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Training and Responsibility In Banking

By MILTON HARRISON*

Editor, Savings Bank Journal

Mr. Harrison stresses importance of every grade of bank personnel being trained and kept informed regarding not only matters relating to their own institution but also to economic and business conditions. Sees approach of a new era in savings banking, and urges a middle attitude between viewpoints of too-social-minded and too-much-concerned-with-the-almighty-dollar concept of banking practice.

All over America I can see stirring among the thinking people and their responsible leaders a new spirit recognizing the great seriousness of the of the situation confronting us. They are girding their loins with the armor of faith. They are willing and anxious to face the strain and sacrifice of what it takes to win a sound, free and enduring economy. I can see developing a multitude of effective and sound actions which will infect the people with a new sense of assurance that their future is safe. The smearing and persecuting policy-making economic witch doctors have had their day. They are as dead as the dodo. You will

Milton W. Harrison

observe this new spirit of America regain growth lustily, even though for the past 15 or 20 years it has appeared to be underground.

I may say with as much earnestness as I can command that there is a growing support for your Institute training to carry on your accepted desire to serve the purposes of private savings banking profitably, and to take the responsibility to stimulate and safeguard the people's savings.

I am giving you this larger picture as a prelude to a further discussion of "Profitable Savings Banking," because it is difficult otherwise, to see with clarity the utility of your training and occupation. I would ask you to bear in mind a truth uttered by President James Madison that "The economic foundation of the American Political System is the protection of the differing and un-

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A Christmas Carom

By JO BINGHAM

Writer points out the prevailing idea throughout the world that Uncle Sam should play role of "Uncle Santa" for selfish reasons, viz: to give full employment at home. Sees false conception that U. S. is land of plenty and concludes "idea of reimbursing ourselves with our own cash or IOU's in order to give away something for nothing is an empty pipe dream.

An editorial in "The Eastern Economist"[1] has presented the all-time high in evidence that distance lends enchantment. Under this spell, it is proposed that United States become the world's Santa Claus, that we are rich enough and should have sense enough to fill the role! We are told to pick up the UNRRA gauntlet and carry on, setting up "an orderly scheme of transfer of goods and equipment from America to the rest of the world." No longer would this be a matter of generosity; in the eyes of the East it becomes "the *duty* (italics ours) of America to organize systematically the outflow of goods to the poorer countries so that the consumption of the poorer sections of the people may reach a certain basic minimum."

Jo Bingham

The rose-colored writing continues: "Of course, this does not mean that any individual American who parts with his goods will not get the full price therefor. The U. S. Government will buy the goods, give them as gifts and reimburse itself by additional internal taxation."

When this kind of comment comes out of the mystic East, it is likely to be dismissed as a grain of star-dust; but when, as from an oracle, it comes out of the mouths of officials, it is time to face the feeding problem.

In this regard, if wishes were horses, the world could eat horse meat; but they aren't. Likewise, although it would indeed be pleasant and wonderful if the United States could act in *loco parentis* for the world—the nursing mother in this instance—it can't.

However, if we were to attempt it, it would mean basically that American business would pay workers to create products beyond the demands of the market. The government would then buy this

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1 New Delhi, India, July 12, 1946, pp. 43-45: "The World's Santa Claus."

Strikes

By ROGER W. BABSON

Mr. Babson points out strikes are costly to workers as well as business concerns, and the public also suffers because of them. Says solution lies not in legislation, but as in case of the temperance movement, in education and religion.

Everyone is now discussing the coal strike and planning for anti-labor legislation next month. But the problem is far deeper than "John L. Lewis." He might die tonight; but severe labor troubles would still be with us.

Roger W. Babson

Strikes Very Costly

It is true that strikes are very costly—to labor, employers, and to the public. As a rule, it takes wage workers about sixty months to make up what is lost in wages in a 100-days' strike which wins with an 18½% increase. This means that a 30-days' strike requires 20 months to catch up; and that with the average strike employees must work about two years at their averaged increased wages before they gain a penny.

Certainly, in nine cases out of ten, labor would be far better off to accept a company offer of 10% without striking than to strike and get more. This is not figuring the loss to employers in which labor should also be very much interested because every strike delays and postpones the time when employers can again make a voluntary wage increase. Some labor leaders are surely misleading their

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GENERAL CONTENTS

As We See It

EDITORIAL

Following and in substantial measure emulating Mr. Murray's recent grotesque reasoning, the CIO has stated its case for substantially higher wages. By deft statistical maneuvering and ready use of the graphic arts, it has rather effectively presented what it doubtless believes is a convincing argument. At points its figures appear to be "picked out of the air," as were many of those of Mr. Murray some weeks ago. Its case seems, statistically at least, to turn on "estimates" (for which guesses would be a better term) covering periods of time for which there are yet no data at all on which to build really convincing estimates, and upon corporate reports which almost defy accurate interpretation. Even so its conclusions, again speaking statistically, can be supported only by a good deal of methodological skullduggery.

No "Battle of Statistics"

But this argument must not be permitted to become a "battle of statistics" as someone has suggested. As bad as the technical treatment of the data clearly is, other assumptions or half-expressed postulates are infinitely worse. To become deeply involved in debate about statistical procedures improperly employed is to risk neglect of other aspects of the case which spell defeat of labor in the debate regardless of the statistics they present or any others that they might invent.

The burden of the labor case runs as follows:

(1) Corporations (manufacturing corporations are the chief targets of union demands at the moment) could raise wages very substantially without increasing the price of their products, and still earn quite satisfactory profits.

(2) Cost of living has increased in such measure that past increases in wages have in practical effect been erased.

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From Washington Ahead of the News

By CARLISLE BARGERON

Whenever lawyers discuss the probable outcome of a case before the Supreme Court these days they mostly consider the social predilections of the justices rather than the law that has been applied in the past. It may not be as right, but it affords just about as accurate gauging of what the high court will do as the previous rules. Indeed, this writer, wholly lacking in legal practice, will nevertheless pit his talents against our learned barristers in guessing at the tribunal's decisions.

Carlisle Bargeron

Saying this, however, is not to predict what will be its attitude in organized labor's attempt to collect millions of dollars in back wages on the court's routine ruling in a portal to portal case, but to explain why industry is justifiably worried. The UAW, for example, is attempting to hook Ford for some $270,000,000. One wonders how young Henry is getting along in his expressed determination to "understand labor."

We get the impression in Washington that there is plenty of agitation in industry about the matter, a lot of talk about many industries being forced into bankruptcy. In passing, it may be worthwhile to note that it was this agitation in industry that whetted labor's appetite in the first place. The court's decision was handed down several months ago and scarcely little attention was paid to it in the general press. But the business papers and business letters promptly began howling about what a momentous decision it was. Congress was promptly importuned for relief. It made a gesture towards this at the last session, then, deciding the matter not so urgent, dropped it. But it is moving to give quick relief at this session, not only in a matter of this kind but against the whimsical decrees of bureaucrats generally.

In the meantime, there is a feeling in high circles and in labor quarters, that industry is unnecessarily excited. Your correspondent gets the impression that few if any of the higher labor

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Strangely Muddled Thinking

"I want to see this republic continue. It is the greatest government that the world has seen.

* * * *

"I want our young people to be informed on what this government is, what it stands for—its responsibilities. And I think the best way to do this is through a universal training program. I don't like to think of it as a universal military training program. I want it to be a universal training program, giving our young people a background in the disciplinary approach of getting along with one another, informing them of their physical makeup, and what it means to take care of this temple which God gave us. If we get that instilled into them, and then instill into them a responsibility which begins in the township, in the city ward, the first thing you know we will have sold our republic to the coming generations as Madison and Hamilton and Jefferson sold it in the first place.

"I hope you . . . will approach this job with the idea of insuring the continuation of our form of government. I want you to call as witnesses, if you will, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, and any other Cabinet members that you think could contribute information to you. The Secretary of Labor can be of great help to you.

"Then go outside the executive branch and talk to leaders in the House and the Senate. I want you to be known as the President's Advisory Commission on universal training. I want that word military left out. The military phase is incidental to what I have in mind."—President Truman to his Advisory Commission on Universal Training.

This appears to us to be strangely muddled thinking. If the family and our educational system (or systems) are failing as badly as the President seems to suppose or to imply, something should be done about it, but why should we believe that any "universal training" program conducted by the Federal Government would succeed where there is now failure?

Our Major Problems

H. L. Brooks, newly elected President of N. Y. Board of Trade, sees likelihood of solving: (1) equitable employer-employee relations; (2) conversion of governmental structure to peacetime conditions; and (3) attainment of sound fiscal program.

H. L. Brooks who, on Dec. 19 was elected President of the New York Board of Trade to succeed Ralph E. Dorland who becomes Chairman of the Board stated in his acceptance address that three major problems are now facing the nation, and although "we do not know the solutions, we have confidence in the methods and techniques which we shall employ in finding the answers."

H. L. Brooks

"Our American economic system," Mr. Baruch asserted, "has not only completely justified itself in raising the standards of the American people, but it points the way to a distressed and bewildered world suffering from the poverty arising out of the destruction of war."

Continuing, he stated: "We may remind ourselves again that here in America the freedom to produce, the venturing of human ability and the risking of stored up capital into new enterprises, absorbing the losses when they have occurred, and profiting by the gains if any, have given a name to what we choose to call "a private enterprise system."

"The year that lies ahead presents problems. We do not now know their solutions but we have confidence in the methods and the techniques which we shall employ in finding the answers to these knotty questions. We can and must and shall work them out in the American way. Public questions only loom large and look insurmountable until they are solved. All of them will be more easily solved if all parties concerned approach them in the spirit of give and take.

"Before us in 1947 there seem to be three main problems: (1) A just and equitable relation between employer and employee; (2) a reconversion of our governmental structure from an instrumentality of war to a government of peace; (3) a sound governmental fiscal program which should include a balanced budget with provision for the interest on and the substantial refunding of our national debt with an anticipated income adjusted to lowered taxes.

"(1) In our future labor relations, whether they be the results of collective bargaining between employer and employee, with government acting solely in the position of an umpire or referee; or whether our government itself seeks to set the pattern, with the sole objective of serving the public welfare rather than encouraging a struggle of class against class, a newer and better way must be found. We citizens, we businessmen, we employers, and every member of society, should give his utmost to the solution of this problem. The Board of Trade can continue contributing to this problem until a modern and equitable answer is found that will be

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International Monetary Fund Par Values

Schedule published by organization showing par value of the currency of each member country in terms of gold or in U. S. dollars.

Following the announcement on Dec. 18, as published in "The Chronicle" last week (p. 3208), that the International Monetary Fund has received and accepted the par values of members' currencies and that these initial par values are based on existing exchange rates, a detailed schedule of these par values has been released by the Fund. The par values are expressed in terms of gold or of U. S. dollars as of July 1, 1944, as required by the terms of the Bretton Woods Agreement and are as follows:

I. Currencies of Metropolitan Areas

Country & Currency—	—Par Values In Terms of Gold— Grams of fine gold per currency unit	Currency units per troy ounce of fine gold	—Par Values In Terms of U. S. Dollars— Currency units per U. S. dollar	U. S. cents per currency unit
Belgium, franc	0.020 276 5	1,533.96	43.827 5	2.281 67
Bolivia, boliviano	0.021 158 8	1,476.00	42.000 0	2.380 95
Canada, dollar	0.888 671	35.000	1.000 00	100.000
Chile, peso	0.028 666 8	1,085.00	31.000 0	3.225 81
Colombia, peso	0.507 816	61.249 5	1.749 99	57.143 3
Costa Rica, colon	0.158 267	196.525	5.615 00	17.809 4
Cuba, peso	0.888 671	35.000 0	1.000 00	100.000
Czechoslovakia, koruna	0.017 773 4	1,750.00	50.000 0	2.000 00
Denmark, krone	0.185 178	167.965	4.799 01	20.837 6
Ecuador, Sucre	0.065 827 5	472.500	13.500 0	7.407.41
Egypt, pound	3.672 88	8.468 42	0 241 955	413.300
El Salvador, colon	0.355 468	87.500 0	2.500 00	40.000 0
Ethiopia, dollar	0.357 690	86.956 5	2.484 47	40.250 0
France, franc	0.007 461 13	4,168.73	119.107	0.839 583
Guatemala, quetzal	0.888 671	35.000 0	1.000 00	100.000
Honduras, lempira	0.444 335	70.000 0	2.000 00	50.000 0
Iceland, krona	0.136 954	227.110	6.488 85	15.411 1
India, rupee	0.268 601	115.798	3.308 52	30.225 0
Iran, rial	0.027 555 7	1,128.75	32.250 0	3.100 78
Iraq, dinar	3.581 34	8 684 86	0.248 139	403.000
Luxemburg, franc	0.020 276.5	1,533.96	43.827 5	2.281 67
Mexico, peso	0.183 042	169.925	4.855 00	20.597 3
Netherlands, guilder	0.334 98[illegible]	92.849 8	2.652 85	37.695 3
Nicaragua, cordoba	0.177 734	175.000	5.000 00	20.000 0
Norway, krone	0.179 067	173.697	4.962 78	20.150 0
Panama, balboa	0.888 671	35.000 0	1.000 00	100.000
Paraguay, guarani	0.287 595	108.150	3.090 00	32.362 5
Peru, sol	0.136 719	227.500	6.500.00	15.384 6
Philippine Commonwealth, peso	0.444 335	70.000 0	2.000 00	50.000 0
Union of South Africa, pound	3.581 34	*8.684 86	**0.248 139	403.000
United Kingdom, pound	3.581 34	†8.684 86	‡0.248 139	403.000
United States, dollar	0.888 671	35.000 0	1.000 00	100.000

*(or 173 shillings 8.368 pence) **(or 4 shillings 11.553 pence)
†(or 173 shillings 8.367 pence) ‡(or 4 shillings 11.553 pence)

II. Currencies of Non-Metropolitan Areas

Member and Non-Metropolitan Areas with Currency and Relation to Metropolitan Unit—	—Par Values In Terms of Gold— Grams of fine gold per currency unit	Currency units per troy ounce of fine gold	—Par Values In Terms of U. S. Dollars— Currency units per U. S. dollar	U. S. cents per currency unit
Belgium—				
Belgian Congo — franc (parity with Belgian franc)	0.020 276 5	1,533.96	43.827 5	2.281 67
France—				
Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, French Antilles, French Guiana—franc (parity with French franc)	0.007 461 13	4,168.73	119.107	0.839 583
French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Togoland, Cameroons, French Somaliland, Madagascar and dependencies, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon—CFA franc (=1.70 French francs)	0.012 683 9	2,452.20	70.062 8	1.427 29
New Caledonia, New Hebrides, French possessions of Oceania —CFP franc (=2.40 French francs)	0.017 906 7	1,736.97	49.627 8	2.015 00
French possessions in India—rupee (=36 French francs)	0.268 601	115.798	3.308 52	30.225 0
Netherlands—				
Surinam and Curacao — guilder (=1.406 71 Netherlands guilders)	0.471 230	66.004 9	1.885 85	53.026 4
United Kingdom—				
Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone — West African pound (parity with sterling)	3.581 34	8.684 86	0.248 139	403.000
Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland—Southern Rhodesian pound (parity)	3.581 34	8.684 86	0.248 139	403.000
Palestine — Palestinian pound (parity)	3.581 34	8.684 86	0.248 139	403.000
Cyprus—Cyprus pound (parity)	3.581 34	8.684 86	0.248 139	403.000
Gibralter—Gibralter pound (parity)	3.581 34	8.684 86	0.248 139	403.000
Malta—Maltese pound (parity)	3.581 34	8.684 86	0.248 139	403.000
Bahamas—Bahamas pound (parity)	3.581 34	8.684 86	0.248 139	403.000
Bermuda—Bermuda pound (parity)	3.581 34	8.684 86	0.248 139	403.000
Jamaica—Jamaican pound (parity)	3.581 34	8.684 86	0.248 139	403.000
Falkland Islands — Falkland Islands pound (parity)	3.581 34	8.684 86	0.248 139	403.000
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar — East African shilling (20 per pound sterling)	0.179 067	173.697	4.962 78	20.150 0
Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana — British West Indian dollar (4.80 per pound sterling)	0.746 113	41.687 3	1.191 07	83.958 3
British Honduras—British Honduras dollar (4.03 per pound sterling)	0.888 671	35.000 0	1.000 00	100.000

Member and Non-Metropolitan Areas with Currency and Relation to Metropolitan Unit—	—Par Values In Terms of Gold— Grams of fine gold per currency unit	Currency units per troy ounce of fine gold	—Par Values In Terms of U. S. Dollars— Currency units per U. S. dollar	U. S. cents per currency unit
United Kingdom—(Continued)				
Ceylon — Cingalese rupee (13⅓ per pound sterling)	0.268 601	115.798	3.308 52	30.225 0
Mauritius—Mauritius rupee (13⅓ per pound sterling)	0.268 601	115.798	3.308 52	30.225 0
Seychelles — Seychelles rupee (13⅓ per pound sterling)	0.268 601	115.798	3.308 52	30.225 0
Fiji — Fijan pound (1.11 per pound sterling)	3.226 44	9.640 20	0.275 434	363.063
Tonga — Tongan pound (1.2525 per pound sterling)	2.859 36	10.877 8	0.310 794	321.756
Burma—Burmese rupee (at par with Indian rupee, i.e., = 1 shilling 6 pence)	0.268 601	115.798	3.308 52	30.225 0
Hong Kong — Hong Kong dollar (16 per pound sterling)	0.223 834	138.958	3.970 22	25.187 5
Malaya (Singapore and Malayan Union) — Malayan dollar (8.571 428 57 per pound sterling, or 2 shillings 4 pence per Malayan dollar)	0.417 823	74.441 7	2.126 91	47.016 7
Sarawak, British North Borneo—The Sarawak and British North Borneo dollars which circulate alongside the Malayan dollar (which is legal tender) have the same value	0.417 823	74.441 7	2.126 91	47.016 7

Wants Bi-Partisan Action and Two-Way Trade in Trade Agreements

International Trade Section of N. Y. Board of Trade, headed by Geo. F. Bauer, presents resolution covering U. S. trade policies. Sees benefit in team work with the United Nations.

Representation by both political parties in the Government's trade agreement program along lines effectively used in general foreign relations by our government and endorsement of team work through United Nations Organization to expand world commerce were recommended on Dec. 23 by the Executive Committee of the International Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade, Inc.

A resolution covering these points was presented by Mr. George F. Bauer, Chairman of the Government Relations Committee of the Section, which reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, The International Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade has consistently favored the negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements by the government in such manner as to assure the maximum development of two-way trade through reciprocal reduction in non-tariff barriers to United States trade, as well as in tariff barriers, and

WHEREAS, Under the trade proposals and program of the United States Government:

1. The proposed International Trade Organization of the United Nations provides for the reduction or elimination of such barriers as export quotas, import quotas, foreign exchange rationing and discriminatory trade controls in general;
2. The draft charter for that organization includes a provision that any nation failing to live up to its obligations under the charter shall be denied the right to most favored nation treatment, and
3. The United States Government is preparing to require similar guarantees against non-tariff barriers in the tariff negotiations to be conducted next spring with 18 leading nations, and

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of the International Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade that such negotiation with many countries at the same time under these conditions, seems the approach best calculated to succeed and to assure world prosperity and economic peace and that bilateral agreements under the Trade Agreements Act should be resorted to only in case the present efforts fail; be it therefore

RESOLVED, By the International Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade that it expresses its full support of the government's foreign trade policy and program in these directions; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the International Trade Section feels that this foreign trade policy merits as much support, in a bi-partisan sense, as is given our general foreign relations which are so successfully being conducted now by representatives of both political parties in a spirit mindful of the interests of our nation as an entity; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary be instructed to file a copy of this resolution with the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Senate and House, the Committee for Reciprocity Information, and any other interested agency, and that the Chairman or anyone designated by him be authorized to attend the hearings to be conducted in January 1947 by that Committee, and to provide that Committee with any further information needed to support the views expressed in this resolution."

Among those attending the meeting were:

F. J. Emmerich, Vice-President, Block International Corp.; George F. Bauer, George F. Bauer Company; F. P. Mattox, National Paper & Type Company; Richard Kulze, Attorney; Fred Leighton, Fred Leighton's Mexican Imports; V. A. Dodge, President, Dodge & Seymour, Ltd.; John Francis Schwieters, Pine Towers Agency; J. R. Stunzi, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.; Alex Hauser, Columbia Commerce & Credit Corp.; George H. White, Standard Oil Co. of N. J., and Albert J. Barnaud, Secretary, International Trade Section.

Finland Makes Payment to U. S. on War Debt

On Dec. 14, the Treasury received the sum of $259,479.74 from the Government of Finland, representing a payment of principal in the amount of $93,000, and the semi-annual payment of interest in the amount of $131,652.50 under the Funding Agreement of May 1, 1923; $13,695.06 on account of the semi-annual payment on the annuity due under the postponement agreement of May 1, 1941, and $21,132.18 on account of the semi-annual payment on the annuity due under the postponement agreement of Oct. 14, 1943. The Treasury Department in reporting this on Dec. 16, stated that these payments represent the entire amount due from the Government of Finland on Dec. 15, 1946, under these agreements.

Oct. Income Payments To Individuals at Peak

Total income payments to individuals reached an all-time high in October, the Department of Commerce announced on Dec. 10. The Department's index of income payments, which makes allowance for seasonal influences, resumed in October the upward movement which has been evident since early this year, rising to 256.1 from 246.6 in September (1935-39=100). The October index was more than 1% above the previous high of August, 1946 and almost 7% above the average of 1945. The Department further said:

Income payments to individuals include wages and salaries, net incomes of unincorporated business (both farm and non-farm), dividends and interest, net rents received by landlords and other types of individual incomes. Agricultural income, which declined in September as a result of unseasonally low marketings, was the chief factor in the October increase. Higher prices in a decontrolled market brought forth greatly increased marketings to boost cash income from crop and livestock sales to new peak levels.

Nonagricultural income payments, which comprise almost 90% of total income payments, increased only fractionally during October. Gains in factory pay rolls and disbursements by trade establishments were almost offset by continued decline of military payments and federal civilian pay rolls.

For the first 10 months of 1946, income payments were equivalent to an annual rate of $162.7 billion, about 1% above the similar period of 1945. Although wage and salary payments were almost 7% below the comparable 1945 period, the decline is wholly attributable to the fall in military and Federal civilian pay rolls, since private wage and salary payments were 5% higher than in 1945. Income payments to individuals during October were equivalent to an annual rate of $172 billion, compared to the September annual rate of $165.7 billion and the full year total of $160.8 billion in 1945.

E. L. Moran Dies

Edwin L. Moran, bank examiner of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York died on Dec. 3 after a brief illness. Mr. Moran was 44 years old. In the New York "Times" of Dec. 5 it was stated that Mr. Moran had been identified with banking during his entire business career. His earliest association was as trust officer of the old American Exchange National Bank, and later he headed the corporate trust division of Dillon, Reed & Co. He was graduated from the Columbia Institute of Banking.

The State of Trade

At this season of the year life takes on greater significance than at any other time and mankind for the most part looks upon his fellow man in a kindly way and is prone to put away for a short while the strife and petty bickerings of a quarrelsome world. Would that this fine spirit could be sustained and become a part of us always. It could well be if we so willed it.

As the old year draws to a close and we enter upon the threshold of a new year, one's thoughts turn in anticipation as to how much ground it will cover in restoring peace to a distressed world and good will among men.

We can travel far along the road to economic stability and freedom from strife if we make an earnest attempt to do so by management and labor working harmoniously in solving their problems and promoting the common good. We then, indeed, will be fulfilling the President's forecast of a favorable economic outlook for 1947, provided strikes do not mar the picture.

Reviewing the happenings of the week on the trade and industrial fronts, we note that overall industrial production showed an appreciable increase the past week with many industries above or close to the postwar peaks reached early in November. In the week, steel ingot output rose sharply to 83.9% from 69.8% the previous week. Bituminous coal production in the first week following the strike totaled 13,215,000 tons, or nearly six times the 2,240,000 tons mined in the preceding week. Daily crude oil production was higher, rising slightly to 4,716,950 barrels from 4,694,750 barrels.

In the electric industry, kilowatt output advanced more than 2% to establish a new all-time high, increasing to 4,777,943,000 kwh. from 4,672,712,000 kwh. the week before. A sharp increase occurred in carloadings of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 14, amounting to 99,703 cars, or 13.7% above that of a week ago. Paper and paperboard output also showed improvement in the same week, rising from 106.6% to 106.7% and from 99% to 102%, respectively.

The nation's automobile industry almost equalled its postwar peak production last week with the completion of 95,940 cars and trucks, but a tapering off was indicated for next week as the Ford Motor Company and the Hudson Motor Car Company announced a suspension of assembly line operations because of sheet steel shortages.

In a survey of the past week's activities in the car industry and the outlook for the remainder of the year, Ward's Automotive Reports predicted that the industry's total output for 1946 would be 2,151,680 cars and 939,099 trucks built in the United States. In addition, it said, Canadian factories would show a total for the year of 91,731 cars and 79,171 trucks.

The demand for durable goods continued to rise above the very high levels of previous weeks. Attendance at the New York show of retail display lines was very large and order volume was high. Backlogs of orders in some lines, particularly dinnerware, were huge, and in other lines numerous.

Total unemployment compensation claims rose nearly 17% in the week ended Dec. 7, while initial claims were up 44%. These increases were reported to have resulted largely from the coal strike.

An increase in October cash dividends was noted, according to the Census Bureau, when corporations made disbursements totaling $344,700,000 in that month, representing an increase of 7.6% more than the $320,300,000 paid out in October, 1945. For the three months ended Oct. 31, 1946, dividend payments amounted to $959,000,000, an increase of 12.6% over the $851,000,000 paid in the similar period of 1945. Dividends paid by the automobile manufacturing corporations showed a 23% decline for the three-month period ending on Oct. 31, 1946, compared with the like period last year. A reduced dividend rate of "one of the largest manufacturers" accounted for most of the decline.

The New York stock market last week rounded out its fourth consecutive week of rising prices and at the close the pre-holiday rally advanced prices of securities to their best levels since early September. Among the factors that worked in favor of the market's uptrend was President Truman's forecast for 1947, rumors of an easing in margin requirements for securities and the withholding of specific wage demands by union officials until two weeks prior to the expiration of the steel contract.

Retail volume increased appreciably in the past week as many Christmas shoppers responded enthusiastically to the longer hours now being maintained by many retail stores. Dollar volume was estimated to be well above the high level of a year ago. The price of furs, silk hosiery, jewelry and some radios declined, consumers' selectivity with regard to high priced luxury goods being frequently apparent. The demand for housewares and home appliances continued to increase and was well above the levels of previous weeks.

Wholesale volume rose slightly last week and compared very favorably with that of the corresponding week a year ago. Deliveries improved and order volume increased and there was a noticeable rise in the re-order volume of many seasonal goods. Backlogs of orders generally remained huge, while some orders that could not be filled before Christmas were reported to have been canceled.

Steel Industry—Steel ingot output last week staged a further substantial comeback from the effects of the coal strike when the industry raised its rate by more than 14 points, according to "The Iron Age," national metalworking paper. The current week some mills may shut down for the Christmas holidays which would prevent the industry rate from reaching the pre-strike level of 91% of capacity.

While steel company officials view the rapid pickup in steel activity with satisfaction, this feeling has not overcome the realization that close to 16,000,000 tons of steel ingot production was lost this year due to steel and coal strikes. It is estimated, according to the above trade authority, that total steel ingot output this year will run to approximately 65,900,000 tons or more.

Over the next few weeks steel consumers and steel producers will await with much concern the possible outcome of the steel wage negotiations. In direct contrast to its stand at the beginning of this year when the United Steelworkers of America made a flat demand of a 25 cents an hour increase, the union, following policy meetings being held in Pittsburgh the past week, is expected to keep its specific wage demand under cover until direct negotiations are begun with steel officials, the magazine reported.

It is a good possibility that Mr. Murray's steelworkers may ask

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As We See It

(Continued from first page)

(3) Wage earners are therefore entitled to higher rates of pay without corresponding further increases in the cost of living.

(4) Unless the profits of industry are more largely shared with the wage earners of industry, corporations will not be able long to earn such profits, or possibly no profits at all.

Now, it is evident that the unions, their "economists," or anyone else could at most hope to prove only (1) and (2) by use of statistics. Propositions (3) and (4) must be defended in some other way. No statistics could in the very nature of the case establish their validity. In any event, the statistical support of the first two propositions as presented by the unions is definitely shaky at several points. To expose its weakness it is, however, necessary to introduce a good deal of highly technical analysis, and at some points it can only be said that the authors have been gazing into some crystal ball of their own, and that despite all their techniques the future is fully as inscrutable to labor statisticians as it is to the rest of us.

Faulty Assumptions

But even if it were conceded that higher wages could be paid in many instances without raising prices, and that higher living costs have annulled last year's increase in wages, the case labor makes still falls to the ground. It really rests upon the conclusions set forth in (3) and (4), which cannot be defended. Suppose for the moment that corporations generally — manufacturing corporations being the chief immediate objects of our concern—have been and are today making quite conscienceless profits (of which there is no real evidence). On what logical or moral basis can wage earners in existing circumstances claim a large share of these undue rewards? Have they made any great contribution to this industrial success? If so, we have not heard of it. Indeed, it appears to us that they have done about all that they could within reason to make such profits difficult to realize.

Let no one attempt to argue this case on moral grounds. Confusion and embarrassment awaits him who tries it. The old demagoguery about the few exploiting the many does not do well when it must face the fact that corporations —and even more so when the debate is broadened to include unincorporated business—are in this country not owned by "the few" but by millions of individuals. But such circumstances as this are not the only impediment that the moralist must meet and surmount. He should not be, and probably would not be long permitted to overlook the even more pertinent fact that the wage earners of industry — particularly organized wage earners—can hardly be said to represent the many in very much larger degree than the owners of American enterprise.

Wage Earner vs. Consumer

Turn to the record. Roughly one of every six individuals in this country earn their living or are directly dependent upon agriculture. Should they not share in the benefits of improved techniques and better managements which have brought profits despite organized labor? Several million others get their living from the ownership and operation of small enterprises without employees at all. Are they too, to be the "forgotten men" of modern economic thinking? A number of other elements must be added to complete a count of that part of the population for which neither the unions nor any other representative of the wage earner can speak.

These consumers are for the most part unorganized and rather inarticulate. A qualified spokesman for them should, however, have but little difficulty in doing heavy damage to the CIO argument. It should be easy enough to show that all these are as much entitled to relief—whether the claim is based upon moral or economic grounds—as are the earners of wages in our factories. A demand on their part for lower prices would be fully as logical *per se* as any demand on the part of labor for higher wages. They sooner or later get around to making such a claim—making it not noisily as do the Murrays and the Nathans, but effectively if not devastatingly by refusing to buy freely.

Fantastic Wage Theories

What has already been said should amply expose the fallacy—we had almost said fantasy—in proposition (4). This basic idea that high wages do, or can cause high and lasting prosperity, is in any event about as vulnerable as the accompanying claim that only high wages can prevent the "bust" about which we hear so much these days. It rests upon many false assumptions, among them the notion that only consumers' goods need to find a market to keep the wheels of industry going. It likewise appears to suppose that profits never reach the consumer goods markets. When in addition it is recalled that wage earners, after all, are along with their families but a part, and not a dominant part of that, of the consumers of the country—the ludicrously weak position of this modern wage theory is apparent.

And, in the event that it is not obvious to all, let it be said that full and vigorous competition will prevent profiteering at the expense of the consumer.

Bevin Leaves U. S. After Conference

During a brief visit in Washington British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin called at the White House in company with British Ambassador, Lord Inverchapel, on Dec. 8, and spent an hour in informal conversation with President Truman, according to United Press advices from Washington. Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson was also said to have ference to newsmen later, Press been on hand to greet the British visitors. In describing the conference to newsmen later, Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said that the President had called the talk "a very pleasant chat, ranging over a very wide field of foreign affairs." Saying that it was a social call, Mr. Ross added, "but talk turned naturally to foreign affairs."

A British spokesman called the talk between the Foreign Secretary and Mr. Truman a "world tour" in which the two found themselves in general agreement on problems which had come up for discussion. According to this spokesman, the topics discussed included (we quote from the United Press):

"Palestine — That the partition plan for the Holy Land, dividing that country into Jewish and Arab territories, should be discussed if the British-Jewish-Arab round-table conference was resumed in London next month. Mr. Truman has indicated partial endorsement of the plan sponsored by Jewish interests but opposed by both the Arabs and Great Britain.

"Germany—A broad outline of terms to be imposed on the conquered German state during the forthcoming Big Four conference.

"India—British efforts to settle the dispute between the Hindus and Moslems, which have blocked plans for self-rule.

"Mediterranean—The necessity of keeping such nations as Italy and Greece financially on their feet to prevent a complete economic collapse that might encourage the spread of communism in southern Europe."

Following the conclusion of the Big Four conference in New York on Dec. 14 Foreign Secretary Bevin sailed on the Queen Elizabeth.

Aitchison Head of ICC

The Interstate Commerce Commission announced on Dec. 16 the election of Commissioner Clyde B. Aitchison as its chairman for 1947. Mr. Aitchison, a native of Portland, Ore., will succeed Commissioner George M. Bernard, whose term as Chairman expires Dec. 31. These advices are from Associated Press Washington accounts, which also said:

Mr. Aitchison has been a member of the Commission since October 5, 1917. Previously he had been for nine years a member of the Railroad Commission and the Public Service Commission of Oregon.

The Commission's announcement said his period of service as a commissioner—more than 20 years—exceeds that of any of his predecessors and also that of any other member of a regulatory body, either Federal or State.

Steel Mills Operations Affected by Usual Holiday Shutdowns—Prices Continue Advance

Unfortunately for steel consumers the labor outlook during the past week is changed but little from a year ago when the steel industry was definitely faced with a paralyzing strike, according to "The Iron Age," national metal-working paper, which in its issue of today (Dec. 26) further states: "Although the chances of such a strike occurring in February are not as great as was the case a year ago, the prenegotiation statements on the part of labor and management appear to indicate a rough negotiating period.

"While the United Steel Workers of America have not made known the specific wage demand which they will place before the industry in January it is certain that it will be no small amount. Although Philip Murray and other union officials have termed the union action in making the proper notification for a steel strike as a routine one, a stalemate in wage negotiations up to the period when current contracts expire (Feb. 15) will find the strike vote taking on a far more serious aspect.

"Observers who have taken the position that Mr. Murray's future actions would be dictated by the experiences of John L. Lewis appear to be on the wrong track. According to past precedent the steel union has laid its plans without any infuence from activities of the United Mine Workers. On such basis it can be expected that the outcome of steel negotiations will be entirely decided upon whatever counter-offer the steel union can wring from the industry. The answer to this situation will determine whether or not the nation is again to be tied up by a long steel strike.

"Had it not been for the steel strike and the two coal strikes during this year, steel industry-output could reasonably have been expected to reach 81,000,000 to 83,000,000 tons of ingots. Instead of this figure estimated output for this year indicates a total steel ingot production of approximately 65,900,000 tons. This experience indicated that because of strikes and the confusion in scheduling iron and steelmaking programs before and after such shutdowns resulted in a loss of more than 16,000,000 tons of steel ingots during this year.

"Although steel firms continued this week to make further adjustments in some steel prices, their steelmaking costs were again advanced by higher scrap prices. Late last week and early this week the exceptional prices which appeared early last week became general practice in all major scrap consuming areas. Furthermore most markets had resumed the practice of scrap transactions on a delivered to consumer basis. Because of increases at Pittsburgh, Chicago and Philadelphia, 'The Iron Age' scrap composite price advanced from $28.17 a gross ton to $31.83 a gross ton—

"Since OPA price controls were removed on iron and steel scrap, the price of heavy melting steel has advanced about $12.00 a ton, although in some instances the net advance has been about $9.50 a ton due to a previous practice of overgrading some materials. Scrap prices have now reached such a high point that a definite resistance is expected to set in which may be strengthened by a better flow of some grades from remote areas into major consuming localities.

"Some steel producers in the past few days have made adjustments in the prices of certain products in order to bring them into line with past revisions made on finished steel products. Alloy steel ingots have been advanced by some companies from $48.69 a gross ton to $52.00 a gross ton. Alloy steel billets have been advanced from $58.43 a gross ton to $61.00 a gross ton. Alloy steel bars have been marked up from $2.92 per 100 lbs. to $3.05 per 100 lbs. Major producers making wire rods have posed a problem for manufacturers who turn this material into finished wire items by raising the price $5.00 a net ton.

"Had it not been for the Christmas holiday, steel ingot output would probably have reached 91% of rated capacity this week. A sharp rebound to the 90% is anticipated for next week. Furthermore, with the steel labor wage situation beginning to take on a more serious aspect, it can be expected that steel furnaces in the near future will be pushed to their utmost capacity."

The American Iron and Steel Institute this week 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 72.8% of capacity for the week beginning Dec. 23, compared with 83.9% one week ago, 62.8% one month ago and 62.8% one year ago. This represents a decrease of 11.1 points or 13.2% from the preceding week. The operating rate for the week beginning Dec. 23 is equivalent to 1,283,000 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,478,600 tons one week ago, 1,106,800 tons one month ago and 1,150,300 tons one year ago.

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of latest news developments in the metalworking industry, on Dec. 23 stated in part as follows:

"The swift recovery in steel production, following heavy consumption of scrap during the strike period when the flow of pig iron was restricted, has exerted strong pressure on the scrap market, resulting in sharply higher prices. Competition for material is extremely keen with mill inventories low. The scrap price situation is confused but sales of heavy melting steel were consummated in the Pittsburgh district at $32.50 a ton, an increase of $7 above the previous weeks' level and $12 above the old OPA ceiling. Predictions were widely made that the market may reach $40 before stabilization.

"Undertone of the semifinished and finished steel markets also is strong. Wire rods have been advanced $5 a ton to the basis of $2.55 per 100 pounds. Electrolytic tin plate prices for 1947 have been established at $4.85 per base box, up 25 cents; tin mill black plate, 29 gage and lighter was advanced $6 a ton to $3.60 per 100 pounds; special coated manufacturing ternes are quoted 45 cents higher at $4.90 per 100 pound base box; while roofing ternes, eight pound coating, have been advanced $1 to $13.50 per package of 112 sheets. Floor plate prices in the export market are $10 a ton higher at $4.50 per 100 pounds. An important producer of alloy bars has advanced base prices to $3.05, an increase of $2.50 a ton, and also made upward revisions in extras. Cold finished bars have been advanced $2 per ton to 3.20c per 100 pounds with extras especially on the small sizes revised.

"Very little consumer resistance to the higher steel prices has been in evidence. Advances had been expected.

"While reflecting holiday influences in certain degree, heavy pressure for steel continues, not only to get in tonnage before the freight rate increase goes into effect Jan. 1, but to build up stocks as protection against possible labor disturbances early in the year, should pending steel wage negotiations fail, and against still higher prices which may come, especially should further wage increases follow the advance in steel production costs as a result of higher freight rates.

"While it appeared recently that certain midwestern mills were withdrawing rapidly from eastern seaboard competition, at least one producer has indicated that he expects to supply his regular customers to the best of his ability for an indefinite time to come. However, new price schedules on the various products are being prepared on the basis that selling will be highly selective and will be concentrated closer to production points.

'Steel's' composite market averages advanced to $41.60 from $40.60 on semifinished, to $64.91 from $64.73 on finished steel products, and to $30.75 from $24.67 on steel making scrap. The pig iron average price held at $29.56."

Agricultural Department General Crop Report As of October 1

The promise of the greatest volume of crop production in history is being realized as the 1946 growing season nears an end. Conditions during September, while not favorable in all localities, maintained or improved previous prospects for most crops. The record 1946 corn crop is maturing with little frost damage, and good quality is assured. Harvest of all but late crops is practically completed. Estimated production of nearly all crops is slightly higher than a month earlier. The principal exception is cotton which showed a sharp decline. These improvements regained part of the August losses, and raised the estimated aggregate volume to 2.5% more than the previous high of 1942 and 26.4% above the 1923-32 level.

Contributions to this largest aggregate volume of crops ever produced are made by record quantities of many commodities. Potatoes moved into the all-time record group this month, joining corn, wheat, tabacco, peaches, pears, plums and truck crops. Oats, rice and peanuts moved a step nearer to production records. Also in the near-record class are grapes, cherries and sugar cane. Average of better crops are still promised for hay, soybeans, dry peas, prunes, apricots, hops and sugar beets, while flaxseed, sorghum frain, buckwheat, sweet potatoes, and apples moved up into this class during September. Cotton production prospects dropped to the lowest level in 25 years. Other below-average crops include rye, broomcorn, dry beans, and pecans, though dry beans prospects improved during September. The oil crops group remained at a lower level than last year, despite increases during September in prospects for soybeans, flaxseed and peanuts, while cottonseed declined. Food grains and feed grains as groups continue at the highest aggregate production level on record.

September weather was favorable for development of most late crops, cotton being the chief exception. Throughout the North and most of the West temperatures averaged above normal for the month, which helped crops mature. In this same large area rainfall was mostly ample, but did not interfere greatly with farm operations. The chief exception to otherwise favorable conditions was the dry situation in Ohio and West Virginia which caused some deterioration of late crops. Frosts nipped exposed fields at various times in various parts of the area, but little damage resulted. Crops were safely matured when killing frosts finally occurred near the end of the month. In most of the country killing frosts had not occurred by Oct. 1. In the South conditions varied widely. In two separate areas, one extending the Ohio-West Virginia dry area eastward into Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, and another affecting Arkansas, Mississippi and parts of Louisiana and Oklahoma, lack of rain adversely affected crops and farm work. In most other parts of the South ample to excessive rainfall improved pastures and fall seeding conditions, but hindered harvesting, especially of cotton.

Preparation of ground and seeding of wheat and other fall grains apparently has progressed well, with conditions mostly favorable. Even in dry areas grains have been sown, though germination has been slow. In Ohio, however, wheat seeding has been delayed well beyond the "fly-free" date in many instances, because late maturing corn had not been cut from fields intended for wheat. In the Great Plains, winter wheat continues to be sown under mostly favorable soil moisture conditions. Early and volunteer fields already are furnishing some pasture from Kansas southward. Fall plowing and seeding are for the most part up to schedule. Wet fields have hindered harvest of potatoes in part of the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota and in some other areas, but on the whole the fall season is regarded as satisfactory.

Production of feed grains will amount to 127.5 million tons, 4% above the 1942 high. This total is made up of 3,374 million bushels of corn, 1,527 million bushels of oats, 255 million bushels of barley and 88 million bushels of sorghum grain. Supplies per animal unit are expected to be the most liberal in history, despite relatively small carryover stocks. The 97 million tons of hay, with a record-large carryover and large crops of rough forages, will provide a liberal roughage supply per animal unit. Pastures generally recovered for the low point of the season on Sept. 1 and while not equal in condition to a year ago were well above the average for Oct. 1. Two large areas were exceptions to the general rule, one embracing most of West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, northern Ohio, southern Michigan and other areas along lower Lake Michigan, the other centering in the Ozark region. Range pastures also improved as a result of late August and September rains, though continuing dry in seven far western States. Winter prospects are now favorable in former dry areas of the Southwest. Cattle and sheep made good gains in the areas of improved feed.

Production of food grains at 37.4 million tons, also tops any pervious year. Added to the record winter wheat total of nearly 880 million bushels is a spring wheat crop of nearly 290 million bushels, an improvement of over 2 million bushels during September. This total wheat crop of more than 1,169 million bushels is 46 million bushels larger than any previous crop in history. Estimated rice production of 70 million bushels nearly equals the record and the 7.3 million bushels of buckwheat is above average. Rye production of 21.4 million bushels, however, is only about half the average. The 4 feed grains and 4 food grains amount to about 165 million tons, about 10 million tons more than in 1942, previously the top total.

Sugar crop prospects continue high though sugar beets declined slightly. Tobacco production is a new record at 2,248 million pounds, a quarter of a billion pounds more than the previous record total of last year. Burley and flue-cured types will set new records and every class is above its 1945 production. Broomcorn declined slightly from earlier prospects, but the crop will still be above average.

Milk production during September was about 2% below the record total of Sept. 1945, but was obtained from 4% fewer cows. Production per cow in herd was the highest for the month in 22 years of record, the seventh consecutive month this has occurred. This reflects culling of less efficient milkers and liberal feeding as a response to rising prices for dairy products in recent months. Egg production fell to 4% below that of Sept. 1945, but still is 23% above average. Both the number of layers and eggs produced per layer are below the level of last September. Feed costs were slightly lower than a month ago. Chickens on farms number 15% less than a year ago and the number of potential layers is 18% less, only 1% above average.

As harvest of deciduous fruits nears completion it is evident that the 1946 total production will be a record high. Continued improvement in September brought the total 19% above last year and 14% above average. Commercial apple production is indicated at about average, peaches, pears and plums are the largest crops of record, grapes and cherries were exceeded only once, and prunes and apricots are above average. Growing condition have been favorable for newcrop citrus in all States, but especially in Florida. A record-large total citrus production is in prospect from the 1946 bloom—12% above the record set last season. The total for tree nuts is indicated to be 5% less than in 1945 but 22% above average. Record crops of almonds and filberts and a near record for walnuts are offset by a below-average crop of pecans.

Abundant supplies of fresh vegetables are in prospect for the fall months. As harvest of fall truck crops begins, it becomes apparent that production for the year will exceed that in any previous year. Tonnage in the winter season of 1946 (the first 3 months) was 6% less than in the previous winter season. This was more than offset by a 10% larger tonnage in the spring season, followed by a 21% increase in summer production; fall production will be 3% more than in the same season of 1945. Individual crops for which 1946 production will reach new heights are snap beans, cantaloupes, cauliflower, celery, egg plant, honey dew melons, lettuce, onions, green peppers, tomatoes and watermelons. The only crops for which 1946 production will be below average are kale, green peas, shallots and honey ball melons.

Production prospects for a few of the late vegetables for processing improved slightly during September. The indicated tonnage of sweet corn, tomatoes, beets for canning and green lima beans for processing is slightly larger than the quantity in prospect Sept. 1. Green lima beans and green peas for canning and freezing are expected to exceed previous records. The prospective aggregate supply of vegetables for processing is a third larger than average and only slightly below the record quantity produced in 1942.

The total production of 21 kinds of grass, clover, and winter cover-crop seeds, for which production forecasts have already been made this season, is approximately 494.6 million pounds of clean seed, compared with about 445.4 million pounds in 1945 and the 1940-44 average of 446.7 million pounds. These totals do not include alfalfa, lespedeza, and Sudan-grass seed for which production forecasts are yet to be made. Production of clover seed exceeds that of last year by 11% and is 20% above average winter cover-crop seeds 25% larger than last year and 24% above average, but production of grass seed is 12% smaller than last year and 19% below average.

Estimated acreage of these 21 kinds of seeds totals nearly 4.6 million acres, compared with 4.3 million acres in 1945 and the average of 3.9 million acres. Yield per acre for these seeds averages higher than last year, but is below average. Harvesting began earlier this year than last and proceeded under favorable weather conditions, in sharp contrast to last year when rains fell frequently at harvest time.

Corn—Prospects for a record breaking corn crop brightened somewhat in September. The production for all purposes is now estimated at 3,374 million bushels—an improvement of about 3 million bushels during the past month. The unusually high indicated yield at 36.9 bushels per acre is nearly four bushels larger than that of 1945 and more than eight bushels above average. The crop is generally of fine quality and high feeding value.

Prospects over the country varied somewhat by regions. Corn was impaired by drought in several States from Michigan and Ohio eastward with yields averaging about a bushel below the outlook a month ago. Some dry weather damage occurred in the Ozarks southward to the mouth of the Mississippi River and yields in this area have dropped about a bushel per acre since Sept. 1. Elsewhere in the country, prospects improved somewhat; however, in Montana and North Dakota dry weather earlier in the season and September frost did some damage. Gains in prospects of from a half to two bushels per acre were made in South Dakota, Kansas, Minnesota and Wisconsin a result of favorable moisture and temperature during September. While light frosts did occur in scattered areas of the main corn belt during September, damage was not significant because maturity was normal or ahead of normal. The small amount of corn damaged by frost here and there has been or will be utilized for silage and forage. The current estimates of production and yield include corn for all purposes—for grain, silage, forage, hogging and grazing.

In some areas growing conditions this year have been all that could be hoped for. As a result, relatively little immature corn is expected even though killing frosts should end the season abruptly in all areas. Drought conditions prevailed over most of Ohio during September and local showers were not in sufficient amounts to check damage particularly in those areas where rainfall was deficient in July and August. Light frosts in early September did little or no damage. Frosts and dry weather greatly reduced Michigan corn prospects, but Iowa's September weather could hardly have been better suited for developing a record crop of fine quality corn. Frosts over most of the Great Plains area did only minor damage to corn, most of which was well along toward maturity.

Indicated production of corn to be harvested for grain is 3,057 million bushels or nearly 91% of the estimated total production of all corn. This compares with less than 90% harvested for grain in 1944. Last year, when much corn was late and frosts occurred unusually early in many northern areas 89% of total production was harvested for grain. The indicated total grain corn is a record high.

Corn Farm Stocks—October 1 stocks of old corn remaining on farms amounted to 158,398,000 bushels—the lowest for the date since 1937. This is 48% below the 303 million bushels on farms Oct. 1 a year ago and about half the 10-year average of 320 million bushels. The North Central States have 70% of the Nation's farm corn stocks; however, the 111 million bushels in this area is less than half the stocks of last Oct. 1. The North Atlantic States show an increase over 1945, while the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western States indicate reductions in stocks from last year although not so drastic as those in the North Central States. Disappearance of corn from farms between July 1 and Oct. 1 amounted to 357 million bushels—higher than average, but less than the 435 million bushels for the same period in 1945.

Farm supplies of corn at the beginning of the October feeding season amount to 3,215 million bushels, when the estimate of corn for grain in the new crop is added to the carryover farm stocks of old corn. With the exception of Oct. 1, 1942, this is the largest supply of record and is about 200 million bushels above a year ago. However, feeding of the new crop is reported to have started unusually early this year.

Wheat—The biggest wheat crop in the Nation's history is now assured. Production of all wheat is indicated at 1,169,422,000 bushes. This is 46 million bushels larger than the previous all-time record achieved last year. The winter wheat crop of 880 million bushels, all of which has been harvested, set a new high. Idaho, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Washington broke all previous records for all wheat production. Most of the 1946 wheat crop is already safely under cover.

As a whole, 1946 was a good wheat-growing year. At times prospects looked gloomy in some States but conditions generally improved as the season progressed. Growers also harvested bigger yields per acre of good quality wheat than were expected earlier in the season. Seldom have all factors worked together more favorably than in 1946 to give the Nation such a volume of good quality wheat.

Spring wheat production is estimated at 289,528,000 bushels or about 2 million bushels more than a month ago, but far below the record of 368 million bushels produced in 1915. Even though the 1946 production is nearly 4% below the 300 million bushels produced last year, it is over a fourth more than the 10-year average. The continued favorable weather, which began with the timely rains of early July, brought a good spring wheat crop through to maturity. Durum wheat production in the Dakotas and Minnesota is estimated at 38,474,000 bushels—almost a million bushels above the estimate of a month ago. It exceeds last year's crop about 10% and is almost 21% above average. Production of other spring wheat is currently estimated at 251,054,000 bushels—only about a million bushels more than was estimated a month ago but about 30% above the 10-year average of 194 million bushels.

The estimated yield of all spring wheat is 15.7 bushels per acre—about one-tenth of a bushel above a month ago, nearly a bushel below the past 2 years but nearly 2 bushels above the 10-year average. The yield of durum wheat is slightly above that for other spring wheat.

Harvesting and threshing of spring wheat was largely completed in all areas by Oct. 1. Some remains to be threshed, in the northwestern counties of Minnesota, parts of North Dakota and some of the higher altitudes of Montana. Spring wheat in the Pacific Northwest and Central Plains States has been harvested under rather favorable conditions. The late summer showers with relatively moderate temperatures were of material benefit for filling and maturing of late grain. The predominance of short straw and favorable harvesting weather held harvesting losses to a minimum. Apparently very little wheat is now piled on the ground. Losses of that piled on the ground

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earlier in the season were held to a minimum because of prevailing dry weather.

The indicated 1946 production of wheat by classes is—hard red winter, 573 million bushels; soft red winter, 210 million bushels; hard red spring, 217 million bushels; durum, 39 million; and white wheat, 131 million bushels. The record crop of all wheat this year resulted in larger amounts than last year of each class of wheat except hard red spring, which is about 16 million bushels less than a year ago.

Farm Stocks of Wheat—Wheat stocks on farms Oct. 1 are indicated at 559,696,000 bushels, compared with 528,218,000 bushels a year ago. Current farm stocks represent nearly 48% of the record-shattering 1946 wheat crop. They are greater than at this date in any other year excepting the 640 million bushels on farms Oct. 1, 1942, equivalent to 66% of the 1942 crop. Disappearance of over 652 million bushels of wheat from farms for the first quarter of the marketing year is the second highest on record, surpassed only in 1945. Movement has been especially heavy from the early harvest areas of the winter wheat belt. In most regions, and especially in the spring wheat States, the percentage of the present season's crop still on farms is greater than last year. The lack of cars for shipment and plugged elevators has resulted in some pile-up in farm storage in a few of the northern States.

Oats—For the second consecutive year the Nation's farmers have produced more than 1½ billion bushels of oats. Production for 1946 is now indicated at 1,527 million bushels. This is only 1% below the record 1945 crop of 1,548 million bushels, but 35% above the 1935-44 average production of 1,129 million bushels.

Weather during the season was highy favorable for oats over most of the country. This is reflected in the above-average yields per acre in most States and is most pronounced in the Atlantic States where a new high record average yield for the group is reported. Yields were also unusually high in the East North Central States. These good yields, on a comparatively large acreage, account for the high production this year.

In the 12 North Central States, which have 79% of the total U. S. acreage, the 1946 oats crop is about 3% below the record crop of 1945 but 39% above the 10-year average. Production in this group of States amounts to 1,261 million bushels—nearly 83% of the national total. In the 17 Atlantic States the crop is 23% higher than in 1945, and 35% above average for the area. Production in the South Central region is 6% less than a year ago, but 13% above average. In the 11 Western States as a group the crop is about the same as last 1945 but slightly above average.

Harvesting and threshing of the bumper crop has now been practically completed. Autumn rains interrupted these activities in many areas, but caused comparatively small loss of oats In general, the quality and test weight of oats is good.

Oats Stocks on Farms—Stocks of oats on farms Oct. 1 are estimated at 1,171,622,000 bushels. This is about 9% below the 1,290,931,000 bushels on hand Oct. 1 last year, but 27% above the 1935-44 average for this date. These stocks are equivalent to about 77% of 1946 production. Stocks are above average in all regions except the South Central and West, but below last year except in the North Atlantic regions.

Disappearance from the 1946 supply on farms (the July 1 farm stocks plus the 1946 production) totaled 633,467,000 bushels. This is about 167 million bushels more than disappearance during the corresponding quarter of 1945 and 270 million more than the average for the quarter. This greater use of oats is attributed to the scarcity of corn and other feeds.

Barley—Yields from late-harvesting areas confirm the improvement in barley prospects reported a month ago. Yields currently reported in most important States were unchanged from a month ago. On the basis of Oct. 1 reports, the 1946 barley crop is indicated at 255,335,000 bushels. This production is 3% smaller than in 1945 and 12% below the 1935-44 average. Although this year's crop is the smallest since 1937, it is one of the best-quality crops in recent years.

In the North Central States, where nearly 49% of the Nation's barley crop was produced this year, combining and threshing progressed under mostly ideal conditions and much of the crop is of malting quality. The Western States, with 43% of the United States crop, also report a good-quality crop. California, with a record crop of nearly 45 million bushels leads all States this year. Production in other important barley States is as follows: North Dakota, 43,460,000 bushels; South Dakota, 30,195,000 bushels; Minnesota, 21,600,000 bushels; Montana, 16,167,000 bushels, and Colorado, 13,570,000 bushels.

The indicated yield for the United States is estimated at 25.4 bushels per acre, compared with 25.9 bushels in 1945 and the average of 22.8 bushels.

Barley Stocks on Farms—Stocks of barley on farms Oct. 1 are estimated at 155,125,000 bushels. This is approximately 61% of the 1946 production and compares with Oct. 1, 1945 stocks of 166,619,000 bushels (63% of 1945 production), and 181,611,000 bushels (65% of 1944 production) in 1944—the first year for which Oct. 1 stock estimates are available. In relation to production, current farm stocks are smallest in the early-harvesting areas of the Western States (48% of production), in the South Central States (53% of production), and in the South Atlantic States (58% of production). In the late-harvesting regions of the North Atlantic States, 75% of the 1946 production was still on farms Oct. 1, and in the North Central States about 72% of 1946 production was on farms.

Stocks of Rye on Farms Oct. 1 are estimated at 11,492,000 bushels or 54% of the 1946 production. Last year's stocks of 14,254,000 bushels at this time were also 54% of the crop produced. Most of the rye producing States again report a low percentage of the year's relatively small production remaining on farms. Nearly half of the total stocks are reported on farms in the four major producing States of Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota and Minnesota. Rail receipts of rye at terminal markets since harvest have been lighter than during the past three years.

Pecans: October 1 pecan prospects declined about 8% from last month as unfavorable weather, disease and insects took their toll. A crop of 89 million pounds is now forecast compared with prospects of 96.5 million on Sept. 1 and 138.1 million in 1945. All States except Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Missouri reported declines in prospective production. The Texas crop is now estimated at 22,500,000 pounds compared with 32,250,000 harvested in 1945. In Georgia production indications dropped over 3 million pounds from the Sept. 1 estimate and the Oct. 1 indication of 22,000,000 pounds, compares with a 36,850,000 pound crop harvested last year. Oklahoma at 11,250,000 pounds indicated is only 43% of the 26 million pounds produced in 1945. Crops in Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi are also appreciably smaller than last year.

The production of improved varieties is expected to total a little over 40.3 million pounds (45% of the total crop), a decrease of 30% from the 1945 production of 57,179,00 pounds.

The seedling crop of 48.7 million is about 40% less than last year's crop of nearly 81 million pounds. Seedlings are especially light in Oklahoma this year where production is indicated at 9.8 million pounds—only 40% of last year's 24.5 million pounds. Texas seedlings are also short with only 70% of the 1945 production of seedling pecans indicated. The important Louisiana seedling crop is estimated at 6.4 million, about a million pounds under 1945.

Cranberries: Cranberry prospects for 1946 improved somewhat during September. Production is now estimated at 815,100 barrels, second only to the 1937 crop of 877,300 barrels. Current production is well above the 1945 crop of 656,800 barrels, and the 1935-44 average of 624,100 barrels.

In Massachusetts, estimated production is 550,000 barrels—15% larger than the 1945 crop and 34% above average. Weather conditions during September were generally favorable for harvesting. By October 1, Early Blacks were mostly harvested, and growers had started the harvest of Late Howes. Fruit-worm damage was very light. Berries in general are medium in size. Quality and keeping prospects are good. Dry bogs were producing better crops than usual.

The New Jersey crop is now estimated at 77,000 barrels—57% more than the short crop of last year, but 12% below average. Many bogs are showing a heavier production than estimated earlier in the season. Harvest was well along by October 1 and should be completed by mid-October. Berries are of good quality and of medium to large size with a much lower than usual percentage of small sizes. Wisconsin cranberry production estimated at 128,000 barrels is the largest of record, and compares with 82,000 barrels in 1945 and the average of 97,000 barrels. The crop is being harvested under favorable weather conditions. Berries are of good quality.

In Washington, prospects still point to a record-large crop of 46,200 barrels—27% above the large 1945 crop of 36,400 barrels and more than twice the average 1935-44 production. Harvest was under way by October 1. The greater part of the crop is expected to move to processors again this season. Oregon cranberry production, estimated at 13,900 barrels, is also the largest of record, and compares with 11,400 barrels last season and the average of 8,060 barrels. Harvest had become general by October 1.

Potatoes: The indicated potato crop of 471,146,000 bushels is a record-high for the Nation. This estimated production is 3.5% above the September 1 forecast of 455,137,000 bushels and exceeds the previous record-high production of 464,999,000 bushels harvested in 1943 by 1.3%. Production in 1945 was 425,131,000 bushels and the 1935-44 average is 372,756,000 bushels. Conditions through the United States favored tuber development in September and the indicated yield of 173 bushels per acre exceeds the previous record-high yield by 22 bushels. However, harvest has been delayed in some areas as vines have remained green longer than usual.

Indicated production in the 30 late potato producing States is placed at 351,351,000 bushels. This quantity is 15.8 million bushels larger than the production indicated Sept. 1 but 12.7 million bushels below the record-high crop of 1943. All late-producing sections shared in the increase in prospective production during September, with the crop in the eastern States showing the most marked improvement.

Conditions in the three heavy-producing eastern States—Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania generally favored optimum tuber development during the past two months. Unusually high yields are indicated for each of these three States. However, because vines have remained green digging is late. In Maine, more farmers than usual have sprayed kill top growth, but growers report only 34% of the acreage harvested at the end of September, compared with 48% last year and 37% in 1943. In New York record-high yields are indicated for both upstate New York and Long Island. On Long Island Cobbler acreage was practically all dug and about half of the Green Mountain acreage was harvested by Oct. 1. In upstate New York, digging of potatoes on mucklands progressed rapidly as most vines were killed by mid-September frosts, however, on the uplands, vines remain green and harvest has been retarded. The yield indicated for Pennsylvania has been exceeded only once. In the New England States outside of Maine, yields are variable with late blight quite common in some localities.

In the central part of the Nation early September freeze damage was less than expected a month ago. Yields per acre indicated for Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota exceed the September 1 estimates with a marked improvement in Michigan and Wisconsin. In these States, some plants that appeared killed made additional growth in September as the undamaged lower leaves continue to function. Many fields in in the commercial counties of Michigan remained green at the end of September but vines had been killed throughout most of Wisconsin. In Minnesota a large acreage in the Valley area remain to be harvested after October 1 as heavy rains the latter half of September delayed harvest. Harvest of the North Dakota crop was also delayed by wet weather but was progressing satisfactorily as the month ended. Production indicated for the five other late potato producing States in the central part of the United States —West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa—is slightly higher than was indicated on September 1.

In the western part of the United States, yields higher than those estimated September 1 are indicated for Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Washington, Oregon and New Mexico. Harvest in the commercial areas of western Nebraska is well under way. In Montana, a large proportion of dry-land potatoes and about half the irrigated acreage had been harvested by October 1. Frosts in Idaho started killing vines about the middle of September and by the end of the month potatoes were going into storage in volume. Harvest of the Wyoming crop began the last week in September. In Colorado, harvest is in full swing in the San Luis Valley, and storage facilities appear inadequate for handling the large crop produced in this area. In Utah, harvest of Cobblers and Bliss Triumphs was completed by mid-September and harvest of Russets was starting as the month ended. Late potatoes in Washington sized unusually well during the latter part of the season. In eastern areas of the State, harvest of the late crop is at the peak. In Oregon, harvest is in full swing in the Crook-Deschutes and Klamath areas and there has been little frost damage in the commercial areas of this State.

In New Jersey, most of the commercial acreage had been dug with only scattered acreages of Green Mountains remaining in the ground on October 1. The small acreage of late potatoes in the Southern States generally made satisfactory development during September.

Senator Bailey Dies

United States Senator Josiah Bailey, Democratic Senior Senator from North Carolina, died at his home in Raleigh, N. C., on Dec. 15. He was 73 years of age. In the Washington "Post" of Dec. 16 it was stated:

Known as a long-time leader of anti-New Deal Southern Democrats in the Senate, the Senator was chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee and had two years remaining in his third consecutive term.

Senator Bailey had been ill since April after a heart attack here, but his death was unexpected. He suffered a cerebral hemorrhage about 6 p. m. Saturday (Dec. 14) and never regained consciousness.

Not realizing the seriousness of his illness, the Senator had made plans to return to Washington for the new session, his son, James H. Pou Bailey, said in Raleigh.

Senator Bailey was first elected in 1930 over F. M. Simmons, who had been Senator for 30 years and the acknowledged boss of the party in North Carolina. Bailey, who had been a lieutenant in the Simmons, organization, objected to Simmons bolt from the party in failing to support Alfred E. Smith for President in 1928.

As a Senator, the grave and studious North Carolinan voted for many of the proposals of the Roosevelt New Deal administration, but he fought others vigorously. He looked dubiously upon the Government's spending policy and as early as 1934 began pleading for an attempt to balance the budget.

In 1937 the Senator took a leading part in fighting President Roosevelt's proposal for reorganizing the Supreme Court. He voted for most of the New Deal farm measures, but he strenuously opposed those providing for compulsory crop control.

On Dec. 17 Gov. R. Gregg Cherry of North Carolina appointed former Representative William B. Umstead of Durham to serve the unexpired Senate term of Senator Bailey.

United Press, Raleigh advices, reporting this, said:

The appointment was no surprise to political observers. Mr. Umstead managed Mr. Cherry's gubernatorial campaign in 1944 and served as chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee until several weeks ago, when he resigned effective whenever Mr. Cherry named a successor.

Mr. Umstead had been regarded as a certain candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1948, but it was believed now he would be a candidate for election to a full Senate term instead. He served in the House from the Sixth North Carolina District from 1933 to 1939, when he voluntarily retired to resume his law practice in Durham.

Training and Responsibility in Banking

(Continued from first page)
equal capacity of men to acquire and use property."

There are natural laws which we must get set profoundly in our minds if we are to validly promote and safeguard savings. Natural laws form the basis for the science of economics. This science is still apparently in its infancy, but great and immediate strides of necessity are now being made to bring economics to the same reputable level as medicine, biology, mathematics, engineering and the other sciences. It was only a few decades ago that the medicine men and magicians doctored the people with blood-letting and mystic mumblings and the death rate was high accordingly. Now medicine is recognized as a science, and people depend on it as a life saver. Economics has not yet reached this stature. It has taken the recent years of experimentation, which have produced a generation of hoaxes, illusions and economic cure-alls, to bring us to the point of despair from which we must now start out again with fresh ideas.

Goethe once said, "Nature understands no jesting; she is always true, always serious, always severe; she is always right, and the errors and faults are always those of men. The man incapable of appreciating her, she despises, and only to the apt, the pure, and the true, does she resign herself, and reveal her secrets."

When we can fit our economic doctrines into the pattern of nature—then and only then can we expect them to be true and right. We will now seek to correct the causes of economic and social distress with a resurrection of individual initiative and enterprise tempered with the maintenance of the social gains which the people will demand to keep. We will follow up vigorously with public education in an effort to combine workable economics with desirable social gains, and to make ecnomics an acceptable member of the sciences.

Savings banking is at the base of public economic education. It is imperative that those who are engaged or who are being trained to engage in promoting and safeguarding the habit of thrift and industry take on a great public responsibility in the vast laboratory of economic research and procedure. Unlike medicine or other sciences where laboratories for experimentation are confined to a room with test tubes, instruments or physical machinery, the experimental field of economics is everywhere we find public activity, but it is particularly rich in the banking business. You have working laboratories of economics *within* the walls of the Providence Institution for Savings, the Industrial Trust Company, the Rhode Island Hospital Trust and your other banks. You must understand that you are all a part of a vast staff of researchers to find and practice the solution and satisfaction of the people's economic and social needs and wants. The time for establishing the truth of what is sound and endurable in economics is short. You are in day to day contact with the people who are practicing sound economics—or trying to. They need your help and encouragement, for their individual economic problems are terribly important to them. If their problems can be important to you and if you can bolster their faith in their individual initiative, you will be doing a great service, not only to them, but to the economy of the nation.

There are almost 16,000 banks of all kinds in the United States with well over 270,000 officers and employees. This constitutes a vast staff of researchers in action to find the workable answers to scientific economic questions. The American Institute of Banking, the local group, state and national associations are the logical supporters of this vital research. We have never been better equipped and manned to answer this call for public service.

Politics has largely fallen down on the job with crack-potism, fallacies and illusions of all varieties. It was never intended that government of a free people be a part of the competitive economic field of its citizens. It was intended that it operate to police, to maintain order, to prevent or punish crime, fraud, the breaking of contracts, and unfair practices among the people. It was intended always to be the servant of the people, not their master. We must not look further to government to give us answers to these huge economic questions dealing with the social and economic requirements of the people. Government is not equipped to do so. It has no capacity to do so. It hasn't the character to do so, if we are to have an enduring and solvent economy. We—and again I say, we, are the appointed persons to undertake the task. We, the people, are the masters of natural destiny, the destiny of nature. We must cease passing the buck to government. We must insist that the only facilities to be maintained and set up by government are those which will serve the orderliness of our operation, which will inform us honestly and accurately with data and facts as a neutral and dependable agency, which will defend us from our enemies within and without our shores, which will assist us in still further developing our great American free economy, and which, with a justified recreated public respect, will judicially settle our many disputes.

Profitable savings banking is dependent, whether you are a clerk or teller, bookkeeper or officer or director, on your understanding of these sound principles. These principles will orient your personal conduct and your personal behavior towards your bank and the public you serve. They will permit you to grasp the great importance of whatever you do as a part of the bank's practical operation. It is useless and empty routine for you to learn the policies, organization, and methods and systems required for you to conduct your business and derive a profit from it, unless you have an intelligent understanding of the principles which must control a sound institution to assure a reasonable and fair profit to depositors and stockholders.

I have dwelt at length on these essential principles which underly our business because many of you have not lived at a time when the public recogized the imperative character of the principles to sustain a sound, prosperous and enduring economy. Many of you have lived only in a period of untested and sometimes utterly false economic doctrine, at a time when a great many of even our wisest economists and bankers and business leaders had no scientific approach in ecoomics to answer questions involved in human behavior and their relationships.

I know that this is a grim fact for us to face. It constitutes the greatest obstacle we have in restoring the faith of the American people in our traditional character of government and economics and the personal freedom of our citizens. It is the chief reason for my insisting that there can be no delay in your effectively learning and acting to stimulate the public to save regularly, and then for you to be absolutely certain, as far as human judgment is capable, that those savings are safeguarded.

As President Prentiss of the Armstrong Cork Company recently stated in a public address: "Today 44% of our population—63 million people—have had no adult experience after age of 21, with a free market for homes, motor cars, radios and other consumer articles. 48%—96 million—have had no adult experience with a peacetime economy. 58%—83 million—have had no adult experience with a conservative administration in Washington. 63%—90 million—have had no adult experience with the 1929 crisis. 78%—111 million—have had no adult experience with the events following the first world war."

Of those figures, I consider most disturbing the 63% who have had no adult experience with the 1929 crisis—nor, naturally, with any era of "normal economics. When you think that through—that more than half of our people have only had adult experience with economics in the years following 1929—it is easier to understand why many of the strange economic beliefs of those years could be so readily acceptable. This is especially true when we realize that the economic liteurature of Adam Smith and his "Wealth of Nations," David Ricardo and John Stuart Mill, noted creative economists of the 18th and 19th centuries, are largely unavailable. They are not to be found in most schools or colleges. This may partly explain why in the past twenty years the large majority of economics teachers have yielded to economic doctrines which, although they might have seemed plausible, nevertheless were insidious and unworkable. Without students fully realizing that the process was that of indoctrination rather than valid teaching, the instructors have instilled a prejudice against unavailable economic books, the students not being given the opportunity to think for themselves after examining by class assignment such sound economic treatises. One of the finest and most popular books recently published which deals with sound economics is Henry Hazlitt's "Economics in One Lesson."

I admit that the task of intelligent savings banking in these days which I have described to you does not appear to be a happy one but the challenge it defines is a glorious one. It is worthy of your giving a life-time of service and occupation to it. It is big enough to capture your imagination, your creative ability, your inventive skills, your individual initiative in finding ways and means of increasing the savings habit and improving the safeguards of accumulated savings.

I know of no other method I could soundly advise by which you could be certain of real and continuous profit-making for your banks.

Of course, you must have policies concerning service and other charges which are fair and equitable, which are properly inaugurated and fully explained to depositors and public. It goes without saying that directors, officers and employees must be efficient, courteous and friendly, and that your interest in the betterment of your depositors or customers must be of paramount importance. It may seem unnecessary and foolish to tell you that a looking-down-the-nose policy at people who deal with your bank is unthinkable, unprofitable and inexcusable, but I say it because we need constantly to be reminded of it. It is far too easy to slowly and subtly take on the "civil servant" attitude. I remember that many years ago we had a teller in our bank who one Monday morning appeared very grouchy and overbearing when he opened his window for business. He was an old fellow whose job to him was a frozen routine. His mind had completely crystallized. An old Irishwoman, a depositor, was waiting at the window to make a deposit or draft but she had not shown her passbook. The teller, manifestly impatient, asked her what she wanted. The tone of his voice was such as to meet with her hot-headed resentment and delay in answering. He continued, "I do not have all day to wait on you." Her answer was a classic, which with us is traditional. She said, "Well, it's the likes of me that keeps the likes of you."

There is always a middle ground for your behavior between the viewpoints of being too social minded, visionary and impractical and the too practical, hard-hearted and concerned-too-much-with-the-almighty-dollar concept which we sometimes find in banking institutions. If your behavior towards depositors or customers is dictated by a desire to serve, common sense principles are bound to take possession and you will govern yourselves accordingly.

President Roosevelt early in his administration made a very caustic criticism of the banking business and bankers which he gave as a reason why banking must endure so much regulation by government. He stated, "But, as well-intentioned as they may be they fail for four evident reasons—first, they see the problem from the point of view of their own business; second, they see the problem from the point of view of their own locality or region; third, they cannot act unanimously because they have no machinery for agreement among themselves; and finally, they have no power to bind the inevitable minority of chiselers within their own ranks." This was a harsh indictment, but there was some truth in it. The conditions on which he based his remarks were admittedly present in some instances, but there have been many changes in the spirit, the operations and the personnel of banking in the last 15 to 20 years which give rise to a very different and more agreeable appraisal of the banking business. Nevertheless, Mr. Roosevelt's remarks must be everlastingly borne in mind if we are to avoid a reappearance of anything that might justify such criticism.

We have an enormous multiplicity of Federal and State rules and regulations governing the banking business in the United States. The American Bankers Association estimates that there are 21,000 pages of Federal and State statutes required to outline rules for the conduct of banking. But in spite of this huge score of laws, an honest banker who knows his business, with a good bank's attorney to support him, should never be concerned about the legitimacy of his actions and procedure.

There is not an employee in any of our institutions who is unimportant. Each has a highly important place in the conduct of the bank—like members of a symphony orchestra. The president cannot report suitable profits to his board and stockholders or depositors unless his concert orchestra composed of his clerks, his tellers, his bookkeepers, his heads of departments, his officers, his directors and himself work in unison to produce the symphony of profit and service to customers and depositors.

A bank is a building—an organization—an institution. Of itself it is cold and lifeless. It has character but no personality. The bank's officers and employees are its personality. Those who meet the customers and the depositors, who have the over-the-counter or across-the-desk contact with the public, are the ones who make up the bank's warm and human side—and every bank must have that side too. But the staff members are more than personal representatives of the bank; they have their own specific jobs to do, and in addition to the meticulous accuracy and speed expected of them in their jobs, they should know their own banks and as much as possible about the banking business.

NY Savings Banks Hold in Deposits

Total savings deposits of the Savings Banks of New York State crossed the $9 billion mark during November. Deposits of $9,012,555,445 are the highest ever held by the 131 savings banks of this state and represents well over half of the savings deposits held by all savings banks in the United States, it was announced on Dec. 18 by Robert M. Catharine, President of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York. The announcement continued:

During the five years since Pearl Harbor, savings deposited in the savings banks of the state have increased by $3.44 billion or 62%. Likewise, there has been a net gain of 869,000 new savers, bringing the total to 6,912,691 accounts as of November 30.

"Crossing the $9 billion mark," Mr. Catharine said, "is another milestone toward the peoples determination to develop a backlog of security through regular saving—even in the face of constantly increasing living costs."

It is added that the gain in deposits in November amounted to $52,673,375, which is a 34% increase over last month but was less than the $65,497,992 for the corresponding period last year. Accounts increased by 772. The advises also state:

During November, the savings banks were requested to turn over 23,127 abandoned accounts to the State Comptroller. The bulk of these was for very small amounts, as is indicated by the fact that the sum total of these accounts was $357,517, or an average of $15.49 per account.

Savings Bonds and Stamps redeemed during November amounted to $9,301,048, against $8,807,214 sold.

Nichols Becomes Counsel Of Treasury Division

Secretary Snyder on Dec. 19 announced the appointment of Philip Nichols, Jr., as Chief Counsel of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. Mr. Nichols succeeds the late W. G. Helfrich, who died in October. The Treasury Department advices state:

"The new appointee has been serving since last February as Counsel of the Navy Price Adjustment Board, and since June as General Counsel of the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board. Born in Boston Aug. 11, 1907, Mr. Nichols attended Harvard University, which conferred the degrees of AB and LLB on him in 1929 and 1932, respectively. He practiced law in Boston for six years, and in June, 1938, entered the Lands Division of the Department of Justice. In 1942 he went to the WPB as counsel to various industry divisions. From January, 1944, to February of this year, he served in the Navy, with assignment to the Navy General Counsel's office. He was commissioned as Lieutenant, junior grade, and won promotions to Lieutenant and Lieutenant Commander."

Truman to Visit Mother on Xmas.—On Air Xmas. Eve

Plans of President Truman to fly to Independence, Mo., on Christmas morning, for a 24-hour visit with his family and mother were made known at Washington on Dec. 19. Mrs. Truman, and their daughter, had previously left the Capital for Independence for the Christmas holidays. Announcement of plans for the broadcasting of a Christmas Eve address by the President over all major networks in connection with the tree-lighting ceremonies on the White House lawn was contained in an Associated Press Washington account Dec. 11. The President delayed his trip to the West to deliver his greetings to the nation at 5 o'clock Dec. 24 from the Capital.

A Christmas Carom

(Continued from first page)

"surplus" to give away. Since the government would not get paid for these "gifts," it would have to tax the people to pay the potter; for it could not confound him in any other way into paying for the production of something he didn't actually sell. There would be two aspects of the end result of this: not only (1) taxing Peter to pay the potter, and taxing the potter, too; but (2) the inevitable borrowing-debt-inflation-disaster sequence.

One assumption of the editorial is the old one about America being the land of plenty. This point of view has undoubtedly been strengthened at long-range by such indications of economic abundance as have been supplied by killing the little pigs and plowing under the corn; by such evidence of waste and extravagance as milk in the streets and spoilage of food by the carload; and by the hard cash fact of contributing the lion's share to various international founts of aid and assistance.

It is evidently the latter fact which has led this New Delhi romanticist to an easy conclusion that the "supreme obligation of ensuring to the entire world's population a minimum scale of adequate food" would be ultimately undertaken by the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization, and that its program in turn would be mainly underwritten by the opulent Uncle Santa.

In the first place, the FAO was not set up as a relief organization, but as a wholly fact-finding and advisory body. Its proposal for a World Food Board as an action body is another matter, and one, it must be emphasized, still in scheme stage. A commentary on these FAO proposals, entitled "World Food Plans," was published by "The Economist" (London), Sept. 14, 1946 and, intentionally or not, is somewhat of a rebuttal to the Santa Claus article in the July "Eastern Economist." For example, the rebuttal points out that no matter how you coat or prescribe the pill, it still digests as a matter of international charity and no more:[2]

To the humanitarian who asks whether this means that the teeming nations of the East must be left to starve, the answer is to ask him to define how he proposes to make them able to pay for more food, or, alternately why he thinks the producers will be willing to give it away.

Our far-eastern editorialist clearly believes that, willing or not, we should give it away. And this brings up another of his assumptions—the new one about made-work: if the economy doesn't involve enough jobs-for-production's-sake for the whole labor force, it is better to have jobs-for-exertion's sake. The editorial's adaptation of this theory is that our 60 million men-at-work will mean over-production—not now, but in a year or so—and therefore "it would be better to part with surplus goods than to create unemployment." (Or—share with the world the sweat of several million brows as the Beveridge hole is dug and filled up and re-dug and re-filled ad infla'ion?)

In a period of inflation it is goods, not money, which count. The idea of reimbursing ourselves with our own cash or IOU's in order to give away something for nothing is an empty-pipe dream.

Overpowering proof exists throughout the world today that money of itself is worthless. Money merely represents the exchange value of goods and services. Where there are no goods, a carload of money is valueless. In Europe, today, goods themselves have become a medium of exchange—cigarettes, for example. To pour out into the empty cupboards of the world, the goods of our own larder, and pocket government bonds as payment therefor, would be playing Santa Claus in the same way that playing God or Napoleon has contributed to the over-crowding of our mental hospitals. Internal taxation sufficient to finance the avowed goal of abundance at home world be crippling enough. How are we to achieve it in sufficient degree to maintain a basic minimum of consumption for the poor of the earth? Are even the one third of our own people who are ill-clothed, ill-housed and ill-fed expected to contribute their mite to this continuous Christmas drive? Or is it permissible, and consistent with this earnest eastern editor's idea of our "duty" to begin charity at home?

Roughly speaking, each of our 60 million jobs has to provide a living for about two and a half people here, as well as support our government in the debt to which it is accustomed. If these jobs are expected to provide also for the millions of underfed abroad (1,400 million of them),[3] then the average worker of this country would have to produce enough to feed 20 or 25 additional people. The professional welfare and social worker of this country is on record as judging our public assistance grants inadequate for the requirements of our own needy. If our 60 million jobs cannot, without jeopardy to our economy, provide wage payments and welfare payments for 140 million, how can we take on responsibility for the welfare of ten times that number?

It's obviously impossible, of course. The astonishing part of the whole idea is that it was actually conceived, though not only seriously but well of, and has been proffered as the right and proper thing for the fabulous United States to do.

But the idea of sharing the wealth has as a necessary and realistic corollary, sharing the poverty. If it were always possible to take from the few to feed the many in such a way that all would have enough, feeding the multitude would have become a commonplace instead of remaining a miracle.

Misconceptions and fictions in regard to the abundant life and the life "free-from" are rife enough within our own borders. We need no imports of the impracticable or the impossible.

Were we to take seriously this wishful thinker's exhortation, in the economic primers of some future century, the story of the United States would have to begin like this:

"Once upon a time was a country that tried to play Santa Claus to the whole world . . ."

2 Op. cit., p. 404.

3 Wilford I. King, Professor Emeritus of Statistics, New York University: "Facing the Facts of Famine Relief" ("Commercial and Financial Chronicle," July 25, 1946).

Trumans Entertain Press

President and Mrs. Truman were hosts to the Washington press and radio corps and their wives on Dec. 6 at one of the largest White House receptions ever held, and the first such formal reception since 1941, according to Associated Press Washington advices. After some 2,500 persons had shaken hands with Mr. and Mrs. Truman, they were served light refreshments in the State dining room. There was music for dancing in the East Room.

ABA Savings Div. To Publish Studies

The Savings Division of the American Bankers Association will resume issuance of statistical studies and other data to keep bankers informed about trends and developments having an effect upon the savings habits of the American people, it was announced on Nov. 25 by Fred F. Spellissy, President of the Division, who is also Executive Vice-President of the Market Street National Bank of Philadelphia. These studies will be made and published by the Division's Committee on Savings Statistics of which J. Brooke Willis of the research department of the Chase National Bank is Chairman.

At a meeting of the Committee on Savings Statistics held on Nov. 25, it was pointed out that much data is published from Government sources and private agencies as to the amounts of savings funds held by banks and other institutions, and that there is a considerable variation in the figures because of the lack of a standard definition as to what constitutes "savings," "time deposits," and "liquid assets." The Committee on Savings Statistics decided at its meeting to adopt the system of computing savings statistics used by the Federal Reserve System. The advices from the Division further said in part:

The first of a new series of studies will be made by the Savings Division based on year-end figures of Dec. 31, 1946 It was the consensus of the Committee that bank records should provide information as to the activity, turnover, and mortality of savings accounts. It is the desire of the Committee to keep the figures from bank sources at a minimum to prevent adding to the burden of paper work for most banks.

Besides Chairman Willis, members of the Savings Division Committee on Savings Statistics are: Leon Benham, Comptroller of the Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, N. Y.; Irving Bussing, Manager Research Department Savings Bank and Trust Company, New York; Miss Hilda Hoffman, Assistant Secretary and Statistician Bowery Savings Bank, New York; Donald Thompson, Vice-President Federal Reserve Bank, Cleveland, Ohio; J. R. Dunkerley, Secretary of the Savings Division and Deputy Manager of the American Bankers Association, New York; and Robert W. Bachelor, Director of the Research Council ABA, New York.

Officers Elected by Drug and Allied Group

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, composed of over 700 of the leading firms in these industries, on Dec. 17 elected officers to serve during the next fiscal year. The results of this election which took place at the organiztion meeting of the new Executive Committee, held at the Drug and Chemical Club, this city, follow: Chairman, Dr. Carle M. Bigelow, Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Co.; Vice-Chairman, Fred J. Stock, V.-P., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.; Treasurer, Hugh S. Crosson, McKesson & Robbins, Inc.; Secretary—Helen L. Booth, New York Board of Trade, Inc. Carl M. Anderson, Assistant to the President, Merck & Co., was re-appointed Counsel.

The retiring Chairman, Harold M. Altshul, President of Ketchum & Co., Inc., was presented with an engraved gavel in recognition of his services during the past year. Mr. Altshul automatically becomes a member of the Section's Advisory Council which consists of the ex-chairmen for the past five years.

Federal Reserve October Business Indexes

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System issued on Nov. 27 its monthly indexes of industrial production, factory employment and payrolls, etc. The Board's customary summary of business conditions was made public at the same time. The indexes for October together with comparisons for a month and a year ago follow:

BUSINESS INDEXES

1939 average = 100 for factory employment and payrolls;
1923-25 average = 100 for construction contracts;
1935-39 average = 100 for all other series

	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			Without Seasonal Adjustment		
	1946		1945	1946		1945
Industrial production—	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Total	*182	180	162	*185	184	164
Manufactures—						
Total	*189	186	168	*192	191	171
Durable	*214	212	186	*215	214	187
Nondurable	*169	164	154	*174	172	158
Minerals	*144	145	124	*146	149	125
Construction contracts, value—						
Total	†	151	83	†	152	78
Residential	†	147	36	†	147	35
All other	†	155	121	†	156	114
Factory employment—						
Total	*146.6	145.9	127.2	*147.0	146.7	127.6
Durable goods	*170.0	168.5	142.6	*170.1	168.7	142.6
Nondurable goods	*128.2	128.1	115.1	*128.8	129.4	115.7
Factory payrolls—						
Total	---	---	---	†	284.3	222.9
Durable goods	---	---	---	†	314.6	243.7
Nondurable goods	---	---	---	†	254.7	202.6
Freight carloadings	139	138	118	149	149	128
Department store sales, value—	*258	269	213	*276	278	230
Department store stocks, value	*235	226	164	*265	250	185

*Preliminary. †Data not yet available.

Note—Production, carloading, and department store sales indexes based on daily averages. To convert durable manufactures, nondurable manufactures, and minerals indexes to points in total index, shown in Federal Reserve Chart Book, multiply durable by .379, nondurable by .469, and minerals by .152.

Construction contract indexes based on 3-month moving averages, centered at second month, of F. W. Dodge data for 37 Eastern States. To convert indexes to value figures, shown in the Federal Reserve Chart Book, multiply total by $410,269,000, residential by $184,137,000, and all other by $226,132,000.

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

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(1935-39 average = 100)

	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			Without Seasonal Adjustment		
	1946		1945	1946		1945
MANUFACTURES	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Iron and steel	*183	184	146	*183	184	146
Pig iron	†	184	129	†	184	129
Steel	193	195	159	193	195	159
Open hearth	172	171	139	172	171	139
Electric	347	366	307	347	366	307
Machinery	*268	262	232	*268	262	232
Transportation equipment	*239	241	258	*239	241	258
‡Automobiles	*190	188	120	*190	188	120
Nonferrous metals and products	*174	167	144	*174	167	144
Smelting and refining	†	146	148	†	146	148
Lumber and products	*135	137	91	*141	147	94
Lumber	*126	129	76	*134	144	82
Furniture	*154	152	120	*154	152	120
Stone, clay and glass products	*205	205	161	*215	213	167
Plate glass	158	161	50	158	161	50
Cement	†	162	106	†	188	123
Clay products	*147	150	116	*155	155	122
Gypsum and plaster products	*215	212	177	*221	216	182
Abrasive and asbestos prod.	*251	246	218	*251	246	218
Textile and products	*170	166	141	*170	166	141
Cotton consumption	155	153	128	155	153	128
Rayon deliveries	239	236	215	239	236	215
Wool textiles	†	181	147	†	181	147
Leather products	†	119	112	†	118	113
Tanning	†	101	107	†	99	108
Cattle hide leathers	†	114	121	†	111	122
Calf and kip leathers	†	81	89	†	80	91
Goat and kid leathers	†	51	46	†	51	46
Sheep and lamb leathers	†	132	145	†	129	145
Shoes	†	131	116	†	131	116
Manufactured food products	*148	136	143	*160	164	153
Wheat flour	*144	135	129	*153	147	136
Meatpacking	*119	38	129	*120	37	133
Other manufactured foods	*156	151	148	*174	187	164
Processed fruits and veg.	*172	142	128	*221	313	165
Paper and products	*151	150	143	*151	150	143
Paperboard	172	172	157	172	172	157
Newsprint production	85	87	79	85	87	79
Printing and publishing	132	128	115	135	128	117
Newsprint consumption	119	117	96	125	119	101
Petroleum and coal products	†	†	156	†	†	156
Petroleum refining	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gasoline	*146	*145	129	*146	*145	129
Fuel oil	†	†	152	†	†	152
Lubricating oil	†	†	120	†	†	120
Kerosene	†	†	122	†	†	122
Coke	†	166	116	†	166	116
Byproduct	†	161	115	†	161	115
Beehive	*358	352	145	*358	352	145
Chemicals	*233	235	230	*236	235	232
Rayon	*268	266	238	*268	266	238
Industrial chemicals	*394	395	371	*394	395	371
Rubber	*237	231	191	*237	231	191
MINERALS						
Fuels	*149	*151	126	*149	151	126
Bituminous coal	*160	163	110	*160	163	110
Anthracite	*124	125	120	*124	125	120
Crude petroleum	*148	*149	133	*148	*149	133
Metals	†	109	109	†	*134	116
Iron ore	---	---	---	†	282	245

*Preliminary or estimated. †Data not yet available.

‡This series is currently based upon man-hour statistics for plants classified in the automobile and automobile parts industries and is designed to measure work done during the month in connection with assembly of passenger cars, trucks, trailers, and buses; production of bodies, parts and accessories, including replacement parts; and output of non-automotive products made in the plants covered. Recently the level shown by this series has been much higher relative to prewar than the level shown by factory sales of new passenger cars and trucks. The difference is accounted for in part by a sharp increase in production of replacement parts and by other changes in the composition of output. It appears, however, that the series overstates the current level of total output in these industries. Study is being made of production and man-hour statistics in an endeavor to arrive at a more accurate measure of overall production in these industries.

FREIGHT CARLOADINGS

(1935-39 average = 100)

Coal	155	160	109	156	160	109
Coke	183	183	113	180	181	111
Grain	142	125	158	142	140	158
Livestock	128	91	122	197	120	188
Forest products	146	154	109	154	166	115
Ore	146	164	[illegible]	216	245	215
Miscellaneous	139	139	125	151	150	136
Merchandise, l.c.l.	79	75	69	82	79	72

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

Market Value of Stocks on N. Y. S. E. in October

The New York Stock Exchange announced on Nov. 8 that at the close of business Oct. 31, there were 1,319 stock issues, aggregating 1,756,180,777 shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total market value of $66,114,906,579. This compares with the figures as of Sept. 30, 1,315 stock issues aggregating 1,750,250,158 shares with a total market value $66,863,605,035.

In making public the Nov. 8 announcement, the Exchange added:

As of the close of business Oct. 31, New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings amounted to $370,558,761 of which $210,593,662 represented loans which were not collateralized by U. S. Government issues. The ratio of the latter borrowings to the market value of all listed stocks, on that date, was, therefore, 0.32%. As the loans not collateralized by U. S. Government issues include all other types of member borrowings, these ratios will ordinarily exceed the precise relationship between borrowings on listed shares and their total market value.

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

Group—	Oct. 31, 1946 Market Value $	Oct. 31, 1946 Av. Price $	Sept. 30, 1946 Market Value $	Sept. 30, 1946 Av. Price $
Amusement	955,691,732	23.74	990,179,963	24.60
Automobile	4,368,718,123	33.55	4,473,461,629	34.43
Aviation	831,253,158	16.31	904,997,714	17.85
Building	946,416,286	39.08	960,754,878	39.67
Business and Office Equipment	605,433,666	45.42	612,340,948	45.94
Chemical	8,306,167,255	64.61	8,475,562,267	65.92
Electrical Equipment	1,757,266,382	31.87	1,814,806,638	33.13
Farm Machinery	828,584,803	58.19	862,572,571	60.58
Financial	1,192,410,559	22.50	1,206,494,868	22.74
Food	4,535,035,571	42.20	4,579,594,488	42.66
Garment	74,475,186	32.15	73,825,255	31.87
Land & Realty	61,048,182	9.80	63,899,700	10.24
Leather	319,609,023	31.87	300,335,410	29.96
Machinery & Metals	2,428,008,067	29.78	2,456,623,876	30.17
Mining (excluding iron)	1,869,971,064	28.99	1,876,038,803	29.08
Paper & Publishing	939,831,288	29.19	935,852,236	29.69
Petroleum	7,717,166,600	36.59	7,780,079,744	36.90
Railroad	4,839,313,555	41.90	4,742,695,836	41.12
Retail Merchandising	4,627,508,048	38.66	4,760,340,750	39.61
Rubber	755,325,524	64.14	774,583,121	65.71
Ship Building	53,809,305	20.00	56,233,681	20.90
Ship Operating	106,936,472	24.56	105,621,152	24.26
Steel, Iron & Coke	3,041,097,317	53.98	3,000,335,963	53.30
Textiles	1,007,344,551	30.73	1,010,472,731	32.11
Tobacco	1,595,897,258	54.25	1,543,391,169	53.17
Transportation Services	26,935,637	15.62	26,253,007	15.22
Utilities:				
Gas & Electric (Operating)	3,390,048,408	33.35	3,308,620,016	32.66
Gas & Electric (Holding)	1,791,591,392	18.52	1,790,044,648	18.49
Communications	4,149,453,056	93.51	4,344,108,042	98.08
Miscellaneous Utilities	206,650,454	27.56	220,796,845	29.45
U. S. Cos. Operating Abroad	1,102,987,772	27.60	1,107,744,352	27.72
Foreign Companies	1,143,977,329	22.46	1,154,680,799	23.75
Miscellaneous Businesses	338,943,556	34.44	551,261,935	35.23
All Listed Stocks	66,114,906,579	37.65	66,863,605,035	38.20

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

	Market Value $	Average Price $
1944—		
Oct. 31	53,086,843,093	35.84
Nov. 30	53,591,644,063	36.14
Dec. 30	55,511,963,741	37.20
1945—		
Jan. 31	56,585,846,293	37.84
Feb. 28	59,680,085,110	39.84
Mar. 31	57,383,487,905	38.15
Apr. 30	61,496,723,658	40.68
May 31	62,430,603,026	40.64
June 30	62,636,685,716	40.68
July 31	61,242,460,874	39.65
Aug. 31	64,315,140,586	41.55
Sept. 29	67,065,130,865	43.17

	Market Value $	Average Price $
1945—		
Oct. 31	69,560,968,600	44.23
Nov. 30	72,729,703,313	46.13
Dec. 31	73,765,250,751	46.33
1946—		
Jan. 31	78,467,733,341	48.61
Feb. 28	74,164,879,781	45.79
Mar. 30	77,932,414,601	47.88
Apr. 30	80,943,361,516	49.22
May 31	84,043,436,932	50.44
June 28	80,929,333,989	47.99
July 31	79,132,265,907	46.04
Aug. 30	74,350,238,520	42.79
Sept. 30	66,863,605,035	38.20
Oct. 31	66,114,906,579	37.65

Real Estate Financing at Billion Mark in Oct.

October was the first "billion dollar month" on record for real estate financing activity in the nation, the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration reported on Dec. 14. The estimated total of $1,007,000,000 of non-farm mortgages of $20,000 or less recorded for that month was 8% higher than in September and about 80% above October 1945, according to the FHLBA, which likewise reported:

The volume of such mortgages made in the country has been more than $900,000,000 in each month since last April, the report said. The January-to-October figures for this year exceeded $8,700,000,000 and the total for all of 1946 is expected to reach $10,500,000,000, about 90% more than in 1945.

Savings and loan associations accounted for approximately one-third of the loans during the first ten months of this year.

The dollar value of mortgages recorded during the January-October period averaged $4,169, as compared with $3,400 in the same period of 1945. The inclusion of a larger proportion of high-percentage guaranteed GI home loans in the totals obviously increased this figure, but nevertheless the average non-GI mortgage amounted to about $4,000 for the year 1946 to date.

Following are the number and amount of mortgage recordings for October, by types of lenders, together with their relative participation in the total of the month's mortgage lending:

	Number	Amount	% of Amount
Savings & loan associations	71,439	$312,055,000	31%
Insurance companies	8,046	48,429,000	4.8
Banks and trust companies	56,848	275,769,000	27.4
Mutual savings banks	10,187	57,971,000	5.8
Individuals	55,589	184,511,000	18.3
Miscell. lending institutions	25,305	127,946,000	12.7
Total	227,414	$1,006,681,000	100%

Market Value of Bonds on NYSE in October

The New York Stock Exchange announced on Nov. 12, that as of the close of business on Oct. 31, there were 930 bond issues, aggregating $136,879,706,284 par value listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total market value of $140,245,279,977. This compares with the figures as of September 30 of 930 bond issues, aggregating $136,838,310,968 par value with a total market value $139,784,237,292.

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

Group—	Oct. 31, 1946 Market Value $	Oct. 31, 1946 Average Price $	Sept. 30, 1946 Market Value $	Sept. 30, 1946 Average Price $
U. S. Government (incl. N. Y. State, Cities, etc.)	125,256,400,009	103.97	124,819,550,094	103.61
U. S. companies:				
Amusement	7,161,053	99.75	7,214,895	100.50
Automobile	3,847,500	101.25	3,847,500	101.25
Aviation	7,250,000	72.50	9,212,500	92.13
Building	5,125,000	102.50	5,187,500	103.75
Chemical	2,821,500	104.50	2,821,500	104.50
Electrical equipment	65,825,000	101.27	20,425,000	102.13
Farm machinery	20,206,875	103.63	20,036,250	102.75
Financial	51,710,214	99.19	51,842,100	99.45
Food	182,289,789	101.16	182,092,133	101.05
Land and realty	17,088,960	85.24	17,092,845	84.82
Machinery and metals	10,217,860	98.61	10,076,570	97.25
Mining (excluding iron)	58,045,769	89.75	59,933,301	91.26
Paper and publishing	25,780,000	103.12	38,753,305	102.09
Petroleum	530,376,250	100.26	530,236,250	100.23
Railroad	7,353,558,088	87.31	7,357,012,024	87.05
Retail merchandising	13,901,850	104.15	13,860,058	103.84
Rubber	117,779,688	101.86	117,821,875	101.90
Steel, iron and coke	233,642,200	103.48	234,427,534	103.83
Textiles	41,450,000	103.63	41,300,000	103.25
Tobacco	235,044,090	104.76	235,347,615	104.75
Transportation services	18,740,734	97.49	18,576,030	96.63
Utilities:				
Gas and electric (operating)	2,901,589,152	105.28	2,829,116,544	105.83
Gas and electric (holding)	50,800,500	106.50	50,621,625	106.13
Communications	1,049,578,179	102.98	1,081,286,975	105.23
Miscellaneous utilities	121,869,525	80.27	121,047,825	79.73
U. S. companies oper. abroad	113,765,921	93.06	112,518,286	92.00
Miscellaneous businesses	23,805,000	103.50	23,977,500	104.25
Total U. S. companies	13,263,270,697	93.57	13,195,685,538	93.59
Foreign government	1,163,184,056	71.23	1,204,181,076	72.24
Foreign companies	562,425,215	93.36	564,820,584	93.75
All listed bonds	140,245,279,977	102.46	139,784,237,292	102.15

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

	Market Value $	Average Price $
1944—		
Sep. 30	102,017,012,414	100.61
Oct. 31	101,801,493,498	100.71
Nov. 30	101,377,604,946	100.92
Dec. 31	112,620,708,662	101.35
1945—		
Jan. 31	114,019,500,804	101.91
Feb. 28	114,881,605,628	102.58
Mar. 31	114,831,886,516	102.53
Apr. 30	115,280,044,243	103.10
May 31	114,857,381,979	103.01
June 30	114,767,523,198	103.45
July 31	130,074,758,528	102.97
Aug. 31	129,748,212,202	102.49
Sep. 29	128,511,162,933	102.60

	Market Value $	Average Price $
1945—		
Oct. 31	128,741,461,162	103.16
Nov. 30	129,156,430,709	103.28
Dec. 31	143,110,515,509	103.64
1946—		
Jan. 31	145,555,685,231	104.75
Feb. 28	146,523,982,940	105.19
Mar. 30	146,180,821,869	104.75
Apr. 30	143,904,400,671	103.89
May 31	143,943,768,509	104.49
June 28	142,405,982,701	104.21
July 31	141,407,058,263	103.52
Aug. 30	140,958,397,671	103.10
Sept. 30	139,784,237,292	102.16
Oct. 31	140,245,279,977	102.46

Cottonseed Receipts to October 31

On Nov. 14 the Bureau of Census issued the following statement showing cottonseed received, crushed and on hand, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, on hand and exported for the three months ended Oct. 31, 1946 and 1945.

COTTONSEED RECEIVED, CRUSHED AND ON HAND (TONS)

State—	Received at mills, Aug. 1-*Oct. 31 1946-47	Received at mills, Aug. 1-*Oct. 31 1945-46	Crushed Aug. 1-Oct. 31 1946-47	Crushed Aug. 1-Oct. 31 1945-46	Stocks at mills, Oct. 31 1946-47	Stocks at mills, Oct. 31 1945-46
United States	1,626,972	1,535,529	831,053	920,853	913,725	833,024
Alabama	133,979	182,869	68,281	92,468	70,329	100,957
Arizona	19,200	12,715	7,213	7,081	12,352	6,011
Arkansas	203,721	119,030	97,074	97,698	114,882	67,658
California	60,838	21,741	17,679	11,463	44,335	12,371
Georgia	150,902	174,138	92,609	107,426	69,229	85,165
Louisiana	55,280	77,826	39,565	52,562	16,055	27,020
Mississippi	246,435	325,280	108,825	149,662	149,859	193,024
North Carolina	80,207	64,629	41,514	41,686	43,888	38,073
Oklahoma	39,390	30,226	25,245	13,103	17,674	18,250
South Carolina	113,901	91,372	63,795	58,336	52,131	37,548
Tennessee	125,981	79,109	67,636	59,052	69,958	34,247
Texas	351,945	334,924	185,990	219,082	223,209	200,041
All other States	45,193	21,670	15,627	11,234	29,824	12,659

*Includes 992 tons destroyed during 1945-46. Does not include 117,806 and 219,340 tons on hand Aug. 1, 1946 and 1945, respectively, nor 25,564 and 14,567 tons reshipped during the seasons 1946-47 and 1945-46.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS—PRODUCED, SHIPPED AND STOCKS

Products—	Season	Stocks at beginning of Season Aug. 1	Produced Aug. 1-Oct. 31	Shipped Aug. 1-Oct. 31	Stocks Oct. 31
Crude oil (thousand pounds)	1946-47	*23,333	255,839	212,025	†93,603
	1945-46	55,121	285,204	246,171	93,701
Refined oil (thousand pounds)	1946-47	‡263,154	§164,245	------	¶165,771
	1945-46	275,625	217,747	------	232,691
Cake and meal (tons)	1946-47	31,628	365,537	338,888	58,277
	1945-46	52,258	406,457	401,200	57,515
Hulls (tons)	1946-47	25,925	190,802	161,370	55,357
	1945-46	61,697	217,014	209,426	69,285
Linters (running bales)	1946-47	35,054	**261,617	151,670	††145,001
	1945-46	18,576	275,759	196,342	97,993
Hull fiber (500-lb. bales)	1946-47	503	4,702	2,799	2,406
	1945-46	323	4,999	3,756	1,566
Motes, grabbots, etc. (500-lb. bales)	1946-47	1,730	10,346	5,122	6,954
	1945-46	2,451	9,980	5,296	7,135

*Includes 10,389,000 pounds at oil mills, 10,682,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments and 2,262,000 pounds in transit.

†Includes 54,223,000 pounds at oil mills, 18,986,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments and 20,394,000 pounds in transit.

‡Includes 245,794,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments and 17,360,000 pounds held elsewhere and in transit.

§Produced from 177,670,000 pounds of crude oil.

¶Includes 160,987,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments and 4,784,000 pounds held elsewhere and in transit.

**Includes 73,542 bales first cut, 157,302 bales second cut and 30,773 bales mill run.

††Includes 49,501 bales first cut, 82,924 bales second cut and 12,576 bales mill run.

Babson on Strikes

(Continued from first page)

union members and robbing them of their money, just for the sake of collecting dues.

The Public Suffers Also

The innocent public which is largely made up of wage workers also suffers as consumers fear every strike. As production is reduced, prices must rise or hold up longer. The nation gets richer only by producing more. Strikes are the chief cause of today's high prices. Strikes are chiefly to blame for inflation. The real difficulty is not with wage increases *per se* as this money quickly goes into circulation and there may be no loss to the nation as a whole from a reasonable wage increase of 10%. But this is not true in the case of strikes.

Strikes mean a loss in production which may never be made up. Strikes mean a waste of time which can never be recovered. Lost production is more serious than lost money; while lost time is far more serious than the loss of both production and money. Hence, both labor and management commit a hideous crime against the nation when they permit a strike. Both are traitors when they stop work and refuse fair arbitration.

What Is the Solution?

Yet the solution of the strike evil lies not with legislation. The labor problem is like the liquor problem in many ways. Each costs the American people about $15,000,000,000 per year. Almost everyone agrees that both strikes and liquor are a waste of money, time and manhood. Politicians have tried to solve both by legislation and most attempts have failed thus far. I know of what I speak because I have both served as Assistant Secretary of Labor and as Presidential Candidate of the Prohibition Party.

Of course, when wrong legislation has been passed, as was the case with the Wagner Act, more legislation is required to correct it. Legislation should be fair to both employers and wage-workers, treating all alike. Sickness is also a great national loss of many billions each year. Legislation can prevent employers from operating under bad working conditions but legislation cannot make people take proper care of their health.

Education and Religion

The solution of the labor problem, the liquor problem and the health problem lies with Education and Religion. Education teaches what we should do, but we need also Religion to have the will-power to do what we ourselves know that we should do. One is the lock and the other is the key—neither is much good alone.

Russia Again Asked for Lend-Lease Settlement

It was disclosed on Dec. 7 that a new note had been dispatched to the Soviet Union several weeks earlier reiterating the proposal made in October that Russia take up discussion of the settlement of her $11,000,000,000 lend-lease account with the United States, but that neither note had received a reply, according to a special dispatch to the New York "Times" from Washington. The total for the period up to Dec. 1945 when Russian reverse lend-lease was estimated by the State Department as a little more than $2,000,000. The "Times" advices said:

The United States is expected to ask Russia to pay a percentage of the cost of lend-lease goods that have a peacetime use. While we have reserved the right to reclaim war materials, such as guns, planes and munitions, we have not as a policy requested repayment for these.

From Washington Ahead of the News

(Continued from first page)

leaders expect to collect. But it affords a shining opportunity for agitation when these leaders are finding the going hard among their constituents. Like politicians, labor leaders have to have their issues, and they know in their hearts that their boys are fed up on costly strikes and that the leaders' screams about a reactionary movement being on to crush labor is not getting any response.

There are several unique phases to the portal to portal case upon which the court ruled. It was in the case of the Mount Clemens, Mich., Pottery Company employing 1,200 workers. It was brought under the Fair Labor Standards Act which primarily applies to workers receiving sub-standard wages, not the workers protected by powerful labor organizations such as the UAW. This Act prescribes a minimum 40 cents an hour wage and a 40-hour week. Manifestly the Act is of little concern to such as the Ford workers and was not passed to deal with them.

Another feature of the Pottery case, as we understand it, is that the workers were actually on duty the extra time that constituted the dispute. For example, they punched the time clock at 7 o'clock. But their pay did not begin until 7:14 because it took them 14 minutes to get to their machines. Similarly, when they punched out at 7 o'clock, their pay stopped 14 minutes earlier because it took them the 14 minutes to get to the clock from their machines. There certainly seems to have been an unfortunate placing of the time clock and it is rather futile to argue that, after a man has punched the clock, he is not on duty until the elapse of some additional time prescribed by the employer.

These men were working directly under the protection of the government. An agency is set up to protect them.

The millions of workers such as Mr. Reuther's automobile workers are working under contracts to which both they and the employer have agreed.

John L. Lewis started the portal to portal pay business, of course. But it was a deal he made with the mine operators. And it was generally known to be a unique contrivance he and the operators hit upon to get around government regulations against wage increases. Incidentally, Lewis' District 50 has since got a portal to portal contract with at least one large manufacturer. But it was something they agreed upon, employer and employee representative, and has no relation to any right under law.

This is not any expression of judicial learning on your correspondent's part but rather the way in which the situation is discussed in Washington. Which does not mean, of course, that the present Supreme Court may not find otherwise because the majority of its members are part of the great workingman's movement which so shook the country back there in the early 30s, you remember, which was led by a very charming and dynamic leader, for whom statues are now going up all over Europe, and whose son turned out to be a great journalist.

The situation of the Federal judiciary, whereby some 80% of its present members are Roosevelt appointees, has long been a matter of the Republicans' concern. And while the Republican Senate intends to give Mr. Truman free reign in the appointment of men whose administrations will expire with his, they do intend to halt the appointment of Democrats or New Dealers to the judiciary. The plan is to let their nominations hang fire in the Senate Judiciary Committee until '48.

The State of Trade

(Continued from page 3395)

steel management to make the first offer and it is also probable that for the first time since the war began a sincere attempt will be made to carry out real collective bargaining. The steel companies, while in a position to increase prices to the amount necessary in order to compensate for higher wages, may be reluctant to take such action in view of the price adjustments which have been made during the past two weeks, "The Iron Age" points out.

While the chances that there will not be a national steel strike in the near future are far better than was the case a year ago, any stalemate between the steel union and the management over what the former considers to be an adequate wage offer could very easily turn the steel labor situation into a very serious one with the definite prospect of a steel industry shutdown.

Most steel companies early last week had advanced or were about to advance the price of merchant steel bars $2 a ton and similar action was taken on concrete reinforcing bars. The nation's railroads will pay more for their rails and track accessories in 1947, the price of these items having been advanced two weeks ago by some producers and early the past week by others. Standard rails over 60 lb. which two weeks ago were priced at $43.39 a net ton are now being sold on the basis of $2.50 a 100-lb. or $50 a net ton, an increase of $6.61 a ton. Angles and splice bars which two weeks ago were being sold for $2.85 a 100-lb. are now priced at $3 a 100-lb. Tie plates were advanced $5 a ton, the magazine reveals. Because of revisions in extras, the increased price to steel consumers has in many cases been much greater than the change in base prices would indicate.

Whatever gains steel firms may have made in the past few weeks because of price adjustments have already been affected by higher scrap prices which appeared suddenly early last week, "The Iron Age" observes. At some major centers the price of heavy melting steel has gone up as much as $4 or $5 a ton above last week's levels. Dislocation of scrap tonnages was cited in some circles as the principal reason why some consumers decided to step out with higher offers in an effort to quickly garner as much tonnage as possible. Since many scrap consumers had the same idea at the same time and since scrap supplies are not over plentiful an unusual rise in prices materialized.

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 72.8% of capacity for the week beginning Dec. 23, compared with 83.9% one week ago, 62.8% one month ago and 62.8% one year ago. This represents a decrease of 11.1 points or 13.2% from the previous week.

This week's operating rate is equivalent to 1,283,000 tons of steel ingots and castings and compares with 1,478,600 tons one week ago, 1,106,800 tons one month ago and 1,150,300 tons one year ago.

Electric Production—The Edison Electric Institute reports that the output of electricity increased to 4,777,943,000 kwh. in the week ended Dec. 14, 1946, from 4,672,712,000 kwh. in the preceding week. Output for the week ended Dec. 14, 1946, was 15.0% above that for the corresponding weekly period one year ago.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York reports system output of 211,800,000 kwh. in the week ended Dec. 15, 1946, compared with 196,900,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of 1945, or an increase of 7.6%. Local distribution of electricity amounted to 201,700,000 kwh. compared with 194,900,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of last year, an increase of 3.5%.

Railroad Freight Loadings—Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 14, 1946, totaled 828,787 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced. This was an increase of 99,703 cars (or 13.7%) above the preceding week and 57,193 cars or 7.4% above the corresponding week for 1945. Compared with the similar period of 1944, an increase of 78,545 cars, or 10.5%, is shown.

Railroad Revenues in November—Based on advance reports from 86 Class I railroads, whose revenues represent 81.6% of total operating revenues, the Association of American Railroads estimated that railroad operating revenues in November, 1946, decreased 1.7% under the same month of 1945. This estimate, it was pointed out, covers only operating revenues and does not touch upon the trends in operating expenses, taxes, or final income results. Estimated freight revenue in November, 1946, was greater than in November, 1945, by 11.2%, but estimated passenger revenues decreased 40.4%.

Paper and Paperboard Production — Paper production in the United States for the week ended Dec. 14 was 106.7% of mill capacity, against 106.6% in the preceding week and 99% in the like 1945 week, according to the American Paper & Pulp Association. This does not include mills producing newsprint exclusively. Paperboard output for the current week was 102% against 99% in the preceding week and 98% in the corresponding week a year ago.

Business Failures Change Slightly—Commercial and industrial failures in the week ending Dec. 19 fell off slightly from the high number reported in the previous week but continued to be more than three times as numerous as in the corresponding week of last year. Dun & Bradstreet Inc., reports that 27 concerns failed as compared with 33 a week ago and eight in the same week of 1945.

Both large and small failures declined from last week's level. Failures involving liabilities in excess of $5,000 turned slightly downward from 25 a week ago to 24 this week while failures with losses under $5,000 dropped from eight in the previous week to three in the week just ending. However, failures in both liability groups were three times as numerous as a year ago when there were seven large failures and one small failure. Two-thirds of this week's failures were concentrated in manufacturing and retail trade. Geographically failures were most numerous in the Middle Atlantic region. Failures in this region, at 18, turned sharply upward to more than twice the number recorded last week and more than three times the level of a year ago.

Canadian failures numbered two against three last week and none in the comparable week of 1945.

Wholesale Food Price Index Recedes—Four successive weekly declines brought the Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index for Dec. 17 to $6.28. This was down about 1.0% for the week and represented a drop of 21 cents, or 3.2%, from the all-time high level of $6.49 registered on Nov. 19. The current figure compared with $4.16 on the corresponding date a year ago. Individual price advances for the week included flour, wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, cocoa and steers. Declines occurred in hams, bellies, lard, butter, cheese, coffee, hogs and sheep. Index represents the sum total of the price per pound of 31 foods in general use.

Daily Wholesale Commodity Price Index—The daily wholesale commodity price index, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., rose to a new post-war peak during the past week, aided by further advances in leading farm products. The index finished at 243.55 on Dec. 17, against 240.85 a week earlier, and 182.02 on the like date a year ago.

All grains registered substantial increases in prices last week under the leadership of wheat. Cash wheat rose to new high ground for 26 years under the stimulus of government purchasing for export and expectations of continued large foreign demands for both wheat and flour. Flour prices advanced sharply in the week, reflecting strength in cash wheat and reports of further export inquiries. Mills were reported generally well sold up on both domestic and export orders. Domestic demand for lard was quite active last week and prices held fairly steady following the recent extended decline. Bakers and other large users are expected to be back in the market for lard shortly as their accumulation of stocks is said to be rapidly dwindling. Cattle and lamb prices moved higher during the week but the downtrend in hogs continued with prices touching the lowest in six weeks. Swine receipts at principal Western markets totalled 415,000 head last week, against 385,700 the previous week and 546,000 in the similar week a year ago. In limited trading, cocoa prices rose sharply in the week, reaching new highs for the movement. Strong demand in producing countries met with few offerings.

With the termination of the coal strike, sentiment in leading cotton markets improved and prices moved steadily upward during the week. New York spot quotations rose 2.80 cents per pound in the past fortnight to reach the highest level in almost two months. The volume of sales rose appreciably over the preceding week and the like week a year ago, aided by active trade and mill demand. Other favorable influences included the continued strong statistical position of the staple, and reports that foreign countries were seeking additional quantities of American cotton. The New York Exchange Service Bureau in its latest report showed that domestic use of cotton on a daily basis registered a further gain last month. Consumption was estimated at 900,000 bales during November, against 931,000 in October, and 743,000 in November, 1945. Cotton textile markets were irregular. Scarcer items of carded gray cotton goods continued to advance for both spot and future delivery although resistance to the higher levels was noted in some quarters.

Hide markets continued to meet with buyer resistance from tanners and other users, resulting in a further recession in prices during the week. Hide futures also trended lower and are currently 3 to 4 cents under spot hide quotations. In leather markets, purchasers also exercised more discrimination. Trading was of a piece-meal character and new commitments on practically all types of leather showed a marked falling off during the week.

Retail and Wholesale Trade — Total retail volume continued to increase last week and was considerably above the high levels of a year ago. The appreciable rise the past week resulted chiefly from mark-down sales of luxury items, extended shopping hours in many stores and the approach of Christmas. The inventories of some previously scarce goods were reported to be adequate in their relationship to current sales volume, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported in its weekly survey of trade.

Retail food volume last week was slightly above the very high level of the preceding week. Grocery volume was up and the supply of fresh fruits and vegetables was plentiful. Some consumer price resistance was noted with regard to soap. Shoppers generally were hesitant in purchasing those commodities that have recently risen in price.

Strong evidence of Christmas shopping was apparent in the high current demand for shirts, neckties, men's hats, lingerie and women's hosiery. Mark-down sales of furs stimulated much consumer interest. Men's suits and coats and women's dresses attracted a large share of attention. There was a decline in the demand for handbags. Caution was reflected in the critical attitude of many shoppers toward the prices of men's and women's shoes and cotton, rayon and silk piece goods.

Household appliances were reported to be among the best sellers in the durable goods line. Jewelry, lighters, cameras, electrical appliances, books, musical items, toys, luggage and leather novelties were some of the many goods that attracted the attention of numerous shoppers. Prices of some commodities such as jewelry some little-known brands of radios and other luxury items declined. The demand for floor coverings was very high.

Retail volume for the country in the week ended last Wednesday was estimated to be from 24 to 28% above that of the corresponding week a year ago. Regional estimates exceeded the very high levels of a year ago by the following percentages: New England and Southwest 24 to 28, East 25 to 29, Middle West and Pacific Coast 22 to 26, Northwest 29 to 33 and South 23 to 27.

Wholesale volume increased slightly the past week and was considerably above that of the corresponding week a year ago. There was a perceptible improvement in deliveries. Reorder volume rose appreciably and new order volume was up moderately. Buyers continued to press for early deliveries. There were, however, some reports of cancelations of orders that could not be filled before Christmas.

Department store sales on a country-wide basis, as taken from the Federal Reserve Board's index for the week ended Dec. 14, 1946, increased by 19% above the same period of last year. This compares with a like increase in the preceding week. For the four weeks ended Dec. 14, 1946, sales increased by 19% and for the year to date by 27%.

Retail trade here in New York the past week exceeded its peak level as gains for department stores, according to estimates, rose about 30% over the similar week of one year ago. With two days remaining for Christmas shopping, it is expected that the holiday volume will establish a new high record for dollar sales. Clearance sales in the week were abundant and were indicative of merchant's desire to get their shelves in order before the close of the year.

Holiday purchases stimulated food sales in retail markets. In men's furnishings, worsted suit supplies were difficult to obtain and retail merchants are anxiously seeking early deliveries for 1947.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank's index, department store sales in New York City for the weekly period to Dec. 14, 1946, increased 22% above the same period last year. This compared with an increase of 21% (revised figure) in the preceding week. For the four weeks ended Dec. 14, 1946, sales rose 23% and for the year to date increased to 29%.

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)

1946— Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	Avge. Corpo- rate*	Corporate by Ratings* Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Corporate by Groups* R. R.	P. U.	Indus.
Dec. 23	122.08	116.61	121.04	119.20	116.61	110.15	112.56	117.60	119.82
21	122.05	116.41	120.84	119.20	116.41	109.97	112.37	117.60	119.82
20	121.92	116.61	120.84	119.20	116.61	109.97	112.37	117.60	119.82
19	122.02	116.41	120.84	119.20	116.41	109.97	112.37	117.60	119.61
18	121.89	116.41	120.63	119.20	116.61	109.97	112.37	117.60	119.61
17	121.89	116.41	120.84	119.20	116.41	109.97	112.37	117.60	119.61
16	121.86	116.41	120.84	119.20	116.41	109.97	112.37	117.40	119.82
14	121.92	116.41	120.84	119.20	116.41	109.97	112.37	117.40	119.61
13	121.92	116.41	120.63	119.20	116.41	109.97	112.37	117.40	119.61
12	121.86	116.41	120.63	119.00	116.41	109.97	112.37	117.40	119.61
11	121.83	116.41	120.63	119.00	116.41	110.15	112.37	117.60	119.41
10	121.89	116.41	120.84	119.00	116.41	110.15	112.37	117.40	119.61
9	121.89	116.41	120.84	119.00	116.22	109.97	112.19	117.40	119.82
7	121.89	116.41	120.84	119.00	116.22	109.79	112.19	117.40	119.61
6	121.74	116.22	120.84	119.00	116.22	109.60	111.81	117.40	119.61
5	121.67	116.22	120.84	118.80	116.22	109.60	111.81	117.40	119.61
4	121.64	116.22	120.84	119.00	116.22	109.60	111.81	117.40	119.61
3	121.52	116.22	120.84	119.00	116.02	109.79	111.81	117.60	119.61
2	121.36	116.22	120.84	119.00	116.02	109.60	111.81	117.60	119.61
Nov. 29	121.55	116.22	121.04	118.80	116.02	109.60	111.81	117.60	119.61
22	121.80	116.41	121.04	119.00	116.02	109.79	112.00	117.60	119.82
15	122.05	116.61	121.46	119.20	116.41	110.15	112.37	117.80	120.02
8	122.17	116.61	121.25	119.20	116.22	110.34	112.37	117.60	120.02
1	122.14	116.41	121.04	119.20	116.02	110.15	112.19	117.60	119.82
Oct. 25	121.77	116.61	121.04	119.20	116.22	110.34	112.19	117.60	120.02
18	121.43	116.61	121.04	119.20	116.22	110.34	112.37	117.80	120.02
11	121.08	116.41	120.84	119.00	116.22	110.15	112.19	117.60	119.82
4	121.05	116.61	121.25	119.00	116.61	110.34	112.56	117.80	119.82
Sept. 27	121.08	116.61	121.04	119.00	116.61	110.15	112.37	117.80	119.82
20	121.14	116.61	121.04	119.00	116.61	110.52	112.75	117.80	119.61
13	121.80	117.20	121.46	119.41	117.00	111.44	113.89	118.00	120.22
6	122.52	118.00	122.29	120.02	117.80	112.19	114.46	118.60	120.84
Aug. 30	122.92	118.40	122.71	120.43	118.00	112.37	114.85	118.80	121.25
July 26	123.77	118.60	123.13	121.04	118.40	112.56	115.63	119.20	121.46
June 28	124.11	118.80	123.34	121.25	118.40	112.56	116.02	119.20	121.46
May 31	123.09	118.80	122.92	121.46	118.40	112.56	116.22	119.00	121.04
Apr. 26	124.33	119.00	123.34	121.25	118.40	113.12	116.41	119.41	121.04
Mar. 29	125.61	119.82	123.99	122.29	119.41	114.27	117.40	120.22	122.09
Feb. 21	126.02	120.22	123.34	121.88	119.00	114.27	116.41	120.22	122.09
Jan. 25	126.28	119.00	123.12	121.25	119.00	113.31	115.63	119.41	122.09
High 1946	126.28	120.02	124.20	122.50	119.61	114.46	117.60	120.43	122.50
Low 1946	120.70	116.22	120.63	118.80	116.02	109.60	111.81	117.40	119.41
1 year Ago Dec. 22, 1945	124.31	117.20	121.04	119.41	117.20	111.62	114.08	117.40	120.22
2 Years Ago Dec. 23, 1944	120.55	113.50	119.00	117.80	113.31	104.48	108.70	113.89	118.20

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

1946— Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	Avge. Corpo- rate*	Corporate by Ratings* Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Corporate by Groups* R. R.	P. U.	Indus.
Dec. 23	1.57	2.82	2.60	2.69	2.82	3.16	3.03	2.77	2.66
21	1.58	2.83	2.61	2.69	2.83	3.17	3.04	2.77	2.66
20	1.59	2.82	2.61	2.69	2.82	3.17	3.04	2.77	2.66
19	1.58	2.83	2.61	2.69	2.83	3.17	3.04	2.77	2.67
18	1.59	2.83	2.62	2.69	2.82	3.17	3.04	2.77	2.67
17	1.59	2.83	2.61	2.69	2.83	3.17	3.04	2.77	2.67
16	1.59	2.83	2.61	2.69	2.83	3.17	3.04	2.78	2.66
14	1.59	2.83	2.61	2.69	2.83	3.17	3.04	2.78	2.67
13	1.59	2.83	2.62	2.69	2.83	3.17	3.04	2.78	2.67
12	1.59	2.83	2.62	2.70	2.83	3.17	3.04	2.78	2.67
11	1.59	2.83	2.62	2.70	2.83	3.16	3.04	2.77	2.68
10	1.59	2.83	2.61	2.70	2.83	3.16	3.04	2.78	2.67
9	1.59	2.83	2.61	2.70	2.84	3.17	3.05	2.78	2.66
7	1.59	2.83	2.61	2.70	2.84	3.18	3.05	2.78	2.67
6	1.60	2.84	2.61	2.70	2.84	3.19	3.07	2.78	2.67
5	1.61	2.84	2.61	2.71	2.84	3.19	3.07	2.78	2.67
4	1.61	2.84	2.61	2.70	2.84	3.19	3.07	2.78	2.67
3	1.62	2.84	2.61	2.70	2.85	3.18	3.07	2.77	2.67
2	1.63	2.84	2.61	2.70	2.85	3.19	3.07	2.77	2.67
Nov. 29	1.62	2.84	2.60	2.71	2.85	3.19	3.07	2.77	2.67
22	1.60	2.83	2.60	2.70	2.85	3.18	3.06	2.77	2.66
15	1.58	2.82	2.58	2.69	2.83	3.16	3.04	2.76	2.65
8	1.57	2.82	2.59	2.69	2.84	3.15	3.04	2.77	2.65
1	1.57	2.83	2.60	2.69	2.85	3.16	3.05	2.77	2.66
Oct. 25	1.60	2.82	2.60	2.69	2.84	3.15	3.05	2.77	2.65
18	1.63	2.82	2.60	2.69	2.84	3.15	3.04	2.76	2.65
11	1.65	2.83	2.61	2.70	2.84	3.16	3.05	2.77	2.66
4	1.65	2.82	2.59	2.70	2.82	3.15	3.03	2.76	2.66
Sept. 27	1.65	2.82	2.60	2.70	2.82	3.16	3.04	2.76	2.66
20	1.65	2.82	2.60	2.70	2.82	3.14	3.02	2.76	2.67
13	1.63	2.79	2.58	2.68	2.80	3.09	2.96	2.75	2.64
6	1.58	2.75	2.54	2.65	2.76	3.05	2.93	2.72	2.61
Aug. 30	1.55	2.73	2.52	2.63	2.75	3.04	2.91	2.71	2.59
July 26	1.49	2.73	2.50	2.60	2.73	3.03	2.87	2.69	2.58
June 28	1.47	2.71	2.49	2.59	2.73	3.03	2.85	2.69	2.58
May 31	1.48	2.71	2.51	2.58	2.73	3.03	2.84	2.70	2.60
Apr. 26	1.45	2.70	2.49	2.59	2.73	3.00	2.83	2.68	2.60
Mar. 29	1.36	2.66	2.46	2.54	268	2.94	2.78	2.64	2.55
Feb. 21	1.33	2.67	2.49	2.56	2.70	2.94	2.83	2.64	2.55
Jan. 25	1.31	2.70	2.50	2.59	2.70	2.99	2.87	2.68	2.55
High 1946	1.68	2.84	2.62	2.71	2.85	3.19	3.07	2.78	2.68
Low 1946	1.31	2.65	2.45	2.53	2.67	2.93	2.77	2.63	2.53
1 year Ago Dec. 22, 1945	1.45	2.79	2.60	2.68	2.79	3.08	2.95	2.78	2.64
2 Years Ago Dec. 23, 1944	1.80	2.98	2.70	2.76	2.99	3.48	3.24	2.96	2.74

*These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typical" bond (3¾% coupon, maturing in 25 years) and do not purport to show either the average level or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to illustrate in a more comprehensive way the relative levels and the relative movement of yield averages, the latter being the true picture of the bond market.

NOTE—The list used in compiling the averages was given in the Sept. 5, 1946 issue of the "Chronicle" on page 1321.

National Fertilizer Association Commodity Price Index Lower

The weekly wholesale commodity price index compiled by The National Fertilizer Association and made public on Dec. 23, was lower in the week ended Dec. 21, 1946, declining to 190.2 from 191.6 in the preceding week. The index is now almost back to its level of Nov. 16 when it stood at 190.1, and is 0.9% below the all-time peak at 192.0 reached Nov. 30. A month ago the index stood at 191.3, a year ago at 141.8, all based on the 1935-1939 average as 100. The Association's report added:

During the latest week two of the composite groups of the index declined and four advanced. The decline in the farm products group was principally responsible for the decline and was brought about by the sharp recession in the livestock subgroup. Cattle and hog prices declined sharply and more than offset higher prices for calves, ewes, and fluid milk. The cotton index advanced during the week. The grains index was unchanged with higher quotations for corn, oats and rye just offsetting lower quotations for wheat. Peanut prices declined. The only other group that declined was the miscellaneous commodities group, prices being lower for hides, leather, cottonseed meal, bran and middlings. The foods index advanced fractionally with higher prices for butter, flour, potatoes, cocoa, and pork more than offsetting lower prices for cheese, ham, bellies, coffee, lard, cocoanut oil, oleo oil and cottonseed oil. The textile index advanced slightly; some cotton cloth prices were up and burlap and silk prices were down. The metals index advanced reflecting higher prices for finished steel, steel scrap, and lead. The fertilizers index advanced. The remaining groups in the index were unchanged.

During the week 26 price series in the index declined and 31 advanced; in the preceding week 21 declined and 17 advanced; in the second preceding week 23 declined and 20 advanced.

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

% Each Group Bears to the Total Index	Group	Latest Week Dec. 21, 1946	Preceding Week Dec. 14, 1946	Month Ago Nov. 23, 1946	Year Ago Dec. 22, 1945
25.3	Foods	216.9	216.4	220.6	144.2
	Fats and Oils	259.7	262.5	294.5	146.6
	Cottonseed Oil	307.7	310.6	307.7	163.1
23.0	Farm Products	229.4	234.7	231.4	172.3
	Cotton	313.6	304.9	286.1	233.1
	Grains	203.5	203.5	207.9	167.1
	Livestock	226.8	237.0	236.1	165.5
17.3	Fuels	157.6	157.6	†157.0	129.0
10.8	Miscellaneous commodities	157.0	159.9	163.1	133.5
8.2	Textiles	214.7	214.2	204.4	159.3
7.1	Metals	139.0	137.3	132.4	110.2
6.1	Building materials	207.0	207.0	†205.7	154.7
1.3	Chemicals and drugs	152.9	152.9	145.9	127.5
.3	Fertilizer materials	123.3	123.3	123.3	118.2
.3	Fertilizers	128.2	125.6	125.6	119.9
.3	Farm machinery	116.7	116.7	116.6	105.0
100.0	All groups combined	190.2	191.6	†191.3	141.8

*Indexes on 1926-1928 base were: Dec. 21, 1946, 148.2; Dec. 14, 1946, 149.3, and Dec. 22, 1945, 110.5. †Revised.

Yr.-End Life Insurance Purchases Seen Over Pre-war Level

With ordinary life insurance purchases currently running at well over twice the pre-war level, a new record total of ordinary insurance in force is assured by year-end, the Institute of Life Insurance reported on Nov. 27. The aggregate of this type of life insurance owned is expected to reach $115,000,000,000 by the end of December, and will be about two-thirds of all life insurance outstanding in United State companies. In noting this the Institute said:

The year-end aggregate of ordinary life insurance will be one-third greater than at the outbreak of the war in 1941. It will be twice the 1925 total and three times the 1921 total. This protection established by American families through ordinary policies will be about $30,000,000,000 greater than at the start of the loan and $80,000,000,000 greater than in 1920. The greater part of the gain in dollar values of life insurance ownership over the years has been due to the rapid expansion of ordinary insurance, in spite of the remarkable percentage gains made by both industrial and group life insurance.

The large increases in ordinary insurance in recent years, especially during the past five years, have been aided by changes in the economic conditions of the country's families. As average family income has risen, more and more families have been enabled to purchase ordinary policies.

U. S. to Continue Foreign Aid

When the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration expires Dec. 31 plans are to be put into effect for carrying on of relief work abroad by the United States alone, it was stated in a radio address by Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson who said that Congress would be asked for a generous appropriation, according to Associated Press advices from Washington on Dec. 9. However, Mr. Acheson made it clear that aid would be extended only to those countries proving their need and that nations diverting manpower from agricultural work to the building of huge armies would be barred from receiving "free shipments of great quantities of food, trucks, tractors and other supplies."

Of the $3,000,000,000 UNRRA fund this country contributed $2,700,000,000, and Mr. Acheson declared that allocation of relief was often faulty, with some nations getting help when they did not need it while others did not receive sufficient help. The same advices reported that there is a general supposition that future aid extended by the United States will be to Italy, Austria and Greece primarily, because their economic recovery has been slow.

Moody's Daily Commodity Index

Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1946	373.1
Wednesday, Dec. 18	372.5
Thursday, Dec. 19	373.4
Friday, Dec. 20	375.8
Saturday, Dec. 21	375.0
Monday, Dec. 23	378.6
Two weeks ago, Dec. 10	371.5
Month ago, Nov. 23	373.9
Year ago, Dec. 22, 1945	264.6
1945 High, Dec. 27	265.0
Low, Jan. 24	252.1
1946 High, Dec. 23	378.6
Low, Jan. 2	264.7

Wall Streets Christmas Celebration Held Dec. 20

Wall Street's Christmas celebration, which was held on Friday afternoon Dec. 20, around the lighted 35-foot Blue Spruce tree which was erected by the New York Stock Exchange in Broad Street, featured a community carol program sung by 300 voices representing combined choral groups of the financial districts. Directing the singers, who came from the Bankers Trust Company, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., The Federal Reserve Bank, U. S. Trust Co., the Chamber of Commerce, and the Socony-Vacuum oil Company, was William Penn Bentz, of the Bankers Trust, and Lorus Hand, of the Chamber of Commerce. Accompanists were Elmer Wein and Nancy Shoremount, of the same two organizations.

This year's tree in the financial district is the twenty-third which, since 1920, except during the war, have given the financial community at holiday time a Christmas atmosphere. As in years past, recorded Christmas Carols will be played from the outside gallery of the Exchange at noon and in the late afternoon during the Holiday period.

Subscriptions to Treasury Certificates

Secretary of the Treasury Snyder announced on Nov. 29 the final subscription and allotment figures with respect to the offering of ⅞% Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series L, 1947, dated Dec. 1, 1946. The new issue of certificates was offered on Nov. 18 in exchange for Certificate of Indebtedness of Series K, 1946, maturing Dec. 1, 1946, in amount of $3,768,201,000. On Nov. 14 the Treasury also announced that it would redeem with cash a $3,260,777,000 issue of 1½% Treasury notes maturing on Dec. 15.

The subscriptions and allotments in the case of the new certificate offering were divided among the several Federal Reserve Districts and the Treasury as follows:

Federal Reserve District—	Total Subscriptions Received and Allotted
Boston	$81,908,000
New York	1,405,038,000
Philadelphia	97,984,000
Cleveland	219,533,000
Richmond	58,997,000
Atlanta	78,565,000
Chicago	649,475,000
St. Louis	78,664,000
Minneapolis	93,022,000
Kansas City	117,590,000
Dallas	77,171,000
San Francisco	302,144,000
Treasury	13,297,000
Total	$3,273,388,000

The new certificates bear interest from Dec. 1, 1946, payable with the principal on maturity on Dec. 1, 1947.

Under date of Nov. 14 Associated Press advices from Washington said:

The newly announced plans mean that the Government will have paid off more than $22,739,000,000 of a total of $44,932,000,000 in its marketable securities maturing during the last ten months of this year. Net debt reduction will be somewhat less extensive, however, because of increases in some other debt items.

The December operation will wind up redemptions through use of funds borrowed in the Victory Loan drive last winter. This drive piled up $21,144,000,000 that turned out to be unneeded for other purposes and was turned back in monthly debt payoffs.

The Treasury will still have a cash balance of perhaps $2,500,000,000 going into the new year, and part of it may be applied then to further debt retirement since the heaviest period of tax collection will begin then.

Bill of Rights Observance

In a proclamation reminding the nation that the first ten amendments, constituting the covenant of the Bill of Rights, "guarantees to the American people freedom of religion, freedom of speech and assembly, and freedom to petition for redress of grievances," President Truman on Dec. 10 declared Sunday, Dec. 15 Bill of Rights Day and urged the country to observe the 155th anniversary of the adoption Bill, according to a dispatch from Washington to the New York "Times." The President said that the preservation of these "inestimable privileges can be guaranteed only by courage, determination, and unremitting vigilance." Observance of the occasion was held by the Society of the National Shrine of the Bill of Rights in historic St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, N. Y., advices to the New York "Herald Tribune" from Mount Vernon, N. Y. stated. St. Paul's was designated in 1943 by the Federal Government as a national historic site, and has been dedicated as a shrine of the freedom of the press and the Bill of Rights. Presiding at the celebration ceremonies on Dec. 15 was William G. Chandler, President of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Wholesale Prices Rose 0.4% in Week Ended Dec. 14, Labor Department Reports*

"Higher prices for a number of nonagricultural commodities, led by sharp increases in lumber, raised the general level of primary market prices 0.4% during the week ended Dec. 14, 1946," said the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor on Dec. 19, which added that, "the index of commodity prices in primary markets, prepared by the Bureau, advanced to 139.7% of the 1926 average, 2.9% above a month earlier and 30.9% above mid-December 1945." The detailed report for week ended Dec. 14, follows:

"**Farm Products and Foods**—Agricultural commodity prices continue to decline during the week, largely because of lower prices for meats and livestock. Farm products as a group were down 0.3% and foods 0.2%. Lower prices for both fresh and cured pork, with consumer resistance to high prices, were reflected in declines in quotations for hogs. Large supplies lowered prices for mutton and sheep. Most grains advanced following the weak market of the previous week and rye and wheat flour quotations were higher. Cotton quotations advanced 2.5%. Butter prices were higher but there was a substantial decline for cheese. Quotations for oranges moved down more than seasonally and onions also were lower. Apples, lemons and white potatoes advanced and there were increases for some types of dried fruits. Cocoa beans, in very short supply, were higher and Brazilian coffee quotations advanced. Lard prices decline for the 8th successive week. During the week ended Dec. 14 farm products as a group were 28.5% above a year earlier and foods 48.9% higher.

"**Other Commodities**—Sharpest increases for nonagricultural goods were for southern pine lumber, as some large producers raised prices as much as 50 to 80% above former ceiling levels. Some other building materials in short supply, such as enamel and prepared roofing, also moved up. Farm machinery quotations rose nearly 6%. There were further advances for some types of steel mill products, pig iron, bolts and screws as producers realigned prices following decontrol. Declines were reported for silver and mercury with increased supplies of foreign metals. Sharp increases for copra and advances for some types of mixed fertilizer were responsible for the rise in the group index for chemicals and allied products. Price increases ranging up to 7% were reported in spot transactions of various types of cotton fabrics with continued strong demand. Additional tanners and shoe manufacturers raised prices of their products. Hide quotations continued to drop from their high November levels. Further advances were reported for wool floor covering and there were small increases in prices of some types of wood furniture. Industry price readjustments raised quotations for woodpulp and Kraft wrapping paper. The group index for all commodities other than farm products and foods was 1.1% above the preceding week and 22.3% above a year ago."

CHANGES IN WHOLESALE PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUPS FOR WEEK ENDED DEC. 14, 1946

(1926=100)

Commodity Groups—	12-14 1946	12-7 1946	11-30 1946	11-16 1946	12-15 1945	Percentages changes to Dec. 14, 1946 from— 12-7 1946	11-16 1946	12-15 1945
All commodities	139.7	139.1	†139.1	135.8	106.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.9	+30.9
Farm products	168.7	169.2	170.3	167.3	131.3	— 0.3	+ 0.8	+28.5
Foods	161.3	161.7	163.6	164.1	108.3	— 0.2	— 1.7	+48.9
Hides and leather products	170.7	166.9	165.0	159.2	119.4	+ 2.3	+ 7.2	+43.0
Textile products	132.5	131.7	130.7	129.5	100.6	+ 0.6	+ 2.3	+31.7
Fuel and lighting materials	96.1	96.0	95.8	94.8	85.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.4	+12.8
Metals and metal products	132.7	132.2	†131.8	116.3	105.3	+ 0.4	+14.1	+26.0
Building materials	151.1	145.2	144.3	140.4	118.8	+ 4.1	+ 7.6	+27.2
Chemicals and allied products	125.4	124.0	123.7	122.3	96.1	+ 1.1	+ 2.5	+30.5
Housefurnishings goods	120.0	118.7	118.3	117.6	106.4	+ 1.1	+ 2.0	+12.8
Miscellaneous commodities	107.9	106.9	106.7	104.6	95.0	+ 0.9	+ 3.2	+13.6
Special Groups—								
Raw materials	154.3	154.4	154.8	152.6	119.7	— 0.1	+ 1.1	+28.9
Semi-manufactured articles	133.7	131.6	130.2	125.9	96.8	+ 1.6	+ 6.2	+38.1
Manufactured products	134.8	134.0	†134.1	130.4	102.6	+ 0.6	+ 3.4	+31.4
All commodities other than Farm products	133.4	132.5	†132.3	129.0	101.3	+ 0.7	+ 3.4	+31.7
All commodities other than Farm products and foods	122.9	121.6	†121.1	116.2	100.5	+ 1.1	+ 5.8	+22.3

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUBGROUP INDEXES FROM DEC. 7, 1946 TO DEC. 14, 1946

Increases

Lumber	11.6	Other miscellaneous	0.8
Leather	11.4	Mixed fertilizer	0.7
Oils and fats	6.0	Paint and paint materials	0.7
Agricultural implements	5.3	Shoes	0.7
Paper and pulp	2.8	Iron and steel	0.6
Grains	2.4	Other building materials	0.6
Furniture	1.4	Other farm products	0.6
Cotton goods	1.2	Bituminous coal	0.4
Dairy products	1.1	Cereal products	0.3
Woolen and worsted goods	1.1	Other foods	0.2
Furnishings	1.0	Hosiery and underwear	0.1
Other textile products	0.1		

Decreases

Livestock and poultry	2.4	Fertilizer materials	1.2
Hides and skins	2.2	Fruits and vegetables	0.7
Meats	1.4	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	0.1
Cattle feed	1.3	Nonferrous metals	0.1

*Based on the BLS weekly index of prices of about 900 commodities which measures changes in the general level of primary market prices. This index should be distinguished from the daily index of 28 basic materials. For the most part, 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.

†During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried the April 1942 price forward in each computation through Nov. 23, 1946. Since production in recent weeks has exceeded the average rate of civilian production in 1941 (the basis previously announced by the Bureau), current prices of motor vehicles were used in the weekly wholesale price index beginning with the week ended Nov. 30. If April 1942 motor vehicle prices had been used in computing Nov. 30, 1946 indexes, the indexes for groups of which motor vehicles is a component would have been: all commodities, 137.2; metals and metal products, 118.5; manufactured products, 131.1; all commodities other than farm products, 130.1; all commodties other than farm products and foods 118.2.

Our Major Problems

(Continued from page 3394)

worthy of an enlightened and forward-looking people.

"(2) Thoughtful reconsideration must be given to our concepts of government. For almost two decades we have enlarged the powers of government to deal with emergencies, first the economic collapse of the early 30's, and then the exigencies of war. Have we changed from the philosophy that the best government is one that governs the least, to the belief that government should have more power over the lives of individuals and the economy which serves them? Expressed another way, should the United States continue its government with emergency powers after the emergencies are over? Or, expressed in still another way, should our government reconvert to peace-time pursuits in the same manner that our factories which made implements of war have either been reconverted or abandoned?

"In such thinking and public discussions the Board of Trade can lead the way and make contributions within the scope of its purpose, namely, the promotion of trade, commerce and manufacturers. We may ask ourselves if the time has not arrived when the controls and regulations of government over business pursuits may not be materially reduced or terminated and there be substituted therefor a greater degree of freedom for our traditional private American enterprise system.

"(3) The American people and the American Government spared no funds in meeting emergencies. In the past two decades our debt rose from approximately 25 billion to over 275 billion. Apparent necessity called for the raising from time to time of the statutory debt limit. Especially when powerful enemies were on the veritable threshold of success, American dollars preceded and followed the flower of American youth into this conflict. The expenditures were willingly made. The dollars spent for victory were not too high a price. Our huge expenditures to meet emergencies were of necessity secured through borrowing and the time of accounting is not far distant. As a nation we must face every moral and legal obligation to honor the debts that we incurred. Here again the New York Board of Trade may contribute, advising our government what drains may be placed on our economy without destroying the wealth producing facilities of the nation, or discouraging the purchasing power of our citizens, thereby making more difficult the attainment of a still higher standard of living to which every one of us aspircs.

"The new year, 1947, presents a challenge—a challenge to accomplish and to find solutions. As your new President, I pledge my utmost to you. On your behalf I pledge the Board of Trade to an earnest desire to assist in arriving at some of these imperatively necessary decisions. When we do reach them no one will any longer have to look back to the so-called 'good old days' but rather will enthusiastically accept 'the good new days.' There are many other specific matters which I could bring to your attention today but I believe that these are our primary and most pressing problems. The others will, I am sure, have our careful consideration but let us urge the settlement of these first and now."

In addition to electing Mr. Brooks as President, the New York Board of Trade named the following to serve as officers in 1947:

Floyd W. Jefferson, President, Iselin-Jefferson Company, Herbert W. Schaefer, President, H. W. Schaefer & Company, Warren L. Baker, Manager, Aviation Division, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, were elected Vice-Presidents. Harry J. Carpenter, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, was reelected Treasurer. M. Leo Gitelson, President, Nehemiah Gitelson & Sons, was reelected Assistant Treasurer. Richard Kulze was reelected to the office of Secretary.

Edwin M. Otterbourg was reelected General Counsel, and M. D. Griffith was reelected Executive Vice President.

Civil Engineering Construction Totals $86,192,000 for Week

Civil engineering construction volume in continental United States totals $86,192,000 for the week ending Dec. 19, 1946, as reported by "Engineering News-Record." This volume is 32% below the previous week, 35% above the corresponding week of last year, and 1% above the previous four-week moving average. The report issued on Dec. 19, added:

Private construction this week, $46,197,000, is 55% below last week, and 10% below the week last year. Public construction, $39,995,000, is 72% above last week, and 228% greater than the week last year. State and municipal construction, $37,219,000, 66% above last week, is 222% above the 1945 week. Federal construction, $2,776,000, is 251% above last week, and 335% above the week last year.

Total engineering construction for the 51-week period of 1946 records a cumulative total of $5,165,954,000, which is 128% above the total for a like period of 1945. On a cumulative basis, private construction in 1946 totals $3,132,411,000, which is 178% above that for 1945. Public construction, $2,033,543,000, is 79% greater than the cumulative total for the corresponding period of 1945, whereas State and municipal construction, $1,411,065,000 to date, is 259% above 1945. Federal construction, $622,478,000, dropped 16% below the 51-week total of 1945.

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

	Dec. 19, 1946	Dec. 12, 1946	Dec. 20, 1945
Total U. S. Construction	$86,192,000	$126,931,000	$63,768,000
Private Construction	46,197,000	103,741,000	51,568,000
Public Construction	39,995,000	23,190,000	12,200,000
State and Municipal	37,219,000	22,398,000	11,562,000
Federal	2,776,000	792,000	638,000

In the classified construction groups, highways and public buildings gained this week over last week. Seven of the nine classes recorded gains this week over the 1945 week as follows: waterworks, sewerage, highways, earthwork and drainage, industrial buildings, public buildings, and unclassified construction.

New Capital

New capital for construction purposes this week totals $101,372,000 and is made up of $70,490,000 in corporate securities and $30,882,000 in State and municipal bond sales. New capital for construction purposes for the 51-week period of 1946 totals $3,368,361,000, 89% more than the 1,783,786,000 reported for the corresponding period of 1945.

Fairchild Index Reports Higher Retail Prices During November

Retail prices advanced for the ninth consecutive month according to the Fairchild Publications' Retail Price Index, a report on which was issued by Fairchild Publications on Dec. 16. The advices state that "the advance during November was one of the greatest monthly gains in recent years." Prices gained 1% above the previous month and 4.8% compared with the corresponding period a year ago, says the announcement, which points out that "this is the first time since the period following the depression that prices have gained steadily for nine consecutive months. The Index at 119.0 (Jan. 2, 1931=100) compares with 117.8 in the previous month and 113.5 in the same period last year."

The Fairchild report continued:

Each of the major groups gained during the month, with the largest increase recorded for home furnishings and men's and women's apparel. As compared with a year ago, home furnishings and women's apparel showed the greatest gains.

Latest prices are 33.9% above the 1939-40 low; they are 35.4% above the 1936 low and 71.5% above the depression low. Compared with the prewar level men's apparel, home furnishings, and piece goods showed the greatest gains.

With the exception of furs and hosiery, which declined, every commodity included in the Index gained during November. Advances were very sharp for sheets and pillowcases, blankets, women's and men's shoes, and floor coverings. The commodities showing the greatest increases above a year ago included sheets, furs, women's and men's shoes, shirts and neckwear, hats and caps, infant's shoes, as well as furniture and floor coverings.

Despite the fact that prices advanced for nine consecutive months, further gains in prices at retail are to be expected, according to A. W. Zelomek, economist, under whose supervision the Index is compiled. He points out that even with these advances, retail prices in comparison with wholesale prices are lagging. Current wholesale prices, which are advancing sharply in many instances, may not be reflected at the retail level until late in the first quarter or early in the second quarter, according to Mr. Zelomek.

Weekly Lumber Shipments 3.5% Below Production

According to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, lumber shipments of 400 mills reporting to the National Lumber Trade Barometer were 3.5% below production for the week ending Dec. 14, 1946. In the same week new orders of these mills were 1.8% below production. Unfilled order files of the reporting mills, amounted to 57% of stocks. For reporting softwood mills, unfilled orders are equivalent to 24 days' production at the current rate, and gross stocks are equivalent to 41 days' production.

For the year-to-date, shipments of reporting identical mills were 0.4% above production; orders were 0.4% below production.

Compared to the average corresponding week of 1935-1939, production of reporting mills was 24.8% above; shipments were 30.0% above; orders were 7.2% above. Compared to the corresponding week in 1945, production of reporting mills was 28.0% above; shipments were 20.0% above; and new orders were 31.7% above.

Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended Dec. 14, 1946 Increased 22,200 Bbls.

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Dec. 14, 1946, was 4,716,950 barrels, an increase of 22,200 barrels per day over the preceding week and a gain of 202,250 barrels per day over the corresponding week of last year. The daily average figure estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines as the requirement for the month of December, 1946, was 4,677,000 barrels. Daily production for the four weeks ended Dec. 14, 1946, averaged 4,754,000 barrels. The Institute's statement further adds:

Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 4,685,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 15,160,000 barrels of gasoline; 1,989,000 barrels of kerosene; 5,802,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 7,976,000 barrels of residual fuel oil during the week ended Dec. 14, 1946; and had in storage at the end of that week 88,678,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline; 18,505,000 barrels of kerosene; 62,147,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 56,096,000 barrels of residual fuel oil.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (FIGURES IN BARRELS)

	*B. of M. Calculated Requirements December	State Allowables Begin. Dec. 1	Actual Production Week Ended Dec. 14, 1946	Change from Previous Week	4 Weeks Ended Dec. 14, 1946	Week Ended Dec. 15, 1945
**New York-Penna.	48,200		50,550	+ 2,700	49,250	45,450
Florida			200	----	100	50
**West Virginia	8,400		8,300	+ 2,250	7,300	8,100
**Ohio—Southeast	7,600		6,100	+ 900	5,650	4,100
Ohio—Other			2,800	+ 650	2,450	3,150
Indiana	19,000		19,050	— 1,550	19,500	12,750
Illinois	210,000		201,900	+ 700	202,250	211,300
Kentucky	29,000		29,850	— 500	30,050	28,900
Michigan	46,000		48,600	+ 4,050	46,150	48,900
Nebraska	800		†700	— 50	750	750
Kansas	263,000	270,000	†279,950	+30,400	271,450	264,850
Oklahoma	380,000	362,400	†370,800	— 250	369,050	388,500
Texas—						
District I			18,850	----	18,950	----
District II			134,800	— 1,750	141,450	----
District III			422,650	— 5,950	444,950	----
District IV			208,800	— 2,500	218,200	----
District V			34,600	— 350	35,800	----
East Texas			316,000	— 1,150	320,300	----
Other Dist. VI			99,350	— 850	102,400	----
District VII-B			34,500	— 100	34,900	----
District VII-C			27,700	— 250	28,650	----
District VIII			499,700	— 1,100	503,750	----
District IX			118,000	— 500	119,850	----
District X			81,100	+ 100	80,800	----
Total Texas	2,050,000	‡2,000,267	1,996,250	—14,400	2,050,000	1,918,900
North Louisiana			93,550	+ 500	92,900	----
Coastal Louisiana			310,350	+ 150	309,800	----
Total Louisiana	382,000	444,000	403,900	+ 650	402,700	371,450
Arkansas	76,000	81,247	73,950	+ 450	73,600	75,900
Mississippi	60,000		81,650	+ 900	80,350	53,600
Alabama	2,000		1,150	+ 100	1,050	150
New Mexico—So. East	98,000	109,000	102,500	+ 300	101,450	97,500
New Mexico—Other			450	— 50	500	400
Wyoming	96,000		104,600	— 650	105,150	93,550
Montana	24,000		23,400	+ 250	23,550	20,300
Colorado	32,000		36,300	— 2,550	38,250	20,450
California	845,000	§840,700	874,200	— 2,100	873,450	845,700
Total United States	4,677,000		4,716,950	+22,200	4,754,000	4,514,700
**Pennsylvania Grade (included above)			64,950	+ 5,850	62,200	60,800

*These are Bureau of Mines calculations of the requirements of domestic crude oil based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecasts. They include the condensate that is moved in crude pipe lines. The A. P. I. figures are crude oil only. As requirements may be supplied either from stocks or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude inventories must be deducted, as pointed out by the Bureau from its estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced.

†Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska figures are for week ended 7:00 a.m. Dec. 12, 1946.

‡This is the net basic allowable as of Dec. 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 8 to 11 days, the entire State was ordered shut down for 8 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 8 days shutdown time during the calendar month.

§Recommendation of Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS; PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE; STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE, KEROSINE, GAS OIL AND DISTILLATE FUEL AND RESIDUAL FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED DEC. 14, 1946

(Figures in thousands of barrels of 42 gallons each)

Figures in this section include reported totals plus an estimate of unreported amounts and are therefore on a Bureau of Mines basis

District—	% Daily Refin'g Capac. Report'g	Crude Runs to Stills Daily Av.	Crude Runs to Stills % Operated	§Gasoline Product'n at Ref. Inc. Nat. Blended	‡Finish'd and Unfin. Gasoline Stocks	‡Stocks of Kerosine	‡Stks. of Gas Oil & Dist. Fuel Oil	‡Stks. of Resid. Fuel Oil
East Coast	99.5	733	87.4	1,988	19,012	8,209	22,030	9,935
Appalachian—								
District No. 1	76.3	94	65.7	284	2,331	437	546	356
District No. 2	84.7	65	104.8	212	979	45	96	208
Ind., Ill., Ky.	87.4	764	87.8	2,781	15,864	2,030	6,935	4,428
Okla., Kans., Mo.	78.3	378	80.6	1,439	8,784	1,101	3,153	1,310
Inland Texas	59.8	207	62.7	1,031	3,414	409	551	774
Texas Gulf Coast	89.2	1,135	92.6	3,687	13,709	3,434	11,234	7,383
Louisiana Gulf Coast	97.4	323	100.6	952	4,524	1,634	4,144	2,306
No. La. & Arkansas	55.9	54	42.9	147	1,749	312	550	128
Rocky Mountain—								
New Mexico	19.0	11	84.6	36	93	15	34	42
Other Rocky Mt.	70.9	130	78.8	399	1,838	117	454	600
California	85.5	791	79.6	2,204	16,381	762	12,420	28,626
Total U. S. B. of M. basis Dec. 14, 1946	85.8	4,685	84.3	15.160	*88,678	18,505	62,147	56,096
Total U. S. B. of M. basis Dec. 7, 1946	85.8	4,720	84.9	14,845	88,183	19,527	63,861	57,209
U. S. B. of M. basis Dec. 15, 1945		4,535		14,311	†89,834	11,013	40,988	42,276

*Includes unfinished gasoline stocks of 8,014,000 barrels. †Includes unfinished gasoline stocks of 8,277,000 barrels. †Stocks at refineries, at bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines. §In addition, there were produced 1,989,000 barrels of kerosine, 5,802,000 barrels of gas oil and distillate fuel oil and 7,976,000 barrels of residual fuel oil in the week ended Dec. 14, 1946, which compares with 1,866,000 barrels, 5,870,000 barrels and 7,847,000 barrels, respectively, in the preceding week and 1,777,000 barrels, 4,803,000 barrels and 8,300,000 barrels, respectively, in the week ended Dec. 15, 1945.

Trading on New York Exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Dec. 18 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 Nov. 30, 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 Nov. 30 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 1,622,555 shares, which amount was 17.06% of the total transactions on the Exchange of 4,755,740 shares. This compares with member trading during the week ended Nov. 23 of 2,054,935 shares or 16.06% of the total trading of 6,400,680 shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange, member trading during the week ended Nov. 30 amounted to 410,430 shares or 17.35% of the total volume on that Exchange of 1,182,905 shares. During the week ended Nov. 23 trading for the account of Curb members of 475,550 shares was 15.34% of the total trading of 1,550,265.

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

WEEK ENDED NOV. 30, 1946

	Total for Week	†%
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:		
Short sales	169,730	
‡Other sales	4,586,010	
Total sales	4,755,740	
B. Round-Lot Transactions for Account of Members, Except for the Odd-Lot Accounts of Odd-Lot Dealers and Specialists:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—		
Total purchases	555,300	
Short sales	80,920	
‡Other sales	454,320	
Total sales	535,240	11.47
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases	103,620	
Short sales	5,900	
‡Other sales	70,460	
Total sales	76,360	1.89
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases	201,900	
Short sales	21,270	
‡Other sales	128,865	
Total sales	150,135	3.70
4. Total—		
Total purchases	860,820	
Short sales	108,090	
‡Other sales	653,645	
Total sales	761.735	17.06

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

WEEK ENDED NOV. 30, 1946

	Total for Week	†%
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:		
Short sales	14,320	
‡Other sales	1,168,585	
Total sales	1,182,905	
B. Round-Lot Transactions for Account of Members:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—		
Total purchases	147,075	
Short sales	11,675	
‡Other sales	127,185	
Total sales	138,860	12.09
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases	12,325	
Short sales	900	
‡Other sales	10,735	
Total sales	11,635	1.01
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases	53,060	
Short sales	0	
‡Other sales	47,475	
Total sales	47,475	4.25
4. Total—		
Total purchases	212,460	
Short sales	12,575	
‡Other sales	185,395	
Total sales	197,970	17.35
C. Odd-Lot Transactions for Account of Specialists—		
Customers' short sales	0	
§Customers' other sales	59,924	
Total purchases	59,924	
Total sales	52,012	

*The term "members" includes all regular and associate Exchange members, their firms and their partners, including special partners.

†In calculating these percentages the total of members' purchases and sales is compared with twice the total round-lot volume on the Exchange for the reason that the Exchange volume includes only sales.

‡Round-lot short sales which are exempted from restriction by the Commission's rules are included with "other sales."

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

Curb Short Position Rise in November

The total short position in stocks traded on the New York Curb Exchange stood at 124,767 shares on Nov. 15, 1946, compared with 92,048 shares on Oct. 15, 1946. This represents an increase of 32,715 shares, or 36% for the month and is the second monthly increase since Sept. 15 when the short position figure reached the lowest point in more than a year, said the New York Curb Exchange in an announcement issued on Nov. 20, which continued:

"The report shows that only five issues of the total of 857 stock issued traded on the Curb Exchange on Nov. 15, 1946, showed a short position in excess of 5,000 shares, compared with three issues on Oct. 15, 1946. A total of 193 stock issues showed a short position on Nov. 15, compared with 194 on Oct. 15, 1946. Three bond issues showed a short position on Nov. 15 against one on Oct. 15."

The report follows:

Security—	Short Position Nov. 15, '46	Short Position Oct. 15, '46	Increase	Decrease
Cities Service Co., common	5,035	3,885	1,150	
Claude Neon Lights, Inc., common	7,955	6,500	1,455	
Kaiser-Fraser Corp., common	6,401	2,250	4,151	
Pan American Airways Corp., warrants	21,000	17,300	3,700	
St. Regis Paper Co., common	11,516	3,008	8,508	
Total short position (stocks)	124,767	92,048	32,719	
Total short position (bonds)	5	1	4	

NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Dec. 19 a summary 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 for the week ended Dec. 7, 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 Dec. 7, 1946

	Total For Week
Odd-Lot Sales by Dealers— (Customers' purchases)	
Number of orders	26,355
Number of shares	772,436
Dollar value	$29,814,233
Odd-lot Purchases by Dealers— (Customers' sales)	
Number of Orders:	
Customers' short sales	215
*Customers' other sales	24,316
Customers' total sales	24,531
Number of Shares:	
Customers' short sales	8,032
*Customers' other sales	724,463
Customers' total sales	732,495
Dollar value	$25,674,097
Round-lot Sales by Dealers—	
Number of Shares:	
Short sales	0
†Other sales	209,390
Total sales	209,390
Round-lot Purchases by Dealers—	
Number of shares	263,730

*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."

Nollen Elected Head of Inst. of Life Insurance

Gerard S. Nollen of Des Moines, Iowa, Chairman of the Board of the Bankers Life Company, was elected 41st President of the Life Insurance Association of America on Dec 13 at the Association's 40th annual meeting, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He succeeds George Wilfred Smith of Boston, Mass., President of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company.

New members of the Board of Directors also elected that day include Mr. Smith; James Lee Loomis, Hartford, Conn., Chairman of the Board of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.; James A. McLain, New York, President of the Guardian Life Insurance Co.; M. Albert Linton, Philadelphia, Pa., President of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Philadelphia; Robert E. Henley, Richmond, Va., President of The Life Insurance Co. of Virginia; and W. T. Grant, Kansas City, Mo., Chairman of the Board Business Men's Assurance Co. of America.

Mr. Nollen, a graduate of Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, has been associated with Bankers Life since 1912, having been elected Secretary and a director in 1913, a Vice-President in 1919, and President in 1926.

Judiciary Reception

The third formal event of the White House social season was held on Dec. 10 when President and Mrs. Truman entertained members of the Judiciary at a State reception. The first two were diplomatic dinners. There were nearly 900 guests, headed by Chief Justice Fred Vinson of the United States and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and their wives. Other guests, the Associated Press Washington dispatch stated, included members of the Federal and District Courts in the capital, members of the Judiciary Committees of both the Senate and House. The Marine orchestra supplied music for dancing in the East Room.

Weekly Coal and Coke Production Statistics

During the first week following the return of the soft coal miners to work, ending Dec. 14, the production of bituminous coal and lignite amounted to 13,220,000 net tons, compared with 12,686,000 tons in the corresponding week of last year, according to the United States Bureau of Mines. Output of soft coal in the last week of the strike, ending Dec. 7 was 2,270,000 tons. Cumulative production during the calendar year through Dec. 14, 1946 was estimated at 501,507,000 net tons, which was a decrease of 10.0% below the 557,447,000 tons mined in the comparable portion of 1945.

Output of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended Dec. 14, 1946, as estimated by the Bureau of Mines, was 1,350,000 tons, an increase of 96,000 tons (7.7%) over the preceding week. When compared with the production in the corresponding week of 1945 there was an increase of 262,000 tons, or 24.1%. The calendar year to date shows an increase of 9.4% when compared with the corresponding period of 1945.

The Bureau also reported that the estimated production of beehive coke in the United States for the week ended Dec. 14, 1946 showed an increase of 72,900 tons when compared with the output for the week ended Dec. 7, 1946; but was 6,100 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	
Bituminous coal and lignite—	Dec. 14, 1946	*Dec. 7, 1946	†Dec. 15, 1945	‡Dec. 14, 1946	†Dec. 15, 1945
Total, including mine fuel	13,220,000	2,270,000	12,686,000	501,507,000	557,477,000
Dairy average	2,203,000	378,000	2,114,000	1,721,000	1,899,000

*Revised. †Revised to agree with result of annual canvass of mines. ‡Subject to current adjustment.

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

	Week Ended			Calendar Year to Date		
Penn Anthracite—	‡Dec. 14, 1946	§Dec. 7, 1946	Dec. 15, 1945	§Dec. 14, 1946	Dec. 15, 1945	Dec. 18, 1937
*Total incl. coll. fuel	1,350,000	1,254,000	1,088,000	58,209,000	53,219,000	49,901,000
†Commercial produc.	1,298,000	1,206,000	1,046,000	55,965,000	51,170,000	47,406,000
Beehive Coke—						
United States total	81,500	8,600	87,600	3,981,800	5,028,300	3,115,700

*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.)

	Week Ended		
State—	Dec. 7, 1946	Nov. 30, 1946	¶Dec. 8, 1945
Alabama	36,000	28,000	401,000
Alaska	7,000	7,000	6,000
Arkansas	14,000	14,000	40,000
Colorado	14,000	4,000	187,000
Georgia and North Carolina	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illinois	357,000	278,000	1,470,000
Indiana	29,000	32,000	590,000
Iowa	13,000	14,000	44,000
Kansas and Missouri	51,000	38,000	134,000
Kentucky—Eastern	68,000	68,000	1,034,000
Kentucky—Western	297,000	237,000	466,000
Maryland	3,000	6,000	33,000
Michigan	1,000	1,000	2,000
Montana (bituminous and lignite)	70,000	52,000	101,000
New Mexico	5,000	2,000	30,000
North and South Dakota (lignite)	101,000	82,000	92,000
Ohio	108,000	98,000	710,000
Oklahoma	50,000	36,000	62,000
Pennsylvania (bituminous)	478,000	478,000	2,832,000
Tennessee	21,000	13,000	128,000
Texas (bituminous and lignite)	2,000	1,000	1,000
Utah	1,000	1,000	146,000
Virginia	38,000	23,000	333,000
Washington	20,000	8,000	25,000
†West Virginia—Southern	60,000	58,000	2,143,000
‡West Virginia—Northern	417,000	462,000	1,075,000
Wyoming	8,000	8,000	227,000
§Other Western States	*	*	1,000
Total bituminous and lignite	2,270,000	2,050,000	12,314,000

†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. ¶Revised to agree with results of annual canvass of mines. *Less than 1,000 tons.

Non-Ferrous Metals—Lead Price 12.55c., the Highest on Record—Antimony Sharply Higher

"E. & M. J. Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of Dec. 19, stated: "With consumers eager to purchase foreign lead on the basis of 12.55c duty paid, New York, domestic producers raised the price to that level on Dec. 16. The new quotation is the highest on record. Higher prices for ore caused antimony to advance sharply. Silver staged a mild recovery as pressure of selling from outside sources diminished. Foreign copper was maintained at 19½c, f.a.s. New York equivalent, with larger sales than in some weeks past. Domestic copper and zinc were unchanged. Refined platinum declined $2 an ounce troy." The publication further went on to say in part as follows:

Copper

There were no price developments in copper during the last week. The domestic market has experienced no shrinkage in demand, and the price was generally viewed as firm at 19½c, Valley.

The volume of business booked in the foreign section of the copper market increased appreciably on the 19½c f.a.s. basis, indicating that producers were anxious to get some tonnage business on their books at this level.

Lead

Early on Dec. 16 the American Smelting & Refining Co. advanced its published quotation for common lead to 12.55c. per pound, New York. The higher price came as no surprise, for it was known that consumers were acquiring foreign lead on the basis of 11c., Gulf ports, equivalent to the revised quotation when duty and freight charges are included.

St. Joseph Lead Co. increased its differential between the New York and St. Louis base price $4 per ton. The upward revision in the freight tariff, scheduled for Jan. 1, accounts for the change. Beginning Dec. 16, the St. Louis quotation was established at 12.35c or 20 points below New York.

Current quotations for lead are the highest on record. The previous high named by producers was 12c., New York, which obtained for a brief period in June, 1917.

Sales of lead during the last week amounted to 7,872 tons.

Zinc

Demand for slab zinc last week was fairly active, with buying interest centering in Prime Western and Special High Grade. Quotations continued on the basis of 10½c. for Prime Western, East St. Louis. The strong situation in lead had little or no influence on the market for zinc. The trade was interested in news from Canada to the effect that the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. and the Golden Manitou Mines plan construction of an electrolytic refinery near Arvida, Quebec. The plant is to cost $11,000,000.

Antimony

Higher prices for antimony ore in the world market caused producers of the metal to raise their quotations 4¾c. per pound, effective Dec. 17. This established the quotation on the ordinary grade at 28¼c., bulk, carloads, Laredo, Tex. Antimony packed in cases, ex warehouse Jersey City, moved up to 29.625c. per pound. Good quality ore sold as high as $4.35 a short ton unit.

Platinum

Demand for refined platinum was quiet and, beginning Dec. 16, virtually all sellers offered the metal on the basis of $60 an ounce troy, or $2 lower than in the preceding week. This price was named for wholesale lots. On sales to consumers, most sellers continued to quote $65 an ounce throughout the week that ended yesterday. The price of palladium remains unchanged at $24 an ounce. Iridium was available at $110; rhodium at $125; and ruthenium at $70. Osmium was wholly nominal at around $100 an ounce, with supplies scanty.

Tin

The British Ministry of Supply is expected to announce revised terms of settlement on purchases of tin from Nigeria and Malaya before the end of December. London advices report. The existing contract covers the 1946 period. Discussions between the Ministry and producers are still in progress. With costs still rising, the terms may not cover more than three months.

There were no new developments in the domestic market. The quotation continued on the basis of 70c. a pound for Grade A tin. On forward metal, prices were nominally as follows:

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Dec. 12	70.000	70.000	70.000
Dec. 13	70.000	70.000	70.000
Dec. 14	70.000	70.000	70.000
Dec. 16	70,000	70.000	70.000
Dec. 17	70.000	70.000	70.000
Dec. 18	70.000	70.000	70.000

Chinese, or 99% tin, 69.125c.

World tin production for the first nine months of 1946 was estimated at 64,300 long tons, and preliminary figures for the year indicate that output will total 94,000 tons, according to the International Tin Research and Development Council. Estimates for the nine-months' period and the year, in tons, follow:

	Jan. to Sept.	Year 1946
Far East	10,800	20,000
South America	30,000	41,500
Africa	19,000	26,500
Elsewhere	4,500	6,000
Totals	64,300	94,000

Estimates on world tin consumption for the first nine months of the current year and all of 1946, in tons, follow:

	Jan. to Sept.	Year 1946
United States	42,000	60,000
United Kingdom	18,500	25,000
Other countries	24,500	40,000
Totals	85,000	125,000

Production estimates for 1946, by countries, in tons, follow:

Burma, 300; China, 2,000; Malaya, 9,000; Netherlands East Indies, 7,000; Siam, 1,700; South America, 41,500; Africa, 26,500; other countries, 6,000.

The Council holds to its earlier prediction that production at the rate of 200,000 tons a year is unlikely before 1949.

Quicksilver

According to the Metal Bulletin, London, the firm of Elder, Smith & Co. has been appointed sole selling agent in the British Empire for Mercurio Europeo, the Italo-Spanish combine. The company it is believed, has been asked to guarantee the sale of 195,000 flasks of quicksilver over a period of three years.

Though most sellers here believe that replacement costs will rise as a result of a move by the European group to stabilize prices, quotations here continued at $88 to $92 per flask, with sales at both extremes, depending on quantity. The market was inactive, but steady to firm.

Silver

Offerings of silver from outside sources came through in a more orderly manner during the last week and the market steadied moderately, the New York Official price settling at 87¼c. an ounce, or one-quarter cent higher than a week ago. Uncertainty over foreign selling continued, however, and operators refused to take a definite position on the probable trend of prices. The London market was unchanged at 55½d. throughout the week.

Canada's Mineral Output

Production of minerals in Canada during September and August, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

	Sept.	Aug.
Asbestos, ton	51,092	53,688
Copper, lb.	28,846,510	29,947,283
Feldspar, ton	3,121	3,068
Gold, fine oz.	229,904	231,200
Lead, lb.	29,041,992	30,094,381
Nickel, lb.	15,960,785	15,437,106
Silver, fine oz.	953,495	1,185,906
Zinc, lb.	38,564,195	39,162,797

DAILY PRICES OF METALS ("E. & M. J." QUOTATIONS)

	Electrolytic Copper		Straits Tin,	Lead		Zinc
	Dom. Refy.	Exp. Refy.	New York	New York	St. Louis	St. Louis
Dec. 12	19.275	19.425	70.000	11.800	11.650	10.500
Dec. 13	19.275	19.425	70.000	11.800	11.650	10.500
Dec. 14	19.275	19.425	70.000	11.800	11.650	10.500
Dec. 16	19.275	19.425	70.000	12.550	12.350	10.500
Dec. 17	19.275	19.425	70.000	12.550	12.350	10.500
Dec. 18	19.275	19.425	70.000	12.550	12.350	10.500
Average	19.275	19.425	70.000	12.175	12.000	10.500

Average prices for calendar week ended Dec. 14 are: Domestic copper f.o.b. refinery, 19.275c; export copper, f.o.b. refinery 19.154c; Straits tin, 70.000c; New York lead, 11.800c; St. Louis lead, 11.650c; St. Louis zinc, 10.500c; and silver, 87.300c.

The above quotations are "E. & M. J. M. & M. M's" appraisal of the major United States markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencies. They are reduced to the basis of cash, New York or St. Louis, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound.

Copper, lead and zinc quotations are based on sales for both prompt and future deliveries; tin quotations are for prompt delivery only.

In the trade, domestic copper prices are quoted on a delivered basis; that is, delivered at consumers' plants. As delivery charges vary with the destination, the figures shown above are net prices at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. Delivered prices in New England average 0.225c. per pound above the refinery basis.

Effective March 14, the export quotation for copper reflects prices obtaining in the open market and is based on sales in the foreign market reduced to the f.o.b. refinery equivalent, Atlantic seaboard. On f.a.s. transactions we deduct 0.075c., for lighterage, etc., to arrive at the f.o.b. refinery quotation.

Quotations for copper are for the ordinary forms of wirebars and ingot bars. For standard ingots an extra 0.075c. per pound is charged; for slabs 0.175c. up, and for cakes 0.225c. up, depending on weight and dimension; for billets an extra 0.95c. up, depending on dimensions and quality. Cathodes in standard sizes are sold at a discount of 0.125c per pound.

Quotations for zinc are for ordinary Prime Western brands. Contract prices for High-grade zinc delivered in the East and Middle West in nearly all instances command a premium of 1c. per pound over the current market for Prime Western but not less than 1c. over the "E. & M. J." average for Prime Western for the previous month.

Quotations for lead reflect prices obtained for common lead only.

U. S. Agencies

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946, nonmilitary United States Government agencies spent $1,034,000 in procuring food and materials abroad, and currently scheduled programs indicate that the government will continue to make large-scale foreign purchases of sugar, molasses, alcohol, rubber, tin, copra and fibers, the Department of Commerce said on Nov. 29. These advices state that "according to a compilation by the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions, the largest of the currently scheduled government foreign procurement programs is that for the purchase of the entire 1946 and 1947 Cuban sugar crops by the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Credit Corporation. CCC has also agreed to purchase 280 million gallons of blackstrap molasses and 40 million gallons of ethyl alcohol through June 30, 1948." The Commerce Department further stated:

"Other large CCC contracts call for the purchase of the entire exportable surplus of Philippines and Netherlands Indies copra and coconut oil.

"The Reconstruction Finance Corporation's Office of Rubber Reserve continues to be the sole importer of foreign rubber. Purchases from the Far East alone will amount to approximately 362,000 long tons during the last six months of 1946. In addition, ORR continues to buy the entire exportable surplus of Liberia and Latin America. The Office of Metals Reserve had planned large foreign purchases of copper, tin, lead and antimony during the last half of 1946. As yet there are virtually no private imports of these materials.

"The only other large foreign procurement program is that for fibers. The Office of Defense Supplies is currently the sole purchaser of spinnable cordage fibers, particularly sisal, henequen, and manila or abaca. Present agreements provide for the purchase of the entire exportable surpluses of abaca from the Philippines, sisal from Haiti and Portuguese East Africa, and henequen from Yucatan. Other continuing programs call for the purchase of cinchona bark and Russian manganese, chrome, and lumber.

"More than half of the government's nonmilitary expenditures abroad during the year ended June 30, 1946 were for four commodities—sugar, copper, rubber, and tin. The RFC's U. C. Commercial Company was by far the largest procurement agency during the fiscal year, accounting for 45% of the $1,034,000 million total. During the three months ended June 30, however, only 12% of the total was handled by USCC, reflecting a shift of practically all of USCC's foreign procurement responsibility to the Office of Metals Reserve and the Office of Defense Supplies, and the Department of Agriculture.

"The Department of Agriculture's Commodity Credit Corporation and the RFC's Rubber Development Corporation were the next largest foreign procurement agencies during the fiscal year 1946."

Food Rushed to Germany

More than 300,000 tons of food are being rushed to the United States zone of Germany this month to alleviate shortages brought about chiefly by the maritime strike, an announcement of War Secretary Robert P. Patterson stated on Dec. 7, according to Associated Press Washington advices, at which time it was said that special measures were being taken to accelerate shipment. Mr. Patterson added that the War Department was making headway against difficulties in breaking bottlenecks in food transportation which "have threatened to wreck the occupation program."

Revenue Freight Car Loadings During Week Ended Dec. 14, 1946 Increased 99,703 Cars

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 14, 1946 totaled 828,787 cars the Association of American Railroads announced on Dec. 19. This was an increase of 57,193 cars or 7.4% above the corresponding week in 1945, and an increase of 78,545 cars or 10.5% above the same week in 1944.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of Dec. 14 increased 99,703 cars or 13.7% above the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 360,067 cars a decrease of 35,097 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 17,727 cars above the corresponding week in 1945.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 124,132 cars a decrease of 5,064 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 7,460 cars above the corresponding week in 1945.

Coal loading amounted to 205,124 cars, an increase of 145,181 cars above the preceding week, which included coal strike, and an increase of 24,429 cars above the corresponding week in 1945. Coal loadings for the week of Dec. 14 this year were the highest for any week since the first week in February of 1930 when they amounted to 210,532 cars.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 54,364 cars, a decrease of 643 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 149 cars below the corresponding week in 1945. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Dec. 14 totaled 36,713 cars, a decrease of 112 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 242 cars above the corresponding week in 1945.

Livestock loading amounted to 17,776 cars a decrease of 851 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 3,326 cars below the corresponding week in 1945. In the Western Districts alone loading of livestock for the week of Dec. 14 totaled 13,726 cars a decrease of 847 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 2,318 cars below the corresponding week in 1945.

Forest products loading totaled 42,941 cars, a decrease of 5,952 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 9,871 cars above the corresponding week in 1945.

Ore loading amounted to 12,406 cars a decrease of 1,704 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 2,432 cars above the corresponding week in 1945.

Coke loading amounted to 11,977 cars, an increase of 3,833 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 1,251 cars below the corresponding week in 1945.

All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1945, and all reported increases compared with same week in 1944 except the Southwestern.

	1946	1945	1944
4 weeks of January	2,883,620	3,003,655	3,158,700
4 weeks of February	2,866,710	3,052,487	3,154,116
5 weeks of March	3,982,229	4,022,088	3,916,037
4 weeks of April	2,604,552	3,377,335	3,275.846
4 weeks of May	2,616,067	3,456,465	3,441,616
5 weeks of June	4,062,911	4,366,516	4,338,886
4 weeks of July	3,406,874	3,379,284	3,459,830
5 weeks of August	4,478,446	4,100,512	4,473,872
4 weeks of September	3,517,188	3,255,757	3,527,162
4 weeks of October	3,680,314	3,151,185	3,598,245
5 weeks of November	4,220,275	4,011,044	4,172,739
Week of Dec. 7	729,084	776,376	793,156
Week of Dec. 14	828,787	771,594	750,242
Total	39,877,057	40,724,298	42,060,447

The following table is a summary of the freight carloadings for the separate railroads and systems for the week ended Dec. 14, 1946. During this period 84 roads reported gains over the week ended Dec. 15, 1945

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS
(NUMBER OF CARS) WEEK ENDED DEC. 14

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1946	1945	1944	1946	1945
Eastern District—					
Ann Arbor	378	404	295	1,311	1,437
Bangor & Aroostook	1,846	2,321	2,404	399	353
Boston & Maine	7,315	7,357	6,511	12,697	13,066
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	1,287	1,377	1,293	2,007	1,953
Central Indiana	38	45	24	34	51
Central Vermont	1,005	1,178	1,104	2,733	2,391
Delaware & Hudson	5,255	4,475	4,822	9,829	11,576
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	7,353	7,300	7,218	8,532	8,506
Detroit & Mackinac	390	400	191	220	201
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	2,460	2,000	1,584	1,326	1,352
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	427	284	366	2,531	3,132
Erie	11,470	11,714	11,106	13,694	14,493
Grand Trunk Western	4,419	2,953	3,570	6,856	8,257
Lehigh & Hudson River	176	134	170	2,524	2,235
Lehigh & New England	2,586	1,941	1,858	1,455	1,311
Lehigh Valley	8,848	8,199	8,008	7,274	7,659
Maine Central	2,574	2,655	2,348	3,478	3,806
Monongahela	8,049	5,952	4,853	222	300
Montour	2,832	2,901	1,837	18	33
New York Central Lines	48,485	44,337	42,378	47,098	50,406
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	9,980	10,525	9,869	15,224	13,903
New York, Ontario & Western	995	904	1,007	2,521	2,172
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	5,977	5,885	6,158	12,905	13,102
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western	338	432	531	1,488	2,230
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	5,910	7,236	6,750	8,311	7,589
Pere Marquette	6,210	4,723	4,770	6,387	6,583
Pittsburg & Shawmut	1,121	790	506	31	11
Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern	343	220	219	101	202
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	826	830	678	1,930	1,681
Rutland	438	383	363	1,185	1,253
Wabash	5,948	5,951	5,387	10,748	11,115
Wheeling & Lake Erie	4,879	4,392	4,158	3,510	3,406
Total	160,158	150,198	142,345	188,579	195,765
Allegheny District—					
Akron, Canton & Youngstown	527	599	741	1,154	1,160
Baltimore & Ohio	45,343	41,380	34,583	22,715	23,484
Bessemer & Lake Erie	2,395	2,269	1,740	1,369	1,457
Cambria & Indiana	1,523	1,613	1,360	2	7
Central R. R. of New Jersey	5,965	6,152	6,602	17,264	16,054
Cornwall	462	411	475	39	49
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	407	307	126	13	15
Ligonier Valley	111	23	70	10	5
Long Island	1,334	1,507	1,606	4,793	4,477
Penn-Reading Seashore Lines	1,723	1,628	1,865	1,878	1,778
Pennsylvania System	78,629	71,931	70,018	53,484	55,609
Reading Co.	16,235	13,549	14,845	24,629	26,429
Union (Pittsburgh)	13,509	18,037	17,972	3,329	3,214
Western Maryland	4,293	3,794	3,120	10,600	11,055
Total	172,455	163,200	155,123	141,279	144,793
Pocahontas District—					
Chesapeake & Ohio	31,758	29,032	21,155	10,458	11,154
Norfolk & Western	23,889	21,675	15,879	6,977	6,944
Virginian	5,676	4,769	2,485	1,575	1,358
Total	61,323	55,476	39,519	19,010	19,456
Southern District—					
Alabama, Tennessee & Northern	354	364	313	153	135
Atl. & W. P.—W. R. R. of Ala.	879	821	716	2,078	1,980
Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast	†	†	†	†	†
Atlantic Coast Line	15,464	14,359	13,905	10,132	10,890
Central of Georgia	4,059	3,665	3,364	4,611	4,862
Charleston & Western Carolina	518	364	377	1,492	1,497
Clinchfield	1,859	1,571	1,330	3,312	3,057
Columbus & Greenville	339	348	304	270	250
Durham & Southern	122	78	154	550	586
Florida East Coast	3,030	2,944	2,769	1,816	1,472
Gainesville Midland	85	49	45	87	116
Georgia	1,087	976	960	2,031	2,211
Georgia & Florida	355	357	400	757	692
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio	4,726	4,639	4,401	3,572	4,441
Illinois Central System	28,915	26,529	27,266	14,472	14,938
Louisville & Nashville	30,137	26,289	24,826	9,775	9,916
Macon, Dublin & Savannah	243	216	214	1,026	933
Mississippi Central	273	264	317	344	372
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	3,344	2,949	2,996	4,354	4,264
Norfolk Southern	1,247	1,055	844	1,591	1,528
Piedmont Northern	324	400	428	1,442	1,426
Richmond, Fred. & Potomac	424	356	411	9,432	9,342
Seaboard Air Line	12,464	11,573	10,256	8,184	8,201
Southern System	27,024	24,004	23,326	23,614	23,983
Tennessee Central	787	551	659	822	803
Winston-Salem Southbound	135	153	179	805	883
Total	138,194	124,874	120,760	106,722	108,778
Northwestern District—					
Chicago & North Western	15,477	15,985	15,054	13,186	12,755
Chicago Great Western	2,601	2,901	2,474	3,320	3,065
Chicago, Milw., St. P. & Pac.	22,267	21,668	21,978	9,731	9,462
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	3,658	4,153	3,945	4,333	3,685
Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range	1,320	977	1,086	307	194
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	511	649	607	710	411
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	8,482	8,123	8,496	8,229	9,369
Ft. Dodge, Des Moines & South	494	476	378	119	115
Great Northern	13,493	11,671	12,017	5,072	4,889
Green Bay & Western	*485	507	474	*863	880
Lake Superior & Ishpeming	238	260	267	61	74
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,186	2,349	2,047	2,567	2,077
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. M.	5,311	5,451	5,367	3,675	3,529
Northern Pacific	11,050	9,582	10,774	4,780	4,613
Spokane International	166	138	183	564	476
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	2,395	2,099	2,612	2,547	2,445
Total	90,134	86,989	87,759	60,064	58,039
Central Western District—					
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe System	28,951	24,418	24,819	10,699	10,079
Alton	2,678	2,706	3,403	2,990	3,039
Bingham & Garfield	227	163	379	82	61
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	22,103	21,362	19,243	12,468	11,092
Chicago & Illinois Midland	3,224	3,134	2,842	828	839
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	13,665	14,042	12,074	12,840	12,259
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2,763	2,736	2,674	3,015	3,160
Colorado & Southern	748	1,106	658	1,886	1,654
Denver & Rio Grande Western	3,958	3,372	4,017	4,408	4,523
Denver & Salt Lake	745	734	628	62	43
Fort Worth & Denver City	1,202	821	784	1,610	1,285
Illinois Terminal	2,326	1,874	2,273	1,831	1,320
Missouri-Illinois	864	983	1,018	638	415
Nevada Northern	1,556	1,345	1,613	67	150
North Western Pacific	849	803	785	646	744
Peoria & Pekin Union	10	11	11	0	0
Southern Pacific (Pacific)	30,682	28,082	32,047	12,406	10,992
Toledo, Peoria & Western	§	§	341	§	§
Union Pacific System	19,210	17,412	17,492	13,378	12,475
Utah	853	829	526	3	8
Western Pacific	2,231	2,158	2,165	3,089	3,556
Total	138,845	128,091	129,792	82,946	77,694
Southwestern District—					
Burlington-Rock Island	344	375	303	449	534
Gulf Coast Lines	5,134	4,688	6,879	2,321	2,403
International-Great Northern	2,266	1,859	2,748	4,030	3,621
‡K. O. & G.-M. V.-O. C.-A.-A.	1,334	1,472	1,270	2,234	1,653
Kansas City Southern	3,202	2,719	4,854	2,655	3,005
Louisiana & Arkansas	2,273	2,436	3,184	2,241	2,767
Litchfield & Madison	425	326	340	1,179	1,140
Missouri & Arkansas	§	199	135	§	302
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines	5,775	5,245	6,352	4,198	3,929
Missouri Pacific	17,842	16,943	16,755	15,395	14,142
Quanah Acme & Pacific	170	148	80	267	181
St. Louis-San Francisco	10,018	9,374	9,227	7,421	7,670
St. Louis-Southwestern	3,152	2,918	3,737	5,072	4,690
Texas & New Orleans	10,216	8,964	12,900	6,141	5,327
Texas & Pacific	5,412	4,981	6,011	7,519	5,838
Wichita Falls & Southern	97	76	78	54	56
Weatherford M. W. & N. W.	18	43	31	27	17
Total	67,678	62,766	74,944	61,203	57,275

*Previous week's figure. †Included in Atlantic Coast Line RR. ‡Includes Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Ry., Midland Valley Ry., and Oklahoma City-Ada-Atoka Ry. §Strike.

NOTE—Previous year's figures revised.

Weekly Statistics of Paperboard Industry

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

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

STATISTICAL REPORT—ORDERS, PRODUCTION, MILL ACTIVITY

Period 1946—Week Ended	Orders Received Tons	Production Tons	Unfilled Orders Remaining Tons	Percent of Activity Current	Percent of Activity Cumulative
Sep. 7	192,978	138,189	615,865	83	95
Sep. 14	151,407	172,476	593,213	101	95
Sep. 21	156,822	169,143	579,500	100	95
Sep. 28	160,969	170,970	569,409	101	95
Oct. 5	223,117	172,354	619,581	100	95
Oct. 12	158,176	169,988	605,059	99	95
Oct. 19	155,589	161,534	598,569	98	96
Oct. 26	155,140	175,440	572,188	101	96
Nov. 2	205,422	174,752	601,787	100	96
Nov. 9	185,047	175,906	613,752	102	96
Nov. 16	138,100	170,411	580,331	101	96
Nov. 23	145,507	170,533	554,982	100	96
Nov. 30	153,574	162,353	545,042	94	96
Dec. 7	207,137	172,417	578,742	99	96
Dec. 14	167,937	175,640	571,179	102	96

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

Freight Cars on Order Increased in November

The Class I railroads had 63,616 new freight cars on order on Dec. 1, 1946, the Association of American Railroads announced on Dec. 21. This included 15,489 hopper, of which 2,110 were covered hopper, 5,054 gondola, 1,324 flat, 24,059 plain box, 6,986 automobile, 10,104 refrigerator, 200 stock and 400 miscellaneous freight cars. New freight cars on order on Nov. 1, last, were 62,145, and on Dec. 1, 1945 totaled 35,908.

They also had 564 locomotives on order on Dec. 1 this year, which included 65 steam, six electric and 493 Diesel locomotives. This compared with 484 on the same date last year, which included 104 steam, four electric and 376 Diesel one year ago.

New freight cars installed in service in the first eleven months of 1946 totaled 37,219, which included 13,963 hopper, of which 3,069 were covered hopper, 5,112 gondola, 924 refrigerator, 296 flat, 3,147 automobile box, and 13,777 plain box freight cars. New freight cars put in service in the first eleven months of 1945 totaled 36,418. The number installed in November this year was 3,092 compared with 3,502 in October.

They also put 480 new locomotives in service in the first eleven months this year, of which 82 were steam and 398 were Diesel. New locomotives installed in the same period last year totaled 602, of which 92 were steam and 510 were Diesel.

The figures given above include only locomotives and commercial service freight cars installed and on order by Class I railroads and by railroad-owned refrigerator car lines. Locomotives and cars installed or on order by private car lines, shortlines or industrial railroads are not included.

Market Trans. in Govt. Securities in Nov.

During the month of November 1946, market transactions in direct and guaranteed securities of the government for Treasury investment and other accounts resulted in net sales of $57,572,000, Secretary Snyder announced on Dec. 14.

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

1944—	
November	$5,900,000 sold
December	12,000,000 sold
1945—	
January	67,475,000 sold
February	48,131,000 sold
March	2,940,000 sold
April	55,600,000 sold
May	34,400,000 sold
June	56,414,050 sold
July	17,000,000 sold
August	150,000 sold
September	12,526,000 sold
October	300,000 purchased
November	No sales or purchases
December	No sales or purchases
1946—	
January	$8,137,000 sold
February	700,000 sold
March	No sales or purchases
April	3,300,000 purchased
May	385,000 purchased
June	69,800,000 sold
July	157,800,000 sold
August	41,211,700 sold
September	74,053,450 sold
October	122,954,250 sold
November	57,572,000 sold

Elected Head of Brooklyn Bankers Club

The election of Christian Mende, as President of the Bankers Club of Brooklyn was reported in the Brooklyn "Eagle" of Dec. 10, which also announced the election as Vice President of the club of Everett Clark; Secretary, William Plant; Treasurer, John Bates. Mr. Mende, is Assistant Secretary of the Greenpoint Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Items About Banks, Trust Companies

William S. Gray, Jr., President of the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., of New York, at a dinner given to trustees and officers on Dec. 20 at the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel announced the promotion of the following officers to the rank of Assistant Vice-Presidents:

E. Sherman Adams; Ernest Allen; James B. Bostick; M. Joseph Cullen; George Ehrhardt; Foster M. Hampton; Charles W. Hiester; J. Wesley Johnston; Lester E. Lamb; Charles F. Mapes; Hollis B. Pease; David M. Proudfoot; Arthur E. Quinn; Cornelius C. Rose; Barrett W. Stevens; and Emmet J. Urell.

S. Sloan Colt, President of the Bankers Trust Co., of New York, announced on Dec. 17 at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the company that Thomas A. Morgan was elected a director of the bank. Mr. Morgan is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Sperry Corp. He is also a director of the Lehman Corp. of the Shell Union Oil Corp., the Wheller Insulated Wire Co., Inc. and Wright's Automatic Machinery Co. He is Chairman of the Board of the Ford Instrument Co., of the Sperry Gyroscope Co. and of Vickers, Inc. He has been active in a number of public causes and is a director of the American Arbitration Association and the Economic Club of New York. Mr. Morgan was educated in the schools of Littleton, N. C., and served in the United States Navy from 1906 to 1912. In 1912, he joined the Sperry Gyroscope Co. where he served in various positions until his election as President in 1929. He became Chairman of the Board in 1932.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Bankers Trust Co. held on Dec. 17 several promotions and changes in title were made. H. A. Watkins, Assistant Vice-President, was elected Vice-President, J. V. Sauter, Assistant Trust Officer, was elected Trust Officer, F. A. Cochrane, Trust Officer, was elected Assistant Vice-President, R. P. Gundersdorf, manager of the tax department, was made Assistant Vice-President, G. C. Bennett, insurance manager, was made Assistant Comptroller, and G. F. Valentine, Assistant Manager, tax department, Assistant Secretary. J. S. Biays was elected Assistant Secretary, C. C. Lloyd, Assistant Secretary, was made Assistant Trust Officer.

Walter G. Kimball, Chairman of the Board of The Commercial National Bank and Trust Co. of New York, announced on Dec. 19 the following official appointments: Gardiner S. Robinson and M. Stuart Roesler, Assistant Cashiers.

The Board of Directors of The Commercial National Bank and Trust Co. at a meeting on Dec. 19 declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share, payable Jan. 2, 1947, to stockholders of record Dec. 26, 1946; an increase of 10 cents per share.

The Board of Trustees of The New York Savings Bank, 8th Avenue, corner 14th Street, announced on Dec. 12 the election, effective Dec. 31, of William G. Green, President, to be Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Richard L. Maloney, Jr., Executive Vice-President, to be President; Casimir J. F. Patrick, General Counsel, to be Vice-President and General Counsel. Mr. Green has been President of the bank since 1930. During this period the bank's total assets have grown from $76,000,000 to $139,000,000. The number of depositors now exceeds 76,000. Mr. Maloney was made Attorney for the bank in 1942, Vice-President and General Counsel in 1943 and Executive Vice-President and Trustee in 1945. Mr. Patrick has been Counsel for the bank since 1945. The New York Savings Bank was organized in 1854, and has been located at 8th Avenue and 14th Street since 1857. The present building was renovated and enlarged in 1942.

An extra dividend of 75 cents a share, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, both payable Jan. 2, 1947 on stock of record Dec. 26, were announced on Dec. 19 by the Industrial Bank of Commerce of New York. Morris Plan Corp. of America owns 122,000 of the 200,000 outstanding shares of Industrial Bank of Commerce stock.

DeCoursey Fales, President of The Bank for Savings of New York, 4th Avenue at 22nd Street, announces the promotion of Henry J. Helck to Assistant Vice-President and Russell Sillery to Comptroller of the Bank, effective Jan. 1, 1947. Mr. Helck recently completed 40 years in the service of the bank. He is Deputy Comptroller in charge of the bank's office on 3rd Avenue at 70th Street which he will continue to manage. Mr. Sillery is the Deputy Comptroller at the Main Office and has been with the bank since 1922.

Edmund F. Wagner, President of the General Realty and Utilities Corp., has been elected a Trustee of the Empire City Savings Bank of New York. Mr. Wagner has been active in the real estate field for over 25 years. He is a member of the Board of Directors of The Real Estate Board of New York, Inc., and is Vice-President of the Owners Division of that organization.

George C. Johnson, President of The Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y. announced the election on Dec. 20 of A. Edward Scherr, Jr., and John J. Graeber to the Board of Trustees. Mr. Scherr, Vice-President and Treasurer of "The Dime," is a past President of the Savings Bank Bond Men of New York State. Associated with "The Dime" since 1931 when he was employed to take charge of bond investments, Mr. Scherr held the position of Assistant Treasurer from 1932 to 1946. At the present time, he is Chairman of the Investment Committee of the State Savings Banks Association, and is also Assistant Treasurer of Polhemus Memorial Clinic. Mr. Graeber is Vice-President of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, in charge of the Personal Trusts and Estates Division of their Trust Department. He is a director of E. R. Squibb and Sons, Lentheric, Inc., The Laidlaw Co., Inc., and the E. R. Dietz Co.

At the same meeting of the Board of Trustees, John W. Saunders was elected Assistant Comptroller. Mr. Saunders, associated with "The Dime" since 1924, is General Supervisor of the Accounting Department.

The New York State Banking Department on Dec. 12, approved an increase in the capital of the Elmira Bank & Trust Co. of Elmira, N. Y., from $800,000, consisting of 50,000 shares at $16 par, to $1,000,000, represented by 50,000 par $20 each.

The Hartford "Courant" of Dec. 12 made known the announcement by Oliver B. Ellsworth, President of Riverside Trust Co. of Hartford, of the election of Morris E. Allen as Secretary to succeed Thomas D. Sargent, who recently resigned to become an Assistant Vice-President of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Co., effective January, 1947. Wilbur Purrington has been elected Vice-President of the Riverside Trust Co. and will also continue as Treasurer.

At a meeting of the board of directors of The First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J., held on Dec. 18, Oswald Hopper, formerly Assistant Cashier, was appointed Assistant Vice-President of the bank.

The board of directors of the Newton Trust Co. of Newton, N. J. have adopted a resolution calling for retirement in full of 23,972 outstanding shares of preferred stock at $30 per share, totaling $719,160, it was stated in the New York "Journal of Commerce" of Dec. 19, which also said:

Claude E. Mazuy, President of the bank, announced yesterday that the resolution was adopted at a regular meeting of the board on Dec. 16.

Mr. Mazuy stated that the proposed plan also provides for the sale of 10,000 shares of new common stock at $30 per share. The plan, he said, will be submitted to the stockholders of the bank for approval at their regular annual meeting on Jan. 14.

Albert N. Williams, President of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Peoples First National Bank & Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., it was announced on Dec. 17 by Robert C. Downie, President.

The Pitsburgh "Post Gazette" of Dec. 18, from which this is learned, further said:

Mr. Williams is also President and director of the Union Switch & Signal Co. and a number of other corporations.

Stockholders of the Lebanon County Trust Co. of Lebanon, Pa. at a special meeting have voted approval for the company to participate in the Penco Pension Trust Plan, according to an announcement made on Dec. 20 by William E. Zecher, Treasurer. The Penco Pension Trust Plan, recently organized by the Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, makes available to banks throughout the State a system of old age retirement benefits for officers and employees of these institutions. It is the first State-wide plan of this type for banks to be put into operation anywhere in the country.

Plans to increase the capital of the Security Savings & Trust Co. of Washington, D. C. from $500,000 to $750,000 will be acted upon by the stockholders at their annual meeting on Jan. 14, it was announced on Dec. 12 by President F. G. Addison, Jr., according to advices in the Washington "Post" of Dec. 13, by S. Oliver Goodman, who stated that:

He (Mr. Addison) outlined the plan, recommended by the bank's board of directors, as follows:

Stockholders of record Jan. 15, 1947, will be offered the right to subscribe to one share of new stock at $150 for each two shares of stock owned on that date. The rights would expire at 2 p.m. on Feb. 17.

The bank's capital structure then would be: capital $750,000, surplus $625,000, and undivided profits and reserves in excess of $225,000.

W. J. Waller, President of the Hamilton National Bank, of Washington, D. C., announced on Dec. 10 that directors had authorized the transfer of $250,000 from undivided profits account to surplus. The Washington, D. C. "Post" reporting this, further said: The bank's capital is $1,750,000, and surplus account now stands at $2,000,000, with undivided profits and reserves approximately $1,000,000.

The election of John C. Wright as President of the La Salle National Bank in Chicago, Ill., was indicated in the Chicago "Journal of Commerce" of Dec. 17, which stated that Mr. Wright will assume his duties Jan. 2 upon retirement of C. Ray Phillips, who has served as President and director since 1940. Mr. Phillips will continue as a director of the bank. He will devote his time to other interests, it is said. Mr. Wright became associated with La Salle National Bank as Executive Vice-President earlier this year. A native of Ontario, he began his financial career with the Traders Bank of Canada.

Unanimous approval was recently given by the stockholders of the Bank of Georgia at Atlanta to an amendment to the bank's charter increasing the capital stock from $300,000 to $400,000, according to C. T. Greer, Executive Vice-President and Cashier. The stockholders approval was registered on Nov. 27, it was stated in the Atlanta "Constitution," which said:

Ten thousand shares with a face value of $10 each will be issued pro rata to present stockholders at a sales price of $15 per share, with $10 going to capital and $5 to surplus of the bank.

Col. Robert A. Duffy, who prior to his service in the war was associated with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, has joined the Marine National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, Wis. and has been assigned to the trust department; this was made known in a recent issue of the Milwaukee "Journal."

C. B. Stephenson, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Portland, Ore. announced on Dec. 5 the appointment of L. E. Francis to the bank's staff of agricultural field representatives, for service in Tillamook and Clatsop Counties, in connection with the Tillamook branch, the Astoria branch and the Clatsop County bank in Seaside. Mr. Francis' headquarters will be at the Tillamook branch, said the Portland "Oregonian" of Dec. 6, from which the foregoing is also taken.

Mr. Francis has had wide experience since graduation from Oregon State college in 1932, both in commercial enterprise and in extension service. He was assistant county agent for Washington County, and in Medford served as Jackson County club agent.

The Bank of Australasia announced on Dec. 2 the death of Edmund Godward on Nov. 29. Mr. Godward joined the Bank in 1886 and remained with the institution for 51 years. He was London Manager for the last 14 years of his service retiring from this position in 1937, when he was elected a director of the Bank.

Wage-Hour Div. to Move to Washington

The Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division, which was transferred from Washington to New York in February of 1942 to make room for wartime agencies, is to be returned to the capital next Feb. 1 by authorization of the Budget Bureau, Labor Secretary Schwellenbach announced, according to United Press Washington advices Dec. 14. The number of employes has been reduced from 500 which moved to New York to 120, because of the lifting of wage controls.

House Report Would Sift War Powers

Representative Earl S. Lewis (R.-Ohio), in a report to Joseph W. Martin, Jr., prospective Speaker of the House, who had appointed him to head a special committee to investigate the scope of the Presidential war power and to make recommendations, stated, according to advices from Washington to the New York "Times" on Dec. 10, that the public interest would be jeopardized by a sudden sweeping abrogation of the widespread powers granted by Congress during the war. Mr. Lewis, who said that he had done his own investigating, since the other members of his Committee were "tied down to their campaign," declared that the termination of the President's special powers should be sifted carefully, and should not be left, as to recommendations, to a special group. From the "Times" we also quote:

"He proposed that the problem be submitted to the experienced House Judiciary Committee with the request that it 'most carefully weigh and consider the repeal and elimination of the special war powers of the President at the earliest practicable time, keeping in mind the far-reaching effects of such repeal.

"Mr. Lewis pointed, however, to 46 'minor' power-granting statutes, or parts of statutes, which, he said, could be repealed at any time. He listed them and urged prompt action by the 80th Congress.

"They were the same 46 repealers that the House, on the recommendation of its Judiciary Committee, had passed during the last session of Congress, but which had been blocked in the Senate Judiciary Committee."

Army-Navy To Unify Setups Abroad

The Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Navy, after lengthy negotiations, announced a plan on Dec. 17, said to have President Truman's approval, in which overseas forces will be under the operational command of a single man—Army, Navy or Air, as the situation may call for. Seven overseas commands were established, which puts under Navy jurisdiction some of the areas of the Pacific which had been controlled by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Also reestablished were some pre-war commands, the Associated Press Washington dispatch stated, adding that a new Northeast Command had been created with details as yet undisclosed. The Associated Press also said in part:

"The Joint Chiefs of Staff plan was variously interpreted by those interested in the service unification argument. Major-Gen. William H. Arnold, deputy chief of staff for operations and planning in the Army, replied to reporters' questions with a statement that 'this is the closest approximation you could get without having unification' of the two departments. The Army has urged such a merger; the Navy has opposed it.

"The joint Army-Navy announcement said that each commander will be responsible for unified planning for defense and, in case of emergency, for the conduct of operations. It was not clear how this unified operational command would function in over-all planning involving other phases of defense and campaigning.

"Under the new system the seven commands will be: Far East, MacArthur; European, McNarney; Pacific, Admiral John H. Towers; Alaskan, Major-Gen. H. A. Craig; Northeast, commander to be named; Atlantic Fleet, Admiral Marc A. Mitscher; Caribbean, Lieut.-Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger."