Business

State Chamber of Commerce Incurring Wrath of Farm Bureau, State Teachers

By ROGER BUDROW

THE INDIANA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S participation in a nation-wide campaign to get congress to remove the federal tax exemption of farm co-operatives, which nobody bothered about until high wartime corporation taxes came along, is drawing the fire of the Indiana Farm Bureau.

Referring to a new department the State Chamber of Commerce has created to develop friendly relations with agriculture, I. H. Hull of the Farm Bureau editorialized in the Farm News of Marion County that farmers will have nothing but contempt for overtures when the same organization, with its other hand, attempts to scuttle the farmers' co-operative effort at self-improvement."

Mr. Hull says the farm people, "because of the sinister, unfair attacks, have lost about all confidence in the Chamber of Commerce leaders or their objectives. No time should be lost in making other local contacts and setting up some other agency to plan and promote the development of the rural community."

* * *

THE TEACHERS also are on the outs with the State Chamber of Commerce, judging from an editorial in the Indiana Teacher, published by the Indiana State Teachers Association.

The national Chamber of Commerce has studied education's relation to the community and decided that good business as well as a sound social structure depend upon the expenditure of sufficient sums of money to support education on a very high plane, the editorial notes.

But "The State Chamber of Commerce, along with the Indianapolis Chamber, in the past four years, has violently fought further extensions of state support for education in Indiana. Such further extensions in many communities meant the life or death of adequate public schools in those places.

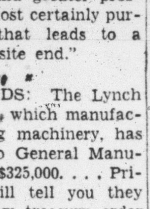
"The position of the state chamber that the local communities should support local schools completely ignores the fact that concentration of wealth and industry in fewer places has drained away the resources from many others to an extent that makes local support of education impossible. If the State Chamber believes in an equal educational opportunity for children and believes that a higher level of education stimulates higher living standards and greater prosperity, then it is most certainly pursuing a course that leads to a diametrically opposite end."

* * *

ODDS AND ENDS: The Lynch Corp. of Anderson, which manufactures glass-making machinery, has bought the Toledo General Manufacturing Co. for $325,000. . . . Privately bankers will tell you they are afraid the new treasury order requiring them to report "unusual transactions in big bills will rebound and they'll be blamed when some black market tax cheater is thus caught. . . . Civilians will get a few more cigarets this month because army-navy orders are smaller, temporarily, manufacturers say. . . . There are still 2500 new autos left in the national stockpile. . . . The army figures it will spend $533.88 this year on each G. I. recruit in U. S.—15 per cent more than last year; that includes food, clothing and individual equipment, but not weapons, ammunition, transportation, shelter nor pay. . . . More than 26 million people now have hospitalization insurance, three times the 1940 number, and one out of 10 was hospitalized last year.

Former Local Man Promoted

John G. Wood, a native of Indianapolis, has been appointed chief engineer of the Chevrolet motor division of General Motors Corp., succeeding J. M. Crawford who has joined the engineering staff of General Motors Vice President C. L. McCuen.



John G. Wood

Mr. Wood, who attended public schools here and the Indianapolis Academy, Leland Stanford and Purdue universities, began his career as a draftsman for the National Motor Vehicle Co. here. From 1908 to 1913 he was engineer for the Empire Motor Co. and the Indiana Die Casting Co. He then joined the Remy Electric Co. at Anderson and worked for Oldsmobile before joining Chevrolet in 1933.

ASKS SCRAPPING OF OBSOLETE PLANES

NEW YORK, June 4 (U. P.).—The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce is urging that all unusable obsolete and surplus military aircraft equipment be scrapped to save vast sums of taxpayers' money.

A chamber report, issued by H. M. Horner, United Aircraft Corp. president, warned that unless unusable surplus equipment—engines, propellers and components—is promptly disposed of, storage charges, which must come from current appropriations, will soon exceed the net worth of the obsolete material.

WFA TO LOAN ON WHEAT

WASHINGTON, June 4 (U. P.).—The war food administration has announced that a loan program will be offered to farmers on 1945 crop wheat at a national average of $1.38 a bushel compared with the average of $1.35 a bushel for 1944 wheat.

HARD COAL HAS 'FOOT IN GRAVE'

Strikes Are Latest Blow to Pennsylvania Mines.

By DALE McFEATTERS
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

PITTSBURGH, June 4.—Pennsylvania's hard-coal industry, which had one foot in the grave before the war, is doing its best to get the other foot in.

The industry has been ailing for 28 years. The hard coal region of eastern Pennsylvania is the only area in the state—and possibly the country—that has been in an almost continuous state of depression since world war I.

After an outbreak of bootleg mining that received national notoriety in the '30s, the industry appeared ready to die. Then the war gave it a transfusion in the form of shortages of fuel oil and gas.

But the latest of a series of wartime strikes has shaken the confidence of warborn customers. A 20-day walkout has caused a loss of almost four million tons—enough to heat 24,000 homes next winter.

Strikes Disrupt Markets

The industry's markets were disrupted by wildcat strikes last year and by four general walkouts in 1943.

The only solution Governor George H. Earle could find when his administration wrestled with the problem was to have the federal government buy Pennsylvania's hard coal lands and operate them. A commission set up in 1935 agreed that either the state or national government would have to take over the industry.

Another commission, formed by President Roosevelt, recommended in 1942 that new war industries be brought into the anthracite region and made to use hard coal for power.

Legalized Bootlegging

Bootlegging of coal by miners who sank small, unauthorized shafts was a problem within a problem. The only solution offered was a suggestion to legalize the bootlegging. This was done in 1941.

In the late 1930s men laid off by mining companies returned to the properties, dug holes and began peddling coal wherever they could. Thus began one of the most fantastic chapters in American industrial history.

Bootlegging developed into a 35-million-dollar a year extra-legal industry employing 20,000 men. At one time 1000 trucks operated from the bootleg fields in Schuylkill and Northumberland counties. They shipped bootleg coal to Philadelphia, New York, Trenton, Baltimore and Washington.

Could Have Come Back

The bootleggers said they wouldn't stop until the companies opened the mines and gave them jobs. The operators insisted the bootleggers be cleared from their lands.

On Feb. 7, 1941, Governor Arthur H. James signed a bill legalizing bootlegging. It required the independent miners to pay a royalty to owners of the land, and it allowed legitimate producers to buy the output of bootleggers.

Then the war gave anthracite a chance to come back. But in September, 1941, the miners went on strike. It was a strike against the United Mine Workers union's special 50-cent assessment. A whole series of strikes followed.

R. C. AUFDERHEIDE, LOAN HEAD, RETIRES

Rudolph C. Aufderheide, president of Commonwealth Loan Co. since 1930, has retired, succeeded by Lloyd S. Henderson.

Mr. Aufderheide will keep his financial interest in the small loan company, which has its national offices in the Guaranty building here and offices in several Midwestern states, and will remain a director.

Joseph C. Houk has been elected executive vice president. It was also announced by Thomas M. Kaufman, board chairman.

U. S. SPENDING TO TAPER OFF

Truman and Congress Agree On Reductions.

WASHINGTON, June 4 (U. P.).—Believe it or not, the U. S. government today was within sight of beginning to taper off the biggest spending spree in history.

War spending in May still was the second highest on record—exceeding $8,000,000,000. But the outlook is better with the change to a one-front war.

This is the last month of the 1945 fiscal year. By July 1 the government will have spent nearly $100,000,000,000 in 12 months. It will have gone more than $50,000,000,000 further into the red in the same period.

When the new fiscal year begins at midnight next June 30 the national debt will be so big as to be almost incomprehensible. The figure will be approximately $240,000,000,000.

Inherited From Hoover

If you subtract a matter of $16,000,000,000 or so from the national debt figure you will have the sum of money which the government has had to borrow in the past 14 years. That would represent the extent to which the government has lived beyond its means since the first depression deficit in the latter part of Herbert Hoover's administration. The $16,000,000,000 was a holdover debt from World War I.

When the late Franklin D. Roosevelt took over in 1933 he announced an economy program which lasted less than four months. During his first few years in office Mr. Roosevelt talked confidently of balancing the budget—but always scheduled that painful operation for some future time. His administration operated on a deficit from March 4, 1933, when he took office until April 12, 1945, when he died in his fourth term.

Began Right Away

President Harry S. Truman has the job of trying to get the treasury out of the red. He began in his first month as President with a request for a cut of approximately $4,000,000,000 in projected merchant shipbuilding expenditures. Congress was enthusiastic and has actually enacted legislation making the reduction effective.

Apart from Mr. Truman's recommendation to prevent the expenditure of funds already appropriated, congress is undertaking to reduce sums proposed for appropriation in the next fiscal year. The house appropriations committee last week whacked nearly $112,000,000 from an appropriation bill to supply 19 war agencies. The cost still is large, $770,000,000.

But in recommending the appropriations to the house the committee warned all concerned that there would be greater cuts next year and ultimate abolition of the various war debts at the earliest possible moment.

7 REPUBLICANS 'TOO POLITICAL' FOR C.I.O.

The Indiana C. I. O. council has telegraphed Indiana representatives in congress Forest A. Harness, Robert A. Grant, Charles A. Halleck, George W. Gillie, Raymond Springer, Noble J. Johnson and Earl Wilson, all Republicans, that it believed politics had so influenced their judgment of the OPA that it would be a waste of time and money to visit them in Washington on the subject.

C. I. O. Secretary Walter Frisbie telegraphed them that "recently some of our unions wanted to have delegations of workers from your district present with first-hand information about their incomes, living costs and reliance on every firmer price control. We felt from prior conversations with you that your politics had so influenced your judgment of the OPA program that it would be a waste of your time, our time and the delegates money to discuss the subject.

"We have discouraged these delegations," the telegram continued. "We wish it known, however, that C. I. O. in your district supports the extension of the price control act with the funds to do an adequate enforcement job. Your record on this matter will be observed and publicized."

NEW CASTLE RUBBER WORKERS GET RAISE

CHICAGO, June 4 (U. P.).—Edgar L. Warren, regional war labor board chairman, has announced the national WLB had affirmed a regional order granting a 3-cent hourly general wage increase to 1030 day workers at the Firestone Industrial Products Co., New Castle, Ind.

Fight Brews Over Putting Cocktail Bars in Airliners

WASHINGTON, June 4 (U. P.).—Battle lines were forming today over a proposal to install cocktail bars in post-war luxury airliners.

As one airline official expressed it, a controversy is "brewing in the wind."

All domestic airlines have shown interest in the proposal but there is some doubt that public opinion is ready for innovation. Drinking aboard planes has been a custom in Europe for several years and proponents in this country feel that Americans should be accorded the same privilege.

Senator Edward V. Robertson (R. Wyo.), is spearheading a drive to block the "cocktails in the air" idea. He already has introduced a bill to prevent the sale of alcoholic beverage on domestic airlines.

"I am not a prohibitionist by any means," he said, "but I think it would be a most dangerous thing to serve liquor on planes. An unruly drunk can be checked when he is riding a train or bus, but obviously he cannot be thrown out when he is aboard a plane."

He pointed out that the effect of drinking at high altitude "is quite different." A man who can take two or three at sea-level without any ill effects "might become giddy on one 7000 or 8000 feet up."

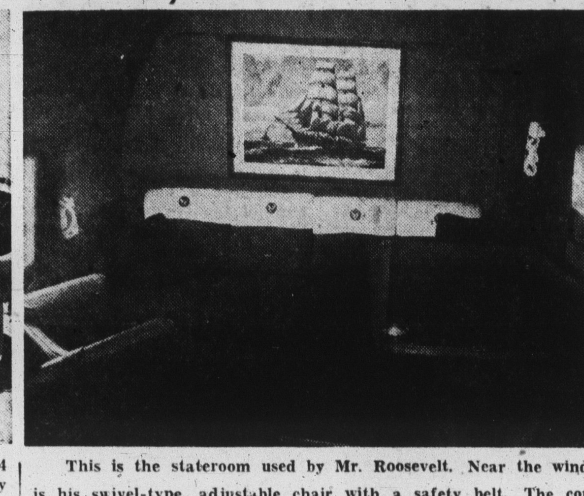
Proponents counter that pressurized cabins of the post-war luxury liners would overcome this difficulty.

There are no plans to install bars on planes now in service. They already are overcrowded and would have to lower their pay load to take care of the added weight.

Public opinion probably will decide whether the luxury liners being planned for the post-war era will serve drinks. American and United Airlines have found in an unofficial survey that potential passenger opinion is divided with a slight majority preferring that post-war planes remain dry.

F. D. R.'s 'Flying White House' to Carry President Truman

These are the first pictures of the specially-built Douglas C-54 plane used by the late President Roosevelt and now to be used by President Truman. Its side carries flags of the 44 nations over which it has flown.



This is the stateroom used by Mr. Roosevelt. Near the window is his swivel-type, adjustable chair with a safety belt. The couch in the background can be converted into a bed.

HOG RECEIPTS RISE SLIGHTLY

9750 Arrive at Local Yards; Prices at Ceiling.

Hog receipts increased slightly, for a Monday, at the Indianapolis stockyards today, the war food administration reported.

Receipts included 9750 hogs, 1400 cattle, 775 calves and 175 sheep. Prices on hogs remained at the ceiling in an active market.

GOOD TO CHOICE HOGS (9750)	
120- 140 pounds	$14.00@14.80
140- 160 pounds	14.50@14.80
160 pounds up	14.80
Medium—	
160- 220 pounds	13.25@14.75
Packing Sows	
Good to Choice—	
270- 400 pounds	14.05
Good—	
400- 550 pounds	14.05
Medium—	
250- 550 pounds	12.75@14.00
Slaughter Pigs	
Medium to Good—	
90- 120 pounds	11.25@13.75
CATTLE (1400)	
Steers	
Choice—	
700- 900 pounds	16.25@17.50
900-1100 pounds	16.50@17.60
1100-1300 pounds	16.50@17.75
1300-1500 pounds	16.50@17.75
Good—	
700- 900 pounds	15.00@16.25
900-1100 pounds	15.25@16.50
1100-1300 pounds	15.25@16.50
1300-1500 pounds	15.25@16.50
Medium—	
700-1100 pounds	13.75@15.25
1100-1300 pounds	13.75@15.25
Common—	
700-1100 pounds	11.75@13.75
Heifers	
Choice—	
600- 800 pounds	15.50@16.75
800-1000 pounds	15.50@17.00
Good—	
600- 800 pounds	14.50@15.50
800-1000 pounds	15.00@15.75
Medium—	
500- 900 pounds	12.50@15.00
Common—	
500- 900 pounds	11.00@12.50
Cows (all weights)	
Good	13.00@14.75
Medium	11.00@13.00
Cutter and common	8.25@11.00
Canner	7.00@ 8.25
Bulls (all weights)	
Beef—	
Good (all weights)	13.25@@14.25
Sausage—	
Good	12.00@13.25
Medium	10.75@12.00
Cutter and common	8.50@10.75
CALVES (775)	
Vealers (all weights)	
Good and choice	16.00@16.50
Common and medium	9.00@15.50
Cull	5.00@ 9.00
Feeder and Stocker Cattle and Calves	
Steers	
Choice—	
500- 800 pounds	13.00@14.50
800-1050 pounds	13.00@15.00
Good—	
500- 800 pounds	11.50@13.00
800-1050 pounds	11.50@13.00
Medium—	
500-1000 pounds	10.00@11.50
Common—	
500- 900 pounds	8.50@10.00
Calves (Steers)	
Good and choice—	
500 pounds down	14.00@15.75
Medium—	
500 pounds down	11.75@14.00
Calves (Heifers)	
Good and choice—	
500 pounds down	13.50@15.50
Medium—	
500 pounds down	11.25@13.50
SHEEP (175)	
Ewes (Shorn)	
GFood and choice	6.00@ 7.00
Common and medium	4.50@@ 6.00
Lambs (Shorn)	
Good and choice	14.00@14.50
Medium and good	12.00@13.75
Common	10.50@12.00

LOCAL ISSUES

Nominal quotations furnished by Indianapolis securities dealers:

STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Agents Fin Corp com	7½	....
Agents Fin Corp pfd	19	20
L. S. Ayres 4½% pfd	104	....
Ayrshire Col com	16½	17½
Belt R Stk Yds com	37½	40½
Belt R Stk Yds pfd	54	....
Bobbs-Merrill com	8½	....
Bobbs-Merrill 4½% pfd	65	....
*Central Soya com	34	36
Circle Theater com	55	....
Comwlth Loan 5% pfd	105½	108
Delta Elec com	14½	15½
Electronic Lab com	4⅝	5¼
Ft Wayne & Jackson RR pfd	91	94½
Hook Drug Co com	17½	19¼
Home T&T Ft Wayne 7% pfd	51	....
*Ind Asso Tel 5% pfd	104½	....
*Ind & Mich E 4½% pfd	109	111½
Indpls P&L pfd	113½	116
Indpls P & L com	24⅛	25
Indpls Railways com	18	....
Indpls Water pfd	105	....
Indpls Water Class A com	19¼	....
Jeff Nat Life com	15	17
*Kingan & Co pfd	75	....
Kingan & Co com	4⅜	4⅞
*Lincoln Loan Co 5½% pfd	97	102
Lincoln Nat Life com	51	53
P R Mallory pfd	30	31¾
*P R Mallory com	28¾	30¾
Mastic Asphalt	8	8⅞
N Ind Pub Serv 5%	108¾	110¾
Pub Serv Ind 5%	105¼	107¾
Pub Serv of Ind com	24⅞	26¼
Progress Laundry com	17	19
Ross Gear & Tool com	25½	....
*So Ind G&E 4.8%	110¾	112¾
Stokely-Van Camp pr pf	19½	20¼
Terre Haute Malleable	6¼	7¼
U S Machine com	2¼	....
United Tel Co 5%	99	....
Union Title com	27	....
BONDS		
American Loan 4½s 55	98	100
American Loan 4½s 60	98	100
Buhner Fertilizer 5s 54	97	....
Ch of Com Bldg 4½s 61	90	....
Citizens Ind Tel 4½s 61	103	....
Columbia Club 1½ 5s	82½	87½
Gonsol Fin 5s 56	99	....
Ind Asso Tel Co 3½s *70	108	....
Indpls P L 3½s 70	107	....
Indpls Railways Co 5s 57	92½	95½
Indpls Water Co 3½s 68	107¼	....
Kuhner Packing Co 4s 54	99	....
N Ind Pub Serv 3½s 73	104	....
N Ind Tel 4½s 55	93	....
Pub Serv of Ind 3¼s 73	105½	....
Pub Tel 4½s 55	100	....
Trac Term Corp 5s 67	98	101
H J Williamson Inc 5s 55	98	....

*Ex-dividend

WAGON WHEAT

Indianapolis flour mills and grain elevators are paying $1.70 per bushel for No. 1 red wheat (other grades on their merits); oats, No. 2 white or No. 2 red, testing 32 lbs. or better, 66c; corn, No. 3 yellow, shelled old crop, $1.10 per bushel, and No. 2 white, shelled corn, old crop, $1.23.

LOCAL PRODUCE

Heavy breed hens, 26½c. Leghorn hens 25½c.

Broilers, fryers and roasters under 5 lbs., white and barred rocks, 30c.

Old roosters, 15c.

Eggs—Current receipts, 32c; grade A large, 36c. grade A medium, 32c. No grade, 30c.

Butter—No. 1, 50c. Butterfat—No. 1 49c. No. 2, 36c.

INDIANAPOLIS CLEARING HOUSE	
Clearings	$ 5,139,000
Debits	15,494,000

Navy Hasn't Taken Ft. Wayne Plant

FT. WAYNE, Ind., June 4 (U. P.).—Lt. H. R. Schwegler, resident inspector of navy materials at the Durham Manufacturing Corp., said today that Durham's offer of the plant to the navy "without charge" had not yet been considered officially.

The corporation was indicted for fraud in the manufacture of materials by the federal grand jury in Ft. Wayne on May 23, and last Saturday President Earl A. Munger of the corporation announced that the plant was being offered to the navy as a gift so that much needed war materials could be produced. Operations stopped Friday, because, Munger said, "continued investigation" disrupted the work and made "efficient operation almost impossible."

STATE CONTROL OF USES IS FAVORED

In a poll of its members, the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce has found that 97 per cent of the first 885 ballots received want the U. S. employment service returned to state jurisdiction.

The employment services were operated by the states with some federal supervision, but after Pearl Harbor went under federal control.

The poll shown 73.7 per cent of state Chamber of Commerce members replying want the USES returned to state operation now while 23.3 per cent believe it should be done after Japan is defeated. There were 1.8 per cent favoring continued federal operation and 1.2 per cent gave no preference.

With respect to the quality of wartime service rendered by the employment services, "with due consideration to wartime conditions and manpower shortages," the first 885 to reply showed 39.1 per cent said it was satisfactory and 60.9 per cent unsatisfactory.

Meetings

Industrial Training

Doncaster G. Humm, Ph.D., will speak on "Integration of Industrial Testing Procedures" at the dinner of the Industrial Training association at 6:30 o'clock Wednesday in the Marott hotel.

WMC SHIFTS 2 STATE CITIES

WASHINGTON, June 4 (U. P.).—The war manpower commission has moved nine long-time Group I labor areas to Group II, effective immediately, because of production cutbacks resulting from the end of the war in Europe. Included are Ft. Wayne and South Bend, Ind.

NO HIKE DUE IN U. S. FUEL OIL

But PAW Has Trouble In Convincing Public.

By Scripps-Howard Newspapers

PITTSBURGH, June 4.—Officials of the petroleum administration for war confessed today they were puzzled because the public won't believe them when they say there will be no increase in fuel oil next winter.

They've been saying it for weeks. But still, they said, people persist in believing that, because Germany has been defeated, more fuel oil now will be available.

So persistent is the belief that applications for conversion from coal to oil in recent weeks have increased 36 per cent over the same period last year, according to Deputy Administrator Ralph K. Davies.

Plan Campaign

To combat this form of complacency, the agency plans a campaign to convince the public of the oil shortage. A pictograph will be developed to show that, although more gasoline will go to civilians, there can't possibly be more fuel oil as long as the war with Japan lasts.

It will show in detail, it was said, how navy requirements eat into the fuel supply, which otherwise would go into civilian heaters.

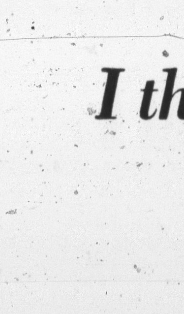
It will explain through illustrations how, even though American ships no longer have to fight in the Atlantic, the longer hauls required in the Pacific will make up the difference. And ships use fuel composed wholly or in part of the same fuel which civilians would burn if they had it.

But the P. A. W. officials were not optimistic that even wide distribution of the pictograph will do the trick.

"Still $24.50 . . . $29.50? I thought prices had gone way up"

He was an honorably discharged soldier, getting back into Richman Brothers civvies. There was happiness in his eyes as he surveyed himself in our big three-sided mirror. With satisfaction he noticed the tag reading "all wool". He was delighted to find that our materials and workmanship were as good as they were in the Richman suit he bought in 1941. Then came the big thrill. Told that our clothes were still $24.50 or $29.50, he was amazed. "Why I thought clothing prices had gone way up," he exclaimed.

Yes, clothing prices have gone up, but not at Richman Brothers. Here, in spite of war, Richman Brothers have steadfastly held the line by keeping quality up—and prices down.



GIFTS FOR DAD
Father's Day
June 17th

The Richman Bros. Co.

22-28 East Washington Street

Richman's Bring You Last Minute News—WIRE, 10 P. M.