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Two Questions Facing New York Banks

By CHESTER R. DEWEY*

President, New York State Bankers Association
President, Grace National Bank, New York City

Mr. Dewey tells New York bankers a bill granting banks authority to close Saturdays throughout year has been introduced in legislature and is likely to pass. Urges banks arrange local meetings to accomplish unified action. Calls attention to "discouraging lack of uniformity" regarding service charges by banks in state, but reveals committee studying problem may evolve simple and equitable formula soon to remedy the situation.

In the Spring of 1946 when the Association first sent the questionnaire to its members with reference to Saturday closing, the returns disclosed that almost as many of our members were interested in mandatory closing on Saturdays all year round as were in favor of permissive closing during the four Summer months.

Having tried the experiment of closing on Saturdays during the four Summer months last year, substantial sentiment developed for some kind of an arrangement which would permit continuance of the practice on Saturdays throughout the year. As you know, we sent out another questionnaire and in view of the widespread favorable response, the Legislative Committee approved a bill which was introduced by Assemblyman D. Malory Stephens on Jan. 8 as Assembly Introductory No. 2 of 1947, which will permit boards of directors to authorize closing their respective banks on Saturdays throughout the year. After a great deal of discussion it was decided to make the bill effective immediately on signature by the Governor.



Chester R. Dewey

*Portion of an interim report of Mr. Dewey as President of the New York State Bankers, delivered at the Mid-Winter Meeting, New York City, Jan. 20, 1947.

I am, of course, fully aware that a substantial number of our banks this year as well as last year fa-

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Reviews Progress of Excess Profits Tax Council

Peter Guy Evans, member of Excess Profits Council of Treasury Dept., warns claimants of refunds to prepare their cases properly and to be reasonable in amounts asked as relief.

The Excess Profits Tax Council expects a quicker disposition of tax relief claims which are coming in under its own procedure, Peter Guy Evans, a member of the Council, said on Jan. 17 in New York City at a meeting of the New York University Graduate Business School Alumni Association, held in the School's Jordan Memorial Room with Dean R. G. Collins presiding. Representatives of the financial, banking and tax fraternity were also in attendance. The Council, consisting of 15 highly qualified specialists, is faced with the job of reviewing the countless issues incorporated in some 40,000 claims filed by nearly 20,000 taxpayers, stated Mr. Evans.



Peter Guy Evans

For the past six months it was largely confronted with the problem of informing taxpayers and Internal Revenue Agents of the new procedure and machinery set

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*These items appeared in our issue of Jan. 20, on pages indicated.

As We See It

EDITORIAL

THE YEAR AHEAD

Not for a long while past, if ever, has there been more widespread, more long continued or more continuous discussion of what lies ahead than during the closing months of 1946 and the earlier weeks of 1947. The course that has been charted for business during the remainder of this year by economists, statisticians, the master minds in Washington, and others is quite different from that officially projected at or near the end of hostilities, almost as different from that which was current only a few months ago, and not altogether consistent with what a similar consensus would have shown only a relatively short time back. It is, however, put forward with gusto and with the appearance of great confidence at least by many of those who have assumed the responsibility for helping to abolish the business cycle.

Yet we must beg leave to remain in the seat of skepticism—skepticism, that is, less about the course of business than about anyone's ability at this time to foresee or foretell precisely, or even with moderate precision, what is to happen in the business world during the ensuing twelve months. It has seemed to us that in exceptional degree the state of business this year will be what we choose to make it. The Government at Washington, the labor unions throughout the country, and business executives across the land, have it in their hands, so it seems to us, to make this one of the best years in our history—or one far from satisfactory. As to what business management will do, we have little fear, provided of course, that the forces of competition have free play. What Washington will do and what the labor unions will do depends very largely upon the reactions of the people at large.

(Continued on page 496)

Restores Margin Trading

Federal Reserve Governors fix Feb. 1, when the 75% margin requirement in effect to Jan. 21, 1946, will be restored. Statement of Board calls attention to passing of inflationary danger, and announces further action will depend upon the course of economic events. Text of Regulation U and T Amendments.

At the close of business, Jan. 17, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, through its Chairman, Marriner S. Eccles, announced



Marriner S. Eccles

that beginning Feb. 1, the present prohibition of margin trading on the securities exchanges, which went into effect just one year ago, would be rescinded effective Feb. 1 and the 75% margin requirement which then prevailed, would be restored. This 75% requirement, which previously went into effect on July 5, 1945, represented an increase from a 50% limit which was established by the Board in order to curb speculation in exchange securities. The text of the Federal Reserve's Governors statement follows:

When the Board increased margin requirements from 75% to 100%, effective Jan. 21, 1946, accumulated and prospective inflationary pressures had reached dangerous proportions because of the vast expansion of the coun-

try's money supply resulting from war financing, the rising level of current incomes, the huge backlog of public wants and needs, and the acute shortage of most goods to satisfy this demand. Under these circumstances, the Board felt that any growth in the use of credit for the purpose of buying securities could only intensify inflationary pressures. While it was recognized that margin requirements would have only a minor influence in combating general inflation, the Board nevertheless felt that it should do what it could to curb inflationary developments brought about by speculative activity in the stock markets.

In the intervening year economic conditions and prospects have altered materially. The supply of money was reduced during the year as a result of a substantial decrease of the government debt held by the banking system. This has had a salutary effect. Clearly this policy should be continued. By combining continued high levels of taxation with prudent economy in all government expenditures, it will be possible to realize a budgetary surplus which can be used to reduce further the

(Continued on page 497)

Monthly Range of Prices on the New York Stock Exchange During 1946

THIS SECTION contains a tabulation showing the high and low prices, by months, for the year 1946 of every bond and stock in which dealings occurred on the New York Stock Exchange. See pages 501 to 519. Course of prices of Treasury bonds, by months, throughout 1946, is shown in table on page 520.

Business and Finance Speaks After the Turn of the Year

The opinions of many of the nation's leading executives on the outlook for business during 1947 appear in the First Section, starting on page 414.

Hear! Hear!

"We recognize the fact that the people have entrusted to the Republican Party the responsibility for sound legislation.

"Therefore, we recommend the following as some of the important objectives:

"Any labor legislation passed by Congress must be based on the fundamental principle that it will protect the right of labor—meaning by labor—the men and women who work. If new legislation is fair, industry will again operate freely to the benefit of all.

"Drastic reduction of governmental expenses must be made now. This will include the abolition of all unnecessary bureaus and personnel.

"Income taxes must be cut and these cuts must be applicable on the income of all citizens.

"Governmental legislation must be passed which will reverse the present trend of forcing small businesses into mergers. A broad base of small business is fundamental to healthy commerce.

"The country must go back to operation under specific laws instead of the present control by Federal commission ground rules and interpretation of laws. Every citizen of this country is now regulated by what bureaucrats and courts choose to designate as their interpretation of Congressional acts."—Republican Chairmen of Twelve Mid-Western States.

At some points this program is obviously in need of clarification, but, for our part, we hope, the Republican Party will give close heed to this group of its leaders.

Aldrich Reports Record-Breaking Volume Of Business Handled by Chase National Bank

The Chase National Bank of the City of New York handled a record-breaking volume of business in 1946 as a heavy demand developed for virtually all types of banking service to help speed reconversion, Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Board, said in his annual report released for publication on Jan. 16. The report was mailed in advance to approximately 91,000 stockholders of the bank in order that they might receive it prior to the annual meeting of shareholders to be held on Jan. 28.

Mr. Aldrich stated that "measured in number of customers served and in volume of transactions handled, 1946 was the most active year in the bank's history." In the 12 months ended Dec. 31, last, the report revealed, 160,000,000 checks, representing total payments of \$110,000,000,000, were handled by the bank in New York City. On one record-breaking day in June the dollar amount of checks cleared by the head office and New York City branches exceeded \$820,000,000.

It is also noted that commercial letters of credit and other business handled by the foreign department increased sharply during the year while departmental personnel was increased 70% and new working space added in an effort to keep pace with the unusually heavy demands.

The bank reported overall net earnings for 1946 of \$2.99 a share, compared with \$3.59 a share in 1945, and Mr. Aldrich indicated that net earnings from current operations showed a 10% rise from \$2.36 to \$2.59 a share, but a relatively sharp drop in net profits on securities more than offset that gain.

Gross operating earnings from all sources were up 7% over the preceding year, according to the report. The total amount of interest earned on loans was 18% greater in 1946 than in 1945, while aggregate interest received from investments was 2% less. Earnings from commissions, fiduciary fees, etc., were 25% higher. The



W. W. Aldrich

average rate earned on the bank's portfolio of U. S. Government securities last year was 1.07%, compared with 1.09% in 1945. The average rate on all investments and loans combined was 1.29% for 1946, compared with 1.26% for 1945.

Dividends paid by the bank during the year represented a return of 3.8% on average capital funds (capital, surplus and undivided profits) employed during the year, and net earnings before dividends showed a return of 7.1% on capital funds.

A reserve for contingencies amounting to \$15,624,000 is carried in the statement of condition as of Dec. 31, 1946. In addition, unallocated reserves deducted in arriving at the asset figures, together with other reserves resulting from market value of assets exceeding book values, are in excess of \$20,000,000. This is exclusive of market appreciation in the bond account.

Of the total loans of \$1,126,462,000 outstanding at the end of last year, 75% consisted of commercial loans. Mr. Aldrich further reports:

"Customers of the bank in every part of the country, representing a cross-section of American business enterprise, are borrowing funds from the Chase National Bank to meet their requirements for postwar developments. Careful attention and consideration are given to every application for credit, from small firms as well as from the largest corporations."

Commenting on the bank's overseas operations the report said in part:

"During the long years of war our three London branches and the six branches in the Caribbean area became closely geared to the special needs of American military organizations and the members of our armed forces. With the departure of these forces there was a period of readjustment to the new conditions of the postwar world, followed by a revival in the de-

mand for commercial banking services.

"It is gratifying to the management to be able to report a substantial increase in deposits and a doubling of commercial loans at our London branches during 1946. Quite apart from their profitable operations; these branches have a special value in building good will for the bank. Chase officers in London are in close touch with commercial and financial developments in Great Britain and, as a result, are often in a position to be of particular assistance to Americans with business interests in England and, conversely, to British businessmen who have interests in the United States.

"Our six branches in the Caribbean area, four on the Isthmus of Panama and one each in Havana and San Juan, all reported an active and successful year in keeping with prosperous trade conditions in that part of the world. Operations of the Havana and San Juan branches in particular were stimulated by the current business activity.

"In June of last year a new representative's office for the Middle East was opened in Cairo, Egypt. Similar non-banking offices are maintained by the bank in Mexico City and Bombay."

Two AFL Groups Criticize Portal Suits

While legislation to outlaw portal-to-portal pay suits was coming up for Congressional consideration, heads of two A. F. L. unions on Jan. 13 expressed the opinion that the claims violated the basic principles of true collective bargaining. John P. Frey, President of the Metal Trades Department, called the suits a "dishonor" to labor-management relations when such demands for portal-to-portal pay were not taken up at the time contracts were made.

Earl W. Jimerson, President of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, advised to the "Wall Street Journal" from its Washington bureau that such actions struck "below the belts" of employers: Mr. Frey, according to the "Wall Street Journal" declared the suits are an admission that labor representatives "had been insincere" and "had held mental reservations which they were unwilling to discuss with employers while seated at the conference table."

Meanwhile it was reported, Jan. 15, that William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, had moved to withdraw all A. F. L. unions from "portal-to-portal" back pay suits totaling about \$5,000,000,000 now pending in the courts. Mr. Green (we quote from the "Wall Street Journal"), recommended that all A. F. L. affiliates get out of the courts and settle their portal claims on management over the bargaining table. Earlier, said the same advice, a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee started hearings on legislation to outlaw retroactive portal pay claims. Senator Capehart (R. Ind.), told the group that Republican plans for reducing personal income taxes must be delayed until some way is found to invalidate the back pay suits.

Philippine Alien Property

President Truman on Jan. 8 signed an executive order establishing a Philippine Alien Property Administration. The Associated Press reporting this from Washington, added:

The order calls for the appointment by the President of a Philippine Alien Property Administrator who will take over from the Alien Property Custodian the administration and disposition of enemy (chiefly Japanese) in the Philippine Islands.

Conditions in U S—In 1946 Not All That Were Hoped for Says George Whitney of J. P. Morgan

The fact that "every business carried on in the United States, including the banking business in which the company is engaged, is inescapably affected by the progress of the national economy as a whole," George Whitney, President of J. P. Morgan & Co. Incorporated, in his report to the stockholders of the company at the annual meeting on Jan. 15, took occasion to state that "accordingly,



George Whitney

it seems appropriate to refer briefly to the general developments of the year." In commenting on these Mr. Whitney said: "It is clear that conditions in this country during 1946 were not all that had been hoped for or believed attainable. While general business was active and national income was at high levels, the year was characterized by sharp rises in wages and prices, much industrial strife, and many maladjustments. Some of these conditions arose inevitably out of readjustment from a war-time economy. The most serious were those which brought work stoppages, continued scarcity of goods, and higher costs to all, including wage-earners. These results, whatever the causes, brought many difficulties to business throughout the country. They prevented increased production of more goods at lower prices, and again demonstrated the interdependence of all members of the community. As we enter the new year, we need to remind ourselves of our common interests. These lie, not in disputing over the division of the national income, but in joining together and directing our efforts toward growth and development.

"Disorder and instability elsewhere in the world have also had depressive effects on business here at home; and the delay in our domestic economic recovery, in turn, reduces the effectiveness of our country's efforts to assist in improving these conditions abroad." In his report Mr. Whitney indicated that the net earnings of the company for the year ended December 31, 1946, before special profits, recoveries and charges, were \$3,299,272 compared with \$5,085,127 at the end of 1945; the balance, after special profit, recoveries and charges are shown in the report as \$3,535,264 on Dec. 31, 1946 against \$5,085,293 on the same date in 1945. The special profits and recoveries, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946, less reserves for related taxes, were \$1,567,451, this comparing with \$371,166 on Dec. 31, 1945. In his report Mr. Whitney said:

"With regard to special profits, recoveries, and charges as set forth in the above statement, their relation to the operations of the company was not confined particularly to the year 1946. The special profits and recoveries arose from the disposal during 1946 of certain assets taken over from the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. by the company at the time of its incorporation, from the release of the balance remaining in the Post War Adjustment Reserve which had been built up during preceding years by charges to earnings, and from the release of certain balances no longer considered necessary to cover possible claims."

In reply to a stockholder's question at the meeting, Mr. Whitney, it was stated in the New York "Sun" of Jan. 15, said that "at present he could see no material hardening of interest rates in 1947. He added that there is a slight trend toward higher rates in the short term money market but did not expect it to affect substantially the long term market." The same paper said:

"In regard to commercial loans, Mr. Whitney said that they showed a substantial rise in 1946 despite the interference of work stoppages and if there are no interruptions the use of banks for the supplying of commercial money should be 'definitely on the increase'."

It was made known by Mr. Whitney in his report, that "during the year, the company disposed of its holding of £183,000 4% Preference Shares of Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, London, at par." He further said, "the Company's remaining investment in Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited consists of £250,000 Ordinary Shares."

In his reference to the business and operations of the Company during 1946, Mr. Whitney noted that "the War Loan deposit of the United States Treasury with the Company on December 31, 1946, was \$13,286,227, compared with \$186,277,269 on December 31, 1945. Other deposits stood at \$561,595,947 on December 31, 1946, compared with \$529,180,177 on December 31, 1945. Interest earnings, while at somewhat increased rates, produced lower aggregate totals owing to a smaller investment portfolio in keeping with lower aggregate deposits. Other earnings improved slightly because of greater activity, but expenses rose substantially largely on account of higher salaries to an increased operating staff. Security profits were substantially lower as a result of fewer changes in the investment portfolio than in 1945 and lower security prices."

The meeting was presided over by R. C. Leffingwell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the company, who acted in the absence of Thomas W. Lamont, Chairman, who has been on a vacation in Florida.

Under date of Jan. 8, Associated Press advices from Tokyo appearing in the New York "Times" said: "The mammoth job of returning to Japan the Japanese who ranged far over the Pacific's reaches in their bid for empire has been wound up in all sectors under United States control."

"Allied Headquarters announced today that 922,570 Japanese had been repatriated since the war's end from the Philippines, Hawaii, the Ryukyus, South Korea, the Marianas, Gilberts, Bonins and Marshalls.

"These included 3,411 returned from Hawaii, 132,303 from the Philippines, 130,795 from western Pacific islands, 64,396 from the Ryukyus and 591,665 from Southern Korea. There still are 120 Japanese in the Marianas and 649 in the Philippines—all held in connection with war crimes.

"Headquarters also announced the repatriation of 28,578 Ryukyuan natives, 12,907 Formosans, 7,703 Chinese and 19,801 South Koreans."

To Redeem Uruguay Bonds

The National City Bank of New York, as paying agent, is notifying holders of Republic of Uruguay 4%, 4½% and 4½% External Readjustment Sinking Fund Dollar Bonds of 1937 Due Feb. 1, 1978, that through operation of the sinking fund \$50,500 principal amount of these bonds have been drawn by lot for redemption on Feb. 1, 1947 at 100% of the principal thereof. The drawn bonds will be paid at the principal office of the paying agent.

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From Washington Ahead of the News

By CARLISLE BARGERON

Millions of people all over the world, we are old, are frightened these days about the atomic bomb, and the activity in the only country in the world which has it, is tremendous. Careers are being made by men who take the stand on the one hand, that we should not let any other nation have it, and on the other hand, by men who insist these other nations will get it some day, and therefore we will, for some reason, be outwitting them if we let them have it now.

Your correspondent, however, is frightened about the Economists. As against those disturbed citizens who wake up in the morning worrying about whether another nation has the bomb, we wake up worried about what some economist may say.

While so many are worrying about the atomic bomb, these fellows have come to attain an estate whereby they can drop bombshells. Undoubtedly an atomic bomb would be more devastating than a bombshell, but it is a commentary on your correspondent that he fears the bombshells more. I have come to live in mortal fear of the men who can drop them.

On Sunday morning, for example, I awakened to a peaceful contemplation of a golf game. But there on the front pages was a demand by the White House that General Motors, Chrysler, the whole automobile industry, reduce prices or explain why. On



Carlisle Bargeron

closer reading I realized that not exactly the White House had done any such thing.

What had happened was that a fabulous youngish fellow who works for a reputedly conservative Detroit paper, but who among his colleagues is considered anything but conservative himself, had gone to Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, Chairman of the President's so-called Economic Advisory Committee, and asked him if he were against high prices. The answer to that question is manifestly yes.

This reportorial gentleman who has pulled a lot of tricks in Washington in recent years, had embarked upon a single-handed crusade to make the other automobile manufacturers reduce prices along with Henry Ford. The reporter was enterprising enough to sell a black sheet of his story to the Washington "Post," the result being that the story was picked up by the press services and given countrywide circulation.

I am not particularly concerned about the reporter's enterprise.

What is important is that it had some substance, to the effect that Dr. Nourse was quoted in effect as saying something very profound, such as that prices either had to come down or wages go up, and that the auto industry as a whole should either bring prices down or explain why. This, (Continued on page 498)

Mint Finds Present Coinage Laws Burdensome

Mass production prompts desire for simplification of statutes. Mint sponsoring two bills to increase deviation of silver coins, increase weight tolerance in larger coins, and reduce number of coins reserved for trial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (Special to the "Chronicle")—Two bills introduced recently call for modification of existing statutes affecting Mint operations. These bills, introduced at the request of the Bureau of the Mint, were offered during the last Congress, but never reached the hearings stage.

According to Mr. Leland Howard, Acting Director of the Mint, one provision would increase the deviation allowed from the standard fineness of silver coins from .003 to .006. Silver coins are manufactured from alloys of 900 parts of silver and 100 parts of copper, and in the cooling of the alloy, the silver tends to segregate in the center of the ingot so that the center is richer in silver content than the rest of the ingot, and when it is rolled to the thickness of a coin the center of the resulting strip is similarly richer in silver content. Therefore, the width of the strip can only be sufficient to permit the punching of two coins or they will be over or under the legal limit.

If more were punched, those punched from the center of the strip will have too much silver and those on the outside will have too little silver. If this limit is increased, three or more blanks could be punched from the width of the strip, thus increasing the number of blanks produced in one punching operation by at least 50% and permitting the use of a larger uniform ingot, saving in the number of ingots manufactured and stored.

To Increase Weight Tolerance

Another provision, Mr. Howard states, would increase the weight

tolerance in the larger size coins. The present weight tolerance is 1½ grains for all denominations of silver coins, and while this is sufficient for the dime, it is not sufficient for the half-dollar which is five times the weight of the dime. This legislation would materially reduce the number of half and quarter dollar blanks rejected for failure to conform with the weight tolerance. A saving would result not only in connection with the original manufacture but also in the remelting, rolling and punching of the blanks. Due to the present small weight tolerance, approximately 10% of the half dollar blanks and 5% of the quarter dollar blanks have to be rejected.

These changes will not affect the amount of silver that will be used, as the same amount will be charged into the furnace in each melt. They will mean that one coin may be "richer or leaner" in silver by .006 instead of .003. The variations over and under in weight will cancel out.

Number of Coins to Be Reduced

The third amendment to the coinage laws requested by the Mint would reduce the number of coins required to be reserved

for trial by the Annual Assay Commission. As explained by Mr. Howard to the "Chronicle," at present one piece out of every two thousand silver coins minted is reserved for such trial. The amendment would reduce the number to one in every 10,000. In the year preceding the adoption of this law by the Act of 1873, only 5,000 pieces had to be reserved. During the calendar year 1945 almost 200,000 silver pieces were reserved. These coins are shipped to the Philadelphia Mint and must be held until the annual trial of coins in February of the following calendar year. As a matter of fact, these are then spot selected by the Assay Commission and approximately 200 are actually tested. The Assayer of the Bureau of the Mint tests coins from every delivery and thus keeps a constant check upon the coinage. A lesser number of coins will be just as effective in keeping coinage standards at a high level since the coins taken are chosen at random.

All three of these provisions constitute amendments to the basic Mint act of Feb. 12, 1873 and are designed to bring these acts more in conformity with 1947 mass production methods. They will increase manufacturing efficiency and economy without in any way disturbing the integrity of the coinage.

Net Operating Earns. Of Central Hanover in 1946 at \$8,439,297

William G. Gray Jr. President of the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company of New York in his report to the stockholders at the annual meeting on Jan. 9 noted that the year 1946 was marked by substantial increases in operating costs, particularly salaries, which increased over the 1945 level. The New York "Herald Tribune" of Jan. 9 in indicating this also had the following to say regarding Mr. Gray's report: Salaries and general operating costs will increase still further in 1947, he declared, and unless operating income advances commensurately, results for 1947 will be below earnings for 1946.

Total operating income last year was \$23,933,653, a drop of over \$900,000 below 1945. Interest and discount on loans rose sharply by \$1,364,545 to \$7,196,087, but this was more than offset by declines of approximately \$1,906,953 in interest and dividends on securities and \$492,000 in commissions, fees and other income.

Operating expenses were \$15,554,356, which was slightly lower than in the previous year, despite the increase in wages and general expense. This was due to a decline in taxes from \$5,256,000 in 1945 to \$3,798,000 in 1946.

Net operating earnings were \$8,439,297 or 8.5% below \$9,229,842 reported for 1945. Net profit on securities showed a decline of almost 47% in 1946 when it totaled \$1,605,279 as compared to \$3,019,810 in 1945. Earnings including profits on securities were \$10,044,576 or \$9.50 a share, against \$12,249,652 or \$11.67 a share in the previous year.

Mr. Gray disclosed that the \$152,000,000 decline in loans in 1946 was more than accounted for by losses in loans to brokers and dealers on securities. He also said that some slight increases in rates on commercial loans was evident during the period.

Average maturity of the bank's holdings of government obligations was four years and six months to call date and six years and nine months to final maturity. Approximately 67.7% of these investments were callable in less than five years, and 34.4% were due in the same period.

The State of Trade

A slight increase occurred in over-all industrial production the past week with current output in many industries very close to 1946 peak levels. Difficulty in obtaining additional stocks of raw materials was frequently reported to be a deterrent factor in increasing production schedules.

Non-durable goods output has fared better in this respect than that of durable goods. Its progress has been greater in meeting the deferred needs of the country, but from all reports, current demand for durables is tremendous and if such continues to be the case the likelihood of a general depression is remote.

The latest weekly business barometers recorded many increases with steel production up to 91.2% from 89.7% of capacity in the previous week. Electric kilowatt output jumped 6% the past week, while bituminous coal production soared nearly 21% to a new post-war high from 11,350,000 tons to 13,700,000 tons. Carloadings of revenue freight also advanced in the week ended January 11, approximately 21% to 830,945 cars from 687,428 cars the week previous. Paper and paperboard production in the same week moved sharply upward from 96.3 to 104.6% and from 85 to 102%, respectively.

Daily average crude oil production, however, declined in the week more than 2% to 4,530,900 barrels from 4,648,750 barrels. Output of cars and trucks in the United States and Canada according to Ward's Automotive Reports, remained at a low level last week, with 77,034 units turned out, compared with a revised figure of 64,828 units for the week previous. In the similar week a year ago, 23,465 units were completed while 124,025 were built in the comparable period of 1941. Last week's total includes 53,444 cars and 18,695 trucks turned out in this country along with 2,600 cars and 2,295 trucks in the Dominion. January production forecasts of last week, Ward's states, do now appear possible of accomplishment.

Production of farm machinery continued to reflect a steady increase. Back orders for box cars rose, but output was unable to keep abreast of replacement needs. For the week ended January 4, lumber production climbed almost 11%, but was more than 18% higher than that of the corresponding week a year ago. Shipments increased by more than 50% in the week and orders by 62%.

On Monday of the current week silver broke 5.2 cents in an unsettled market with the official price quoted by Handy & Harman at 70¼ cents an ounce. Monday's drop followed a cumulative decline of about six cents last week.

On the same day an announcement by the New York Central Railroad disclosed that it had laid off almost 7,000 maintenance employees as part of a general economy move. Terming the step more drastic than that of making a seasonal curtailment, an official of the road explained the action by stating "on the biggest peacetime business in its history the railroad lost money in 1946." Despite the freight rate boosts which became effective on Jan. 1, he observed that the road is not likely to balance its books if it does not sharply cut expenses.

Concluding, he said, "The road is trying to cut back to the same force it had in 1942, when it handled approximately the same amount of traffic."

There was a moderate rise in retail volume in the past week, it was however, considerably above that of the corresponding week a year ago. Consumers generally were critical of quality and compared prices carefully before completing purchases. Clearance sales

attracted many shoppers and further price reductions were reported in numerous lines. Many new charge accounts were opened. Wholesale volume increased appreciably in the week and remained well above that of the corresponding week a year ago. Wholesale shows in many cities were well attended but buyers were careful to check quality, price and delivery dates before placing orders.

Steel Industry—Steel officials see ahead the chance to keep operations at peak levels for many months without a strike and thus realize what they consider to be a reasonable profit on their investment. Steel labor too, while aggressively seeking a substantial wage increase would like to obtain this concession without resort to a national strike, the result of which might be far more stringent controls over labor unions than is now proposed by Congress. The "Iron Age," national metalworking paper reports in its summary of the steel trade the past week.

In their endeavor to reach a mutually satisfactory agreement has sprung the "hope" that there will be no nationwide steel strike this year. No such frame of mind on the part of management or labor was so strong a year ago when the mills were shut down and the country subsequently suffered a loss of 16 million tons of ingots because of the steel and coal strikes.

It is likely that the U. S. Steel Corp. early in the negotiations will make a moderate offer as a basis for bargaining. It is also likely that the initial concession offered by the company will be no more than a few cents an hour, whereas the union will probably counter with a much higher figure. The real bargaining will probably not get under way for several days or until both sides take each other's measure as to how far each is willing to go, the magazine notes.

The steel companies' most probable arguments in the negotiations will revolve around high material costs, increased freight rates, higher unit wage costs and the extremely high breakeven point which the industry now faces. Some steel sources contend that the steel industry must operate between 75 and 80% of capacity in order to make any profit at all, the "Iron Age" states.

Recent price increases are claimed by the industry to have been necessary to take care of accrued steelmaking costs exclusive of any new wage increase. Some independent observers, however, believe that the industry's price structure is now in such good shape that steel leaders are in a better bargaining position on the question of wage advances than they have been since before the war. It is safe to say, the magazine adds, that any unusual high wage demand will be flatly rejected, since there is no disposition on the part of steel leaders to advance prices any more than has been done during the past 30 days.

Steel labor's bargaining position has changed somewhat from a year ago, since living costs now appear to have passed their peak and the trend is expected to be downward for food and clothing over the balance of the year.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced on Monday of this week the operating rate of steel companies having 94% of the steel capacity of the industry will (Continued on page 522)

As We See It

(Continued from first page)

Important Assumptions

Many of those who are now telling us what is in store for the remainder of the year, predicate their forecast upon some assumption about the labor controversies now in process or about to get under way. Others indicate that their forecasts rest upon this or that conclusion about them. Without much question, even those who come forward with unequivocal prognostications have considered these problems and have arrived at some conclusion satisfactory to themselves about their probable course. What those who thoughtlessly employ these forecasts are likely to overlook is the dubiousness of anyone's ability to foresee where these controversies are likely to lead us or leave us, and, what is as important, perhaps more important, what the course of productivity is likely to be in a year so uncertain in the realm of labor relations.

So far the unions have not shown much disposition to be reasonable in all this. To their everlasting credit, the American Federation of Labor leaders have scorned the portal-to-portal grab which is now so occupying the attention of the CIO unions, but both wings of organized labor are insisting that further increases in wages must be made to offset the rise in the cost of living, and both insist that such grants be made without increase in prices to the consumer. What is more, they have set forth their case in a manner likely to catch the eye of the rank and file—assuming that past abuses have not created an atmosphere hostile to any claims of organized labor. The arguments have been permitted to become too largely a "battle of statistics" in which—if official indicators are to be accepted, as the public generally is very likely to do—the unions have an edge.

Facts to Be Faced

We should be very unwist to blink or to try to evade the simple fact that according to official indexes the cost of living has risen sufficiently to wipe out most of the "war gains" of the wage earners. True, of course, that most if not all of the increase during the past six months has been "statistical" rather than real—that is to say, prices entering into the index now are largely market prices while quotations during the days of the OPA were in very substantial degree merely "official prices," and as such far below the real market so far as there was any real market for many essential commodities. True, also, much other than this index needs to be considered in comparing the

plane or level of living existing or possible now at current wages with that six months or a year ago. But these aspects of the situation have not been adequately set forth in current discussions, and they are, moreover, subjects not particularly easy to "get across" to the uninitiated. Nor is there anything to be gained by trying to gloss over the fact—again on the assumption that official figures or estimates are to be accepted—that profits were good during the last quarter of 1946 and that they are running at rather extraordinarily high levels at the present moment on the average. Of course, "official figures" relating to so recent a period as the last quarter of 1946 are merely guesses by one or more individuals in Washington. They could be nothing else. Moreover, there undoubtedly is now as always a wide variation among business enterprises as respect profits. But there can be no question that profits, by and large, in American industry have of late been and are today excellent, and that fact gives the unions a distinct advantage in any "battle of statistics" over their claims for higher wages.

Claims Improved

Of course, none of these statistical "facts" proves, even tends to prove, any claim for higher wages. The trouble is that to the popular mind they are very likely to give the impression that they do, and general acceptance of such a doctrine at this time could very well lay the basis for an uncomfortable reverse possibly within the twelve months to which most forecasts relate. It is therefore quite possible that we shall have to pay through the nose at some time in the future—whether during the next twelve months or not—for not making it indisputably clear that a channeling off of the gains in productivity to any limited group in the population such as organized labor (particularly when that group has had little or nothing to do with the gains) is unsound as well as unfair, and certain at one time or another to inflict economic penalties.

On the other front under discussion—that "anchored" in Washington—the situation is less promising than it was a month or so ago, or at least so it seems to us. Hopes which had been built up that certain Democrats like Senator Byrd and many if not most of the Republican majority in Congress would go promptly to work to prune the budget with vigor and audacity do not seem to be supported by the most recent dispatches. The President in his budget

message has thrown down the gauntlet first as to reduction of taxes without first reducing expenditures, and, second, as to finding any place at which expenditures can be reduced sufficiently to leave room for substantial tax reductions. And the Republican party—though not Senator Byrd—seems to be hesitating if not wincing, relenting and refraining!

It is time that the people came to grips with these matters and let their wants and wishes be known. Whether they do so promptly and whether their demands are essentially sound and wise will in very substantial degree determine our economic welfare for a good while to come—and that regardless of what might happen over a short period despite failure in these matters.

R. W. Hill Dead

Richard W. Hill, national Secretary of the American Institute of Banking, died at his home in Larchmont, N. Y., on Jan. 10. Mr. Hill was actively identified with the American Institute of Banking over a period of 24 years and with the American Bankers Association 28 years. He joined the Institute as Assistant Educational Director in 1916 and became Secretary in 1919, which position he held until 1940. Because of his outstanding record made in the AIB, he was given the post of registrar of The Graduate School of Banking when it was established in 1935. Plans for the business side of the school were placed in his hands. The smooth operation of this school, now grown to a student body of almost 900, the housing of the men, the classroom and dining facilities, the efficient operation of the school schedules, and the year-round contact with the students are largely credited to his genius for organization and administration. In November, 1937, Mr. Hill added to his other duties those of the Secretary of the American Bankers Association. In view of the increasing pressure of his duties upon him, he was permitted to lay aside his AIB responsibilities in 1940. At the commencement exercises of The Graduate School of Banking in 1942, Rutgers University conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts on Richard W. Hill in recognition of his contributions to adult education. Because of his interest in adult education and his services to The Graduate School of Banking during the first decade of its existence, the Board of Regents of the school established in 1944 in his name the "Richard W. Hill Award," to be made annually to the active bank officer in each graduating class who at the time of his graduation was the oldest member of the class. Upon the unanimous request of the graduating class of 1945, he was the commencement speaker at The Graduate School of Banking commencement exercises at Rutgers University on June 29 of that year. Since his retirement Mr. Hill has been engaged in the writing of a history of the American Institute of Banking, which he completed three days before his death.

He practiced law in New York City for 12 years. In addition to being a lawyer, he was also a certified public accountant. For two years, 1905-1906, he was associated with the Examining Division of the New York City Municipal Civil Service Commission; and for three years, 1914-1916, he was Secretary of the Borough of the Bronx in New York City.

U. S. Foreign Loan Disbursements Likely To Reach \$2.6 Billion for Year Ending June '47

Foreign loan disbursements by the United States Government in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, will probably total \$2.6 billion, about five times the volume of such disbursements in fiscal year 1946, the Department of Commerce said on Dec. 23. In fiscal year 1947 there will probably be a reversal of the relative importance of the two main types of government foreign transactions—the supplying of goods and services and the supplying of dollars, said the Department, which went on to say:

"During fiscal year 1946 the most important Governmental activity in the foreign field consisted of \$3.6 billion in goods and services directly supplied either on a gift or grant basis or on credit terms, and of lesser importance was the \$2.9 billion in dollars made available chiefly through commodity purchases and loan disbursements.

"In fiscal year 1947 it is estimated that the United States Government will supply foreign countries \$4 billion in dollars and goods worth \$2.8 billion. Undisbursed loan commitments are also expected to increase by about \$1.9 billion in fiscal year 1947.

"In addition to loans, an important source of dollars to foreign countries arises from Governmental expenditures for commodities overseas, particularly rubber, sugar and tin. An indicated drop from \$1.6 billion in foreign disbursements for goods and services in the 1946 fiscal year to \$1.2 billion in the 1947 fiscal year reflects both reduced military outlays and a curtailed foreign procurement program.

"Payments to the International Bank and the International Fund are made as calls are received from the two institutions. The entire \$2,750 million United States subscription to the International Fund, less 5% already paid, will be disbursed during the 1947 fiscal year, although largely in non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing demand notes. This would raise total Bretton Woods payments for the year to \$3.2 billion, completing the contemplated \$3,385 million investment by the United States. The only remaining liability would be the \$2,540 million (80%) of the United States subscription to the Bank not required to be paid except in event of losses.

"Lend-lease is not expected to be a factor in goods supplied as gifts or grants during fiscal year 1947, and relief supplies will therefore constitute the entire total in the gifts-or-grants category. Deliveries of some relief goods on old contracts will continue even after Jan. 1, 1947, and the 1947 fiscal year total is now indicated at \$1.8 billion. The United States Government commitment to UNRRA on June 30, 1946, exceeded by some \$1.4 billion the amount of relief reported as furnished through the same date. War Department civilian supplies furnished to the occupied areas, Germany, Austria and Japan, are likely to be maintained in large volume for fiscal year 1947.

"Goods to be supplied on credit will include most of the lend-lease pipeline of \$240 million remaining unshipped on June 30, 1946. Deliveries of surplus property to be disposed of on credit are estimated at more than \$500 million. Merchant ships sold on credit terms may account for another \$200 million. These foreseeable transactions add up roundly to \$1 billion which, with indicated relief of \$1.8 billion, yields a total of \$2.8 billion for all goods to be provided during fiscal year 1947 as gifts or grants or on credit.

"Prospects for dollar receipts in the year ending June 30, 1947, reflect conflicting tendencies. Direct sales of commodities like wheat and tobacco by Government agencies will decline sharply after Jan. 1, 1947. On the other hand, cash proceeds from merchant ship sales prior to June 30, 1947, should be sizable. Other items such as cash proceeds from surplus property

sales abroad and repayments on foreign loans and credits will not vary greatly from the 1946 fiscal year levels. As a result, it seems likely that dollar receipts will again approximate \$1.1 billion."

U. S. Would Return Dairen to China Rule

Shortly before President Truman recalled General Marshall to Washington from China, it was announced that the United States had requested China and Russia to live up to their agreement of Aug. 14, 1945, which would end promptly Soviet military control of Dairen, Manchuria, and open it to world traffic as a free port under Chinese administration, according to a Washington Associated Press dispatch Jan. 6. The United States wants to see Dairen reopened to American business.

The State Department announcement was the first intimation of official action by this government following the refusal of Russian authorities at Dairen on Dec. 20, to allow three American civilians to land there, and their insistence that the United States naval vessel which took the civilians to the port must leave in twenty minutes.

Under date of Jan. 6 the State Department at Washington made public as follows the substance of a note delivered by the American Embassy at Moscow on Jan. 3, 1947 to the Soviet Foreign Office; a similar note was also delivered by the American Embassy at Nanking to the Chinese Foreign Office.

"The American Government considers it desirable that the current unsatisfactory situation with regard to the status and control of the port of Dairen be promptly considered by the Chinese and Soviet Governments with a view to the implementation of the pertinent provisions of the Soviet-Chinese agreement of Aug. 14, 1945, in regard to Dairen. This Government perceives no reason why there should be further delay in reopening the port, under Chinese administration, to international commerce as contemplated in the aforementioned agreement.

"The Government of the United States, while fully appreciating that this is a matter for direct negotiation between the Chinese and Soviet Governments, feels that it has a responsibility to American interests in general to raise the question with the two directly interested Governments. It hopes that the abnormal conditions now prevailing at Dairen may be terminated at an early date and that normal conditions may be established which will permit American citizens to visit and reside at Dairen in pursuit of their legitimate activities.

In the foregoing connection this Government also wishes to express the hope that agreement can be reached soon for the resumption of traffic on the Chinese Changchun Railway.

"It is believed that prompt implementation of the agreements with regard to Dairen and the railway would constitute a major contribution to the reestablishment of normal conditions in the Far East and the revival of generally beneficial commercial activity. This Government therefore would be glad to have the assurance of the Chinese and Soviet Governments that all necessary steps to this end will be taken in the near future."

Year 1946 One of Busiest for National City Bank

In the annual report presented to the stockholders of the National City Bank of New York on Jan. 14, the past year was described as "one of the busiest this bank has known." Signed by Gordon S. Rentschler, Chairman of the Board; W. Randolph Burgess, Vice-Chairman of the Board, and Wm. Gage Brady, Jr., President, the report said:

"Almost every operation whether in currency, checks, loans, foreign credits or bond transactions made new records. Thus the Bank reflected the country's highest peacetime income and production—a great burst of activity instead of the slump and unemployment many had expected to accompany demobilization. It was renewed evidence of the power of private enterprise when it is given release. But in it also may be seen the forces of inflation nourished by the vast wartime expansion in the volume of money.

"Happily the record of the year includes certain stabilizing influences. Some of the abnormally expanded money supply has been cut down by the action of the Treasury in using the excess proceeds of the Victory Loan of December, 1945, on deposit with banks, to redeem its maturing obligations. This action reflects itself in lower government deposits and government security holdings in our own as well as other banks. It is a step in the right direction, though the inflationary potential is still strong."

According to the report "the combined net current operating earnings of the National City Bank and the City Bank Farmers Trust Company for the year were \$18,801,025, or \$3.03 per share on the 6,200,000 shares outstanding, an increase from \$17,592,420, or \$2.84 per share for 1945. Adding net profits from sales of securities (after taxes), the total was \$22,738,344, or \$3.67 per share, compared with \$25,525,953, or \$4.12 per share in 1945. These earnings do not include recoveries which were transferred to reserves."

The report also stated that "dividends totaling \$9,920,000, or \$1.60 a share, have been declared by the Bank and the Trust Company for the year, the same rate as for the second half of 1945. The Trust Company paid \$620,000 of this amount."

In the "Wall Street Journal" of Jan. 15, Mr. Rentschler was reported as saying that the bank's dividend "may be skimpy, but it is awfully safe," that paper adding:

"His comment was in answer to a stockholder's suggestion that the dividend be increased by declaring a stock dividend and maintaining the present annual \$1.60 rate on the increased stock.

"The stockholder's idea was to capitalize a part of the bank's \$40 million of unallocated reserves. Mr. Rentschler expressed the opinion, however, that the Bank's management preferred to retain the reserve for unforeseeable risks of the business."

From the report we take the following:

"At the year-end, capital of the Bank remains at \$77,500,000. Surplus has increased to \$152,500,000 by the transfer of \$10,000,000 from undivided profits. After this transfer, undivided profits are \$29,534,614, an increase of \$240,376 from a year ago. The Trust Company has capital of \$10,000,000, surplus of \$10,000,000 and undivided profits of \$8,097,020. The two institutions thus show total capital funds, that is, capital, surplus and undivided profits, of \$287,631,634, or \$46.39 per share compared with \$44.60 per share at the end of 1945.

"The assets of the Bank are valued conservatively, and in the published statement unallocated reserves are deducted in arriving at the figures shown. Such reserves serve to provide a means of absorbing losses which may develop through the assumption of risks inherent in the conduct of the banking business. Also certain assets are carried on the Bank's books at figures under estimated liquidating values. The to-

tal of unallocated reserves and known excess values (exclusive of market appreciation on the bond account) is more than \$40,000,000.

"For the Bank alone, net current operating earnings were \$17,573,826, compared with \$16,393,098 in 1945. Adding net profits from sales of securities, the total amounted to \$21,291,718, compared with \$23,725,059.

"The Trust Company net current operating earnings for the year amounted to \$1,227,199, as against \$1,199,322 in 1945. In addition, net profits from sales of securities were \$269,427 in 1946, compared with \$601,572 in 1945."

In referring to the increase in operating earnings, the report stated that "wages and salaries, the largest expense item, increased \$3,705,840, or 25% over 1945. The staff is larger due to heavy work volume, and we have made substantial wage and salary increases in recognition of higher living costs and individual abilities."

Rayon Production Seen Over Billion Lbs. in 1948

By the end of 1948, the American rayon yarn and staple producing industry will have increased its capacity to well over 1,100,000,000 pounds annually, showing a 26% rise over current plant capacity, according to a survey published in the January "Rayon Organon," the monthly statistical review of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. The industry's capacity by the fourth quarter of 1948 is expected to total 1,120,000,000 pounds annually as against the present operating capacity of 891,000,000 pounds, said the Bureau's advices on Jan. 10, from which we also quote in part as follows:

The increased production of rayon will come from extension and remodeling of existing plant equipment and new rayon plants to be built by American Enka Corporation at Lowland, Tenn., and the Celanese Corporation of America at Rock Hill, S. C. Capacity of two other proposed rayon plants, one by the American Viscose Corporation and the other by Industrial Rayon Corporation, are not included in the survey as it is not expected that these plants will be in operation by the fall of 1948.

Acetate staple will show the largest percentage increase in the next two years, according to the "Organon" survey. The present capacity of 42,000,000 pounds will be almost tripled in an anticipated output of 123,000,000 pounds by the end of 1948. Viscose staple output will show an increase of 27% over current capacity of 139,000,000 pounds to 177,000,000. Acetate yarn production will show a 41% increase over current levels to a total of 277,000,000 pounds.

Current annual output of all viscose+cupra yarn, amounting to 513,000,000 pounds, will be increased by 6% to 543,000,000 pounds by October, 1948. It is estimated that both the high tenacity yarn output and the intermediate+regular tenacity output will be increased at the same rate.

Predictions made in the "Organon" survey are based of course on machine capacity. Actual rayon output will depend on three other factors, namely: labor, management and raw material. In the matter of rayon raw material, availability may continue to be a problem, it is noted. "Outside of current transportation and coal supply problems," the "Organon" states "the two rayon raw materials whose short supply is most

often discussed are wood pulp and caustic soda."

As to the 1946 figures, the Bureau reports:

In compiling data on rayon staple imports, the "Organon" notes that 1946 saw a greater amount than any year except 1939. In the January-November 1946 period, staple imports amounted to 29,533,000 pounds as against the record total of 47,402,000 pounds in 1939. The staple imports in 1946 amounted to 18% of domestic deliveries which totaled 162,200,000 pounds.

Belgium and Sweden were the chief sources of foreign supply in 1946, although Finland, France, Norway and Switzerland also made important deliveries. The price of Belgian staple was highest of the foreign imports while those of Sweden and Britain have been the lowest.

In a resume of the sale of Japanese silk in the United States, the "Organon" states that the apparent lack of interest of the domestic textile industry in that fiber is due to high prices set by the United States Commercial Company and the fact that progressive monthly reductions in the price have given rise to a lack of confidence in the Government's raw silk price policy. It can hardly be expected that the potential users of raw silk will commit themselves to large raw silk purchases, the "Organon" says, in view of the USCC's month-to-month price adjustments.

As of the end of the year, it is estimated that the USCC held between 55,000 and 60,000 bales of silk and the current stock level in the country is about three times the total sales made to date. In addition, as of Dec. 1, 1946, stocks of raw silk in Japan amounted to 99,200 bales of which 48,500 bales were available for immediate export.

Result of Treasury Bill Offering

The Secretary of the Treasury announced on Jan. 17 that the tenders for \$1,300,000,000 or thereabout of 91-day Treasury bills to be dated Jan. 23 and to mature April 24, which were offered on Jan. 14, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on Jan. 17. Total applied for, \$1,704,759,000. Total accepted, \$1,316,103,000 (includes \$23,394,000 entered on a fixed price basis at 99.905 and accepted in full).

Average price, 99.905+; equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.376% per annum.

Range of accepted competitive bids:

High, 99.907, equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.368% per annum.

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

76% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.

There was a maturity of a similar issue of bills on Jan. 23 in the amount of \$1,301,965,000.

With respect to the previous issue of \$1,300,000,000 of 91-day Treasury bills dated Jan. 16, and maturing April 17, the Treasury on Jan. 13 disclosed these results:

Total applied for, \$1,791,169,000. Total accepted, \$1,315,501,000 (includes \$27,669,000 entered on a fixed price basis of 99.905 and accepted in full).

Average price 99.905+; equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.376% per annum.

Range of accepted competitive bids:

High, 99.907; equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.368% per annum.

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

(72% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)

There was a maturity of a similar issue of bills on Jan. 16 in the amount of \$1,306,594,000.

Restores Margin Trading

(Continued from first page)

public debt held by the banking system. This would continue to have an anti-inflationary influence depending upon the size of the surplus.

Notwithstanding industrial strife and other obstacles, the 1946 production of the economy reached new peacetime levels so that by the end of the year 10 million demobilized veterans, together with millions of those who had jobs in war industries, had been largely absorbed in peacetime production. Full and sustained production depends on an extended period of industrial peace, the avoidance of further wage increases that bring about increased prices, and the downward adjustment of prices which are now out of line.

The supply of goods and services is now more clearly in balance with demand than was the case a year ago. Shortages in many important lines have been met and in many other lines are rapidly being overcome. The removal of various government controls in 1945 and 1946, together with tax reduction and repeal of the excess profits tax, ushered in a sharp rise in prices during the year just ended, so that the cost-of-living index rose from 129.9 in January to 153.3 in December of 1946. This is approximately as much as the rise in prices during the four preceding war years. As a result of higher prices and of the narrowing margin between individual incomes and expenditures, the intensity of demand has abated considerably.

In contrast with the behavior of most prices, stock prices, which had risen sharply for several months prior to January, 1946 and continued to rise somewhat further after that time, subsequently declined materially. The level now is about the same as that existing when margin requirements were increased to 75%. At the same time, the volume of credit in the stock market has been substantially reduced until that used for carrying listed securities is at about the lowest level in the last 30 years. Undoubtedly the rise in stock prices and the subsequent fall would have been much greater if the Board had not increased the requirements, first from 50% to 75% as of July 5, 1945, then from 75 to 100% early in 1946.

It now appears that inflation has largely run its course, assuming that fiscal, labor and management policies, such as I have indicated, are pursued. Accordingly, some readjustment in margin requirements is appropriate at this time. By its action the Board has restored the 75% level in effect from July 5, 1945 until Jan. 21, 1946.

While it is evident from a large volume of correspondence which has come to me that there is a strong public sentiment against margin trading under any conditions, it should be remembered that the mandate which Congress gave to the Reserve Board applies only to listed securities and specifies that margin requirements shall be imposed for "the purpose of preventing the excessive use of credit" in such stock market operations. The Board is not authorized to impose a permanent ban on margin trading.

As I said in discussing this subject several months ago, this is not a one-way street. The present adjustment to changed economic conditions is restrictive without being prohibitive. Further action

will depend upon the course of economic events.

The action of the Federal Reserve Governors referred to in the foregoing statement changes the Supplements to Regulation U and Regulation T to read as follows:

Supplement to Regulation U

Issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System Effective Feb. 1, 1947

For the purpose of section 1 of Regulation U, the maximum loan value of any stock, whether or not registered on a national securities exchange, shall be 25% of its current market value, as determined by any reasonable method.

Loans to Specialists—Notwithstanding the foregoing, a stock, if registered on a national securities exchange, shall have a maximum loan value of 50% of its current market value, as determined by any reasonable method, in the case of a loan to a member of a national securities exchange who is registered and acts as a specialist in securities on the exchange for the purpose of financing such member's transactions as a specialist in securities.

Supplement to Regulation T

Issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System Effective Feb. 1, 1947

Maximum Loan Value for General Accounts—The maximum loan value of a registered security (other than an exempted security) in a general account, subject to section 3 of Regulation T, shall be 25% of its current market value.

Maximum Loan Value for Specialists' Accounts—The maximum loan value of a registered security (other than an exempted security) in a specialist's account, subject to section 4(g) of Regulation T, shall be 50% of its current market value.

Margin Required for Short Sales in General Accounts—The amount to be included in the adjusted debit balance of a general account, pursuant to sec. 3(d)(3) of Regulation T, as margin required for short sales of securities (other than exempted securities) shall be 75% of the current market value of each such security.

Margin Required for Short Sales in Specialists' Accounts—The amount to be included in the adjusted debit balance of a specialist's account, subject to section 4(g) of Regulation T, as margin required for short sales of securities (other than exempted securities) shall be 50% of the current market value of each such security.

Commenting on the new margin ruling, Edwin Posner, President of the New York Curb Exchange, stated:

"I am gratified at the action of the Federal Reserve Board in lowering its margin requirements to a 75% basis. I firmly believe that the action will have a beneficial effect in broadening the base of the securities markets, introducing stability and narrowing the range within which stock prices move."

Emil Schram, President of the New York Stock Exchange, made no formal statement, but asserted the Federal Reserve's action did not go far enough and that a 50% margin minimum would be required to enable the Exchange to operate on a normal basis as a liquid capital market.

Electric Output for Week Ended Jan. 18, 1947 17.2% Ahead of That for Same Week Last Year

The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimates that the amount of electrical energy distributed by the electric light and power industry for the week ended Jan. 18, 1947, was 4,856,890,000 kwh., an increase of 17.2% over the corresponding week last year when electric output amounted to 4,145,116,000 kwh. The current figure also compares with 4,852,513,000 kwh. produced in the week ended Jan. 11, 1947, which was 16.6% higher than the 4,163,206,000 kwh., produced in the week ended Jan. 12, 1946. The largest increases were reported by the Pacific Coast and Southern States groups which showed increases of 23.8% and 22.0%, respectively, over the same week in 1946.

| Major Geographical Division | PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER SAME WEEK LAST YEAR | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| | Jan. 17 | Jan. 11 | Jan. 4 | Dec. 28 | Dec. 21 |
| New England | 10.4 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 10.6 | 11.7 |
| Middle Atlantic | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 9.1 |
| Central Industrial | 18.5 | 15.1 | 16.5 | 17.4 | 15.3 |
| West Central | 13.8 | 7.6 | 17.9 | 14.1 | 11.4 |
| Southern States | 22.0 | 23.8 | 26.3 | 26.3 | 25.5 |
| Rocky Mountain | 8.6 | 11.8 | 13.7 | 9.2 | 7.2 |
| Pacific Coast | 23.8 | 24.7 | 24.1 | 26.0 | 23.1 |
| Total United States | 17.2 | 16.6 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 16.5 |

| Week Ended— | DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (Thousands of Kilowatt-Hours) | | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1946 | 1945 | % Change Over 1945 | 1944 | 1937 |
| Oct. 5 | 4,478,092 | 4,028,286 | +11.2 | 4,375,079 | 1,507,503 |
| Oct. 12 | 4,495,220 | 3,934,394 | +14.3 | 4,354,575 | 1,528,145 |
| Oct. 19 | 4,539,712 | 3,914,738 | +16.0 | 4,245,352 | 1,533,028 |
| Oct. 26 | 4,601,767 | 3,937,420 | +16.9 | 4,358,293 | 1,525,410 |
| Nov. 2 | 4,628,353 | 3,899,293 | +18.7 | 4,354,939 | 1,520,730 |
| Nov. 9 | 4,682,085 | 3,948,024 | +18.6 | 4,396,595 | 1,531,584 |
| Nov. 16 | 4,699,935 | 3,984,608 | +18.0 | 4,450,047 | 1,475,268 |
| Nov. 23 | 4,764,718 | 3,841,250 | +24.0 | 4,368,519 | 1,510,337 |
| Nov. 30 | 4,448,193 | 4,042,915 | +10.0 | 4,524,257 | 1,518,922 |
| Dec. 7 | 4,672,712 | 4,096,954 | +14.1 | 4,538,012 | 1,563,384 |
| Dec. 14 | 4,777,943 | 4,154,061 | +15.0 | 4,563,079 | 1,554,473 |
| Dec. 21 | 4,940,453 | 4,239,376 | +16.5 | 4,616,975 | 1,414,710 |
| Dec. 28 | 4,442,443 | 3,758,942 | +18.2 | 4,225,814 | 1,619,265 |

| Week Ended— | % Change | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1947 | 1946 | Over 1946 | 1945 | 1937 |
| Jan. 4 | 4,573,807 | 3,865,362 | +18.3 | 4,427,281 | 1,602,482 |
| Jan. 11 | 4,852,513 | 4,163,206 | +16.6 | 4,614,334 | 1,598,201 |
| Jan. 18 | 4,856,890 | 4,145,116 | +17.2 | 4,588,214 | 1,588,967 |
| Jan. 25 | | 4,034,365 | | 4,576,713 | 1,588,853 |

Civil Engineering Construction Totals \$110,241,000 for Week

Civil engineering construction volume in continental United States totals \$110,241,000 for the five-day week ending Jan. 16, 1947, as reported by "Engineering News-Record." This volume is 22% above the previous six-day week, 143% above the corresponding five-day week of last year, and 62% above the previous four-week moving average. The report issued on Jan. 16, continued as follows:

Private construction this week, \$92,821,000, is 70% greater than last week, and 205% above the week last year. Public construction, \$17,420,000, is 52% below last week, but 16% greater than the week last year. State and municipal construction, \$15,657,000, 41% below last week, is 40% above the 1946 week. Federal construction, \$1,763,000, is 81% below last week, and 53% below the week last year.

Total engineering construction for the three-week period of 1947 records a cumulative total of \$262,582,000, which is 49% above the total for a like period of 1946. On a cumulative basis, private construction in 1947 totals \$179,480,000, which is 49% above that for 1946. Public construction, \$83,102,000, is 48% greater than the cumulative total for the corresponding period of 1946, whereas State and municipal construction, \$66,517,000 to date, is 56% above 1946. Federal construction, \$16,585,000, gained 23% over the three-week total of 1946.

Civil engineering construction volume for the current week, last week, and the 1946 week are:

| | Jan. 16, 1947 (five days) | Jan. 9, 1947 (six-days) | Jan. 17, 1946 (five days) |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Total U. S. Construction | \$110,241,000 | \$90,433,000 | \$45,381,000 |
| Private Construction | 92,821,000 | 54,459,000 | 30,394,000 |
| Public Construction | 17,420,000 | 35,974,000 | 14,987,000 |
| State and Municipal | 15,657,000 | 26,736,000 | 11,213,000 |
| Federal | 1,763,000 | 9,238,000 | 3,774,000 |

In the classified construction groups, waterworks, highways, industrial buildings, and commercial buildings, gained this week over last week. Eight of the nine classes recorded gains this week over the 1946 week as follows: waterworks, sewerage, bridges, highways, earthwork and drainage, industrial buildings, commercial buildings, and unclassified construction.

New Capital

New Capital for construction purposes this week totals \$16,307,000 and is made up of \$200,000 in corporate securities and \$16,107,000 in State and municipal bond sales. New capital for construction purposes for the three-week period of 1947 totals \$31,790,000, 86% less than the \$234,778,000 reported for the corresponding period of 1946.

National Fertilizer Association Commodity Price Index Declines

The weekly wholesale commodity price index compiled by The National Fertilizer Association and made public on Jan. 20, declined slightly to 189.7 from the week ended Jan. 18, 1947 from 191.1 in the preceding week. This is the second consecutive week that there has been a decline and the index is 0.7% lower than it was in the preceding week. A month ago the index stood at 190.2 and a year ago at 142.1, all based on the 1935-1939 average as 100. The Association's report added:

During the past week four of the composite groups declined while two advanced; the percentage changes in each case were slight. The greatest drop was in the farm products group where the fall in cotton prices was largely responsible for the change; prices for corn, barley, and steers fell also but prices for wheat, hogs, and lambs rose. In the foods group the most significant change was a fall in butter prices; many food products such as

fluid milk, canned foods, and ham rose but the decline in butter prices more than offset these rises. Lower prices for cottonseed meal and bran caused the index for miscellaneous commodities to fall. The textiles index also declined. The price of silver fell but advances in lead and nickel caused a general rise for the metals group. The index for fertilizers advanced slightly.

During the week 20 price series in the index declined and 21 advanced; in the preceding week 14 declined and 24 advanced; in the second preceding week 13 declined and 24 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 | Preceding Week | Month Ago | Year Ago |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Jan. 18, 1947 | Jan. 11, 1947 | Dec. 21, 1946 | Jan. 19, 1946 |
| 25.3 | Foods | 214.6 | 216.2 | 216.9 | 142.5 |
| | Fats and Oils | 262.6 | 270.4 | 259.7 | 146.6 |
| | Cottonseed Oil | 330.5 | 341.9 | 307.7 | 163.1 |
| 23.0 | Farm Products | 226.1 | 229.2 | 229.4 | 170.5 |
| | Cotton | 296.6 | 316.3 | 313.6 | 232.9 |
| | Grains | 199.0 | 199.9 | 203.5 | 169.6 |
| | Livestock | 226.4 | 229.7 | 226.8 | 161.7 |
| 17.3 | Fuels | 157.8 | 157.6 | 157.6 | 129.4 |
| 10.8 | Miscellaneous Commodities | 162.5 | 154.3 | 157.0 | 133.5 |
| 8.2 | Textiles | 213.6 | 216.6 | 214.7 | 159.0 |
| 7.1 | Metals | 142.4 | 142.2 | 139.0 | 110.2 |
| 6.1 | Building Materials | 215.6 | 215.6 | 207.0 | 160.4 |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and Drugs | 153.3 | 153.3 | 152.9 | 127.0 |
| 1.3 | Fertilizer Materials | 125.1 | 125.1 | 123.3 | 118.2 |
| .3 | Fertilizers | 131.2 | 128.8 | 129.6 | 119.8 |
| .3 | Farm Machinery | 120.8 | 120.8 | 116.7 | 105.2 |
| 130.0 | All groups combined | 189.7 | 191.1 | 190.2 | 142.1 |

*Indexes on 1926-1928 base were: Jan. 18, 1947, 147.8; Jan. 11, 1947, 148.9; and Jan. 19, 1946, 110.7.

From Washington Ahead of the News

(Continued from page 495)

the reporter interpreted, and the country's newspapers accepted, as a White House pronouncement.

Frankly, I don't see why, even if the White House had said anything like this, the motor manufacturers would not have been justified in tell it to go to hell. But it seems that Dr. Nourse, an economist, who a few months ago was over in the bull pen of the Brookings Institution, has now become the White House oracle. At least, he has become overnight, a man to make profound observations on our economy, to run the stock market up and down, and to send our industrialists into the ditters.

I know the good doctor right well, and frankly he is a man of dignity and bearing. About a year ago I had a chat with him, just two curious minded men exchanging thoughts. He said that he thought we were inevitably headed for good times. He pointed out our backlog of domestic demand and then the backlog of foreign demand. Sounded very sensible and something anybody who reads the newspapers should know. Then, the good doctor saw no reason why we should not continue to prosper after both of these backlogs had been taken care of, if we properly continued the history of our industrial economy of steadily increasing wages and reducing prices. He empha-

sized that this was nothing new with us; that it was the history of our industrial economy. I felt quite refreshed to talk with an economist who was not trying to sell the country down the river.

But things have happened since that talk. "Social forces" moved within our midst. Congress was presented with a bill to guarantee everybody in the land a job. Counter "social forces" — you might say an awakening of Free Enterprise enlightenment — moved to combat the radicals. The awakened or enlightened forces said oh nuts, we've had enough of the New Deal, and they decided that instead of guaranteeing every man a job they would just guarantee three economists a job, at \$15,000 a year. So they passed a bill providing for an Economic Committee of three to advise the President, not that the gentleman has ever been wanting in advice before, but some sort of a political gesture had to be made.

I observed at the time that these three men would have a capacity for mischievousness, and that seems to be the case. Dr. Nourse's utterances become government pronouncements. Really, they are still just his, the utterances of another economist, and the woods have become full of those who are working at the trade.

Finances Hold Up Temporary Housing: FHA Changes Rental Construction Rules

Because of increased costs, the \$445,000,000 fund appropriated by Congress for temporary housing construction will be insufficient to complete the 200,000-unit program originally planned, according to a joint statement by the National Housing Agency and the Federal Public Housing Authority. The appropriation is almost 25% short of covering costs, it was revealed, according to Associated Press Washington advices of Jan. 7, and work is to be dropped on 11,850 units because funds are running low.

It was originally planned to build 200,000 family units, with local sponsors providing utilities, site and management of the projects after completion. Officials said that it was not certain whether Congress would be asked to put up funds to complete the program or whether they would be sought elsewhere. Methods for procuring the needed financing are said to be under study. In the Associated Press accounts it was further stated:

Figures were not available on how much additional money will be required, it was said, because no decision has been made on which projects will be completed.

Disclosure that an effort will be made to obtain more financing departed sharply from previous policy expressed by Dillon Myer,

Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Administration, which is responsible for the temporary housing program. The FPHA is subordinated to the NHA.

Mr. Myer had said the agency did not plan to ask Congress for additional funds because any money appropriated for housing henceforth should go into permanent home construction.

In another housing development, the Federal Housing Administration ordered into effect a new program easing standards and cost estimates under insured mortgages. It deals primarily with rental housing to be built through financing under government mortgage insurance.

It says that former standards are to be used as a guide rather than a strict directive and allows the builders higher rentals if justified by increased construction costs.

Items About Banks And Trust Companies

Frank K. Houston, Chairman of the Board of the Chemical Bank & Trust Co. of New York, at the annual organization meeting of the board of directors on Jan. 16, announced the appointment as Vice-Presidents of Reginald H. Brayley, formerly Assistant Vice-President and Manager of the Madison Avenue at 46th Street Office; William A. Edwards, formerly Branch Supervisor; George I. King, Jr. and Emil C. Williams, formerly Assistant Vice-Presidents and J. Stanley Brown who also retains his present title of Personnel Director.

Appointments as Assistant Vice-Presidents were: Fred W. Buesser, formerly Manager of the Municipal Bond Department; George L. Farnsworth, formerly Assistant Secretary; Arthur P. Ringer, formerly Assistant Treasurer; Keith M. Urmy, formerly Assistant Manager of the Madison Avenue at 46th Street Office; Harry F. Schieman, formerly Credit Manager and William J. Driscoll who also retains his title of Manager of the 11 West 51st Street Office.

At the same meeting, Irving White, formerly Assistant Trust Officer was appointed Trust Officer.

Other appointments were: Charles E. Hayward, Jr., Charles W. McCord, Edward C. Newfang, William I. Spencer and G. Homer Williams as Assistant Secretaries; John Boyce-Smith III, Heinz W. Gottwald and John J. Riley as Assistant Managers, Foreign Department; Romeo Balaguer, Assistant Manager, United Nations Office; Stanley T. Davison, Assistant Manager, Fifth Avenue at 29th Street Office; Richard C. Gingles, Assistant Manager, Madison Avenue at 46th Street Office; Walter W. Niles, Assistant Manager, 320 Broadway Office and Clinton Wells, Assistant Trust Officer.

Directors of the Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co., of New York, elected Thomas A. Rogers Vice-President and appointed Frederick B. Haggerty Assistant Vice-President on Jan. 17. Harold H. Boswell was made Secretary and Treasurer, William H. Blum, Comptroller and Assistant Secretary, and Billings B. Hartfield, Assistant Secretary.

At the annual stockholders' meeting on Jan. 15 of the Fulton Trust Co., of New York, Arthur J. Morris, President, reported net earnings of \$192,100 equaling \$9.60 per share; in 1945 the net earnings were \$248,200 equaling \$12.41 per share. Mr. Morris stated that "while our operating income shows a decrease from last year of 3%, our operating expenses show an increase of 6%, including an increase in salaries to the Junior Officers and the staff of 15%." Net profits on securities redeemed and sold he said were \$100,900; that amount, he added, is not included in the net earnings and was transferred to reserves. Mr. Morris also said:

"In our portfolio, our investment in Government Securities at the end of the year totaled \$29,709,000. These bonds have a maturity to the first call date as follows: 29% within one year—44.3% from 1 to 5 years—25% from 5 to 10 years—1.7% over ten years. The average maturity is 3 1/2 years." Mr. Morris further reported:

"Our investment in Government Securities is 67 1/2% of our total resources. The average income rate on Governments is 1.52%. The average income on all assets is 1.29%.

"Our deposits for the year averaged \$37,500,000 as against \$37,022,000 the previous year. The high point for the year was \$40,314,000. The average deposits for

(Continued on page 524)

Steel Production Exceeds Previous Postwar Peak—Wage Negotiations Resume This Week

Barring a most unusual reversal in the current attitude of steel management and labor, formal negotiations between union heads and United States Steel officials this week will be terminated on a mutually satisfactory basis by the time present contracts expire on Feb. 15, according to "The Iron Age," national metalworking paper, which in its issue of today (Jan. 23) further adds:

"Through the medium of preliminary or 'informal' contacts between management and labor representatives, major outlines for the negotiations have been settled and a definite course of action has been agreed upon.

"The most that remains for United States Steel representatives and USWA heads when they meet later this week is to get down to brass tacks, do a little shadowboxing for public consumption and determine how much each can give on the wage demand without losing their respective positions in the eyes of the public, the stockholders and steel labor. It is believed that the postponement of the negotiations originally scheduled for last week between United States Steel Corp. and the union was in part due to the desire of both parties to study further their respective approaches on the question of portal-to-portal pay.

"The union expects that the suits already instituted will serve as a bargaining tool and by no means takes seriously the outlandish monetary figures which have been associated with the filing of the suits. Management, on the other hand, is anxious for a legal definition of what constitutes 'walking time,' as well as valid legislative action which it hopes will establish a clear-cut course for future action. Both sides hope that these questions will be definitely answered before steel wage negotiations are completed.

"In lieu of a militant and stubborn insistence on a substantial wage increase, the steel union is expected to place considerable emphasis on its social security package which has been laid on the table for management to scrutinize. Such demands as portal-to-portal pay provisions, increased retirement benefits and an annual wage formula may find themselves delegated to company-union commissions or committees, the duty of which will be to reach an amicable agreement after new wage contracts have been executed.

"It seemed likely this week that after the smoke clears away from contract negotiations, the steel union will have obtained some definite setup on a health and welfare program, which will involve group insurance, hospitalization and medical and surgical aid. Whether or not steel firms will agree to foot the entire bill is another matter and one which will require rugged negotiations.

"Indicating the speed with which the steel industry hopes to pare down some of its unwieldy order backlog, the ingot rate this week advanced to a new postwar high of 92% of capacity, up a half a point from last week. If this level could be maintained throughout the year, ingot output on an annual basis would approximate 84,000,000 tons. If such a rate is approached for no more than four to six months almost all of the unusual tightness in steel supplies will disappear and the supply and demand situation would take on a normal appearance.

"Possibly reflecting the optimism over the labor outlook and the subsequent chance for uninterrupted steel production, the scrap market has again exhibited a stronger tendency with higher quotations already appearing in the Cleveland area. At mid-week fresh buying in some of the other areas had dried up and brokers were finding difficulty in covering at the current quotations. Further clarification of market prices is expected sometime later this week.

"Steel firms this week report no easing in the volume of inquiries from their customers. Practically any mill which wished to let the bars down and accept as many orders as were presented could fill its books throughout the entire year and in some instances into 1948. However, practically no mills are willing to commit themselves on third quarter tonnage. Present records show that the quotas granted for the first two quarters may not be met since shipments during the past month have been lower in volume than had been planned."

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 91.8% for the week beginning Jan. 20, compared with 91.2% one week ago, 72.8% one month ago and 5.1% one year ago. This represents an increase of 0.6 point or 0.7% over the preceding week. The operating rate for the week beginning Jan. 20 is equivalent to 1,617,900 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,607,300 tons one week ago, 1,283,000 tons one month ago, and 89,700 tons one year ago. The previous post-war high (91.4%) was reached last November. The current rate is the highest since the week of May 21, 1945, when the rate was 92.9% of capacity.

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of latest news developments in the metalworking industry, on Jan. 20 stated in part as follows: "Establishment of sales quotas for the second quarter by a number of leading steel producers is expected to get underway within the next two weeks. In fact, it is believed that most of them, who are selling on a quarterly basis, will have allotments set up by Feb. 1 regardless of whether or not wage negotiations between the larger producers and the steelworkers' union are completed by that time. Wage negotiations always carry a threat of strike until agreement is finally reached.

"Most steel producers regard this threat as less menacing than upon some previous occasions and feel encouraged in going ahead with their plans for the second quarter. They feel that in any event that is the chance they will have to take, and if serious disruptions to production do develop they will make the necessary revisions in their quotas, as they have been forced to do upon many occasions in the past, especially since the end of the war.

"Approach of time for setting up quotas for next quarter has stimulated considerable inquiry among consumers, who are checking with their suppliers for definite word as to prospects for their second quarter allotments. Further, buyers are reviewing their requirements with the idea of placing the proper emphasis on the specifications they need most in that period.

"This is particularly true in light flat-rolled products, such as sheets and strip, which continue especially scarce. Many consumers of these products have been able to get relatively little new tonnage since the first of the year because of the heavy unfilled orders that most mills were forced to carryover at the end of 1946. Some sellers had arrearages amounting to almost two months and this, combined with rated tonnage they had been forced to ac-

cept, has left relatively little capacity for new quotas.

"However, as sheet mills were careful in limiting their new quotas for the current period—in fact, had revised them several times in some instances—they estimate that by the beginning of next quarter, provided there are no strikes, they will begin to cut into order backlogs markedly. This is not true in all instances.

"New price schedules on most products have now been set up. However, there are still some steel specialties, including silicon sheets, on which action apparently remains to be taken. Moreover, some producers have not as yet followed through with formal schedules on certain revisions made in other

quarters. This is true in stainless steel sheets. The situation with respect to cold-rolled strip also remains to be clarified.

"To reflect fully the wide range of prices being quoted on several products, 'Steel's' composite market price averages for finished steel for the first two weeks of the year have been revised to \$68.59 and \$69.14, respectively. It rose further last week to \$69.36. The semifinished steel composite also continued to rise, being \$52.10 last week compared with \$51 for the preceding week and \$41.60 for the first week of the year. Both scrap and pig iron markets held fairly steady, the respective averages holding at \$31.17 and \$29.56."

Non-Ferrous Metals—Foreign Copper Again Higher—Silver Price Off in Quiet Market

"E. & M. J. Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of Jan. 16, states: "Demand for copper, lead, and zinc showed no signs of slackening, indicating that consumers are not counting on a recession in the sale of products containing these metals for some time. During the last week the price of foreign copper on average again moved moderately higher. There was more discussion of tariff matters now that hearings will take place at an

early date on the State Department's trade-agreement program. Excepting silver, most metals were firm pricewise. Lack of buying interest on the part of consumers and some selling pressure from foreign sources, caused the price of silver to drop to 80½¢ an ounce troy." The publication further went on to say in part as follows:

Copper

Consumers showed increasing nervousness over the copper situation, and growing interest in acquiring foreign metal for second-quarter delivery, to offset probable deficiencies in home production after Metals Reserve fades out as a source of supply, was a factor in raising the average price of foreign metal to the 20c f.a.s. basis. Prices realized on foreign copper last week showed a range of 19½¢ to 21c.

Producers maintained domestic prices at 19½¢, Valley. A so-called "black" market, in which it was reported that some resale Metals Reserve copper changed hands, was viewed as a disturbing element.

Consumers are preparing a brief for the abrogation, if possible, or

for a reduction, of the 4c import tax.

Deliveries of copper to domestic consumers in December amounted to 148,218 tons, the peak for the year. Metals Reserve released 60,576 tons. Production of both crude and refined metal increased, reflecting higher prices. Output of crude came to 78,140 tons, or at the annual rate of 937,680 tons. Production of refined copper in December amounted to 77,578 tons.

[The annual statistics of Copper Institute for the last six years were given in the "Chronicle" of Jan. 20, 1947, page 330.—Ed.]

Lead

The scarcity of freight cars is growing more serious and threatens further to embarrass consumers. Demand for lead remains as active as ever, and the price, which was maintained on the basis of 13c, New York, throughout the week, was firm. With February business being placed in greater volume, sales for the week increased to 7,697 tons.

Allocations of foreign lead for January have not yet been completed. With imports down, owing

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 | |
| Jan. 9 | 19.225 | 19.925 | 70.000 | 13.000 | 12.800 | 10.500 | |
| Jan. 10 | 19.225 | 19.725 | 70.000 | 13.000 | 12.800 | 10.500 | |
| Jan. 11 | 19.225 | 19.800 | 70.000 | 13.000 | 12.800 | 10.500 | |
| Jan. 13 | 19.225 | 19.925 | 70.000 | 13.000 | 12.800 | 10.500 | |
| Jan. 14 | 19.225 | 19.925 | 70.000 | 13.000 | 12.800 | 10.500 | |
| Jan. 15 | 19.225 | 19.925 | 70.000 | 13.000 | 12.800 | 10.500 | |
| Average | 19.225 | 19.871 | 70.000 | 13.000 | 12.800 | 10.500 | |

Average prices for calendar week ended Jan. 11 are: Domestic copper f.o.b. refinery, 19.225¢; export copper, f.o.b. refinery 19.808¢; Straits tin, 70.000¢; New York lead, 12.925¢; St. Louis lead, 12.725¢; St. Louis zinc, 10.500¢; and silver, 82.350¢.

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 0.275c. per pound above the refinery basis, effective Jan. 2, 1947.

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.

to strikes and transport difficulties, consumers hope for an upward revision in earlier estimates on the tonnages yet to be released by CPA.

Foreign lead was nominally unchanged at 11½¢, Gulf ports.

Zinc

Though some uncertainty exists over the long-term prospects for zinc, the nearby situation remains strong under continued active demand and firm foreign markets. Tariff problems are receiving deep study by the domestic industry. Canadian statistics show that 6,461 tons of slab zinc were shipped to the United States during November. Most of this tonnage consisted of Special High Grade, the trade believes. Prices here last week continued on the basis of 10½¢, Prime Western, East St. Louis.

Consumption of slab zinc in the United States in October amounted to 79,894 tons, against 69,827 tons in September, the Bureau of Mines reports. Consumption in the first ten months of 1946 totaled 643,288 tons. During October galvanizers consumed 32,218 tons; zinc-base alloys 20,499 tons; brass mills 16,226 tons; ingot makers and foundries 907 tons; rolling mills 7,647 tons; and zinc oxide (French process) and other uses 2,397 tons.

Consumers' stocks at the end of October amounted to 73,372 tons, a decrease of 7.9% from a month previous.

Tin

Exports of tin concentrates from Bolivia in November contained 3,393 metric tons of tin, against 3,018 tons in October, and 3,370 tons in November 1945. Exports during the Jan.-Nov. period totaled 34,256 tons, against 38,845 tons in the same period a year ago.

Stocks of tin (metal) in the United Kingdom declined from 13,296 long tons at the end of October to 12,554 tons a month later. The totals cover metal in the hands of the Ministry of Supply and consumers. Stocks of tin in ore in the United Kingdom at the end of November amounted to 9,253 tons, against 7,727 tons a month previous.

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

| | Jan. | Feb. | March |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Jan. 9 | 70.000 | 70.000 | 70.000 |
| Jan. 10 | 70.000 | 70.000 | 70.000 |
| Jan. 11 | 70.000 | 70.000 | 70.000 |
| Jan. 13 | 70.000 | 70.000 | 70.000 |
| Jan. 14 | 70.000 | 70.000 | 70.000 |
| Jan. 15 | 70.000 | 70.000 | 70.000 |

Chinese, or 99% tin, 69.125c.

Quicksilver

Though offerings of quicksilver from regular European and Mexican sources have been on a reduced scale, the market here last week was quiet and prices were unchanged at \$88 to \$92 per flask.

According to one seller, it was doubtful whether Mexican metal could have been obtained for less than \$90.

An unconfirmed report published in London to the effect that 70,000 flasks of quicksilver have been located in the American zone of Germany attracted wide interest. Operators believe that any metal found abroad by military authorities will be marketed in an orderly manner.

Silver

The unsettled condition of the silver market brought out even lower prices during the last week, the New York Official falling to 80½¢ an ounce troy on Jan. 15. Lack of demand is attributed in part to the desire on the part of manufacturing jewelers and silversmiths to reduce their inventories. Industrial users of silver have been limiting their buying to actual needs at prevailing prices.

The London silver market was unchanged throughout the week at 55½d.

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) | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|--|
| 1946-47 Daily Averages | U. S. Govt. Bonds | Avg. Corpo- rate* | Corporate by Earnings* | | | | Corporate by Groups* | | | |
| | | | Aaa | Aa | A | Baa | R. R. | P. U. | Indus. | |
| Jan. 21 | 122.27 | 117.40 | 121.88 | 120.03 | 117.40 | 110.30 | 113.12 | 118.80 | 120.84 | |
| 20 | 122.27 | 117.40 | 122.09 | 120.22 | 117.40 | 110.70 | 113.12 | 118.80 | 120.84 | |
| 18 | 122.24 | 117.40 | 121.88 | 120.43 | 117.40 | 110.70 | 113.31 | 118.60 | 120.84 | |
| 17 | 122.24 | 117.40 | 121.88 | 120.22 | 117.40 | 110.70 | 113.12 | 118.60 | 120.84 | |
| 16 | 122.24 | 117.40 | 121.67 | 120.02 | 117.40 | 110.70 | 113.12 | 118.60 | 120.63 | |
| 15 | 122.20 | 117.20 | 121.67 | 120.02 | 117.40 | 110.52 | 113.12 | 118.40 | 120.63 | |
| 14 | 122.16 | 117.20 | 121.67 | 120.02 | 117.20 | 110.52 | 113.12 | 118.40 | 120.43 | |
| 13 | 122.14 | 117.20 | 121.67 | 119.82 | 117.40 | 110.52 | 113.12 | 118.40 | 120.43 | |
| 11 | 122.17 | 117.20 | 121.67 | 120.02 | 117.20 | 110.70 | 113.12 | 118.40 | 120.43 | |
| 10 | 122.17 | 117.20 | 121.67 | 119.82 | 117.20 | 110.52 | 113.12 | 118.40 | 120.43 | |
| 9 | 122.17 | 117.20 | 121.67 | 119.82 | 117.20 | 110.52 | 113.12 | 118.40 | 120.43 | |
| 8 | 122.14 | 117.20 | 121.46 | 119.82 | 117.20 | 110.52 | 112.93 | 118.00 | 120.20 | |
| 7 | 122.11 | 117.00 | 121.06 | 119.82 | 117.00 | 110.52 | 112.93 | 118.00 | 120.22 | |
| 6 | 122.08 | 117.00 | 121.25 | 119.61 | 117.00 | 110.34 | 112.75 | 117.80 | 120.22 | |
| 4 | 122.11 | 116.80 | 121.25 | 119.61 | 116.80 | 110.34 | 112.75 | 117.80 | 120.22 | |
| 3 | 122.14 | 116.80 | 121.25 | 119.61 | 116.80 | 110.15 | 112.75 | 117.80 | 120.02 | |
| 2 | 122.17 | 116.80 | 121.04 | 119.61 | 116.80 | 110.34 | 112.56 | 118.00 | 120.02 | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 27 | 122.17 | 116.80 | 121.04 | 119.61 | 116.80 | 110.15 | 112.56 | 118.80 | 119.82 | |
| 20 | 121.92 | 116.61 | 120.84 | 119.20 | 116.61 | 109.97 | 112.37 | 117.60 | 119.82 | |
| 13 | 121.92 | 116.41 | 120.63 | 119.20 | 116.41 | 109.97 | 112.37 | 117.60 | 119.61 | |
| 6 | 121.74 | 116.22 | 120.84 | 119.00 | 116.22 | 109.60 | 111.81 | 117.40 | 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 | 119.61 | |
| 15 | 122.05 | 116.61 | 121.46 | 119.20 | 116.41 | 110.15 | 112.37 | 117.60 | 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 | 120.02 | |
| Oct. 25 | 121.77 | 116.61 | 121.04 | 119.20 | 116.22 | 110.34 | 112.37 | 117.60 | 120.02 | |
| 18 | 121.43 | 116.61 | 121.04 | 119.20 | 116.22 | 110.34 | 112.19 | 117.60 | 119.82 | |
| 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 | 110.15 | 112.37 | 117.80 | 119.82 | |
| Sept. 27 | 121.08 | 116.61 | 121.04 | 119.00 | 116.61 | 110.15 | 112.37 | 117.80 | 121.25 | |
| Aug. 30 | 122.92 | 118.40 | 122.71 | 120.43 | 118.00 | 110.34 | 112.56 | 119.20 | 121.46 | |
| July 26 | 123.77 | 118.60 | 123.13 | 121.04 | 118.40 | 110.34 | 112.56 | 119.20 | 121.46 | |
| June 28 | 124.11 | 118.80 | 123.34 | 121.25 | 118.40 | 110.34 | 112.56 | 119.20 | 121.46 | |
| May 31 | 123.09 | 118.80 | 122.92 | 121.46 | 118.40 | 110.34 | 112.56 | 119.20 | 121.46 | |
| Apr. 26 | 124.33 | 119.00 | 123.34 | 121.25 | 118.40 | 110.34 | 112.56 | 119.20 | 121.46 | |
| Mar. 29 | 125.61 | 119.82 | 123.93 | 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 | 117.40 | 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 1947 | 122.27 | 117.40 | 122.09 | 120.43 | 117.40 | 110.70 | 113.31 | 118.80 | 120.84 | |
| Low 1947 | 122.08 | 116.80 | 121.04 | 119.61 | 116.80 | 110.15 | 112.56 | 117.80 | 120.02 | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 21, 1946 | 126.20 | 118.60 | 122.71 | 120.84 | 118.60 | 112.75 | 115.24 | 119.00 | 121.88 | |
| 2 Years Ago | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 20, 1945 | 121.13 | 113.70 | 119.20 | 117.80 | 113.70 | 105.00 | 108.88 | 113.70 | 118.60 | |

| MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES (Based on Individual Closing Prices) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------|------|------|----------------------|-------|--------|--|
| 1946-47 Daily Averages | U. S. Govt. Bonds | Avg. Corpo- rate* | Corporate by Earnings* | | | | Corporate by Groups* | | | |
| | | | Aaa | Aa | A | Baa | R. R. | P. U. | Indus. | |
| Jan. 21 | 1.56 | 2.78 | 2.56 | 2.63 | 2.78 | 3.13 | 3.00 | 2.71 | 2.61 | |
| 20 | 1.56 | 2.78 | 2.55 | 2.64 | 2.78 | 3.13 | 3.00 | 2.71 | 2.61 | |
| 18 | 1.56 | 2.78 | 2.56 | 2.63 | 2.78 | 3.13 | 2.99 | 2.72 | 2.61 | |
| 17 | 1.56 | 2.78 | 2.56 | 2.64 | 2.78 | 3.13 | 3.00 | 2.72 | 2.61 | |
| 16 | 1.56 | 2.78 | 2.57 | 2.65 | 2.78 | 3.13 | 3.00 | 2.72 | 2.62 | |
| 15 | 1.56 | 2.79 | 2.57 | 2.65 | 2.78 | 3.14 | 3.00 | 2.73 | 2.62 | |
| 14 | 1.57 | 2.79 | 2.57 | 2.65 | 2.79 | 3.14 | 3.00 | 2.73 | 2.63 | |
| 13 | 1.57 | 2.79 | 2.57 | 2.66 | 2.78 | 3.14 | 3.00 | 2.73 | 2.63 | |
| 11 | 1.57 | 2.79 | 2.57 | 2.65 | 2.79 | 3.13 | 3.00 | 2.73 | 2.63 | |
| 10 | 1.57 | 2.79 | 2.57 | 2.66 | 2.79 | 3.14 | 3.00 | 2.73 | 2.63 | |
| 9 | 1.57 | 2.79 | 2.57 | 2.66 | 2.79 | 3.14 | 3.00 | 2.73 | 2.63 | |
| 8 | 1.57 | 2.79 | 2.58 | 2.66 | 2.79 | 3.14 | 3.01 | 2.75 | 2.64 | |
| 7 | 1.57 | 2.80 | 2.58 | 2.67 | 2.80 | 3.15 | 3.02 | 2.76 | 2.64 | |
| 6 | 1.57 | 2.80 | 2.59 | 2.67 | 2.81 | 3.15 | 3.02 | 2.76 | 2.64 | |
| 4 | 1.57 | 2.81 | 2.59 | 2.67 | 2.81 | 3.16 | 3.02 | 2.75 | 2.65 | |
| 3 | 1.57 | 2.81 | 2.60 | 2.67 | 2.81 | 3.15 | 3.03 | 2.75 | 2.65 | |
| 2 | 1.57 | 2.81 | 2.60 | 2.67 | 2.81 | 3.16 | 3.03 | 2.75 | 2.65 | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 27 | 1.57 | 2.81 | 2.60 | 2.67 | 2.81 | 3.16 | 3.03 | 2.75 | 2.66 | |
| 20 | 1.59 | 2.82 | 2.61 | 2.69 | 2.82 | 3.17 | 3.04 | 2.77 | 2.66 | |
| 13 | 1.59 | 2.83 | 2.62 | 2.69 | 2.83 | 3.17 | 3.04 | 2.78 | 2.67 | |
| 6 | 1.60 | 2.84 | 2.61 | 2.70 | 2.84 | 3.19 | 3.07 | 2.78 | 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 | |
| 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 | 2.68 | 2.94 | 2.78 | 2.64 | 2.55 | |
| Feb. 21 | 1.33 | 2.67 | 2.49 | 2.56 | 2.70 | 2.94 | 2.78 | 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 1947 | 1.57 | 2.81 | 2.60 | 2.67 | 2.81 | 3.16 | 3.03 | 2.76 | 2.65 | |
| Low 1947 | 1.56 | 2.78 | 2.55 | 2.63 | 2.78 | 3.13 | 2.99 | 2.71 | 2.61 | |
| High 1946 | 1.63 | 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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 21, 1946 | 1.32 | 2.72 | 2.52 | 2.61 | 2.72 | 3.02 | 2.89 | 2.70 | 2.56 | |
| 2 Years Ago | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 20, 1945 | 1.75 | 2.97 | 2.69 | 2.76 | 2.97 | 3.45 | 3.23 | 2.97 | 2.72 | |

*These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typical" bond (3% coupon, maturing in 25 years) and do not purport to show either the average level or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to illustrate in a more comprehensive way the relative levels and the relative movement of yield averages, the latter being the true picture of the bond market.

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

Moody's Daily Commodity Index

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Tuesday, Jan. 14 | 374.6 |
| Wednesday, Jan. 15 | 374.6 |
| Thursday, Jan. 16 | 373.8 |
| Friday, Jan. 17 | 374.3 |
| Saturday, Jan. 18 | 372.1 |
| Monday, Jan. 20 | 371.5 |
| Tuesday, Jan. 21 | 373.1 |
| Two weeks ago, Jan. 7 | 376.7 |
| Month ago, Dec. 21, 1946 | 375.0 |
| Year ago, Jan. 21, 1946 | 265.3 |
| 1946 High Dec. 24 | 380.6 |
| Low, Jan. 2 | 264.7 |
| 1947 High, Jan. 3 | 380.1 |
| Low, Jan. 20 | 371.5 |

Antarctic Plane Survivors Rescued

Twelve days after the disappearance over Antarctica of the Navy expedition's Martin Mariner patrol bomber, from the seaplane tender Pine Island, the burned wreckage of the plane was sighted in the frozen wasteland with six survivors standing beside it. It was learned that the other three of the original nine-member crew had perished. The following day the rescued men were picked up by another plane,

Reviews Progress of Excess Profits Tax Council

(Continued from first page)
up by the Council for the administration of Section 722 claims, Mr. Evans said. Naturally, such a change presented the problem of undoing some of the things that were done in the past in connection with relief claims, Mr. Evans declared. It is not easy to change an old approach to a problem. The newly established rules and procedures must be followed, he advised.

Mr. Evans pointed out that the Council has been in existence only six months. During this time the Council was busily engaged in establishing its staff and administrative and procedural machinery, leaving little time for the consideration of actual claims. Practically all the cases which the Council has been considering have come in under the old procedure. As soon as the cases prepared under the new procedure start to come before the Council, speedier results may be expected, Mr. Evans stated. A number of them have come in and it is hoped that before long every case will be based on the new procedure. Obviously, if taxpayers cooperate with the local agents, Council review and final settlement of cases will be greatly facilitated.

He requested every taxpayer's cooperation. He urged the taxpayer with the disallowed claim and with no intention of prosecuting it, to so advise the local agent promptly.

Some taxpayers are not availing themselves of their rights to protest the agent's determination, to attend conferences, etc. Such inaction by taxpayers merely prevents the Council personnel from devoting its time and efforts to the meritorious and qualifying claims. Mr. Evans emphasized that the Council is doing everything within its power to attain as close an approximation as is possible to the Congressional intent in enacting the special tax relief provisions. Cases have been disposed of and refunds have been recom-

mended to claimants with meritorious cases, he added.

The Council cannot consider the poorly prepared cases, he continued. Taxpayers still have the opportunity of perfecting and completing their claims. Since claims without foundation delay Council's progress, taxpayers are urged to withdraw them or to agree with agent's rejection of their claims.

Council has held conferences in Washington with taxpayers in those cases in which agreements in the field could not be reached. The conference is the last step in the consideration of claims within the Bureau, he advised. Of course, a taxpayer can always resort to the Tax Court for final decision.

Mr. Evans asked every taxpayer to reconsider and recheck its relief claims, and if it is unreasonable or inflated, to adjust it accordingly. The taxpayer wants us to be reasonable. We ask the agents to cooperate, but we also ask you to be reasonable and to continue your fine cooperation, and we will try to meet you half way, he concluded.

Monthly Range of Prices on the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

The tables which follow show the high and low prices, by months, for the year 1946 of every bond and every stock in which any dealings occurred on the New York Stock Exchange. The prices in all cases are based on actual sales.

COURSE OF PRICES OF RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS FOR 1946

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stocks and bonds. Each cell contains low and high price values for that month.

For footnotes see page 512.

NEW YORK STOCK RECORD

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

For footnotes see page 512.

NEW YORK STOCK RECORD

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

For footnotes see page 512.

NEW YORK STOCK RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stocks (e.g., Consolidated Coppermines Corp., Continental Baking Co., etc.) showing price ranges and shares.

For footnotes see page 512.

NEW YORK STOCK RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stock companies (e.g., Equitable Office Building Corp, Erie RR Co, etc.). Each cell contains price data for Low, High, and per share values.

For footnotes see page 512.

NEW YORK STOCK RECORD

Table with columns for STOCKS, months (January to December), and Low/High prices per share. Includes entries for companies like Hackensack Water Co., Hamilton Watch Co., etc.

For footnotes see page 512.

NEW YORK STOCK RECORD

Table with columns for STOCKS, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Each column contains Low and High values for the month. Rows list various companies like Kresge (S S) Co., Kresge Department Stores, etc.

For footnotes see page 512.

NEW YORK STOCK RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stocks (e.g., Montgomery Ward & Co Inc, National Enameling & Stamping Co, etc.) showing price ranges and percentages.

For footnotes see page 512.

NEW YORK STOCK RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stocks (e.g., Park & Tilford Inc, Park Utah Consolidated Mines, etc.). Each cell contains numerical data representing stock prices and shares.

For footnotes see page 512.

NEW YORK STOCK RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stocks (e.g., St. Joseph Lead Co., Safeway Stores Inc., etc.) showing price ranges and shares.

For footnotes see page 512.

NEW YORK STOCK RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stocks (e.g., Thompson-Starrett Co Inc., Tide Water Associated Oil Co., etc.) showing price ranges and other financial data.

For footnotes see page 512.

NEW YORK STOCK RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stocks including Warren Foundry & Pipe Corp., West Penn Electric Co class A, and others. Each cell contains low and high prices per share.

*No par value. †Company reported in receivership. a Deferred delivery sale. r Cash sale. x Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.

NEW YORK BOND RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bonds including New York City Bonds, Foreign Government Securities, and Agricultural Mortgage Bank. Each cell contains low and high prices.

For footnotes see page 519.

NEW YORK BOND RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bond series (Brazil, Buenos Aires, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, etc.) with sub-columns for Low and High values.

For footnotes see page 519.

NEW YORK BOND RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and bond types (BONDS, Railroad and Industrial Companies). Rows list various bonds with their respective prices and yields.

For footnotes see page 519.

NEW YORK BOND RECORD

Table with columns for Bonds, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Each month has sub-columns for Low and High values. The table lists various bond types such as Bush Term Bldg stamped 1st 5s, Calif Elec Power 3s, etc.

For footnotes see page 519.

NEW YORK BOND RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bond issues (e.g., Dayton Power & Light, Delaware Lack & West RR Co, etc.). Each cell contains numerical values representing bond prices and yields.

For footnotes see page 519.

NEW YORK BOND RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bond types and issuers, including Lantoro Nitrate Ltd., Lehigh Valley Coal, and others. Each cell contains numerical values representing bond prices or yields.

For footnotes see page 519.

NEW YORK BOND RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bond types (e.g., New York Steam Corp, N Y Susq & West, etc.) with numerical values representing bond prices and yields.

For footnotes see page 519.

NEW YORK BOND RECORD

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bond types and issuers, including prices and yields.

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

Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended Jan. 11, 1947 Decreased 117,850 Bbls.

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Jan. 11, 1947, was 4,530,900 barrels, a decrease of 117,850 barrels per day from the preceding week and 39,850 barrels per day less than in the corresponding week of last year. The current figure also was 109,100 barrels below the daily average figure of 4,640,000 barrels estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines as the requirement for the month of January, 1947. Daily production for the four weeks ended Jan. 11, 1947, averaged 4,650,200 barrels. The Institute's statement further shows:

Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 4,778,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 14,928,000 barrels of gasoline; 2,001,000 barrels of kerosine; 5,820,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 7,801,000 barrels of residual fuel oil during the week ended Jan. 11, 1947; and had in storage at the end of that week 96,547,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline; 15,790,000 barrels of kerosine; 54,788,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 51,423,000 barrels of residual fuel oil.

| DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (FIGURES IN BARRELS) | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | *B. of M. Calculated Requirements January | State Allowables Begin. Jan. 1 | Actual Production Week Ended Jan. 11, 1947 | Change from Previous Week | 4 Weeks Ended Jan. 11, 1947 | Week Ended Jan. 12, 1946 |
| **New York-Penna. | 48,200 | | 49,300 | - 1,000 | 47,900 | 50,100 |
| Florida | | | 250 | | 250 | 100 |
| **West Virginia | 8,400 | | 7,400 | - 250 | 7,450 | 8,200 |
| **Ohio-Southeast | 7,600 | | 5,600 | + 50 | 5,350 | 4,750 |
| Ohio-Other | | | 2,100 | - 250 | 2,300 | 3,150 |
| Indiana | 19,000 | | 17,250 | - 1,600 | 18,000 | 15,450 |
| Illinois | 209,000 | | 195,350 | - 2,200 | 198,450 | 207,450 |
| Kentucky | 28,000 | | 29,650 | + 300 | 29,950 | 29,800 |
| Michigan | 46,000 | | 42,700 | + 500 | 42,150 | 47,100 |
| Nebraska | 800 | | 150 | | 650 | 750 |
| Kansas | 260,000 | 270,000 | 189,900 | - 70,800 | 251,050 | 249,200 |
| Oklahoma | 375,000 | 362,400 | 135,800 | - 8,700 | 365,900 | 391,050 |
| Texas | | | | | | |
| District I | | | 19,100 | + 150 | 18,950 | |
| District II | | | 133,100 | - 950 | 134,200 | |
| District III | | | 412,150 | - 6,000 | 418,900 | |
| District IV | | | 206,500 | - 1,350 | 208,000 | |
| District V | | | 33,700 | - 550 | 34,300 | |
| East Texas | | | 361,000 | - 8,550 | 310,600 | |
| Other Dist. VI | | | 99,450 | + 50 | 99,400 | |
| District VII-B | | | 34,000 | - 300 | 34,300 | |
| District VII-C | | | 27,600 | - 50 | 27,650 | |
| District VIII | | | 464,700 | - 20,000 | 487,200 | |
| District IX | | | 118,250 | + 150 | 118,100 | |
| District X | | | 82,050 | + 550 | 81,450 | |
| Total Texas | 2,030,000 | 1,922,422 | 1,931,600 | - 36,850 | 1,973,050 | 2,000,800 |
| North Louisiana | | | 94,750 | + 250 | 94,100 | 78,700 |
| Coastal Louisiana | | | 313,650 | + 1,900 | 311,500 | 288,850 |
| Total Louisiana | 382,000 | 446,426 | 408,400 | + 2,150 | 405,600 | 367,550 |
| Arkansas | 76,000 | 81,909 | 72,900 | - 50 | 73,600 | 77,300 |
| Mississippi | 62,000 | | 86,000 | + 3,950 | 85,300 | 53,600 |
| Alabama | 2,000 | | 500 | - 650 | 950 | 800 |
| New Mexico-S. East | 98,000 | 109,000 | 103,000 | + 300 | 102,650 | 97,900 |
| New Mexico-Other | | | 400 | | 450 | 400 |
| Wyoming | 93,000 | | 101,200 | + 1,200 | 102,300 | 94,700 |
| Montana | 24,000 | | 22,600 | + 1,050 | 22,200 | 19,500 |
| Colorado | 33,000 | | 36,150 | - 1,550 | 38,250 | 21,100 |
| California | 838,000 | 842,000 | 870,300 | - 2,900 | 876,450 | 830,000 |
| Total United States | 4,640,000 | | 4,530,900 | - 117,850 | 4,650,200 | 4,570,750 |
| **Pennsylvania Grade (included above) | | | 62,300 | - 1,200 | 60,700 | 63,050 |

*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 pipelines. 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. Jan. 9, 1947.
‡This is the net basic allowable as of Jan. 1 calculated on a 31-day basis and includes shutdowns and exemptions for the entire month. With the exception of several fields which were exempted entirely and of certain other fields for which shutdowns were ordered for from 9 to 13 days, the entire state was ordered shut down for 9 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 9 days shutdown time during the calendar month.
§Recommendation of Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

CRUDE RUNS TO STILL; PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE; STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE, KEROSENE, GAS OIL AND DISTILLATE FUEL, AND RESIDUAL FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED JAN. 11, 1947

(Figures in thousands of barrels of 42 gallons each)

| District | % Daily Report'g | Crude Runs to Still Daily | Av. Operated | Gasoline | | Kerosine | Gas Oil | Dist. Fuel Oil | Stks. of Fuel Oil | Stks. of Resid. Fuel Oil |
|---|------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Produced | Unfin. Stocks | | | | | |
| East Coast | 99.5 | 701 | 83.6 | 1,950 | 20,341 | 7,498 | 19,297 | 8,098 | | |
| Appalachian | | | | | | | | | | |
| District No. 1 | 76.3 | 101 | 70.6 | 309 | 2,599 | 389 | 511 | 294 | | |
| District No. 2 | 84.7 | 65 | 104.8 | 232 | 1,041 | 49 | 100 | 196 | | |
| Ind., Ill., Ky. | 87.4 | 773 | 88.9 | 2,707 | 18,340 | 1,524 | 5,243 | 3,761 | | |
| Okla., Kans., Mo. | 78.3 | 381 | 81.2 | 1,402 | 9,201 | 879 | 2,248 | 1,191 | | |
| Inland Texas | 59.8 | 217 | 65.8 | 971 | 3,615 | 324 | 478 | 747 | | |
| Texas Gulf Coast | 89.7 | 1,210 | 98.7 | 3,464 | 14,924 | 2,705 | 10,166 | 6,742 | | |
| Louisiana Gulf Coast | 97.4 | 338 | 105.3 | 1,106 | 5,200 | 1,469 | 3,935 | 2,059 | | |
| No. La. & Arkansas | 55.9 | 61 | 48.4 | 168 | 1,999 | 250 | 511 | 123 | | |
| Rocky Mountain | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Mexico | 19.0 | 10 | 76.9 | 35 | 108 | 16 | 33 | 43 | | |
| Other Rocky Mt. | 70.9 | 124 | 75.2 | 399 | 2,136 | 84 | 428 | 557 | | |
| California | 85.5 | 797 | 80.2 | 2,185 | 16,843 | 603 | 11,838 | 27,612 | | |
| Total U. S. B. of M. basis Jan. 11, 1947 | 85.8 | 4,778 | 86.0 | 14,928 | 96,547 | 15,790 | 54,788 | 51,423 | | |
| Total U. S. B. of M. basis Jan. 4, 1947 | 85.8 | 4,917 | 88.5 | 15,281 | 94,882 | 16,745 | 58,034 | 53,285 | | |
| Total U. S. B. of M. Jan. 12, 1946 | | 4,449 | | 13,640 | 199,882 | 9,582 | 33,246 | 38,256 | | |

*Includes unfinished gasoline stocks of 8,197,000 barrels. †Includes unfinished gasoline stocks of 8,251,000 barrels. ‡Stocks at refineries, at bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines. §In addition, there were produced 2,001,000 barrels of kerosine, 5,820,000 barrels of gas oil and distillates fuel oil and 7,801,000 barrels of residual fuel oil in the week ended Jan. 11, 1947, as compared with 2,024,000 barrels, 5,857,000 barrels and 8,375,000 barrels, respectively, in the preceding week and 2,116,000 barrels, 5,380,000 barrels and 8,369,000 barrels, respectively, in the week ended Jan. 12, 1946.
¶Revised downward in East Coast area 162,000 and upward in Appalachian (District No. 2) 80,000 barrels, due to error by reporting company.

Trading on New York Exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Jan. 15 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 Dec. 28, 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 Dec. 28 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 1,622,770 shares, which amount was 14.78% of the total transactions on the Exchange of 5,490,310 shares. This compares with member trading during the week ended Dec. 21 of 2,343,972 shares, or 15.61% of the total trading of 7,506,960 shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange, member trading during the week ended Dec. 28 amounted to 421,835 shares, or 12.87% of the total volume on that Exchange of 1,638,390 shares. During the week ended Dec. 21 trading for the account of Curb members of 656,530 shares was 16.51% of the total trading of 1,987,745 shares.

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

WEEK ENDED DEC. 28, 1946

| A. Total Round-Lot Sales: | Total for Week | % |
|--|------------------|--------------|
| Short sales | 119,090 | |
| †Other sales | 5,371,220 | |
| Total sales | 5,490,310 | |
| 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 | 551,310 | |
| Short sales | 86,340 | |
| †Other sales | 396,780 | |
| Total sales | 463,120 | 9.42 |
| 2. Other transactions initiated on the floor— | | |
| Total purchases | 100,110 | |
| Short sales | 2,700 | |
| †Other sales | 79,580 | |
| Total sales | 82,280 | 1.66 |
| 3. Other transactions initiated off the floor— | | |
| Total purchases | 195,030 | |
| Short sales | 7,400 | |
| †Other sales | 203,520 | |
| Total sales | 210,920 | 3.70 |
| 4. Total— | | |
| Total purchases | 846,450 | |
| Short sales | 96,440 | |
| †Other sales | 679,880 | |
| Total sales | 776,320 | 14.78 |

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

WEEK ENDED DEC. 28, 1946

| A. Total Round-Lot Sales: | Total for Week | % |
|---|------------------|--------------|
| Short sales | 20,920 | |
| †Other sales | 1,617,470 | |
| Total sales | 1,638,390 | |
| B. Round-Lot Transactions for Account of Members: | | |
| 1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered— | | |
| Total purchases | 135,805 | |
| Short sales | 12,700 | |
| †Other sales | 115,830 | |
| Total sales | 128,530 | 8.06 |
| 2. Other transactions initiated on the floor— | | |
| Total purchases | 29,375 | |
| Short sales | 1,000 | |
| †Other sales | 19,000 | |
| Total sales | 20,000 | 1.51 |
| 3. Other transactions initiated off the floor— | | |
| Total purchases | 74,440 | |
| Short sales | 200 | |
| †Other sales | 33,485 | |
| Total sales | 36,685 | 3.30 |
| 4. Total— | | |
| Total purchases | 239,620 | |
| Short sales | 13,900 | |
| †Other sales | 168,315 | |
| Total sales | 182,215 | 12.87 |
| C. Odd-Lot Transactions for Account of Specialists— | | |
| Customers' short sales | 0 | |
| Customers' other sales | 70,973 | |
| Total purchases | 70,973 | |
| Total sales | 63,679 | |

*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."

Dec. Cotton Consumption

The Census Bureau at Washington on Jan. 17 issued its report showing cotton consumed in the United States, cotton on hand and active cotton spindles in the month of December.

In the month of December, 1946, cotton consumed amounted to 774,172 bales of lint and 79,352 bales of linters, as compared with 773,180 bales of lint and 82,321 bales of linters in November and 651,931 bales of lint and 87,680 bales of linters in December, 1945.

In the five months ending Dec. 31, cotton consumption was 4,256,827 bales of lint and 402,390 bales of linters, which compares with 3,593,812 bales of lint and 419,032 bales of linters in the corresponding period a year ago.

There were 2,226,832 bales of

lint and 262,862 bales of linters on hand in consuming establishments on Dec. 31, 1946, which compares with 2,105,694 bales of lint and 199,247 bales of linters on Nov. 30, and 2,378,863 bales of lint and 258,412 bales of linters on Dec. 31, 1945.

On hand in public storage and at compresses, on Dec. 31, 1946, there were 5,985,625 bales of lint and 73,649 bales of linters, which compares with 6,212,240 bales of lint and 60,507 bales of linters on Nov. 30, and 10,518,749 bales of lint and 44,169 bales of linters on Dec. 31, 1945.

There were 21,688,028 cotton spindles active during December, which compares with 21,524,396 cotton spindles active during November, 1946, and with 20,649,411 active cotton spindles during December, 1945.

Red Cross Fund Goal Set

During the month of March the American Red Cross will conduct a campaign to raise \$60,000,000 as its 1947 goal, Basil O'Connor, organization Chairman, announced on Jan. 9, according to Washington Associated Press advices. The same day President Truman named Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug to head the Government unit of the campaign in the District of Columbia area. Mr. Krug is expected to name 80 department Chairmen to head campaign activities in major government divisions.

Pointing out that the Red Cross was aiding in the care of "large numbers of men" still in uniform, as well as "millions of veterans," and "tens of thousands" in Army, Navy and veterans' hospitals, President Truman called upon all departments of the government to "cooperate wholeheartedly through the creation of an effective organization for the solicitation of their gifts."

Weekly Lumber Shipments 15.2% Above Production

According to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, lumber shipments of 371 mills reporting to the National Lumber Trade Barometer were 15.2% above production for the week ending Jan. 11, 1947. In the same week new orders of these mills were 39.2% above production. Unfilled order files of the reporting mills, amounted to 64% of stocks. For reporting softwood mills, unfilled orders are equivalent to 24 days' production at the current rate and gross stocks are equivalent to 36 days' production.

For the year-to-date, shipments of reporting identical mills were 34.1% above production; orders were 43.2% above production.

Compared to the average corresponding week of 1935-1939, production of reporting mills was 23.3% above; shipments were 29.9% above; orders were 31.2% above. Compared to the corresponding week in 1946, production of reporting mills was 16.8% above; shipments were 20.2% above; and new orders were 28.5% above.

NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Jan. 15 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 Jan. 4, 1947, continuing a series of current figures being published by the Commission. The figures are based upon reports filed with the Commission by the odd-lot dealers and specialists.

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

Week Ended Jan. 4, 1947

| Odd-Lot Sales by Dealers— | Total (Customers' purchases) | For Week |
|--|------------------------------|----------|
| Number of orders | 24,711 | |
| Number of shares | 712,019 | |
| Dollar value | \$26,446,216 | |
| Odd-Lot Purchases by Dealers— | Total (Customers' sales) | |
| Number of Orders: | | |
| Customers' short sales | 157 | |
| Customers' other sales | 20,755 | |
| Customers' total sales | 20,912 | |
| Number of Shares: | | |
| Customers' short sales | 6,285 | |
| Customers' other sales | 619,417 | |
| Customers' total sales | 625,702 | |
| Dollar value | \$20,825,622 | |
| Round-Lot Sales by Dealers— | Total | |
| Number of Shares: | | |
| Short sales | 0 | |
| Other sales | 184,170 | |
| Total sales | 184,170 | |
| Round-Lot Purchases by Dealers— | Total | |
| Number of shares | 225,710 | |
| *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." | | |

Weekly Coal and Coke Production Statistics

The total production of soft coal in the week ended Jan. 11, 1947, as estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines, was 13,700,000 net tons, which compares with 11,350,000 tons in the preceding week and 11,600,000 tons in the corresponding week of last year. The current figure was higher than any week recorded for 1946, although output passed the 13,000,000 mark six times during the year. The total output for the calendar year to Jan. 11, 1947, was estimated at 20,500,000 net tons, an increase of 1.6% over the 20,180,000 tons produced from Jan. 1 to Jan. 12, 1946.

Production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended Jan. 11, 1947, as estimated by the Bureau of Mines, was 1,215,000 tons, an increase of 333,000 tons (37.8%) over the preceding week. When compared with the output in the corresponding week of 1946 there was an increase of 2,000 tons, or 0.2%. From Jan. 1 to Jan. 11, 1947, a total of 1,719,000 tons of anthracite was produced, as against 1,810,000 tons in the period from Jan. 1 to Jan. 12, 1946.

The Bureau also reported that the estimated production of beehive coke in the United States for the week ended Jan. 11, 1947, showed an increase of 10,100 tons when compared with the output for the week ended Jan. 4, 1947, and was 23,100 tons more than the corresponding week of 1946.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF BITUMINOUS COAL AND LIGNITE

| | Week Ended | | | Jan. 1 to Date | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Jan. 11, 1947 | Jan. 4, 1947 | Jan. 12, 1946 | Jan. 11, 1947 | Jan. 12, 1946 |
| Bituminous coal & lignite—1947 | 13,700,000 | 11,350,000 | 11,600,000 | 20,500,000 | 20,180,000 |
| Total, including mine fuel— | 13,700,000 | 11,350,000 | 11,600,000 | 20,500,000 | 20,180,000 |
| Daily average— | 2,283,000 | 1,225,000 | 1,933,000 | 2,253,000 | 1,998,000 |

*Subject to current adjustment. †Average based on 5.1 working days.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND COKE

| | Week Ended | | | Calendar Year to Date | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | Jan. 11, 1947 | Jan. 4, 1947 | Jan. 12, 1946 | Jan. 11, 1947 | Jan. 12, 1946 |
| Penn. Anthracite—1947 | 1,215,000 | 882,000 | 1,213,000 | 1,719,000 | 1,810,000 |
| Total incl. coll. fuel 1,215,000 | 1,215,000 | 882,000 | 1,213,000 | 1,719,000 | 1,810,000 |
| Commercial produc. 1,168,000 | 848,000 | 1,166,000 | 2,016,000 | 1,740,000 | 2,163,000 |
| Beehive Coke— | | | | | |
| United States total 118,300 | 108,200 | 95,200 | 180,100 | 158,900 | 145,200 |

*Includes washery and dredge coal and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. †Excludes colliery fuels. ‡Subject to revision. §Revised. ¶Estimated from weekly carloadings reported by nine railroads.

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 return from the operators.)

| State— | Week Ended | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Jan. 4, 1947 | Dec. 28, 1946 | Jan. 5, 1947 |
| Alabama | 377,000 | 236,000 | 331,000 |
| Alaska | 7,000 | 7,000 | 6,000 |
| Arkansas | 35,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 |
| Colorado | 151,000 | 164,000 | 122,000 |
| Georgia and North Carolina | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Illinois | 1,222,000 | 1,191,000 | 1,218,000 |
| Indiana | 497,000 | 521,000 | 445,000 |
| Iowa | 30,000 | 27,000 | 42,000 |
| Kansas and Missouri | 99,000 | 101,000 | 104,000 |
| Kentucky—Eastern | 1,147,000 | 778,000 | 948,000 |
| Kentucky—Western | 377,000 | 318,000 | 398,000 |
| Maryland | 50,000 | 50,000 | 39,000 |
| Michigan | 2,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| Montana (bituminous and lignite) | 88,000 | 97,000 | 104,000 |
| New Mexico | 33,000 | 28,000 | 26,000 |
| North and South Dakota (lignite) | 72,000 | 77,000 | 83,000 |
| Ohio | 675,000 | 610,000 | 615,000 |
| Oklahoma | 62,000 | 60,000 | 52,000 |
| Pennsylvania (bituminous) | 2,500,000 | 2,277,000 | 2,295,000 |
| Tennessee | 140,000 | 105,000 | 136,000 |
| Texas (bituminous and lignite) | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Utah | 144,000 | 120,000 | 117,000 |
| Virginia | 383,000 | 238,000 | 300,000 |
| Washington | 20,000 | 16,000 | 28,000 |
| West Virginia—Southern | 2,142,000 | 1,276,000 | 1,715,000 |
| West Virginia—Northern | 948,000 | 731,000 | 920,000 |
| Wyoming | 185,000 | 176,000 | 183,000 |
| Other Western States | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Total bituminous and lignite | 11,350,000 | 9,240,000 | 10,263,000 |

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

Wholesale Prices Advanced 0.6% in Week Ended Jan. 11, Labor Department Reports*

Average primary market prices advanced 0.6% during the week ended Jan. 11, 1947, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. At 140.0% of the 1926 average, the Bureau's index of commodity prices in primary markets was 0.1% higher than the previous peak reached three weeks earlier and 31.2% above a year ago. The Bureau's advices covering the week ended Jan. 11, made available Jan. 16, went on to say:

"Farm Products and Foods"—Average market prices of farm products declined slightly (0.2%) with decreases for some livestock, poultry and fresh fruits and vegetables. Large shipments caused decreases for hogs and quotations for live poultry and lambs also declined. Light receipts brought increases for other livestock. Advances for grains reflecting good demand ranged from less than 1% for rye to more than 5% for oats, offerings of which were limited.

Prices of apples and citrus fruits declined with large supplies, while prices of onions and sweetpotatoes were higher. Reduced shipments because of bad weather brought higher prices for eggs. The group index for farm products was 1.7% lower than a month earlier and 27.5% above the corresponding week of last year.

"Food prices rose 1.1% during the week with increases in all groups except fruits and vegetables. Prices of pork loins rose substantially as demand continued good, and mutton prices were up 16% with limited supplies. Prices of cured and smoked pork declined. Dairy products and cereal products averaged slightly higher and coffee prices were up. There were declines for cotton seed oil, dried fruits, lard and black pepper. On the average, food prices were 2.0% below mid-December and 46.9% above mid-January 1946.

"Other Commodities"—Most other commodity groups continued to advance. Further substantial increases were reported for a number of steel products as the industry continued its general adjustment of base prices and extras. Prices of pig lead reached an all-time peak but silver prices declined with reduced demand. There were substantial increases in realized prices for some lumber products and in prices of plumbing and heating fixtures. Prices of bituminous coal and anthracite rose with increased freight rates effective Jan. 1.

Higher costs of raw materials, transportation or both were reflected in higher prices for coke and fuel oil, some chemicals and box board. New contract prices for domestic woodpulp were substantially higher reflecting increased foreign prices. Silver nitrate and menthol prices declined. Prices of tables advanced and manufacturers of other furniture raised some prices to restore prewar differentials between price lines. Textile prices dropped slightly because of lower quotations for raw silk, and hide quotations continued to decline. On the average prices of commodities other than farm products and foods were 1.7% above mid-December and 24.1% above a year ago."

In view of the fact that the figures for the week ended Jan. 4 have not heretofore been given in these columns (the last to appear having been those for the week ended Dec. 28—given in our Jan. 16 issue, page 328) we note here that "lower prices for farm products and foods more than offset advances for non-agricultural commodities to lower the general level of primary market prices 0.4% during the week ended Jan. 4." From the Bureau's report for the week ended Jan. 4, issued Jan. 9, we also quote:

"This second consecutive weekly decline brought the index of commodity prices in primary markets, prepared by the Bureau to 139.1% of the 1926 average, the same level as four weeks earlier and 30.2% above early January, 1946.

"Farm Products and Foods"—The decline of 1% in average market prices of farm products reflected lower quotations for grains, cotton, eggs and some fresh fruits and vegetables. The post holiday decline in demand lowered egg prices more than 4%. Oranges moved down more than seasonally and onion prices declined in a weak market. Light supplies were responsible for higher average prices for lemons. Sweetpotatoes advanced. Selling prices of domestic wools were raised by the Commodity Credit Corporation in accordance with changes in parity. Raw cotton quotations dropped in an uncertain market. Heavy shipments lowered prices for steers. Most other livestock advanced, owing to smaller marketings. On the average prices for farm products were 1.8% below early December and 26.5% above a year ago.

"The decline of 1.7% in the group index for foods brought this index to a level nearly 11% below the peak of mid-October. Dairy products declined 3.8% during the week with sharply lower quotations for butter. Flour prices moved down on cautious buying at prevailing high prices. Cured pork prices dropped reflecting adjustments in price relations between various types of meat. The group index for foods was 3.3% below a month ago and 44.8% above the first week of January, 1946.

"Other Commodities"—Average prices of all commodities other than farm products and foods advanced 0.2% during the week with small increases in most major commodity groups. Paint colors continued to rise in price and additional mills reported higher prices for Southern pine lumber and oak flooring. Higher prices for steel pipe reflected further advances among steel mill products. 1947 price schedules carried higher prices for a number of chemicals which are in short supply. Castor oil and copra advanced reflecting foreign buying and higher shipping costs. Raw silk quotations declined further owing to lack of demand for manufactured silk products at current high prices. Quotations for some rayon underwear advanced substantially following higher prices for rayon. Manufacturers' prices for felt base and linoleum floor coverings rose with higher cost of linseed oil."

CHANGES IN WHOLESALE PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUPS FOR WEEK ENDED JAN. 11, 1947

| Commodity Groups— | 1947 | | | | | Percentages changes to Jan. 11, 1947, from— | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|
| | 1-11 | 1-4 | 12-28 | 12-14 | 1-12 | 1-4 | 12-14 | 1-12 |
| All commodities | 194.7 | 190.7 | 194.6 | 194.6 | 196.7 | +0.6 | +0.2 | +1.6 |
| Farm products | 165.8 | 166.1 | 167.7 | 168.7 | 130.0 | -0.2 | -1.7 | +27.5 |
| Foods | 158.1 | 156.4 | 159.1 | 161.3 | 107.6 | +1.1 | -2.0 | +46.9 |
| Hides and leather products | 171.2 | 171.3 | 171.3 | 170.7 | 119.4 | -0.1 | +0.3 | +43.4 |
| Textile products | 133.2 | 133.5 | 133.3 | 132.5 | 101.0 | -0.2 | +0.5 | +31.9 |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 98.0 | 97.0 | 97.0 | 96.1 | 85.5 | +1.0 | +2.0 | +14.6 |
| Metals and metal products | 135.5 | 134.2 | 133.9 | 132.7 | 105.4 | +1.0 | +2.1 | +28.6 |
| Building materials | 158.1 | 156.1 | 154.6 | 151.1 | 119.2 | +1.3 | +4.6 | +32.6 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 126.8 | 126.6 | 126.1 | 125.4 | 96.1 | +0.2 | +1.1 | +31.9 |
| Household goods | 121.4 | 120.9 | 120.5 | 120.0 | 106.4 | +0.4 | +1.2 | +14.1 |
| Miscellaneous commodities | 109.0 | 107.8 | 107.7 | 107.9 | 95.0 | +1.1 | +1.0 | +14.7 |
| Special Groups— | | | | | | | | |
| Raw materials | 153.1 | 153.1 | 154.2 | 154.3 | 119.0 | 0 | -0.8 | +28.7 |
| Semi-manufactured articles | 135.9 | 135.1 | 135.0 | 133.7 | 96.9 | +0.6 | +1.6 | +40.2 |
| Manufactured products | 135.4 | 134.1 | 134.5 | 134.8 | 102.8 | +1.0 | +0.4 | +31.7 |
| All commodities other than Farm products | 134.4 | 133.2 | 133.5 | 133.4 | 101.5 | +0.9 | +0.7 | +32.4 |
| All commodities other than Farm products and foods | 125.0 | 124.1 | 123.9 | 122.9 | 100.7 | +0.7 | +1.7 | +24.1 |

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUBGROUP INDEXES FROM JAN. 4, 1947, TO JAN. 11, 1947

| Increases | | Decreases | |
|-------------------------------|------|---------------------------|-----|
| Plumbing and heating | 8.4 | Other foods | 1.4 |
| Cattle feed | 7.0 | Furniture | 0.9 |
| Structural steel | 6.3 | Woolen and worsted goods | 0.7 |
| Coke | 5.1 | Anthracite | 0.6 |
| Paper and pulp | 2.9 | Cereal products | 0.5 |
| Meats | 2.6 | Dairy products | 0.5 |
| Iron and steel | 2.0 | Other building materials | 0.5 |
| Lumber | 2.0 | Other farm products | 0.5 |
| Grains | 1.7 | Petroleum and products | 0.5 |
| Fertilizer materials | 1.5 | Nonferrous metals | 0.4 |
| Bituminous coal | 1.4 | Shoes | 0.4 |
| Cotton Goods | 0.1 | | |
| Decreases | | Increases | |
| Silk | 4.8 | Hides and skins | 0.9 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 1.9 | Leather | 0.3 |
| Livestock and poultry | 1.6 | Paint and paint materials | 0.1 |
| DEC. 28, 1946 TO JAN. 4, 1947 | | Increases | |
| Rayon | 11.9 | Iron and steel | 0.5 |
| Lumber | 1.2 | Livestock and poultry | 0.5 |
| Other building materials | 1.2 | Oils and fats | 0.5 |
| Hosiery and underwear | 0.7 | Cattle feed | 0.4 |
| Paint and paint materials | 0.7 | Drugs and pharmaceuticals | 0.2 |
| Chemicals | 0.6 | Agricultural implements | 0.1 |
| Furnishings | 0.6 | Bituminous coal | 0.1 |
| Other miscellaneous | 0.1 | | |
| Decreases | | Increases | |
| Dairy products | 3.8 | Meats | 0.8 |
| Silk | 3.6 | Other foods | 0.6 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 3.5 | Grains | 0.2 |
| Other farm products | 2.3 | Fertilizer materials | 0.1 |
| Cereal products | 1.4 | 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.

The State of Trade

(Continued from page 495)
be 91.8% of capacity for the week beginning Jan. 20, 1947, the highest since the week of May 21, 1945 when the rate was 92.9%. This week's rate compares with 91.2% one week ago, 72.8% one month ago and 5.1% one year ago. This represents an increase of 0.6 point or 0.7% from the previous week.

The week's operating rate is equivalent to 1,617,900 tons of steel ingots and castings and compares with 1,607,300 tons one week ago, 1,283,000 tons one month ago and 89,700 tons one year ago, the low operating rate at that period reflecting the steel strike.

Electric Production—The Edison Electric Institute reports that the output of electricity increased to 4,852,513,000 kwh. in the week ended Jan. 11, 1947, from 4,573,807,000 kwh. in the preceding week. Output for the week ended Jan. 11, 1947, was 16.6% above that for the corresponding weekly period one year ago.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York reports system output of 217,900,000 kwh. in the week ended Jan. 12, 1947, compared with 191,700,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of 1946, or an increase of 13.6%. Local distribution of electricity amounted to 204,600,000 kwh. compared with 187,700,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of last year, an increase of 9.0%.

Railroad Freight Loadings—Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Jan. 11, 1947, totaled 830,945 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced. This was an increase of 143,517 cars (or 20.9%) above the preceding week which included New Year Holiday and 58,057 cars or 7.5% above the corresponding week for 1946. Compared with the similar period of 1945, an increase of 47,885 cars, or 6.1%, is shown.

Business Failures Uptrend Continues—Rising sharply in the week ending January 16, commercial and industrial failures totaled 51, reports Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. This was the largest number of concerns failing in any week since August of 1943. Two and a half times as numerous as in the corresponding week of 1946 when 20 were reported, failures in the week just ended also showed a marked increase from the previous week's 37.

Four out of five of the failures occurring during the week involved liabilities of \$5,000 or more.

Wholesale Food Price Index Slightly Higher—The wholesale food price index, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., moved higher in the past week despite a 10-cent drop in butter prices. Strength in other foods lifted the index for January 14 to \$6.23, from \$6.20 a week previous. The current figure contrasts with \$4.14 at this time a year ago, a rise of 50.5%.

Daily Wholesale Commodity Price Index—Weakness in butter and cotton largely accounted for the continued decline in the daily wholesale commodity price index, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. The index figure fell to 240.37 on January 14, from 243.75 a week earlier. The current level compares with 182.72 on the corresponding date a year ago.

Leading grain markets showed irregular movements during the past week.

With demand slow and a heavy accumulation of supplies over the weekend, butter prices declined sharply at both the wholesale and retail level. The cocoa market developed an easier tone as the outlook for supplies appeared brighter. Market receipts of hogs last week totaled 560,700 head, against 392,800 the previous week and 527,700 for the corresponding period last year. The increased supplies met with good demand

with prices rising almost \$2 per hundredweight over previous quotations. Cattle and lamb markets were quite steady during the period.

Cotton prices held fairly steady in the fore part of the week but showed a decided downward trend in closing sessions. The New York spot quotation closed at 32.86 cents per pound, a drop of 129 points for the week. The market developed weakness late in the week following publication of President Truman's budget message to Congress. Indications of buyer resistance to present high textile prices place further restrictions on cotton futures trading were also bearish influences.

Interest in domestic wools in the Boston market was very limited following the advance of from 1 to 3 cents per pound effective December 31.

Retail and Wholesale Trade—Retail volume rose moderately the past week as further mark-downs attracted many shoppers to clearance sales, states Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. in its weekly review of trade. Dollar volume was appreciably above that of the corresponding week a year ago. Selectivity continued to be prominent in the attitude of many shoppers toward both durable and non-durable goods. There was a perceptible increase in the number of charge accounts that have been opened in recent weeks.

Retail food volume remained at the very high levels of previous weeks. The consumption of coffee in 1946 was estimated to be equal to the all-time peak level of 1945. There was a sharp decline in the retail price of butter in some areas last week. The supply of fresh fruit and vegetables was abundant and slightly larger than in the preceding week. Meat and poultry were available in plentiful quantities.

Clearance sales of apparel were limited primarily to women's coats and dresses. Consumer demand for quality is reported, resulted in the failure of some goods to sell despite further price reductions. The response to fur sales was adversely affected by mild weather.

The retail volume of furniture continued to be well above that of a year ago. Home appliances were frequently requested and waiting lists for many items remained long. The supplies of curtains, draperies and bedding increased slightly. There was a decline in the demand for luxury goods such as gift items and jewelry.

Wholesale volume in the week continued to increase sharply despite a growing attitude of caution among many buyers. New order volume compared very favorably with that of a year ago. Department store sales on a country-wide basis, as taken from the Federal Reserve Board's index for the week ended Jan. 11, 1947, increased by 24% above the same period of last year. This compares with an increase of 38% (revised figure) in the preceding week. For the four weeks ended Jan. 11, 1947, sales increased by 37% and for the year to date by 28%.

Department store sales in New York City were estimated at 20% or more ahead of the same week last year.

In the wholesale garment market buyers exhibited a marked tendency toward selectivity in apparel purchases. Textile markets continued tight for spot deliveries and blanket manufacturers began opening their 1947 lines.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank's index, department store sales in New York City for the weekly period to Jan. 11, 1947, increased 30% above the same period last year. This compared with an increase of 42% in the preceding week. For the four weeks ended Jan. 11, 1947, sales rose 40% and for the year to date increased to 29%.

Revenue Freight Car Loadings During Week Ended Jan. 11, 1947 Increased 143,517 Cars

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Jan. 11, 1947 totaled 830,945 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on Jan. 16. This was an increase of 58,057 cars or 7.5% above the corresponding week in 1946, and an increase of 47,885 cars or 6.1% above the same week in 1945.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of Jan. 11, increased 143,517 cars or 20.9% above the preceding week which included New Year Holiday.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 362,446 cars, an increase of 56,457 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 3,788 cars above the corresponding week in 1946.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 114,180 cars, an increase of 16,644 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 1,821 cars below the corresponding week in 1946.

Coal loading amounted to 203,466 cars, an increase of 35,715 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 33,400 cars above the corresponding week in 1946.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 56,193 cars, an increase of 11,520 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 1,742 cars above the corresponding week in 1946. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Jan. 11 totaled 37,286 cars, an increase of 7,662 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 790 cars above the corresponding week in 1946.

Livestock loading amounted to 21,499 cars, an increase of 7,134 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 3,351 cars above the corresponding week in 1946. In the Western Districts alone loading of livestock for the week of Jan. 11 totaled 16,387 cars, an increase of 5,342 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 2,855 cars above the corresponding week in 1946.

Forest products loading totaled 46,645 cars, an increase of 13,754 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 13,784 cars above the corresponding week in 1946.

Ore loading amounted to 12,159 cars, an increase of 1,571 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 2,439 cars above the corresponding week in 1946.

Coke loading amounted to 14,357 cars, an increase of 722 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 1,374 cars above the corresponding week in 1946.

All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1946, and all reported increases compared with the same week in 1945 except the Southwestern.

| | 1947 | 1946 | 1945 |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Week of Jan. 4 | 687,428 | 652,978 | 683,398 |
| Week of Jan. 11 | 830,945 | 772,888 | 783,060 |
| Total | 1,518,373 | 1,425,866 | 1,466,458 |

The following table is a summary of the freight carloadings for the separate railroads and systems for the week ended Jan. 11, 1947. During this period 89 roads reported gains over the week ended Jan. 12, 1946.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS) WEEK ENDED JAN. 11

| Railroads | Total Revenue Freight Loaded | | Total Loads Received from Connections | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| | 1947 | 1946 | 1947 | 1946 |
| Eastern District | 1947 | 1946 | 1947 | 1946 |
| Ann Arbor | 357 | 372 | 298 | 298 |
| Bangor & Aroostook | 2,151 | 3,270 | 2,565 | 1,505 |
| Boston & Maine | 7,361 | 7,601 | 6,314 | 12,401 |
| Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville | 1,362 | 1,108 | 1,210 | 14,042 |
| Central Indiana | 34 | 20 | 29 | 44 |
| Central Vermont | 990 | 1,180 | 988 | 2,077 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 4,795 | 4,369 | 4,434 | 10,749 |
| Delaware, Lackawanna & Western | 7,031 | 7,599 | 7,465 | 8,082 |
| Detroit & Mackinac | 346 | 235 | 182 | 266 |
| Detroit, Toledo & Ironton | 2,638 | 2,265 | 1,601 | 2,177 |
| Detroit & Toledo Shore Line | 446 | 313 | 367 | 3,701 |
| Erie | 11,489 | 11,796 | 11,336 | 14,911 |
| Grand Trunk Western | 3,763 | 3,140 | 3,726 | 7,296 |
| Lehigh & Hudson River | 149 | 147 | 167 | 2,295 |
| Lehigh Valley | 1,747 | 2,030 | 1,700 | 1,596 |
| Lehigh & New England | 8,495 | 8,395 | 7,274 | 7,322 |
| Maine Central | 2,784 | 3,031 | 2,257 | 3,770 |
| Monongahela | 7,777 | 6,083 | 5,558 | 231 |
| Montour | 2,980 | 2,574 | 2,435 | 19 |
| New York Central Lines | 48,310 | 46,114 | 43,928 | 52,470 |
| N. Y., N. H. & Hartford | 10,048 | 11,288 | 9,497 | 14,591 |
| New York, Ontario & Western | 750 | 724 | 803 | 2,617 |
| New York, Chicago & St. Louis | 6,413 | 5,906 | 6,015 | 13,597 |
| N. Y., Susquehanna & Western | 370 | 471 | 386 | 1,137 |
| Pittsburg & Lake Erie | 6,555 | 7,360 | 7,306 | 9,087 |
| Pere Marquette | 5,393 | 4,973 | 4,800 | 8,129 |
| Pittsburg & Shawmut | 1,154 | 706 | 726 | 33 |
| Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern | 291 | 257 | 292 | 97 |
| Pittsburg & West Virginia | 904 | 869 | 907 | 1,961 |
| Rutland | 374 | 387 | 350 | 1,222 |
| Wabash | 6,500 | 5,944 | 6,175 | 11,418 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 5,675 | 4,685 | 5,286 | 3,437 |
| Total | 159,032 | 155,302 | 146,377 | 201,039 |
| Allegheny District | | | | |
| Akron, Canton & Youngstown | 621 | 622 | 790 | 1,421 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 40,716 | 40,572 | 39,722 | 22,289 |
| Bessemer & Lake Erie | 2,822 | 2,178 | 2,190 | 1,678 |
| Cambria & Indiana | 1,631 | 1,556 | 1,604 | 10 |
| Central R. R. of New Jersey | 6,140 | 5,905 | 6,090 | 17,187 |
| Cornwall | 445 | 423 | 367 | 48 |
| Cumberland & Pennsylvania | 462 | 213 | 171 | 8 |
| Ligonier Valley | 56 | 28 | 91 | 4 |
| Long Island | 1,314 | 1,590 | 1,566 | 3,704 |
| Penn-Reading Seashore Lines | 1,697 | 1,798 | 1,780 | 1,922 |
| Pennsylvania System | 81,113 | 74,327 | 75,465 | 55,648 |
| Reading Co. | 14,867 | 14,738 | 14,292 | 24,207 |
| Union (Pittsburgh) | 18,742 | 17,811 | 18,682 | 4,303 |
| Western Maryland | 4,963 | 4,180 | 3,925 | 10,538 |
| Total | 175,594 | 165,941 | 166,735 | 142,967 |
| Pennobscot District | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 35,624 | 27,805 | 28,556 | 12,092 |
| Norfolk & Western | 27,801 | 21,491 | 21,607 | 6,717 |
| Virginian | 5,713 | 5,254 | 4,810 | 1,469 |
| Total | 69,138 | 54,550 | 54,973 | 20,278 |

| Railroads | Total Revenue Freight Loaded | | | Total Loads Received from Connections | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| | 1947 | 1946 | 1945 | 1947 | 1946 | 1945 |
| Southern District | | | | | | |
| Alabama, Tennessee & Northern | 1947 | 1946 | 1945 | 1947 | 1946 | 1945 |
| Atl. & W. P.—W. R. of Ala. | 327 | 373 | 447 | 234 | 180 | 180 |
| Atlantic Coast Line | 792 | 752 | 797 | 1,969 | 1,838 | 1,838 |
| Central of Georgia | 17,036 | 15,007 | 14,744 | 9,984 | 9,679 | 9,679 |
| Charleston & Western Carolina | 3,806 | 3,989 | 3,730 | 4,462 | 4,459 | 4,459 |
| Clinchfield | 505 | 362 | 420 | 2,015 | 1,380 | 1,380 |
| Columbus & Greenville | 2,192 | 1,512 | 1,744 | 5,031 | 2,847 | 2,847 |
| Durham & Southern | 287 | 262 | 324 | 332 | 280 | 280 |
| Florida East Coast | 114 | 125 | 108 | 879 | 596 | 596 |
| Gainesville Midland | 3,426 | 3,317 | 3,173 | 1,809 | 1,585 | 1,585 |
| Georgia | 72 | 47 | 39 | 113 | 131 | 131 |
| Georgia & Florida | 1,180 | 1,075 | 1,072 | 2,442 | 2,521 | 2,521 |
| Gulf, Mobile & Ohio | 504 | 401 | 434 | 716 | 816 | 816 |
| Illinois Central System | 4,871 | 4,235 | 4,396 | 3,337 | 3,751 | 3,751 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 27,365 | 25,423 | 26,916 | 14,523 | 14,693 | 14,693 |
| Macon, Dublin & Savannah | 28,601 | 21,948 | 26,199 | 9,134 | 9,829 | 9,829 |
| Mississippi Central | 233 | 309 | 179 | 982 | 1,013 | 1,013 |
| Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L. | 328 | 247 | 317 | 381 | 471 | 471 |
| Norfolk Southern | 3,526 | 2,690 | 3,135 | 4,103 | 3,914 | 3,914 |
| Piedmont Northern | 1,352 | 1,173 | 1,000 | 1,751 | 1,484 | 1,484 |
| Richmond, Fred. & Potomac | 420 | 418 | 450 | 1,863 | 1,342 | 1,342 |
| Seaboard Air Line | 397 | 363 | 420 | 9,323 | 9,920 | 9,920 |
| Southern System | 13,250 | 11,654 | 10,538 | 8,607 | 7,782 | 7,782 |
| Tennessee Central | 26,833 | 23,146 | 23,642 | 24,796 | 21,748 | 21,748 |
| Winston-Salem Southbound | 778 | 531 | 743 | 896 | 803 | 803 |
| | 145 | 125 | 135 | 866 | 778 | 778 |
| Total | 138,340 | 119,484 | 125,102 | 110,848 | 103,807 | |
| Northwestern District | | | | | | |
| Chicago & North Western | 16,133 | 16,396 | 15,027 | 13,995 | 12,907 | 12,907 |
| Chicago Great Western | 2,625 | 3,008 | 2,585 | 3,336 | 2,768 | 2,768 |
| Chicago, Milw., St. P. & Pac. | 23,094 | 22,279 | 21,572 | 10,694 | 9,995 | 9,995 |
| Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha | 3,914 | 4,070 | 3,570 | 4,375 | 3,844 | 3,844 |
| Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range | 1,213 | 1,140 | 1,103 | 322 | 267 | 267 |
| Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic | 599 | 719 | 651 | 593 | 516 | 516 |
| Elgin, Joliet & Eastern | 9,101 | 9,316 | 8,787 | 11,161 | 9,778 | 9,778 |
| Ft. Dodge, Des Moines & South | 615 | 447 | 352 | 134 | 166 | 166 |
| Great Northern | 13,410 | 12,165 | 11,677 | 4,510 | 4,038 | 4,038 |
| Green Bay & Western | 448 | 528 | 546 | 731 | 949 | 949 |
| Lake Superior & Ishpeming | 410 | 289 | 243 | 72 | 70 | 70 |
| Minneapolis & St. Louis | 2,287 | 2,415 | 2,018 | 2,227 | 2,205 | 2,205 |
| Minn., St. Paul & S. S. M. | 5,456 | 5,953 | 4,644 | 3,799 | 3,488 | 3,488 |
| Northern Pacific | 11,139 | 10,284 | 10,461 | 4,790 | 4,604 | 4,604 |
| Spokane International | 153 | 121 | 244 | 514 | 385 | 385 |
| Spokane, Portland & Seattle | 2,431 | 1,899 | 2,409 | 2,352 | 2,122 | 2,122 |
| Total | 93,028 | 91,029 | 85,889 | 63,605 | 58,102 | |
| Central Western District | | | | | | |
| Atch., Top. & Santa Fe System | 26,012 | 24,560 | 24,532 | 9,368 | 9,258 | 9,258 |
| Aiton | 3,547 | 3,353 | 3,266 | 3,048 | 3,108 | 3,108 |
| Singham & Garfield | 173 | 243 | 424 | 94 | 67 | 67 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy | 21,926 | 21,107 | 19,797 | 11,446 | 10,399 | 10,399 |
| Chicago & Illinois Midland | 3,686 | 3,333 | 3,408 | 719 | 790 | 790 |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific | 13,199 | 13,910 | 12,501 | 12,226 | 11,214 | 11,214 |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois | 2,652 | 2,918 | 2,659 | 3,015 | 3,064 | 3,064 |
| Colorado & Southern | 893 | 602 | 758 | 1,819 | 1,805 | 1,805 |
| Denver & Rio Grande Western | 4,042 | 3,389 | 4,203 | 4,523 | 3,835 | 3,835 |
| Denver & Salt Lake | 1,082 | 980 | 838 | 42 | 49 | 49 |
| Fort Worth & Denver City | 1,024 | 923 | 838 | 1,401 | 1,231 | 1,231 |
| Illinois Terminal | 2,339 | 2,276 | 2,258 | 1,363 | 1,505 | 1,505 |
| Missouri-Illinois | 911 | 777 | 883 | 467 | 498 | 498 |
| Nevada Northern | 1,654 | 1,314 | 1,422 | 113 | 138 | 138 |
| Northern Pacific | 836 | 584 | 774 | 661 | 599 | 599 |
| Peoria & Pekin Union | 20 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Southern Pacific (Pacific) | 28,843 | 26,933 | 31,005 | 10,049 | 9,074 | 9,074 |
| Toledo, Peoria & Western | 30 | 0 | 306 | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| Union Pacific System | 18,798 | 17,644 | 18,599 | 12,773 | 11,200 | 11,200 |
| Utah | 1,050 | 810 | 581 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Western Pacific | 1,854 | 2,058 | 2,077 | 3,127 | 2,879 | 2,879 |
| Total | 134,638 | 127,718 | 130,773 | 76,317 | 70,706 | |
| Southwestern District | | | | | | |
| Burlington-Rock Island | 199 | 371 | 342 | 475 | 463 | 463 |
| Gulf Coast Lines | 4,580 | 5,221 | 6,451 | 2,153 | 2,485 | 2,485 |
| International-Great Northern | 2,026 | 2,021 | 2,760 | 2,975 | 3,542 | 3,542 |
| K | | | | | | |

Items About Banks and Trust Companies

(Continued from page 498)

the year show an increase notwithstanding the reduction in the War Loan account from \$8,740,000 at the beginning of the year to less than \$1,000,000 on Dec. 31.

"We had a total of 27 men in the armed services during the war, all of whom have been discharged and 19 have returned to the company."

The election of William H. Richardot as Comptroller and of Charles A. Laverty as Assistant Vice-President of Clinton Trust Co. of New York was announced on Jan. 15. Mr. Richardot, formerly Assistant Secretary, has been with the bank for 16 years and Mr. Laverty, who also served as Assistant Secretary, became associated with Clinton Trust in 1937. Announcement was also made at the same time of the election of two other officers of the bank. Fred C. Hertzler and Joseph C. Rogers, both with the bank more than ten years, have been elected Assistant Secretaries. George J. Allen has been advanced from Assistant Trust Officer to Trust Officer and Thomas J. Stanton, Assistant Trust Officer, has assumed the added duties of Assistant Secretary.

The year 1946 was the most successful in the history of Clinton Trust Co. reported Edward W. Smith, President, at the annual meeting of stockholders on Jan. 15. Commercial deposits increased \$3,406,571, or 16.4%, and total resources are now in excess of \$26,000,000. "Our capital funds were strengthened by \$278,270," Mr. Smith said. "\$150,000 by the sale of additional capital stock, and \$128,270 from earnings and transfer from reserve funds." Mr. Smith reported that net operating income of the bank in 1946 was \$144,748, equivalent to \$3.62 per share. This did not include profits on the sale of securities, amounting to \$1.96 per share. During the year, dividends totaling \$39,987 were paid, and a reserve of \$58,000 was set up for taxes. Mr. Smith stated that in the event the clearing house banks close on Saturdays all year round, Clinton Trust will do likewise.

Reporting at the annual meeting on Jan. 15, Arthur S. Kleeman, President of the Colonial Trust Co., of New York stated that, "1946 was a satisfactory year for our bank from several standpoints"; he said that the management is particularly gratified "at the growth in our domestic and foreign deposits, from correspondent banks and from commercial and private depositors." He added: "At the end of 1945, our deposits from sources other than the United States Government were \$48,100,000; one year later, as of Dec. 31, 1946, such deposits totaled \$52,700,000, an increase of almost 10%. Our operating organization has been greatly strengthened during the past year, especially as to our Credit Department and our Foreign Division staffs. Also, we have rounded out the official group in charge of our Kingsboro Office, placing at the head a new Vice-President, promoted to that title during the year. Our Travel Department has also been further developed so that we are now supplying our clients and others with complete travel service; all air, steamship and hotel reservations are made without service charge to our customers. \$108,672 was added to the Surplus and Undivided Profits of the bank during the year, after reducing the Capital Debentures by \$50,000."

At the annual meeting of the board of directors of Grace National Bank of New York, Albert M. Heaney, formerly Assistant Vice-President, was appointed Vice-President. John F. McGraw was appointed Assistant Cashier and Francis M. Finn, formerly Comptroller of the New York office of

the Swiss Bank Corp., was appointed Manager of the Foreign Department.

Fred Gretsch, President of the Lincoln Savings Bank of New York reports that deposits increased \$25,450,000 during 1946. The bank now has 220,058 depositors—an increase of 8,290 for the year.

The Chase Safe Deposit Co., of New York announced on Jan. 17, the following promotions: John A. Oberkirch, formerly Treasurer and Assistant Secretary, to be Vice-President; James A. McBain, formerly Assistant Treasurer, to be Treasurer.

Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York announces that it will open a new office in the Van Nest Section of the Bronx at 389 Morris Park Avenue at White Plains Road on Jan. 27. Banking hours will be from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. daily, including Saturday. Louis Cassetta will be the Officer in Charge. As of Jan. 20, the bank's office at 3491 Boston Road near Eastchester Road was changed over to full-time operation in order to meet the increased demands for its services in that community.

Lasting only four minutes, the annual meeting of stockholders of the Continental Bank & Trust Co. of New York held on Jan. 15 at 30 Broad Street, set a new record for brevity in the history of the 77-year-old institution. The annual report, which had been sent to stockholders in advance, was made public on Jan. 13. Four of the directors whose terms expired—Rafael Carrion, Executive Vice-President of Banco Popular de Puerto Rico; Frost Haviland, of T. L. Watson & Co.; John K. McKee, President of the bank, and Henry M. Wise, of the law firm of Wise, Shepard, Houghton & Kelly—were re-elected. Frederick E. Hassler, Chairman of the Board, presided.

Bankers Trust Company of New York announced on Jan. 21 that its Board of Directors has elected Earle Oliver Ames Assistant Treasurer. Mr. Ames who is a graduate of Boston University has been with the bank since March, 1943. He will continue as a member of the staff of the Rockefeller Center Office with which he has been associated since its opening last June.

At the annual organization meeting of the Board of Trustees of Brooklyn Trust Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., held on Jan. 16, Frank E. Scully was appointed an Assistant Secretary of the company. Mr. Scully has been employed by the company since 1933 and during the Second World War served in the United States Naval Reserve, attaining the rank of Commander before his return to civilian life. The office of Chairman of the Board of Trustees was abolished through amendment of the by-laws of the company following the retirement of Edwin P. Maynard, who had held that office since 1927. Other officers were re-elected. Mention of the fact that Mr. Maynard has retired as Chairman, while continuing as a trustee, was made in our issue of Jan. 16, page 277.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of Brooklyn Trust Co. on Jan. 13, six trustees whose terms expired were re-elected for 3-year terms. They were: George A. Barnewall, Jackson A. Dykman, Clifford E. Paige, Richardson Pratt, Adrian Van Sinderen and Ogden White. Stockholders approved and ratified a proposed Pension Plan for the benefit of employees of the company by a vote of 66.3% shares in favor of 1,211 shares against. An amendment to the company's by-laws, providing for indemnification of

trustees, officers and others against reasonable expenses incurred in the defense of legal proceedings arising out of performance of duties, was approved by a vote of 66,950 shares in favor of 631 shares against.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of Lafayette National Bank of Brooklyn in New York, the following directors were re-elected: Joseph A. Burgun, Walter Jeffreys Carlin, Henry S. Conover, John Dalrymple, Fred J. Driscoll, Willet C. Evans, John A. Hartigan, Oscar G. Pouch, Andrew J. Schmitz, Louis Segal, and Milton T. Vander Veer.

An additional director, Jeremiah J. Dalton, Jr. was elected.

The annual report showed an increase in deposits from \$36,627,446 to \$37,414,136; an increase of capital from \$850,000 to \$1,000,000; an increase in surplus and undivided profits from \$826,324 to \$1,043,325; an increase of unallocated reserve from \$61,289 to \$80,048. Income from all sources during 1946, after taxes and the payment of dividends amounted to \$235,780. From this amount, \$150,000 was transferred to surplus; \$67,000 to undivided profits and \$18,780 to unallocated reserves.

The directors re-elected the officers, who are: Walter Jeffreys Carlin, President; John Dalrymple, Executive Vice-President; William E. Yates, Vice-President & Trust Officer; William R. Hanrahan, Vice-President; Alfred M. Olsen, Cashier; Percy T. Stapleton, Assistant Vice-President; Carlton J. Kudzma, Assistant Cashier; Louis Komarek, Comptroller and Thomas F. Dalton and Whitfield C. Coates, Assistant Trust Officers.

At the 82nd annual meeting of the shareholders of The National Rockland Bank of Boston at Boston, Mass., the following directors were re-elected: Roger Amotry, Stanley M. Bolster, Harrie I. Brett, Carl M. Eldridge, Wallace J. Falvey, H. Frederick Hagemann, Jr., Ernest A. Hale, Charles E. Hodges, W. Frank Lowell, Elmore I. MacPhee, Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., Frank S. Waterman, and George L. Wrenn, 2nd. Additional directors elected were Donald C. Bowersock, President of the Boston Insurance Co. and the Old Colony Insurance Co., and Samuel H. Wolcott, Jr., a trustee. All officers were re-appointed with the following changes: Joseph L. Robins, Assistant Vice-President, was advanced to Vice-President, and E. Laurence Mitchell, Assistant Cashier was appointed Assistant Vice-President.

The election of Leslie M. Hayes and LeRoy F. Murphy as Vice-Presidents and John Goldham as Treasurer of the Fidelity Union Trust Co. of Newark, N. J. was announced on Jan. 16 by Horace K. Corbin, Fidelity Union President. Mr. Murphy who has been associated with the Fidelity Union Trust Co. since 1915 will also continue to serve as Comptroller, a post to which he was named in 1937. Mr. Hayes has been associated with the bank since 1916. He has served as Loaning Officer with the title of Second Vice-President since 1942. Mr. Goldham has been with the bank since 1918 and was made Assistant Treasurer in 1942. Other new Fidelity Union officers whose appointments were announced following the meeting of directors on Jan. 16 are:

Robert W. Bruce, Jr., Assistant Treasurer, main office; Andrew A. Breidenbach, Assistant Manager, Ironbound Ferry Street Branch; Howard J. Regan, Assistant Manager, Savings Department, main office; Ernest E. Schilling, Assistant Manager, North End Branch; Samuel S. Sternbach, Assistant Manager, American Branch. Mr. Bruce has been with the Fidelity Union since 1941, Mr.

Breidenbach since 1916 and Mr. Regan since 1921. Mr. Schilling came to the Fidelity Union in 1922 and Mr. Sternbach in 1918.

The board of directors of the Fidelity Union Trust Co. of Newark, N. J., voted on Jan. 16 to pay dividends on the capital stock of the bank on a quarterly basis, instead of semi-annually as heretofore. Horace K. Corbin, Fidelity Union President, announced that the board, which met in the main offices of the bank in Newark, voted to pay two quarterly dividends of 40c each. These quarterly dividends, Mr. Corbin stated, are payable on Feb. 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business on Jan. 17, and on May 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 18. The action on Jan. 16 establishes dividends on the capital stock of the Fidelity Union at a rate of \$1.60 per share annually. Dividends totaling \$1.50 per share were paid on the stock during 1946.

Two Questions Facing New York Banks

(Continued from first page)

vored a bill which would compel the closing of banks on Saturdays, but the Committee decided against approving such a measure for various reasons. The most impelling of these was an opinion by our counsel, Leo Dorsey, and also by the counsel of the Massachusetts Bankers Association that a mandatory bill would probably be unconstitutional since it would discriminate against a particular class of business enterprise, namely the banks, and forbid them to do business on a day when other types of business enterprise were free to operate without restriction. Furthermore, it seemed to our Committee that the desired result could be accomplished by permissive legislation without running the risk of illegality.

I may say that I am impressed by the number of banks which last year were opposed on theory to Saturday closings and which have completely reversed their position in the light of the experience they had last Summer as witness the fact that over 300 banks closed on Saturday last Summer while only 90 closed in 1945.

As to the time when the bill takes effect, it is difficult to say how soon the bill can be passed and signed even with the utmost of cooperation, of which we are assured, on the part of the legislative authorities. It may be that the bill will become effective after the date when many of you hold your directors' meetings in February. Hence, you should all be considering now what course your respective banks will follow when the bill becomes a law and also whether it might be wise to arrange meetings of county associations to consider an effective date with the idea in mind of achieving as much uniformity as is possible.

Service Charge Study

When Mr. Elliott V. Bell, at the annual convention in Atlantic City last May, delivered his challenging address on the widespread variations in service charge schedules among the banks of this state, the facts he presented were not news to any of the members of the various committees of this Association who have labored with the subject during the past seven or eight years. Those of our members who took the trouble to read the report of the Committee on Standardization of Analysis Methods in the year 1938-1939, will recall the efforts of that Committee to induce the bankers of the State to study their costs and to adopt

Frederick A. Potts was elected President and Chief Executive Officer, and J. William Hardt was elected Chairman of the Board and Executive Vice-President of The Philadelphia National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., at the bank's organization meeting on Jan. 20. Mr. Potts succeeds Evan Randolph who retired under the bank's retirement plan. Mr. Hardt is the first Chairman of the Board of the bank since the death of Joseph Wayne, Jr., in 1942. The new President became associated with the bank early in 1941 and was elected a Vice-President in December of the same year. He was elected a director on Nov. 18, 1946. Mr. Hardt has been a Vice-President of Philadelphia National since 1928, when the Franklin-Fourth Street National and the Philadelphia-Girard National Bank were consolidated under the title and charter of The Philadelphia National Bank. In 1942, he was elected to the board to fill the vacancy left by the death of Joseph Wayne, Jr.

uniform methods of computing service charges so as to eliminate what the committee, in its report, referred to as "an appalling lack of uniformity."

In spite of the fact that during the past seven years there have been two reports on service charges prepared by committees of the State Association, and one important contribution, applicable particularly to the smaller banks, prepared by the Country Bank Operations Commission of the American Bankers Association, the Superintendent's report disclosed that a discouraging lack of uniformity still prevails among the banks of the state.

In the hope that we might find some method or formula, acceptable to the great majority of the banks, to eliminate the wide variety of charges which are currently being made by banks, I asked the Chairman of the former Committee on Standardization of Analysis Methods, Mr. Theodore Rokahr, to gather around him the strongest possible committee composed of representatives of banks of all sizes to attack the problem again. Such a committee has been appointed, has held several meetings, and has performed a prodigious amount of work so far.

It was conceded by everyone that no further questionnaires or statistics were required to be assembled. All the facts have been available in previous surveys and in that made by the Superintendent's office which is, unquestionably, as Superintendent Bell characterized it "the most complete factual study of service charges that has ever been made." What is needed is some acceptable solution. The committee was asked to find, if possible, some formula applicable to the great majority of bank accounts throughout the State, sufficiently simple in theory and application to be more readily understandable and, therefore, more acceptable to both the banks and their depositors.

The committee has been laboring to evolve a formula which will be both simple and equitable, and has in my opinion made great progress but is not yet ready to report. We hope that a report will be ready for submission to you sometime during the Spring months, and in any event at the annual convention in Quebec.

I am making this progress report to you only because of the modesty of the committee chairman who has resolutely resisted all my blandishments and avoided appearing before you in person today.