

HEAVY CASUAL DOUBTED

Impossible to Dispose Factories Against A-Bombs Without U. S. Aid, Army Is Told.

By WILLIAM F. McMENAMIN
United Press Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Leaders of the nation's heavy industry, who work closely with the army, feel that it will be impossible to dispose its plants or go underground to provide protection against atomic bombs without government subsidization.

At last week's meeting of the Army Ordnance association, the army warned the industrialists that science and industry are faced with the problem of protecting our centers of production from the effects and after-effects of possible atomic bomb attack.

But the industrial leaders said such a program would cost billions of dollars and could be completed only in a long-range program with government subsidization.

The tendency of heavy industry is to concentrate in larger industrial centers rather than to spread. Industrialists said this tendency is caused by:

ONE: Labor demands for uniform wages throughout an industry regardless of geographical location.

TWO: Skilled labor tends to concentrate in certain areas.

THREE: It is more economical to operate plants near sources of supply of raw materials. This is particularly true of the heavy steel industry.

FOUR: Heavy taxation discourages expansion.

FIVE: Strikes have hampered any post-war expansion plans.

The industrial leaders believe the answer does not lie in dispersal but in finding a defense against the atomic bomb.

The nation's best industrial research facilities are concentrating on this problem, they said.

They point out that every weapon developed has its counter-measure which is discovered eventually. The atom bomb itself is not a weapon without the airplane or guided missile that delivers it.

They believe the answer lies in better means of detection and destruction of enemy plane formations.

They hope this perhaps can be obtained through improvement of radar and development of a guided missile with a device that will guide it to the invading plane after it is fired in the general direction of the invader.

Some of the proposals set forth to protect industry are:

ONE: Disperse industry into "cells" spread out over the nation, or spread cities out in a long line that would be hard to destroy with one bomb.

TWO: Move all industries necessary to atomic bomb warfare out of cities and encourage suburban home developments.

THREE: Build up such a large supply of atom bombs and a strategic air force to deliver them so that no nation will attack for fear of retaliation.

UAW TO DEMAND CHRYSLER RAISE

New Round of Pay Boosts Will Be Started.

By ROY J. FORREST
United Press Staff Correspondent
DETROIT, Oct. 7.—C. I. O. Auto Workers are preparing for a new round of wage increase demands by seeking a raise of more than 21 cents an hour from Chrysler Corp.

Amount of the demand from Chrysler for some 80,000 workers has not been determined, but auto circles expect it to range between 21 and 30 cents an hour, tacked to the 18 1/2 cents the U. A. W. won last January.

U. A. W. statisticians are working to determine the cost-of-living increase for presentation to the union's 22-man executive board.

The statisticians are almost certain to compute the rise in the cost of living in excess of the 18 per cent reported July by the federal bureau of labor statistics.

Must Give 60-Day Notice
A 60-day notice to Chrysler on reopening the talks, required by the U. A. W. contract, expires Oct. 19. As the date falls on Saturday, the talks probably will not begin until Oct. 21 or later.

Preparations for the new demands come at a time when Chrysler announced curtailment of auto and truck production to 275 units daily, which Ward's automotive reports said was a 41 per cent schedule reduction. The cut order, effective Monday, resulted from a steel shortage.

The wage drive also will coincide with new post-war production peaks reached by the auto industry.

Canton, O., Population Is Sharing in New Natural Gas Boom That's Roaring Back

By MARIANNE PACHNER
NEA Staff Writer
CANTON, O., Oct. 7.—Lawyers and bankers, mill workers and lumbermen, industrialists and real estate operators, a dairyman, a druggist, a policeman, a dog-catcher—in fact, the entire population of this town has a stake in the new natural gas boom that's roaring here.

More wells are being drilled than have been drilled in a like area in Ohio for the last hundred years. But nobody expects to get rich quick.

There are just too many "partners."

For instance, Nick Di Simone, the county dog warden, was first reported to have cleared a neat \$6000 as his royalty on a well brought in on his property.



There's something for nearly everybody in Canton's natural gas boom—"but it makes me mad when people ask how it feels to be a millionaire," says Mrs. Frank Picchowski. Here she and son, Frank Jr., contemplate the gas well rig in their back yard while pop helps the drilling crew. "We're getting free gas and, if we're lucky, maybe \$25 a month," she says.

Community Project

"One-sixteenth of \$6000 is more like it," says Nick. "I have to share returns with 15 other property owners. But even if it isn't big money, it sure helps out."

The well-drilling really amounts to a community project. On the theory that a gas well draws from at least 40 surrounding areas, conscientious promoters endeavor to sign up everybody whose property comes within that boundary, even though government restrictions are off.

Since most of the wells are within the city limits, some of the leases carry up to 400 names.

Few Large Profits

"Only one in a hundred will really make a handsome profit," says Marshall Belden, who is the largest private driller. "The first wells brought in were exceptional, producing about 2,000,000 cubic feet. Wells like this mean about \$80,000 over a period of 10 to 15 years, if they hold out, and the lessee is entitled to one-eighth royalty on the profit. However, when you subtract \$25,000, which is the cost of the drilling, and then divide one-

eighth of the remainder among all those people, you can see for yourself what it amounts to."

Lease City Parks

The strike is a good one. More than 130 wells, only two of which were dry holes, have been drilled in little over a year. At the present rate of drilling, the field will have been completely exploited in another six months.

Greatest benefit, to this steel and manufacturing town will be the abundance of natural gas available all year round. Industrial plants which closed down in winter when gas was shifted to private homes can now remain open, eliminating seasonal unemployment.

The city itself has just leased city-owned parks to drillers. Royalties will go into a special park fund, so even those Cantonites who do not own gas-rich land individually are in on the boom.

MEAT SHORTAGE MAY DOOM OPA

Heads Fear Current Lack Will Kill Price Agency.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—OPA officials are frankly worried that the current meat shortage may be its Waterloo.

Officially, they keep up a brave front. But when they take their hair down the story is different.

As one official put it: "It's a matter of life and death with us now."

Agency officials point out that the public rightly or wrongly blames OPA for the meat shortage.

And if people believe that price ceilings are holding back the supply of meat, they also may think ceiling are blocking the reappearance of other scarce commodities.

May Affect Ceilings

This belief, plus widespread congressional opposition to the agency, may make ceilings almost unenforceable before the agency expires June 30, these officials fear.

This has already been demonstrated in OPA's inability to make its "rollback" ceiling prices on restaurant meat meals stick.

The ceilings, fixed at June 30 levels, went into effect Sept. 17. The agency soon bowed to strong industry and congressional protests, and permitted a 15 per cent increase.

Meanwhile, the agency is doing what it can to "plug" the leaks in its regulations on meat and livestock.

For instance, the OPA's slaughter control program, designed to spread cattle fairly among packers, does not currently apply to most farmers or to "custom slaughtering."

MEAT AVAILABLE---MOSTLY MUTTON

Lambs, Sheep and Veal Reach Markets in Normal Supply; It's Hogs and Cattle Which Are Lacking.

By GEORGE THIER
Times Special Writer
CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The mutton, lamb and veal outlook will be back to normal this week and somebody will be getting the meat.

Beef prospects are brighter. Cattle coming to market are down only 30 per cent under last year's run.

But ham, bacon and pork chops still are off in the distance. Deliveries of hogs from farms are only 25 per cent of normal.

These deductions follow a comparison of the past week's arrival of livestock on 12 midwest markets compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

From the 12 terminals came department of agriculture tallies of 295,900 sheep, up 9000 from a week ago and down only 17,000 from the previous year's figures.

The veal picture was little different.

Calf receipts at 66,300 for the four days last week were up almost 10,000 from the previous week and down only 4000 from 1945 totals.

Cattle runs at the 12 cities last week were 24,400 in contrast with 297,024 the first week in October, 1945.

The hog outlook is still dark.

Only 33,300 arrived at the terminals, which compares with a run of 118,766 a year ago.

Two things are responsible for the pork famine:

ONE: Hogs that would normally come to market in early October were shipped prematurely during the decontrolled market boom of late August.

TWO: Farmers have a big corn crop and intend to feed to heavy weights. The majority of spring

pigs are undersized from their thin summer diet of oats and grass.

While consumers are waiting for hogs to fatten, they have the assurance that every additional day in the feed lot will bring more fat as well as meat to relieve the fat shortage.

Californians and those south of the Mason and Dixon line are faring better on the meat question than midwesterners, the department of agriculture revealed.

Over the nation, federally inspected meat slaughter was down 73 per cent last week compared with a year ago.

But in California and the Pacific coast it was down only 43 per cent.

Little packers in the far west and chain stores say industry spokesmen here, have been buying cattle from the range, putting them in feed lots for 30 to 60 days and slaughtering them after the fattening period.

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Vealers Get \$18.50 Top Here, Steers, Heifers Rule Easier

A downward readjustment of vealer prices at the Indianapolis stockyards today brought the price to a top of \$18.05 to comply with the new ceiling.

Steers and heifers ruled slightly easier while hogs looked 25 to 50 cents off. Hogs were steady and fat lambs were strong to slightly higher.

Receipts today were 930 hogs, 750 cattle, 400 calves and 1750 sheep.

AUTO PRODUCTION HITS NEW RECORD

DETROIT, Oct. 7.—(U. P.)—Automotive News reports that U. S. output of cars and trucks hit a new post-war record of 91,559 vehicles last week but warned that material shortages will trim October production schedules.

The new record was reached as Chrysler Corp. announced production cutbacks which it blamed on a shortage of sheet metal.

Combined U. S. and Canadian car and truck assemblies last week rose to a new high of an estimated 94,011 compared with a revised total of 85,666 for the previous week. Automotive News said.

The trade paper said U. S. output of cars and trucks in September amounted to an estimated 337,332 units, a drop from the official August estimate of 346,808.

U. S. STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (U. P.)—Government expenses and receipts for the current fiscal year through Oct. 3, compared with a year ago:

	This Year	Last Year
Expenses, \$	7,584,644,000	33,584,947,288
Receipts, \$	9,078,782,368	11,135,137,852
Net deficit, \$	79,861,832	12,451,897,036
Cash balance, \$	8,016,738,721	15,400,947,790
Public debt, \$	363,793,318,384	242,394,750,436
Gold reserve, \$	20,308,644,324	20,072,400,118

Fletcher Trust Company

Statement of Condition September 30, 1946

Resources	
Cash on hand and with Federal Reserve banks	\$22,348,475.71
United States Securities	81,305,684.61
Other Bonds and Securities	2,545,328.90
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	105,000.00
Loans and Discounts	7,610,932.97
Bank Buildings (Main and 7 Branches)	870,000.00
Other Resources	42,597.67
	\$114,828,019.86
Liabilities	
Capital Stock	\$1,500,000.00
Surplus	2,009,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,408,934.67
Reserves	580,784.10
Accrued Interest and Taxes	109,103,419.61
Deposits	100,103,419.61
	\$114,828,019.86

TRUST DEPARTMENT

Assets of Estates and Trusts \$43,075,576.04	
Personal Property Held as Custodian	4,744,811.50
Transfer Agent, Registrar and Trustee of Corporate Stock and Bond Issues	18,934,764.98

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LOCAL ISSUES

Nominal quantities furnished by Indianapolis securities dealers:

STOCKS	Bid	Ask
Agenta Fin Corp	19	20
Agenta Fin Corp pfd	19	20
Agenta Fin Corp 4 1/2 pfd	19	20
American States Cl A	33	34
American States Cl B	33	34
American States Cl C	33	34
American States Cl D	33	34
American States Cl E	33	34
American States Cl F	33	34
American States Cl G	33	34
American States Cl H	33	34
American States Cl I	33	34
American States Cl J	33	34
American States Cl K	33	34
American States Cl L	33	34
American States Cl M	33	34
American States Cl N	33	34
American States Cl O	33	34
American States Cl P	33	34
American States Cl Q	33	34
American States Cl R	33	34
American States Cl S	33	34
American States Cl T	33	34
American States Cl U	33	34
American States Cl V	33	34
American States Cl W	33	34
American States Cl X	33	34
American States Cl Y	33	34
American States Cl Z	33	34

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Answer to Previous Puzzle:

1 Across: 1. Pictorial U.S. representative
2 Down: 2. 8 So be it!
3 Across: 3. Long
4 Down: 4. Obese
5 Across: 5. Half an acre
6 Down: 6. Demented
7 Across: 7. Regret
8 Down: 8. Finish
9 Across: 9. Obtain
10 Down: 10. Cheer
11 Across: 11. Constellation
12 Down: 12. Sings
13 Across: 13. Haste
14 Down: 14. Toward
15 Across: 15. Compass point
16 Down: 16. Ship
17 Across: 17. Girl's name
18 Down: 18. Cereal
19 Across: 19. Assize
20 Down: 20. Spoken
21 Across: 21. Guides
22 Down: 22. Warm
23 Across: 23. Irish essayist
24 Down: 24. Visigoth king
25 Across: 25. Organ of smell
26 Down: 26. Suffer (Scott)
27 Across: 27. Rhode Island

TRUCK WHEAT

Indianapolis flour mills and grain elevators are paying \$1.29 per bushel for No. 1 red wheat (other grades on their merits). No. 2 yellow wheat \$1.29 per bushel and No. 3 white wheat \$1.29 per bushel. No. 4 wheat or better, 78c per bushel.

SCHERGENS NAMED TO INSURANCE POST

William J. Schergens, 6350 Park ave., has been appointed assistant general agent of the Aetna Life Insurance Co. here.

He has been associated with the insurance firm since 1938 as agent. In 1943, Mr. Schergens was made an agency supervisor. A graduate of Indiana university, the new appointee moved to Indianapolis three years ago.

Mr. Schergens is a member of the Indianapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce, Local Life Underwriters' association, Evangelical church, Delta Upsilon fraternity and Masonic lodge.

The Indiana National Bank

of Indianapolis
Statement of Condition, September 30, 1946

RESOURCES	
Cash on hand and on deposit with Federal Reserve Bank and other banks	\$74,466,179.00
U. S. government securities	132,920,156.38
Other bonds and securities	\$207,386,338.96
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	22,446,168.18
Loans and discounts	35,961,073.06
Banking house	100,000.00
Accrued interest receivable	750,625.57
Other resources	63,822.71
	\$265,023,125.51
LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$4,000,000.00
Surplus	8,000,000.00
Undivided profits	4,729,464.43
Interest, taxes and other expenses accrued and unpaid	569,360.13
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	80,000.00
Deposits (including U. S. government deposits, \$18,729,647.65)	247,591,312.64
Unearned discount	41,317.53
Other liabilities	11,670.78
	\$265,023,125.51

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American National Bank

at Indianapolis
Statement of Condition, September 30, 1946

RESOURCES	
Cash on hand and on deposit with Federal Reserve Bank and other banks	\$26,819,397.81
United States government securities	62,198,914.40
Other bonds and securities	2,418,753.82
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	120,000.00
Loans and discounts	15,060,140.65
Bank buildings and equipment	760,465.73
Customers' liability account letters of credit	80,479.77
Accrued interest receivable and other resources	256,409.18
	\$107,714,561.36
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock	\$2,000,000.00
Surplus	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	4,946,966.30
Reserves for taxes, interest, contingencies, etc.	698,906.25
Letters of credit outstanding	80,575.77
Interest collected but not earned	27,938.52
United States government deposits	\$5,995,624.03
Other deposits	96,065,545.49
	\$107,714,561.36

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The Merchants National Bank

of Indianapolis
Statement of Condition, September 30, 1946

RESOURCES	
Cash on hand and on deposit with Federal Reserve Bank and other banks	\$36,671,388.04
United States government securities	47,846,538.70
Other bonds and securities	5,704,509.30
Loans and discounts	14,071,567.72
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	97,500.00
Bank buildings	900,000.00
Other resources	23,610.84
	\$105,315,114.60
LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$1,250,000.00
Surplus	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	2,044,646.13
Reserve for contingencies, taxes, etc.	850,000.00
Deposits (including U. S. war loan deposit account, \$7,154,951.01)	99,436,734.05
Other liabilities	13,734.40
	\$105,315,114.60

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Fidelity Trust Company

Statement of Condition September 30, 1946

RESOURCES	
Cash on hand and in banks	\$3,583,762.12
United States government securities	3,688,750.00
Municipal bonds	10,000.00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	25,500.00
Loans and discounts	
Guaranteed and insured by government agencies	2,022,508.23
Other loans	5,592,020.25
Furniture and fixtures	23,355.75
Other real estate	21,450.00
	\$14,967,346.35
LIABILITIES	
Deposits	\$13,891,272.90
Capital stock	\$500,000.00
Surplus	305,000.00
Reserve for contingencies, taxes, etc.	206,840.37
Undivided profits and reserves	206,840.37
Unearned discount	19,233.08
	\$14,967,346.35

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation