DECISION OF THE RESERVE BANK ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE DETERMINING THE FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS AND THE LOCATION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS UNDER FEDERAL RESERVE ACT APPROVED DECEMBER 23, 1913

APRIL 2, 1914

WITH STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE IN RELATION THERETO

APRIL 10, 1914

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DECISION OF THE RESERVE BANK ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE DETERMINING THE FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS AND THE LOCATION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

[Under the Federal Reserve Act approved December 23, 1913.]

The Federal Reserve Act directs the Reserve Bank Organization Committee to "designate not less than eight nor more than twelve cities to be known as Federal reserve cities"; to "divide the continental United States, excluding Alaska, into districts, each district to contain only one of such Federal reserve cities," and to apportion the districts "with due regard to the convenience and customary course of business." The act provides that the districts may not necessarily be coterminous with any State or States.

In determining the reserve districts and in designating the cities within such districts where Federal Reserve banks shall be severally located, the organization committee has given full consideration to the important factors bearing upon the subject. The committee held public hearings in eighteen of the leading cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, and was materially assisted thereby in determining the districts and the reserve cities.

Every reasonable opportunity has been afforded applicant cities to furnish evidence to support their claims as locations for Federal Reserve banks.

More than 200 cities, through their clearing-house associations, chambers of commerce, and other representatives, were heard. Of these, thirty-seven cities asked to be designated as the headquarters of a Federal Reserve bank.

The majority of the organization committee, including its chairman and the Secretary of Agriculture, were present at all hearings, and stenographic reports of the proceedings were made for more deliberate consideration. Independent investigations were, in addition, made through the Treasury Department, and the preference of each bank as to the location of the Federal Reserve bank with which it desired to be connected was ascertained by an independent card ballot addressed to each of the 7,471 national banks throughout the country which had formally assented to the provisions of the Federal reserve act.

Among the many factors which governed the committee in determining the respective districts and the selection of the cities which have been chosen were:

First. The ability of the member banks within the district to provide the minimum capital of $4,000,000 required for the Federal

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Reserve bank, on the basis of six per cent of the capital stock and surplus of member banks within the district.

Second. The mercantile, industrial, and financial connections existing in each district and the relations between the various portions of the district and the city selected for the location of the Federal Reserve bank.

Third. The probable ability of the Federal Reserve bank in each district, after organization and after the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act shall have gone into effect, to meet the legitimate demands of business, whether normal or abnormal, in accordance with the spirit and provisions of the Federal Reserve Act.

Fourth. The fair and equitable division of the available capital for the Federal Reserve banks among the districts created.

Fifth. The general geographical situation of the district, transportation lines, and the facilities for speedy communication between the Federal Reserve bank and all portions of the district.

Sixth. The population, area, and prevalent business activities of the district, whether agricultural, manufacturing, mining, or commercial, its record of growth and development in the past and its prospects for the future.

In determining the several districts the committee has endeavored to follow State lines as closely as practicable, and wherever it has been found necessary to deviate the division has been along lines which are believed to be most convenient and advantageous for the district affected.

The twelve Districts and the twelve Cities selected for the location of the Federal Reserve banks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1.

The New England States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, with the city of Boston as the location of the Federal Reserve bank.

This district contains 445 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, on the basis of six per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to $9,924,543.

DISTRICT No. 2.

The State of New York, with New York City as the location of the Federal Reserve bank.

This district contains 477 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, on the basis of six per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the

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district, will amount to $20,621,606; and if there be added six per cent of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be $20,687,606.

DISTRICT No. 3.

The States of New Jersey and Delaware and all that part of Pennsylvania located east of the western boundary of the following counties: McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Cambria, and Bedford, with the Federal Reserve bank in the city of Philadelphia.

This district contains 757 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, on the basis of six per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to $12,488,138; and if there be added six per cent of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be $12,500,738.

DISTRICT No. 4.

The State of Ohio; all that part of Pennsylvania lying west of district No. 3; the counties of Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, and Hancock, in the State of West Virginia; and all that part of the State of Kentucky located east of the western boundary of the following counties: Boone, Grant, Scott, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, Pulaski, and McCreary; with the city of Cleveland, Ohio, as the location of the Federal Reserve bank.

This district contains 767 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, on the basis of six per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to $12,007,384; and if there be added six per cent of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be $12,100,384.

DISTRICT No. 5.

The District of Columbia, and the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and all of West Virginia except the counties of Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, and Hancock, with the Federal Reserve bank located in the city of Richmond, Va.

This district contains 475 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, on the basis of six per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to $6,303,301; and if there be added six per cent of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be $6,542,713.

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DISTRICT No. 6.

The States of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida; all that part of Tennessee located east of the western boundary of the following counties: Stewart, Houston, Wayne, Humphreys, and Perry; all that part of Mississippi located south of the northern boundary of the following counties: Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo, Kemper, Madison, Leake, and Neshoba; and all of the southeastern part of Louisiana located east of the western boundary of the following parishes: Pointe Coupee, Iberville, Assumption, and Terrebonne, with the city of Atlanta, Ga., as the location of the Federal Reserve bank.

This district contains 372 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, on the basis of six per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to $4,641,193; and if there be added six per cent of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be $4,702,558.

DISTRICT No. 7.

The State of Iowa; all that part of Wisconsin located south of the northern boundary of the following counties: Vernon, Sauk, Columbia, Dodge, Washington, and Ozaukee; all of the southern peninsula of Michigan, viz, that part east of Lake Michigan; all that part of Illinois located north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: Hancock, Schuyler, Cass, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland, and Clark; and all that part of Indiana north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: Vigo, Clay, Owen, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley, and Ohio, with the Federal Reserve bank located in the city of Chicago, Ill.

This district contains 952 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, on the basis of six per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to $12,479,876; and if there be added six per cent of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be $12,967,701.

DISTRICT No. 8.

The State of Arkansas; all that part of Missouri located east of the western boundary of the following counties: Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, Ray, Lafayette, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Lawrence, and Barry; all that part of Illinois not included in district No. 7; all that part of Indiana not included in district No. 7; all that part of Kentucky not included in district No. 4; all that part of Tennessee not included in district No. 6; and all that part of Mississippi not included in district No. 6, with the city of St. Louis, Mo., as the location of the Federal Reserve bank.

This district contains 458 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act. The capital stock of the

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, on the basis of six per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to $4,990,761; and if there be added six per cent of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be $6,367,006.

DISTRICT No. 9.

The States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota; all that part of Wisconsin not included in district No. 7, and all that part of Michigan not included in district No. 7, with the city of Minneapolis, Minn., as the location of the Federal Reserve bank.

This district contains 687 national banks, which have accepted the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, on the basis of six per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to $4,702,925.

DISTRICT No. 10.

The States of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming; all that part of Missouri not included in district No. 8; all that part of Oklahoma north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: Ellis, Dewey, Blaine, Canadian, Cleveland, Pottawatomie, Seminole, Okfuskee, McIntosh, Muskogee, and Sequoyah; and all that part of New Mexico north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: McKinley, Sandoval, Santa Fe, San Miguel, and Union, with the city of Kansas City, Mo., as the location of the Federal Reserve bank.

This district contains 836 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, on the basis of six per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to $5,590,015; and if there be added six per cent of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be $5,600,977.

DISTRICT No. 11.

The State of Texas; all that part of New Mexico not included in district No. 10; all that part of Oklahoma not included in district No. 10; all that part of Louisiana not included in district No. 6; and the following counties in the State of Arizona: Pima, Graham, Greenlee, Cochise, and Santa Cruz, with the city of Dallas, Tex., as the location of the Federal Reserve bank.

This district contains 731 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, on the basis of six per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to $5,540,020; and if there be added six per cent

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of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be $5,653,924.

DISTRICT No. 12.

The States of California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah, and all that part of Arizona not included in district No. 11, with the city of San Francisco, Cal., as the location of the Federal Reserve bank.

This district contains 514 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, on the basis of six per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to $7,825,375; and if there be added six per cent of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be $8,115,494.

The committee was impressed with the growth and development of the States of Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, but on the basis of six per cent of the capital stock and surplus of national banks and State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership, that section could not provide the $4,000,000 minimum capital stock required by the law. With the continued growth of that region it is reasonable to expect that in a few years the capital and surplus of its member banks will be sufficient to justify the creation of an additional Federal Reserve district, at which time application may be made to the Congress for a grant of the necessary authority.

It is no part of the duty of the organization committee to locate branches of the Federal Reserve banks. The law specifically provides that "each Federal Reserve bank shall establish branch banks within the Federal Reserve district in which it is located." All the material collected by the committee will be placed at the disposal of the Federal Reserve banks and the Federal Reserve Board when they are organized and ready to consider the establishment of branch banks.

Reference is made to the Map of the Districts and to tables A, B, C, D, E, and F hereto attached.

W. G. McAdoo,
D. F. Houston,
Jno. Skelton Williams,
Reserve Bank Organization Committee

Washington, D. C., *April 2, 1914.*

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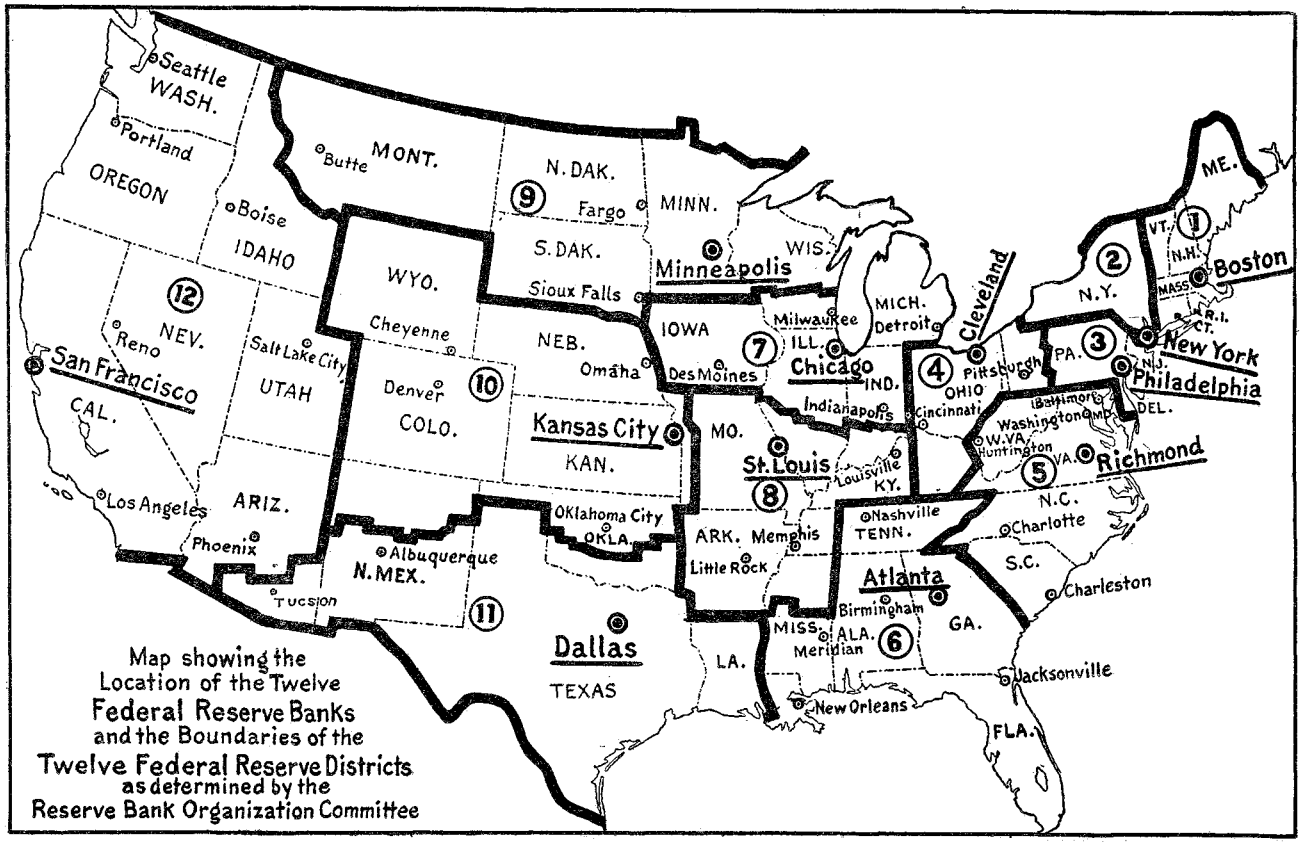

Map showing the Location of the Twelve Federal Reserve Banks and the Boundaries of the Twelve Federal Reserve Districts as determined by the Reserve Bank Organization Committee

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TABLE A.—*Showing subscriptions to stock of Federal reserve banks by national banks, State banks, and trust companies, with area and population of each district.*

[PART 1.]

District No.	Federal reserve cities.	Districts.		National banks March 4, 1914.			Including State banks and trust companies that have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914.		
		Land area in square miles.[1]	Population.[1]	Number of banks.	Capital and surplus.	6 per cent subscription.	Number of banks.	Capital and surplus.	6 per cent subscription.
1	Boston	61,976	6,552,681	445	$165,409,043	$9,924,543	445	$165,409,043	$9,924,543
2	New York	47,654	9,113,614	477	343,693,437	20,621,606	478	344,793,437	20,687,606
3	Philadelphia	40,449	7,932,065	757	203,135,631	12,488,138	758	208,345,631	12,500,738
4	Cleveland	72,693	8,326,668	767	200,123,060	12,007,384	769	201,673,060	12,100,384
5	Richmond	152,931	8,519,310	475	105,055,023	6,303,301	484	109,045,223	6,542,713
6	Atlanta	233,821	8,677,288	372	77,353,221	4,641,193	382	78,375,971	4,702,558
7	Chicago	171,306	12,348,767	952	207,997,941	12,479,876	967	216,128,363	12,967,701
8	St. Louis	194,767	8,747,662	458	83,179,348	4,990,761	469	106,116,764	6,367,006
9	Minneapolis	433,281	5,195,886	687	78,382,081	4,702,925	687	78,382,081	4,702,925
10	Kansas City, Mo	450,831	5,671,051	836	93,166,912	5,590,015	839	93,349,612	5,600,977
11	Dallas	430,329	5,797,970	731	92,333,673	5,540,020	737	94,232,073	5,653,924
12	San Francisco	683,852	5,089,304	514	130,422,921	7,825,375	529	135,258,231	8,115,494
	Total	2,973,890	91,972,266	7,471	1,785,252,291	107,115,137	7,544	1,831,109,489	109,866,569

[1] United States census of 1910.

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TABLE A.—*Showing amount due to and due from banks, amount of individual deposits and all deposits, also cash in vault, for all national banks in each Federal reserve district as of March 4, 1914.*

[PART 2.]

District No.	Federal reserve cities.	Total due to banks.	Total due from banks.	Net balance due to banks.	Net balance due from banks.	Individual deposits.	All deposits.	Per capita deposit.	Cash in vault.
1	Boston	$125,363,123	$125,087,628	$275,495	.....	$500,636,637	$631,356,974	$96	$53,354,398
2	New York	863,414,285	192,806,668	670,607,617	.....	1,191,533,728	2,061,858,058	226	359,715,324
3	Philadelphia	214,326,384	189,222,922	25,103,462	.....	718,185,010	937,181,166	118	77,909,120
4	Cleveland	186,273,482	170,831,707	15,441,775	.....	654,985,827	851,157,633	102	75,287,748
5	Richmond	71,963,378	72,983,655	.....	$1,020,277	317,659,065	399,579,841	47	25,524,694
6	Atlanta	39,603,415	61,442,028	.....	21,838,613	215,744,303	262,318,818	30	18,752,412
7	Chicago	441,078,660	278,661,678	162,416,982	.....	811,307,271	1,265,208,464	102	150,414,811
8	St. Louis	131,446,049	92,813,994	38,632,055	.....	241,740,690	378,858,307	43	40,866,167
9	Minneapolis	80,671,243	104,873,520	.....	24,202,277	389,088,959	475,684,697	92	34,917,883
10	Kansas City, Mo.	146,742,582	134,726,219	12,016,363	.....	365,978,140	521,318,350	92	44,118,906
11	Dallas	51,172,553	78,083,730	.....	26,911,177	252,490,607	307,130,732	53	25,979,225
12	San Francisco	120,188,341	122,927,748	.....	2,739,407	444,274,574	573,243,051	113	60,077,300
	Total	2,472,243,495	1,624,461,497	924,493,749	76,711,751	6,103,624,811	8,664,896,091	94	966,917,988

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TABLE B.—*Number of national banks on September 9, 1903, and August 9, 1913, with increase or decrease; also amount of capital stock and surplus, loans and discounts, and individual deposits (in thousands), with amount and percentage of increase or decrease.*

	Number of national banks.			Capital and surplus.				Loans and discounts.				Individual deposits.			
	1903	1913	Increase or decrease.[3]	1903	1913	Increase or decrease.[3]	Per cent.	1903	1913	Increase or decrease.[3]	Per cent.	1903	1913	Increase or decrease.[3]	Per cent.
New York, N. Y.	**43**	**36**	**— 7**	**$173,185**	**$249,305**	**$76,120**	**44**	**$631,565**	**$936,908**	**$305,343**	**48**	**$450,732**	**$636,544**	**$185,812**	**41**
Chicago, Ill.	**12**	**9**	**— 3**	**38,625**	**69,050**	**30,425**	**79**	**181,416**	**329,024**	**147,608**	**81**	**125,352**	**202,335**	**76,983**	**62**
Philadelphia, Pa.	**34**	**32**	**— 2**	**45,630**	**62,065**	**16,435**	**36**	**142,378**	**218,746**	**76,368**	**53**	**122,387**	**162,437**	**40,050**	**33**
Boston, Mass.	**32**	**17**	**—15**	**46,836**	**48,081**	**1,245**	**2.7**	**156,869**	**189,872**	**33,003**	**21**	**118,670**	**171,327**	**52,657**	**45**
Pittsburgh, Pa.	35	22	—13	45,200	48,514	3,314	7.3	115,086	129,802	14,716	13	86,146	113,796	27,650	32
San Francisco, Cal.	**7**	**9**	**2**	**11,238**	**44,880**	**33,642**	**300**	**27,658**	**113,959**	**86,301**	**313**	**21,860**	**88,894**	**67,034**	**308**
St. Louis, Mo.	**7**	**7**	.....	**25,910**	**29,140**	**3,230**	**13**	**89,312**	**109,161**	**19,849**	**22**	**46,752**	**61,380**	**14,628**	**32**
Cincinnati, Ohio	13	8	— 5	14,405	20,350	5,945	41.3	41,543	53,443	11,900	29	32,320	38,459	6,139	19
Baltimore, Md.	19	16	— 3	18,926	19,760	834	4.4	47,222	63,703	16,481	35	32,191	44,547	12,356	38
Cleveland, Ohio	**13**	**7**	**— 6**	**15,372**	**14,400**	**—972**	**— 6.5**	**49,155**	**60,945**	**11,790**	**24**	**27,656**	**46,110**	**18,454**	**67**
Minneapolis, Minn.	**5**	**6**	**1**	**6,120**	**13,710**	**7,590**	**124**	**20,898**	**55,281**	**34,383**	**164**	**13,590**	**42,930**	**29,340**	**216**
Kansas City, Mo.	**6**	**12**	**6**	**3,855**	**11,650**	**7,795**	**203**	**38,735**	**69 673**	**30,938**	**80**	**27,085**	**40,600**	**13,515**	**50**
Washington, D. C.	11	11	.....	6,102	11,165	5,063	83	14,343	26,834	12,491	89	18,699	26,319	7,620	40
St. Paul, Minn.	6	4	— 2	5,036	9,600	4,564	91	14,870	34,188	19,318	130	14,990	29,712	14,722	99
Richmond, Va.[1]	**5**	**8**	**3**	**2,970**	**9,484**	**6,514**	**219**	**11,372**	**34,732**	**23,360**	**207**	**9,668**	**24,391**	**14,723**	**152**
Indianapolis, Ind.	7	5	— 2	5,860	9,410	3,550	60	17,850	28,420	10,570	60	18,033	22,790	4,757	27
Atlanta, Ga.[1]	**4**	**6**	**2**	**2,330**	**8,600**	**6,270**	**269**	**10,128**	**26,856**	**16,728**	**165**	**8,703**	**20,842**	**12,139**	**140**
New Orleans, La.	6	5	— 1	5,790	8,230	2,440	42	17,389	24,467	7,078	41	16,675	20,611	3,936	24
Louisville, Ky.	8	8	.....	6,497	8,225	1,728	26.6	15,800	25,553	9,753	61	10,540	20,766	10,226	97
Denver, Colo.	5	6	1	3,250	7,538	4,288	132	15,292	29,212	13,920	91	29,691	35,587	5,896	20
Houston, Tex.	6	6	.....	2,350	7,050	4,700	200	6,923	25,612	18,689	270	6,794	22,597	15,803	233
Portland, Oreg.	3	5	2	1,250	6,675	5,425	434	5,880	21,947	16,067	273	8,619	23,751	15,132	176
Omaha, Nebr.	7	7	.....	3,820	6,560	2,740	72	16,020	32,810	16,790	105	14,608	27,731	13,123	90
Dallas, Tex.	**4**	**5**	**1**	**2,168**	**5,900**	**3,732**	**172**	**6,388**	**19,816**	**13,428**	**210**	**5,915**	**18,918**	**13,003**	**220**
Seattle, Wash.[2]	5	6	1	1,460	5,560	4,100	281	8,616	25,857	17,241	200	12,297	28,931	16,634	135
Fort Worth, Tex.[2]	6	8	2	1,865	4,950	3,085	165	4,803	15,507	10,704	223	3,934	11,707	7,773	199
Columbus, Ohio	6	8	2	3,270	4,673	1,403	43	11,639	17,429	5,790	50	12,582	21,597	9,015	72
Nashville, Tenn.[1]	4	5	1	2,389	4,198	1,809	76	7,850	17,335	9,485	121	6,132	14,759	8,627	140
Spokane, Wash.[2]	4	5	1	890	4,172	3,282	370	4,847	16,056	11,209	230	6,366	16,436	10,070	158
Birmingham, Ala.[1]	2	2	.....	815	3,114	2,299	282	4,629	9,697	5,068	110	5,367	9,604	4,237	79
Des Moines, Iowa	4	4	.....	1,060	3,055	1,995	190	5,071	13,485	8,414	166	2,803	6,669	3,866	138
Charlotte, N. C.[1]	4	5	1	1,167	1,850	683	58	3,354	6,364	3,010	90	2,435	4,421	1,986	83
Columbia, S. C.[1]	2	5	3	750	1,825	1,075	143	2,029	7,311	5,282	264	2,002	5,062	3,060	153
Savannah, Ga.	2	2	.....	975	1,600	625	64	2,090	3,339	1,249	59.7	703	1,358	655	93
Memphis, Tenn.[1]	4	3	— 1	1,600	1,590	— 10	— 0.6	7,990	5,523	—2,467	—31	6,869	4,276	—2,593	—37.7
Lincoln, Nebr.	3	4	1	559	1,330	771	137	3,040	6,314	3,274	107	2,649	4,717	2,068	78
Kansas City, Kans.	2	2	.....	1,470	800	—670	—45.5	4,225	4,263	38	1	2,306	2,765	459	20

[1] Nonreserve cities. [2] Not a reserve city in 1903. [3] Minus (—) shows decrease; other changes show increase.

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TABLE C.—*Total loans and discounts by geographical divisions, made by national banks in the cities named as of January 13, 1914. Compiled from special statements submitted to the Comptroller of the Currency.*

	Total loans.	New England States.		Eastern States.		Southern States.		Middle Western States.		Western States.		Pacific States.	
		Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
New York	$920,804,000	$36,819,000	4.00	$654,822,000	71.12	$86,843,000	9.43	$116,424,000	12.64	$12,668,000	1.38	$13,228,000	1.43
Chicago	303,498,000	2,055,000	.68	7,027,000	2.31	17,736,000	5.85	257,427,000	84.82	11,358,000	3.74	7,895,000	2.60
Philadelphia	219,044,000	3,789,000	1.73	188,594,000	86.10	9,398,000	4.29	16,013,000	7.31	580,000	.27	670,000	.30
Boston	190,973,000	145,411,000	76.14	18,137,000	9.50	4,779,000	2.50	19,731,000	10.33	1,419,000	.74	1,496,000	.79
Pittsburgh	126,358,000	785,000	.62	119,999,000	94.97	598,000	.47	4,410,000	3.49	382,000	.30	184,000	.15
San Francisco	[1] 104,696,000	63,000	.06	1,125,000	1.08	30,000	.03	1,130,000	1.08	25,000	.02	102,323,000	97.73
St. Louis	104,006,000	1,240,000	1.19	3,769,000	3.62	13,593,000	13.07	80,208,000	77.12	4,701,000	4.52	495,000	.48
Kansas City, Mo	67,237,000	15,000	.02	304,000	.43	6,419,000	9.55	38,101,000	56.69	21,804,000	32.43	594,000	.88
Cleveland	60,763,000	385,000	.63	3,566,000	5.87	186,000	.31	56,303,000	92.66	208,000	.34	115,000	.19
Baltimore	59,435,000	278,000	.47	50,893,000	85.63	6,891,000	11.59	1,359,000	2.29	6,000	.01	8,000	.01
Minneapolis	58,021,000	.....	.....	332,000	.57	25,000	.04	52,657,000	90.76	4,745,000	8.18	262,000	.45
Buffalo	55,084,000	660,000	1.20	49,061,000	89.07	314,000	.57	4,858,000	8.82	150,000	.27	41,000	.07
Cincinnati	52,290,000	313,000	.60	2,145,000	4.10	4,017,000	7.68	45,699,000	87.40	56,000	.11	60,000	.11
Los Angeles	47,985,000	.....	.....	935,000	1.95	20,000	.04	231,000	.48	90,000	.19	46,709,000	97.34
St. Paul	38,018,000	155,000	.40	1,306,000	3.43	187,000	.48	32,157,000	84.62	2,751,000	7.23	1,462,000	3.84
Richmond	35,721,000	125,000	.35	1,619,000	4.53	33,473,000	93.71	489,000	1.37	5,000	.01	10,000	.03
Omaha	31,536,000	125,000	.40	567,000	1.79	200,000	.63	2,172,000	6.89	28,212,000	89.46	260,000	.83
Washington	27,790,000	11,000	.04	26,620,000	95.79	915,000	3.29	81,000	.29	24,000	.09	139,000	.50
Atlanta	26,916,000	120,000	.45	277,000	1.03	26,117,000	97.03	397,000	1.47	5,000	.02	.....	.....
Louisville	26,452,000	.....	.....	77,000	.29	25,342,000	95.80	1,026,000	3.88	7,000	.03	.....	.....
Providence	25,032,000	[2] 15,442,000	61.69	4,674,000	18.67	536,000	2.14	3,586,000	14.33	436,000	1.74	358,000	1.43
Seattle	24,486,000	85,000	.35	568,000	2.32	161,000	.66	1,444,000	5.89	244,000	1.00	21,984,000	89.78
Albany	23,950,000	778,000	3.25	22,134,000	92.42	180,000	.75	721,000	3.01	85,000	.35	52,000	.22
Houston	23,659,000	.....	.....	205,000	.87	23,391,000	98.86	25,000	.11	38,000	.16	.....	.....
Portland, Oreg	21,446,000	.....	.....	47,000	.21	15,000	.08	382,000	1.78	8,000	.04	20,994,000	97.89
Hartford	21,202,000	16,019,000	75.55	1,384,000	6.53	1,059,000	5.00	2,301,000	10.85	287,000	1.35	152,000	.72
Dallas	19,731,000	10,000	.05	214,000	1.08	19,123,000	96.92	251,000	1.28	130,000	.66	3,000	.01
New Orleans	19,677,000	.....	.....	171,000	.87	19,477,000	98.98	20,000	.10	.....	.....	9,000	.05
Nashville	18,031,000	.....	.....	25,000	.14	17,735,000	98.36	271,000	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn	17,437,000	69,000	.39	16,659,000	95.54	17,000	.10	562,000	3.22	5,000	.03	125,000	.72
Memphis	7,977,000	.....	.....	6,000	.07	7,913,000	99.20	58,000	.73	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—The above statement has been compiled from special statements made to the Comptroller of the Currency showing all loans in the United States. Foreign loans are not included. The differences between this statement and the abstract of Jan. 13, 1914, are made up of foreign loans, bonds loaned and other minor items.

The above classification by geographical groups, which has been observed in the reports of the comptroller's office for the past 18 years, is as follows: New England States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Eastern States: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia. Southern States: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Middle Western States: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri. Western States: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. Pacific States: Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and Alaska.

[1] $7,457,000 less than abstract Jan. 13, which included report from branches.

[2] Includes $1,075,000 not localized.

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TABLE D.—*Showing bank and trust company credit balances with the national banks in some of the principal cities of the United States; also showing amounts loaned by the national banks in the same cities to their correspondent banks; also bought paper and collateral loans to noncustomers of the lending banks, securities owned, and cash reserve in vaults, as of dates named.*

Cities.	Amount on deposit from all banks and trust companies throughout the United States, Feb. 14, 1914.	Amount loaned to all banks and trust companies on bills payable, and rediscounts, including indirect loans with guarantee of directors, etc., Jan. 13, 1914.	Per cent loaned banks Jan. 13, 1914, to bank deposits Feb. 14, 1914.	Bought paper, stock-exchange loans, etc., made by national banks to noncustomers throughout the United States, Jan. 13, 1914.	Bonds and securities (exclusive of bonds for circulation) held by national banks, Jan. 13, 1914.	Reserve in vaults (specie and legal tenders), Jan. 13, 1914.
New York	**$742,386,939**	**$59,107,399**	**7.96**	**$263,803,618**	**$165,827,533**	**$313,586,128**
Chicago	**278,824,567**	**25,663,706**	**9.20**	**29,716,830**	**31,734,647**	**88,732,480**
Philadelphia	**173,584,687**	**6,859,243**	**3.95**	**38,289,408**	**37,837,529**	**43,280,798**
Boston	**97,136,156**	**3,695,480**	**3.80**	**47,402,893**	**19,958,013**	**32,661,707**
St. Louis	**—90,430,968**	**—14,271,230**	**—15.78**	**—16,840,657**	**—6,326,699**	**—26,880,206**
	1,382,363,317	**109,597,058**	**7.92**	**396,053,406**	**261,684,421**	**505,141,319**
Pittsburgh	—79,314,345	— 710,415	— .89	—16,808,600	—37,565,648	—24,301,181
Kansas City, Mo	**54,835,438**	**18,844,099**	**34.36**	**4,869,204**	**4,035,117**	**8,703,544**
San Francisco[1]	**45,859,188**	**3,296,431**	**7.19**	**13,850,432**	**17,859,369**	**18,683,813**
Albany	39,528,280	276,052	.70	1,815,045	8,340,938	4,756,442
Cleveland	**36,746,820**	**1,163,551**	**3.17**	**6,177,657**	**6,684,800**	**10,025,546**
Cincinnati	32,593,282	1,955,816	6.00	7,675,667	13,281,317	8,859,630
Minneapolis	**31,316,864**	**2,620,504**	**8.37**	**2,449,329**	**3,649,749**	**7,365,849**
Baltimore	27,421,904	2,404,815	8.04	4,989,093	9,120,902	8,715,311
Omaha	18,533,959	5,768,762	31.12	3,507,878	2,675,002	4,596,702
Los Angeles	16,290,131	1,374,958	8.44	2,267,638	5,212,186	8,178,093
St. Paul	16,002,069	792,594	4.95	12,637,337	8,036,166	6,425,836
Houston	12,616,553	1,865,678	14.79	1,685,948	1,366,532	3,596,044
Louisville	11,750,499	2,204,727	18.76	1,879,833	5,525,095	3,322,604
Buffalo	11,388,536	109,557	.96	3,298,005	13,297,773	4,471,788
Richmond	**10,970,068**	**1,629,449**	**14.85**	**4,257,528**	**2,444,639**	**2,276,451**
Portland, Oreg	8,427,674	572,100	6.79	1,574,059	5,437,032	5,387,374
Seattle	7,518,865	602,937	8.02	3,064,295	4,937,661	4,654,524
New Orleans	7,229,470	1,134,102	15.70	1,234,109	5,587,233	2,830,769
Dallas	**6,237,357**	**1,385,687**	**22.21**	**587,558**	**1,293,061**	**2,546,927**
Nashville	5,536,719	1,158,622	20.91	489,888	91,632	1,164,930
Washington	5,516,705	1,714,076	31.07	3,266,983	9,790,823	4,053,193
Atlanta	**4,436,974**	**892,612**	**20.12**	**865,180**	**1,408,350**	**1,855,427**
Brooklyn	4,017,811	10,000	.25	4,124,955	5,684,913	4,322,537
Memphis	2,377,836	496,006	20.86	458,088	128,081	1,189,721
Providence	1,983,787	125,000	6.30	13,518,890	6,336,469	1,804,614
Hartford	835,334	.....	.....	9,850,001	1,367,390	1,348,465

The cities included in the above list are all either central reserve or reserve cities, except the cities of Buffalo, N. Y.; Providence, R. I.; Hartford, Conn.; Richmond, Va.; Atlanta, Ga., Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., which are not reserve cities.

[1] Does not include loans and deposits from banks, in other cities, of branches of Bank of California, N. B. A.

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TABLE E.—*Statement showing population, capital and surplus, individual deposits, and loans and discounts of all national banks, as of March 4, 1914, in the 37 cities which asked to be designated as Federal reserve cities.*

Location.	Population.[1]	Number of banks.	Capital and surplus.	Per capita.	Individual deposits.	Per capita.	Loans and discounts.	Per capita.
1. Boston	**670,585**	**15**	**$47,896,000**	**$71**	**$176,088,004**	**$263**	**$200,430,934**	**$299**
2. New York	**4,766,883**	**35**	**248,505,000**	**52**	**771,724,999**	**161**	**1,082,272,650**	**227**
3. Philadelphia	**1,549,008**	**32**	**62,215,000**	**40**	**184,643,392**	**119**	**232,906,822**	**153**
4. Cleveland	**560,663**	**7**	**14,400,000**	**25**	**40,479,025**	**72**	**62,588,735**	**112**
5. Cincinnati	363,591	8	20,350,000	56	39,154,843	108	55,761,638	153
6. Columbus	181,511	8	4,685,500	25	21,853,183	120	17,169,907	95
7. Pittsburgh	533,905	21	46,714,000	88	120,260,088	225	124,568,231	233
8. Wheeling	41,641	2	1,700,000	40	4,331,394	104	4,915,613	118
9. Baltimore	558,485	15	19,205,720	34	42,553,451	76	60,312,953	108
10. Washington	331,069	11	11,365,000	34	28,491,402	86	25,405,554	77
11. Richmond	**127,628**	**7**	**9,314,392**	**73**	**25,705,866**	**201**	**35,593,044**	**279**
12. Charlotte	34,014	5	1,850,000	54	4,578,573	135	6,785,057	199
13. Columbia	26,319	5	1,887,500	72	6,398,138	243	7,322,262	278
14. Atlanta	**154,839**	**6**	**8,600,000**	**56**	**24,348,912**	**157**	**26,038,731**	**168**
15. Savannah	65,064	2	1,600,000	24	1,443,161	22	3,244,938	50
16. Louisville	223,928	8	8,280,000	37	20,430,574	91	27,999,427	125
17. Birmingham	132,685	2	3,300,000	25	9,995,561	75	10,449,274	79
18. Montgomery	38,136	4	2,515,000	66	6,115,197	160	5,658,213	148
19. Chattanooga	44,604	3	2,975,000	66	10,109,930	226	11,565,519	259
20. Memphis	131,105	3	2,140,000	16	7,511,216	57	7,014,359	53
21. New Orleans	339,075	4	6,730,000	20	16,857,832	50	17,285,254	51
22. Chicago	**2,185,283**	**9**	**69,050,000**	**31**	**211,558,247**	**97**	**335,820,233**	**154**
23. St. Louis	**687,029**	**7**	**29,140,000**	**42**	**61,685,925**	**90**	**102,138,744**	**149**
24. Minneapolis	**301,408**	**6**	**13,710,000**	**45**	**45,453,532**	**150**	**57,973,491**	**192**
25. St. Paul	214,744	5	9,887,081	46	35,788,142	167	37,437,913	174
26. Kansas City, Mo	**248,381**	**12**	**11,660,000**	**47**	**40,415,210**	**162**	**66,205,054**	**267**
27. Omaha	124,096	7	6,570,000	53	27,258,869	220	32,848,397	265
28. Denver	213,381	6	7,545,000	35	34,124,272	160	28,022,377	131
29. Lincoln	43,973	4	1,330,000	32	4,439,212	101	6,066,192	138
30. Dallas	**92,104**	**5**	**5,900,000**	**64**	**18,551,847**	**201**	**18,622,564**	**202**
31. Fort Worth	73,312	7	4,275,000	58	11,629,158	159	12,632,408	172
32. Houston	78,800	6	7,125,000	90	25,013,951	317	25,923,087	329
33. San Francisco	**416,912**	**9**	**45,185,000**	**108**	**95,756,484**	**230**	**120,287,608**	**288**
34. Seattle	237,194	6	5,596,500	23	29,498,646	124	23,948,338	101
35. Portland	207,214	5	6,780,000	32	22,595,277	109	20,173,774	97
36. Spokane	104,402	5	4,175,000	40	16,156,830	155	13,985,084	134
37. Salt Lake City	92,777	6	3,482,500	37	11,103,182	120	11,791,043	127

[1] United States census of 1910.

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TABLE F.—*Statement showing population, capital and surplus, individual deposits, and loans and discounts of all reporting banks (National, State, savings, and loan and trust companies), as of June 4, 1913, in the 37 cities which asked to be designated as Federal reserve cities.*

Location.	Population.[1]	Number of banks and trust companies.	Capital and surplus.	Per capita.	Individual deposits.	Per capita.	Loans and discounts.	Per capita.
1. Boston	**670,585**	**60**	**$100,779,114**	**$150**	**$661,950,254**	**$987**	**$561,625,627**	**$803**
2. New York	**4,766,883**	**142**	**563,221,701**	**118**	**2,866,351,069**	**601**	**2,306,503,682**	**483**
3. Philadelphia	**1,549,008**	**100**	**177,448,741**	**114**	**592,533,612**	**382**	**413,298,566**	**266**
4. Cleveland	**560,663**	**35**	**41,635,100**	**74**	**271,693,217**	**484**	**188,499,403**	**336**
5. Cincinnati	363,591	39	31,813,107	87	98,178,794	270	88,845,791	244
6. Columbus	181,511	21	7,099,000	39	30,498,790	168	24,186,704	133
7. Pittsburgh	533,905	83	130,037,145	243	350,298,872	656	291,668,678	547
8. Wheeling	41,641	11	4,949,393	118	18,845,965	452	16,802,317	405
9. Baltimore	558,485	55	47,952,469	85	190,679,440	341	118,912,253	213
10. Washington	331,069	36	29,161,731	88	72,552,236	219	63,012,066	190
11. Richmond	**127,628**	**26**	**16,810,955**	**131**	**35,371,126**	**277**	**50,004,572**	**393**
12. Charlotte	34,014	7	2,680,000	78	6,616,642	194	9,242,936	271
13. Columbia	26,319	9	2,365,318	89	5,894,711	223	8,511,384	326
14. Atlanta	**154,839**	**28**	**15,313,448**	**98**	**28,371,032**	**183**	**33,494,035**	**216**
15. Savannah	65,064	16	8,129,605	125	20,622,523	316	28,061,700	431
16. Louisville	223,928	18	15,100,297	67	41,437,599	185	38,701,079	172
17. Birmingham	132,685	11	6,685,620	50	23,182,608	174	21,494,705	162
18. Montgomery	38,136	9	3,396,762	89	6,018,942	157	7,756,141	204
19. Chattanooga	44,604	10	4,294,114	96	15,166,950	340	16,355,760	366
20. Memphis	131,105	22	7,346,214	56	23,343,841	179	24,442,321	186
21. New Orleans	339,075	19	20,532,500	60	70,854,415	209	64,845,722	194
22. Chicago	**2,185,283**	**38**	**151,882,559**	**69**	**682,498,992**	**312**	**690,799,087**	**315**
23. St. Louis	**687,029**	**44**	**72,222,500**	**105**	**205,443,737**	**299**	**233,385,655**	**339**
24. Minneapolis	**301,408**	**33**	**20,731,391**	**68**	**78,258,930**	**260**	**82,720,056**	**274**
25. St. Paul	214,744	20	11,260,845	52	40,490,496	189	42,322,465	197
26. Kansas City, Mo	**248,381**	**30**	**17,415,500**	**70**	**66,562,431**	**268**	**91,686,871**	**370**
27. Omaha	124,096	14	8,165,000	65	28,038,694	226	34,989,699	282
28. Denver	213,381	31	11,489,551	53	57,371,171	269	41,365,143	194
29. Lincoln	43,973	15	2,042,000	46	7,253,010	165	8,696,240	198
30. Dallas	**92,104**	**13**	**9,997,000**	**108**	**24,808,891**	**269**	**27,517,338**	**299**
31. Fort Worth	73,312	18	6,667,724	90	14,375,274	196	16,861,831	231
32. Houston	78,800	13	13,599,100	172	26,551,714	329	32,775,530	415
33. San Francisco	**416,912**	**45**	**73,623,325**	**176**	**313,153,942**	**752**	**281,447,424**	**675**
34. Seattle	237,194	32	11,567,020	48	67,527,325	285	48,963,007	206
35. Portland	207,214	22	12,097,718	58	56,805,140	274	44,132,644	213
36. Spokane	104,402	18	7,660,876	73	25,821,751	249	23,235,697	223
37. Salt Lake City	92,777	18	7,838,696	84	33,623,153	362	30,676,029	330

[1] United States census of 1910.

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ON APRIL 10, 1914, THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE MADE PUBLIC THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT RELATING TO ITS DECISION OF APRIL 2, 1914, DEFINING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS AND DESIGNATING THE LOCATION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 10, 1914.*

Congress imposed on the committee the duty of dividing the country into not less than 8 nor more than 12 districts, and the location of a Federal reserve bank in each. Thirty-seven cities asked to be chosen. The committee could select at most only 12. Necessarily 25 cities had to be disappointed.

Following its policy declared at the very outset, the committee refused to be influenced by the purely local and selfish claims of cities or individuals, and discharged the duty imposed upon it by Congress after exhaustive investigation and study of the entire country, with unbiased minds and according to its best judgment. With so many conflicting claims, somebody had to judge. Congress constituted the committee a court and gave the Federal Reserve Board the power of review. Disappointed competitors should seek a remedy through the orderly processes the law prescribes.

Considerable comment has been occasioned by the failure of the committee to create districts suggested by New Orleans, with New Orleans as the location for a reserve bank; by Baltimore, with Baltimore as the location for a reserve bank; by Omaha, with Omaha as the location for a reserve bank; and by Denver, with Denver as the location for a reserve bank.

The committee realized that the division of the country into districts was far more important and complex than the designation of the reserve cities, and that the latter duty was subsidiary and relatively simple, waiving considerations of local pride or prestige. In arranging the districts the consideration of the character and growth of industry, trade, and banking, no less than the traditions, habits, and common understandings of the people was much more intimately involved.

It became clear, in the hearings, that comparatively few people realized, or seemed to realize, what the act was intended to accomplish; what the nature and functions of the reserve banks were to be; and how little change would occur in the ordinary financial relations

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of the communities, the business establishments, and the individual banks.

Critics of the decision of the committee reveal misunderstanding in these directions, and either do not know, or appear not to know, that the Federal reserve banks are bankers' banks and not ordinary commercial banks; that they are to hold the reserves and to clear the checks of member banks, make rediscounts for them, and engage in certain open-market operations. As a matter of fact, the ordinary every-day banking relations of the community, of business men, and of banks will not be greatly modified or altered. The purpose of the system is to remove artificiality, promote normal relations, and create better conditions under which everybody will transact business.

Every city can continue to do business with individuals, firms, or corporations, within its own limits, or in its own region, or in any other part of the Union or the world in which it has heretofore done business.

Reserves are to be held in a new way and in new places, so far as this act controls them, but banking and business generally will no more be confined within districts than heretofore, and it is simply misleading for any city or individual to represent that the future of a city will be injuriously affected by reason of its failure to secure a Federal reserve bank. Every city which has the foundations for prosperity and progress will continue to grow and expand, whether it has such a reserve bank or not, and well-informed bankers, especially, are aware of this.

The facts which the committee had to consider will throw light on its decision in reference to these cities.

NEW ORLEANS' CLAIMS.

New Orleans selected a district extending from New Mexico to the Atlantic Ocean, including all of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and that part of Tennessee south of the Tennessee River.

It was represented by Texas that it would do great violence to her trade to connect her with New Orleans. It was claimed, and evidence was submitted in support of the claim, that her trade was with her own cities or with Kansas City and St. Louis. In a poll of the banks of Texas made by the Comptroller of the Currency, 212 banks expressed a first choice, 121 a second choice, and 30 a third choice for Dallas. No bank in Texas expressed a first choice for New Orleans, only 4 a second choice, and 44 a third choice. The whole State protested against being related to New Orleans.

The banks of Alabama generally desired to be connected either with Birmingham or Atlanta, only three expressing a first choice for

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New Orleans. The banks of Georgia desired to be connected with Atlanta, none expressing a first or second choice for New Orleans, and only 12 a third choice. They represented that it would do violence to them to be connected with a city to the west and claimed that their relations were mainly with Atlanta or cities to the northeast. Of 44 banks in Florida 19 gave Atlanta as their first choice, 19 as their second choice, and 5 as their third choice. Only 5 expressed a first preference for New Orleans, and these were in the western corner, 4 a second choice, and 3 a third choice. No bank in Tennessee expressed a first or second choice for New Orleans, and only 2 a third choice, while 7 expressed a first choice for Atlanta, 14 a second choice, and 13 a third choice. Generally speaking, the only banks which desired to be connected with New Orleans and expressed a first preference for her were 25 of the 26 banks reporting in Louisiana, and 19 of the 32 in Mississippi. On a poll made from the comptroller's office of all banks expressing their preference as to the location for a Federal reserve city, 124 expressed a first preference for Atlanta, 232 for Dallas, and only 52 for New Orleans. The views of the bankers were supported by chambers of commerce, other business organizations, and by many business men.

It will thus be seen that if the committee was to give weight to the views of business men and bankers in the section of the country affected, to consider the opposition of the States of Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and Tennessee, and to be guided by economic considerations, it could not have designated New Orleans as the location for a reserve bank to serve either the western or the eastern part of the district that city asked for. The course of business is not from the Atlantic seaboard toward New Orleans, nor largely from the State of Texas to that city, and if Dallas and Atlanta had been related to New Orleans a better grounded complaint could and would have been lodged by them against the committee's decision than that made by New Orleans.

Some of the banking statistics which the committee had to consider throw light on the problem. It should be borne in mind that the committee could consider primarily only the statistics with reference to assenting banks. In this section of the country, as in most others, the assenting banks were the *national* banks. In March, 1914, the capital stock and surplus, loans and discounts, and individual deposits of the national banks in the three cities named, as shown by the sworn reports to the Comptroller of the Currency, were as follows:

	Capital and surplus.	Loans and discounts.	Individual deposits.
Atlanta	$8,600,000	$26,038,000	$24,348,000
Dallas	5,900,000	18,622,000	18,551,000
New Orleans	6,730,000	17,285,000	16,857,000

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Even more significant are the statistics of growth from September, 1904, to March, 1914.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.

	September, 1904.	March, 1914.	Percentage of increase.
Atlanta	$2,410,000	$8,600,000	256
Dallas	2,676,000	5,900,000	120
New Orleans	6,250,000	6,730,000	8

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

Atlanta	$10,329,000	$26,038,000	152
Dallas	7,653,000	18,622,000	143
New Orleans	20,088,000	17,285,000	Decrease 13

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS.

Atlanta	$9,931,000	$24,348,000	145
Dallas	7,157,000	18,551,000	159
New Orleans	19,425,000	16,857,000	Decrease 13

The loans and discounts in the national banks of New Orleans at the time of the report, March 4, 1914, were less than those of the national banks of either Atlanta or Dallas.

While the committee could not figure on the resources of other than assenting banks which are in this section, the national banks, the following statistics of all reporting banks, including national banks, State banks, and trust companies, as of June 4, 1913, were regarded as significant and were given consideration:

Atlanta reported capital stock and surplus $15,313,000, or $98 per capita; Dallas $9,997,000, or $108 per capita; and New Orleans $20,532,000, or $60 per capita. Individual deposits, per capita, Atlanta, $183; Dallas, $269; New Orleans, $209.

The loans and discounts for all reporting banks for the three cities were as follows: Atlanta, $33,494,000, or $216 per capita; Dallas, $27,517,000, or $299 per capita; New Orleans, $64,845,000, or $194 per capita.

The committee found that the total loans and discounts made by national banks in the cities named in the 13 Southern States on January 13, 1914, were as follows:

Atlanta	$26,117,000
Dallas	19,123,000
New Orleans	19,477,000

while the total loans made by the national banks of Dallas throughout the entire United States on the date mentioned exceeded the loans made by the national banks of New Orleans.

Special reports, made under oath to the Comptroller of the Currency also show that on February 14, 1914, the credit balances of the banks

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and trust companies in the 13 Southern States with the national banks of Dallas exceeded in amount the credit balances of all banks and trust companies in these same States with the national banks of New Orleans.

In view of the comparisons and criticisms from New Orleans in connection with the designation of Dallas, Atlanta, and Richmond, and the omission of New Orleans and Baltimore, the following table is instructive:

National bank statistics for States of Texas, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi as of March 4, 1914.

[According to sworn reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency.]

	Area (square miles).	Population, census 1910.	Capital and surplus.	Individual deposits.	Loans and discounts.
State of Texas (including Dallas)	265,780	3,896,542	$76,785,584	$197,663,338	$215,114,326
State of Virginia (including Richmond)	42,450	2,061,612	29,732,696	90,887,858	107,410,063
State of Maryland (including Baltimore)	12,210	1,295,346	28,267,420	83,217,376	91,326,942
State of Georgia (including Atlanta)	59,475	2,609,121	24,479,735	51,382,061	61,852,579
State of Louisiana (including New Orleans)	48,720	1,656,388	12,128,866	32,000,521	34,804,354
State of Mississippi	46,810	1,797,114	5,168,192	17,045,324	13,669,200

From the above statement it will be seen that in each item, capital and surplus, individual deposits, and loans and discounts, the national banks of Virginia, including Richmond, largely surpass the national banks of Maryland, including Baltimore.

The capital and surplus of the national banks of the State of Virginia are 60 per cent greater than the capital and surplus of the national banks of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi combined, including the city of New Orleans, while the loans and discounts by the national banks of Virginia are more than three times as great as the loans and discounts in the national banks of Louisiana, including New Orleans.

While the capital and surplus of the national banks of Georgia largely exceed the combined capital and surplus of the national banks of the States of both Mississippi and Louisiana, the loans and discounts made by the national banks of Georgia exceed by $13,000,000 the loans and discounts of all the national banks of Louisiana and Mississippi combined, including the city of New Orleans.

The capital and surplus of the national banks of Texas amount to four times as much as the capital and surplus of the national banks of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi combined, and the individual deposits in the national banks of Texas also amount to about four times as much as the individual deposits of all national banks in Louisiana and Mississippi, the only States from which New Orleans received as much as half a dozen votes as first choice for the location for a Federal reserve bank.

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KANSAS CITY DISTRICT.

The region in the middle and far West presented problems of difficulty. Careful consideration was given to the claims of Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, and Kansas City, which conflicted in this region. Denver asked for a district which included Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and the eastern two-thirds of Arizona and Texas, Kansas and Nebraska west of the one-hundredth meridian, and the Deadwood portion of South Dakota. The district gave approximately the minimum capital provided by law. Of the territory included in this district Montana unanimously requested to be connected with Minneapolis or Chicago, saying that she had little or no trade relations with Denver. Idaho desired to go to Portland or San Francisco; Arizona preferred San Francisco, and the greater part of New Mexico asked for Kansas City. Western Texas, Kansas, and Nebraska unanimously protested against going to Denver. Kansas desired Kansas City; Nebraska preferred Omaha or Lincoln; and Texas wanted either a Texas city or Kansas City or St. Louis.

In the poll of banks, Denver received 136 first-choice votes, of which 112 were from Colorado and 12 from Wyoming. With Montana, Idaho, Arizona, Texas, Kansas, and Nebraska in opposition, it was clearly impossible to make a district with Denver as the location of a bank. Part of the territory asked to be assigned to San Francisco and the other part to Minneapolis or Kansas City.

Omaha asked for a district embracing western Iowa, all of Nebraska, part of South Dakota, part of Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana. All but eight of the banks in South Dakota insisted upon being connected with Minneapolis; Iowa desired to go to Chicago; Kansas practically unanimously voted for Kansas City; Montana protested against any other connection than Minneapolis or Chicago. The preferences of the other States have already been indicated.

Of the 218 banks which expressed a first preference for Omaha, 181 were from Nebraska. The committee had to consider the State of Oklahoma and part of Missouri in connection with this region, and in district No. 10, 497 banks expressed a first preference for Kansas City; western Missouri, Oklahoma, and Kansas, and part of New Mexico, especially asked for this connection. Thirty-seven banks in Colorado gave Kansas City as second choice and 26 gave Omaha.

It seemed impossible to serve the great section from Kansas City to the mountains in any other way than by creating a district with Kansas City as the headquarters, or to provide for the northwestern section except by creating a district with Minneapolis as headquarters. The only other thing that could have been done with Nebraska under the conditions which presented themselves

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was to relate her to Chicago, and this seemed to be inadvisable in the circumstances. The Kansas City banks serve a very distinctive territory and will serve it more satisfactorily than St. Louis could have done. The relations of that territory on the whole are much more largely with Kansas City than with any other city in the Middle West with which it could have been connected. It will, of course, be recognized by those who are informed that of the four cities Kansas City is the most dominant banking and business center. The following statistics as of March, 1914, will throw light on the situation:

	Capital and surplus.	Loans and discounts.	Individual deposits.
Kansas City	$11,660,000	$66,205,000	$40,415,000
Omaha	6,570,000	32,848,000	27,258,000
Denver	7,545,000	28,022,000	34,124,000
Lincoln	1,330,000	6,066,000	4,439,000

The statistics of growth during the nine years from September, 1904, to March, 1914, are significant:

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.

	September, 1904.	March, 1914.	Percentage of increase.
Kansas City	$3,900,000	$11,660,000	199
Omaha	3,880,000	6,570,000	69
Denver	3,325,000	7,545,000	127
Lincoln	768,000	1,330,000	73

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

Kansas City	$35,598,000	$66,205,000	86
Omaha	16,218,000	32,848,000	102
Denver	14,146,000	28,022,000	98
Lincoln	3,820,000	6,066,000	58

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS.

Kansas City	$30,730,000	$40,415,000	31
Omaha	15,728,000	27,258,000	73
Denver	27,798,000	34,124,000	22
Lincoln	3,283,000	4,439,000	35

The loans and discounts of *all* reporting banks and trust companies in Kansas City on June 4, 1913, amounted to $91,686,000, exceeding by about $7,000,000 the total loans and discounts of all banks and trust companies in the cities of Omaha, Denver, and Lincoln combined.

The loans and discounts of the national banks alone in Kansas City also exceeded the sum total of the loans and discounts of all national banks in the cities of Omaha and Denver combined.

The great preponderance in the movement of trade in district No. 10 is to the east. In order to place the Federal reserve bank for

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that region in Denver it would have been necessary to disregard these facts and the opposition and earnest protests of banks, both national and State, throughout the district.

THE RICHMOND DISTRICT.

The committee named as cities for the location of Federal reserve banks New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, and Cleveland. In population these are *the six largest* cities in the United States; their geographical situation and all other considerations fully justified their selection.

San Francisco and Minneapolis were the first choice of the great majority of the national banks in their respective sections, and their financial, industrial, and commercial relations and other factors entitled them to be chosen. Their selection appears to have evoked no criticism, but to have received general approval. Conditions relating to the Kansas City, Dallas, and Atlanta districts have been dealt with.

For the territory from eastern Georgia to the Pennsylvania line, the committee, after fully considering all the facts, decided to create a district with the Federal reserve bank at Richmond. South Carolina and North Carolina had protested against being connected with a bank to the south or west. They said that their course of trade was northeast. It seemed undesirable to place a bank in the extreme northeastern corner or at Baltimore, not only because of its proximity to Philadelphia, but also because the industrial and banking relations of the greater part of the district were more intimate with Richmond than with either Washington or Baltimore. The States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, and the District of Columbia had to be considered. North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia preferred to be connected with Richmond. West Virginia was divided in its preferences; Maryland and the District of Columbia, of course, desired Baltimore or Washington. In the poll of banks made directly by the comptroller's office, Richmond received more first-choice ballots than any other city in the district—167 against 128 for Baltimore, 35 for Pittsburgh, 28 for Columbia, S. C., 37 for Cincinnati, and 25 for Washington, D. C. Of the remaining 21 votes, 19 were for Charlotte, N. C., and 2 for New York. Leaving out the States of Maryland and Virginia, Richmond received from the rest of the district three times as many first-choice votes as were cast for Baltimore.

District No. 5 is composed of the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia (except four counties), North and South Carolina, and the District of Columbia. These States have always been closely bound together commercially and financially and their business dealings are large and intimate. The reports made to the Comptroller of the Cur-

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rency on March 4, 1914, by all the national banks in each of these States show in every essential respect that the business of the national banks of Virginia, including Richmond, is greater than the business of the national banks of Maryland, including Baltimore, or any other of the five States embraced in district No. 5, as appears in the following table:

	Capital, surplus, and undivided profits.	Loans and discounts.	Total individual deposits.
Virginia	$33,544,631	$107,410,063	$90,887,858
Maryland	31,390,057	91,326,942	83,217,376
West Virginia	18,209,346	56,789,538	61,421,332
North Carolina	13,527,086	44,051,033	36,051,154
South Carolina	10,332,439	28,860,456	23,330,916
District of Columbia	12,685,411	26,253,432	29,520,853

Advocates of New Orleans have criticized the decision of the organization committee and have given out comparative figures as to New Orleans, Richmond, and other cities which are incorrect and misleading. An analysis and study of the actual figures will be found instructive and can lend no support to the claims of New Orleans.

From the sworn special reports recently submitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, it appears that the national banks in Richmond were lending in the 13 Southern States, on January 13, 1914, more money than was being loaned in those States by the national banks of any other city in the country except New York. The total loans and discounts in the 13 Southern States by the four cities referred to are as follows:

Richmond	$33,473,000
Baltimore	6,891,000
New Orleans	19,477,000
Washington	915,000

The figures also show that in these portions of district No. 5 *outside* of the States of Virginia and Maryland the Richmond national banks are lending *twice as much money as all the national banks in Baltimore and Washington combined.* They also show that although Richmond is not a reserve city, the banks and trust companies in the 13 Southern States had on deposit in the national banks of Richmond on February 14, 1914, $9,876,000, or slightly more than the banks of this section had on deposit in the city of Baltimore, and four times as much as they carried in Washington, although these two cities have long enjoyed the benefits of being reserve cities. That southern banks should carry larger balances in Richmond, where they could *not* be counted in their reserves, rather than in Baltimore or Washington, where they could be counted, is suggestive.

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The figures show that the capital and surplus of all reporting banks—national, State, and savings, and trust companies—per capita, in Richmond, as of June 4, 1913, was $131; in Baltimore, $85; in Washington, $88; and in New Orleans, $60, while the loans and discounts made by *all* banks and trust companies in Richmond, on the same date, amounted to $393 per capita, against $190 in Washington, $213 in Baltimore, and $194 in New Orleans.

The amount of money which banks and trust companies *in the various parts of the country* carried on deposit with Richmond, a non-reserve city, on February 14, 1914, amounted to $10,970,000, or nearly twice as much as the balances carried by outside banks with the national banks of Washington, which on the same day amounted to $5,516,000, and one and one-half times as much as they carried on the same day with the national banks of New Orleans, a reserve city.

The statistics furnished the organization committee show that on March 4, 1914, the capital and surplus of the national banks of Richmond, per capita, amounted to more than *twice as much* as the capital and surplus, per capita, of the national banks of either Baltimore or Washington, and three and a half times as much as New Orleans, while the individual deposits of the national banks of Richmond amounted to $201 per capita, against $86 for Washington and $76 for Baltimore and $50 for New Orleans. The loans and discounts in the national banks of Richmond on the same date were reported at $279 per capita, against $77 for Washington, $108 for Baltimore and $51 for New Orleans.

Especially significant are the following statistics showing the growth in capital and surplus, loans and discounts, and individual deposits of national banks in the four cities named:

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.

	September, 1904.	March, 1914.	Percentage of increase.
Richmond	$3,115,000	$9,314,000	199
Washington	6,215,000	11,365,000	83
Baltimore	18,262,000	19,205,000	5
New Orleans	6,250,000	6,730,000	8

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

Richmond	$12,946,000	$35,593,000	175
Washington	15,018,000	25,405,000	69
Baltimore	48,755,000	60,312,000	23
New Orleans	20,088,000	17,285,000	Decrease 13

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS.

Richmond	$11,257,000	$25,705,000	128
Washington	20,017,000	28,491,000	42
Baltimore	40,910,000	42,553,000	4
New Orleans	19,425,000	16,857,000	Decrease 13

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In other words, the figures show that the national banks of Richmond were lending on March 4, 1914, *twice as much* money as all the national banks in the city of New Orleans, and 40 per cent more than all the national banks of Washington.

In the original decision of the committee the various economic and other factors which entered into and determined the committee's action were enumerated and need not be repeated here. This statement is made for the purpose of disclosing some of the details which influenced the Committee's findings.

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