committed to the twin practice of encouraging labor monopolies, while conducting a vigorous and continuing offensive against industry. He gave his support to organized labor in exchange for its votes more and more openly, climaxing in the CIO-PAC domination of the 1944 Democratic Convention and Election. More specific in the wage situation have been Mr. Truman's activities. He vigorously affirmed that wages can be raised while prices are frozen, in support of which thesis various statistics were issued by government agencies. Then came his fact-finding proposals, with the boards' handing-down decisions in lieu of objective reports of the facts. As of 1946, Mr. Truman is most effectively furthering Union purposes along political rather than industrial lines. In the sphere of definitively settling the present strikes, the President himself has actually made it most difficult for the union leaders to engage in real collective bargaining. How can labor leaders, even if they were so inclined, possibly lead their men to a wage-settlement less advantageous than the figure broadcast as proper by the President?

And with respect to the general labor outlook, the possibility of effective legislative amendment of our labor laws is no doubt effectively nullified by the President's veto power.

One of the most important issues in the labor situation, now coming to a head, exists in the extent of strikers' eligibility for government insurance benefits. Their qualification for such payments varies pursuant to the laws and administrative policies of the respective states. In New York strikers must now wait seven weeks before getting insurance benefits, but the CIO is this week vigorously presenting to the legislature a bill to make strikers immediately eligible for unemployment benefits, which amount to a maximum of \$21 per

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Calls President's Budget Misleading

Senator Bridges, Ranking Republican on Senate Appropriations Committee, Says It Is a Masterpiece of Deception and Blueprint of Waste. Holds Deficit of \$4 Billions Is Unwarranted and Budget Should Be Balanced.

Senator Styles Bridges (N. H.), ranking Republican member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, reflecting the views of the Minority, in a statement issued January 28, termed the President's Budget and Message "a masterpiece of deception and a blueprint for continued waste of taxpayers' and bond buyers' funds."



Sen. Styles Bridges

Taking direct issue with the President's statement that "the public debt is expected to decline," Bridges said: "Instead of declining the net public debt actually will increase \$15.1 billion during the next 18 months. The basis for this conclusion is the Budget itself. The President made every effort to have taxpayers believe that the Federal Government will grow financially stronger during the next 18 months of his administration. It will in fact become dangerously weaker."

Official Debt Figures

Supporting his charges, Bridges cited the following official figures from the 1947 Budget as sub-

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The Year Ahead

Not for many years, if ever, have so much time and effort been spent in attempts to peer into the future to see what a coming year is likely to bring forth. Seldom, if ever, have forecasts been so abundantly and so recklessly placed before the public. Not since 1919 have we been so beset with labor difficulties. The better part of two decades has elapsed since so many forecasts of such immense economic good fortune have been heard. Never, not even in 1933, has our future been so completely in our own hands—or, at all events, in the hands of the policy-makers and political managers in national affairs. The year 1946 will be what we make it. To be more exact and more explicit, this year of our Lord will be for us precisely what the Washington authorities permit it to be—and what they permit it to be will depend upon what they hear from the rank and file of the people.

We may, if we choose, clamor with ever more insistence for "strong, bold action" in the White House, for more control of this and that, more readiness to tell business and labor unions precisely what they should do in this or that situation, more and better deficits, more stringent restrictions on natural forces, more tinkering with the money market, and more of all the things that the New Deal managers always are itching to do—we may clamor successfully for all this and later rue the day.

The American System

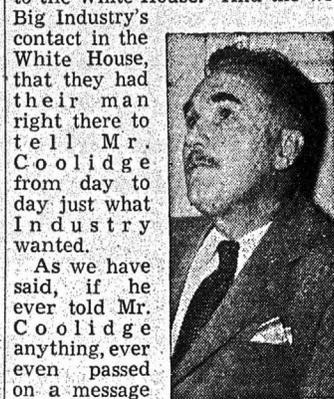
We may let it be known in no uncertain terms that we want to return to our traditional American system now that peace is here, our system in which the initiative is left to the individual who is expected to generate his own steam and who must look after himself; in which natural forces are given play with only such limitations as are really

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From Washington Ahead of the News

By CARLISLE BARGERON

Back in the Coolidge days, a Boston business man, Frank W. Stearns, used to sit around the White House all day long. It is not of our knowledge that he ever once gave Mr. Coolidge an idea or told him what to do. But he had been instrumental in Mr. Coolidge's election to the Vice Presidency which was followed by his ascendancy to the White House. And the widely accepted story was that he was



Carlisle Bargeron

Big Industry's contact in the White House, that they had their man right there to tell Mr. Coolidge from day to day just what Industry wanted.

As we have said, if he ever told Mr. Coolidge anything, ever even passed on a message from our industrial leaders, it was without the ken of those of us who covered the White House in those days. As a matter of fact, we used to consider that if ever there was a man lost, with time on his hands and serving no useful purpose, it was Mr. Stearns. But he was a symbol, so to speak, of the fact that industry had the leadership of the country.

Their man, the one they com-

municated with when they had anything to say, was Mr. Mellon, good Old Andy. Nevertheless, Mr. Stearns typified the industrial leaders' ascendancy over any labor leadership of those days.

This is by way of calling attention to Mr. Fairless' recent radio address in which he suggested that Mr. Truman call in a representative group of industrialists and they could sit down and determine what the Government was trying to do and what was best for the Government to do.

The significance of this, it seems to this writer, has escaped general appreciation. As to just what Mr. Fairless had in mind, we are not prepared to say. But official Washington, including Mr. Truman, has interpreted it to mean that this group of representative industrialists would not simply discuss the Steel strike but the broad question of how the Government is doing, what should be done for the betterment of the country, just what a broad governmental policy should be.

In short, rightly or wrongly, (Continued on page 615)

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Monthly Range Of Prices ON THE New York Stock Exchange

THIS SECTION contains a tabulation showing the high and low prices, by months, for the year 1945 of every bond and stock in which dealings occurred on the New York Stock Exchange. See pages 621 to 639. Course of prices of Treasury bonds, by months, throughout 1945, is shown in table on page 640.

Opinions of Leaders in Business and Finance

after the turn of the year start on page 541 of the First Section of today's issue.

Wants Budget Balanced in 1947

Senator Byrd Also Calls Upon Congress for Declaration of Policy to Limit Debt to \$275 Billions. Wants Annual Retirement of Debt.

Senator Harry Byrd (D.-Va.), who has been advocating economy in the Federal Government for several years past, issued on Jan. 25 a statement urging a balanced budget in 1947 and the immediate passage of an act which would decrease the limit of the national debt from the present amount of \$300 billions to \$275 billions.



Harry F. Byrd

Truman said:

"It is good to move toward a balanced budget and a start on the retirement of the debt at a time when demand for goods is strong and the business outlook is good."

Unless the budget is balanced during the period of this existing prosperity it may never be balanced until America goes over the precipice of financial catastrophe.

The budget presented by the President, if strictly adhered to, presents an approach to a balanced budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1947. It is imperative that the budget be balanced in that year, putting an end to continuous deficits which have existed for eighteen years.

Congress must carefully scru-

tinize all expenditures and save every possible dollar towards balancing the budget and beginning an annual retirement on the public debt.

The President estimates on July 1, 1947, that the debt will be 271 billion dollars after applying cash reserves. The debt should and must be held to a maximum of 275 billions. In order to focus attention on this vital question and at the same time to enable Congress to lead the way to ending the long era of deficit financing, I have today introduced a bill which would reduce the present legal over-all debt from 300 billions to 275 billions. This figure will be adequate, in accordance with the President's message, until July 1, 1947, with a margin of four billions for emergencies.

The debt limit of 300 billion dollars was established by Congress in anticipation of a longer war than occurred and now should be reduced.

I know of nothing more vitally important at this time than for Congress to make an emphatic declaration of policy, fixing the maximum debt limit at 275 billion dollars. Such a declaration will have a strong influence towards fiscal sanity.

I have introduced this bill at this time in order to reduce the statutory debt limit to 275 billion dollars, as of July 1, 1946 in accordance with the President's estimate.

Snyder's Report Outlines Economic Safeguards

John W. Snyder, Reconversion Director, on Jan. 21, submitted his year-end report to the President and Congress, in which he indicated that production of civilian goods is now at an annual rate \$20,000,000,000 greater than it was 4 months ago, and strongly advised that price controls and rising production be used as means to divert the threat of inflation in the country. Mr. Snyder was unable to predict just when industrial production and public demand for consumer goods might be equalized. Urging continuance of the price control act beyond its expiration date, the reconversion head declared, according to the account of the report given from Washington by the Associated Press: "It would be foolhardy not to recognize that the excess of demand over supply throughout the economic system may continue far beyond June 30."

The report stated that unemployment and inflationary pressure might hit their peak simultaneously early this spring, the Associated Press continued, but added that the estimate of joblessness was more favorable than former estimates, being approximately 3,000,000, compared with the 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 originally anticipated. Increased production was the basic need, according to the report, with inflation smothered by "a steady stream of goods."

Mr. Snyder went on to say, according to the Associated Press, that labor strife had delayed the start of some important production lines, but that the high output of cars, refrigerators, washing machines and other durable goods "could not have been achieved by this time, in any case." In 73 pages the report forecast what 1946 would bring in these vital fields, said the Associated Press:

Food—Americans may eat more than in the record year 1944, when consumption was 11% above the pre-war average.

Housing—"Our most serious shortage." Private building will start "the fastest upswing in its history" but demand will be several times greater than the new construction supplied.

Jobs—Business cannot expand quickly enough to absorb in the near future the 4,500,000 veterans

to be freed in the next half year, along with newly discharged governmental and war plant workers.

Coal—"Supply prospects are fair."

Clothing—Shortages will persist. Demand for cotton goods will top supply by 20 to 50%.

Trade—May double the 1939 total of \$40,000,000,000 in sales and thus far exceed the 1945 record.

Automobiles—The industry expected, before the strike, to make 4,000,000 cars this year, and has laid the physical basis for such a volume, topped only in 1929.

Agriculture—To safeguard farm income, Congress should authorize "direct payments to farmers where necessary," instead of the present method of supporting prices.

More food will be available this year than last, but shortages will persist through the early months at least on butter, sugar, pork, canned fish and the better grades of beef and veal.

From the Associated Press we also quote:

Reconversion has given a new test and proof of the toughness of the American economy, Snyder said, observing: "The nation which our enemies called a soft and decadent democracy has proved itself young and vigorous, not only in battle, but also in the strains and shocks of economic readjustment. On V-J Day goods and services were being produced at an annual rate of \$200,000,000,000, nearly half of it for war."

"Now, although the war share of output has fallen by about \$40,000,000,000, total national production has fallen much less, and stands at about \$180,000,000,000."

Similar resilience was shown in employment:

"Employment has dropped less

and recovered faster than had been expected. By mid-November—only ninety days after the end of the war—the transition drop had been reversed and a decided rise had set in.

"While December employment data are not yet available in detail, all indications point to a continued rise in non-agricultural employment."

Spending has gone up at the rate of \$3,000,000,000 annually since V-J day, even though the income of the American people after taxes has dropped at the rate of \$7,000,000,000 a year. "People are beginning to spend a portion of their war savings," said the report, and instead of saving \$3 out of every \$10 earned, are putting away only \$2.

Wholesale prices have been creeping upward more rapidly than in any similar period since 1943, Snyder noted. Liquid assets in the hands of individuals and business total \$220,000,000,000, which, if improperly handled, can "become a charge of dynamite exploding under our price structure."

The Reconversion Director also saw inflation psychology in the "growing business expectation that effective price control will end and prices will rise." He added: "Such an atmosphere is contagious. The expectation of inflation immediately becomes one of its direct contributing causes."

"The belief that prices will rise gives business men a powerful incentive to buy, hoard inventories, and refuse to sell; it gives consumers a similar incentive to buy more than their current needs. With the volume of liquid savings what it is, a disastrous boom could occur if an inflationary buying rush were to start.

"Price controls remain our only bulwark until production can increase sufficiently to balance demand. If people thought that price control would end at June 30, compliance and enforcement would deteriorate some time before that date."

Iselin Becomes V.-P. Of Bank of Virginia

The Bank of Virginia has announced the promotion of Edward N. Iselin, manager of their Newport News branch, from Assistant Vice-President to Vice-President. Mr. Iselin, a native of Newport News, joined the Bank of Virginia (then the Morris Plan Bank of Virginia) soon after graduating from the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg in 1925. In 1935, he was transferred to the main office in Richmond as Assistant Cashier. In 1943, he went to Roanoke as Assistant Vice-President and Cashier of that office, and returned in July, 1944, to Newport News as branch manager.

Louis Reekes and Paul H. Brame, formerly Assistant Cashiers, have been made Assistant Vice-Presidents. Mr. Reekes joined the bank's Richmond office in 1941 after 15 years in the investment and sales finance fields. He was elected Assistant Cashier in January, 1944. Mr. Brame has been with the bank since 1929. In 1943, he became manager of the operations of this department in the Richmond area. He was elected Assistant Cashier in January, 1944. Mr. Herndon Dixon, formerly Assistant Auditor, has been made Assistant Cashier, and John B. Orgain, Jr., Harry S. Shultz and Richard F. Bates are newly elected Assistant Cashiers.

Joseph A. Howell, Executive Vice-President of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., and President of the Tobacco By-Products Co., has been elected a member of the Bank of Virginia Board of Directors.

The change in the name of the Morris Plan Bank of Virginia Richmond, to the Bank of Virginia was noted in our issue of Jan. 3, page 55. Thomas C. Boushall is President.

The State of Trade

The level of overall industrial production was sustained the past week notwithstanding the hampering effects of severe labor strikes in several industries. Manufacturers for the most part report a large backlog of orders and shipments generally, continue to be shrouded with uncertainty.

Drastic declines occurred during the week in the output of the various steel mills and the steel industry as a whole operated at an estimated 4.9% of capacity, which was reported to be the lowest since 1893. Basic steel producers, some fabrication plants, part of the aluminum industry, and others were vitally affected by the steel strike.

A bright spot in the week's news was afforded industry by the announcement on Sunday last, that both Ford and Chrysler had effected wage agreements with the United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations. With respect to the General Motors Corporation, Walter P. Reuther, Vice-President of the UAW, CIO, asserted that the strike against General Motors would continue "until a just settlement is reached."

The settlements arrived at by Ford and Chrysler, in the eyes of Administration officials, established a "pattern" which might have wide application and they felt that it would hasten an accord in the General Motors wage dispute by making further resistance by that company difficult. Spokesmen for industry, however, were inclined toward the belief that such a pattern had been set for the auto industry alone and would not necessarily be suitable for other industries because of varying conditions and, if such a pattern for the settling of such wages disputes were forced upon them, it may result in a series of fresh strikes.

A January business survey released the past week by the National Association of Purchasing Agents and prepared by a committee of which George E. Price, Jr., purchasing agent of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., of Akron, Ohio, is Chairman, observed that in the face of an unlimited demand for materials of all kinds, a creeping paralysis of industry caused by labor disputes and strikes is limiting production to such an extent that any currently accurate statement on general business conditions in this country is extremely difficult.

According to its findings, business activity in some sections and industries is at a high level and would continue to expand if men and materials were obtainable. As several major industries now are completely tied up by strikes, the distribution of their products has stopped and manufacturers in all sections will necessarily have production operations curtailed by the resulting shortages.

The fear of production stagnation caused by inability to obtain materials is reported from all sections, the survey said. As sources of supply reduce or stop production, procurement of materials frequently compels purchasing agents to switch tools and patterns to other producers and, where possible, to beat the establishment of picket lines by the removal of their equipment and the materials that have been completed for their orders.

Reports from all sections indicate post-war plans for production are temporarily stymied and, if the current situation is not remedied promptly, many expansion programs may have to be revised or postponed.

Steel Industry—Unless the Administration finds some new basis upon which negotiations in the steel labor controversy can be resumed, the current nation-wide steel strike, largest in the country's history, will be long and bitter, stated "The Iron Age," na-

tional metalworking paper, in its review of the steel trade the past week.

Government advisors, the magazine said, were toying with two principal methods of attack, the more immediate one being a liberalized pricing policy. The paper adds that it has been told that the "price situation is open at both ends," meaning that neither the \$2.50 per ton increase on steel products on which Price Administrator Chester Bowles once firmly stood, nor the \$4 increase said to have later been approved by the President is any longer a limiting factor. Reports have been current that a "bait" of \$6 a ton in an attempt to assure acceptance of Mr. Truman's 18.5c hourly wage increase has been talked over.

The only other alternative for the Administration, if it wishes to play a major part in stopping the strike, says "The Iron Age," would be seizure of the steel industry. Such an action would be fraught with danger for the Government and would not necessarily mean the strike would be settled or that the entire problem would not be reopened again at a later date.

The serious aspect of the strike which has caused the steel operating rate the past week to reach its lowest recorded point is that both sides now seem farther away from an agreement than at any time since demands were made and rejected.

Barring an unusual steel price development from Washington, the magazine believes that the U. S. Steel Corp., an important part of the solid front presented by the industry, would not go any higher than its 15c an hour offer.

The steel union having once postponed the steel strike and having accepted President Truman's compromise offer after having stood firm on its 19.5c an hour demand is in no position at this time to give ground. It will attempt to win its fight by keeping the mills shut down and adopting the same principle as the industry—an appeal to public opinion by radio and press.

It is probable, "The Iron Age" continues, that in the near future the U. S. Steel Corp. or another steel producer may cancel its union contract. Such an action would be followed by other steel companies. Steel firms have taken the position that the current strike is a violation of the no-strike pledge contained in present contracts which run out Oct. 15. The union denies this charge.

The cancellation of steel contracts, the magazine concludes, would not only increase the bitterness in the present controversy, but would present many more points of differences. If a settlement were to be made on the basis of the present steel contracts, the industry fears that a new strike issue would be raised upon its expiration in October. The wiping out of these contracts would mean a battle on the part of the industry to change present provisions such as maintenance of membership which were based on War Labor Board directives.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced on Monday of this week the opening rate of steel companies having 94% of the steel capacity of the industry will be 5.7% of capacity for the week beginning Jan. 28, compared with

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Learning by Costly Experience?

"The flush of false prosperity can be detected not only in Wall Street, but in every grocery store in the nation. . . . It would be suicidal for our Government to drop price controls on June 30, when the present law expires. . . . Action [must] be taken promptly because uncertainty as to future policy already is slowing down production because of the reluctance of business to make advance commitments in the dark.

"Let it be clearly understood, however, that the American Federation of Labor regards price control as a necessary evil. In normal times we would vigorously oppose any such Government interference with a free economy.

"Even now controls should be exercised cautiously and selectively. The moment production of any particular article comes within safe range of meeting the demand for it, the Office of Price Administration should remove its artificial ceilings and allow natural competitive forces to bring the selling price down to its natural level."—AFL Executive Council.

Must we learn by costly experience that the law of supply and demand does not and cannot bring conditions of equilibrium into being unless and until it is permitted to operate freely?

Must we learn in the same expensive way that there is no effectual substitute for that law of human behavior?

Bill Would Limit Swiss Watch Imports—Watch Assemblers Assn. Sees Violation of Trade Pact

An annual limit of 2,000,000 on the importation of Swiss watches or watch movements is provided for in a bill introduced on Jan. 18 by Representative Harold Knutson of Minnesota, ranking Republican member of the House Ways and Means Committee.

It was contended on Jan. 25 by James W. Bevans, counsel of the American Watch Assemblers Association, that the establishment of a quota on the importation of Swiss watches or watch movements as proposed in the Knutson Bill would constitute a violation of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement now in effect with that country and "the utmost in breach of good faith." In indicating the views of Mr. Bevans, the New York "Times" of Jan. 26 continued:

Mr. Bevans, who has just returned from Washington where he was engaged in a series of conferences on the subject with Government officials, asserted that enactment of the legislation which seeks to place an annual limit of 2,000,000 on the importation of such units, would result in black market conditions and widespread violation of the law comparable to that which existed during prohibition.

Article Six of the Trade Agreement between the United States and Switzerland, dated Jan. 9, 1936 he pointed out, clearly states that "no prohibitions, import or customs quotas, import licenses or any other form of quantitative regulation shall be imposed . . . by the United States on the importation and sale of any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of Switzerland enumerated and described in Schedule Two." Exceptions are provided, he explained, but none are applicable in the present case.

Asserting that arguments of domestic watch manufacturers that imports in recent months had been unusually heavy and totaled 34,475,000 during the 15 years prior to Pearl Harbor, Mr. Bevans said the number of watches imported in the past was "irrelevant." Demand has been so great, he said, that there never was enough available to supply the needs of the armed forces and civilians. Action of the WPB in 1943, freezing all imported watches, Mr. Bevans asserted, is evidence of the shortage.

Imports during October, last year, were heavy, Mr. Bevans conceded, but represented merely the result of a backlog of orders and has since dropped off. At present there is "no inventory" of watches

in this country as shown by jewelry trade surveys, and the demand this year is expected to be in the vicinity of 10,000,000.

"As matters stand there is still an indicated shortage of more than 2,000,000 watches," Mr. Bevans declared. "It is expected domestic manufacturers will produce only about 2,000,000 and if the bill is passed the shortage will be in excess of 4,000,000."

Assemblers, adjusters, repairers and manufacturers of cases and accessories for the assembled Swiss watch movement imports, involve the employment of approximately 8,000 persons here, he said. Passage of the legislation would curtail employment as well as causing a serious shortage, probable smuggling and "discrimination" favoring certain certain traders against others when an import quota system is established.

"The Swiss could voluntarily agree to permit establishment of quotas," Mr. Bevans said. "But for Congress to pass the Knutson Bill would be contrary to the reciprocal agreement and the utmost in breach of good faith."

According to Washington advices Jan. 18 to the New York "Times," reporting the introduction of the bill of Representative Knutson, the quota proposed in the bill was a million fewer than the State Department is said to have proposed as an interim quota in a memorandum to the Swiss Government early in December. The State Department was said to have proposed a limit of 3,000,000 a year during the period of reconversion of the American jewel watch industry. The Washington advices to the "Times" went on to say:

State Department officials declared passage of the Knutson bill would require President Truman to abrogate our reciprocal trade agreement with Switzerland because that agreement forbids the United States to invoke quotas against any of the articles mentioned in the agreement. Watches and watch movements are among listed articles.

The State Department ap-

proached the Swiss, asking them to limit their watch exports during the reconversion period, in response to strong pressure exerted by the American jewel watch industry, which devoted itself during the war to the manufacture of timing instruments for our own and allied armed forces.

But it had no sooner stepped into the situation than American importers of Swiss watches, who have done a record business during the war, made strong representations to the department to permit continuance of the imports.

What made it embarrassing to some Administration officials was that the importers quoted to the State Department some of the principles of unrestricted and nondiscriminatory trade which this Government is trying to get the rest of the world to subscribe to.

Another curious angle of the watch situation is that while labor and industry battle on many other fronts, the unionized watch workers of America are fighting alongside domestic manufacturers to stop the heavy inflow of Swiss watches.

Walter W. Gernerazza, National President of American Watchmakers Union, said here today that he had talked yesterday with the Swiss Minister, Charles Bruggmann, who is a brother-in-law of Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace, and that Mr. Bruggmann declared it would be "contradictory of the United States to cut watch imports and thus fly in the face of the free trade principles which this Government and his brother-in-law are advocating."

Mr. Gernerazza said that in the last four war years we had imported 28,000 Swiss watches and movements compared with total imports of 34,475,000 during the 15 years prior to Pearl Harbor.

Asked how the Swiss could supply so many watches, he replied that they had about 65,000 skilled watch workers to our 6,500.

Representative Knutson charged in introducing his bill that Swiss watch factories, "controlled by the German-Swiss cartel," were making timing instruments for Nazi weapons with which to kill our soldiers while at the same time supplying the American market, which could not be supplied domestically because our smaller watch industry was supplying our own and allied forces.

The current watch negotiations with the Swiss not only cause some embarrassment hereabout because of what some officials view as a conflict with our widely advertised foreign trade program, but also because while the State Department is trying to get this concession from Switzerland, the United States and her Allies are putting pressure on the Swiss to obtain cooperation in locating external German assets.

An item bearing on the question of limiting Swiss watch imports appeared in our Jan. 10 issue, page 175.

Excise Tax Rate Revision Proposed

A bill to repeal July 1 the wartime increases in excise tax rates has been introduced by Representative Harold Knutson (R.-Minn.), the United Press reported from Washington, Jan. 19. This would mean cutting in half the excise tax on furs, jewelry, toilet preparations, etc., with almost all rates reduced to 1942 levels. Without passage of some such legislation, wartime rates would last for approximately six months from formal termination of hostilities.

From Washington Ahead of the News

(Continued from first page)

Mr. Truman and his associates interpret Mr. Fairless' suggestion as an effort on the part of industry to move into the counsels of Government which they have not been in since the days of Coolidge. One is likely to say, oh, how about the Hoover Administration. The irony of politics is, although Mr. Hoover is cursed as the incarnation of Republican reactionism, although he is the target of the Demagogic Liberals, although he is cited as the one and outstanding reason why the Republicans should not be returned to power, he was never a Republican at heart. It is a matter of not only this writer's opinion but of others, that had he got a second term, he would have raised as much hell, so to speak, as did Roosevelt. In the one term he did have, he was never his own master. And he was an inept politician which in the light of what has come to be a great politician, is certainly to his credit as a citizen.

But what is to the point, is that the industrial leadership of the country may have had his ear, they never had his heart. So Coolidge was the last man they had.

Now, Mr. Truman understanding Mr. Fairless' move the way he does, it is understandable why he kissed it off at the press conference as he did. Editorial opinion has forced him to make concessions and as this is written the representative group of industrialists are to come to Washington. But already the propaganda from the Leftist side is that they are not to have any discussions from Mr. Truman, although they may meet him; they are to talk with men like Mr. Snyder. We would say that that is all to the good. Mr. Snyder, when the story is finally written, will have turned out to be a real good man. He is not concerned with the labor vote or any other prejudices. He is a business man, has the business man's viewpoint and his main concern is getting the country to work. He will be a very good man for the industrialists to talk to.

Assuming Mr. Truman's idea of their intentions to be correct, we can nevertheless appreciate the justifiability of their visit. They certainly are torn between conflicting emotions by his annual message to Congress. If they are not, the conservative members of Congress are. For just one example, Mr. Truman says this is no time to reduce taxes because there are inflationary forces at work. At the same time, taxes have been reduced appreciably for the rank and file, those who are hollering about take-home pay. Also, he is championing an increase in wages and they have come pretty generally to workers all around the country. These workers, determined to spend their money—and the cashing in of war bonds is increasing—are doing it on worthless items, not to mention the money they are frittering away in strikes. Against this, production is held up, not only by the strikes, but by the OPA. There is seldom a night that some Leftist radio commentator doesn't spring the sensational disclosure that such and such a manufacturer is holding up the selling of his product—shirts, clothes, etc.—until OPA ceiling prices are lifted. They spring this as startling instances of greed on the part of the manufacturers. It is not a startling revelation that this is being done. Any one of these manufacturers will tell you he does not and cannot market his products under present ceilings. Members of Congress have told time after time

what is happening: that inferior products with no background are marketing their stuff at any prices they desire. That is, of course, using up the dear workers' savings.

For the information of the industrialists, however, they should keep in mind Mr. Truman's sensitivity. He is getting irked by being referred to as timid, weak and stupid, not references of this writer but which are appearing with increasing frequency. He is quite sensitive to suggestions that anyone is controlling or making up his mind for him, either the Laborites or the Industrialists. Under the circumstances, he is liable to act like a baby to either group.

Byrnes' Measures to Protect United States Atomic Knowledge

Apparently in an effort to allay concern within the American delegation to the United Nations Assembly about disclosure of atomic energy secrets held by the United States without the approval of Congress, Secretary of State Byrnes before departing for the first meeting of the Assembly in London appointed a special five-member committee "to study the subject of controls and safeguards necessary to protect this Government" during the UNO Atomic Energy Control Commission study. Dean Acheson, Under-Secretary of State, heads the special committee of which the other members are John J. McCloy, former Assistant Secretary of War; Dr. Vannevar Bush, Dr. James B. Conant and Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves.

Appointment of the committee was followed by a formal statement from Mr. Byrnes emphasizing the fact that the UNO commission would not have "the authority to decide what information the United States or any Government should place at its disposal."

"While our delegation to the Assembly may vote to authorize a study by a commission of the international problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy," Mr. Byrnes continued, according to the text of his statement given by the Associated Press from Washington, Jan. 7, "such action could not give to the commission the authority to decide what information the United States or any other Government should place at its disposal."

The statement continued:

If the commission, upon which the United States is represented, recommended the exchange of any stated information, this recommendation would go to the Security Council. Action by the Security Council requires the concurrence of the five permanent members, including the United States. Therefore, unless the United States concurs in the recommendation it could not be adopted.

If the United States concurred and the Security Council adopted the recommendation, it would still be for the Government of the United States by treaty or by Congressional action to determine to what extent that recommendation should be acted upon. If action is required by treaty it would take a two-thirds vote of the Senate to ratify the treaty. Under all these circumstances I think the interests of the United States are fully protected.

Before the first session our delegation will have a meeting and we will have an opportunity to discuss all subjects on the agenda.

The Year Ahead

(Continued from first page)

necessary to assure fair play between man and man; in which neither labor unions nor business organizations are permitted to monopolize any area in our economy; in which no element in the population is subsidized and none penalized; in which government steps back into its traditional role—we may insist upon all this, make a real beginning in giving it effect, and usher in a long period of economic progress.

The choice is with us. The image of the year ahead is really to be found not in a crystal ball, not by employment of mystic or foolish formulae of which many appear to have grown fond, but by a search of our own minds, our own prejudices and our own emotions.

To pass from the general to the somewhat more specific, we shall have to come to some understandings rather promptly if the full measure of our opportunity is to be realized this year. One of the most fundamental is this: We shall not get full production, and at the same time prevent price changes which are essential to make this possible. Insisting upon "a law" and at the same time permitting, not to say encouraging, defiance or evasion of it, will not, moreover, serve the purpose in this price situation. That is to say, actual price adjustments via black markets will not lay the basis for the economic progress we must have.

Price Adjustments Inevitable

By the deliberate action long before the war started, and by continuation of the same type of action in a degree far more than was necessary during the war, the national government has enormously inflated our "money supply" as it is now termed, and the situation now in existence is frozen into our financial mechanism. We shall do well to recognize the inevitability of price adjustments. If we fail to do so, if we insist that somehow, by fiat control of the economy, we can refuse to pay the piper and thrive, if we foolishly proceed upon the supposition that wage increases and other additions to the cost of production can be made again and again without corresponding adjustment of prices, if upon such assumptions we permit, not to say encourage, the national government to inject itself more and more into the economy as regulator and manager, we shall be sorely disappointed with the results of the year—or if pent-up forces are strong enough to over-ride such interferences for the time being, we shall have good cause for regret—at some later date.

Yet it is precisely because present indications strongly

suggest that both governmental policy and the drift of popular feeling is in such directions as these that prudent men hold back from subscribing fully to the glowing predictions for this year now heard in many quarters despite all the strikes. The thoughtful man would find it a little difficult, or so it seems to us, to restrain his optimism for the future if only he could feel certain that business will be left to attend to its own affairs and solve its own problems without continuous interference by the politicians and if—as is the case in such matters as the budget and management of the now stupendous national debt—where governmental operations inevitably and unavoidably bear directly upon business, common sense, reasonable prudence and thrift could be counted on. Such factors as these could well make all the difference between uninterrupted progress during the remainder of this year and halting, irregular return to peacetime pursuits; all the difference between solid growth of long-term prosperity and the development of a feverish, unnatural and unwholesome activity in 1946.

"Concessions" Not Enough

It is, of course, not enough to say that the President has shown signs of being willing to make concessions here and there, or perhaps generally, where claimants can "make out a case" for higher prices. The economic system simply cannot operate effectively on any such basis. In the first place, neither the President nor any of his advisers—or all of them together—are in any position to judge half so well as the market place as to whether higher prices in any particular case are or are not warranted. In the second place, the business man cannot possibly take the time and incur the expense of trying a case each time he must set a price or on each one of the many things he produces or sells. Moreover, one price may be "right" today, and another tomorrow—and still another the next day. And all of them each day will depend upon other prices, perhaps many other prices, fixed independently of him.

In fine, the outlook for the remainder of this year depends in larger measure than many of us realize upon a firm refusal to add further rigidities to those already imposed by government upon business, and the progress made in eliminating those now plaguing the business man. Who can doubt that one of the reasons for the continuance of labor difficulties at the present time—perhaps the controlling reason for them—is a natural hesitancy of em-

ployers to reach businesslike adjustments with the unions (in stronger bargaining positions than they ought to be) so long as they lack control over the prices they may now or in the future ask for their products? There is no observable reason to suppose that the situation will change in this respect in the early future.

A Wholesome Response

We are, of course, fully aware of the common belief that the pent-up demand and the accumulated unspent war earnings of individuals will override all this in the course of a few months. We are not arguing that point. We are not particularly disposed to disagree with much that is being said in this connection. What troubles us is this: Is the response to this demand likely to be wholesome and lasting under conditions which the political situation seems to promise?

More Export-Import Bank Credit to Ecuador

An increase of \$780,000 in a line of credit originally granted to Ecuador in 1942 has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank, Wayne C. Taylor, President of the Bank, announced on Jan. 22. The original credit line of \$1,200,000 was to assist in the financing of a section of the Pan American Highway between Guamote and Tambo and a lateral road from Tambo to Duran, says the announcement, which adds that Ecuador, however, has been financing the construction of the Tambo to Duran road from her own funds without resort to loans from the Export-Import Bank. The new total of \$1,980,000 it is stated is available for the construction of the Guamote to Tambo link of the Pan American Highway.

"The credits granted to Ecuador to assist in the construction of the Pan American Highway," Mr. Taylor said, "carry out the policy of the Export-Import Bank to make developmental loans in cases where such loans are expected to broaden the economy of the borrowing country in a manner which will tend to increase exports and imports of the United States." The advices from the Bank also state:

Ecuador has also agreed to advance \$780,000 from her funds toward the construction of the Quevedo Manta road, a portion of another lateral of the Pan American Highway, to supplement a loan of \$2,500,000 made by the Export-Import Bank in 1942 for this purpose.

Between 1940 and 1943 the Bank also assisted Ecuador in financing the construction of the Cuenca Loja link of the Pan American Highway with a loan of \$1,230,000. Thus, total Export-Import Bank assistance to Ecuador on behalf of the Pan American Highway and its laterals amounts to \$5,710,000. Upon completion of all construction provided for in these credits, the Pan American Highway in Ecuador is expected to be passable in all weather for about 625 miles, out of 740 miles, between its northern and southern borders. The portion remaining unprovided for lies between Loja and the Peruvian border.

The notes of the Republic of Ecuador to be issued to the Export-Import Bank under this new enlarged credit line mature in semi-annual installments over a period of twelve years from the date of issue and carry interest at 4%.

Watts on Committee of Financial Advertisers

George J. Watts, Jr., Assistant Cashier of the Corn Exchange National Bank and Trust Company of Philadelphia, has been appointed to the Extension and Planning Committee of the Financial Advertisers Association. Mr. Watts is in charge of the advertising and public relations department of Corn Exchange.

Military Currency Used By Army and Navy Forces In Japan and Korea

The Treasury, War and Navy Departments issued on Jan. 23 a joint statement, which said in part:

United States Army and Navy forces in the main and outlying islands of Japan and in Korea are using a supplemental military currency denominated in yen as well as local legal tender currency. In order to distinguish between the supplemental military currency used in these two areas, the letter "B" has been imprinted on the military currency notes for use in the main and outlying islands of Japan and the letter "A" on the military currency notes for use in Korea.

The supplemental military currency notes bear on their face the words "Military Currency" in English and in Japanese and on the reverse side the words "Issued Pursuant to Military Proclamation" in both languages.

This supplemental military currency has been issued in seven denominations, namely, 10 and 50 sen and 1, 5, 10, 20 and 100 yen. There are 100 sen to the yen. The notes in the denominations of 10 sen, 50 sen, and 1 yen are one-half the size of the U. S. dollar currency. The 5 yen and 10 yen denominations are somewhat larger than the sen notes, and 20 yen and 100 yen notes are the size of the U. S. dollar note.

Military yen supplement the local legal tender currency in Japan and Korea; namely Bank of Japan and state notes in Japan, and Bank of Chosen notes in Korea, and are interchangeable therewith without distinction at the rate of one for one: Japanese military yen scrip (used by Japan in the Japanese occupied territories) has been declared not legal tender and is not interchangeable with supplemental yen or local legal tender currency.

No general rate of exchange between the yen and the dollar has been established. However, for U. S. military and naval pay and accounting purposes, an initial conversion rate of 10 supplemental military yen equal one U. S. dollar was used in the invasion of Okinawa and other islands of the Ryukyu group. This conversion rate was superseded as of Sept. 4, 1945 by a rate of 15 yen equal one U. S. dollar which is the conversion rate now being used in the main and outlying islands of Japan and in Korea.

Under existing arrangements U. S. military and naval personnel may remit in dollars to the United States at the above rate all or any portion of the amount of their pay drawn by such personnel in yen for their local expenditures. They may also remit in dollars to the United States yen arising from dollar instruments, such as remittances from home, cashed through official channels. U. S. soldiers and sailors leaving the area may exchange yen currency held by them, if obtained from the sources just mentioned, for dollar currency. The relevant army and navy appropriations are charged for the dollar equivalent of yen used by U. S. forces for military and naval expenditures properly chargeable to War Department and Navy Department appropriated funds. In this manner the control of the Congress over the expenditures of the U. S. forces is maintained.

N. Y. Community Trust Distribution in 1945

The New York Community Trust distributed \$567,349 for philanthropic purposes in 1945, compared with \$558,746 in 1944. Outpayments were made from 50 memorial funds to 226 agencies in 28 states. During the period the trust dispensed a larger amount from more funds to a greater number of recipients over a wider area than in any prior year. The average payment was \$2,510 in 1945, \$2,972 in 1944. The advices from the Community Trust further said:

The largest allocations went to St. Mary's Hospital for Children and the Salvation Army. The former received \$70,000 and the latter \$61,893. The National War Fund benefited by \$38,050 and the American Red Cross by \$28,752. Payments to the Community Service Society were \$41,835 and to the Visiting Nurse Service \$33,105. Other recipients included Montefiore Hospital, \$32,000; Bowery Branch Y.M.C.A., \$14,077; Hebrew University in Palestine, \$13,924; United Hospital Fund, \$13,086; and Children's Tournaments and Exhibits in Parks, \$12,200.

It was the twenty-second year of the Community Trust's grants that began with \$20 in 1924. An aggregate of \$5,181,860 has been paid out, of which \$2,224,174, or 43%, has been disbursed in the past 48 months. Seventy funds, ranging from under \$1,000 to over \$1,000,000, are grouped in the Community Trust for administration. The founder of each may designate the charitable purposes preferred but instructs the trust to make appropriate amendments if originally supported projects later become obsolete. Winthrop W. Aldrich is chairman of the Trustees' Committee and Thomas M. Debevoise heads the Distribution Committee.

Tile Council Elects Burchenal 1946 Head

The Tile Council of America has elected Charles H. Burchenal, Cincinnati, to serve during 1946 as Chairman of the Advisory Committee, the directing body of the Council, it was announced in New York on Jan. 22. Mr. Burchenal, President of the Cambridge Tile Manufacturing Co., succeeds Norris E. Phillips, Vice-President of the Olean (N.Y.) Tile Co., who has served as Chairman for the past year, and who remains as a member of the Advisory Committee. The Tile Council, which celebrated its first anniversary on Jan. 22, it is indicated, is a functioning organization providing a central source of information concerning production figures, uses and applications of tile, and is carrying forward major programs of (1) developing and promoting new uses for tile and (2) cooperating with union-contractor joint apprenticeship committees to help channel new men into tile setting in expectation of the development of a record demand for tile in the years ahead, the announcement stated. The Council represents companies manufacturing 90% of the wall and floor tile produced in this country.

V. M. Alexander, President of the National Tile and Manufacturing Co., of Anderson, Ind., was elected to the Advisory Committee. In addition to Mr. Burchenal and Mr. Phillips, Davis A. Cable, President of the United States Quarry Tile Co., Canton, Ohio; D. P. Forst, President of the Robertson Manufacturing Co., Trenton, N. J.; R. E. Jordan, Jr., Treasurer of the Mosaic Tile Co., Zanesville, Ohio; and R. J. Schroeder, President of the Pomona Tile Manufacturing Co., of Los Angeles, were re-elected to the Advisory Committee.

Calls President's Budget Misleading

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(Continued from first page)mitted to Congress and the closing 1945 daily Treasury statement:

	Billion
Gross debt, Dec. 30, 1945	\$278.7
Cash balance, Dec. 30, 1945	26.0
Net debt Dec. 30, 1945	\$252.7
Gross debt, June 30, 1946	\$275.0
Cash balance, June 30, 1946	11.9
Net debt June 30, 1946	\$263.1
Gross debt, June 30, 1947	\$271.0
Cash balance, June 30, 1947	-3.2
Net debt June 30, 1947	\$267.8

"Any Administration that wants to dissipate its cash balance can reduce the gross debt at any time. It's like drawing on one's savings account to meet an overdraft on the checking account.

"No budgetary manipulation can substitute for thrift and efficient management. Real Federal debt reduction can come only by government living within its means.

"When it comes to this orderly, tried and proven approach to solvency, which all of us appreciate in the conduct of our personal affairs, the President's budget is woefully deficient. He anticipates revenue of \$32.9 billion, which after adjustment for old age and survivors' insurance and refunds drops to \$29.9 billion.

"This estimate may prove excessive unless the President soon takes steps to cope with the labor strife that is curtailing the nation's productivity and taxpaying ability.

"On the expenditure side of his Budget, the President demonstrates an affinity for the costly deficit-spending practice which has characterized the New Deal since its inception in 1933. He proposes to spend \$34.2 billion, including net outlays for government corporations and after adjustments for refunds.

"This leaves a deficit of \$4.3 billion which, I maintain, is unwarranted and inexcusable. The Budget can be and should be balanced.

Cites Increased Expenditures

"For example, why is it necessary to increase the civil departments and agencies expenditures to \$1.5 billion from \$1.2 billion in 1946? Aren't Federal payrolls and non-essential bureaucratic activities already over-inflated?

"Why must \$1.1 billion be spent on public works at a time when industrial activity, if it were freed from Federal oppression,

could provide all the jobs and facilities that are needed?"

"The President has requested \$16 billion for the armed forces at a time when the Congress and the Army and Navy themselves have not determined just what their requirements will be.

"The President includes in his Budget \$1.75 billion for international finance. Whether this sum will be needed depends to a large extent upon legislative action by the Congress on the President's international loan requests. If it is required, however, it probably will be insufficient to satisfy the flood of loan requests that will eventuate once the doors of our Treasury are opened to foreign borrowers.

Costs of President's New Proposals

"He requests approval of an addition \$1.5 billion to meet expenditures under various proposals he has forwarded to Congress. These would make the Federal Government responsible for so-called full employment, supplemental unemployment insurance benefits, a comprehensive health and medical care program, airport development, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence development, peacetime food subsidies, permanent school lunch program, aids to education, valley authorities, increased Federal pay, permanent housing program, increased lending authority for the Rural Electrification Administration, etc.

"If any number of these are adopted by Congress, the President's \$1.5 billion suggested expenditure couldn't possibly finance them for a year. They would be costly encroachments upon the rights and responsibilities of States and individuals and the Budget would be further out of balance."

In concluding Senator Bridges said: "I urge the taxpaying citizens of the nation to try and understand that the President's Budget is not the stability-producing, good-government document it is implied to be. Instead, it deceptively continues New Deal deficit-financing practices while insisting upon continued taxation at present burdensome levels. In fact, the \$4.3 billion deficit contemplated for 1947 is one-third greater than the average annual deficit of the 1933-40 period, despite the further fact that receipts are now six and a half times greater."

in the previous week and four in the same week of last year.

Wholesale Commodity Price Index—The rising trend of prices continued through the past week carrying the Dun & Bradstreet daily wholesale commodity price index to a new post-war high of 183.38 on Jan. 22, compared with 182.72 on Jan. 15, and with 175.39 at this date a year ago.

Firmness in leading grains was maintained last week with advances recorded in all distant deliveries not already pressing hard against ceiling limits. The cash wheat situation continued very tight and visible supplies of that grain were reported decreasing at a rapid rate. Cash oats were in good demand and sold at the best level in recent years. Rye, the most active grain, reached new high ground for the past 25 years. Corn was actively sought, but trading in that grain was extremely light. Country offerings were somewhat larger but still too small to satisfy the demand. Flour bookings expanded during the week, but the tightness in wheat continued a drawback to increased mill offerings. Hog values remained firmly at ceilings as receipts fell sharply due to the strike of packing house workers.

Cotton prices edged slightly upward last week despite the uncertainty created by the OPA announcement that it proposed to place ceiling limits on the 1946 cotton crop. Sales were moderate during most of the week but prices rose as demand and volume improved late in the period, reflecting the growing country-wide opposition to the OPA maximum ceiling plan. Although the telegraph strike hindered trading somewhat considerable forward buying developed which lifted futures prices to new highs for the season. The New York spot quotation closed at 25.53 cents, up 25 points for the week, and 3.27 cents above the corresponding 1945 price. Movement of cotton into Government stocks continued at a very low rate. Registrations under the cotton export program during the week ended Jan. 12 totaled 40,300 bales, bringing total sales under the program to 1,090,800 bales. Activity in the gray cotton cloth market fell sharply last week following the spurt in sales noted in the preceding week. Business was largely in staple print cloths, and sheetings for the bag trade.

A moderate amount of domestic wools sold in the Boston wool market last week. There appeared to be a general improvement in the undertone accompanied by talk of possible further reductions in domestic wool prices.

Wholesale Food Price Index Off for Week—The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index for Jan. 22 registered \$4.12, a drop of 2 cents from last week, resulting mainly from a seasonal decline in the price of eggs. This figure, the lowest recorded since Oct. 30, 1945, was, however, 0.5% above the \$4.10 recorded a year ago. Advances during the week were shown for flour, rye, oats and lambs, while commodities reflecting declines were eggs, potatoes, steers and sheep. The index represents the sum total of the price per pound of 31 foods in general use.

Wholesale and Retail Trade—The current trend of retail demand for the country at large continued routine this week as heavy purchasing subsided. Retail volume was about equal with that of last week and was slightly over a year ago, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its current review of trade the past week. Consumers continued to buy scarce items whenever they were available. While there was a rush for some merchandise, it was less concentrated than at the end of last year.

Dressy suits were very popular. Fur sales were stimulated by price

Observations

(Continued from first page)

week for 26 weeks. Surely the national policy determining whether individuals voluntarily quitting their jobs to strike, shall be subsidized by the government, will very importantly govern labor's ability to call recurrent strikes, as well as its long-term strength.

In forbidding or limiting the selling of the new Kaiser-Frazer Corporation's stock for varying reasons, the security commissions of Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana, have highlighted the great confusion resulting from differences in Blue Sky legislation between the States, and from overlapping of Federal and State securities legislation. As under the divorce statutes in America, an individual can be simultaneously a saint in one State (Nevada), and a through sinner in another (New York). Like divorce, the regulation of securities sales should be nationally uniform in letter as well as spirit—particularly as the federal machinery is established in the SEC's administration of the Securities Act of 1933.

In Indiana the securities commission limited Kaiser-Frazer sales to lots of a 100-share minimum, or an outlay of \$2,025, on the theory that this confines distribution "to those who can afford to take the risk." But how, in the absence of full information about the resources of each prospective buyer, a conclusion about what he can or cannot afford is to be inferred, is wholly impossible to understand. In any event, if such determination of "ability-to-speculate" nevertheless is arbitrarily based on the quantity of stock sold to an individual, logically the size of the sale should be fixed at a maximum, not a minimum, level. Surely many prospective buyers can less well afford to lay out the prescribed \$2,025 minimum than a smaller amount, and must strain their resources to meet the higher outlay.

In Michigan Kaiser-Frazer sales were forbidden because of the new company's inability to meet its law prescribing either an adequate earnings record or book value. If the sale price of common stock exceeds the book value, earnings of at least 5% on such price must have been achieved. No such restriction applies to preferred stock distribution.

In Ohio sales were forbidden because of that State's regulation that its securities commission must affirmatively find that the price of a new issue is not unfair. Thus the State validates with its implied stamp of approval the price of those issues which it permits to be sold.

These events in the Kaiser-Frazer distribution have markedly accentuated the permanent tendency of the public in its belief that the fact of SEC registration connotes government approval of an issue's price and general merit. In fact they have forced the Commission to issue a public denial thereof and another explanation of its "neutral" position on new issues. Ever since the formulation of our federal securities legislation in 1933 the danger of this misconception has been recognized by experts here, as it has been in England. While this drawback in national securities regulation can never be completely eliminated, it can be greatly lessened by the abolition of the great mass of conflicting and thoroughly bewildering state Blue Sky laws.

Press and public reactions to the President's message to the Congress have generally been critical in varying degrees of its domestic phases, but approving of its international content. But on reflection one is strongly impressed with some of the really important omissions in the foreign sphere. Mr. Truman was wholly inadequate respecting statements of policy toward our prospective bases in the Pacific which were formerly owned by or mandated to Japan—a question left open during and after San Francisco; the question of immigration to Palestine from Europe; our joint policy toward Britain and Russia in the Near and Middle East; the crucially important determination of our civilian administration of Germany and Japan; and a clear and inclusive conception of the use of atomic energy.

In the field of foreign affairs particularly, the President cannot compensate for the absence of clear recommendations on his part, by passing the responsibility on to Congress. Surely public letter-writing to Congressmen cannot afford the means of determining and administering constructive or consistent foreign policy.

reductions for clearance purposes. Many customers searching unsuccessfully for hosiery were reported turning to nearby accessory counters; volume of handbags, neckwear and other accessories was raised. Stocks of costume jewelry, scarfs and neckwear increased during the week. Cosmetics and other toiletries sold well. There was a large volume in men's and women's shoes. Men's and boys' suits were heavily demanded and stocks remained low.

Furniture stocks continued low with future deliveries unpredictable. Household appliances sold quickly when available. Retail food volume rose over the level of last week and was moderately over a year ago. Wholesale volume this week remained at a high level and was about even with that of last week and moderately above a year ago. Stocks of hard goods continued to increase gradually, but soft goods stocks dwindled considerably.

Department store sales on a country-wide basis, as taken from the Federal Reserve Board's index for the week ended Jan. 19, 1946, increased by 19% above the same period of last year. This compared with an increase of 13% in the preceding week. For the four weeks ended Jan. 19, 1946, sales increased by 13% and for

the year to date showed an increase of 11%.

Activity in retail trade was very marked here in New York the past week with department store sales estimates ranging 30% above the similar week of 1945. Very substantial gains were likewise noted among other retail distributors. Food departments showed slight declines from the previous week, estimated at 3% due to the meat strike and butter shortage.

Buyers were active in wholesale markets during the week, engaged in the rather dubious task of lining up spring requirements since textile and apparel production has not increased to a point commensurate with current demand. Wholesalers, however, were busily employed in building up inventories and in some lines received more encouragement on supplies from manufacturers than has been noted in several years.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank's index, department store sales in New York City for the weekly period to Jan. 19, 1946, increased 30% above the same period last year. This compared with an increase of 20% (revised figure) in the preceding week. For the four weeks ended Jan. 19, 1946, sales rose by 19% and for the year to date increased by 14%.

The State of Trade

(Continued from page 614)

4.9% one week ago, 80.6% one month ago and 88.7% one year ago. This represents an increase of 0.8 point or 16.4% from that of the previous week.

This week's operating rate is equivalent to 104,400 tons of steel ingots and castings and compares with 89,700 tons one week ago, 1,476,300 tons one month ago and 1,625,200 tons one year ago.

Electric Production—The Edison Electric Institute reports that the output of electricity increased to 4,145,116,000 kwh. (revised figure) in the week ended Jan. 19, 1946, from 4,163,206,000 kwh. (revised figure) in the preceding week. Output for the week ended Jan. 19, 1946, however, was 9.7% below that for the corresponding weekly period one year ago.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York reports System output of 200,800,000 kwh. in the week ended Jan. 20, 1946, comparing with 196,500,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of 1945, or an increase of 2.2%. Local distribution of electricity amounted to 193,200,000 kwh., compared with

184,900,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of last year, an increase of 4.5%.

Railroad Freight Loadings—Carloadings of revenue freight for the week ended Jan. 19, 1946, total 749,475 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced. This was a decrease of 23,083 cars (or 3.0%) below the preceding week and 28,097 cars, or 3.6% below the corresponding week of 1945. Compared with the similar period of 1944, a decrease of 49,175 cars, or 6.2%, is shown.

Business Failures Rise—For the second consecutive week, commercial and industrial failures showed an increase, reports Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. In the week ending Jan. 24, concerns failing numbered 24, as compared with 20 last week and 16 in the comparable week of 1945. This was also the second week this year in which failures have exceeded the number occurring a year ago.

Four Canadian failures were reported as compared with seven

Items About Banks, Trust Companies

A. W. Beaman, representative of Westminster Bank Limited, London; Westminster Foreign Bank Limited and Ulster Bank Limited, will move to new offices at One Wall Street on Feb. 1.

Herman F. Whiton, President of the Union Sulphur Co., has been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the United States Trust Co. of New York, according to an announcement made by William-son Pell, President.

George S. Stephenson, Commander, USNR, recently released from the Navy, returns to the Fifth Avenue office of Bankers Trust Co. as Assistant Treasurer. Shortly after graduating from Princeton, Mr. Stephenson became associated with the company in 1925. He went into active service in February, 1942.

Allan K. Murray returns to Bankers Trust Co. of New York as Assistant Treasurer and will be assigned to the Rockefeller Center office, which will be open as soon as alterations are completed. Mr. Murray graduated from Harvard in 1923. In 1925 he entered the Foreign Department of Bankers Trust and for three years he was with the Paris office. Going into active service in February of 1942, as a Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve, Mr. Murray was a Lieutenant Commander at the time of his release.

Following a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the Manhattan Company of New York on Jan. 24, F. Abbot Goodhue, President, announced the promotion of William J. Ahern from Assistant Vice-President to Vice-President. Mr. Ahern will be officer-in-charge of the Brooklyn division of the bank, succeeding Ansel P. Verity, Vice-President, who will retire on Feb. 1 but will remain with the bank as Chairman of the Brooklyn Committee. Mr. Ahern began his banking career with the Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn in 1905 as a messenger. He became associated with the First National Bank of Brooklyn in 1908, and in 1928 with the Bank of the Manhattan Company through merger. He has been Assistant Vice-President in charge of the Borough Hall office, Mr. Ahern is a former Treasurer of the New York State Bankers Association, a former Chairman of Group VII, New York State Bankers Association, and is active in the American Institute of Banking and local charities both in Brooklyn and Long Island.

Arthur S. Kleeman, President of the Colonial Trust Co. of New York, in presenting his report at the annual meeting on Jan. 16, stated that "our institution's total resources on Dec. 31, 1945, were \$65,261,000, as contrasted with \$53,176,000 on Dec. 31, 1944; our deposits, excluding those of the U. S. Government, which were substantially the same on the two dates, increased approximately 27% during 1945. Our surplus and undivided profits increased during the year from \$620,000 to \$1,009,000; thus, with our capital of \$1,000,000 and \$500,000 capital debentures purchased by interests identified with the bank's management, our total capital funds on Dec. 31, 1945, were \$2,509,000, as contrasted with \$1,620,000 on Dec. 31, 1944.

"Our special departments," he added, such as our Foreign Division and our Trust Department, and two newly established, our Clearance and our Travel Departments, have assumed increasing

importance in the bank's progress. The Clearance Department was established at our downtown office in the financial district, to serve a growing number of our broker customers, and the Travel Department was inaugurated at our principal office in Rockefeller Center; it provides a travel service to all our clients, besides supplying their needs for Travelers' Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks."

At the 75th annual meeting of stockholders of the Continental Bank & Trust Co. of New York, held on Jan. 16, five of the directors whose terms expired were reelected for three-year terms. They were Ellsworth Bunker, President of the National Sugar Refining Co.; Siegfried Gabel, President of Hagedorn & Co.; Carl O. Hoffmann of the law firm of Kadel & Hoffmann; William N. Westerlund, President of the Marine Transport Lines, Inc., and James E. Shields.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held Jan. 15, the following changes were made in the official staff of the Dry Dock Savings Institution of New York: Thurman Lee, President; Andrew Mills, Jr., Chairman of the Board; M. Kenneth Frost, Executive Vice-President; Gustave Botner, Jr., Treasurer and Comptroller.

Mr. Mills, who becomes Chairman of the board, had previously been President.

Nils F. Brandin, a Vice-President of Bankers Trust Co. of New York, died on Jan. 25 at his home in Summit, N. J., after a brief illness. Mr. Brandin was born in New York City 53 years ago and had recently celebrated the 25th anniversary of his association with Bankers Trust Co. During his service with the bank, he was active in the Robert Morris Associates and was himself a recognized authority in the field of credit. He had charge of the banking business of Bankers Trust Co. in the Middle West. Seven years after joining the bank in 1919, he became head of the Credit Department and in 1928 was made an Assistant Treasurer. Five years later he became Assistant Vice-President and in 1939 was elected a Vice-President. A son, Robert M. Brandin, is 3rd Secretary, American Embassy, Madrid, Spain, and another son, Donald N. Brandin, 2nd Lieut. Field Artillery, is now serving with the Army in Europe.

E. Chester Gersten, President of The Public National Bank and Trust Co. of New York, announced on Jan. 28 the appointment of Lieut. Col. Gordon L. Chapline, A. U. S., as Assistant Vice-President. He will be identified with Public National's out-of-town business activities. Lieut. Col. Chapline is a graduate of U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. He has had extensive experience in the finance and commercial paper business, having been identified with companies specializing in these fields. For the past four years he was in the U. S. Army administering the contractual relationships between the Army Air Forces and Mid-Continent Air Lines, Inc., and Trans-Continental and Western Air, Inc. He recently completed a survey which covered TWA's-ATC air route between Europe and North Africa.

The election of Charles D. Behrens as a Vice-President of the Kings County Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., was announced

on Jan. 16 by James R. McLaren, President of the bank. Mr. Behrens is prominent in Brooklyn real estate circles.

New loans underwritten by the Hamilton Federal Savings and Loan Association of Brooklyn crossed the million-dollar level during 1945 for the first time in the 56-year history of the organization, the annual report to stockholders disclosed today. The Association reports that it handled a total of \$1,172,380 in new loans during 1945, representing 230 mortgage underwritings, compared with \$623,400 in 1944. Total resources, it is stated, climbed to a new high of \$5,166,283 at the 1945 year-end, compared with \$3,825,037 a year earlier. Mortgage loans represented 59.8 and 61.0%, respectively, of total resources for the two periods. New income for 1945 totaled \$91,857, compared with \$73,788 in 1944. After dividends of \$57,685 for 1945, there was carried through to reserves and undivided profits a balance of \$34,172. Share capital at the close of 1945 amounted to \$4,636,601 against \$3,650,410 at the end of 1944.

The election of Raymond F. Eisenhardt as Treasurer of the Buffalo Savings Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., was announced on Jan. 15. The Buffalo "Evening News," from which this information is learned, also says:

"He succeeds Joseph H. Miller, who has been elected Secretary. Frank J. Miller, who has been Secretary, has been elected Assistant Vice-President, and Charles N. Weig, who has been Assistant Treasurer, has been elected Auditor, a new position. Alva W. Maischoss and Floyd P. Jankowski have been elected Assistant Treasurers, and Elsworth F. Keppeler has been elected Assistant Secretary."

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Rutherford National Bank, Rutherford, N. J., William J. Terry was elected Assistant Cashier.

Land Title Bank and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Pa., has announced the appointment of Raymond L. Hayman as Corporate Trust Officer and Harry K. Loper as Assistant Secretary.

Gross operating income of \$9,278,705 for the fiscal year ending last November 30, 1945, was announced on Jan. 21 in the 133rd annual report of The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, of Philadelphia. This is an increase of \$627,198, or 7.25%, over the gross income of \$8,651,506 reported the previous year. The net operating income of the bank, after taxes, and excluding securities profits and recoveries, was \$3,323,929, an increase of \$276,729, or 9.08%. The operating earnings per share of capital stock were \$3.32 as contrasted with earnings of \$3.05 in the previous year. The net increase in both reserves and undivided profits accounts amounted to \$2,721,009, or \$2.72 a share, after the payment of dividends of \$1,600,000, or \$1.60 per share. During the past year the bank's total deposits increased \$75,878,000, or 16.75%.

Holdings of Government securities increased last year to \$307,980,000 from the \$230,728,500 of the 1944 period. As evidence of the rapid expansion in bank deposits, the report notes that The Pennsylvania Company's Government holdings at the end of 1942 were \$96,574,708, or less than one-third of its present holdings. Since the beginning of war financing in 1942, the bank purchased for its own account or distributed to its customers more than \$1 billion of Government securities.

Gross earnings of the Trust Department again reached a new

high point during the past fiscal year. The Discretionary Common Trust Fund increased to \$27,945,483 from \$18,792,455 the previous year and the number of participating accounts increased to 1,431 from 1,274. The report states that the Common Trust Fund for Legal Investments, established in 1944, now aggregates \$8,052,384 and is participated in by 1,162 accounts.

All members of the board of directors of The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities were re-elected at the annual meeting of stockholders on Jan. 21. At the subsequent organization meeting of the board, a number of changes in the assignment of duties in the company's executive personnel were announced. These are as follows:

Assistant Treasurers Lloyd R. Bechtel, J. Ross Burhouse, Robert D. Fulmer, Harry I. Lauer, Charles L. Litzberg and Charles H. Miller were named Assistant Vice-Presidents; Branch Managers Rodney L. Jack, Lewis R. Keiffer, Louis M. Klingsberg, William J. Lloyd, Emanuel M. Oliner and Gimbel Steinberg were named Assistant Vice-Presidents; Assistant Investment Officer William P. Davis III and Assistant Trust Investment Officer Gordon N. Lindblom were made Assistant Treasurers; Richard E. Foehl and Robert Sherman were named Assistant Treasurers; Joseph Smith was named Assistant Manager of the Customer Section Department and Edward J. Cade was made Assistant Branch Manager; Assistant Trust Officers John W. Clegg, Jr., William M. Gonzalez and Maxwell F. MacNally were named Trust Officers; John W. Thorn was made Assistant Trust Officer; Edward F. Deiss was made Assistant Trust Investment Officer and Frederick C. Fiechter was named Assistant Corporate Trust Officer.

The board of directors of American Security and Trust Company, of Washington, D. C., announced on Jan. 15 the election of Daniel W. Bell, formerly Undersecretary of Treasury of the United States, as President; Corcoran Thom, former President, as Chairman of the board.

Total deposits of The Cleveland Trust Company increased by over \$147,000,000 to reach an all-time high of \$1,052,732,926, it was reported by I. F. Frieberger, Chairman, and George Gund, President, at the 51st annual meeting of the bank's stockholders on Jan. 16. "For the year 1945," the report states, "current earnings from operations after deducting interest on capital notes, depreciation on banking houses and after provision for Federal income taxes amounted to \$4,893,144, equal to \$35.46 per share. This compares with \$4,532,815, equal to \$32.84 per share for the year 1944. Non-recurring profits from sale of assets and recoveries from loans and investments, previously charged off or written down, including income allocable to prior years and other income adjustments, after provision for Federal income taxes, amounted to \$3,625,283, equal to \$26.27 per share. This compares with \$1,621,014, equal to \$11.74 per share for the year 1944.

"During the year we transferred to valuation reserves \$2,002,753, reducing the combined earnings to \$6,515,674, equal to \$47.21 per share, applied as follows:

\$3,000,000 added to surplus, increasing it to \$12,200,000; \$1,500,000 added to the reserve for retirement of capital notes, increasing it to \$5,000,000. If this fund were now applied, capital notes would be reduced from \$11,000,000 to \$6,000,000 and surplus would be increased from \$12,200,000 to \$17,200,000; \$400,000 added

to the pension account, \$897,000 paid to stockholders in two dividends, \$3 per share in June, 1945, and \$3.50 in December, 1945. The balance of \$718,614 added to undivided profits, increasing this account to \$3,315,637, making the combined surplus and undivided profits \$15,515,637.

"In other words, capital funds have increased \$37.81 per share, after making these transfers, as indicated.

"We have increased our holdings of U. S. Treasury obligations by \$142,236,392, constituting 97% of our investment portfolio. The average maturity of the U. S. Government securities we owned on Dec. 31, 1945, was six years and seven months, but based on the first call dates of the bonds that are callable, the average life was four years and six months." All directors were re-elected.

Directors of Northern Trust Company, of Chicago, Ill., have declared a quarterly dividend of \$5 a share and an extra dividend of \$4 a share on the \$100 par stock, payable Jan. 15, 1946, to holders of record on Jan. 9.

W. L. Hemingway, President of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo., announced on Jan. 18 the election of Kenton R. Cravens and William A. McDonnell, both Vice-Presidents of the bank, as members of the board of directors. Mr. Cravens is with the commercial banking department of the bank and is regarded as an authority on consumer credit, as well as having held many important positions in the field with the A. B. A. Mr. McDonnell became associated with the Mercantile-Commerce in 1944, having formerly been Executive Vice-President of the Commercial National Bank in Little Rock, Ark. At Mercantile-Commerce, Mr. McDonnell has supervision over the divisions, including general operations, banks and bankers, and savings. He has been active in the affairs of the American Bankers Association. The same week the following changes and additions to the bank's personnel were announced:

Tim J. Gallivan was elected Vice-President. Following his graduation from the University of Illinois in 1925, Gallivan spent a year as Secretary of the Paris, Ill., Chamber of Commerce. In 1926, he entered the field of consumer credits and has since been associated with it, except for 39 months, which he spent in the United States Navy, where he held the rank of Lieutenant-Commander. Before joining Mercantile-Commerce, Mr. Gallivan represented the Commercial Credit Company in various parts of the country.

John J. Fox, Assistant Vice-President, who has been with the bank since 1933 in various capacities, was elected a Vice-President; William J. Chapman, Assistant Cashier, was promoted to Assistant Vice-President, and William R. McIver was appointed Assistant Cashier. William W. Hubbard was appointed Statistician of the bond department and Edwin H. Bosse, who has been on leave as a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, was appointed Assistant Trust Officer.

The Louisville Trust Company, of Louisville, Ky., has retired \$300,000 of its preferred stock, last of an original issue of \$1,000,000, held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Earl R. Muir, President, announced on Jan. 22. The Louisville "Courier Journal" of Jan. 23 reporting this added:

"Simultaneously, the management added \$500,000 to the bank surplus account, so that at the close of business yesterday capital funds of the institution aggregated \$3,425,000. This total includes common stock, \$1,000,000; (Continued on page 644)

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 showing bond prices and yields for various categories like U.S. Govt. Bonds, Corporate by Ratings, and Corporate by Groups.

point, 142.3, and a year ago at 140.1, all based on the 1935-1939 average as 100. The report went on to say:

Three of the composite groups of the index declined during the latest week and one advanced. The farm product group declined for the fourth consecutive week and is now at the same level that it was in the middle of October.

During the week 6 price series in the index declined and 5 advanced; in the preceding week 7 declined and 7 advanced; in the second preceding week 7 declined and 9 advanced.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

Table showing Weekly Wholesale Commodity Price Index (1935-1939=100) for various groups like Foods, Fats and Oils, Cottonseed Oil, etc.

Electric Output for Week Ended Jan. 26, 1946

11.7% Below That for Same Week a Year Ago. 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 Jan. 26, 1946, was approximately 4,040,000,000 kwh.

PERCENTAGE DECREASE UNDER SAME WEEK LAST YEAR. Table showing percentage decrease for Major Geographical Divisions like New England, Middle Atlantic, etc.

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (Thousands of Kilowatt-Hours). Table showing electricity output for weeks ended from Oct. 6 to Dec. 29, 1945 and 1944.

Table showing electricity output for weeks ended from Jan. 5 to Feb. 2, 1946, including percentage change from 1945 and 1944.

Senate to Investigate Demobilization—President Defends Slowdown

The mass protests of troops overseas who see their hopes dashed of early return home by the slowdown in demobilization procedure culminated in formation on Jan. 10 of a special Senate Military subcommittee to investigate the whole demobilization situation.

Speaking of the demobilization thus far accomplished within the services, Mr. Truman said:

The task has been enormous. The Army has now released well over half the 8,300,000 in service when the European fighting stopped.

The Navy has pursued an equally vigorous policy in speeding the separation of its men and women. Out of a peak strength of 3,500,000, the Navy has already returned close to a million and a quarter to civilian life.

These numbers are staggering when you consider what they mean in ships, in extensive staffs required to carry out processing before discharge and in rail transport sufficient to carry the soldiers, sailors and Marines to their homes once they reach our ports.

Stevens Inst. Awards Construction Contract

Dr. Harvey N. Davis, President of the Stevens Institute of Technology, announced on Jan. 16, that the contract for the construction of "The Charles Stewart Mott Field House" on the college campus has been awarded to Hegeman Harris Co., Inc., of New York.

"Although the building was planned for the complete equipping of an athletic headquarters and of locker rooms and shower baths with radiation heating, these facilities have been omitted from the present contract," Dr. Davis said.

John C. Hegeman, head of the Hegeman Harris Company, is an alumnus of Stevens, class of 1905. His company built two dormitories, Palmer Hall and Jacobus Hall, that were completed in 1937, and two of the towing tanks that are used for research work at Stevens.

Moody's Daily Commodity Index

Table showing Moody's Daily Commodity Index for various days from Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1946 to 1945 High, Dec. 27.

National Fertilizer Association Commodity Price Index Declines Moderately

The weekly wholesale commodity price index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association and made public on Jan. 28, declined moderately in the week ended Jan. 26, 1946 to 141.8, from 142.1 in the preceding week.

Steel Production at Unprecedented Low— Incoming Business Is Still Heavy

"Fearful of the devastating effects of a long steel strike on re-conversion, but reluctant to take over the steel industry, the Administration this week was again attempting to find some basis on which a settlement could be reached," states "The Iron Age," national metal-working paper, in its issue of today (Jan. 31), which further adds: "High Administration officials suspected of being the same ones who entertained hopes of averting the steel strike a few weeks ago, are believed to be seriously seeking a steel price basis which would allow the United States Steel Corp. to accept the President's compromise offer of 18½ cents an hour.

"Contrary to reports that steel industry leaders were to meet in Washington this week to find a means of settling the steel strike, it is much more likely that the Administration asked Benjamin F. Fairless, President of United States Steel Corp., to come to Washington and again talk over the steel price situation. This sudden trip by Mr. Fairless to the Capitol where he conferred with high governmental officials follows fairly well the same pattern of approach adopted by the Administration in its previous effort to forestall the steel strike.

"Before the United States Steel makes any move towards resuming negotiations with the union, it is expected that something better than a promise of a price increase will be demanded. Despite the steel firm's attitude that it did not want voluntarily to become a party to an 18½ cents wage increase and a large increase in steel prices because of its possible inflationary effect, a request by the government to do so, supported by a big enough price increase to compensate for past costs and a new wage increase would probably be acceptable.

"Whether or not the Steel strike is settled quickly apparently rests upon the attitude the government takes with respect to steel prices. The company has flatly refused to go any further than its 15 cents an hour offer. Philip Murray having accepted the President's compromise offer and called a strike to back it up is expected to hold out for his wage demand and to have no interest whatsoever in what price deals are made between the government and the steel industry.

"Up to the end of this week the country will have lost approximately 2,900,000 tons of steel ingots since the strike began. Much of this cannot be made up because before the strike most companies were operating at as high level as possible. On the other hand, including only the hourly employees in the steel producing companies, more than \$30,000,000 in wages will have been lost by the end of this week. The total wages lost is much greater because of shutdowns at steel fabricating and processing plants.

"During the first week of the strike most steel consumers were unaffected by lack of steel production because of inventories and because of steel already on the way to their plants. This week the number of steel users affected was slightly larger but had by no means reached serious proportions. It is expected that the real pinch in steel supplies will come after the steel strike goes into its third week with far more serious repercussions if it lasts four weeks or longer.

"The earliest mass casualty list is expected to come from the foundry industry whose dependence upon pig iron makes it vulnerable. Tight inventory conditions even before the strike coupled with lack of cast scrap left the foundries in poor shape when the strike started.

"Although new orders are slightly lower than during most of the pre-strike period, incoming business is still heavy. Mills are taking advantage of the strike period to crystallize advance production schedules. They are trim-

ming future quotas to enable cleaning up of carryover tonnage which has been scheduled but not produced.

"Causing almost equal concern as the steel strike to users of electrical motors and controls is the electrical equipment tieup. Disruption of already extended delivery schedules foreshadows a period in which users dependent upon electrical components may be unable to complete their assemblies."

The American Iron and Steel Institute on Jan. 28 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that the operating rate of steel companies having 94% of the steel capacity of the industry will be 5.7% of capacity for the week beginning Jan. 28, compared with 4.9% one week ago, 80.6% one month ago and 88.7% one year ago. This represents an increase of 0.8 point or 16.4% from the preceding week. The operating rate for the week beginning Jan. 28 is equivalent to 104,400 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 89,700 tons one week ago, 1,476,300 tons one month ago, and 1,625,200 tons one year ago.

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, said in part as follows:

"While steelmaking is at probably the lowest percentage rate in the history of the industry as a result of the steel strike, consumption is tapering much more moderately as most steel fabricators have not yet been confronted by labor stoppages of their own and have been able to carry on temporarily from stocks on hand.

"However, until the end of the strike consumption is expected to decline at an accelerated pace as consumer inventories at the beginning of the strike did not average more than 30 days supply at most. Consideration of the fact that it will take some time for mills to resume full production after the strike's end is causing consumers to conserve stocks and plan suspension of operations before their steel is gone.

"In fact, some fabricators, assuming post-strike shipments will be slow and having small stocks, suspended fairly promptly, to prepare for a quick start after the strike. But most shops in a position to operate have done so and in absence of mill shipments many have turned to steel distributors for such help as can be afforded. In some cases demands on warehouses have been almost fantastic. Distributors in general have responded conservatively to make sure available supplies were being equitably divided among customers and to comply with the request of the Civilian Production Administration for voluntary cooperation in seeing that only spot needs are given consideration and in particular that effort be made to have steel available for emergency maintenance and repair.

"Meanwhile, to provide steel for emergencies which cannot be met under such a voluntary rationing, CPA is following a policy of issuing AAA ratings where necessary, having previously suspended all priorities granted before the strike.

"While inquiry to mills has dropped sharply following the walkout, there has been more demand than many trade interests expected. In addition to interest as to the status of tonnage due or possibly en route there has been continued evidence of consumer desire to get on mill books even though no definite promise can be given. Some leading mills have

asked buyers to take back their orders and reinstate them later when conditions are settled. Others simply file these orders.

"Pig iron production is at a low ebb, most blast furnaces being banked and the few still operating being unable to meet more than a small part of demand. Under regulations in force for some time foundries have been limited in their inventories and face the present situation with not more than a 30-day supply, usually much less. Some foundries are down, while others are producing from stock but face closing in a short time if iron production is not resumed soon. As resumption of production by blast furnaces is a slow process full flow of iron will require some time after the strike is over and a severe shortage is expected to continue for some time at best.

"Meanwhile, railroad car buying is proceeding at a good rate and a number of orders have been placed recently, including 36,750 units for the French government, divided among six builders. The Pennsylvania has distributed orders to three builders for 214 streamlined passenger cars."

House Group Approves Bill to Curb Petrillo

Legislation designed to restrain the powers of James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, AFL affiliate was approved on Jan. 23 by the House Interstate Commerce Committee by a vote of 14 to 5. The introduction of the bill on Jan. 16 by the Chairman of the House Committee, Clarence F. Lea, (Democrat) of California, was noted in our issue of Jan. 24, page 440. Mr. Lea stated that the legislation grew out of demands made upon broadcasters by Petrillo: according to the Associated Press, Representative Lea said that he considered the demands not within the legitimate rights of any organization, adding that a self-respecting Government cannot afford to permit them. The bill, according to its title is aimed to prohibit certain coercive practices affecting radio broadcasting.

Associated Press Washington accounts Jan. 23 said:

The measure would prohibit the Musicians' union from:

1—Compelling a radio station to "pay or agree to pay tribute" for the privilege of producing or using records, transcriptions or reproductions, in broadcasts.

2—Forcing a broadcaster to employ more persons than it wants.

3—Coercing a broadcaster to refrain from broadcasting non-commercial educational or cultural programs in which the participants receive no money except expenses.

4—Forcing a station to refrain from broadcasting any radio program originating outside the United States."

The only change made in the bill as offered by Rep. Lea was an amendment by Rep. Bulwinkle (Dem., N. C.) changing an infraction from a felony to a misdemeanor. Mr. Lea had proposed a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment and \$5,000 fine.

Rep. Marcantonio (Am. Lab. N. Y.) contended at the committee session that the bill would deny the musicians the right to strike.

Theobald In New Savs. Loan League Post

The new post of Vice-President-Assistant Manager was taken over by A. D. Theobald at the United States Savings and Loan League headquarters in Chicago the first of the year upon his return from three-and-a-half years with the Army Air Forces. He was a Lt.-Col. serving as executive officer of the Office of Statistical Control for the Air Forces and shortly before his retirement was given the Legion of Merit by General of the Army H. H. Arnold. Mr. Theobald is co-author of the text "Savings and Loan Principles" and was Assistant Vice-President-Treasurer of the nationwide organization of the savings and loan co-operative banking business before he entered the service in July, 1942. He was for some years director of education and research for the American Savings and Loan Institute and a contributor to financial and real estate publications.

DURING the past year we have distributed, at retail, many blocks of securities which ranged in amount from \$50,000 to \$200,000.

In certain instances they were called to our attention by dealers, who were in touch with their source, and were informed on the status of the issuing company.

We are interested in receiving similar offerings, from dealers and others, of bonds and stocks which are suitable for retail distribution.

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6,000 shares	Allied Kid	2,734 shares	Walter Kidde
5,970 "	American Box Board	8,000 "	Kroger Grocery
11,000 "	American Gas & Elec.	11,115 "	Minn. Honeywell
9,485 "	Boston Edison	40,000 "	N. E. Airlines
5,825 "	Boston Herald Traveler	8,400 "	Safeway Stores
8,000 "	Comm. Pub. Service	5,864 "	Tampa Electric
5,000 "	Dewey & Almy Chem.	5,100 "	Underwood Elliott Fisher
12,000 "	El Paso National Gas	4,000 "	U. S. Smelt. & Ref.
12,144 "	First Nat. Bank of Erie	3,000 "	Valley Mould & Iron
50,000 "	Greyhound	10,000 "	Western Union "A"

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Monthly Range of Prices on the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

The tables which follow show the high and low prices, by month, for the year 1945 of every bond and every stock in which any dealings occurred on the New York Stock Exchange. The prices in all cases are based on actual sales.

COURSE OF PRICES OF RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS FOR 1945

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stocks and bonds, showing low and high prices per share.

For footnotes see page 631.

NEW YORK STOCK RECORD

Table with columns for STOCKS, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Each column contains Low, High, and per share values for various stocks.

For footnotes see page 623.

NEW YORK STOCK RECORD

Table with columns for STOCKS, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Each column contains Low and High prices per share. Rows list various companies like Celanese Corp, Colgate, and Coca-Cola.

For footnotes see page 6

NEW YORK STOCK RECORD

Table with columns for STOCKS, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Each column contains Low and High values for the month. Rows list various companies like Crown Zellerbach Corp, Crucible Steel of America, etc.

For footnotes see page 631.

NEW YORK STOCK RECORD

Table with columns for STOCKS, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Each column contains Low and High values per share. Rows list various companies like Gaylord Container Corp, General American Investors, etc.

For footnotes see page 631.

NEW YORK STOCK RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stock companies like Indianapolis Power & Light, Intercontinental Rubber, etc. Each cell contains price data for Low, High, and S per Share.

For footnotes see page

NEW YORK STOCK RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stocks (e.g., Maytag Co, McGraw-Hill, etc.) showing price ranges and shares.

For footnotes see page

NEW YORK STOCK RECORD

Table with columns for STOCKS, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Each column contains 'Low' and 'High' values in dollars and cents per share.

For footnotes see page 62

NEW YORK STOCK RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stocks (e.g., Quaker State Oil Refining Corp., Radio Corp of America, etc.), listing low and high prices per share.

For footnotes see page 623.

NEW YORK STOCK RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stocks (Sunshine Mining Co., Superheater Co., etc.), showing low and high prices per share.

For footnotes see page 6

NEW YORK STOCK RECORD

Table with columns for STOCKS, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Rows include Virginia Iron Coal & Coke, Virginian Ry Co, Vulcan Detinning Co, etc.

*No par value. w-When issued. w-d When distributed. r Cash sale. x Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.

NEW YORK BOND RECORD

Table with columns for BONDS, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Rows include New York City Bonds, Foreign Government Securities, Agricultural Mortgage Bank, etc.

For footnotes see page

NEW YORK BOND RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bond series (e.g., 3 3/4s extl dollar bonds, Brisbane (City) sinking fund, etc.).

For footnotes see page 639

NEW YORK BOND RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bond categories including Government Bonds, Railroad and Industrial Companies, and Municipal Bonds. Each entry includes a bond description and its corresponding price/yield data for each month.

For footnotes see page 639

NEW YORK BOND RECORD

Table with columns for Bond Name, January Low/High, February Low/High, March Low/High, April Low/High, May Low/High, June Low/High, July Low/High, August Low/High, September Low/High, October Low/High, November Low/High, December Low/High. Rows include various bond issues like Balt & Ohio RR, Bethlehem Steel, and Chicago & North Western.

For footnotes see page

NEW YORK BOND RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bond issues (e.g., Chic Terre H & Southeast 1st 5s, Income guaranteed 5s, etc.). Each cell contains two values representing low and high prices.

For footnotes see page

NEW YORK BOND RECORD

Table with columns for Bond types (e.g., Great Northern, Green Bay & Western, etc.) and monthly price ranges (Low, High) from January to December.

For footnotes see page 639

NEW YORK BOND RECORD

Table with columns for Bond Name, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Rows include various bond types like Maine Central RR, Manhattan Sugar, etc.

For footnotes see page 631.

NEW YORK BOND RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bond types (BONDS, Consols, etc.) with numerical values for each month.

For footnotes see page 639

NEW YORK BOND RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bond types (e.g., Schenley Distillers, Scioto V & N E, Seaboard Air Line Ry, etc.). Each entry includes a bond name and its corresponding price for each month.

a Deferred delivery sale. t Odd lot sale. r Cash sale.

COURSE OF PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOR THE YEAR 1945

(Compiled from sales made at the New York Stock Exchange. Quotations after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point)

Table with columns for months (January-December) and Treasury issues (e.g., 1947-52, 1946-56, 1945-55, etc.). Rows show Opening, High, Low, and Close prices for each issue.

NOTE—There were no transactions during the entire year on the following four issues: 3 1/2s due 1947-1952, 2 1/2s due 1945, 2 1/2s due 1948, and the 2 1/2s due 1952-1955. The following four issues sold only once during the current year, and lack of space prevents us inserting them in the above tabulation: They are as follows: 2 1/2s due Dec. 1947-1972 in Dec. at 100.23 low, 101.15 high; 2 1/2s due Dec. 1959-1962, in Dec. at 100.18 low, 100.27 high; 2s due 1949-1951 in Oct. at 102.26 (only sale); 2s due 1951-1955, in Oct. at 103.1 (only sale).

*Oad for sale outside of the year's range.

Wholesale Prices Unchanged in Week Ended Jan. 19 Labor Department Reports

"Average primary market prices remained unchanged during the week ended Jan. 19, 1946, as lower prices for agricultural commodities were offset by higher prices for some industrial goods," according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. "At 106.7% of the 1926 average, the index of commodity prices in primary markets prepared by the Bureau was 0.1% below a month ago and 1.8% above the corresponding week of 1945," says the Bureau, which in its advices Jan. 24 further reported:

"Farm Products and Foods"—Average market prices for farm products dropped 0.5% during the week, bringing the index for this group to a level 1.7% below mid-December and 2.1% above the corresponding week of last year. Quotations for eggs were down more than seasonally as supplies increased, with the price decline greater for lower qualities. Prices for oranges moved down seasonally and white potatoes were generally lower on slow demand for the poorer qualities available. Prices for apples and for onions moved up, reflecting short supplies of these commodities. Quotations for hogs rose on heavy demand by small packing plants. Prices for sheep were lower seasonally and live poultry quotations dropped because of the poorer quality of birds available. Rye prices moved up on speculative buying.

"The lower prices for eggs and fruits and vegetables were largely responsible for the decline of 0.3% in the group index for foods. In addition, rye flour moved down on slow demand. Quotations for butter in New York and Chicago advanced, bringing primary market prices for butter to ceiling levels in all important markets. Average prices for foods were 1.2% below four weeks ago and 2.2% above mid-January, 1945.

"Other Commodities"—Average prices for all commodities other than farm products and foods rose 0.1% during the week. Yellow pine lumber prices were higher with increased ceilings granted by OPA. Men's business shirts advanced fractionally following removal of CPA restrictions on use of materials. Quotations for oil-cloth moved up following a 15% increase over October 1941 levels allowed manufacturers to cover higher costs of materials and labor. Part of this increase is to be absorbed by wholesalers. Refinery prices for gasoline in the mid-continent area rose following the competitive price reductions of earlier weeks. Quotations for mercury declined."

The Labor Department included the following notation in the report:

Note—The Bureau of Labor Statistics' wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. In general, the prices are those charged by manufacturers or producers or are those prevailing on commodity exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from one-day-a-week prices. It is designed as an indicator of week to week changes and should not be compared directly with the monthly index.

The following tables show (1) indexes for the past three weeks, for Dec. 22, 1945 and Jan. 20 1945 and (2) percentage changes in subgroup indexes from Jan. 12, 1946 to Jan. 19, 1946.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR WEEK ENDED JAN. 19, 1946
(1926 = 100)
(Indexes for the last eight weeks are preliminary)

Commodity group	1946				1945				Percentage changes to Jan. 19, 1946 from—		
	1-19	1-12	1-5	12-22	1-20	1-12	12-22	1945	1946	1945	1946
All commodities	106.7	106.7	106.8	106.8	104.8	0	-0.1	+1.8			
Farm products	129.3	130.0	131.3	131.5	126.6	-0.5	-1.7	+2.1			
Foods	107.3	107.6	108.0	108.6	105.0	-0.3	-1.2	+2.2			
Hides and leather products	119.4	119.4	119.4	119.4	117.9	0	0	+1.3			
Textile products	101.1	101.0	100.6	100.6	99.0	+0.1	+0.5	+2.1			
Fuel and lighting materials	85.5	85.5	85.2	85.2	83.9	0	+0.4	+1.9			
Metals and metal products	105.4	105.4	105.3	105.3	104.2	0	+0.1	+1.2			
Building materials	119.8	119.2	119.1	118.8	116.7	+0.5	+0.8	+2.7			
Chemicals and allied products	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1	94.9	0	+0.2	+1.3			
Housefurnishing goods	106.6	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.5			
Miscellaneous commodities	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	94.0	0	0	+1.1			
Raw materials	118.7	119.0	119.7	119.8	115.3	-0.3	-0.9	+2.5			
Semi-manufactured articles	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9	94.8	0	0	+2.2			
Manufactured products	102.9	102.8	102.8	102.8	101.6	+0.1	+0.3	+1.3			
All commodities other than farm products	101.7	101.5	101.4	101.3	100.0	+0.2	+0.4	+1.7			
All commodities other than farm products and foods	100.8	100.7	100.6	100.5	99.3	+0.1	+0.3	+1.5			

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUBGROUP INDEXES FROM JAN. 12, 1946 TO JAN. 19, 1946

Commodity group	Increases		Percentage change
	1-19	1-12	
Lumber	1.5	Cotton Goods	0.2
Dairy Products	1.1	Petroleum and Products	0.2
Furnishings	0.3	Grains	0.1
Livestock and Poultry 0.1			
Decreases		Percentage change	
Other Foods	1.3		Other Farm Products
Fruits and Vegetables	1.0	Non-Ferrous Metals	0.1

Civil Engineering Construction Totals \$101,433,000 for Week

Civil engineering construction volume in continental United States totals \$101,433,000 for the week ending Jan. 24, 1946, as reported to "Engineering News-Record." This volume is 46% greater than the previous four-week moving average and is the highest reported since the week of June 3 1943. The current week's total is 124% greater than the previous week and 1,054% greater than the corresponding week of 1945. The report made public on Jan. 24 went on to say:

Private construction total of \$64,234,000 for the current week is the third highest total reported since the week of Oct. 17, 1940. (It is topped only by Sept. 27, 1945, \$69,200,000; and Nov. 1, 1945, \$67,400,000). The private construction total for the week is also 111% greater than last week and soars to 2,397% over the week last year. Public construction, \$37,199,000 is 148% greater than last week and 499% greater than the 1945 week. State and municipal construction total for the current week \$13,835,000, is 19% over last week and 1760% over the week last year. Federal construction, \$23,364,000, records a 519% increase over the previous week and a 327% increase over the corresponding week of last year.

On a four-week cumulative basis, the total for 1946, \$278,080,000 is 215% greater than the \$88,193,000 recorded for the same period last year. The current cumulative total for private construction is \$184,908,000 and is 471% greater than the period last year. State

and municipal construction, \$56,356,000, is 283% greater than last year and Public construction \$93,172,000 is 67% greater than last year. The Federal cumulative figure for 1946, \$36,816,000 registered a 10% decrease below the 1945 figure.

Civil engineering construction volume for the current week, last week and the 1945 week are:

	Jan. 24, '46	Jan. 17, '46	Jan. 25, '45
Total U. S. Construction	\$101,433,000	\$45,381,000	\$8,791,000
Private Construction	64,234,000	30,394,000	2,576,000
Public Construction	37,199,000	14,987,000	6,215,000
State and Municipal	13,835,000	11,213,000	744,000
Federal	23,364,000	3,774,000	5,471,000

In the classified construction groups, seven of the nine classes recorded gains during the current week over the previous week as follows: Bridges, highways, earthwork and drainage, public, industrial and commercial buildings and unclassified. Seven of the nine classes gained over the week last year as follows: Waterworks, bridges, highways, earthwork and drainage, industrial and commercial buildings, and unclassified.

New Capital

New capital for construction purposes this week totals \$33,996,000 and is made up of \$29,496,000 in State and municipal bond sales and \$4,500,000 in corporate security issues. New capital for the four weeks of 1946 totals \$234,778,000 and is 127% greater than the \$103,217,000 reported for the corresponding period of 1945.

Trading on New York Exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Jan. 23 1946, figures showing the volume of total round-lot stock sales on the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange and the volume of round-lot stock transactions for the account of all members of these exchanges in the week ended Jan. 5, 1946, continuing a series of current figures being published weekly by the Commission. Short sales are shown separately from other sales in these figures.

Trading on the Stock Exchange for the account of members (except odd-lot dealers) during the week ended Jan. 5 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 1,179,789 shares, which amount was 16.42% of the total transactions on the Exchange of 5,480,400 shares. This compares with member trading during the week ended Dec. 29 of 1,604,404 shares, or 16.51% of the total trading of 4,859,910 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange, member trading during the week ended Jan. 5 amounted to 555,635 shares or 27.66% of the total volume on that Exchange of 2,006,465 shares. During the week ended Dec. 29 trading for the account of Curb members of 463,310 shares was 11.29% of the total trading of 2,051,500 shares.

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

WEEK ENDED JAN. 5, 1946		Total for Week	%
1. Total Round-Lot Sales:			
Short sales	116,430		
Other sales	5,363,970		
Total sales	5,480,400		
2. Round-Lot Transactions for Account of Members, Except for the Odd-Lot Accounts of Odd-Lot Dealers and Specialists:			
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—			
Total purchases	577,630		
Short sales	62,440		
Other sales	488,900		
Total sales	551,340	10.30	
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—			
Total purchases	107,800		
Short sales	6,900		
Other sales	109,030		
Total sales	115,930	2.04	
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—			
Total purchases	190,796		
Short sales	22,510		
Other sales	237,783		
Total sales	256,293	4.08	
4. Total—			
Total purchases	876,226		
Short sales	91,850		
Other sales	831,713		
Total sales	923,563	16.42	
Total Round-Lot Stock Sales on the New York Curb Exchange and Stock Transactions for Account of Members* (Shares)			
WEEK ENDED JAN. 5, 1946			
1. Total Round-Lot Sales:			
Short sales	24,240		
Other sales	1,982,225		
Total sales	2,006,465		
2. Round-Lot Transactions for Account of Members:			
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—			
Total purchases	186,910		
Short sales	15,000		
Other sales	165,455		
Total sales	180,455	18.31	
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—			
Total purchases	12,645		
Short sales	400		
Other sales	31,575		
Total sales	31,975	2.22	
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—			
Total purchases	59,170		
Short sales	3,100		
Other sales	80,780		
Total sales	83,880	7.13	
4. Total—			
Total purchases	258,725		
Short sales	18,500		
Other sales	277,810		
Total sales	296,310	27.66	
3. Odd-Lot Transactions for Account of Specialists—			
Customers' short sales	0		
Customers' other sales	78,448		
Total sales	78,448		
Total purchases	79,598		

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

WEEK ENDED JAN. 12, 1946		Total	%
1. Total Round-Lot Sales:			
Short sales	1,300,634		
Other sales	5,181,225		
Total sales	6,481,859		
2. Round-Lot Transactions for Account of Members:			
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—			
Total purchases	1,869,100		
Short sales	150,000		
Other sales	1,665,455		
Total sales	1,880,455	18.31	
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—			
Total purchases	126,450		
Short sales	400		
Other sales	31,575		
Total sales	158,425	2.22	
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—			
Total purchases	190,796		
Short sales	22,510		
Other sales	237,783		
Total sales	256,293	7.13	
4. Total—			
Total purchases	2,136,226		
Short sales	172,510		
Other sales	1,831,713		
Total sales	2,180,449	27.66	
3. Odd-Lot Transactions for Account of Specialists—			
Customers' short sales	0		
Customers' other sales	78,448		
Total sales	78,448		
Total purchases	79,598		

*The term "members" includes all regular and associate Exchange members, their firms and their partners, including special partners.
 †Compared with twice the total round-lot volume on the Exchange for the reason that the Exchange volume includes only sales.
 ‡In calculating these percentages the total of members' purchases and sales is round-lot short sales which are exempted from restriction by the Commission's rules are included with "other sales."
 §Sales marked "short exempt" are included with "other sales."

Milton Again Heads Can. Mfrs. Institute

George A. Milton, President of the George A. Milton Can Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been re-elected President of the Can Manufacturers Institute, it was announced on Jan. 14 by Gordon Cole, Advertising Director for the Institute. Mr. Milton has been an active member of the Institute since its formation in 1939. H. Ferris White was re-elected Executive Vice-President and Clifford Sifton was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. The new board of Governors is composed of R. Amundsen, of The Texas Company; C. H. Black, of American Can Co.; E. D. Murphy, of the National Can Corp.; C. C. Conway, of Continental Can Co.; J. F. Ege-nolf, of Continental Can Co.; D. W. Figgis, of American Can Co.; W. H. Funderburg, of Continental Can Co.; D. M. Heekin, of the Heekin Can Co.; V. K. LeComte, of LeComte & Co.; R. S. Solinsky, of Cans, Inc.; J. A. Stewart, of American Can Co.; H. K. Taylor, of George D. Ellis & Sons, Inc. and E. B. Webster, of Crown Can Co.

Cotton Spinning for Dec.

The Bureau of the Census announced on Jan. 22 that, according to preliminary figures, 23,806,392 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on Dec. 31, 1945, of which 21,551,960 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 21,605,060 in November, 21,721,792 in October, 21,911,746 in September, 22,170,180 in August, and 22,212,432 in December 1944.

The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 7,732,919,207, an average of 325 per spindle in place, compared with 8,672,129,859, an average of 364 per spindle in place, for last month and 8,760,582,052 an average of 397 per spindle in place, December 1944. Based on an activity of 80 hours per week, cotton spindles in the United States were operated during December, 1945 at 101.5% capacity. The percent, on the same activity basis, was 104.6 for November, 105.0 for October, 111.8 for September, 100.5 for August, and 118.5 for December, 1944.

NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Jan. 23, a summary for the week ended Jan. 12 of complete figures showing the daily volume of stock transactions for odd-lot account of all odd-lot dealers and specialists who handled odd lots on the New York Stock Exchange, continuing a series of current figures being published by the Commission. The figures are based upon reports filed with the Commission by the odd-lot dealers and specialists.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR THE ODD-LOT ACCOUNT OF ODD-LOT DEALERS AND SPECIALISTS ON THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Jan. 12, 1946		Total
Odd-Lot Sales by Dealers—		
(Customers' purchases)	For Week	
Number of orders	53,324	
Number of shares	1,606,068	
Dollar value	\$66,209,347	
Odd-Lot Purchases by Dealers—		
(Customers' sales)		
Number of Orders:		
Customers' short sales	130	
Customers' other sales	45,652	
Customers' total sales	45,782	
Number of Shares:		
Customers' short sales	3,993	
Customers' other sales	1,296,641	
Customers' total sales	1,300,634	
Dollar value	\$54,272,897	
Round-Lot Sales by Dealers—		
Number of Shares:		
Short sales	110	
Other sales	223,480	
Total sales	223,590	
Round-Lot Purchases by Dealers—		
Number of shares	527,950	
*Sales marked "short exempt" are reported with "other sales." †Sales to offset customers' odd-lot orders and sales to liquidate a long position which is less than a round lot are reported with "other sales."		

Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended Jan. 19, 1946 Increased 35,200 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Jan. 19, 1946 was 4,605,950 barrels, an increase of 35,200 barrels per day over the preceding week and 105,950 barrels in excess of the daily average figure of 4,500,000 barrels estimated by the Bureau of Mines as the requirements for the month of January, 1946. The current figure however, was 127,800 barrels per day below the average daily production for the week ended Jan. 20, 1945. Daily output for the four weeks ended Jan. 19, 1946 averaged 4,547,600 barrels. Further details as reported by the Institute follow:

Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 4,627,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 13,979,000 barrels of gasoline; 2,198,000 barrels of kerosine; 5,295,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 8,563,000 barrels of residual fuel oil during the week ended Jan. 19, 1946; and had in storage at the end of that week 100,778,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline; 9,454,000 barrels of kerosine; 31,403,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 40,557,000 barrels of residual fuel oil.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (FIGURES IN BARRELS)

State	*B. of M. Calculated Requirements January	State Allowables Begin. Jan. 1, 1946	Actual Production		4 Weeks Ended Jan. 19, 1946	Week Ended Jan. 20, 1945
			Week Ended Jan. 19, 1946	Change from Previous Week		
Oklahoma	382,000	390,000	†391,850	+ 800	391,650	362,500
Kansas	260,000	249,400	†261,500	+ 12,300	239,650	276,550
Nebraska	800	---	†750	---	750	1,000
Panhandle Texas	---	---	81,000	---	81,000	88,700
North Texas	---	---	152,800	---	152,000	143,150
West Texas	---	---	489,300	---	483,450	478,600
East Central Texas	---	---	140,050	---	138,800	144,050
East Texas	---	---	320,000	---	316,750	385,700
Southwest Texas	---	---	328,900	---	325,300	342,350
Coastal Texas	---	---	488,750	---	483,500	552,600
Total Texas	1,950,000	12,122,696	2,000,800	---	1,980,800	2,135,150
North Louisiana	---	---	79,950	+ 1,250	78,400	69,000
Coastal Louisiana	---	---	288,850	---	292,100	289,200
Total Louisiana	365,000	409,214	368,800	+ 1,250	370,500	358,200
Arkansas	76,000	77,311	77,500	+ 200	77,000	81,700
Mississippi	48,000	---	56,600	+ 3,000	54,650	47,600
Alabama	500	---	600	- 200	700	250
Florida	---	---	100	---	100	50
Illinois	206,000	---	207,300	- 150	205,600	198,250
Indiana	13,000	---	14,050	- 1,400	14,250	12,550
Eastern (Not incl. Ill., Ind., Ky.)	63,200	---	63,300	- 2,900	61,750	63,800
Kentucky	23,500	---	28,900	- 900	29,600	30,450
Michigan	46,000	---	44,100	- 3,000	45,300	42,550
Wisconsin	90,000	---	100,750	+ 6,050	94,650	99,750
Montana	21,000	---	19,500	---	19,700	20,400
Colorado	20,000	---	†23,600	- 2,500	21,700	9,450
New Mexico	98,000	104,000	98,450	+ 150	98,200	102,150
Total East of Calif.	3,668,000	---	3,758,450	+ 17,700	3,706,550	3,843,350
California	832,000	824,000	847,500	+ 17,500	841,050	890,400
Total United States	4,500,000	---	4,605,950	+ 35,200	4,547,600	4,733,750

*These are Bureau of Mines calculations of the requirements of domestic crude oil (after deductions of condensate and natural gas derivatives) based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of January. As requirements may be supplied either from stocks or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude oil inventories must be deducted from the Bureau's estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced. In some areas the weekly estimates do, however, include small but indeterminate amounts of condensate which is mixed with crude oil in the field.

†Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska figures are for week ended 7:00 a.m. Jan. 16, 1946.

‡This is the net basic allowable as of Jan. 1 calculated on a 31-day basis and includes shutdowns and exemptions for the entire month. With the exception of several fields which were exempted entirely and of certain other fields for which shutdowns were ordered for from 1 to 12 days, the entire state was ordered shut down for 5 days, no definite dates during the month being specified; operators only being required to shut down as best suits their operating schedules or labor needed to operate leases, a total equivalent to 5 days shutdown time during the calendar month.

§Recommendation of Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

¶Weeks of Jan. 5 and 12 overstated by approximately 8,000 due to error by reporting company.

CRUDE RUNS TO STILL; PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE; STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE, KEROSENE, GAS OIL AND DISTILLATE FUEL AND RESIDUAL FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED JAN. 19, 1946

(Figures in thousands of barrels of 42 gallons each)

District	% Daily Refin'g. Capac.	Crude Runs to Still, Daily % Operated	Gasoline Produced at Ref. Inc. Nat. Blended	Unfin. Stocks	Kero. sine	Gas Oil & Dist. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Stocks of Gasoline	
								Jan. 19, 1946	Jan. 12, 1946
East Coast	99.5	771	97.5	1,705	2,135	3,907	9,174	5,770	
Appalachian									
District No. 1	76.8	85	58.2	243	2,990	256	471	284	
District No. 2	81.2	58	116.0	220	1,112	28	145	169	
Ind., Ill., Ky.	87.2	709	82.7	2,501	20,841	1,538	4,625	2,452	
Okla., Kan., Mo.	78.3	380	81.0	1,387	9,405	390	1,616	1,026	
Inland Texas	59.8	222	67.3	925	2,791	188	341	691	
Texas Gulf Coast	89.3	1,132	91.5	3,659	16,946	1,338	5,405	4,890	
Louisiana Gulf Coast	96.8	303	116.5	821	5,215	988	1,991	1,237	
No. La. & Arkansas	55.9	57	45.2	180	2,100	160	420	266	
Rocky Mountain									
District No. 3	17.1	13	100.0	36	106	20	16	30	
District No. 4	72.1	116	73.0	367	1,960	92	408	704	
California	86.5	781	80.8	1,935	16,077	549	6,791	23,038	
Total U. S. B. of M. basis Jan. 19, 1946	85.7	4,627	85.6	13,979	†100,778	9,454	31,403	40,557	
Total U. S. B. of M. basis Jan. 12, 1946	85.7	4,498	83.2	14,246	†99,267	9,641	33,359	40,499	
U. S. B. of M. basis Jan. 20, 1945	---	4,696	---	14,693	†89,670	9,313	34,090	52,173	

*Includes 8,267,000 barrels of unfinished gasoline stocks. †Includes 12,945,000 barrels of unfinished gasoline stocks. ‡Stocks at refineries, at bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines. §Not including 2,198,000 barrels of kerosine, 5,295,000 barrels of gas oil and distillate fuel oil and 8,563,000 barrels of residual fuel oil produced during the week ended Jan. 19, 1946, which compares with 2,101,000 barrels, 5,325,000 barrels and 8,223,000 barrels, respectively, in the preceding week and 1,536,000 barrels, 4,627,000 barrels and 9,375,000 barrels, respectively, in the week ended Jan. 20, 1945. ¶Revised in Texas Gulf area.

Weekly Coal and Coke Production Statistics

The total production of bituminous coal and lignite in the week ended Jan. 19, 1946, as estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines, amounted to 12,800,000 net tons, an increase of 1,200,000 tons, or 10.3%, over the preceding week. Output in the corresponding week of 1945 was 11,960,000 tons. For the year to Jan. 19, 1946, soft coal production was estimated at 32,980,000 net tons, a decrease of 4.9% when compared with the 34,685,000 tons produced from Jan. 1 to Jan. 20, 1945.

Production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended Jan. 19, 1946, as estimated by the Bureau of Mines, was 1,130,000 tons, a decrease of 83,000 tons (6.8%) from the preceding week. When compared with the output in the corresponding week of 1945 there was an increase of 137,000 tons, or 13.8%. For the calendar year to date, anthracite production amounted to 2,940,000 tons, compared with 2,881,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1945.

The Bureau also reported that the estimated production of beehive coke in the United States for the week ended Jan. 19, 1946 showed a decrease of 3,200 tons when compared with the output for the week ended Jan. 12, 1946; and was 19,600 tons less than for the corresponding week of 1945.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF BITUMINOUS COAL AND LIGNITE (In Net Tons)

	Week Ended			Jan. 1 to Date	
	Jan. 19, 1946	Jan. 12, 1946	Jan. 20, 1945	Jan. 19, 1946	Jan. 20, 1945
Bituminous coal & lignite	12,800,000	11,600,000	11,960,000	32,980,000	34,685,000
Total, including mine fuel	2,133,000	1,933,000	1,993,000	2,048,000	1,971,000
Daily average	213,300	193,300	199,300	204,800	197,100

*Revised. †Subject to current adjustment.

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

	Week Ended			Calendar Year to Date	
	Jan. 19, 1946	Jan. 12, 1946	Jan. 20, 1945	Jan. 19, 1946	Jan. 23, 1945
Penn. Anthracite	1,130,000	1,213,000	993,000	2,940,000	2,881,000
Total incl. coll. fuel	1,085,000	1,164,000	953,000	2,822,000	2,766,000
Commercial produc.	1,085,000	1,164,000	953,000	2,822,000	2,766,000
Beehive coke	---	---	---	---	---
United States total	92,000	95,200	111,600	250,900	288,200

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

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF BITUMINOUS COAL AND LIGNITE, BY STATES, IN NET TONS

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

State	Week Ended		
	Jan. 12, 1946	Jan. 5, 1946	Jan. 13, 1945
Alabama	356,000	331,000	378,000
Alaska	6,000	6,000	7,000
Arkansas and Oklahoma	92,000	84,000	110,000
Colorado	168,000	122,000	173,000
Georgia and North Carolina	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illinois	1,477,000	1,218,000	1,467,000
Indiana	536,000	445,000	584,000
Iowa	46,000	42,000	60,000
Kansas and Missouri	98,000	104,000	182,000
Kentucky—Eastern	772,000	945,000	1,055,000
Kentucky—Western	338,000	398,000	343,000
Maryland	37,000	39,000	34,000
Michigan	2,000	2,000	2,000
Montana (bitum. & lignite)	91,000	104,000	115,000
New Mexico	32,000	26,000	34,000
North & South Dakota (lignite)	77,000	83,000	76,000
Daho	720,000	615,000	682,000
Pennsylvania (bituminous)	2,660,000	2,290,000	2,780,000
Tennessee	128,000	136,000	146,000
Texas (bituminous & lignite)	2,000	1,000	4,000
Utah	146,000	117,000	157,000
Virginia	307,000	300,000	400,000
Washington	31,000	28,000	32,000
West Virginia—Southern	2,201,000	1,715,000	2,184,000
West Virginia—Northern	1,017,000	920,000	924,000
Wyoming	215,000	183,000	220,000
Other Western States	1,000	---	---
Total bituminous & lignite	11,600,000	10,255,000	12,150,000

†Includes operations on the N. & W.; C. & O.; Virginian; K. & M.; B. C. & G.; and on the B. & O. in Kanawha, Mason, and Clay counties. ‡Rest of State, including the Panhandle District and Grant, Mineral, and Tucker counties. §Includes Arizona and Oregon. *Less than 1,000 tons.

Non-Ferrous Metals—Allocation of Foreign Lead for Feb. Down—Utah Strike Hits Copper

"E. & M. J. Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of Jan. 24, stated: "Strike developments last week disturbed all sections of the market for non-ferrous metals. Stoppage of work at the steel plants was followed by an announcement that mine, mill, and smelter workers in the Salt Lake area went on strike at 8 a.m. Jan. 21, halting operations in that district of properties of Kennecott, the American Smelting & Refining Co., and the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Co. There was no word from Washington on probable steps to be taken to correct the lead situation. After the meeting of the lead group it appeared certain that consumers will have to reduce their demands. Quicksilver again sold at lower prices." The publication further went on to say in part as follows:

Copper

The movement of copper to fabricating plants during January may turn out to be fairly heavy. Fear of spreading labor difficulties has brought numerous calls for copper that might otherwise have been shipped to buyers at a later date. The situation in regard to February is uncertain. The strike in Utah, and threats of strikes at various refineries and brass mills, make it difficult to estimate deliveries. Consumers so far have asked for at least 40,000

Lead

A frank exchange of views featured the meeting of the advisory committee and CPA officials in Washington on Jan. 22. Industry members maintained that nothing short of swift action to correct the price situation in lead would bring relief to the market. A realistic price under prevailing conditions would probably be somewhat higher than 8¢ a pound. An upward revision, some argued, would increase production of primary metal, stimulate the return of scrap, and curb the buying of what most observers regard as an underpriced commodity. Whether

Washington intends to act on the price suggestions is not known.

Consumers will obtain less foreign lead in February, probably not more than 14,000 tons, of which some 8,000 tons will come out of the stockpile and 6,000 tons from current imports. The stockpile at the end of January will contain less than 60,000 tons of lead.

Sales of lead in the domestic market for the week amounted to 2,784 tons.

Zinc

Producers received requests for postponement of shipments of Prime Western to galvanizers, owing to the strike at the steel mills. Otherwise the market situation in zinc was about unchanged. Die casters are still taking substantial quantities of Special High Grade, even though the automobile industry has been operating at a greatly reduced rate for some time.

Antimony

The British Ministry of Supply has raised the selling basis for antimony in the British market £12 10s. per long ton, establishing the quotation for the 99.6% grade at £125. The sharp upward revision reflects higher costs. Demand for antimony in the British market has been active and supplies have been limited. The new quotation is equivalent to 22.46¢ per pound, United States funds.

The position of antimony in the United States remains unchanged. Demand continues active and the supply situation is expected to remain tight until new supplies begin to move in volume from China.

Tin

Tin-plate production virtually ceased last week as a result of the strike at the steel plants. Consumption of tin for making tin-plate has been averaging around 2,000 tons a month.

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

	Jan.	Feb.	March
Jan. 17	52.00	52.00	52.00
Jan. 18	52.00	52.00	52.00
Jan. 19	52.00	52.00	52.00
Jan. 21	52.00	52.00	52.00
Jan. 22	52.00	52.00	52.00
Jan. 23	52.00	52.00	52.00

Chinese, or 99% tin, continued at 51.125¢ per pound.

Quicksilver

Those in close touch with the market felt that business covering a fairly large quantity might develop at the lower levels named recently, and this made for some price uncertainty as the week ended. Quotations covered a range of \$103 to \$106 per flask, a drop of \$2.

The November statistics of the Bureau of Mines showed general imports for the month of 18,261 flasks, "mostly destined for the Government's stockpile." Consumption dropped from 3,100 flasks in October to 2,500 flasks in November. Domestic production was up slightly in November to 1,350 flasks.

Mercurio Europeo has invited offers for establishment of two agencies, one to operate in North and South America, and the other to represent the

Revenue Freight Car Loadings During Week Ended Jan. 19, 1946 Decreased 23,083 Cars

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Jan. 19, 1946, totaled 749,475 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on Jan. 24. This was a decrease below the corresponding week of 1945 of 28,097 cars, or 3.6% and a decrease below the same week in 1944 of 49,175 cars or 6.2%.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of Jan. 19, decreased 23,083 cars, or 3.0% below the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 328,968 cars, a decrease of 29,488 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 50,739 cars below the corresponding week in 1945.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 117,389 cars, an increase of 1,441 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 19,368 cars above the corresponding week in 1945.

Coal loading amounted to 184,725 cars, an increase of 14,693 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 12,472 cars above the corresponding week in 1945.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 54,925 cars, an increase of 472 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 8,898 cars above the corresponding week in 1945. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Jan. 19 totaled 36,599 cars, an increase of 103 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 5,528 cars above the corresponding week in 1945.

Livestock loading amounted to 11,027 cars, a decrease of 7,099 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 4,384 cars below the corresponding week in 1945. In the Western Districts alone loading of livestock for the week of Jan. 19 totaled 7,771 cars, a decrease of 5,761 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 3,174 cars below the corresponding week in 1945.

Forest products loading totaled 33,070 cars, an increase of 230 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 6,041 cars below the corresponding week in 1945.

Ore loading amounted to 9,300 cars, a decrease of 420 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 2,607 cars below the corresponding week in 1945.

Coke loading amounted to 10,071 cars, a decrease of 2,912 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 5,064 cars below the corresponding week in 1945.

All districts reported decreases compared with the corresponding week in 1945 except the Eastern, Pocahontas, and Northwestern and all reported decreases compared with 1944, except the Pocahontas.

	1946	1945	1944
Week of January 5	652,457	683,398	769,625
Week of January 12	772,558	783,060	779,531
Week of January 19	749,475	777,572	798,650
Total	2,174,490	2,244,030	2,347,810

The following table is a summary of the freight carloadings for the separate railroads and systems for the week ended Jan. 19, 1946. During this period 59 roads reported gains over the week ended Jan. 20, 1945.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS) WEEK ENDED JAN. 19

Railroads	Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1946	1945	1944	1946	1945
Eastern District—					
Ann Arbor	361	291	276	1,701	1,461
Bangor & Aroostook	2,870	2,096	2,534	419	509
Boston & Maine	7,488	6,051	6,473	13,388	13,448
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	1,146	1,250	1,495	1,874	2,282
Central Indiana	47	36	31	29	40
Central Vermont	1,184	961	1,000	2,244	1,807
Delaware & Hudson	4,324	4,111	5,494	11,724	12,260
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	7,669	6,724	7,218	8,551	10,515
Detroit & Mackinac	235	179	179	178	106
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	2,037	1,683	2,099	1,595	1,872
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	320	250	325	3,368	3,268
Erie	11,436	11,802	12,491	14,816	16,574
Grand Trunk Western	3,147	3,941	3,608	8,287	8,986
Lehigh & Hudson River	145	128	168	2,278	3,341
Lehigh & New England	1,111	1,585	1,904	1,381	1,248
Lehigh Valley	8,286	6,757	8,538	7,678	11,724
Maine Central	2,687	2,078	2,233	4,230	3,850
Monongahela	6,814	5,788	6,376	285	296
Montour	2,640	2,496	2,547	23	19
New York Central Lines	45,354	44,856	48,149	50,563	50,261
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	10,782	8,769	14,700	14,700	15,911
New York, Ontario & Western	787	787	1,013	2,096	2,796
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	5,730	6,631	6,669	13,966	16,447
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western	456	414	622	2,352	2,139
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	6,851	7,806	7,776	8,214	7,402
Pere Marquette	4,795	4,794	4,579	7,259	8,002
Pittsburgh & Shawmut	966	846	931	12	18
Pittsburgh, Shawmut & North	243	289	343	272	255
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	975	1,012	1,191	1,997	2,809
Rutland	362	305	375	1,201	782
Wabash	5,705	6,203	6,389	11,896	12,608
Wheeling & Lake Erie	5,024	5,627	4,780	3,518	4,845
Total	152,187	146,552	157,912	202,095	217,886
Allegheny District—					
Akron, Canton & Youngstown	572	803	739	1,164	1,558
Baltimore & Ohio	41,195	40,698	41,054	24,146	28,497
Bessemer & Lake Erie	1,897	2,433	2,772	1,008	1,497
Cambria & Indiana	1,685	1,359	1,830	9	5
Central R. R. of New Jersey	5,884	5,398	6,379	16,293	18,014
Cornwall	469	301	630	38	47
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	342	208	221	12	8
Ligonier Valley	30	103	171	23	41
Long Island	1,594	1,442	1,278	4,300	3,915
Penn-Reading Seashore Lines	1,497	1,620	1,587	2,140	2,411
Pennsylvania System	74,684	74,871	76,492	56,514	65,793
Reading Co.	13,931	12,586	14,650	26,058	28,490
Union (Pittsburgh)	8,443	19,531	19,933	2,564	3,631
Western Maryland	4,271	3,626	3,996	11,903	13,978
Total	156,494	164,969	171,732	146,172	167,885
Pocahontas District—					
Chesapeake & Ohio	30,769	28,370	28,473	11,132	11,493
Norfolk & Western	20,922	21,026	21,902	6,512	9,381
Virginian	5,147	4,648	4,697	1,256	2,369
Total	56,838	54,044	55,072	18,900	23,243

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1946	1945	1944	1946	1945
Southern District—					
Alabama, Tennessee & Northern	306	409	363	276	463
Atl. & W. P.—W. R. R. of Ala.	711	791	756	1,874	2,669
Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast	1	1	1	1	1
Atlantic Coast Line	13,089	14,676	13,059	10,359	14,675
Central of Georgia	3,861	3,982	3,767	4,597	5,810
Charleston & Western Carolina	317	402	384	1,447	1,955
Chinchfield	1,730	1,686	1,594	3,299	3,439
Columbus & Greenville	309	350	274	251	457
Durham & Southern	51	135	108	598	883
Florida East Coast	3,307	3,557	3,007	1,623	1,552
Gainesville Midland	44	40	47	141	117
Georgia	903	1,079	1,215	2,198	2,905
Georgia & Florida	358	445	418	695	900
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio	4,356	4,781	3,936	4,044	4,044
Illinois Central System	25,914	26,534	28,774	14,133	18,038
Louisville & Nashville	25,926	26,815	24,205	10,127	12,343
Macon, Dublin & Savannah	215	185	178	917	906
Mississippi Central	240	260	268	389	502
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	2,797	3,269	3,123	3,950	4,733
Norfolk Southern	1,108	923	856	1,345	1,862
Piedmont Northern	378	407	435	1,418	1,419
Richmond, Fred. & Potomac	420	433	356	8,939	10,735
Seaboard Air Line	10,190	10,711	10,086	7,875	8,961
Southern System	23,150	23,720	22,698	23,169	27,436
Tennessee Central	563	669	701	846	783
Winston-Salem Southbound	129	147	149	904	1,108
Total	120,372	126,406	121,466	105,414	128,694
Northwestern District—					
Chicago & North Western	16,043	14,811	16,173	13,914	14,494
Chicago Great Western	2,836	2,700	2,814	3,024	3,492
Chicago, Milw., St. P. & Pac.	21,731	22,280	22,002	11,423	11,226
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	4,043	3,384	4,311	4,331	3,920
Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range	1,132	1,214	1,333	253	211
Duluth, St. Paul, Minn. & Atlantic	672	643	891	522	634
Egin, Jolly & Eastern	6,624	9,069	9,019	10,528	12,910
Flt. Dodge, Des Moines & South	455	332	413	140	110
Great Northern	11,622	11,242	12,855	4,700	5,636
Green Bay & Western	484	456	535	1,071	950
Lake Superior & Ishpeming	310	290	291	69	79
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,387	1,964	2,355	2,503	2,826
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. M.	5,585	4,756	5,841	3,436	3,387
Northern Pacific	9,566	9,677	10,875	4,799	3,961
Spokane International	99	256	148	445	448
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	2,124	2,322	2,461	2,490	3,868
Total	85,713	85,396	92,317	63,648	70,122
Central Western District—					
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe System	22,406	24,115	22,729	9,728	14,136
Alta.	2,673	3,454	3,308	3,210	4,721
Bingham & Garfield	268	375	624	28	85
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	21,160	20,335	22,087	11,348	12,737
Chicago & Illinois Midland	3,314	3,237	2,790	888	1,161
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	12,756	12,527	12,318	12,079	14,621
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2,924	2,801	2,887	3,100	5,365
Colorado & Southern	647	721	782	1,536	2,200
Denver & Rio Grande Western	3,293	3,860	3,774	4,405	5,808
Denver & Salt Lake	868	772	879	61	17
Fort Worth & Denver City	820	758	938	1,148	1,377
Illinois Terminal	2,146	2,103	2,260	1,523	2,060
Missouri-Illinois	826	876	960	454	564
Nevada Northern	1,320	1,465	1,793	141	107
North Western Pacific	591	674	790	658	949
Peoria & Pekin Union	37	12	48	0	0
Southern Pacific (Pacific)	27,255	29,468	29,234	10,082	14,468
Toledo, Peoria & Western	0	300	473	0	2,054
Union Pacific System	16,521	17,859	16,973	11,884	16,110
Utah	881	509	707	9	3
Western Pacific	1,823	1,715	1,881	3,404	4,346
Total	122,589	127,936	128,235	75,676	102,872
Southwestern District—					
Burlington-Rock Island	255	368	206	455	710
Gulf Coast Lines	4,333	7,032	7,144	2,294	2,622
International-Great Northern	1,646	2,485	1,980	3,200	3,649
K. O. & G., M. V. & O. C.-A.-A.	1,282	1,240	1,099	1,687	1,635
Kansas City Southern	2,525	4,615	5,130	3,031	2,751
Louisiana & Arkansas	2,010	3,475	3,278	2,180	2,517
Litchfield & Madison	154	337	293	1,239	1,401
Missouri & Arkansas	188	127	178	354	550
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines	4,868	6,664	5,567	4,003	5,666
Missouri Pacific	15,310	17,019	17,167	14,012	18,579
Quannah Acme & Pacific	82	54	94	135	393
St. Louis-San Francisco	9,050	9,372	8,629	7,526	8,630
St. Louis-Southwestern	2,326	3,369	3,082	4,791	6,812
Texas & New Orleans	7,665	11,169	13,067	5,196	5,554
Texas & Pacific	3,347	4,819	4,902	6,006	8,381
Wichita Falls & Southern	71	92	83	63	39
Weatherford M. W. & N. W.	65	32	17	11	28
Total	55,282	72,269	71,916	56,183	69,892

Included in Atlantic Coast Line RR. Includes Midland Valley Ry. and Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Ry. only in 1944 and also Oklahoma City-Ada-Atoka Ry. in 1945 and 1946.
NOTE—Previous year's figures revised.

N. Y. Banks in Favorable Position to Face Post-War Years, Bell Reports

The 1,200 banking organizations under the supervision of the New York State Banking Department are in a favorable position to

meet the responsibilities of the post-war years, Elliott V. Bell, Superintendent of Banks, said in his annual report to the Governor and the Legislature made public Jan. 11. He stated that the banking system of New York State has emerged from the war years with its size nearly doubled, the quality of its assets the best on record, its liquidity increased and its earning power considerably improved.



Elliott V. Bell

"In recent months some revival in private borrowing has taken place," says Mr. Bell. "There is evidence that loans have been made to business in somewhat larger amounts this year. In addition, the outstanding balances of guaranteed loans for war purposes have been declining since the middle of 1944, indicating heavier reliance upon private credit. Real estate loans and loans to consumers have also been increasing during the year. The banking system thus appears at the end of 1945 to be making progress in its transition from war to peace."

Mr. Bell noted that the operations of the Treasury and the timing of the war loan drives kept the resources and deposits of the commercial banks from extending their wartime rise in the first ten months of 1945, but the assets of the savings banks and savings and loan associations, continuing their expansion, reached new high records in this period. He noted that total resources of the commercial banks increased \$1,104,654,000 to a record high of \$23,157,487,000 on June 30, 1945, and their deposits rose \$1,068,585,000 to \$21,384,350,000. As of October 27, however, resources and deposits stood at \$21,563,898,000 and \$19,710,290,000, respectively, showing losses of \$488,935,000 in resources and \$604,475,000 in deposits for the ten months.

It is likewise reported that: "An increase of \$94,270,000 in capital funds of the commercial banks in the first ten months of the year is ascribed in the report to an increasing awareness on the part of bank management that expanded deposits and post-war lending responsibilities require strengthened capital structures. The larger part of this increase came from retention of earnings, but \$8,399,000 of it resulted from the sale of additional stock by 22 banks. In all, 55 banks and trust companies took steps during the year to improve their capital structures, aside from the retention of earnings, or initiated discussions with the Department looking toward that end."

Deposits of mutual savings banks it is indicated increased \$1,000,000,000 in the first ten months of 1945, reaching a new high at \$8,122,000,000. This gain compared with one of \$760,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1944. There is some evidence, however, Mr. Bell says, that the rate of gain in savings bank deposits has begun to level off. The statewide dollar gain in October and November was less than in the corresponding months of 1944, and in the western area of the State, where substantial war activity was concentrated, the rate of deposit gain has now been under the 1944 figures for over six months. For savings and loan associations the gain in resources in the first ten months was \$38,968,-

000, or 11.87%, compared with a gain of \$25,700,000, or 8.68% in the corresponding period of 1944.

Mr. Bell says that 1945 marked the close of a chapter for the Liquidation Bureau of the Banking Department. During the year the liquidation was completed of the last domestic banking organization taken over by the Superintendent because of insolvency. As a result, for the first time since 1908 when the Superintendent was first designated as statutory liquidator the Banking Department is engaged in not a single liquidation of an insolvent banking institution.

It is added that: "Since 1908 the Superintendent has taken over 177 institutions and has liquidated 148 and reopened or released 29. The liabilities involved in these closings aggregate \$460,000,000. Dividends and other funds made available to the creditors and depositors of the 148 liquidated institutions averaged 81.40% of the amount of their claims. Over the last three years 23 liquidations of domestic banking organizations, including that of the Bank of United States, have been completed."

Mr. Bell cautions the banks against facilitating "the present effort in the real estate market to bid prices up to incorporate scarcity value," and says:

"The supply of institutional mortgage money now is virtually unlimited. These funds can be a great national asset in the realization of the nation's goal of providing good housing and employment for all. But if this vast supply of mortgage money is pressed for investment before new building on a large scale is resumed, one can only expect that the price of existing structures will rise high enough to absorb the new funds in search of employment. That process is more commonly known as inflation."

The Banking Department will propose several changes in the Banking Law at the 1946 session of the Legislature, according to the report. As to these proposals it is stated in the Department's advices that:

"The recommendations will include legislation with respect to reserves required to be maintained by banks, trust companies, private bankers and industrial banks; rebates upon the prepayment of discounted instalment loans; corporate dissolutions, and certain aspects of the power of savings and loan associations to make loans.

"The proposal concerning reserves would dispense with the need for certain complicated calculations which must now be made in computing reserve requirements, without materially affecting existing practices as to the manner of holding reserves. It is also suggested that the Banking Law be modified to place private bankers on the same basis as banks and trust companies with respect to reserve requirements.

"As to rebates upon the prepayment of discounted instalment loans, the Department proposes to recommend that the law be amended to require that when a borrower, who is not in default, voluntarily repays his loan prior to the time final payment is due, there shall be refunded to him the pro rata unearned portion of the interest previously deducted.

"In the matter of corporate dissolutions, the Department proposes that the law be amended to allow the vesting in the Superintendent of title to the business and property in this State of any foreign banking corporation of which he has taken possession for liquidation purposes. The proposed amendment would simplify the task of administering the as-

sets of foreign agencies taken over and clarify the position of the Superintendent in connection with suits required to be maintained in the course of the liquidation.

"The proposals with respect to savings and loan associations would, among other things, permit deferment of the first periodic payment made in connection with a loan for the construction of a building; eliminate the authority of savings and loan associations to charge a premium upon loans in addition to the legal rate of interest, and forbid the withdrawal of shares pledged as security for a mortgage loan while the mortgage is outstanding."

The Superintendent says in the report that the Department expects to complete early in 1946 the comprehensive study which it began in 1945 of the business and earnings of licensed lenders. The purpose of this study, he says, is to determine whether the statutory rates of charge allowed to licensed lenders are the lowest possible consistent with the maintenance of adequate service.

Labor Department Reorganization

Reporting that "substantial progress" had been made in reorganizing his department, Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach announced on Jan. 20 the membership of two new committees whose appointment was proposed by President Truman's labor-management conference last fall. One will make recommendations on over-all operation of the Federal Conciliation Service; the other on technical and analytical services. Mr. Schwellenbach said that the most important change in the department's reorganization had been the integration of the work of the bureaus and services, recently taken over, with the Secretary's office, the New York "Times" reported from Washington, Jan. 20, in its account of the announcement, and continued. The Conciliation Service, as the agency which had been carrying the heaviest burden recently, he added (according to the "Times") was receiving urgent attention. Additional field offices had been opened in Boston and Kansas City, and a Division of Field Operations and another for procedures and training had been established. Mr. Schwellenbach said he would seek more funds to employ additional conciliators.

The Associated Press reported that Mr. Schwellenbach's appointees to the advisory Committee are:

David Sarnoff, President of Radio Corporation of America; Vincent P. Ahearn, Executive Secretary of the National Sand and Gravel Association; Clarence O. Skinner, of Automobile and Aviation Parts Manufacturers, Inc.; H. W. Steinkrauss, President of the Bridgeport Brass Company; Frank P. Fenton, American Federation of Labor director of organization, Boris Shiskin, AFL economist; Richard T. Frankenstein, Vice-President of the United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Clinton S. Golden, Assistant to the President of the United Steel Workers (CIO).

Those appointed to the technical committee are:

Fred W. Climer, Assistant to the President of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.; W. H. Winans, of Union Carbide and Carbon Corp.; E. B. Roberts, of Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Co.; Lee H. Hill, Vice-President of McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.; Robert J. Watt, AFL International Representative; Nelson H. Cruikshank, AFL director of social insurance activities; Herbert W. Payne, of the Textile Workers Union (CIO), and Nathan Spere, of the United Electrical Workers (CIO).

Items About Banks, Trust Companies

(Continued from page 618)

surplus, \$1,900,000; undivided profits, \$375,000, and reserve for contingencies, \$150,000.

"This \$3,425,000 is \$752,000 more than the bank's net worth on March 31, 1934, and represents an increase in the common stock equity of \$1,752,000 during this period of time," Mr. Muir said. "It is indicative of the progress of the bank in the last several years.

"In March, 1934, after sale of \$1,000,000 in preferred stock to the RFC, the capital structure also included common stock, \$1,000,000; surplus, \$500,000, and undivided profits, \$173,000, for a grand total of \$2,673,000.

"Small amounts of preferred were retired from time to time. As of Jan. 31, 1944, shortly under two years ago, the outstanding preferred stock issue was \$650,000. In 1944, the bank retired \$150,000 and last year it redeemed another \$200,000."

Common stock of Louisville Trust Company, which within the last eight years has been as low as \$6 a share, now is on a dividend basis. It was quoted 35½ bid and 37 asked yesterday in the local over-the-counter market.

At the first meeting of the directors of the First National Bank in Palm Beach, Fla., in 1946, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Wiley R. Reynolds, President; Bert C. Teed, Executive First Vice-President; R. E. Conn, C. L. Pierce, Mrs. Hazel S. Gorham, Geo. S. Ross, Vice-Presidents; Gordon W. Lynn, Vice-President and Trust Officer; H. V. Nye, Vice-President and Cashier; E. P. Dickey, Vice-President and Comptroller; Miss Mary Nell Pinckard, Assistant Vice-President; Wiley R. Reynolds, Jr., Geo. E. Hossler, Miss Elizabeth A. Root and Mrs. Ruth Duffin, Assistant Cashiers; Richard C. Boggs, H. Hood Bassett and Stanley A. Wilson, Assistant Trust Officers; J. J. Henderson, Auditor and Assistant Comptroller; William H. Miller and Miss Nancy Williamson, Assistant Auditors.

The President appointed the following directors on committees: Examining, Ralph B. Wagner, George L. Royal and J. Kenneth Williamson; Discount, Wiley R. Reynolds, Bert C. Teed and Wiley R. Reynolds, Jr.; Trust, Wiley R. Reynolds, Comer J. Kimball, Walter S. Leeds, J. Kenneth Williamson, Bert Winters and Bert Teed.

The directors voted a monthly dividend of 12 cents per share (\$12,000) to stockholders of record as of the 23rd of each month through June 23rd, payable on the first day of the following month. An extra dividend of 5 cents per share was also declared to stockholders of record as of Feb. 15, payable Feb. 21, 1946.

It was reported that a substantial increase in deposits had been made during 1945 of \$7,244,000, raising the deposits to \$52,946,000 as of Dec. 31, 1945, while capital funds, including reserves, jumped \$776,070 to \$3,784,000 as of the same date. Three officers of the bank are still in service, but are expected to rejoin the bank staff during the next several months; they are H. Hood Bassett, Richard C. Boggs and William H. Miller.

Following the annual meeting on Jan. 8, R. E. Harding, President of the Fort Worth National Bank, announced the following promotions:

Joe E. Clarke elected Vice-President. Mr. Clarke formerly was Vice-President of the First National Bank, Albany, Texas; W. H. Peterson, promoted from Assistant Vice-President to Vice-President. Mr. Peterson started to work in the bank in 1925 and in recent years held the position of Assistant Cashier and Assis-

tant Vice-President; W. C. Dietz advanced from Assistant Vice-President to Vice-President. Mr. Dietz is a veteran employee of the bank, having started with the institution in 1917; H. H. Harp, appointed Assistant Cashier. Twenty-eight years ago Mr. Harp entered the bank's employ and was Manager of the Savings Department until his assignment two years ago as Manager of the Banking Facility at the Fort Worth Army Air Field; O. D. McCaulley, appointed Assistant Trust Officer. Mr. McCaulley has served with the Fort Worth National 22 years. For several years he has been identified with the Trust Department; B. P. McDonald, appointed Assistant Cashier. He commenced his banking career as office boy in 1919 with the bank, returning to the bank after serving in the Army Finance Department he has been handling the Veterans' Department.

Mr. Harding also announced the resignation of John T. Herd, of Post, Texas, as a director. W. L. Pier, former Vice-President of the bank, was elected a director and member of Executive Committee. Mr. Pier is now Vice-President of United Stockyards Corporation and General Manager of the Fort Worth stockyards.

In addition to these changes, Mr. Harding announced the increase in capital, effective Jan. 3, 1946, from \$2,500,000 to \$3,500,000, and increase in surplus from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000. This was accomplished by payment of a 20% stock dividend amounting to \$500,000 and sale of 25,000 shares of new stock at \$40 per share, amounting to \$1,000,000, of which \$500,000 was placed as capital and \$500,000 as surplus. Dividends amounting to \$100,000, at the rate of 8%, were paid on capital stock outstanding as of Dec. 31, 1945.

At the annual meeting of shareholders of Bank of America, San Francisco, Calif., a new member was added to the combined board of directors and advisory council in the person of Alfred J. Lundberg, a leader in the business of Oakland, and President and director of the Key System and of the Railway Equipment and Realty Co., Ltd. In addition to presiding over the extensive East Bay transit system, Mr. Lundberg has served as President of the California State Chamber of Commerce and of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce and also served as President of the American Transit Association and the California Transit Association.

Eric A. Johnston, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce for the past four years and President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, Inc., was present to assume his seat as a director of the Bank of America for the first time since his election last November.

At the directors' organization meeting which followed, all officers of the bank were reappointed and some new appointments approved for subsequent announcement.

In his annual message to shareholders, President L. M. Giannini, observing the transition of industrial activity to peacetime patterns, noted that preliminary reports indicated the corner was turned in December when a small increase in manufacturing employment occurred. This was regarded as a significant development since factory employment normally declines in December.