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122.5-9
1/25/17

January 25, 1917.

Dear Governor Wold:-

I have your letter of January 25th as
to the mail and express from Medford and
Rib Lake, Wisconsin, to Minneapolis and to
Chicago, which I shall call to the atten-
tion of the Federal Reserve Board.

I do not feel that the Board will
care to take any action upon this matter
until, at least, the President of the
Medford Bank can call upon you with
regard to it.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) C. S. Hamlin.

Theodore Wold, Esq.,
Governor, Federal Reserve Bank,
Minneapolis, Minn.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS

NINTH DISTRICT

OFFICERS

THEODORE WOLD, GOVERNOR S. S. COOK, CASHIER

DIRECTORS

JOHN H. RICH, CHAIRMAN AND FEDERAL RESERVE AGENT	W. H. LIGHTNER, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN AND DEPUTY FEDERAL RESERVE AGENT
J. C. BASSETT, ABERDEEN, S. DAK.	E. W. DECKER, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
F. R. BIGELOW, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA	L. B. HANNA, FARGO, N. DAKOTA
JOHN W. BLACK, HOUGHTON, MICH.	F. P. HIXON, LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
N. B. HOLTER, HELENA, MONT.	

RECEIVED

JAN 25 1917.

OFFICE OF
MR. HAMLIN

January 25, 1917.

Mr. C. S. Hamlin,
C/o Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hamlin:

I am enclosing you herewith a schedule showing the departure of mail trains from Medford, Wisconsin, and Rib Lake, Wisconsin, to Minneapolis, and also to Chicago. The schedule also shows the departure of mail trains from Chicago and from Minneapolis and their arrival at Medford and Rib Lake.

Your especial attention is called to the fact that the departure from both points and the arrival at both points, of mail either from Chicago or Minneapolis, are identically the same ~~time~~ and on the same train. The only question that arises is as to when mail leaving there reaches either Chicago or Minneapolis.

The train leaving Medford at 11:50 A. M. reaches here at 8:55 P. M. but would not reach Chicago until 10:30 P. M. The train leaving there at 11:16 P. M. would reach here at 6:59 the next morning and Chicago at 9:15 the next morning. Mail leaving here at 7:45 A. M. would arrive at Medford at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mail leaving here at 7:05 P. M. would reach there at 4 A. M.

In order for mail or passenger to reach Medford at 3 P. M. it would have to leave here at 7:45 A. M. and Chicago at 2:15 A. M. In order for mail or passenger to reach Medford on the 4 A. M. train it would have to leave Chicago at 6 P. M. whereas it would not have to leave Minneapolis until 7:05 P. M.

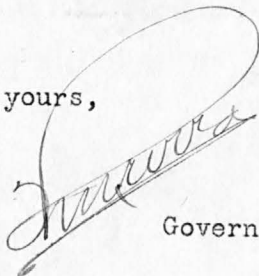
Express charges, as you will note from the schedule attached, are the same in either case.

It is perfectly plain that as far as mail or passenger service is concerned, the business can be transacted to better advantage with Minneapolis than with Chicago.

Exactly the same condition prevail in reference to Rib Lake, where we have another member bank, as you will note from the schedule.

We have heard nothing further from Medford, although today I was pleased to receive from them a fifteen day collateral note for discount.

Sincerely yours,



Governor

TW-C

MAIL FACILITIES

Between Minneapolis and Medford, Wisconsin:

Soo
Line

Exact departure of mail trains from here: 7:45am and 7:05pm
Time of arrival there..... 3:00pm and 4:00am
Exact departure of mail trains from there 11:50am and 11:16pm
Time of arrival here..... 8:55pm and 6:59am

Between Chicago and Medford, Wisconsin:

Exact departure of mail trains from Chicago... 2:15am and 6:00pm
Time of arrival at Medford..... 3:00pm and 4:00am
Exact departure of mail trains from Medford....11:50am and 11:16pm
Time of arrival Chicago.....10:30pm and 9:15am

Between Minneapolis and Rib Lake, Wisconsin:

Exact departure of mail trains from here..... 7:45am and 7:05pm
Time of arrival there..... 3:45pm and 12:01pm
Exact departure of mail trains from there..... 10:30am and 2:15pm
Time of arrival here..... 6:59am and 8:55am

Between Chicago and Rib Lake, Wisconsin:

Exact departure of mail trains from Chicago... 2:15am and 6:00pm
Time of arrival at Rib Lake..... 12:01pm
Exact departure of mail trains from Rib Lake.. 10:30am and 2:15pm
Time of arrival at Chicago..... 10:30pm and 9:15am

EXPRESS CHARGES

Between:

Minneapolis and Medford, Wisconsin..... Cy 50 Gold 75

Medford, Wisconsin, and Minneapolis.....

Minneapolis and Rib Lake, Wisconsin..... Cy 50 Gold 75

Rib Lake Wisconsin and Minneapolis.....

Between:

Chicago and Medford, Wisconsin..... Cy 50 Gold 75

Medford, Wisconsin, and Chicago.....

Chicago and Rib Lake, Wisconsin..... Cy 50 Gold 75

Rib Lake, Wisconsin, and Chicago.....

122.5-9
1/22/17

122.5-9

January 22, 1917.

Dear Governor Wold:-

I have your note of January 19th /
enclosing correspondence between the First
National Bank of Medford, Wisconsin and
your office.

I shall lay this at once before the
Board.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) C. S. Hamlin.]

Theodore Wold, Esq.,
Governor, Federal Reserve Bank,
Minneapolis, Minn.

122.5-a

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS

NINTH DISTRICT

OFFICERS

THEODORE WOLD, GOVERNOR S. S. COOK, CASHIER

DIRECTORS

JOHN H. RICH, CHAIRMAN AND FEDERAL RESERVE AGENT	W. H. LIGHTNER, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN AND DEPUTY FEDERAL RESERVE AGENT
J. C. BASSETT, ABERDEEN, S. DAK.	E. W. DECKER, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
F. R. BIGELOW, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA	L. B. HANNA, FARGO, N. DAKOTA
JOHN W. BLACK, HOUGHTON, MICH.	F. P. HIXON, LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
N. B. HOLTER, HELENA, MONT.	

RECEIVED
JAN 21 1917
OFFICE OF
MR. HAMLIN

January 19, 1917.

Mr. C. S. Hamlin,
C/o Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hamlin:

In order that you may be posted,
I am enclosing herein the recent correspondence between
First National Bank, Medford, Wisconsin, and this office.

Yours very truly,

Th. Wold
Governor

RESERVE BANK
MINNEAPOLIS

COPY

Minneapolis, Minn.
January 19, 1917.

122,5-9

Mr. L. D. Russell, Cashier,
First National Bank,
Medford, Wis.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 18th stating that owing to illness you had not been able to come to Minneapolis, and expressing the hope that the matter might be adjusted through correspondence, is at hand.

It seemed to us that it was a matter of sufficient importance to you to justify a visit to Minneapolis. If the desire to transfer to Chicago is simply because it is your personal preference, that would be one thing; if it is due to the fact that you cannot be adequately served, and mail services are such that you cannot conveniently transact business with us, that would be an entirely different matter, and we would not want to have you remain in the Ninth District at a disadvantage to you or your institution. I wish you would therefore make it convenient to spend a day with us and advise me beforehand, so as to be sure that you will find me at home.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Theodore Wold

Governor

TW-C

E BANK
LIS

COPY

Medford, Wis., Jan. 18, 1917.

122.5-9

Mr. Theodore Wold, Governor,
Federal Reserve Bank,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your favor of the 13th inst.

I beg to inform you that owing to sickness I have been
unable to come to Minneapolis, and it is not convenient
for me to come at this time.

I wish that we might be able to close up
the matter by correspondence.

Yours truly,

(Signed) L. D. Russell

Cashier

RESERVE BANK
MINNEAPOLIS

COPY

Minneapolis, Minn.
January 13, 1917.

122.5-9

Mr. L. D. Russell, Cashier,
First National Bank,
Medford, Wis.

Dear Sir:

I have been a little disappointed that up to this time I have had no response to my letter to you of the 26th. I know the weather has been severe, but I trust you will be able to get over to see us at an early date. I would like to discuss the question which you have raised, fully and freely.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Theodore Wold

Governor

TW-C

122.5-9

12/29/16

122.5-9

December 29, 1916.

Dear Governor Wold:

I have your note of December 26th, As to the First National Bank of Medford, Wisconsin. Kindly let me know the result of your interview with the President.

Very truly yours.

(Signed) C. S. Hamlin.

Hon. Theodore Wold,
Governor, Federal Reserve Bank,
Minneapolis, Minn.

*Mr Hamlin
noted by
Mr Harding*

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS

NINTH DISTRICT

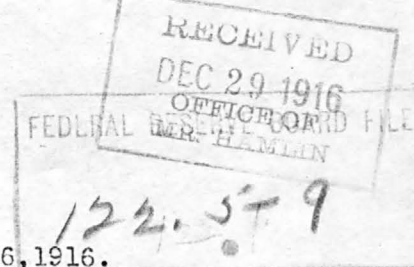
OFFICERS

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JOHN W. BLACK, HOUGHTON, MICH.	F. P. HIXON, LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
N. B. HOLTER, HELENA, MONT.	

December 26, 1916.



pwsp

Mr. C. S. Hamlin,
C/o Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hamlin:

I am in receipt today of a letter from the First National Bank, Medford, Wisconsin, sending me a copy of their letter to the Federal Reserve Board under date of November 29th. I have responded, and suggested that it is quite impossible by correspondence to discuss the matter satisfactorily to them or to us, and have invited him, in view of the fact that they are located at no great distance, to come up and go over the matter personally, and no doubt it will be done.

With the compliments of the season, I am,

Yours very truly,

Governor

TW-C

MAYER, MEYER, AUSTRIAN & PLATT

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDING

LEVY MAYER
ISAAC H. MAYER
CARL MEYER
ALFRED S. AUSTRIAN
ABRAHAM MEYER
HENRY RUSSELL PLATT
FRANCIS E. MATTHEWS
CAREY W. RHODES
ELMER SCHLESINGER
HAL C. BANGS
CHAS. L. POWELL

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE

122.5.9

CHICAGO Oct. 26, 1916

Mr. H. Parker Willis,
Sec., Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Sir:

Re Geographical Limits Districts No. 7 & 9

I have your favor of the 19th inst., enclosing copy of the Board's formal order amending the geographical limits of Districts Nos. 7 and 9, together with copy of Federal Reserve Bulletin for July, 1915, in which are given details of the proceedings in connection with the transfer of certain West Virginia banks from Richmond to the Cleveland District.

Governor McDougal of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago has communicated with the Governor of the Minneapolis Bank, calling his attention to your letter to me and to the joint steps required to be taken and will proceed with all due dispatch to carry out the plan outlined for the transfer.

I take it that the joint letter to be sent out by the Governors of the two Banks should be substantially in accordance with the form on page 142 of the July, 1915 bulletin, including paragraph numbered (6); and as in that case the papers were required to be sent by the member Banks to the Bank at Cleveland, in our case the papers will be required to be sent to the Chicago Bank.

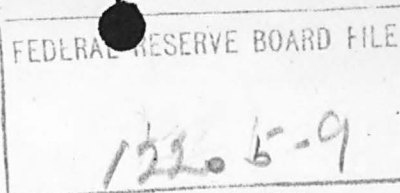
Please observe that my address is Continental and Commercial Bank Building, and communications to me as counsel for the Federal Reserve Bank should be addressed accordingly to avoid delay.

Yours truly,

Charles Powell
Counsel Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

CLP

Copies in
253.



837

STATEMENT FOR THE PRESS.

October 13, 1916,

The Federal Reserve Board today, acting upon the appeal of certain Wisconsin bankers, voted to transfer the territory included in the counties of Monroe, Jackson, Clark, Marathon, Langlade, Oconto and Marinette, of Wisconsin, and all other counties in the same State now in the Minneapolis District east and south thereof, from the Minneapolis to the Chicago District. No change as to northern Michigan.

The transfer was made effective as of January 1, 1917.

Dunegan

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
WASHINGTON

122.5-9

The telegram given below is hereby confirmed.

2-7729

file
Assistant Secretary.

October 13, 1916.

J. W. Dunegan,
Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

Letter 9/12/16
At request of T. W. Brahmey you are advised that Federal Reserve Board acting upon appeal of certain Wisconsin bankers, voted to transfer the territory included in the counties of Monroe, Jackson, Clark, Marathon, Langlade, Oconto and Marinette, of Wisconsin, and all other counties in same State, now in Minneapolis District east and south thereof, from the Minneapolis to the Chicago District. No change as to northern Michigan. Transfer was made effective as of January one, nineteen seventeen.

Sherman Allen.

*Copy sent to
J W Brahmey*

#7 122.5-9

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO

79 WEST MONROE STREET

OFFICERS

JAMES B. McDOUGAL GOVERNOR
C. R. MCKAY DEPUTY GOVERNOR
W. F. McLALLEN SECRETARY
B. G. McCLOUD CASHIER

DIRECTORS

C. H. BOSWORTH
CHAIRMAN AND FEDERAL RESERVE AGENT
J. B. FORGAN, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
M. B. HUTCHISON, OTTUMWA, IOWA
E. L. JOHNSON, WATERLOO, IOWA
H. B. JOY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

W. F. McLALLEN
DEPUTY FEDERAL RESERVE AGENT
E. T. MEREDITH, DES MOINES, IOWA
G. M. REYNOLDS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
A. H. VOGEL, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

File

Chicago, October 13, 1916.

Mr. H. Parker Willis, Secretary,
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

9/12/16
I have your telegram advising me of the transfer of certain Wisconsin Counties from the Federal Reserve District of Minneapolis to the Chicago district, effective January first, 1917.

I will assume that at the proper time you will advise us what action to take in connection with this additional territory and that until so advised nothing is to be done by us.

Yours truly,

C. H. Bosworth

CHB/S.

Chairman.



122.5.9

#7
TELEGRAM
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
WASHINGTON

AFJr

October 12, 1916.

C. H. Bosworth, Federal Reserve Agent, Chicago, Ill.

The Federal Reserve Board today acting upon the appeal of certain Wisconsin bankers, voted to transfer the territory included in the counties of Monroe, Jackson, Clark, Marathon, Langlade, Oconto and Marinette, of Wisconsin, and all other counties in the same State, now in the Minneapolis District east and south thereof, from the Minneapolis to the Chicago District. No change as to northern Michigan. Transfer was made effective as of January 1, 1917.

Secretary.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
GOVERNMENT RATES
CHARGE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

TELEGRAM
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
WASHINGTON

172.59
Was

Henry I. Weed,
Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

October 12, 1916.

The Federal Reserve Board today acting upon the appeal of certain Wisconsin bankers, voted to transfer the territory included in the counties of Monroe, Jackson, Clark, Marathon, Langlade, Oconto and Marinette, of Wisconsin, and all other counties in the same State now in the Minneapolis District east and south thereof, from the Minneapolis to the Chicago District. No change as to northern Michigan. Transfer was made effective as of January 1, 1917.

Secretary.

122.5-9

TELEGRAM
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
WASHINGTON

NS

October 12, 1916.

John H. Rich,
Federal Reserve Agent,
Minneapolis, Minn.

The Federal Reserve Board today acting upon the appeal of certain Wisconsin bankers, voted to transfer the territory included in the counties of Monroe, Jackson, Clark, Marathon, Langlade, Oconto and Marinette, of Wisconsin, and ~~and~~ all other counties in the same State now in the Minneapolis District east and south thereof, from the Minneapolis to the Chicago District. No change as to northern Michigan. The transfer was made effective as of January 1, 1917.

Secretary.

451

122.5A

NAMES AND LOCATIONS OF NATIONAL BANKS IN WISCONSIN CONSIDERED FOR TRANSFER
FROM THE NINTH TO THE SEVENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT.

Name of Bank.	Town.	County.	In favor of transfer. (yes)	Against transfer. (no)
Ashland National	Ashland	Ashland ✓	"	No
Northern "	"	"	"	"
Citizens "	Green Bay	Brown	Yes	
Kellogg "	" "	"	"	
McCartney	" "	"	"	
National Bank of	DePere	"	"	
First National	Alma	Buffalo ✓		"
" "	Mondovi	"		"
" "	Nelson	"		"
" "	Brillion	Calumet	"	
Chilton	Chilton	"	"	
First "	Neillsville	Clark	"	
Commercial National	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac		"
First National	"	"	"	"
Fond du Lac National	"	"	"	"
First National	Ripon	"	"	"
German "	"	"	"	
First "	Crandon	Forest	"	
" "	Berlin	Green Lake		"
" "	Princeton	" "		"
" "	Black River	Washington		
	Falls	Jackson	"	
Batavian "	La Crosse	La Crosse ✓		"
National Bank of	" "	" "		"
First National	Antigo	Langlade	"	
Danglade "	Antigo	"	"	
Citizens "	Merrill	Lincoln ✓		"
National Bank of	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	"	
First National	Wausau,	Marathon	"	
National German American	"	"	"	
First National	Marinette	Marinette	"	
Stephenson National	"	"	"	
Peshtigo "	Peshtigo	"	"	
Citizens "	Oconto-	Oconto	"	
Oconto "	"	"	"	
First "	Rhineland	Oneida ✓	"	
Citizens "	Appleton	Outagamie	"	
Commercial National	"	"	"	
First National	"	"	"	
" "	Dale	"	"	
" "	Kaukauna	"	"	
" "	Seymour	"	"	
" "	Park Falls	Price ✓		No
" "	Phillips	"		No vote
Citizens "	Stevens			
	Point	Portage	"	
First "	" "	"	"	
" "	Shawano	Shawano	"	
German-American National	"	"	"	
First National	Tigerton	"		No vote

9/5/16

1 Cont'd

-2-

First National	Medford	Taylor	Yes	
" "	Rib Lake	"	"	
" "	Blair	Trempealeau	"	No
" "	Clintonville	Waupaca	"	
" "	Manawa	"	"	
" "	New London	"	"	
Old	Waupaca	"	"	
First	Weyauwega	"	"	
" "	Menasha	Winnebago	"	
" "	Neenah	"	"	
National Manufacturers	"	"	"	
City National	Oshkosh	"	"	No
Commercial National	"	"	"	
Old	"	"	"	
Citizens	Grand Rapids	Wood	"	
First	" "	"	"	
Wood County National	" "	"	"	
American National	Marshfield	"	"	
First	"	"	"	

Total - 67 banks - 2 not voting - 49 Yes - 16 No
 (75%) (25%)

4

122.5A
9/5/16

NAMES AND LOCATIONS OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UPPER MICHIGAN PENINSULA
CONSIDERED FOR TRANSFER FROM THE NINTH TO THE SEVENTH FEDERAL
RESERVE DISTRICT.

Name Of Bank	Town	County	In favor of transfer (Yes)	Against transfer (No)
First National Bank of				
Alger County	Munsing	Alger		No vote
Baraga County National	L'Anse	Baraga		No vote
First National	Sault Ste Marie	Chippewa		No
Escanaba National	Escanaba	Delta		No vote
First "	"	"	Yes	
" "	Iron Mountain	Dickinson	"	
" "	Norway	"		No vote
" "	Bessemer	Gogebic	"	
Gogebic "	Ironwood	Gogebic		No vote
First "	Calumet	Houghton		No vote
" "	Hancock	"		No vote
Superior "	"	"		No vote
Citizens "	Houghton	"		No
Houghton "	"	"		"
First "	Hubbell	"		No vote
" "	Lake Linden	Houghton		No vote
" "	Laurium	"	Yes	
" "	Alpha	Iron		No vote
Iron County National	Crystal Falls	"		No vote
First "	Iron River	"	Yes	
" "	St. Ignace	Mackinac	"	
Miners "	Ishpening	Marquette	"	
First "	Marquette	"		No
Marquette "	"	"		No vote
First "	Negaunee	"		No vote
Negaunee "	"	"		No vote
First "	Menominee	Menominee	Yes	
Lumbermen's National	"	"		No vote
First "	Ontonagon	Ontonagon		No vote
" "	Rockland	"		No vote
" "	Manistique	Schoolcraft		No vote

Total 31 banks

8 Yes - 5 in	4 No
1916, 3 in	19 not
1914.	voting

122.5-9
9/5/16

Of the forty banks whose reports are contained in the folder, twenty-six are located in that portion of the Ninth Federal Reserve District which it is proposed to transfer to the Seventh District; and fourteen outside that area. The total number of banks located within the thirty-three counties which it is proposed to transfer to the Chicago District is sixty-one.

The above twenty-six banks showed the following distribution of reserves with approved agents.

In Central Reserve Cities, \$	1,495,000,	44.4%
In Reserve Cities	<u>1,871,000</u>	<u>55.6</u>
	3,366,000	100.

The other fourteen banks located outside the area which it is proposed to transfer to the Chicago District showed the following distribution of reserves

In Central Reserve Cities, \$	238,000	23.7%
In Reserve Cities	<u>766,000</u>	<u>76.3</u>
	1,004,000	100.

For all forty banks, the figures and percentages are as follows:

In Central Reserve Cities, \$	1,733,000	39.7%
In Reserve Cities	<u>2,637,000</u>	<u>60.3</u>
	4,370,000	100.

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR HAMLIN.122.5-9
9-5/16

SUBJECT: Result of the poll of the Wisconsin and Michigan National Banks.

1. Of the 67 banks considered for transfer from Federal Reserve District No. 9 to Federal Reserve District No. 7,

45	voted "yes"	, January 1916
17	voted "no"	" "
5	not voting	
67		

Of the 17 banks voting "no", 10 are located in the counties adjacent to the counties which are to remain in District No. 9.

2. Of the 21 Wisconsin banks in the 9th Federal Reserve District which are not considered for transfer, 20 voted "no" - i. e., against transfer to the 7th Federal Reserve District, and 1 had no preference.

3. Of the 31 banks in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan,

8	have requested to be transferred	(4 letters dated 1914
3	" " not " " "	(4 " " 1916
3	" " " " "	3 " " 1916
20	have not been heard from	
31		

Respectfully submitted,

W. Jacobson
Statistician.

August 3, 1916.

1225-9

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Washington

October 5, 1916.

Memorandum for Mr. Hamlin:

I have the honor to present below certain statistical data in connection with the recommended transfer of 52 National banks from the 9th to the 7th District.

The transfer from the 9th to the 7th District of the 52 National banks will result in a decrease of the paid-in capital of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank by \$229,350, while the member bank deposits of the Federal Reserve Bank will decrease by \$1,300,709.

These computations are based upon data contained in reports of the banks in question to the Comptroller under date of June 30, 1916.

The total paid-in capital of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank on June 30, 1916, as reported to the Federal Reserve Board, was \$2,574,650. The decrease resulting from the transfer of the 52 National banks amounts thus to less than 9% of the bank's total paid-in capital.

The aggregate member bank deposits of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve bank on June 30, 1916, as reported to the Federal Reserve Board, were \$19,378,659. The decrease in member bank deposits as the result of the recommended transfer will thus

amount to less than 7% of the total member bank deposits of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.

Net amounts due to the 52 National banks on June 30, 1916, from approved Reserve Agents show the following distribution:

Due net from Approved Reserve Agents in -	Per Cent
Milwaukee.....\$2,999,036.13	50.3
Chicago..... 1,994,521.56	33.5
Minneapolis..... 250,454.34	4.2
In other cities (mainly New York and St. Paul).... <u>714,251.82</u>	<u>12.0</u>
Total.....\$5,958,263.85	100.0

Respectfully submitted,

Statistician.

49 No of banks voting for transfer
 16 No of banks voting agt transfer
 2 no of banks, not voting
 67

9/5/16

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE
122.5-9



- Petitioning District
- Chicago District
- Minneapolis District

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

The Wisconsin National Bank

OF MILWAUKEE

Capital, \$2,000,000 Surplus, \$1,000,000



OFFICERS

L. J. PETIT	- - -	President
HERMAN F. WOLF	-	Vice-President
L. G. BOURNIQUE	-	Vice-President
WALTER KASTEN	-	Vice-President
J. M. HAYS	- - -	Cashier
FRANZ SIEMENS	-	Asst. Cashier
WM. K. ADAMS	-	Asst. Cashier
F. K. McPHERSON	-	Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS

ISAAC D. ADLER	WALTER KASTEN
DR. C. E. ALBRIGHT	GUSTAVE PABST
L. G. BOURNIQUE	L. J. PETIT
PATRICK CUDAHY	CHAS. SCHRIEBER
HERMAN W. FALK	CLEMENT C. SMITH
OLIVER C. FULLER	HENRY M. THOMPSON
R. W. HOUGHTON	GEO. D. VAN DYKE
	HERMAN F. WOLF

**WE WANT
YOUR
BUSINESS**

CORRESPONDENTS

National City Bank, New York

Fourth National Bank, New York

First National Bank, Chicago

Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago

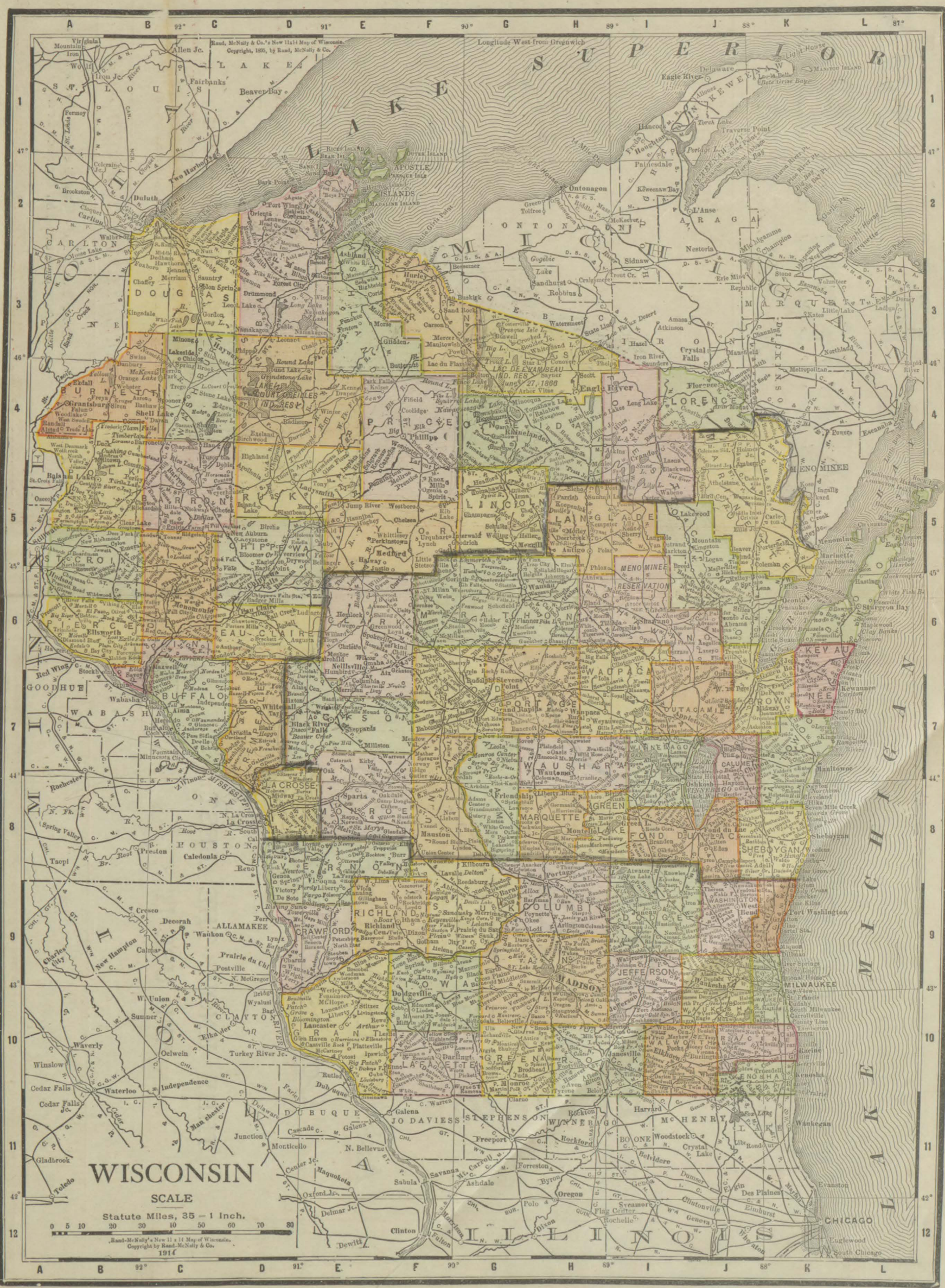
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS

Accounts of Banks and Bankers, Merchants and
Corporations Solicited

SEND YOUR WISCONSIN COLLECTIONS TO
THE WISCONSIN NATIONAL BANK OF MILWAUKEE
 CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$3,000,000

WISCONSIN INDEX TO COUNTIES.

Adams	G	8
Ashland	E	8
Barron	D	3
Bayfield	K	3
Brown	K	3
Butter	C	4
Calumet	J	4
Chippewa	E	9
Columbia	H	9
Crawford	E	9
Dane	H	9
Douglas	C	4
Dunn	C	4
Emmetsburg	D	6
Florence	J	4
Fond du Lac	I	4
Forest	I	4
Grant	E	10
Green Lake	H	9
Iowa	F	3
Jackson	E	10
Jefferson	E	10
Juneau	E	10
Kenosha	K	7
Kewaunee	K	7
Lafayette	D	3
Lancaster	H	9
Lincoln	G	5
Manitowish	K	7
Manitowish	K	7
Marquette	H	9
Menominee	E	9
Monroe	E	10
Oconto	J	4
Ontonagon	J	4
Ozaukee	K	7
Pepin	G	5
Portage	H	9
Potter	H	9
Price	F	3
Racine	J	4
Rock	H	9
Sauk	G	5
Sawyer	D	3
Shelburne	K	7
St. Croix	K	7
Taylor	E	10
Trumbull	E	10
Vernon	E	10
Walworth	I	4
Washington	J	4
Waushara	H	9
Winnebago	H	9
Wood	F	3



When In Doubt

ABOUT

BANKERS'
DIRECTORY
SERVICE

Ask Your Reserve City
Correspondents

THEY KNOW THE BEST
AND USE IT

To the Federal Reserve Board:

October 5, 1916.

WISCONSIN PETITION

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The Organization Committee rendered its decision assigning part of Wisconsin to the Minneapolis District and part to the Chicago District on April 2, 1914.

Many banks in Wisconsin assigned to the Minneapolis District protested.

Beginning in October, 1914, and up to the time of the hearing, petitions of protest against the decision of the Organization Committee were circulated, and these were signed in the form of printed slips and sent to the Federal Reserve Board.

The formal petition to the Board, with the said slips, was filed early in March, 1915, and a hearing was ordered for May 20, 1915.

Between March 15th and May 20th a number of letters favoring the transfer, signed by bankers and Congressmen, were filed.

At the hearing, May 20, 1915, briefs and arguments were submitted to the Board.

On May 4, 1915, the Board, after deciding a number of pending redistricting petitions, stated that action on other pending petitions will be deferred until further experience in the operation of the several districts, especially in the light of the new clearing system about to go into effect, and of the extent to which State Banks take membership in the System, shall have provided the Board with the necessary data for a conclusion. (See Bulletin, June 15, 1915)

At this time the only pending redistricting petitions were those

filed by Wisconsin and Connecticut Banks.

So far as your Committee is aware no mention of this decision of the Board was made in the Record of this case, although it greatly broadened the scope of this and all other future inquiries on the matter of redistricting.

At the hearing, counsel for the petitioning banks referred to the appeal regulations issued by the Board on August 28, 1914, in which the Board announced that it would not take testimony in pending appeals but would limit the parties to the record before the Organization Committee.

The counsel, basing his argument upon this ruling of the Board, contended that there was not a scrap of evidence introduced before the Organization Committee favoring the inclusion of any part of Wisconsin in the Minneapolis District; that on the contrary, the evidence was practically unanimous in favor of its inclusion in the Chicago District; that the Minneapolis bankers conceded Wisconsin to Chicago in a written statement; that in a summary of the proposed capital and surplus for the Minneapolis Bank, no reference whatsoever was made to Wisconsin banks; that positively the only evidence relating to Wisconsin banks was a map which included part of Wisconsin but which was withdrawn and the Secretary of the Treasury so notified, and the further fact that St. Paul bankers did at one time make some pretensions to part of Wisconsin but expressly upon the assumption that the Organization Committee should decide to have only eight Federal Reserve Banks.

Based on these facts, which apparently were not put in issue by the Federal Reserve Bank, counsel for the petitioners claimed that the

Board was bound as a matter of law, upon this record, to reverse the decision of the Organization Committee, it being against the evidence and the weight of the evidence.

On the other hand, counsel for the Reserve Bank argued that the Reserve Board was not bound by the record as would be an appellate court by the record of the lower court; that the decision of this Board was not judicial but administrative; that the Board was entitled to use its own judgment and expert knowledge, and could take the testimony before the Organization Committee for what it was worth, supplemented by its own inquiries.

As a matter of fact, the petitioners, although taking this very technical position in argument and in their brief, did not confine themselves to the record before the Organization Committee but put in evidence actual conditions, tables, figures, etc., based on actual experience of the operation of the system, as did also the respondents, the Federal Reserve Bank.

Briefly stated, the brief and oral argument of the petitioning banks brought out that Milwaukee is the business and financial center of Wisconsin; that Wisconsin is limited in a banking and business sense to the State and part of Michigan, being bounded on the East and North by the Great Lakes, on the West by the Twin Cities, and on the South by Chicago; that the trend of business in the petitioning territory is almost entirely North and South between said territory and Milwaukee and Chicago; that this was shown by these banks in 1914 in asking admission, which was given by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Milwaukee Currency Association for the issue of the so-called Aldrich-Vreeland currency; that

little or no exchange is created with Minneapolis, it almost all originating with Chicago or Milwaukee; that Milwaukee and Chicago from time immemorial have been distributing centers for this petitioning territory; that the trend of the railroads was generally North and South between this territory and Milwaukee and Chicago; that railroad, telephone and telegraph rates were higher to Minneapolis than to Chicago and that the railroad journey to Minneapolis was much longer from many points and more circuitous than to Milwaukee and Chicago; that an inquiry had been made of all of the 244 banks, State and National, in the petitioning territory asking as to the course of general business in their communities, and that 234 replies had been received, of which 200 said the general trend of business was to and from Chicago, 34 said Minneapolis and 10 failed to reply; that including this Wisconsin territory in the Minneapolis District prevented the banks of Wisconsin which were in the Chicago District from loaning on farm mortgages in the part of Wisconsin in the Minneapolis District, although this District was rapidly being settled and there was a great demand for farm loans there, and but little demand in the part of Wisconsin in the Chicago District; that the necessity of keeping their reserve deposits in the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank rather than in Chicago Federal Reserve Bank will necessitate keeping even larger accounts with the banks of Milwaukee and Chicago, thus reducing their loaning power and crippling their industries; that the suggestion that their difficulties may be removed by the operation of the clearing system is not helpful as the simpler way would be to remove these difficulties by transfer of the territory; that even in the western part of the petitioning territory from 90 to 91% of all transactions were with Chicago and Milwaukee, which

percentage is even greater in the eastern part; that the reserves should be kept where the business is; that under the present division State banks will not join the Federal Reserve System as under it their reserves would be separated from the natural channels of trade.

The respondent, the Federal Reserve Bank, in its brief and argument claimed that the Reserve Board had lawful authority to rest its decision on its own expert judgment and was not bound, as in a judicial proceeding, by the record before the Organization Committee; that the Organization Committee was not so bound nor was it even bound to take any evidence; that it was merely authorized to take evidence if it saw fit to do so; that it had power, as did also the Reserve Board, to district without taking any evidence; that experience under the Act and not the record before the Organization Committee was the real test; that neither the Organization Committee nor the Board had power under the Act to so district as to leave Northern Michigan cut off from the remainder of the District; that the regulations of the Board required the signatures of two-thirds of the banks involved; that this required the signature of two-thirds of all the banks in the District, including those not in the petitioning territory and that the 53 banks signing the petition were less than the necessary two-thirds; that the petition filed in March, 1915, contained only three signatures; that the slips attached to the petition were not, as matter of law, signatures; that the words "due regard" in Section 2 of the Act did not mean sole regard; that they meant only proper regard; that in many other parts of the United States the decision of the Organization Committee did and must necessarily interfere, more or less, with existing channels of business; that other reasons for its decision

appear in the report of the Organization Committee, e.g. the necessity for providing the minimum capitalization of four millions of dollars, the mercantile conditions of the districts, fair distribution of available capital among the respective districts, geographical situation, railroad, mail, telephone and telegraphic facilities, population, business activities, and future prospects of growth, etc; that the Minneapolis Bank is the smallest, except one, of the Reserve Banks; that the transfer of the petitioning territory would leave to the Minneapolis Reserve Bank a margin over the four million minimum requirement of only a little over \$300,000; that if the peninsula of Northern Michigan also were transferred the margin would be only about \$124,000; that the Minneapolis Reserve Bank would be crippled by such a reduction in its capital and the consequent reduction in its reserve deposits.

The Federal Reserve Bank did not put in issue the fact that the natural and actual movement of business in the territory was to and from Milwaukee and Chicago; it admitted that the railroad passenger facilities were better to Milwaukee and Chicago, but claimed business with Reserve Banks does not require personal attendance; it stated it had no reliable data as to telephone and telegraph rates but that probably there was not much difference; it pointed out that the center of the petitioning territory was 50 miles nearer Minneapolis than Chicago so that probably railroad transportation was not cheaper to Chicago; it claimed that with four exceptions, letters from points in the territory in question, mailed in the afternoon would be delivered in Minneapolis the next morning; that of the total rediscounts with the Minneapolis Reserve Bank, amounting to

\$341,206, the banks in this territory had taken \$277,256; that the proposed transfer would prevent these banks loaning on farm mortgages in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana; that some of the eight banks refusing to sign the petition had given this as their reason; that one of these banks,-the Commercial National of Fon du Lac, - stated that it opposed the transfer because it could secure very much higher rates on farm loans in Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana than it could in the Chicago District; that the North Dakota Bankers Association in its Bulletin of March 30, 1915, stated that the transfer would prevent these Wisconsin banks from loaning on farm mortgages in the above mentioned States and urged the banks of North Dakota to take an active part in a campaign against the transfer.

The Minneapolis Reserve Bank also claimed that the petitions were not filed within a reasonable time after the decision of the Organization Committee and should, therefore, be dismissed.

In the reply brief and arguments the petitioners claimed that the power of review vested in the Federal Reserve Board is a continuing power; that the petitioners filed their petition within a reasonable time; that the Regulations of the Board required the signatures of only two-thirds of the banks in the petitioning territory; that they were willing to accept a broad and liberal construction of the rule of the Board limiting testimony to the record before the Organization Committee; that the Board can take into consideration matters of common knowledge or facts within the knowledge of its members; that the testimony before the Organization Committee is not necessarily controlling.

The petitioners also averred that the Federal Reserve Bank had practically admitted all the essential allegations and facts offered by them as to the trend of business, railroad, telephone and telegraph facilities; that the statement of the respondent as to mail deliveries in and from Minneapolis was not true as such mail in nearly all of the petitioning territory is not delivered until the afternoon of the following day, and the banks are unable to care for it on that day.

The respondent Reserve Bank, through its counsel, also put in evidence a number of letters from banks in the petitioning territory, some of which had signed the original petition, indicating satisfaction with the operation of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank, and in some cases evincing a change of mind as to the proposed transfer. These letters were from the following banks:-

1. First National, Berlin, Green Lake County.
2. First National, Black River Falls, Jackson County.
3. First National, Brillion, Calumet County.
4. First National, Clintonville, Waupaca County.
5. National Bank of De Pere, Brown County.
6. McCortney National, Green Bay, Brown County.
7. First National, Marshfield, Wood County.
8. First National, New London, Waupaca County.
9. Oshkosh City National, Winnebago County.
10. Commercial National, Oshkosh, Winnebago County.
11. Shawano Ger. American National, Shawano County.
12. Alma First National, Buffalo County.
13. First National Bank in Ripon, Fond du Lac County.
14. Commercial National " " " "

Of these banks, Nos. 5, 6, 7 and probably most of the others signed the original petition.

It is significant, however, to note that in the poll taken by the Board some six or seven months later, out of the 14 banks above mentioned, all but five voted in favor of the proposed transfer, these five being

those numbered 1, 9, 12, 13 and 14 above.

One bank, - the Commercial National of Fond du Lac, - gave as its chief reason for opposing the transfer the fact that it could get very much higher rates from farm mortgage loans in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana than it could in the Chicago District.

The Reserve Bank also claimed that Michigan receives the bulk of its checks from banks in Wisconsin now in the Minneapolis District and that the proposed transfer would cut off Michigan from the benefits of the clearing system.

No action was taken by the Board upon this petition until November, 1915, when the matter was discussed. No attempt was made to discuss the evidence, the question raised being primarily concerned with whether to take up the matter at that time for final determination or whether to postpone it.

Some of the members expressed the opinion, informally, that the expressed desire of such a large majority of the banks of the territory involved would warrant the granting of the petition, although some doubt was expressed as to whether the reduction of capital involved and the withdrawal of reserves would not impair the Minneapolis Reserve Bank in its ability to care for its district.

Finally, especially in view of the letters introduced by the Reserve Bank showing a change of mind as to the merits of the transfer by some of the banks which had signed the original petition or the slips attached thereto, it was voted to take a poll of all of the banks in the territory asked to be transferred, and a poll was accordingly ordered.

It will be remembered that at this time the question was still an open one whether the Reserve Board had authority under the Act to reduce, by redistricting, the capital of a Reserve Bank below the four million minimum imposed as a condition of commencing business. The opinion of the Attorney General in the affirmative was not rendered until April 15, 1916.

The result of this poll, as originally rendered, was Aye, 45; No, 10; Not voting, 6.

The capital and surplus of the banks voting Aye was 6.4 millions; of those voting No, 1.2 millions; and of those not voting, \$746,000.

In the second hearing, held August 8, 1916, some changes were recorded in the attitude of the banks. It is probably substantially accurate to state that at the time of said second hearing the banks in favor of the transfer were 53 and those opposed, 8.

On January 7, 1916, Federal Reserve Agent Rich wrote to the Board, or to a Member, that he was surprised at the action of the Board in ordering the poll; that he did not know the Board desired to reopen the question and that if any territory were taken from the Minneapolis Bank, other territory should be added in compensation.

On May 15, 1916, the Committee having charge of the matter, consisting of Messrs. Delano, Warburg and Miller, made a report. In this report it was pointed out that to grant the whole petition would result in cutting off 22 banks in the upper peninsula of Michigan from the remainder of the Minneapolis District; that most of the petitioning banks were in the 16 counties nearest Milwaukee; that the poll showed that the banks in these 16 counties voted Aye, 29 (76%); No, 7 (18%); not voting, 2 (6%);

that the capital and surplus of the banks voting Aye was 4.3 millions; of those voting No, about \$900,000; and of those not voting, about \$400,000; that it was remarkable that some of the banks nearest to the Chicago District voted to remain in the Minneapolis District; that the principal reason for the change was that these banks had their chief business relations with Milwaukee and Chicago banks and wished to continue to do business through Milwaukee and Chicago as a gateway and not through Minneapolis.

The Committee report also stated that there was no considerable preponderance of evidence of inconvenience under existing circumstances nor is it apparent that there is any very strong feeling on the subject either one way or the other; that it did not seem desirable to transfer even the 16 counties nearest Chicago for fear that it might weaken the Minneapolis Bank.

The Committee concluded its report with the recommendation that no change be made at the present time, but that the petitioning banks be informed that if at the end of the current year they wish to renew the petition in an amended form, the Board will be glad to take it up; it also expressed the belief that the development of the new clearing system may change somewhat the views of the member banks in the district.

After a brief discussion it was felt that it might be well to adopt the report of the Committee in the hope that the operation of the new clearing system would make the banks more contented with their present location and less disposed to a transfer to the Chicago District.

The merits of the contentions of the petitioners as to the trend of business in the territory and as to the propriety of ultimately granting

the petition, were not considered by the Board, these questions being left for future determination in case they should file an amended petition at some future time.

On May 24, 1916, a formal Order of the Board was issued, setting forth that the Board found no present necessity for any change and that the petition was dismissed without prejudice to the rights of the signers to file an amended petition at a later date.

On the same date a letter was sent out to all parties interested, enclosing a copy of said Order.

On June 28th, the Board received a letter from a Committee of Milwaukee bankers in which the injurious effect of the new clearing system, - which was to be started in June and later postponed to July 15th, - upon their relations with their country correspondents in Wisconsin and Michigan.

This letter either preceded or followed a visit to Washington of this Committee and a conference with the Committee of the Board on clearings and, later, with other members of the Board.

This letter, among other statements, declared that since the decision of the Board on May 24, 1916, the Twin City banks had made every effort to secure the deposit accounts maintained with the Milwaukee banks by banks in Wisconsin and Michigan in the Minneapolis District; that the Federal Reserve Bank had sent out notices in which State Banks were invited to join the clearing system, in which notices it was announced that settlement could only be made by drafts upon member banks in the Twin Cities; that the very next day member banks of Minneapolis sent out letters of solicitation

referring to this notice; that there are 24 individual banks and 5 branch banks (of 3 State banks) in Milwaukee; that their total deposits are 121 millions, of which 25 millions is due to country banks chiefly in Wisconsin and Northern Michigan; that the banking territory of Milwaukee was limited to Wisconsin and Northern Michigan by the fact that on two sides it was bounded by the Great Lakes and on the other sides by the Twin Cities and Chicago respectively; that all parties believed that the Organization Committee would place this territory in the Chicago District where it logically belonged; that the Twin City member banks were working hand in hand with the Minneapolis Reserve Bank to deprive Milwaukee and Chicago of business logically and properly belonging to the latter; that Wisconsin State banks would join the Federal Reserve System if they could remit in drafts upon their Milwaukee correspondents.

The letter finally asked that to further the check clearing system the question of redistricting be opened or that the Minneapolis Reserve Bank be instructed to accept Milwaukee exchange from both National and State banks in their district.

About the same time, Congressman Stafford, of Wisconsin, called upon a member or members of the Board, urgently advocating a reopening of the whole matter of redistricting.

From about July 1st to July 20th the members constituting your Committee, later appointed to hear the evidence at the hearing on August 8th, considered carefully whether some modification of the clearing regulations could not be devised which would prevent the suggested injury from the loss of these accounts. Among others, the suggestion was made that the banks could remit to the Minneapolis Reserve Bank by drafts on Milwaukee

sent to the Chicago Reserve Bank to the credit of the Minneapolis Reserve Bank, on the assumption that the Milwaukee banks could have their checks parred at the Chicago Reserve Bank by making there the necessary excess deposits. It was found, however, that the Chicago bank had refused to allow this, and further consideration led your Committee to the conclusion that such an arrangement would cause delay, additional labor, and confusion and would very likely lead to the creation of artificial exchange which would hamper and injure the new clearing system.

Shortly after this, Mr. Wing, President of the Batavian National Bank of La Cross County, wrote to one of the present Committee strongly urging that the proposed transfer be allowed by the Board. Then followed also conferences with representatives in Congress or in the Senate strongly urging this. Conferences were also held with Governor Wold on the same subject, and on July 21st Governor Wold wrote a member of this Committee stating conferences he had had with the Committee of Milwaukee bankers on the subject beginning July 3rd. In this letter, among other things, he stated that the Milwaukee bankers felt that reopening of the redistricting question would enable them to hold substantial country balances they are now threatened with losing, and that he had written them raising the question as to remitting in Chicago exchange, the Minneapolis Reserve Bank thus carrying the float one day, instead of two days as would be the case if Milwaukee exchange were accepted. This letter finally concluded by expressing the opinion that, if any change were made, all of Wisconsin should be transferred to the Minneapolis district; that it would be better to transfer the 19 Wisconsin counties and 45 member banks - excluding Milwaukee - now in

the Chicago District to the Minneapolis District than to transfer to the Chicago District the 33 Wisconsin counties and 63 member banks now in the Minneapolis district; that 62 out of 83 member banks and 123 out of the 146 State banks in the territory sought to be transferred now have Milwaukee accounts; that 32 out of the 45 member banks and 103 out of the 130 State banks of Wisconsin, excluding Milwaukee, now in the Chicago District have accounts in Milwaukee; that if all this territory were transferred to the Minneapolis District it would be based on State lines; that in such an event Milwaukee could be made a clearing agency and perhaps in the future a branch bank; that such a transfer would group the Wisconsin banks about their chief financial center. (Italics ours).

On the afternoon of July 25th, the matter was taken up by the Board, and on the morning of July 26th, a motion to reopen the petition and transfer certain Wisconsin territory, leaving enough to connect Michigan with the balance of the Minneapolis territory, was lost by a tie vote.

This vote was not on the merits of the case, those voting No resting their vote upon the fact that as the original petition was dismissed there was now no pending petition and that a new petition must be filed before action by the Board.

In the afternoon of the same day, the question was considered again and the conclusion was reached that the Board had power to reopen the original petition and that, in fact, it had power under the Act to redistrict on its own motion without any petition filed.

It was then voted unanimously to reopen the petition and to order a new hearing, which was finally fixed for August 8th, all banks being

notified and the Michigan banks being permitted to intervene.

On August 8th, the hearing was held and your committee was duly appointed to hear the evidence and report to the Board.

The Comptroller of the Currency, duly appointed a member of the Committee, attended the hearings, but decided not to join in the Committee deliberations or in its report because of the fact that he had been a member of the Organization Committee.

Your Committee suggests that each member of the Board read carefully the evidence taken at said hearing, as only a general resume can be given in this report.

There were present at the hearing, Senators La Follette and Husting and Congressmen Stafford, Reilly, Browne, Konop and Lenroot (the latter by letter), representing the petitioning banks and the bankers of Milwaukee; Mr. Lombard, representing the petitioning banks and also the Milwaukee Clearing House Association; the officers of seven National banks in Milwaukee; Mr. Bissell, representing all the National banks in four counties of the Peninsula of Upper Michigan, and officers of six banks in Wisconsin.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis was represented by its Governor and by its counsel, Judge Ueland.

A resolution, passed unanimously by the Wisconsin Bankers Association, was presented in favor of the proposed transfer and it was stated that many members of the Association were prevented from being present inasmuch as the Bankers Convention was still in session, but that they would be represented by those in attendance above enumerated.

Mr. Lombard stated that members of the Board had expressed regret that the Milwaukee bankers did not appear at the former hearing in 1915, and that Mr. Lindsay was present to speak in behalf of the Milwaukee banking interests.

There were in all nine or ten bankers, representing banks in different parts of Wisconsin, who testified in favor of granting the petition for transfer, and in addition four Congressmen representing districts in Wisconsin appeared in favor and the two Senators from the State.

It was represented that 53 out of 61 banks in the territory in question were in favor of the transfer; that the banks in four counties of Michigan were acting independently and were unanimous in favor of being transferred to the Chicago District; that the petitioners were willing that Ashland and Iron Counties, embraced in the original petition, be retained in the Minneapolis District in order to avoid shutting off Michigan from the balance of the Minneapolis District; that in compensation, La Crosse, Trempealeau and possibly Buffalo Counties be transferred to the Chicago District; that the Milwaukee National banks held over 4.5 millions due to country banks in Wisconsin and Michigan now in the Minneapolis district and the State banks of Milwaukee held 5 millions, making a total of over $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions; that Wisconsin and Michigan banks originate very little exchange in the Twin Cities; that the trend of business is to and from Milwaukee and Chicago and that the Chicago Reserve Bank will handle a large volume of checks drawn on Wisconsin and Michigan banks now in the Minneapolis District on two days deferred credit which must be sent to Minneapolis for collection, consuming surely four and perhaps

five days; that if the territory is transferred to Chicago, returns could be made in two days, - the exact time of deferred credit; that the expense of carrying this float on Northern Wisconsin and Michigan checks is a large item and will steadily increase; that the normal business relations of this territory lie with Milwaukee and Chicago; that this is proven by the fact that 292 of the 363 banks in this territory carry Milwaukee accounts as against only 71 in the Twin Cities; that of the 204 banking towns in this territory 202 carry their accounts in Milwaukee or Chicago as against 46 in the Twin Cities; that the items sent for collection to the Minneapolis Reserve Bank, as reports from the banks in the territory show, almost all originate from territory which made collection through the Minneapolis Reserve Bank in a roundabout way; that one bank, the Old National of Oshkosh analyzed its account at a particular period and found that out of 120 items received from the Minneapolis Reserve Bank, 115 originated out of the Minneapolis District, coming to Minneapolis from Chicago and St. Louis; that this routing caused a delay of two days; that only five out of 120 items were indorsed directly to the Minneapolis Reserve Bank by Northern Wisconsin banks; that railroad connections are more direct to Milwaukee and Chicago and much quicker; that mail facilities are better to Milwaukee and Chicago than to Minneapolis; that reserves should be deposited where the natural course of business flows; that disregard of trade currents will set back banking progress; that the petition was not a Milwaukee movement but the feeling of a large majority of the banks in the territory in question; that in the long run banking business will go where the reserves are; that the banks, or some of them, opposing the transfer do so because they get higher rates on farm loans in Minnesota, North and

South Dakota and Montana than they could get in the Chicago District; that the Organization Committee was undoubtedly influenced in its decision by the necessity for providing a minimum capital of four millions for the Minneapolis Reserve Bank; that since then the Attorney General of the United States had advised the Board that in redistricting the four million minimum need not be considered; that in any event, the capital remaining, even if the Michigan territory were transferred, would be in excess of four millions.

The Federal Reserve Bank, by its counsel, in argument, claimed that a new petition should have been filed; that the claims in the present proceeding are somewhat different as to territory from the first petition; that Michigan banks can not intervene if the former decision of the Board is a judicial decision; that the proposed transfer would impair the earning power of the Minneapolis Bank; that it was unwise to increase the assets of the Chicago Reserve Bank; that the purpose of the Act was to decentralize banking reserves; that no serious inconvenience has been shown up to the present time; that the matter should be delayed until the clearing system is more fully developed; that the Minneapolis Reserve Bank is now well balanced, consisting of loaning and borrowing districts; that parties not in the petitioning territory had no right to be heard by the Board; that the only parties interested are the banks in the petitioning territory; that the public is not interested; that the petition should be dismissed.

Governor Wold also spoke in behalf of the Minneapolis Reserve Bank, stating, among other things, that the bankers protest was based on the rule of the Federal Reserve Bank requiring Twin City exchange in settlement;

that the rule had been changed so that now settlement can be made in Milwaukee or Chicago exchange and that this was all Milwaukee had contended for; that it does not necessarily follow that because their reserves are in Minneapolis the Wisconsin banks will open accounts there with Twin City banks; that the Wisconsin banks are now sending items direct to Chicago Reserve Bank; that there is no difference whether these items are sent to the Minneapolis Reserve Bank or to Chicago; if sent to Chicago it gets there next day and goes out; Chicago takes it on two days deferred credit; if sent direct to Minneapolis Reserve Bank it would be taken on same basis of two days deferred credit; that it is not true that there would be a days difference in favor of Chicago, as Chicago does not send out items received after certain time in the day.

In answer to a question of Governor Harding, Governor Wold said his bank was now taking checks on Milwaukee and Chicago at par for immediate credit, absorbing the float.

Governor Harding then asked whether this was an economical arrangement looked at from the point of view of the whole system, and whether it would not be better to transfer these banks to Chicago where they naturally belong.

Governor Wold replied that it made no difference, that if the volume of such checks is large, instructions can be given Chicago to remit to credit of Minneapolis in Chicago. Governor Wold also said that one year ago, one-third of his rediscounts were from Wisconsin banks, but that today there were none owing to the concerted effort of the Milwaukee banks which offered rates as low as those of the Minneapolis Reserve Bank. He farther

denied that there was any loss of time in sending Wisconsin checks to Minneapolis, as banking is done on an overnight proposition.

In reply to a question from a member of the Board, Governor Wold said the circular accepting Milwaukee and Chicago exchange at par was dated July 26th and that he was not sure whether the Board was advised of this circular, that it should have received it.

Mr. Lombard asked whether July 26th was not the date on which Governor Wold received the telegram from the Board reopening the petition and Governor Wold replied that the telegram was received July 27th. (Page 86 of Record).

In this connection it is interesting to note that later Governor Wold admitted to Governor Harding that this circular was antedated.

Governor Wold also stated that he had written some of the banks, - which said they had larger deposits in Milwaukee than in Chicago and that it would be more convenient to check on Milwaukee than on Chicago, - sending the new circular.

As a matter of fact your Committee would point out that this circular was never sent to the Board, until Governor Wold produced it at the hearing.

At this point a member of the petitioning delegation said that it was necessary to keep larger reserves with the Minneapolis Reserve Bank to maintain their balance intact, but this was denied by Governor Wold.

Governor Wold added that if Milwaukee has money not belonging to her, taken out of normal channels, paying therefor high rates of interest, thus getting business belonging to some other territory, she will lose it as the Federal Reserve Act will put it where it belongs; that he did not mean

to imply that Milwaukee by giving high interest rates was getting money to which it was not entitled; that there will be a readjustment under the Federal Reserve Act and it is intended to do so; that it would be absurd to trade Ashland and Iron Counties for Buffalo, Trempealeau and La Crosse Counties, as every bank in these counties opposes the transfer.

In this connection your Committee would point out that in the record, page 125, there is a telegram from Mr. Wing, of the Batavian National Bank of La Crosse, as follows:-

La Crosse, Wisconsin,
July 17, 1916.

The bankers in La Crosse County, all but one in Trempealeau, and majority in Buffalo, want to go into Seventh District. Mr. Dickinson will agree to whatever is for best interests of La Crosse bankers. Am wiring Mr. Harding as above. Letter follows.

E. M. Wing.

Your Committee deems it wise, at this point, to give some special consideration to the technical claims in the brief filed by Federal Reserve Agent Rich subsequent to the hearing of August 8, 1916. These claims, in substance, made in this brief are as follows:-

- (1) That the Federal Courts have power, - under U.S. Revised Statutes Section 716 and Section 262 of the Judiciary Act, - to Review upon certiorari the redistricting decisions of the Federal Reserve Board.
- (2) That the Board, therefore, must act in a judicial manner, although the brief admits that the Board is an Administrative Board.
- (3) That the Board is bound by its rules of procedure promulgated August 21, 1914, both as to hearings and rehearings.
- (4) That the Michigan bankers can intervene only in support of or in opposition to the original petition and cannot, therefore, raise the question of the proposed transfer of any part of the peninsula of Michigan.

These claims may well be considered together. They practically amount to a claim that the Federal Reserve Board is a Court of Record, bound to consider and weigh evidence presented, according to the usual rules of evidence in courts of law, and subject to the technical rules of pleading. Only in this way could a record be made upon which the record could be reviewed by a higher court.

Such a claim loses sight of the fact that the Federal Reserve Board consists of experts and that any decision rendered may be the result as much of personal knowledge of the Board as upon any evidence which might be taken; while the Board is given quasi judicial powers it can find all the facts upon which its decisions rest unhampered by any technical rules of legal pleading or evidence.

This was clearly so as to the Organization Committee, which was empowered to summon witnesses but was not obliged to do so; on the other hand the Federal Reserve Board is given no express power under the Act to summon witnesses at all.

It would seem reasonably clear that either the Organization Committee or the Federal Reserve Board, respectively, could have originally districted or later redistricted without giving any hearing whatsoever to any parties, and, having this power, it can give hearings and decide questions upon the merits, without being bound by any legal technicalities, such as are raised in the respondents brief.

It is interesting to note here the somewhat startling change of attitude on the part of the respondent bank. At the first hearing in May, 1915, the petitioning banks raised the technical question that the

Reserve Board was compelled to decide the question upon the record before the Organization Committee and that, as there was not a scrap of evidence in that record favoring the inclusion of this territory in the Minneapolis District, the Board, it claimed, as matter of law, was bound to overrule the decision of the Organization Committee and to transfer this territory to the Chicago District in accordance with the uncontradicted testimony. (Record, p.6,12,13.)

The Minneapolis Reserve Bank, however, vigorously controverted this argument. For example:

(1) Counsel in argument claimed that under Section 2 of the Act the Board is to be governed by experience and not by a review of the decision of the Organization Committee. (Record, p. 2)

(2) That while a court can only ascertain facts from evidence and can not act on its own knowledge, or obtain information in its own way, the Organization Committee, under the Act, can do this and is directed by the Act to do it. (Record, p. 4)

(3) That the Organization Committee is merely empowered, and not directed to take testimony. (Record, p. 4)

(4) That the Organization Committee had power to district without taking any testimony. (Record, p. 4)

(5) That the determination of boundaries rested in the good judgment of the Organization Committee. (Record, p. 4)

(6) That the Federal Reserve Board can rely upon its own judgment and is not bound by testimony taken by the Organization Committee. (Record, p.5)

It would seem clear to your Committee that the Board has ample

power to render justice on the merits of the case free from the necessity, - admittedly incumbent upon a court of record, - to give regard to legal technicalities and niceties of legal pleading.

It would also seem clear that the Minneapolis Reserve Bank had ample notice of every claim advanced by any of the petitioners. If there were any doubt upon this point, a reading of Governor Wold's letter of July 21st to the Board, - showing that he was in conference with the petitioning parties, including the Wisconsin bankers from July 3rd to August 8th, the date of the final hearing, - will remove any doubt as to this.

(7) That no one was entitled to be heard upon the question of transfer except the banks in the territory involved.

As to this, it would seem sufficient to state that the public, including all bankers in any way affected, is as much interested in the decision as the banks in the territory.

The Federal Reserve Board is bound to consider questions presented from the broad aspect of the whole Federal Reserve System, and in fact, in every case, the Board has ordered notice given to the Federal Reserve Bank to which the proposed territory is asked to be transferred as well as to the Reserve Bank in which the territory is situated.

Furthermore, if there were any doubt, the letter of Governor Wold of July 21, 1916, above referred to, suggesting that all of Wisconsin be transferred to the Minneapolis District, in case any change is ordered by the Board, would clearly give the Milwaukee bankers the right to intervene and be heard.

Furthermore, it will be remembered that the counsel for the Reserve Bank argued that the Member banks of the territory involved knew best what was for the interest of the District and that he could not see that the public had any interest in the matter, whereupon the Comptroller of the Currency reminded him that 53 out of the 61 banks in the territory involved had voted for and strongly urged that the transfer be made. (Record, pages 73, 74)

(8) That the proceedings before the Board were inconsistent with methods employed by judicial or quasi judicial inquiries, - mentioning particularly inquiries before the Interstate Commerce Commission, - in that, among other things, Congressmen and Senators were permitted to testify at the hearing; that to sanction such a practice would be pernicious and will establish a precedent so that delegations from Congress may at any time importune the Board for acquisition of territory in utter disregard of the Board's rules and regulations; that if such is to become the method of the Board the Federal Reserve System will suffer a set-back hard to retrieve; that the aspect given to the advocacy employed (meaning the appearance of said Senators and Congressmen) makes the decision of the Board a matter of National concern.

This is the first time the right of Senators and Congressmen to appear before the Federal Reserve Board in matters of general public interest, involving the trend of commerce and of trade, has been put in issue.

Your Committee assumes that the Minneapolis Reserve Bank does not intend to charge that partisan political influences prompted these

representatives of the people of Wisconsin to appear before the Board. The political composition of the delegation which appeared, - four Republicans and three Democrats, - would clearly in advance negative any such charge.

Furthermore, these gentlemen confined themselves to testimony as to the general course of business in the territory involved and their testimony was unanimous that this course was North and South, from and to Milwaukee and Chicago, and not East and West from and to Minneapolis.

When further it is considered that the two Senators represented the whole State and that the five Congressmen represented a population of over one million of people, in 35 counties, every county in the territory involved in which the banks voted, except two, and that these two were unanimous in favor of the transfer, it will be manifest that their evidence should be entitled to great weight as to the usual course of business.

The references of the Reserve Bank to procedure before the Interstate Commerce Commission may also require passing mention. Inquiry of the Commission shows that while it has instituted Rules of Procedure, yet its intent is to secure substantial justice without adherence to fixed rules either of procedure or of evidence. As a fact, Section 17 of the Interstate Commerce Act specifically authorizes the Commission to conduct its proceedings in "such manner as will best conduce to the proper dispatch of business and to the ends of justice."

Upon applications for rehearing, Section 16-A of the Statute specifically provides that the Commission shall not only consider its

original order but as well all facts arising since the former hearing.

Furthermore, while Section 16-A provides that the proceedings at the rehearing shall conform as nearly as may be to the proceedings in an original hearing, specific power is vested in the Commission to direct otherwise if it so desires.

To deny that the Interstate Commerce Commission would have power to reopen a case, under circumstances similar to those now under consideration before the Board, would be to deny to the Commission power to conduct its proceedings in such manner as will best conduce to the "dispatch of business and to the ends of justice."

Your Committee is satisfied that the Federal Reserve Board has ample power to reopen this petition and to permit new parties to intervene, and that to require a new petition to be filed, - involving time, labor and expense, when the parties have already properly raised the principal question in the original petition, and when all parties have had ample notice not only as to the original petition, but as to all new claims arising out of new conditions such as the clearing regulations, - would be to obscure justice in technicalities, which no Commission nor Board would wish to do.

Furthermore, as this Board has power to redistrict of its own motion without any hearing or notice, it clearly follows that it has power to reopen and broaden the scope of the present petition upon due notice to all parties.

As to the objection of the Minneapolis Reserve Bank that Senators and Congressmen were allowed to appear and testify, with the

intimation that such procedure was contrary to the precedents of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and other quasi-judicial bodies, it is only necessary to state that inquiry of the said Commission discloses that, so far as the practice of the Commission is concerned, a Senator or a Congressman can appear at any hearing and discuss the merits of a case from any point of view, whether the case involves a matter of general public interest or a purely private matter, and that Members of Congress have in fact so appeared and discussed the merits of cases, although such appearance was very infrequent. It was further stated that the appearance of a Member of Congress rested entirely with the Member of Congress and not with the Commission.

In this connection, it is hardly necessary to point out that Senators and Congressmen have from time to time appeared before the Board, notably in the redistricting cases of Oklahoma and Connecticut, without objection, at least from any of the parties interested.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee has endeavored to give an abstract of the testimony presented in the case so as to show fairly the contentions of the respective parties.

On the evidence presented, your Committee finds as follows:

(1) The testimony before the Organization Committee and also that taken before the Board at its two hearings, is practically substantially uncontradicted that the normal, customary course of business in the territory involved is South and North to and from Milwaukee and Chicago.

(2) That Milwaukee is the financial and business center of

Wisconsin and the chief distributing point of this territory.

(3) That if no question of capital for the Reserve Bank of Minneapolis had been involved, the mandate of the law, Section 2 of the Act, would, in the opinion of your Committee, have required the Organization Committee to place at least the greater part of the territory involved in the petition, including Milwaukee, in the Chicago District.

(4) That the Organization Committee was justified in placing this territory in the Minneapolis District in view of the necessity for securing a minimum capitalization of four millions of dollars for the Minneapolis Reserve Bank.

(5) That this necessity, before mentioned, no longer exists, in view of the opinion of the Attorney General rendered April 15, 1916, and that the question is to be considered by the Board on its merits, unhampered by any such limitation, and in accordance with the requirement of Section 2 of the Act that "The districts shall be apportioned with due regard to the convenience and customary course of business."

(6) That from time immemorial, the business of this territory has converged upon Milwaukee and Chicago; that this is borne out by the fact that 200 out of 234 replies from the 244 banks, National and State, in this territory, stated that the trend of business was towards Milwaukee and Chicago; that the bulk of the exchange created originates in business transactions between said territory and Milwaukee and Chicago, and that the railroad, mail and telegraph facilities are, on the whole, more favorable to Milwaukee and Chicago than to Minneapolis.

(7) That a large majority of the National banks in the territory in question, - approximately 53 out of 61, are in favor of and urge the transfer and that their attitude seems to be consistent with interest of the public in this territory.

(8) That while the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis is willing and able to care for the interests of the member banks in this territory, the necessity for depositing capital and reserves in Minneapolis takes these deposits away from the usual and ordinary course of trade and will probably necessitate accounts to be established with the banks of the Twin Cities, if for no other reason, to maintain reserve balances and care for demands caused by circuitous routing of checks rather than by legitimate business demands, to the injury of the commercial and business interests of the State.

(9) That while the threatened injury caused by the clearance regulation accepting only Twin City exchange in settlement has been temporarily averted by the new regulation, - published without the knowledge or consent of the Board, - accepting Chicago and Milwaukee exchange at par for immediate credit, your Committee entertain grave doubts as to the expediency of such a course, involving as it does the absorption of such an amount of float by the Minneapolis Reserve Bank as may total, in the aggregate, a very considerable sum, and we greatly fear that such action will be found impracticable and that it will ultimately have to be rescinded.

(10) That the exchange business of the banks in this territory consists largely of checks drawn on Milwaukee and Chicago; this would seem

clearly to be demonstrated by the evidence to the effect that out of 363 banks in the territory in question, 292 carry accounts in Milwaukee or Chicago, as against only 71 in the Twin Cities, while out of 204 banking towns in the territory, 202 carry accounts in Milwaukee or Chicago as against only 46 in the Twin Cities (Kasten, Record p.14, 15); also by the testimony of Mr. Lindsay that Milwaukee banks, National and State, held country balances due to banks in Wisconsin and Northern Michigan of over 9½ millions of dollars. (Record p.10, 11); also by the letter of Governor Wold, above referred to, dated July 21, 1916, showing, among other things, that in the territory sought to be transferred, out of 229 banks, National and State, 185 have Milwaukee accounts, and that of the total 404 banks, National and State, in Wisconsin, excluding those in Northwest Wisconsin and Milwaukee, 320 have Milwaukee accounts; also by the fact that in the Directory for July, 1916, the banks in Wisconsin reported among their principal correspondents 669 banks in Chicago, 573 banks in Milwaukee and 105 banks only in the Twin Cities, those reporting the latter being, as to the greater number, located in the Northwestern part of the State, not affected by the proposed transfer; also by the fact that our statistical division reports, under date of August 2, 1916, that the National banks in Northwestern Wisconsin had only \$780,000 deposited in the Milwaukee and Chicago National banks, while the National banks in the territory proposed for transfer had 5.4 millions so deposited; also by the fact, as shown in petitioners brief, page 87, that letters received from National banks in forty cities in the petitioning district, representing 19 counties scattered over the territory, showed that during the first six months of 1916 they received approximately 760,000 items on Chicago and Milwaukee as against 19,000 on Minneapolis, or

34 to 1; while the amount of the items on Chicago and Milwaukee was 93 millions as against 2.8 millions on Minneapolis, or 33 to 1.

(11) That the transfer of said territory will still leave the capital of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank in excess of four millions of dollars, and we believe that this amount, with the corresponding reserve deposits, will be ample to enable the Bank to care for all the needs of its district.

(12) That the transfer of the proposed territory, or a substantial part thereof, may tend to remove, in part at least, the objections of the State banks towards entering the Federal Reserve System.

(13) On the question raised as to the transfer of four counties in the Peninsula of Michigan, while the testimony seems to show that business tends towards Milwaukee and Chicago rather than towards Minneapolis, yet your Committee feels that a more careful and thorough investigation must be made, especially in view of the fact that a majority of the banks in the Peninsula were not represented at the hearing, and that nothing but the clearest necessity, after most careful inquiry, would warrant the splitting up of this territory; it should further be noted that while the 31 National banks in this territory have only negligible deposits in the Twin Cities (\$167,000), and large deposits in Chicago and Milwaukee (\$1,864,000), they have even larger deposits, - (\$2,276,000), - in Cleveland, Detroit, New York and Boston. This would seem to indicate that the territory, on the question of redistricting, should be treated as a whole, and in the absence of testimony, showing such a difference in the business of the banks in the four counties petitioning from that of the banks in the remaining part

of the territory as would warrant splitting up the territory, we cannot recommend the proposed transfer. Your Committee, therefore, recommends that no action be taken as to these four Michigan counties.

(14) Your Committee realizes that in these cases of redistricting it is impossible to draw a sharp and distinct line and that all that can be hoped for is a decision which, on the whole, will work substantial justice in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Act. With this end in view we recommend that the territory included in the counties of Monroe, Jackson, Clark, Marathon, Langlade, Oconto, and Marinette, and all other counties now in the Minneapolis District east and south thereof be transferred from the Minneapolis to the Chicago District.

There is annexed hereto memoranda of our Statistical Division giving information as to the questions involved, and a computation showing the effect on the Minneapolis Bank of the transfer recommended; also an informal opinion of counsel against the claim of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank that redistricting decisions of the Federal Reserve Board are subject to review by the courts upon certiorari proceedings.

Respectfully submitted,

.....
CSO number

W. H. ...

 Committee.

122.5.9

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
WASHINGTON

October 5, 1916.

Memorandum for Mr. Hamlin:

I have the honor to present below certain statistical data in connection with the recommended transfer of 52 National banks from the 9th to the 7th District.

The transfer from the 9th to the 7th District of the 52 National banks will result in a decrease of the paid-in capital of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank by \$229,350, while the member bank deposits of the Federal Reserve Bank will decrease by \$1,300,709.

These computations are based upon data contained in reports of the banks in question to the Comptroller under date of June 30, 1916.

The total paid-in capital of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank on June 30, 1916, as reported to the Federal Reserve Board, was \$2,574,650. The decrease resulting from the transfer of the 52 National banks amounts thus to less than 9% of the bank's total paid-in capital.

The aggregate member bank deposits of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank on June 30, 1916, as reported to the Federal Reserve Board, were \$19,378,659. The decrease in member bank deposits as the result of the recommended transfer will thus amount to less than 7% of the total member bank deposits of the

Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.

Net amounts due to the 52 National banks on June 30, 1916, from approved Reserve Agents show the following distribution:

Due net from approved Reserve Agents in -	Per Cent
Milwaukee.....\$2,999,036.13	50.3
Chicago..... 1,994,521.56	33.5
Minneapolis..... 250,454.34	4.2
In other cities (mainly New York and St. Paul).. <u>714,251.82</u>	<u>12.0</u>
Total.....\$5,958,263.85	100.0

Respectfully submitted,

W. Jacobson
Statistician.

122.5-9

September 13, 1916.

Honorable T. W. Brahaney,
Asbury Park, N. J.

Dear Tom:-

I have your letter of September 12th
asking that I ^{10/13/16}wire Mr. Dunegan when action is taken
on the Wisconsin petition and shall be glad to do this
for you. I do not think that action will be taken
immediately.

I trust that you will now find some time
for recreation and hope that you and Rudolph Foster
will think of me when you take your morning plunge.

Very sincerely yours,

122.5-9
9/12/16

122.5-9

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

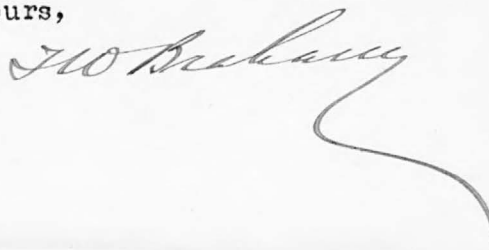
Asbury Park, New Jersey,
September 12, 1916.

Dear Sherman:

I shall be greatly obliged if you will wire
Mr. J. W. Dunegan at Stevens Point, Wisconsin,
when a decision is handed down in the case in
which the Wisconsin bankers are interested. Dun-
egan is my brother-in-law and I promised to keep
him advised.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,



Mr. Sherman Allen,
Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D.C.

#9
Copy for Board's
Official files.

300.71
WHS

September 7, 1916.

PERSONAL.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE
122.5-9

Mr. John H. Rich,
Chairman of the Board,
Federal Reserve Bank,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mr. Rich:-

As requested in your letter of the 5th
instant I return herewith your letter to me
of August 16th, together with copy of letter
that was attached thereto.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. P. G. HARDING

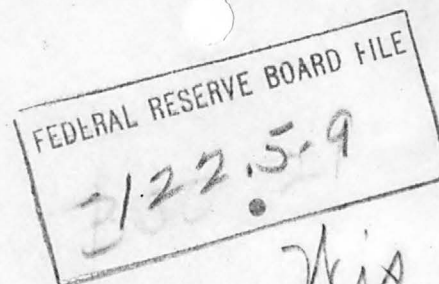
Governor.

This correspondence
may be found in Gov.
Harding's file No. 122.2
RPRB.

(Enclosures.)

Re Wisconsin Hearing

#9



September 5, 1916.

John H. Rich, Esq.,
Chairman, Board of Directors,
Federal Reserve Bank,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mr. Rich:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt
of copies of the briefs of the Federal Reserve Bank of
Minneapolis, in connection with the petition of
certain Wisconsin banks, and thank you for your
courtesy in forwarding the same.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary.

PCM.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE

3122.5-9
21

August 31, 1916.

Mich. S

Mr. Otto Fowle, President,
First National Bank,
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.

Dear Sir:-

This will acknowledge and thank you for
your letter of August 29th forwarding for the in-
formation of the Federal Reserve Board certain
questions submitted to you by Rexford L. Holmes,
of Washington, D. C., and your answers thereto.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS

NINTH DISTRICT

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
AND FEDERAL RESERVE AGENT

122.5-9

August 31st

1916

Mr. Sherman Allen,
Assistant Secretary,
Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Allen:

There have been sent to you, by
express, to be filed with the brief of this
bank in the Wisconsin Bank Case, folders,
containing charts and supplementary data,
which are submitted for the consideration
of the Board in this connection.

I trust that both the briefs and
the supplements will reach you promptly.

Yours very truly,

James H. Charles

Chairman.



122.5-9

No. 931

412

August 31, 1916.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

MEMORANDUM

For Mr. Delano:-

Under the regulations of the Board the following matter is referred to you as Chairman, Committee on Clearing.

Member, " "

Letter from First National Bank, Sault Ste Marie, Mich. dated August 29th, with questions submitted by R. L. Holmes, and answers thereto.

Allen
Assistant Secretary.

*I do not understand this. Holmes is the strong-
roffer on employ.*

Please return this memorandum to the Secretary with copy of documents resulting from action taken, if any, that it may be placed on the docket.

Mr Allen REMARKS.

*In whose office & by what
Date. right is he sending out
such letters. We should not
continue his employment.
J. A. D.*

RECEIVED
1 1916
Federal Reserve Board

122.5-9

First National Bank

OTTO FOWLE, PRESIDENT
CHASE S. OSBORN, VICE PRES.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.

E. H. MEAD, CASHIER
OTTO B. McNAUGHTON, ASST. CASHIER
DONALD FINLAYSON, ASST. CASHIER

August 29, 1916.

Federal Reserve Board,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We have answered the following questions received from Rexford L. Holmes, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Washington, D. C., in relation to our preference as to location in Federal Reserve district as follows:-

1. Do you prefer location in the Chicago or Minneapolis Reserve District? *a* Minneapolis.
2. Is the natural course of your business normally toward Chicago or Minneapolis? *a* Originally Chicago.
3. Will serious inconvenience attend your remaining with the Minneapolis District? No.
4. Have you actually suffered any loss or injury from being placed in the Minneapolis District? No.
5. Upon which city, Chicago or Minneapolis, are the larger number of items passing through your bank? Chicago.
6. Have you ever been refused any favors by the Minneapolis Reserve Bank owing to that institution having made farm loans up to the limit in favor of the Dakotas and Montana? No.
7. What are the telephone rates from your town to Chicago and to Minneapolis? \$2.75- 3 minutes, \$.90 each additional minute. Minneapolis the same.
8. What are the telegraph rates from your town to Chicago and to Minneapolis? Chicago \$.50- 10 words, \$.03 each additional word. Minneapolis \$.40-10 words and \$.03 each additional word.

As the letter of Mr. Holmes will probably not appear before *you* the body we send it direct.

Respectfully,

Otto Fowle
Pres.



Treasury Department

34WU Hg 42

TELEGRAM

122.59

Princeton Wisconsin Aug 7 lp

Sherman Allen

Asst Secy Fed Res Board

Washn

It is evident from the tone of your letter addressed
Erich Mueller under date August 7 fifth that you have misinterpreted
our resolutions relating to transfer from Minneapolis to the Chicago
Reserve District We are decidedly against a transfer from Minneapolis
to Chicago

First Nat Bank

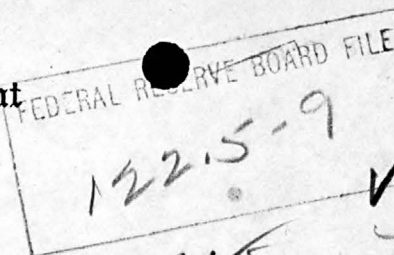
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RECEIVED
AUG 7 1916

Federal Reserve Board

Treasury Department

TELEGRAM



2 WU Hg 24 4 xa

Lacrosse Wis Aug 7. 1135a

Federal Reserve Board

Washn

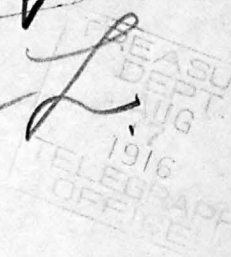
Our objections to remaining in the ninth district have been
largely removed and we do not ask to be transferred

National Bank of LaCrosse

G W Burton

President

lp

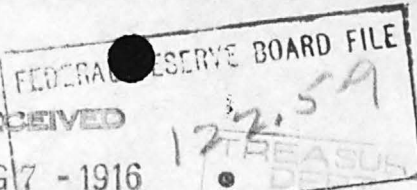


Treasury Department

TELEGRAM

AUG 7 - 1916

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE



25WU MO 13

STEVENST POINT Wis 1120am Aug 7 1916

C S Hamlin, Governor,

Washington

We want to go on record as being in favor of Chicago
district

Citizens National Bank

150pm

TELEGRAM
FEDERAL RESERVE
WASHINGTON



First National Bank, Princeton, Wisconsin.

Wire received. Letter of August fifth misstates your
desire but your vote is recorded against transfer. Sorry to
have troubled you.

Assistant Secretary.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

WILLIAM G. MCADOO
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
CHAIRMAN
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

WASHINGTON

CHARLES S. HAMLIN, GOVERNOR
FREDERIC A. DELANO, VICE GOVERNOR
PAUL M. WARBURG
W. P. G. HARDING
ADOLPH C. MILLER

H. PARKER WILLIS, SECRETARY
SHERMAN ALLEN, ASST. SECRETARY

ADDRESS REPLY TO
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

August 7, 1916.

122.5-9

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HAMLIN.

1. Attached hereto please find list of names and locations of national banks in Wisconsin in favor of, and opposed to, transfer to the Seventh Federal Reserve District, as per letters received up to August 8, '16.

2. Ditto of Northern Michigan banks.

3 and 4. Amounts due from the F. R. Bank of Minneapolis -

(a) To all member banks in the Ninth F. R. District, as shown by the F. R. Bank's statement of June 30, 1916,\$ 19,378,659

(b) To the 67 member banks in Wisconsin, considered for transfer to the Seventh F. R. District, as shown in the Comptroller's reports of June 30, 1916,\$ 1,597,548

(c) To the 21 member banks in Wisconsin not considered for transfer to the Seventh F. R. District, as shown in the Comptroller's reports of June 30, 1916,\$ 83,219

(d) To all the member banks in Wisconsin at present in the Ninth F. R. District, as per Comptroller's reports of June 30, 1916,\$ 1,680,767

(e) To the 61 member banks in Wisconsin outside Ashland, Price and Taylor Counties, considered for transfer to the Seventh F. R. District, as per Comptroller's reports of June 30, 1916,\$ 1,514,330

(f) To the 31 member banks on the upper Michigan peninsula considered for transfer to the Seventh F. R. District, as per Comptroller's reports of June 30, 1916,\$ 831,587

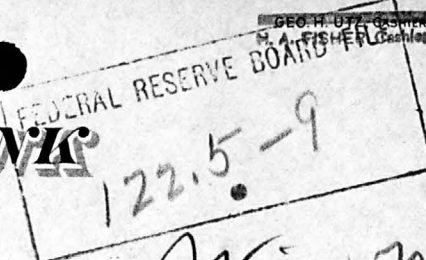
Respectfully submitted,

W. Jackson
Statistician.

3724

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL \$80,000. * SURPLUS \$20,000.

*Menasha, Wis.* August 5, 1916. *W. H. Fisher*

Federal Reserve Board,
Washington,
D.C.

Gentlemen:-

Believing that the Organization Committee of the Federal Reserve Board were not fully informed concerning, "The convenience and customary course of business" in our locality when we were placed in District No. 9, and referring to your circular letter of August 28", 1914, marked "Regulation No. 1- Sec. 2-Petition for changes in Geographical Limits of Federal Reserve Districts", we earnestly petition your Board for a hearing to the end that we may be taken from District No. 9 and placed in District No. 7.

Yours very truly,

A. H. Fisher

Cashier.

J. H. Fisher

122.5-9

August 5, 1916.

Mr. Erich Mueller,
First National Bank,
Princeton, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor of acknowledging receipt of resolutions signed by seven members of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Princeton, Wisconsin.

These resolutions relate to the desire of your Bank to be transferred from the Minneapolis to the Chicago Federal Reserve District, and I shall lay them promptly before the Federal Reserve Board.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$200,000.00

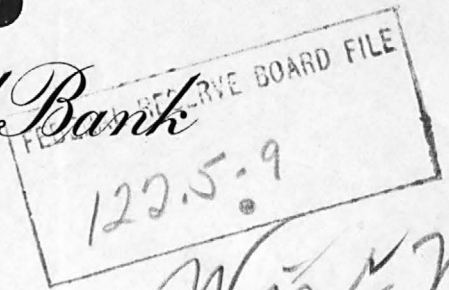
The Stephenson National Bank

OF MARINETTE

J.A. VAN CLEVE, PRESIDENT.
R.F. GOODMAN, VICE PRESIDENT.
H.J. BROWN, CASHIER.
O.P. OSTHEIDER, ASST. CASHIER.
G.W. STEPHENSON, ASST. CASHIER.

Marinette, Wis.

FRIDAY
AUGUST FOURTH
1916



Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D. C.

Sirs:-

We are in receipt of your telegram stating that a re-hearing of the petition of the banks in Northern Wisconsin now in the Ninth Federal Reserve District to be transferred to the Seventh Federal Reserve District has been granted by the Federal Reserve Board, and that such hearing will be held at Washington on Tuesday, August eighth, 1916, at three o'clock P. M.

We expect to have a representative at the hearing and we take this occasion to ask for your favorable action on our petition.

Respectfully yours,

H. J. Brown

Cashier

HJB/MH



THOS. DALY, President
T. R. WALL, Vice President

NO. 5557

E. R. WILSON, Cashier
EDW. H. RIGER, Asst. Cashier

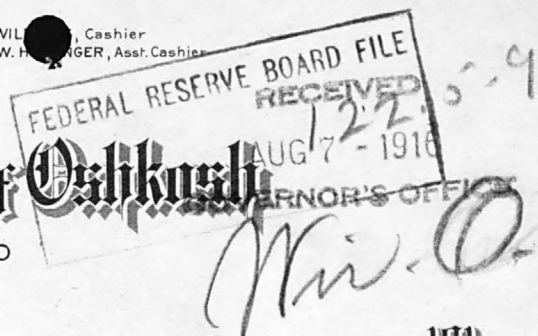
The
Commercial National Bank of Oshkosh

CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$ 300,000

Oshkosh, Wis.,

August 4th,

1906



Hon. C. S. Hamlin, Governor,
Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In the re-hearing of the
petition of Banks in Wisconsin, to be held
Aug. 8th, for a change from District No. 9
to No. 7, - situated as we are, our business
intercourse with Minneapolis is very small.
Chicago and Milwaukee are within easy hailing
distance either by 'phone or wire. We rely
entirely upon our correspondents in these
cities for all our business wants.

It is needless to enlarge upon
the subject of change. We would not ask it
were it not to our advantage.

Yours truly,

D.L

Thomas Daly
President.

JAMES UPJOHN, PRES'T
E. C. GETCHEL, CASHIER
C. GETCHEL, VICE PRES'T
L. L. TAYLOR, DIRECTOR
E. J. KRINGEL, DIRECTOR

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
CAPITAL \$25,000
RIB LAKE, WIS.



August 4th, 1916.

C. S. Hamlin,
Gov. Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:- I understand there will be a rehearing of the petition of the bankers of northern Wisconsin to be taken from the ninth and placed in the seventh Federal Reserve District. As a signer of that petition we wish to say that we are still of the same opinion, that it would be more convenient for this bank to be in the Chicago district.

We are a little farther from Chicago than from Minneapolis but we can go to the former in less time and without a change of cars.

Our local business men do very little business in the twin cities because of the inconvenience of getting there and return while some of them frequently go to Chicago.

Most of the checks and drafts we handle are on Chicago and Milwaukee banks and very few ~~of the~~ on either St. Paul or Minneapolis, and we have never carried an account at either of the last two named cities because we have never felt the need of such an account.

We have no quarrel with the Federal Reserve Bank at Minneapolis, and what ~~little~~ little business we have done with them has been very pleasant and we are considering only our own convenience in asking the change.

Very truly yours,

E. C. Getchel
Cashier.

JAMES UPJOHN, PRES'T
E. C. GETCHEL, CASHIER
C. GETCHEL, VICE PRES'T
L. L. TAYLOR, DIRECTOR
E. J. KRINGEL, DIRECTOR

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL \$25,000

RIB LAKE, WIS.

August 4th, 1916.

Hon. I L. Lenroot,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:- You are doubtless aware that several banks in Northern Wisconsin have petitioned the Federal Reserve Board to be taken from the 9th. and placed in the 7th. Federal Reserve District. A hearing regarding this petition will be held in Washington on the 8th. inst. and we would appreciate it very much if you could arrange to be present at the hearing and use your influence to have the petition allowed.

We feel in our own individual case it would be more convenient were we connected with the Federal Reserve bank in Chicago.

Yours truly,

E. C. Getchel
Cashier

filed by

REXFORD L. HOLMES

SHORTHAND REPORTER

CONVENTION REPORTING A SPECIALTY

ROOM 322 SOUTHERN BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED
AUG 23 1916
OFFICE OF
MR. HAMLIN

Returned to files of Federal Reserve Board.

This letter was put in the record in hearing of
Aug. 8-9-, 1916, in re petition of Wisconsin banks,
by Governor Hamlin.

Holmes.

R. L. Holmes

J. F. ALBERS, PRESIDENT
I. D. STEFFEN, VICE PRESIDENT
OTTO P. WALCH, CASHIER
WM. T. MEYER, ASST. CASHIER



CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
\$75,000.00

LANGLADE NATIONAL BANK

ANTIGO, WISCONSIN

Aug. 4, 1916.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE

DIRECTORS:
J. F. ALBERS
I. D. STEFFEN
F. J. FINUCANE
J. A. CODY
JOHN OLK
W. G. MAXCY
LOUIS SCHRIEBER

RECEIVED
AUG 12 1916
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Hon. C. S. Hamlin, Governor,
The Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,-

Relative to proposed change of a part of this state from the Ninth to the Seventh reserve district, hearing on which is to be had on the 8th inst., we sincerely trust that your action on the matter will be a favorable one.

This locality has always been in direct communication with Milwaukee and Chicago, having no direct communication or railroad and mail facilities with Minneapolis, which naturally causes some delay.

Having firmly established our outside business relations with the former named cities after years of business dealings with those cities, we find it unsatisfactory to re-establish those business relations in another locality.

Again urging the favorable action of your Honorable Board on such proposed change, we are,

Yours truly,

THE LANGLADE NATIONAL BANK,

By

Otto P. Walch
Cashier.

E.L. KOSANKE
PRESIDENT

DEHLER
VICE-PRES.

H.W. GLOVER
VICE-PRES.

A.L. KOSANKE
CASHIER

7470



First National Bank

CAPITAL & PROFITS \$30,000.00

WEYAUWEGA, WIS.

August 3rd. 1916.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE
122.5-9

RECEIVED
AUG 5 - 1916
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Mr. C. S. Hamlin,
Governor of the Board of Federal Reserve System,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

Your telegram to us stating that the matter of the Wisconsin Bank that petitioned sometime ago to be transferred from District #9 to District #7 will be granted a rehearing on August 8th. next, has been received.

In regard to above we wish to state that we are still of the same opinion that we were and that we would still like to be transferred to district #7.

Yours very truly,

A. L. Kosanke
Cashier.

✓

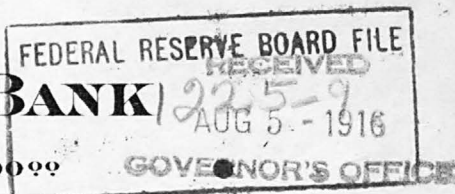
No. 4312



J. O. MOEN, PRESIDENT.
 A. D. DANIELS, VICE PRES.
 W. E. ASHTON, CASHIER.
 R. J. LA SELLE, ASST. CASH.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$80,000,000



RHINELANDER, WIS., Aug. 3, 1916

Hon. C. S. Hamlin, Governor
 Federal Reserve Board,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

We cannot be represented in person at the hearing by your Board on the 8th inst., of certain Wisconsin Banks for transfer from the 9th to the 7th Reserve District, but we hope the action by your board will be favorable to the transfer.

Yours respectfully,

First National Bank

By

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. O. Moen".

President

H.G. FREEMAN, PRESIDENT.
JAMES A. VANCE, VICE PRES.

C.S. DICKINSON, CASHIER.
GEO. H. PEERSON, COM. ASST. CASH.

2565

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$ 250,000.

APPLETON, WIS.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE

122.5-9

Wm. A.
✓
—

August 3, 1916.

C. S. Hamlin, Governor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your telegram
advising that petition for transfer from
the 9th to the 7th District is to be re-
opened. We trust the action that you take
in this matter will be favorable.

Yours very truly,

C. S. Dickinson
Cashier.

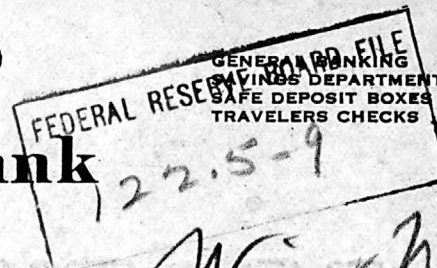
W. W. LINDSAY, PRESIDENT
E. H. RAMM, VICE PRESIDENT
H. S. RITCHIE, CASHIER
JOHN KROMSCHINSKI, ASST-CASHIER

5013

First National Bank

Capital \$50,000

New London, Wis.,



AUG. 6 1916.

RECEIVED

AUG 7 - 1916

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

C. S. Hamlin,
Gov. Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

Acknowledgement is made of your telegram of recent date stating that petition of certain banks to be changed from Federal Reserve District No. 9 to No. 7 has been reconsidered for hearing at Washington on Tuesday, August 8th.

Our reason for joining in this petition was due to the fact that we were of the opinion that a large bulk of our business was done in the direction of District No. 7 rather than in the direction of District No. 9. We have not received many cash letters from our Federal Reserve Bank, but I have watched the endorsements on the items received closely, and can state conservatively that three fourths of them were originally forwarded for collection from points south and east of Chicago. However, they have had to go around by the way of Minneapolis. This, we believe, to be conclusive evidence that our logical location should be in the Chicago District.

We appreciate the problems in connection with the starting of the operation of the Federal Reserve Bank and wish to assure you of our willingness to co-operate with you.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "H. S. Ritchie".

Cashier.

HSR/Y

THE BANK OF PERSONAL SERVICE

Nº10667

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF BLAIR

BLAIR, WISCONSIN.

August 3rd, 1916.

Am Jacobson
OFFICERS
JOHN THOMPSON, PRESIDENT
FRANK C. RICHMOND, VICE PRESIDENT
M. I. GILBERT, VICE PRESIDENT
ERNEST A. PETERSON, CASHIER
Basil I.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE
122.5-9
W. B.
DIRECTORS
GABRIEL ANDERSON
BYRON R. CURRAN
E. B. CHRISTOPHERSON
M. I. GILBERT
ERNEST A. PETERSON
FRANK C. RICHMOND
JOHN THOMPSON

Federal Reserve Board,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: We desire to make known to you our opposition to any change in the 9th Federal Reserve District which will take our Bank out of that District. Many of our customers are interested in business enterprises and have agricultural interests in Minnesota and the Dakotas, and we are much better able to serve our people by remaining in the Minneapolis District. In fact if a change is made which places us in the Chicago District it will be a change against the public interest so far as the public which we serve or may be called on to serve is concerned. As our Bank is the only National Bank in Trempealeau County we feel that our wishes in this matter should be respected.

Yours truly,

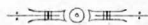
Frank C. Richmond
Vice President.



4424

OLD NATIONAL BANK OF WAUPACA

H. E. MILES,
PRESIDENT
C. A. SPENCER,
VICE-PRES.



WM. DRESSEN,
CASHIER
MATT OVROM,
ASST. CASH.



FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE
122.5-9
CAPITAL \$50,000.00

SURPLUS AND PROFITS
\$25,000.00

WAUPACA, WIS.

"Wednesday."

Aug. 2nd, 1916.

RECEIVED

AUG 5 - 1916

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Hon. C. S. Hamlin, Governor,

Federal Reserve Board,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

When we cast our referendum vote in the matter of changing from Minneapolis to the Chicago Federal Reserve District, matters had not so shaped themselves as to make any difference as to the district in which we might be located.

Since the par collection system was inaugurated we find that it would be infinitely more convenient for us to be in the Chicago district. Over 95% of our items are with Chicago or cities East and South thereof and for that reason we would be very much in favor of seeing this change brought about and heartily endorse any move tending towards that end.

Very truly yours,

Wm. Dessen
Cashier.

W.D.-X.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

D. L. PLUMER, PRESIDENT
JOHN RINGLE, VICE PRES. A. H. GROUT, CASHIER
F. P. STONE, VICE PRES. C. G. KRUEGER, ASST. CASH.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE
122.5-9

RECEIVED

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$500,000.

AUG 4 1916
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

WAUSAU, WIS., Aug. 2, 1916.

Hon. C. S. Hamlin, Governor,
Federal Reserve Board,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your message of recent date, advising us that your Board has voted to reopen petition filed with your Board some time ago, for transfer from the 9th, to the 7th Reserve District, and that an informal hearing of oral arguments will be held Aug. 8th, was duly received.

It seems unfortunate that your Board has selected as the date for said hearing, the day on which the Wisconsin Bankers Association will hold its annual convention at Madison, Wis.; and which will doubtless prevent many Wisconsin Bankers from being present, including a representative from this bank; but we hope the action taken by your Board will be favorable to the Banks who for greater convenience in the transaction of their business, have petitioned your honorable Board for a transfer from the 9th to the 7th Reserve District, where ~~the~~ all except a few banks in N. W. Wisconsin, properly belong; if Sec. 2 of the Federal Reserve Act is rightly interpreted.

Yours respectfully,

A. H. GROUT Cashier.



CHAS. COWAN, PRESIDENT
H. J. FAUSTMAN, VICE PRES.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
122.5-9
JAS. L. STONE, CASHIER
A. B. CARTER, ASST. CASHIER
RECEIVED
AUG 4 - 1916
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL \$100,000.00

SURPLUS \$25,000.00

RIPON, WIS.,

August 2, 1916.

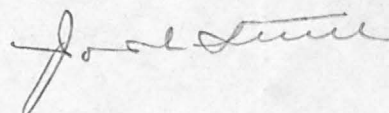
Mr. C. S. Hamley,
Gov. Reserve Board,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

The great volume of the business of this bank is with Chicago and the Seventh Reserve District. We are also nearer Chicago, the mail service is better, and we feel that that is the district this bank should belong to.

We sincerely hope that in the informal hearing held in Washington, August 8th, 1916 the decision will be favorable in having us transferred to the Seventh Reserve District.

Very truly yours,



Cashier.

JLS/GS.

THE KELLOGG NATIONAL BANK OF GREEN BAYFEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE
122.5-9**GREEN BAY, WIS.** Aug. 2, 1916.RECEIVED
AUG 4 - 1916
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Hon. C. S. Hamlin,

Governor, Federal Reserve Board,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

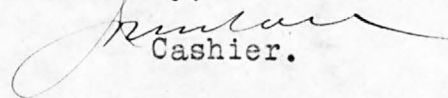
We have yours of the 26th advising us that the Board had voted to re-open the petition filed by certain Wisconsin banks for transfer from the Ninth to the Seventh Federal Reserve District in an informal hearing to be held in Washington on August 8th. We appreciate very much the action of the Federal Reserve Board in re-opening our case, and we have reasons to believe that after the hearing has been held the Board will agree with us that we ought to be transferred. As Chicago is the natural channel of business for this locality, besides we are nearer to Chicago, and better mail facilities ^{than} ~~from~~ Minneapolis. It is two hundred miles from Green Bay to Chicago: whereas it is two hundred and eighty-two miles to Minneapolis. We are having six mail trains too, and seven from Chicago daily without any transfers: whereas to Minneapolis we have only three, and all mail is transferred in transit. The best service takes twelve hours to deliver mail in Minneapolis, and only five and one-half to Chicago. Any mail leaving Green Bay after midnight arrives in Chicago in ample time for the next morning clearings: whereas to Minneapolis it is received most of the time too late for the next day clearings, consequently it means a delay of twenty-four hours. For these reasons, we hope the action that



THE KELLOGG NATIONAL BANK OF GREEN BAY**GREEN BAY, WIS.**

the Board takes in this matter will be a favorable one.

Yours truly,


Cashier.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE



THE MCCARTNEY NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL \$200,000.00

SURPLUS \$100,000.00

RECEIVED

J.H. TAYLER, PRESIDENT

WM. LARSEN, VICE PRESIDENT

GEO. A. RICHARDSON, CASHIER

C.W. LOMAS, VICE PRESIDENT

J.F. KETTENHOFEN, ASST. CASH.

AUG 5 1916

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

GREEN BAY, WIS. August 2, 1916.

Hon. C. S. Hamlin,
Governor of Reserve Board,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

Sometime ago we joined in the petition to have this bank with others changed from District Number Nine to District Number Seven. We understand that there will be a re-hearing of the case on August 8th. We wish to renew our request for the change in view of the fact that over a years experience has demonstrated that there is no natural business relationship between this part of the State and Minneapolis. We keep our required balance with the Reserve Bank at Minneapolis, but have no other business with them. The business of this section of the state practically all goes to Chicago or Milwaukee.

Sincerely yours,

J.H. Tayler
President.

✓

A. F. Paustian, President.
Frank F. Becker, Vice President.
Geo. E. Dawson, Cashier.

First National Bank

NO. 7224.

CAPITAL \$25000.

SURPLUS \$8000.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE

RECEIVED

AUG 4 - 1916
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

BRILLION, WIS., Aug 2 1916

191

C. S. Hamlin, Governor.
Federal Reserve Board.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir;

We weremuch pleased at the contents of your telegram advising that the board had voted to re-open the petition filed by certain Wisconsin banks for transfer to the 7th. Reserve District.

We signed the petition asking for transfer, as we felt then that we properly belonged to the other district. After several months of experience, we are more firmly convinced than ever.

We therefore hope that the action taken by the Board will be a favorable one.

Yours respectfully,

Geo. E. Dawson
Cashier.



Nº3685

The Fond du Lac National Bank

G. A. KNAPP, President
J. A. MERRYMAN, Vice President
T. C. EBERNAU, Cashier
J. L. GORMICAN, Asst. Cashier

Capital and Surplus \$250,000

Fond du Lac, Wis.

August 2nd 1916

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE
122.5-9

W. F. RECEIVED

AUG 4 - 1916

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Honorable C. S. Hamlin,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

7
We have your telegram notifying us that the Federal Reserve Board has voted to reopen the petition filed by certain Wisconsin Bankers for transfer from the Ninth to the Seventh District, a formal hearing to be held in Washington August 8th. We are very much pleased to learn that the Federal Reserve Board has decided to reopen this case as we would very much prefer to be located in the Chicago District. Our flow of business is towards Milwaukee and Chicago, and we have but very few transactions in Minneapolis or St. Paul. We thank you for advising us and hope that the Board will take favorable action in the petition.

Yours truly,

G. A. Knapp
President.



*To remain
in #9.*

(9)

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE
3122.5-9

His-a

August 2, 1916.

First National Bank,
Alma, Wisconsin.

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of July 31st, stating your desire that
the banks in Buffalo County be permitted to remain in the Ninth
Federal Reserve District, is received and will be promptly
brought to the attention of the Federal Reserve Board.

I thank you for the expression of your views in the
matter.

Very truly yours,

Governor.

ga.

E. TEITGEN, PRESIDENT
THOS. HIGGINSON, PRESIDENT

F. T. ZENTNER, CASHIER
G. A. NYHAGEN, ASST. CASHIER



The National Bank

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
NO. 4975

Manitowoc, Wis., August 2/16 191

Hon. C. S. Hamlin, Governor,
Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

Referring to your telegram of July 26th, in which you state that the Federal Reserve Board would reopen the petition filed by certain Wisconsin Banks for transfer from the 9th to the 7th Reserve District, and that this matter would come up for a hearing before your Honorable Board on August 8th at 3 P.M.

We wish to most earnestly request that this petition be granted and this bank be changed from the 9th to the 7th Reserve District for the reason of the poor mail facilities between this city and Minneapolis and the great difference in distance between the two points.

Further, the natural trend of business from this city is to Chicago instead of Minneapolis, it taking only $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours to reach Chicago from here while it takes 18 hours at the best to go to Minneapolis. To illustrate the poor mail service I enclose you herewith an envelope from the Federal Reserve Bank, Minneapolis, which shows a postmark of July 31st, 7:30 P.M. which letter was not received here until 7:30 A.M. August 2nd.

We most earnestly request that the petition for the change will receive favorable consideration at the hands of your Honorable Board.

Respectfully yours,

W. S. M.
Cashier

122.5-9
8/2/16

After 5 days, return to
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK,
Ninth District,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



Nat'l Bank of Manitowoc,
Manitowoc,
4 Wis.

122.5-9
12.1

FILE

August 2, 1916.

Federal Reserve Board

MEMORANDUM FOR THE BOARD:

Wisconsin

The number of Wisconsin national banks which it is proposed to transfer from the Ninth to the Seventh Federal Reserve District, is 67, with an aggregate capital and surplus of \$9,719,447.26. The calculated amount of capital paid over to the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (at the rate of 3% of the member banks' aggregate amounts of capital and surplus) is \$291,600, or 11.3% of the total paid-in capital of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, which on July 31 was \$2,578,000.

These 67 banks on June 30, 1916, had ^{total} deposits with approved reserve agents of \$6,906,000, of which \$3,247,000, or 46.7 per cent was deposited with Milwaukee national banks; \$2,285,000, or 33.1 per cent with Chicago national banks; \$631,000, or a little over 9 per cent with New York national banks, and \$459,000, or less than 7 per cent, with Minneapolis national banks.

The 5 Milwaukee national banks report under date of June 30, 1916, a total of \$20,004,000 due to banks and bankers, while the aggregate calculated amount due all Wisconsin banks from their approved reserve agents in Milwaukee on the same date, was \$6,036,000.

There are 21 banks in Wisconsin with a combined capital and surplus of \$1,868,300, whose transfer from the Ninth to the Seventh Federal Reserve District is not under consideration. They report \$1,574,000 as due them from approved reserve agents, of which \$434,000, or 27.6 per cent represents the amount due them from Milwaukee national banks, and \$376,000, or 23.9% , from the Minneapolis national banks.

The number of national banks in Wisconsin, at present located in the Seventh District, is 49, with an aggregate capital and surplus of \$14,970,250.

and total deposits with approved reserve agents of \$12,040,000, of which 47.8 per cent is held with Chicago banks, and 23.8 per cent - with New York City banks.

The total number of national banks in Wisconsin is 137, with an aggregate capital and surplus of \$26,558,000, and \$20,520,000 of deposits with approved reserve agents, of which over 40 per cent is held on deposit with Chicago banks, and less than 30 per cent with Milwaukee banks.

The number of national banks in the upper Michigan Peninsula, all of them considered for transfer from the Ninth to the Seventh Federal Reserve District, is 31, with combined capital and surplus of \$4,404,000. Their contribution to the paid-in capital of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis is about \$132,100. The transfer of these 31 banks, also of the 67 banks in Wisconsin, would, therefore, reduce the capital of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis by about \$132,100 plus \$291,600, or \$423,700, or about 16.5 per cent, leaving the paid-in capital of the Federal Reserve Bank about \$2,154,000.

These 31 banks held on deposit with approved reserve agents a total of \$4,311,000, of which over 31 per cent is held with Chicago national banks; over 23 per cent with New York City national banks; about 17 per cent with Boston national banks; and less than 3 per cent with Minneapolis national banks.

The following exhibits give the amounts of capital and surplus of the national banks in Wisconsin and in the upper Michigan peninsula; also their deposits with approved reserve agents by cities. All figures related to June 30, 1916.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL BANKS' DEPOSITS WITH APPROVED RESERVE AGENTS IN
CENTRAL RESERVE AND RESERVE CITIES

(In thousands of dollars)

	Considered for transfer to F.R. District No. 7 <u>67 Banks</u>	To remain in F. R. District No. 9 <u>21 Banks</u>	Now in F. R. District No. 7 <u>49 Banks</u>	Total <u>137 Banks</u>
Milwaukee	3,247	434	2,355	6,036
Chicago	2,285	356	5,759	8,400
New York	631	66	2,872	3,569
Minneapolis	459	376	41	876
St. Paul	157	339	10	506
Philadelphia	66	...	.....	66
St. Louis	31	1	914	946
Cleveland	27	...	.....	27
Boston	3	...	.....	3
Washington	.....	2	3	5
Cedar Rapids	.....	...	14	14
Dubuque	.....	...	72	72
Total	6,906	1,574	12,040	20,520

Deposits of Milwaukee banks in Central Reserve Cities

Due from

Chicago	3,791
New York	1,724
St. Louis	<u>907</u>
Total	6,422

Net amount due to banks and bankers by Milwaukee banks..... \$20,004

Division of Reports & Statistics, Federal Reserve Board.

Aug. 2, 1916.

DEPOSITS OF THE 31 BANKS IN THE NORTHERN PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN WITH APPROVED
RESERVE AGENTS IN CENTRAL RESERVE AND RESERVE CITIES

(From reports dated June 30, 1916)

----- In thousands of dollars -----

New York	994
Chicago	1,349
Milwaukee	515
Detroit	298
Boston	732
Minneapolis	124
St. Paul	43
Cleveland	252
Philadelphia	2
Washington	<u>2</u>
Total	4,311
Capital and surplus	4,404

AGGREGATE CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OF WISCONSIN BANKS AS REPORTED UNDER DATE OF
JUNE 30, 1916.

21 banks to remain in Federal reserve district No. 9	\$1868,300.00
67 banks applying for transfer to Federal reserve district. No. 7	9719,447.26
49 banks now in Federal reserve district No. 7	<u>14,970,250.00</u>
Total	\$26,557,997.26

Division of Reports & Statistics,

Federal Reserve Board,

Aug. 2, 1916.

GOTTLIEB NOLD,
PRESIDENT.

CHARTER No. 10733
THOMAS OTTESEN,
VICE PRESIDENT.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
E. GIEBEL, CASHIER.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NELSON
SUCCESSOR
TO
FARMERS STATE BANK

NELSON, WIS.

August 2nd 1916.

Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:-

Believing that the banking conditions in our county conform more to the general banking conditions in the 9th Federal Reserve district than to the conditions in the 7th district, we respectfully ask that our county be permitted to remain in the Minneapolis district. We are entirely satisfied with the service rendered by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. We believe that the field covered by the 9th district is a much more desirable field for us than that of the 7th district, as it is the field from which we have taken all of our outside paper in the past and we would very much dislike any change which would compel us to seek outside investments in a territory altogether new to us. For this reason we are opposed to any change that would take us out of the Minneapolis district. We know that at least two of three member banks in our county are opposed to any change.

Respectfully submitted,

E. Giebel Cashier
G. Nold President



A. B. MARSH, VICE-PRESIDENT
GEO. A. URE, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

CHARLES CORNELIUS, PRESIDENT
RAY A. CLEMENS, CASHIER

PAUL A. BARTELL, ASST. CASHIER
CARL STANGE, TELLER



"Sign of Security"

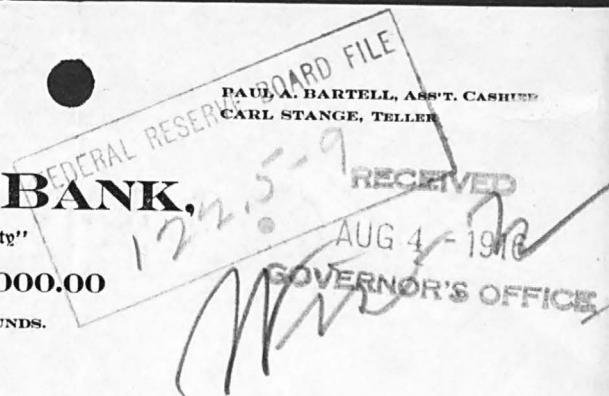
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

"First and Only National Bank in Clark County"

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$60,000.00

U. S. DEPOSITORY FOR POSTAL SAVINGS FUNDS.

STATE DEPOSITORY.



NEILLSVILLE, Wis., Aug. 2nd. 16.

Hon. C. S. Hamlin, Gov.
Washington, D. C.
% Federal Reserve Board.

Honorable Sir:

The re-hearing argument of the changing the boundries of district #9 will take place on Aug. 8th. and we wish to state that it is the opinion of this bank that it would be to our advantage to be associated in District #7 instead of #9 for the reason that the check clearing process will effect us to a greater degree to our disadvantage.

Besides this the largest source of our exchange is accumulated from District #7 territory.

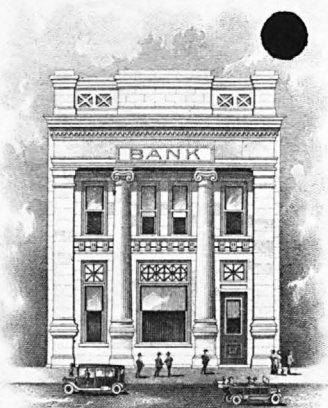
Trusting you will give this letter some consideration we remain

Yours very truly,

Cashier.

BANK WITH THE NATIONAL BANK. THE BANK THAT BOOSTS.

W. M. GILBERT
PRESIDENT
CHAS. SCHRIEBER
VICE PRESIDENT
E. E. JANDREY
VICE PRESIDENT
W. G. BROWN
CASHIER
H. C. HILTON
ASST. CASHIER



THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS BANK

"THE BANK OF PERSONAL SERVICE"

CAPITAL \$100,000.00
SURPLUS \$27,500.00

AUG 4 - 1916

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

NEENAH, WIS.

Aug. 2, 1916

Hon. C. F. Hamlin,
Gov. Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Acknowledging receipt of your advices that the Board had voted to reopen the petition of certain Wisconsin banks for transfer from the 9th to the 7th Reserve District, will say that we are still desirous that this change be made.

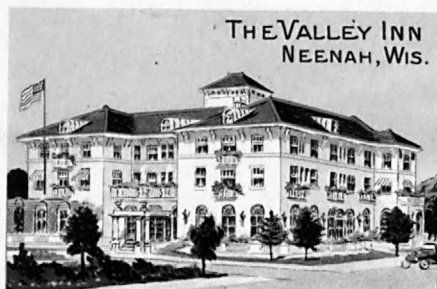
The trend of business and the mail service in this locality practically all points in the direction of Chicago and we feel that we should be placed in that district.

We trust that you will take favorable action for us in this matter.

Yours very truly,

Cashier

WGB/AI





FIRST NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$130,000.00 \$187,500.00

NEENAH, WIS.,

Aug. 2, 1916



J.A. KIMBERLY, PRES.
JOHN P. SHIELLS, VICE PRES.
F.E. BALLISTER, CASHIER.

Mr. C. S. Hamlin, Governor,
Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

We received your telegram of July 26 advising
that on Aug. 8 you will reopen petition filed by certain
Wisconsin Banks ^{for transfer} from 9th to 7th Reserve District.

As we are unable to be present, we wish herewith to
notify you that it is our earnest desire that we do
be transferred to the Chicago District as that is the
natural place for us to be. Mail service between
Chicago and Neenah is much more prompt than it is
between Minneapolis and Neenah and also the entire
general trend of our business is to Chicago.

Yours truly,

John P. Shiells
V. Pres.

THE BANK ON THE CORNER

GEO. A. FOSTER, PRES.
H. H. HEINEMAN, V. PRES. 10176 E. A. KREMBS, CASH

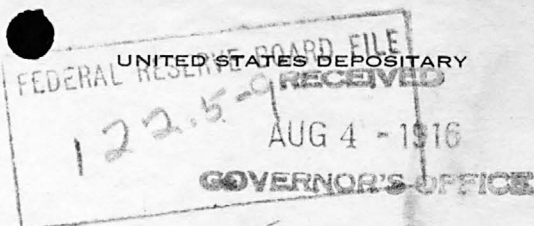
The Citizens' National Bank

SUCCEEDING THE NATIONAL BANK OF MERRILL

CAPITAL \$100,000.00

SURPLUS \$14,000.00

MERRILL, WISCONSIN



August 2, 1916.

Chas. S. Hamlin Governor.
Federal Reserve Board.
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Relative to the petition of certain Wisconsin Banks for removal from the 9th to 7th district:-

When we were first placed in the 9th district we felt mis-placed, as the trend of our business is eastward, however the practical working out of it has been that we find Minneapolis is equally as convenient as Chicago would be, especially since the late ruling of accepting Chicago and Milwaukee exchange in payment for remittances, has been put into effect.

Further, our business relations with the Minneapolis Bank have been very satisfactory and pleasant, and taking it all in all we believe it to our best interest to remain in the 9th. district.

Very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Geo. Foster".

President.

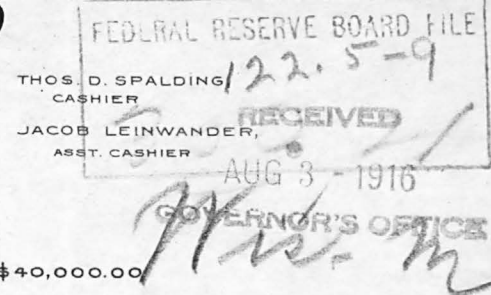
W. D. CONNOR,
PRESIDENT
P. N. CHRISTENSEN,
VICE PRESIDENT



CAPITAL \$50,000.00

SURPLUS \$40,000.00

MARSHFIELD, WIS.



Aug. 1, 1916.

Govenor, Federal Reserve System,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Answering your telegram of recent date:-

We want to re-iterate the statements we have made to you in former letters, that we want to be transferred to the Chicago District, as the trend of our business, or practically all of our business is with Chicago and Milwaukee. We do very little business with the banks in Minneapolis and St. Paul. The only business we have from them is grain drafts.

The mail service to Chicago is very much better, and practically all of our merchants do the bulk of their business east of here rather than west.

We certainly do want to be transferred to the Chicago District, if such a thing is possible, and hope that the petition of this bank and all other banks who are dissatisfied will receive your favorable consideration.

Yours truly,

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK,

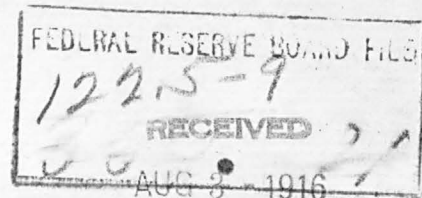
TDS.S

CASHIER.

CAPITAL,
\$300,000.00.



SURPLUS,
\$100,000.00.



GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

W. H. D.

OSHKOSH, WIS. Aug. 1, 1916.

E. P. SAWYER, President.
CHAS. SCHRIBER, Vice Pres.
LOUIS SCHRIBER, Cashier.
J. P. FITCH, Asst. Cashier.
F. A. LABUDE, Asst. Cashier.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

C. S. Hamlin, Chairman,
Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We respectfully urge that your Board rearrange the Federal Reserve Districts so that banks in this locality be transferred to the Chicago District from the Minneapolis District. Practically none of our business originates in the Minneapolis District, as a careful record of all checks received since the Clearing Plan has gone into effect, will show.

We believe it for the best interests of banks in eastern Wisconsin, also for the Federal Reserve banks, that the change be made.

Trusting that this matter will be given careful consideration by your Board, we are,

Respectfully,

The Old National Bank

Louis Schriber
Cashier.

LS-ES

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

WASHINGTON

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE

3122.5291

Mich-S.
August 1, 1916.

Mr. Otto Fowle,
President, First National Bank,
Sault Ste Marie, Michigan.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of July 29th, relative to the hearing to be given by the Federal Reserve Board on August 8th in connection with the petition of certain Wisconsin banks to be transferred to the Seventh Federal Reserve District, is received.

In fixing the date for this hearing, the Board had in mind the letters which have been received from certain of the banks in the upper peninsula of Michigan which indicate that they also desire to be transferred, and it was agreed that the Michigan banks also should be heard.

If you desire, therefore, to present either in person or by letter any further facts in this connection, we shall be very glad to have them.

Very truly yours,

AUG 4, 1916

I think a reading of my letter of July 29th will show that this bank does not favor being transferred

Respectfully
Otto Fowle

cc to Hamilton

Governor.



Res -

7/31/16
122,5-9
✓

To the Federal Reserve Board.

The Board of Directors of the First National Bank, of Princeton, Wisconsin, has adopted under date of July, 31st, 1916, the following resolution.

Whereas, The First National Bank of Princeton, Wisconsin, being a member of the Federal Reserve District number nine, or more commonly known as the Minneapolis Reserve District, and

Whereas, The Federal Reserve Board has, at the request of certain Wisconsin banks, voted to reopen the petition for transfer from the ninth (Minneapolis) to the seventh, (Chicago) reserve district.

Resolved, That we, as Directors of the First National Bank, Princeton, Wisconsin, hereby express our opinion that such a transfer would be not only detrimental to this bank so far as its earnings are at stake, but would be a hardship that in time would cause our loans and deposits to decrease materially, and

Resolved, That we, said Board of Directors, pray that such a transfer be voted down as before, and

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Federal Reserve Board in due time for the informal hearing at Washington, D. C. August, 8th, 1916.

Signed

.....
E. W. Mueller
.....
C. J. Manly
.....
H. A. ...
.....
G. J. Kruger
.....
Clay ...
.....
Geo. V. Keller





ack
F.V.

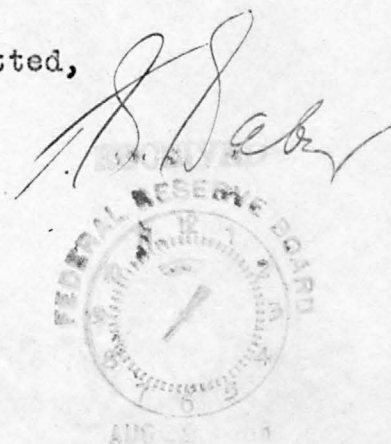
Alma, Wis. July 31, 1916.

Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D. C.
Gentlemen:-

Believing that the banking conditions in our county conform more to the general banking conditions in the 9th Federal Reserve district than to the conditions in the 7th district, we respectfully ask that our county be permitted to remain in the Minneapolis district. We are entirely satisfied with the service rendered by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. We believe that the field covered by the 9th district is a much more desirable field for us than that of the 7th district, as it is the field from which we have taken all of our outside paper in the past and we would very much dislike any change which would compel us to seek outside investments in a territory altogether new to us. For this reason we are opposed to any change that would take us out of the Minneapolis district. We know that at least two of the three member banks in our county are opposed to any change.

Respectfully submitted,

TSS*WE



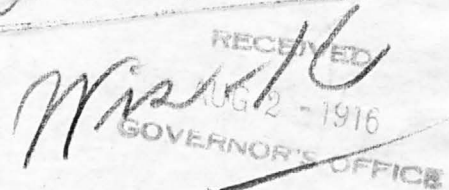
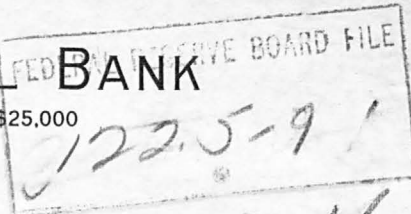
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

FRANK F. BECKER, PRESIDENT.
J. J. MARTENS, VICE PRESIDENT.
WM. J. KOWALKE, CASHIER.
LUTHER LINDAUER,
CHARLES E. RAUGHT,
JUDSON G. ROSEBUSH.
JOHN Mc NAUGHTON.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL \$50,000. SURPLUS \$25,000

NO. 3641.



KAUKAUNA, WIS..

Jul y 31st, 1916.

Gov. C. S. Hamlin,
Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We wish to thank you for your telegram of recent date advising us of formal hearing of arguments respecting changes in territory comprising Federal Districts 7 and 9.

The position taken by us was, from the start, and still is that particularly the territory in the Fox River Valley and much of that adjoining would be best served if included in the 7th District. This is the natural conclusion for us to arrive at after giving thorough consideration to all the points which formed a basis of division and districting. It is not our purpose to answer for other member banks, but we find, without exception, that member banks in this valley welcome a change to the 7th District.

Respectfully,

Cashier

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE

122.5-9

Wm. G

July 31, 1916.

First National Bank,

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of July 28th, stating that you prefer to be transferred to the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, is received, and I shall bring it promptly to the attention of the Federal Reserve Board.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary.

4-8
2112008

First National Bank

OTTO FOWLE, PRESIDENT
CHASE S. OSBORN, VICE PRES

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.

E. H. MEAD, CASHIER
OTTO B. McNAUGHTON, ASST. CASHIER
DONALD FINLAYSON, ASST. CASHIER

RECEIVED

JUL 3 1 1916

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

July 29, 1916.

122.5-9

Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank,
Washington, D. C.

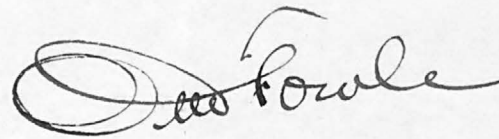
Dear Sir:

We are requested by various banks in the Seventh District of the Federal Reserve Bank to petition your honorable body to rearrange the districts so as to place the Upper Peninsula of Michigan with the Seventh District instead of the Ninth.

We are satisfied that our interests are ^{as} well if not better served for the legitimate purpose of the Federal Reserve Bank in the present arrangement.

If the Federal Reserve management sees fit to make its primary function that of check collections the districts throughout the country generally we believe should be arranged geographically.

Respectfully yours,



President.

OF/MP

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE

424.529/

July 29, 1916.

W. L.

Batavian National Bank,

La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Dear Sirs:

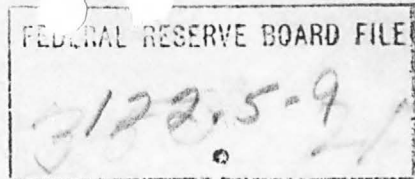
Acknowledgment is made of your letter of July 27th stating that August 8th is an inconvenient date for you to attend the hearing in Washington on the petition of various Wisconsin banks to be attached to the Seventh rather than the Ninth Federal Reserve District.

This matter was given consideration by the Federal Reserve Board yesterday, and the Board regrets that it cannot see its way clear to make a change in the date.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary.

*Remain
#9*



Wis - H
July 29, 1918.

Commercial National Bank,

Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of July 27th stating that you prefer to remain in the Ninth Federal Reserve District, is received and will have the careful consideration of the Federal Reserve Board.

I thank you for your expression of opinion.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary.

122.5-9
7/29/16

883

July 29, ~~1916~~

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

MEMORANDUM

For Mr. Harding:

Under the regulations of the Board the
following matter is referred to you as
Chairman, Committee on
Member, " "


Assistant Secretary.

Letter, July 27th, from The Commercial
National Bank, Fond du Lac, Wis., stating
its preference to remain in the Ninth District.

Please return this memorandum to the Secre-
tary with copy of documents resulting from action
taken, if any, that it may be placed on the docket.

REMARKS .

Date. 





THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$ 150,000.00

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN.

GEO. W. MEAD, PRESIDENT.
EARLE PEASE, VICE PRES.
A. G. MILLER, CASHIER.
HENRY C. DEMITZ, ASST. CASH.

July 28, 1916.

RECEIVED

JUL 31 1916

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

C. S. Hamlin, Governor,
Washington,
D. C.

Dear Sir:

Inasmuch as it will not be possible for us to be represented at the August 8th hearing I write to say that we are very strongly in favor of the change to the Chicago District.

Fully 90% of our business is with Chicago and tributary cities and any remittances we might wish to make through the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis would be delayed. In addition to this the mail service to Minneapolis is uncertain so that letters frequently do not reach us until late in the afternoon of the day following the mailing. Our business frequently takes us to Chicago enabling us to keep in close personal touch with the Federal Reserve Bank of that city while we never have occasion to visit Minneapolis, and should we be called there it would be a very hard and tiresome trip on account of the railroad connections.

Trusting you may see fit to give the petition favorable consideration, I remain

Respectfully,

Vice President

EH

F. J. WOOD, President.
L. J. XANDER, Vice Pres.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE
GUY O. BABCOCK, Cashier
WARREN G. FISHER, Asst. Cash.



WOOD COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$200,000.00

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS. July 28, 1916.

Mr. C. S. Hamlin, Governor,
Federal Reserve Board,
Washington D. C.

RECEIVED
AUG 4 - 1916
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Dear Sir:

We acknowledge receipt of your message announcing the fact that the Federal Reserve Board had voted to re-open the petition filed by certain Wisconsin banks, for transfer from ninth to seventh reserve district. We fully appreciate this action taken by your board and sincerely hope that the arguments presented will be sufficiently convincing to warrant the change.

Before signing the petition for the change, our board of directors gave the question due consideration and tried to intelligently view the situation from all sides. We did not act hastily in the matter and after a long conference we were firmly convinced that our locality properly belonged in the Chicago district. Our business naturally drifts to the South and West with a few Eastern points. We have very few large items on points Northwest of us and very little business in that direction.

Furthermore we have perfect mail service between here and Chicago while the Minneapolis service is very irregular. Our Chicago and Milwaukee mail arrives at 5:15 A.M.

regularly and is always on our desks the first thing in the morning. Minneapolis mail frequently reaches us later in the day and of late has usually arrived late in the afternoon and sometimes after banking hours.

Passenger service is also far better to Chicago and return, than to Minneapolis. We can take a very convenient evening train from Grand Rapids and this locality, spend a whole day in Chicago and be absent from the bank but one day only, while the trip to Minneapolis in any reasonable comfort requires practically two days. This is very important as we frequently have business to transact with our correspondents that requires a personal interview.

We have no fault whatever to find with the management of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank but we are absolutely positive that it is to our ^{advantage} and will prove to be to the best interest of the Federal Reserve system and all concerned that the portion of Wisconsin tributary to Chicago district, be transferred.

Since the adoption of the check collection system by the Federal Reserve Banks it is far more important and almost absolutely necessary that we be changed. We have many large paper mills and other big manufacturing industries on the Wisconsin River who daily receive and bank large remittances. As stated above, these items are drawn principally on points South and West with many on the city of Chicago and

- 3 -

the time saved by sending them to Chicago for collection is of vast importance to these concerns, as well as ourselves. We have so many arguments in favor of the change, that to note them all in this letter would prove to be long and tiresome. To sum up the whole situation we will simply state that our business has been built up and developed under conditions which naturally connect us with Chicago and we do not believe it is possible to ever successfully make Minneapolis our main reserve city.

We thank you for giving this letter your consideration and conciensciously urge your Board to take favorable action on this change.

Yours truly,

J. J. Wood
President.

Attest by Directors.

M. Alexander *G. O. Balcan*
Cashier.

J. E. Miller

E. Roenius

J. B. Aspin

A. G. Wells, President.

C. G. Wilcox, Vice-President.

6469.

The National Bank of De Pere
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Capital \$50,000,000.
De Pere, Wis.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE
120.5-91
RECEIVED
JUL 31 1916
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
July 28, 1916.

C. D. Hamlin, Governor,
Federal Reserve Bank,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

We acknowledge receipt of your telegram of the 26th inst., and thank you for the information given. We do not anticipate being represented directly at the meeting referred to, but will state that this Bank is in favor of being transferred from the Ninth to the Seventh District. We certainly will appreciate any movement that may take place that will bring such conditions about, and would like to register as being in favor of the change.

Very truly yours,

THE NATIONAL BANK OF DE PERE,

Per

C. G. Wilcox

Pres.

AGV-MUB

FILE
JUL 31 1916
Federal Reserve Board

E.M. WING, PRESIDENT.
G. VAN STEENWYK, VICE PRESIDENT.
JOHN A. BAYER, CASHIER.
H.O. KLEIN, ASST. CASHIER.

BATAVIAN NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$550,000

1225-9
RECEIVED
JUL 29 1916
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

LA CROSSE, WIS. July 27 1916.

Mr. C. S. Hamlin, Gov.,
Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hamlin:

We have your wire of the 26th advising us that the Board will reopen the petition filed by certain Wisconsin banks for transfer from Ninth to Seventh District and that a hearing will be held on August 8th. The Wisconsin Bankers Association hold their convention in Madison on August 8th and 9th and it will be rather difficult for the bankers to attend the hearing in Washington on that date. Will you please advise us if you wish us to file further application than is contained in the letter which I wrote Mr. Harding? Your records will show that the La Crosse banks did not join in the original petition, but because of the operation of the collection system we are very anxious to be put in the Chicago District where we should have been in the first place.

Very truly yours,

E. M. Wing
President.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

H. R. POTTER, PRESIDENT
 HENRY BOYLE, VICE PRESIDENT
 A. G. BECHAND, 2ND VICE PRESIDENT
 M. T. SIMMONS, CASHIER
 F. A. BOYD, ASST. CASHIER



CAPITAL
 AND SURPLUS
 \$ 200,000

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE

122,559

W. S. H.
 RECEIVED

JUL 29 1916

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

FOND DU LAC, WIS.
 JULY
 TWENTY SEVENTH,
 1916.

Mr. S. S. Hamlin, Governor,
 The Federal Reserve Board,
 Washington, D. C.

Our bank has always felt that they would rather belong to the Northwest and the Ninth District than the Seventh. We believe that the Ninth District needs Wisconsin, and the bankers in the southern part of Wisconsin need the Ninth District for the reason that the farmers in the northwest need our money. We think that all this trouble could be eliminated by putting all of Wisconsin into the Ninth District and establishing a branch bank in Milwaukee.

Very truly yours,

H. R. Potter President.

✓



THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CRANDON

C. O. DECKER, President.
S. A. GIFFORD, Vice President.
EDWIN E. PALMER, Cashier.

CAPITAL \$ 25,000.00

CRANDON, WISCONSIN

July 27, 1916

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE
122.5-91

RECEIVED
JUL 29 1916

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

FILE

JUL 31 1916

Federal Reserve Board

Hon. C. S. Hamlin, Governor,
Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

This bank is just in receipt of your telegram advising that the matter of the petition of certain banks in this State desiring to be transferred from the ninth to the seventh district is to be reopened and that a hearing on the petition will be held August 8th.

We wish to state that we are still most emphatically desirous of being transferred, not from any feeling of dissatisfaction with the manner in which we have been treated by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, but entirely because of the facts that the natural commercial relationships of our territory are with the cities to the South, principally Chicago and Milwaukee, and that therefore there is no natural demand for banking connections with Minneapolis as there is for the maintenance of accounts with correspondents in Chicago and Milwaukee.

Respectfully,

The First National Bank of Crandon,

C. O. Decker, President.

E. Palmer, Cashier.

122.59
7/26/16

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

MEMORANDUM FOR THE BOARD

Reports dated June 30 for the 61 banks, which it is proposed to transfer to the Chicago district, indicate that of the total amounts due them from approved reserve agents the amounts due from Chicago and Milwaukee agents were as follows:

Chicago	2,131,000	[%] 32.6
Milwaukee	3,159,000	48.3
Other	1,255,000	19.1
Total	6,545,000	100.0

Division of Reports & Statistics,
Federal Reserve Board,
July 26, 1916.

No. 850

412

July 17, 1916.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

MEMORANDUM

For Mr. Delano:-

Under the regulations of the Board the following matter is referred to you as Chairman, Committee on Member, " "

Letter from First National Bank, Phillips, Wisconsin, dated July 15th, stating its desire to be transferred to the Chicago F. R. District.

Allen
Assistant Secretary.

Please return this memorandum to the Secretary with copy of documents resulting from action taken, if any, that it may be placed on the docket.

REMARKS

Date.

Purwith
WHD

122.5-9

722.5-2

W. B. P.

PCM.

July 17, 1916.

The First National Bank,
Phillips, Wisconsin.

Dear Sirs:-

Your letter of July 15th, stating that
you would prefer to be in the Chicago Federal Reserve
District, is received and will be brought to the early
attention of the Federal Reserve Board.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary.

The First National Bank

CAPITAL, \$25,000.00

P. E. REEDAL, PRESIDENT
W. K. PARKINSON, VICE PRESIDENT
G. B. REEDAL, CASHIER

Phillips, Wisconsin

July 15, 1916

122.5-9

Treasury Department

Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen;

We have been requested by other Banks in this District to write expressing our opinion as to whether we preferred to stay in the Ninth Federal Reserve District or would prefer to be in the Chicago District.

For several reasons we would prefer to be in The Chicago Federal Reserve district the main one being that nearly all of our call for exchange is for Chicago exchange and the bulk of our items come through Chicago. By being in the Chicago District it would do away with the necessity of carrying our present Chicago account and our active account there could be handled by the Federal Reserve Bank.

Yours truly,

First National Bank of Phillips,

By *G. B. Reedal*
Cashier.



FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FILE
3122.59

Wing

July 14th, 1916.

Mr. J. H. Taylor,
President, The McCartney
National Bank,
Green Bay, Wisconsin.

My dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 12th instant is
just at hand, registering your desire that your
Bank be transferred from the Ninth to the Seventh
Federal Reserve District, and giving the reasons
therefor. This communication will be brought
to the attention of our Board for consideration.

Yours very truly,

Vice Governor.

122,5-9



THE MCCARTNEY NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL \$200,000.00

SURPLUS \$100,000.00

J.H.TAYLER, PRESIDENT

WM. LARSEN, VICE PRESIDENT — GEO. A. RICHARDSON, CASHIER
C.W. LOMAS, VICE PRESIDENT — J.F. KETTENHOFEN, ASST. CASH.

GREEN BAY, WIS. July 12, 1916.

Hon. F. A. Delano,
Federal Reserve Board,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

My attention is called to the fact that this bank did not respond to a referendum vote submitted by the Board with reference to the change of Wisconsin banks to District number seven. I do not recall having seen this referendum. If it was received we should certainly have been interested in recording ourselves in favor of the change, and we desire to do so at this time.

The business of this section of Wisconsin is almost wholly Chicago and Milwaukee. It is not an exaggeration to say that nine-tenths of our business naturally goes either to one or the other of the cities named. The operation of the proposed check clearance plan would be inconvenient for us as well as impracticable for the reason that the great bulk of the exchange charge we handle would fall in District number seven.

Asking your consideration of this matter, we are

Sincerely yours,

President.

