BUSINESS

A Glove Manufacturer Had What The 'Walkie-Talkie Firm Needed

By ROGER BUDROW

"FOR WANT OF A NAIL, the shoe was lost," so the old saw goes. But it's true more than ever now. For instance, the other day one of the big factories here in town called up the war production board in the Circle Tower and asked J. E. Hall there if he knew any place where they could buy some 5/8-inch black elastic webbing.

For a while Mr. Hall was stopped. So he began digging and digging through his files and finally came across the inventory of a southern Indiana glove manufacturer. He called the glove manufacturer, found he had plenty of webbing, just the right size, only it wasn't black. A simple matter of dyeing took care of that objection.

Mr. Budrow

The webbing was needed to make chin straps for the fabulous "walkie-talkie," that electronic device used to send and receive radio messages directly on the field of battle. The local manufacturer had exhausted all his known sources of the webbing when he called Mr. Hall.

Now that is more or less an "extra-curricular" case for Mr. Hall. Most of his requests are for mill forms of iron and steel and their alloys and bronze. His work is officially called the "redistribution division."

Late last fall he asked all manufacturers in the state to give him an inventory of their idle, frozen and excess supplies. When he gets a request he goes through those inventories, which are kept up to date, and usually finds what is needed.

Last month he had about 250 requests from 100 different firms. He was able to fill 220 of these requests. In addition to supplies, the division tracks down machines and machine tools. It does not compete with purchasing and expediting departments because it is solely an emergency service for war contractors who have exhausted routine methods of finding needed materials and equipment.

* * *

INDIANA fell down in its scrap drive in the last half of 1942, OWI says. Iron and steel scrap collections were only 77 per cent of the quota, compared with the national average of 95.7 per cent.

* * *

THE 10-DEGREE drop in temperature between midnight and 9 this morning cost the railroads money. The Baltimore & Ohio points out the temperature is the largest single factor affecting freight costs.

A drop of one degree over a month costs the B. & O. about $7000 for additional coal. As the human body needs more energy-creating foods in winter, a locomotive's need for coal goes up in ratio to the skidding temperature. Which explains the railroads' opposition to higher coal prices, necessitated by higher wages for miners.

* * *

ADD TO YOUR file on post-war planning: E. C. Atkins has opened a branch office in San Francisco. Reason: "It is our belief that there will be a huge opportunity to service many of the countries in the Orient with Atkins saws when they begin to repair the aftermath of the war."

* * *

ODDS AND ENDS: J. E. Otis Jr., president of the Dodge Manufacturing Corp. of Mishawaka, Ind., received $31,000 salary last year, SEC reports. . . . Noblitt-Sparks Industries will pay a 50-cent dividend March 31. . . . Some grocers are cutting their prices on rationed items to boost their sales; they figure their future quotas of canned goods will be based on their sales. . . . U. S. Rubber Co.'s plant at Mishawaka, Ind., has 16 grandmothers working on fleece-lined boots for pilots. (Average age is 48; together they have 45 grandchildren.)

'FEUD' WITH WPB BOSH, SAYS KNOX

WASHINGTON, March 3 (U. P.).—The so-called "battle of Washington" between War Production Chief Donald Nelson and the armed services over material allocations is "all hooey" according to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

Knox expressed his views on the alleged feud in testimony made public today by a house appropriations subcommittee. The services decide the amount of materials needed, Knox said. And the war production board decides the rate at which they can be supplied.

"In other words regardless of what the newspapers have been saying for the last 30 days concerning differences between Mr. Nelson and the armed services, that is all bosh?" asked a committee member.

"That is all 'hooey'," Knox replied. "And I think I might add at this period, with respect to the press trying to make something out of this matter, that I do not think Donald Nelson has two better friends than the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy. And that goes for everybody in both services."

CHILD LABOR LEVEL HIGH

NEW YORK, March 3 (U. P.).—A report by the national child labor committee revealed today that 2,780,000 under 16 years of age are employed, either full or part time, in industry and agriculture.

LOCAL CHEMIST CITES PROGRESS

Dr. Cislak of Reilly Firm Says U. S. Better Off Than in '17.

America was not dependent upon Germany for coal tar products when the present war started and thus is in a much better position to wage effective warfare today than at that time, according to Dr. F. E. Cislak, director of research of the Reilly laboratories, research organization of the Reilly Tar & Chemical Corp. of Indianapolis. Dr. Cislak spoke at the Indiana section meeting of the American Chemical society at Hotel Severin yesterday.

"During world war I," said Dr. Cislak, "we were in a bad way for coal tar products because we had previously depended upon Germany for those chemicals. Because of the courage and foresight of the American producers of coal tar products we are today well able to meet not only the enormous demands of our armed forces but also the essential civilian uses. The research organizations of American coal tar producers have developed processes for the manufacture of coal tar chemicals which are second to none."

In the list of coal tar products which are highly important in the conduct of modern warfare Dr. Cislak included benzene, toluene, naphthalene, phenol, cresylic acid, coal tar carbon and coal tar pitch.

"Benzene," said Dr. Cislak, "is not only essential for the production of high octane gasoline, but is also used in making styrene, one of the two components of the synthetic rubber Buna S. Without benzene, therefore, we would have no synthetic rubber program. Benzene is also used in making synthetic phenol, which is required to supplement the natural phenol obtained from coal tar. The use of toluene in the production of T. N. T. is well known, as is the importance of T. N. T. as a high explosive."

Substitute For Tung Oil

"Naphthalene, commonly known to the housewife in the form of moth balls, has also gone to war. From naphthalene is made an essential ingredient of smokeless powder pellets. Because of naphthalene, the loss of tung oil imports from China has not seriously interfered with our ability to produce certain essential paints.

"Phenol, or carbolic acid, is another coal tar product which is used in the production of explosives. Also, phenolic plastics are playing an important role in the fabrication of various parts, devices and instruments which are directly or indirectly essential in the construction and operation of airplanes, tanks, ships and other war equipment. In the production of these parts phenolic plastics are saving not only critical metals, but invaluable time. Picric acid, a necessary ingredient in armor-piercing shells, is also made from phenol, as is one of the ingredients used in the manufacture of nylon.

"The cresylic acid derived from coal tar is extremely important to our navy. Without an adequate production of this product, a serious bottleneck would develop in the production of warships. Our enormous production of steel and aluminum requires a large number of carbon electrodes for the electric furnaces. Here coal tar pitch is doing its share in the war program, side by side with the carbon derived from coal tar.

Aids Synthetic Rubber

"Coal tar pitch is also needed in the formulation of synthetic rubber stocks. Rubber is being used in the manufacture of electrodes, coal tar carbon is also used in the manufacture of carborundum, which industry uses for grinding wheels, and in the manufacture of steel to offset the lack of adequate supplies of scrap."

The Reilly Laboratories have been responsible for the development of many new coal tar products. The Reilly Tar and Chemical Corp. is one of the important factors in the American coal tar industry, with 17 plants located in the principal industrial markets of the country. A large percentage of the output of the Reilly plants is earmarked for war production.

U. S. STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, March 3 (U. P.).—Government expenses and receipts for the current fiscal year through Feb. 27 compared with a year ago:

	This Year	Last Year
Expenses	[illegible]	$13,666,775
War Spending	[illegible]	576,237,692
Receipts	[illegible]	501,534,198
Net Deficit	[illegible]	337,961,136
Cash Bal.	[illegible]	561,829,086
Working Bal.	[illegible]	501,641,371
Public Debt	[illegible]	9,476,092,626
Gold Reserve	[illegible]	62,495,676

INDIANAPOLIS CLEARING HOUSE

Clearings	$ 4,730,000
Debits	13,746,000

HALT RIVER CONTROL BILL

Final action on the bill to give Indiana a stream pollution control board was delayed today as the house refused to accept senate amendments to the measure.

HOG PRICES AT 23-YEAR HIGH

Top Pushes to $16.10 Here As Only 3825 Porkers Are Received.

Hog prices at the Indianapolis stockyards today pushed to the highest levels since shortly after the first world war, the food distribution administration reported.

The top price scheduled here today was $16.10 for good to choice 200 to 225-pounders. On Oct. 14, 1920, the top was $16.15.

In an active market, weights from 160 pounds up sold 25 cents higher than yesterday while lighter weights were unchanged.

Receipts included 3825 hogs, 1050 cattle, 275 calves and 1350 sheep.

HOGS (3825)	
Good to choice—	
120- 140 pounds	$14.25@15.00
140- 160 pounds	15.00@15.60
160- 180 pounds	15.85@16.00
180- 200 pounds	16.00@16.10
200- 220 pounds	16.00@16.10
220- 240 pounds	16.00@16.10
240- 270 pounds	16.00@16.10
270- 300 pounds	16.00@16.10
300- 330 pounds	15.95@16.00
330- 360 pounds	15.85@15.90
Medium—	
160- 200 pounds	15.10@15.95
Packing Sows	
Good to choice—	
270- 300 pounds	15.35@15.50
300- 330 pounds	15.35@15.50
330- 360 pounds	15.35@15.50
360- 400 pounds	15.25@15.50
Good—	
400- 450 pounds	14.90@15.25
450- 550 pounds	14.90@15.25
Medium—	
250- 550 pounds	13.50@14.50
CATTLE (1050)	
Choice—	
700- 900 pounds	16.00@16.50
900-1100 pounds	16.25@16.75
1100-1300 pounds	16.25@16.75
1300-1500 pounds	16.00@16.50
Good—	
700- 900 pounds	15.00@16.00
900-1100 pounds	15.00@16.25
1100-1300 pounds	15.00@16.25
1300-1500 pounds	15.00@16.00
Medium—	
700-1100 pounds	13.75@15.00
1100-1300 pounds	14.00@15.00
Common—	
700-1100 pounds	12.00@13.75
Heifers	
Choice—	
600- 800 pounds	15.00@15.50
800-1000 pounds	15.00@15.75
Good—	
600- 800 pounds	14.25@15.00
800-1000 pounds	14.25@15.00
Medium—	
500- 900 pounds	13.00@14.25
Common—	
500- 900 pounds	10.50@13.00
Cows (all weights)	
Good	11.50@12.50
Medium	11.00@11.50
Cutter and common	9.00@10.50
Canner	7.50@ 9.00
Bulls (all weights) (Yearlings Excluded)	
Beef— Good	13.50@14.00
Sausage— Good (all weights)	13.00@13.75
Medium	12.50@13.25
Cutter and common	11.00@11.50
CALVES (275)	
Vealers (all weights)	
Good to choice	17.00@17.50
Common and medium	13.00@16.50
Cull (75 lbs. up)	9.00@13.00
Feeder & Stocker Cattle & Calves	
Steers	
Choice—	
500- 800 pounds	13.50@14.50
800-1050 pounds	13.50@14.75
Good—	
500- 800 pounds	12.50@13.50
800-1050 pounds	12.50@13.50
Medium—	
500-1000 pounds	11.50@12.50
Common—	
500- 900 pounds	10.00@11.50
Calves (steers)	
Good and Choice—	
500 pounds down	13.50@15.00
Medium—	
500 pounds down	12.00@13.50
Calves (heifers)	
Good and Choice—	
500 pounds down	13.00@14.00
Medium—	
500 pounds down	11.50@13.00
SHEEP AND LAMBS (1350)	
Ewes (shorn)	
Good and choice	7.50@ 9.00
Common and choice	6.50@ 7.50
Lambs	
Good and choice	15.75@16.35
Medium and good	14.60@15.50
Common	12.50@14.35
Lambs (Shorn)	
Good and choice	15.25@15.75
Medium and good	14.00@15.00
Common	12.00@14.00
Yearling Wethers	
Good and choice	13.50@14.50
Medium	10.50@13.25

LOCAL ISSUES

Nominal quotations furnished by local unit of National Association of Securities Dealers.

	Bid	Asked
Agents Fin Corp com	7½	...
Agents Fin Corp pfd	30	...
Belt RR Stk Yds com	42	46
Belt RR Stk Yds 6% pfd	52	...
Bobbs-Merrill com	3	...
Bobbs-Merrill 4½% pfd	40	...
Circle Theater com	26	30
Comwlth Loan 5% pfd	97	100
Hook Drug Co. com	13	15
Home T&T Ft Wayne 7% pfd.	50½	...
Ind Asso Tel 5% pfd	97	101
Ind & Mich 7% pfd	107	...
Ind Hydro Elec 7%	35	39
Ind Gen Serv 6% pfd	103	...
Indpls P & L 5¼ pfd	99	103
Indpls P & L com	14¼	15¾
Indpls Rlwys, Inc, com	14¼	15¾
Indpls Water pf	104	...
*Indpls Water Class A com	15¼	16½
Lincoln Loan Co 5½ pfd	88	92
Lincoln Nat Life Ins com	29	32
N Ind Pub Serv 5½% pfd	89	93
N Ind Pub Serv 6%	93	97
N Ind Pub Serv 7% pfd	103	107
*P R Mallory com	15	16½
Progress Laundry com	12½	14½
*Pub Serv of Ind 5% pfd	95½	98½
*Pub Serv of Ind com	13½	15
So Ind G&E 4.8 pfd	91	95
Stokely Bros pr pfd	15	16½
United Tel Co 5%	98	...
Union Title com	24	28
Van Camp Milk pfd	60½	...
Van Camp Milk com	12	14
Bonds		
Algers Wins'w W RR 4½%	90	...
American Loan 5s 51	95	98
American Loan 5s 46	99	101
Cent Newspaper 4½s 42-51	99	...
Ch of Com Bldg Co 4¼s 51	77	81
Citizens Ind Tel 4¼s 61	103	106
Consol Fin 5s 60	94	97
Ind Asso Tel Co 3½s 70	105	...
Indpls P & L 3¼s 70	107½	109
Indpls Railways Co 5s 67	78	81
Indpls Water Co 3½s 68	106½	108½
Kokomo Water Works 5s 58	104½	...
Kuhner Packing Co 4½s 49	98	101
Morris 5&10 Stores 5s 50	98	101
Muncie Water Works 5s 65	104½	...
N Ind Pub Serv 3¾s 69	107½	109
N Ind Tel 4½s 55	73	77
Pub Serv of Ind 4s 69	106½	108
Pub Tel 4½s 55	98	101
Richmond Water Wks 5s 57	105	...
Trac Term Corp 5s 57	79	82

*Ex-dividend.

LOCAL PRODUCE

Heavy breed hens, 3¾ lbs. and over, 26c; hens, 3½ lbs. and under, 23c; Leghorn hens, 23c.

Broilers, 2¼ lbs. and over, colored, 26c; white and barred rock, 27c; Leghorns, 22c.

Roasters, 4 lbs. and over, colored, 27c; white and barred rock, 28c.

Stags: Leghorns, 21c; heavy breed, 22c. Cocks, 16c.

Eggs—Current receipts, 54 lbs. and up 31c.

Graded Eggs—Grade A, large, 35c; grade A, medium, 33c; grade A, small, 25c; no grade, 25c.

Butter—No. 1, 48@48½c; No. 2, 46@46½c; butterfat, No. 1, 46c; No. 2, 43c.

(Prices on produce delivered at Indianapolis quoted by Wadley Co.)

Masked Woman

Inside helmet and overalls is Shirley Kihl, one of the women studying plane construction at the Pullman plant, Chicago, which is part of the Chicago school board vocational course to provide war workers.

There Were 207 Million Head Of Livestock on Farms Jan. 1

By FRED BAILEY
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The record number of livestock on farms at the start of this year—plus ample feed supplies—assures the nation that no serious meat shortage is in prospect.

The supply of meats available to civilians will be smaller than in recent years because of the heavy military and lend-lease demands, but officials now see good reason to hope that the ration allowance will be ample.

At the start of this year there were nearly 207,000,000 head of meat animals on farms, comprising 78,170,000 cattle (exclusive of milk cows), 73,660,000 hogs and 55,089,000 sheep. That is five per cent more than at the start of 1942.

66 Million More Chickens

In addition, there were 540,107,000 chickens and 6,623,000 turkeys on farms. That was 66,000,000 more chickens, but 1,000,000 fewer turkeys than a year earlier, the Agriculture department reported.

The record number of hogs on farms, consisting mostly of brood sows, indicated that the national goal of 125,000,000 slaughter hogs this year probably will be reached. That would be 20,000,000 more than last year.

The 13,283,000 more hogs on farms than a year earlier represented a 22 per cent increase and exceeds the previous record of 1923 by 4,356,000 head. The marketing of hogs during the first two months of this year was at record levels.

Slaughter Cattle at Peak

The hog increase was attributed largely to sharply higher prices and relatively cheap corn. Corn prices averaged around $1 a bushel, while each bushel fed to hogs and marketed as pork was worth about $1.25.

The 78,170,000 slaughter cattle on farms was 3,008,000 head more than a year ago. Cattle numbers usually run in cycles—five or six years of declining numbers followed by increases over a similar period.

The present cycle has carried cattle number 5,000,000 head above the 1918 peak and 4,000,000 head above the next peak in 1934. Cattle slaughter probably will continue lower than a year ago until early April, but the total for the year will be somewhat larger than in 1942, the department forecast.

Sheep, which supply only about 10 per cent of the nation's meat supply, was the only meat animal group to show a decline during 1942. The number on Jan. 1 was 55,089,000, compared with 56,735,000 a year earlier.

Hogs at Record Price

The value of hogs on farms averaged $22.54 a head, an increase of $6.92 over a year earlier and a record high. The total value of hogs on farms was $1,660,652,000, by far the highest ever recorded, and more than $715,000,000 above the Jan. 1, 1942, valuation.

The average value per head of cattle on Jan. 1 was $69.66, up $14.58 over a year earlier, and the highest on record. The total value was $5,445,098,000, up $1,305,000,000 over a year earlier.

An increase from 26,398,000 to 26,946,000 (2 per cent) in the number of milk cows indicated the goal of a 2 per cent increase in milk production this year may be reached. The milk cows had an average valuation of $99.61, compared with $77.89 a year earlier.

The total value of sheep was placed at $533,327,000, an average of $9.68 a head, compared with $8.61 a year earlier. The value of all farm livestock, including mules, horses, chickens and turkeys, was $9,475,391,000.

WAGON WHEAT

Up to the close of the Chicago market today, Indianapolis flour mills and grain elevators paid $1.53 per bushel for No. 2 red wheat (other grades on their merits). No. 2 white oats, 57c, and No. 2 red oats, 57c; No. 3 yellow corn, 92c per bushel, and No. 3 white corn, $1.03.

RYE FUTURES RISE 2 CENTS AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, March 3 ((U. P.).—Rye futures scored gains of as much as 2 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade today. Other grains shared the upturn.

At the end of the first hour wheat was up ⅜ to ¾ cent a bushel; corn unchanged at OPA levels; oats up ⅛ to ¼, rye up 1⅛ to 2 cents.

Traders continued to await developments in pending legislation and all markets retained a firm tone in quiet trade.

N. Y. Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Allegh Corp	1¾	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Allied Chem	152	151¼	152	— ½
Allis-Chal	30⅞	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅜
Am Can	78½	78	78½	+ ¾
Am Can pf	175¼	175¼	175¼	— ½
Am Rad & S S.	8	8	8⅛	....
Am Roll Mill	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
Am T & T	143	142⅝	142⅞	— ¼
Am Tob B	53½	52⅝	53½	+ ¾
Am Water W	5	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
Anaconda	28½	27⅞	28	....
Armour Ill	4½	4⅜	4½	....
Atchison	51½	50⅝	51½	+ 1¼
Atl Refining	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅜
Ben Ind Loan	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ¼
Beth Steel	61⅝	61¼	61½	+ ¼
Borden	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛	....
Borg-Warner	30½	30	30½	+ ½
Bdgpt Brass	11	10⅞	11	....
Chrysler	72	71½	72	+ 1
Comwlth & So	13-16	13-16	13-16	....
Cons Oil	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Edison	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ½
Corn Prod	58¾	58¾	58¼	....
Curtiss-Wr A	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅜
Dome Mines	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
Douglas Airc	62¾	62½	62¾	+ ½
East Kodak	153	152½	153	+ 1
Elec Auto-L	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Electric	35½	35	35¼	+ ⅛
Gen Mills pf	131¼	131¼	131¼	....
Goodrich	29	28⅞	29	+ ¼
Goodyear	30	30	29⅞	....
Hud Bay M & S	23⅞	23¼	23½	— ⅜
Indpls Pw&Lt	37	36	37	+ ½
Int Harvester	63⅜	62	63⅜	+ 1⅞
Int Nickel	33⅜	33⅛	33¼	....
Int T&T	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
Johns-Man	79¼	77	79¼	+ 2
Kennecott	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ¼
Kresge SS	21	20¾	21	+ ½
Kroger G & B.	25¼	25	25¼	+ ½
L-O-F Glass	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅜
Nash-Kelv	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Nat Biscuit	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Nat Cash Reg	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Nat Dairy	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ½
N Y Central	14⅜	13¾	14¼	+ ⅝
Noblitt-Sparks	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
Ohio Oil	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Packard	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Pan Am Airwys	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ¼
Penn RR	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ 1
Procter & G	55¼	54⅞	55¼	+ ¼
Pullman	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ¾
Pure Oil	13¾	13½	13¾	....
Radio	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅜
Reo Mot vtc	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Sears Roebuck	64¼	64	64⅛	....
Servel Inc	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
So Por R Sug	23½	23	23½	+ ½
South Ry pf	40⅝	39½	40⅝	+ 1
Studebaker	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Sun Oil	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
Sunshine Min	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Swift Intl	31¾	31	31¾	+ ¼
Texas Co	46¼	45¾	46	+ ⅜
Timken R B	45⅝	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
Un Airo pf	97¾	97½	97½	....
U S Tob pf	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
West Air Bke	20⅜	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
Westing El	85⅞	85¼	85⅜	+ ⅝
White Rock	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅜
Woolworth	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Yellow Tr	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Young Sheet	34⅜	33¾	34¼	+ ⅜
Zenith Rad	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ½

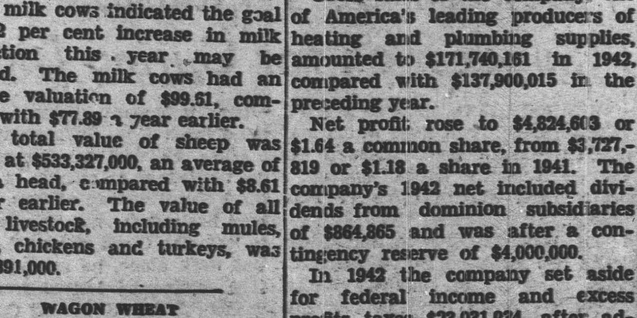
Complete New York stock quotations are carried daily in the final edition of The Times.

20 MILLION SAVED BY HARVESTER CO.

CHICAGO, March 3 (U. P.).—International Harvester Co. has established a reserve fund of $20,000,000 for post-war reconversion and rehabilitation of its plants, Fowler McCormick, president, disclosed today in the company's annual report for the fiscal year neded Oct. 31, 1942.

He reported net income for the year, excluding subsidiaries, at $26,746,552, equal to $4.95 a common share, compared with $30,634,588, or $5.87 on the common in the preceding year.

Federal income and excess profits taxes totaled $30,879,543, after a post-war refund credit of $250,000.



FARM MACHINE 'THAW' SOUGHT

Indiana House Resolution Asks All Equipment Be Released Now.

Two house-approved resolutions urging immediate release of frozen farm machinery and restoration of meat import supervision to the bureau of animal industry were sent to the senate today.

The first resolution, introduced by Reps. Alpha Hoesel (R. Kewanna) and Walter Baker (R. Bourbon), asked congress and heads of the WPB and OPA in Washington to provide for release of all farm machinery now frozen in stock to assist farmers in meeting 1943 crop quotas. The resolution also recommended allocation of steel and other strategic materials for the manufacture of new machinery badly needed on the farms.

The meat import resolution was introduced by Reps. C. Edwin Moseley (R. Peru) and Hoesel, and suggested that supervision of importation of meat and meat animals be taken from the food distribution administration and returned to the bureau of animal industry.

Praises Bureau's Work

Under the present emergency setup, sponsors of the resolution said, the emphasis is placed on importation of food supplies and too little attention is paid to the vital problem of preventing spread of livestock diseases. Rep. Hoesel charged that domestic meat was being shipped abroad to allied nations while meat for home consumption was coming in from Argentina where the deadly hoof and mouth disease is prevalent.

Even garbage containing scraps of diseased meat, Rep. Hoesel said, can lead to epidemics of the disease which decimated beef herds in this country 30 years ago. Supervision by the bureau of animal industry has helped keep hoof and mouth disease under control for many years, he said, and that bureau still is the best equipped to prevent importation of diseased meat and animals.

MONTGOMERY WARD, WLB TRADE BLOWS

WASHINGTON, March 3 (U. P.).—The war labor board today again traded blows with Montgomery Ward & Co., by releasing a WLB panel's unanimous recommendation that maintenance-of-membership and check-off of union dues by the company be extended to the firm's six stores in Denver, Detroit and New York. The company has attacked those proposals in advertisements in a number of newspapers.

The company several months ago refused to accept the WLB's order of maintenance-of-membership in its Chicago unit until personally told to do so by President Roosevelt.

In releasing the three-man, tripartite panel's report, a WLB official pointed out that panel reports usually are not made public except in the event of a public hearing. He said he did not know whether a hearing would be held on this case. The board customarily holds a hearing only when a panel member dissents from the majority's opinion.

The company's advertisement labeled the maintenance-of-membership clause "a form of closed shop" despite the fact that the provision would allow any union member to resign from the union within a 15-day period. If he did not resign, he would be required to remain a member in good standing for the duration of the union contract. The closed shop generally is interpreted to mean that only union employees may be hired by a firm.

CRANE CO. PROFIT $1,000,000 HIGHER

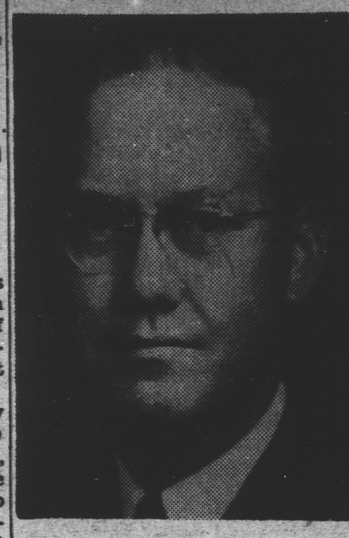
CHICAGO, March 3 (U. P.).—Crane Co. and its domestic subsidiaries today reported record sales for 1942 and an increase in net earnings for the year.

Gross sales of the company, one of America's leading producers of heating and plumbing supplies, amounted to $171,740,161 in 1942, compared with $137,900,015 in the preceding year.

Net profit rose to $4,824,603 or $1.64 a common share, from $3,727,819 or $1.18 a share in 1941. The company's 1942 net included dividends from dominion subsidiaries of $864,865 and was after a contingency reserve of $4,000,000.

In 1942 the company set aside for federal income and excess profits taxes $23,031,934, after adjusting for a debt retirement credit and post-war refund of $2,276,571, compared with tax provisions of $12,588,425 in 1941.

Transfers Here



Grant O. Q. Johnson has been appointed manager of the Indianapolis office of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, succeeding G. R. Douglas. Mr. Johnson has been with the company since 1921, became district manager in Hastings, Neb., in 1930 and in 1938 transferred to Omaha as agency organizer. He was awarded the chartered life underwriter designation last year.

RETAILERS GET TASTIER NEWS

Pasting Ration Stamps on Gummed Sheets to Be Stopped.

Indiana merchants were relieved of a time-consuming chore in connection with rationing today when the office of price administration advised them that after their present supply of gummed sheets used for pasting up ration stamps has been exhausted the transfer of stamps may be made in envelopes.

A single exception was made in the case of the gasoline trade. Operators of filling stations will be required, as in the past, to paste gasoline coupons on the sheets which OPA provides for the purpose and transfer them in this form to their suppliers. The suppliers in turn deposit them in their ration bank accounts.

Gummed sheets are continued for filling stations to permit readier counting of coupons and thus prevent delay in tank wagon deliveries.

A $3,000,000, annual saving to the government will result, OPA estimated, by using envelopes instead of paste-up sheets for handling the transfers between trades people and for deposit in ration book accounts of coffee, sugar and processed food stamps. Fuel oil coupons have been handled in envelopes from the outset.

Will Supply Envelopes

OPA will supply envelopes for depositors. However, until they are available, any type of envelopes may be used for deposit purposes. The envelope must be sealed firmly by the person inserting the stamps as he will be legally responsible for the contents.

The depositor must also write on the face of the envelope the type of stamps inclosed, the number, the total value in points or pounds, the commodity and his address. He must also sign his name across the flap. Any number of stamps up to 500 may be inserted. All stamps in an envelope must be identical, except that processed foods stamps of same point value and validity date but different letters may be included.

Retailers who do not have ration accounts may use the same method in sending stamps to wholesalers, all of whom must have ration accounts.

WIDEN WHEAT INSURANCE

WASHINGTON, March 3 (U. P.).—The department of agriculture announced yesterday that government wheat crop insurance has been extended to cover wheat planted in excess of 1943 acreage allotment or permitted acreage.

STUDY IS MADE ON MANPOWER

Shows Cuts Necessary in Services or Lend-Lease Or Civilian Life.

WASHINGTON, March 3 (U. P.).—The senate military affairs committee has received the preliminary draft of an over-all manpower study which is designed to clarify the present muddle, it was learned today.

The draft was presented to the committee in executive session yesterday before it started hearings on the Austin-Wadsworth "draft labor" bill.

When completed, it was said, the study will show that under present conditions—without national service legislation—there are only three ways of solving the manpower problem:

1. By reduction of the projected size of the armed forces, a step vigorously opposed by military and naval officials who are supported by President Roosevelt.

2. By reduction of the amount of lend-lease supplies being made available to other united nations.

3. By curtailment of civilian economy to a point approaching bed rock.

The study is being carefully guarded against publication because of the military nature of some of the material, but an expurgated version may be released later.

Get Different Results

It was understood that the study attempts to correlate all of the testimony given to several congressional committees on manpower during the last three months. It also was understood to be based on the same figures used by the military and naval leaders in deciding that 11,000,000 Americans should be under arms at the end of 1943.

The senate military affairs committee, it was learned, asked manpower officials to make the study some weeks ago when members discovered that various government officials were arriving at different manpower conclusions because of the use of different basic statistics. The committee believed that it could not give proper consideration to the pending national service bill—designed to make most employable men and women subject to the labor draft—with so many conflicting versions about where manpower requirements could be cut.

Criticizes McNutt

There was no confirmation, but it was believed that the manpower study will show that the committee must choose between a "draft labor" policy or a sharp cut in the armed services, lend-lease or civilian economy.

The military committee recessed its hearings on the Austin-Wadsworth bill until tomorrow, but meets in executive session today for undisclosed business. When the hearings resume on the draft-labor bill, Grenville Clark, New York attorney who helped draft the original conscription bill and who also worked on the pending bill, and several American Legion witnesses will testify.

Rep. James W. Wadsworth (R. N. Y.) testified in behalf of his bill yesterday. He criticized War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt and charged that the need for a draft labor bill should have been apparent to McNutt as early as last summer. Wadsworth also criticized McNutt's reliance on a "war work or fight" directive to transfer workers from non-essential to essential occupations.

DAILY PRICE INDEX

NEW YORK, March 3 (U. P.).—Dun & Bradstreet's daily weighted price index of 30 basic commodities, compiled for United Press (1930-32 average equals 100):

Yesterday	171.83
Week ago	170.20
Month ago	168.98
Year ago	155.43
1943 high (March 2)	171.83
1943 low (Jan. 2)	166.61