

OUR RAILWAY EARNINGS ISSUE.

We send to our subscribers to-day the May number of our "Railway Earnings" Section. In this publication we give the figures of earnings and expenses for the latest month of every operating steam railroad in the United States, big and little, which is required to file monthly returns with the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington—altogether nearly 900 roads or systems, comprising an aggregate of about 240,000 miles of line.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

There is general rejoicing over the Supreme Court's decision construing the Anti-Trust Law so that its restrictions and prohibitions must be applied "in the light of reason." We review the decision in a separate article on a subsequent page. The Court holds that only unreasonable restraint of trade is forbidden. Of course that does not mean that all our large industrial combinations can count on getting a clean bill of health. The condemnation of the Standard Oil Company itself evidences how futile it would be to entertain expectations of that kind. Every case will have to be judged on its merits. But while this still leaves disturbing possibilities, it is a great improvement over the interpretation of the statute which had been feared, namely that the Court would uphold the Government's contention that the Anti-Trust Law applied to all cases in restraint of trade, whether reasonable or unreasonable. Under such a construction every large industrial combination would have been condemned in advance, producing utter confusion and chaos. That dread, that danger, at least, is now removed.

It is to be remembered, too, that the Courts and not the politicians will decide whether any industrial combination which is attacked really comes within the inhibition of the statute. How different that is from the proposition embodied in the Federal Incorporation Bill proposed last year by the Federal Administration, under which the privilege of exemption was to be at the disposal of a Government department. How different also it is from the state of things in the case of our railroad transportation system, where the Inter-State Commerce Commission, a purely political body, sits in judgment upon some of the most momentous questions of the day.

A further fact of encouragement is that even should the Courts in the course of litigation condemn an industrial concern, the Supreme Court has made it clear that care will be taken that no property rights are needlessly sacrificed. In the Standard Oil case six months is given the company in which to conform to the requirements of the decree instead of the 30 days which the Court below had proposed to allow. Not only that, but Chief Justice White takes express occasion to point out that in applying remedies "the fact must not be overlooked that injury to the public by the prevention of an undue restraint on, or the monopolization of trade or commerce, is the foundation upon which the prohibitions of the statute rest; and, moreover, that one of the fundamental purposes of the statute is to protect, not to destroy, rights of property."

Not less important is the fact that the Court points out a way in which the owners after dissolution can get some of the advantages resulting from combination, even though the combination in its present form

will be destroyed. Objection had been made by the defendants to Section 6 of the decree of the lower Court. This enjoins them from in any way conspiring or combining to violate the Act, or to monopolize or to attempt to monopolize in virtue of their ownership of the stock transferred to them, and also *prohibits all agreements between the subsidiary corporations or other stockholders in the future, tending to produce or bring about further violations of the Act.* Taking notice of these objections, Chief Justice White points out that it does not necessarily follow because an illegal restraint of trade or an attempt to monopolize or a monopolization resulted from the combination and the transfer of the stocks of the subsidiary corporations to the New Jersey corporation, that a like restraint or attempt to monopolize or monopolization would arise from agreements between one or more of the subsidiary corporations *after the transfer back of the stock by the New Jersey corporations.*

He takes the pipe lines, for illustration. By the effect of the transfer of the stock in that case the pipe lines would come under the control of various corporations instead of being subjected to a uniform control. Hence he argues that if various corporations owning the lines determined in the public interests to so combine as to make a continuous line, *such agreement or combination would not be repugnant to the Act,* and yet it might be restrained by the decree. As another example, he cites the Union Tank Line Company, one of the subsidiary corporations, the owner practically of all the tank cars in use by the combination. If no possibility existed, says the Chief Justice, of agreements for the distribution of these cars among the subsidiary corporations, the most serious detriment to the public interest might result. Accordingly he construes the sixth paragraph of the decree, *not as depriving the stockholders or the corporations, after the dissolution of the combination, of the power to make normal and lawful contracts or agreements,* but as restraining them from, by any device whatever, re-creating directly or indirectly the illegal combination which the decree dissolves. In other words, he construes the sixth paragraph of the decree, "not as depriving the stockholders or corporations of the right to live under the law of the land, but as compelling obedience to that law." Given these privileges of agreement, the Standard Oil Company obviously will have no difficulty in continuing its business.

We cite these remarks of the Chief Justice because they furnish evidence of the spirit that animates the Court. There is a manifest desire to avoid unnecessary harm either to public or to private interests. A political body often glories in the disturbance it is able to create. But here we have a judicial body, whose one aim is justice. We may be sure that the same equipoise, the same judicial calm, which has marked the action of the Court in the case of the Standard Oil Company will characterize its course in determining the legality of other industrial organizations upon which it may be called to pass.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of contempt arising out of the war between federated labor and the Bucks Stove & Range Co. relieves Mr. Gompers and his two associates from the sentence of imprisonment from which they had appealed. Mr. Gompers naturally is elated, but he quite errs when he

expresses himself "disappointed that the Court did not decide the principle in contention in the proceeding," for the Court did decide that and announced it unmistakably. The "principle" for which he pretended to be standing is that to punish as a contempt the publication of certain utterances about the Bucks Company forbidden by the Court would be an abridgement of freedom of speech and of the press. This was treated by the Court as without any merit whatever. In delivering the unanimous decision, Justice Lamar said that the powers of that tribunal "extend to every device whereby property is irreparably damaged or commerce is illegally restrained," and he declared that "the strong current of authority is that the publication of letters, circulars and printed matter may constitute a means whereby a boycott is unlawfully continued, and their use for such a purpose may amount to a violation of the order of injunction."

This leaves Mr. Gompers nothing to stand on for his posing as defender of freedom of speech and press. Moreover, while acknowledging fully and broadly the right of labor to organize and thereby acquire "a vast power in the presence of which the individual may be helpless," Justice Lamar was equally outspoken upon the legal limitations of that power. When so used that the person assailed can have peace only at the sacrifice of rights, appeal may be made to the preventive powers of the courts, and "when such an appeal is made, it is the duty of the Government to protect the one against the many as well as the many against the one."

The imprisonment sentences imposed by the lower Court were reversed upon technical grounds. It was found that "the alleged contempt did not consist in the defendants' refusing to do any affirmative act required, but rather in doing that which had been prohibited; the only possible remedial relief for such disobedience would have been to impose a fine for the use of the complainant, measured in some degree by the pecuniary injury caused by the act of disobedience." The Bucks Company, rather than the Court below, seems to be regarded as the injured party; and while the distinction drawn between contempt in civil and in criminal procedure may be somewhat fine for laymen to appreciate, Justice Lamar both left the way open for further civil action and remanded the case "without prejudice to the power and right of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to punish by a proper proceeding contempt, if any, committed against it." That tribunal seems to be retracing its steps according to the line indicated by Justice Lamar, for it immediately began a formal inquiry as to whether there is cause why the labor leaders should be punished for a criminal contempt.

The United States Government has presented to Great Britain and also to France a draft of a general arbitration treaty providing for the settlement of all disputes through peaceable means. The inclusion of France comes as a surprise, since it was indicated some time ago that until the negotiations with Great Britain had been successfully completed, agreements with other countries would not be entered into. The attitude of the Government apparently now is that any foreign Power may approach our State Department with proposals along the broad lines laid down in the draft treaty just drawn up. This agreement, neces-

sarily, is framed on very broad principles and is not quite so clear-cut and specific or so mandatory as enthusiastic advocates of compulsory arbitration had hoped for. As can be well understood, the outlining of an instrument of this nature was an exceedingly delicate task, especially as the right of the Senate to pass upon negotiations with foreign governments had to be scrupulously regarded. Briefly, the treaty does away with the reservation regarding "questions of vital interest and national honor." It covers "all differences that are internationally justiciable"—a phrase which would appear to be somewhat elastic. To properly understand the scope of the proposed arbitration agreement and the various processes suggested for settling disputes, it is necessary to give in full the official statement issued by Secretary Knox:

The Department has completed a draft of a general arbitration treaty which has been approved by the President and submitted to the French and British Ambassadors as a formula upon which this Government is now willing to enter into negotiations, using this tentative draft as a basis.

This draft is not the result of negotiations with any particular country, but represents what this Government believes to be a sound basis for negotiations for the extension of the scope of its arbitration treaties.

It has been sent to the French and British Ambassadors because they had indicated the desire of their countries to discuss the subject of a general treaty of arbitration which would include all differences that might arise with this country.

The general features of the draft are these:

It expands the scope of our existing general arbitration agreements by eliminating the exceptions contained in existing ones of questions of vital interest and national honor.

It is proposed that all differences that are internationally justiciable shall be submitted to The Hague Tribunal, unless by special agreement some other tribunal is created or selected.

It provides that differences that either country thinks are not internationally justiciable shall be referred to a commission of inquiry, with power to make recommendations for their settlement, this commission to be made up of nationals of the two governments who are members of The Hague Court.

Should the commission decide that the difference should be arbitrated, this decision is to be binding.

Arbitrations are to be conducted under terms of submission subject to the advice and consent of the Senate.

Before arbitration is resorted to, even in cases where both countries agree that the difference is one susceptible of arbitral decision, the commission of inquiry shall investigate the difference with a view of recommending a settlement that will preclude the necessity of arbitration. The action of this commission is not to have the effect of an arbitral award. The commission, at the request of either government, shall delay its finding one year to give opportunity for diplomatic settlement.

The other features of the draft deal mainly with the machinery of the commission and other essential details.

Germany is reported to be piqued over the sending of the agreement to France without at the same time making overtures to Berlin. But, surely, the speech of the German Chancellor a short time ago on the general subject of arbitration was not enthusiastic or sympathetic and did not encourage consulting Germany at this early stage of the proceeding. It would not have been pleasant for our Government to have presented a proposal and have then met with a rebuff. Secretary Knox's statement makes it plain enough that there is no desire to limit the application of the arbitration scheme to any particular countries.

Lloyd-George, the most advanced radical who has ever filled the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in Great Britain, whose revolutionary Budget precipi-

tated a notable general election, introduced another Budget in the House of Commons on Tuesday, but it contained only one novel proposal, namely the payment of \$2,000 per annum to members of Parliament. So many and such sweeping changes have been passing over the whole system of government in Great Britain that the world is prepared for almost any innovation. Not the boldest advocate of democracy would have predicted five years ago that the House of Lords would in 1911 find itself reduced to an impotent body allowed merely to delay the measures passed by the Lower Chamber. Nor would any reasonable prophet have dared to predict that staid Britain would outdo Germany in the matter of governmental insurance against sickness and unemployment. In America we are so thoroughly imbued with democratic principles and so accustomed to paying salaries to politicians that the latest recommendation of Lloyd-George may seem extremely mild, not to say somewhat belated. But the proposal will not be thus viewed by a great many Englishmen and Scotchmen. Pride has been taken in the fact that the laws for the government of the British Empire are the work of men serving their country without the slightest pecuniary reward. Fears have already been expressed that the payment of members would lower the tone of "the first assembly of gentlemen in the world." Lloyd-George, however, has demonstrated his ability to secure legislation on which he and his colleagues have set their hearts, and as the new plan is likely to receive the cordial support of the Labor Party and the Nationalists, the opposition of the Unionists is likely to prove unavailing.

The Budget brings out the fact that Great Britain has enjoyed a long period of remarkable prosperity and that the head of the Treasury Department feels justified in reckoning upon another excellent year. The trade barometer, the Chancellor told the Commons, stands at "Set Fair." He estimates the expenditure for the current year at \$906,170,000, or an increase of \$38,750,000 more than last year, due chiefly to the increased cost of the navy, the civil service and old-age pensions. The revenue for the current year is estimated at \$908,580,000. The realized surplus for last year, including delayed receipts arising from the complications over the 1909-10 Budget, reached \$28,035,000, of which sum \$7,500,000 is allotted for the support of sanitariums for tuberculosis patients. Among the new items figuring in the accounts for the current fiscal year are \$1,500,000 for the celebration of King George's Coronation and \$1,250,000 for the payment of members of the House of Commons. This latter expenditure is the only one which at once drew from the Opposition the most emphatic protests, and the Government has promised to provide opportunity for debating the question very fully. Thanks to the state of Britain's trade, the Chancellor was not obliged to levy any new taxation. He removed the protective duty from cocoa imports, while the tax on short-term securities, it appears from certain cable dispatches, has been reduced.

The Veto Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons on Monday by the impressive majority of 362 to 241 votes, showing that Premier Asquith has been able to carry with him not only his own Party but the Nationalists and the Labor members. On the following day the measure was introduced in the

House of Lords and passed its first reading. This, however, is a mere formality and does not mean that the Bill commends itself to the Upper Chamber. Meanwhile, the Lords are debating the Bill brought forward by Lord Lansdowne for the re-constitution of that body. The Conservative leader insists that the views of the two Chambers are not so very far apart, but the attitude of the Unionists does not confirm this contention.

Francisco I. Madero, the Mexican rebel leader, will next week, according to the newspaper dispatches, be received in Mexico City by the disintegrating Diaz Cabinet as a colleague of temporary President Francisco L. de la Barra in forming a new Cabinet and in re-establishing order throughout the Republic. By June 1 President Porfirio Diaz and Vice-President Corral will have resigned. A general armistice is now being observed, fighting having been ordered to cease. With such haste have events moved in Mexico since we discussed the situation there one week ago. The capture of Juarez was apparently the fatal blow to the old administration. And when signs sprang up that the capital itself contained many rebels and that the city would be attacked, the capitulation of the aged President was inevitable. He is reported to be very ill, scarcely able to talk and to have lost his old-time fighting spirit.

Madero is confident that he will be elected President of Mexico at the election to be held within six months after the terms of peace have been formally drawn up and signed. His policy, he says, will be to encourage American investments, but trusts will not be tolerated nor will wholesale concessions be granted. All political prisoners, including Americans, will promptly be released.

The tentative basis for ending the insurrection has been summarized by the Diaz party as follows:

(1) President Diaz and Vice-President Corral agree to resign before May 31.

(2) Francisco L. de la Barra, the Minister of Foreign Relations, is to become, under the Constitution, acting President, pending the election of Diaz's successor.

(3) A Minister of War is to be chosen by de la Barra who shall be a general in whose honor and ability the army shall have confidence.

(4) De la Barra is to designate a sub-Secretary to act as Minister of Foreign Relations during his temporary service as President.

(5) The remaining members of the new Cabinet are to be chosen by de la Barra and Madero, jointly.

Some remarks on the Mexican situation as it now exists will be found in a separate article on another page of this issue.

An international strike of sailors and firemen, contemplated for many months, has been scheduled, according to a brief dispatch from Southampton, to take effect next Thursday, this date having been chosen as peculiarly embarrassing to the steamship companies, in view of the enormous traffic occasioned by preparations for the Coronation. The seamen's organization has been talking very boldly of its power over the seafaring fraternity in most ports of the world, and it has threatened all sorts of disastrous consequences should its demands not be granted. That there will actually be a world-wide disorganization of marine transportation may well be doubted. Labor agitators are finding that, with the growth

of intelligence and education, their hold over their followers is apt to break whenever unreasonable procedure is insisted upon. Seamen are a class not greatly given to obeying the dictates of professional agitators who find life more comfortable on shore. Nor are they, so far as known, widely organized. It is possible that inconvenience may be caused at certain British ports, and a few others, should a strike be ordered, but the net result will probably be a demonstration of the impotency of the union to control the action of sailors throughout the civilized world.

While on the subject of strikes, Mayor Gaynor is to be commended for the stand he has taken against the arrogance of the ferryboat employees who appealed to him for aid when they wished to go on strike. President Taft has taken occasion to express wholesome views regarding the impropriety of strikes among Government employees, whose privileges, he properly emphasized, are so great as compared with ordinary workers that, in return, something more is expected of them in the way of considering the public convenience than could be demanded of private wage-earners. A fitting corollary of the movement for international peace would be the adoption of rules for the abolition of strikes, though, obviously, such arrangements cannot be attained off-hand.

The country's foreign trade continues to show marked improvement over a year ago. During April 1911 the merchandise exports made a new record for the period. They exceeded the aggregate for the month in 1910 by 25 million dollars. Concurrently the merchandise imports have been upon a smaller scale, falling behind last year by $13\frac{3}{4}$ millions. Consequently, as against an import balance of about 1 million dollars in April 1910 we have this year an excess of exports in amount of $37\frac{7}{8}$ million dollars.

In most preceding months the gain in exports was due in considerable measure to the large increase in the value of the cotton exports; but in April there was a falling off in the value of the shipments of that commodity as compared with a year ago. Breadstuffs showed a slight gain and there was an important increase in provisions, in cattle, sheep and hogs, and also in mineral oils. Nevertheless the improvement for all these leading commodities combined was over $2\frac{1}{4}$ million dollars. It follows that the remaining gain of $22\frac{3}{4}$ millions was in general and miscellaneous articles. Total exports for April 1911 were \$158,004,276, against \$133,110,253 in 1910 and \$125,174,860 in 1909; for the ten months of the fiscal year 1910-11 the aggregate at \$1,753,777,835 is a new high-water mark, exceeding the period in 1909-10 by $267\frac{3}{4}$ millions and the previous record (that of 1907-08) by 122 millions.

The merchandise imports were \$120,128,182 in April 1911 and \$133,921,911 in April 1910. For the ten months of the fiscal year the comparison is between \$1,274,937,937 and \$1,318,233,036; but there is an increase over all earlier years. The export balance for the last ten months has reached \$478,839,898, against only \$167,796,717 in the period of 1909-10.

The gold movement in April 1911 was not heavy in either direction, but netted a balance of imports of \$3,019,401, this contrasting with a net outflow of \$34,182,707 in the month of 1910 and \$2,992,133 in 1909. For the ten months of 1910-11, our net gold

imports have been no less than \$51,207,110, this comparing with a net export of \$80,625,540 in 1909-10 and \$32,641,574 in 1908-09. The record net inward movement of gold in ten months was in 1907-08—\$104,536,353.

The tendency towards lessening of activity in building operations discernible in returns for earlier months of 1911 is more clearly apparent in the results for April, which we have compiled this week. Our statement covers 114 leading cities and of that number 64 show losses in contemplated expenditure from April 1910. The losses are so quite generally distributed that no section can claim to be more favorably situated than another. Furthermore, there are many cities where the decreases range all the way from 41% to 89% and among them are included such important places as Newark, Los Angeles, New Haven, Oakland, Denver, Kansas City, Detroit, Spokane and Richmond. It is to be said, however, that the falling off now in many, if not in all, cases follows great activity last year and is, therefore, not so much indicative of an unfavorable situation in the industry as that former operations were to a greater or less extent anticipatory of a demand that has not fully materialized.

The estimated amount to be disbursed in carrying on the operations arranged for in April 1911 in the 114 cities reaches \$81,004,540, against \$96,212,911 in the month of 1910, or a decrease of 15.8%; even contrasted with 1909 there is a loss of 8%. The total for Greater New York (boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens) reveals a decline of 14.8% from the month of 1910, Queens reporting a gain of 128%, and the others losses ranging from 7.4% in Manhattan to 66.6% in the Bronx. Outside of New York the aggregate expenditure contemplated is \$58,222,409 for April 1911, or 16.2% below that for the month in 1910.

For the four months since the 1st of January the estimated cost of building operations in the whole country totals \$256,200,508, comparing with \$288,901,941 in the similar interval of 1910, and consequently showing a loss of 11.3%. The result for Greater New York for the same four months this year discloses a decline of 209% from 1910, and outside of this city the decrease in the aggregate is 7.7%.

The Fall River mills dividend record for the second quarter of 1911 reflects only in a measure the comparatively unsatisfactory conditions that have prevailed in the cotton-manufacturing industry of the United States for some months past, and still continue. That is to say, the current returns to stockholders are not truly indicative of the present situation in the industry, as many corporations, in pursuance of the conservative policy entered upon some few years back, pay each quarter a stated dividend, whether earned or not. This they are able to do from surpluses accumulated when business was very good. Nevertheless, a point has now been reached when some of these conservative corporations have been impelled to cut down the rate of distribution. Not only is it a fact that the margin of profit has declined appreciably of late months, owing to the high cost of cotton as compared with the selling prices of goods, but at ruling values the absorption of fabrics is below normal, and curtailment of output has been a feature of operations

for an extended period. Within the last week or two the cutting down of production has increased and there has been some talk of a general shut-down to prevent the accumulation of goods.

With conditions as they are, a very material reduction in the aggregate of dividends would be the natural sequence, but the policy already referred to is responsible for a much better showing for the second quarter of 1911 than could otherwise be looked for. Our compilation, covering 36 corporations, shows that all but 6 have announced dividends; but in a number of cases the rate has been cut. The aggregate amount actually to be distributed to stockholders for the second quarter of the current year is \$341,025, or an average of 1.23% on the capital invested, this contrasting with \$443,650, or 1.67%, in the corresponding period of 1910 and \$397,125, or 1.58%, in 1909. In the eleven years prior to that time (1898 to 1908 inclusive) the highest dividend rate was 2.21% in 1907 and the lowest 0.50% in 1898.

Combining the result for the second quarter of 1911 with that for the first quarter, it is seen that for the first six months of this year the 36 corporations have distributed to shareholders an aggregate of \$784,875, or an average of 2.83% on their investment. For the like interval of 1910 nearly one million dollars (\$951,050) was paid out, or an average of 3.59%, and in 1909 the six-months rate was 4.30%. The highest half-yearly rate in our record is that for 1907—4.70%—and the lowest 0.76% in 1898.

London discounts have tended upwards since the middle of the week, though the firmness there has been no more pronounced than the advance in interest rates here. At other foreign centres easiness has prevailed, while one bank rate—that of the Bank of the Netherlands—was lowered to 3%, and an Indian bank—the Bank of Bombay—announced a change in its minimum charge from 7% to 6%. There is a feeling in London that the minimum quotations of earlier weeks will not again become current this season. At the close spot bills cannot be placed under 2 3-16%, while 2 1/4% is charged for bills to arrive. The Bank of England has had to ship moderate amounts of gold, including \$500,000 to Constantinople. Paris bankers as a rule name 2 1/8%, though concessions are sometimes granted. The Bank of France was able to report on Thursday a gain of \$1,600,000 in specie on hand and a reduction of fully \$10,000,000 in note circulation, though an almost equal amount was advanced to the Treasury, and discounts rose more than \$5,500,000, against an increase in deposits of less than \$3,400,000. Berlin is still charging 2 3/4% for spot bills, but demands a fraction more for the acceptance of bills to arrive. The Reichsbank continues to strengthen its position; this week it showed a cash gain of fully \$13,000,000, a decrease in note circulation of \$22,000,000, a reduction in discounts of \$10,000,000 and a gain of upwards of \$26,000,000 in deposits. The lowering of the Bank rate at Amsterdam has caused the open market quotation there to fall to 2 1/2%. Brussels quotes 2 1/4 to 2 3/8%.

The Bank of England issued a very good weekly statement on Thursday, the features being a gain of nearly one million pounds sterling in total reserve and a much larger increase in deposits. The Bank was able on Monday to secure most of the new South

African gold, though later part of it was remitted to the Continent. Since the weekly figures were compiled, other shipments have been made, and the firmness in discounts indicates that the Bank may not be able to continue its upbuilding process during the new week. Our special correspondent advises us that the increase in bullion was £700,360, due in part to imports and in part to a return of gold from internal circulation. The total reserve improved to the extent of £986,014; loans expanded only £281,006; public deposits fell off £115,033, and ordinary deposits rose £1,371,040. The ratio of reserve to liabilities moved up from 50.64% last week to 51.27% this week, a figure comfortably above the average for this season—high reserves are usually witnessed around the middle of May. The total amount of bullion on hand is now £37,700,987, which is still slightly below the corresponding week of last year and substantially below the total of two years ago, though higher than during a series of years theretofore. Our correspondent also furnishes the following details of the gold movement in and out of the Bank for the Bank week: Imports, £395,000 (of which £75,000 from Egypt, £24,000 from Melbourne, £17,000 from France and £279,000 bought in the open market); exports, *nil*, and receipts of £305,000 *net* from the interior of Great Britain.

A very marked change has overtaken the New York money market, though thus far local commercial paper rates and interest charges at other domestic centres have not been raised. The initiative in raising quotations has been taken by the powerful group of financial institutions which have been inclined all along to hold their funds for higher rates than those ruling in Wall Street. The facility with which better terms have been obtained during the last few days encourages the belief that the movement may prove more than temporary and that it may go somewhat farther. The most potent factor in stiffening money rates has been the outburst of speculative activity following the rendering of the Supreme Court decision in the Standard Oil case. For the first time since last July the daily transactions this week comfortably passed one million shares (on Tuesday); there has been activity in bonds; the Secretary of the Treasury has announced an issue of \$50,000,000 Panama 3s next month, and mercantile as well as corporate borrowing is likely to be stimulated by the more hopeful view now taken of the general outlook. Under such circumstances, an advance of at least 1/4 of 1% is not unreasonable. Indeed, when it is recalled that the inflow of currency from the interior during the present year has been abnormally large, and that any widespread resumption of commercial activity would entail the withdrawal of deposits from New York, the caution exercised by the leading institutions can easily be understood. Already international bankers are drawing bills upon London and other foreign centres more freely, since money is to-day worth more in New York than in London or Paris. Canada this week made demands for \$1,000,000 in gold, and advices from Montreal and Toronto indicate that dear money is looked for there before the autumn requirements have all been met. After holding aloof from the time-money market throughout the period of extremely low rates, New York brokers are showing more interest now that an advancing tendency has developed. The demand for

six months' accommodation is at the moment quite keen, while over-the-year loans have also been in request at higher than 3¼%. Call money likewise has been a shade firmer.

The range for collateral loans at the close of the week is as follows: 2¾% for sixty days; 2¾@3% for ninety days; 3@3¼% for four and five months; 3¼@3½% for six months; 3½@3¾% for December, and 3⅞@4% for over-the-year. Call money ruled at 2¼% on Monday and Tuesday, but on Wednesday and Thursday 2⅜% was charged for renewals and quite a little business was done at 2½%, while no loans were made at the previous minimum of 2%. Yesterday the range was 2¼% to 2⅜%, with the final loan made at 2⅜%. The scarcity of mercantile paper has not yet been modified by the better business outlook, but the advance which has already occurred in money rates and the prospective increase in the output of bills are expected to bring about harder quotations. The usual minimum for the best four to six months' single-name bills and sixty to ninety days' endorsed bills receivable is still 3½@3¾%, but the charge at the opening of next week is likely to be nearer 4% for prime bills. Second-grade paper is not in keen inquiry at 4@4½%.

Sterling exchange rates have not fluctuated ⅛c. per pound throughout the whole week, demand having kept within a range of 4 8625@4 8635 and cable transfers within 4 8650@4 8660. The stability of quotations has not on this occasion meant stagnation in operations. As a matter of fact, transactions of considerable magnitude have been passing day after day, but it has so happened that the supply and the demand have pretty well balanced. The most interesting phase of the trading has been the drawing of bills by influential bankers against credits in London and on the Continent, credits which were created for the most part through the sale of new securities. Now that call money here is dearer than the discount rate at the principal foreign centres and that time money is distinctly stronger, with every prospect of going higher, it is considered prudent to transfer funds from Europe to this side, especially as lifelessness here has been supplanted by activity. European holders of our securities have refused to become quite so enthusiastic as our own stock market operators and have taken advantage of the radical rise in prices which has greeted the Standard Oil decision. This, of course, has militated against a fall in exchange. On the other hand, the April export balance (\$37,876,094) was the largest in a decade with the exception of 1908, when extraordinary pressure was brought to bear upon our merchandise exporters to contribute towards the liquidation of the debts incurred during the panic by those bankers who ransacked the world for bullion. It is necessary to again mention as a supporting influence the extensive use of letters of credit by American visitors to the Coronation in London and to the Continent of Europe; the requirements have continued unabated, and it is generally conceded that the total amount taken out of the country by tourists will this year break all records. The new Panama bonds, bearing 3% interest, are unlikely to be subscribed for by foreign investors, as the yield on the principal government bonds in the Old World compares favorably with the return on this

issue—transactions have taken place on the Curb market at as high as 102½. Should, however, no material advance occur in foreign money rates, certain railroad loans looked for in the near future may appeal strongly to Europeans. It might be added that local institutional buying of short-term notes has fallen off, so that the over-sea demand will probably not be neglected.

Compared with Friday of last week, sterling exchange on Saturday was practically unchanged, with demand still quoted at 4 8635@4 8640 and sixty days' at 4 8430@4 8440; cable transfers closed slightly easier at 4 8660@4 8665. On Monday rates opened and ruled weak all day on lower discounts abroad and the Bank of England's purchase of the new gold offered in London, together with a favorable report of our foreign trade for April; demand declined to 4 8630@4 8635 and cable transfers to 4 8655@4 8660, while sixty days remained unchanged at 4 8430@4 8440. Demand again declined on Tuesday to 4 8625@4 8630 and cable transfers to 4 8650@4 8655; sixty days was unchanged. On Wednesday exchange was firmer on higher discount rates in London, demand advancing to 4 8630@4 8635 and cable transfers to 4 8655@4 8660; sixty days, however, fell to 4 8425@4 8435. On Thursday sterling continued firm, on the previous day's levels, demand closing at 4 8630@4 8635, cable transfers at 4 8655@4 8660 and sixty days at 4 8425@4 8430. On Friday, the tone was firm during the forenoon, though later there was slight easiness. The market closed at 4 8430@4 8440 for 60 days, 4 8625@4 8630 for demand and 4 8655@4 8660 for cables. Commercial on banks was quoted at 4 83¾@4 84 and documents for payment 4 84@4 84¼. Cotton for payment ranged from 4 83¾@4 84, grain for payment from 4 84@4 84¼.

The following gives the week's movement of money to and from the interior by the New York banks.

Week ending May 19 1911.	Received by N. Y. Banks.	Shipped by N. Y. Banks.	Net Interior Movement.
Currency	\$9,327,000	\$4,173,000	Gain \$5,154,000
Gold	1,847,000	1,627,000	Gain 220,000
Total gold and legal tenders.....	\$11,174,000	\$5,800,000	Gain \$5,374,000

With the Sub-Treasury operations the result is as follows.

Week ending May 19 1911.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' Interior movement as above.	\$11,174,000	\$5,800,000	Gain \$5,374,000
Sub-Treasury operations.....	34,100,000	32,600,000	Gain 1,500,000
Total gold and legal tenders.....	\$45,274,000	\$38,400,000	Gain \$6,874,000

The following table indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks.

Banks of	May 18 1911.			May 19 1910.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England...	£ 37,700,987	£	£ 37,700,987	£ 37,841,802	£	£ 37,841,802
France...	129,636,140	34,161,800	163,797,940	136,527,160	35,191,760	171,718,920
Germany...	47,093,200	16,314,250	63,407,450	41,145,450	14,392,050	55,537,500
Russia...	143,673,000	7,110,000	150,783,000	140,597,000	8,402,000	148,999,000
Aus. Hun.	55,587,000	13,026,000	68,613,000	55,537,000	13,441,000	68,978,000
Spain...	16,528,000	31,007,000	47,535,000	16,221,000	30,939,000	47,160,000
Italy...	39,576,000	3,475,000	43,051,000	39,004,000	4,018,000	43,022,000
Neth'lnds	11,409,000	2,150,200	13,559,200	8,606,000	2,621,500	11,227,500
Nat. Belg.	6,787,333	3,393,667	10,181,000	4,244,667	2,122,333	6,367,000
Sweden...	4,616,700	.....	4,616,700	4,457,000	.....	4,457,000
Switzerl'd.	6,188,300	.....	6,188,300	5,342,000	.....	5,342,000
Norway...	2,016,000	.....	2,016,000	1,818,000	.....	1,818,000
Total week	496,716,660	110,637,917	607,354,577	491,241,079	111,127,643	602,468,722
Prev. week	494,126,014	110,325,003	604,451,017	490,565,648	110,583,747	601,149,395

MEXICO'S DILEMMA.

The episode in Mexican politics, upon which our own newspaper discussion has converged during the past few weeks, is in many ways extraordinary. It has seemed to be indicated, in the week's dispatches and reviews, that the Mexican situation had resolved itself into the question whether or not President Diaz individually should resign his office and give way to a provisional government, in which the present insurgents should participate. A very great many of our newspapers have taken the ground either that Diaz ought to be driven out as the source of all the trouble or else that he ought to lay down his office as a patriotic sacrifice to his country. The dispatches announced with many particulars on Thursday that the aged Mexican President had consented to resign; that Vice-President Corral would also retire from office; that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, De la Barra, would be named the temporary President; that the nature of the government should be a "joint regency" of this temporary President and the insurgent leader Madero; that the Provisional President should appoint a new Minister of War, and that a new election should be held six months from now.

The attitude taken by many American writers on the position of President Diaz in the matter appears to us inexplicable. It is certainly most extraordinary. Two facts in the situation render it unusual—one, the fact that it is the legally elected President of a Republic who is being urged on all hands to retire at the demand of an irresponsible insurgent; the other, that the very statesman who a few months ago was universally applauded for his great services to his country is now being denounced as the single obstacle to revival of peace and prosperity in that country.

Now it may be that this singular attitude of the outside world toward Diaz is in the nature of reaction from the extreme adulation which was showered on the same old statesman at the Mexican Centenary last October. Some of the praise then lavished on President Diaz obviously went too far. We ourselves, while writing on the matter at the time, conceded the fact that the Diaz government was a paternal despotism, and that the Mexican elections had undoubtedly been conducted under Government restriction. But we also recited the equally essential facts that the Mexican constituency at the time of the last Census was made up 38% of Indians and 43% of half-breeds; that Diaz, since his accession to the presidency in 1877, has uninterruptedly maintained internal peace, which from 1813 to 1877 had scarcely existed in the face of the constant guerrilla warfare, the armed revolts by political factions and the utter paralysis of industry.

That Diaz had maintained also, during his whole Presidential career, peaceful relations with outside States, which had been violently interrupted on three or four occasions in the preceding half-century, and that his policy had gone far toward fitting the Mexicans for real and orderly self-government, were also our convictions. If, then, the present denunciation of Diaz is a result of over-praise last autumn, we can only say that both the excessive praise and the excessive blame show the unfortunate results of failing to preserve a mental balance in judging contemporary political history. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cleveland,

under two very different governments, had a painfully similar experience.

The episode of the ultimatum for Diaz's resignation is itself peculiar in several aspects. Incidents of this sort are usually judged by appeal to historical precedent. From that point of view it must be said, in the first place, that Diaz was not a foreign conqueror, like Maximilian, nor a purely arbitrary revolutionary dictator, like the series of guerrilla chieftains who had alternately called themselves the government of Mexico before his day. Had he performed either of these two roles, the revolt would easily have been justified and the proposed provisional government would have been wholly necessary. But no such excuse exists. Again, the teaching of history is that the popular revolutions which posterity has commended—that of England in 1640, of the United States in 1776, of France in 1789, of Turkey in 1908—whatever may have been the incidental errors committed in them, were conducted soberly and in the form of constitutional law by the national legislatures. In other words, they were the action of the people, pursued on the lines of representative government.

Nothing of the sort appears in the present case of Mexico. We hear of a "joint regency" by a member of the Diaz Cabinet in conjunction with Madero. But no one has elected Madero to any office. He is as purely a military conqueror as were the Blancos and Castros of the republics further to the south. From all accounts, Madero's temperament is more civilized than those of the South American adventurers, and his aspirations more respectable. But when demands of so great scope are made in his behalf, it is necessary always to ask not only who leads the movement, but who stands behind it. In this regard the incident of last Saturday was illuminating, when a quarrel of such violence broke out between Madero and the military commander of his insurgent army that pistols were flourished and for a moment assassination seemed inevitable. The insurgent general who made this personal demonstration against Madero was assisted energetically by a former bandit, now an insurgent colonel, whose participation in the quarrel seemed to be entirely based on his indignation that a surrendered Mexican Governmental officer should not have been put to death after surrender. Reading between the lines of the dispatches, it was easy to see that violent differences of opinion in the insurgent ranks, over the terms of negotiation with the Diaz government, had for the moment threatened to break into pieces the insurgent forces.

Now this, we insist, is a situation which the careful historical critic will consider with very great reserve. Exactly what the end of the episode is to be we are quite unable to predict. If President Diaz finally retires, it is possible that peace will be maintained until a new popular election under the form of law. But just what will happen with these insurgent chieftains held in leash during the six intervening months; just what sort of election that will be with two hostile armies quartered on the various constituencies, and precisely how insurgent leaders, who may have reckoned on personal power as a result of recent episodes, will conduct themselves if they do not find their wishes gratified—these are not easy matters to foretell.

There is at least this highly reassuring consideration, that the insurgent leaders, equally with the Mexican

Government authorities, accept and recognize their responsibilities toward foreign States and foreign investors. Such attitude has indeed been essential to their continued existence as a possible factor in the situation, and the very surprising strength in Mexican securities, in the face of these highly disquieting incidents of the day, shows what financial markets think of that aspect of the matter. Beyond this, we hardly think that Mexico's political future is at all cleared up by the very anomalous incidents of recent weeks.

THE DECISION IN THE STANDARD OIL CASE.

This week's decision of the United States Supreme Court, involving construction of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law of 1890 in its application to the case of the Standard Oil Company, is not alone a momentous judicial determination. It is an eminently sound and reassuring one. And, most noteworthy of all perhaps, and quite contrary to current comment, the present decision, it appears very plainly from a reading of the opinion in the case, is in perfect harmony with previous interpretations by the Supreme Court of the 1890 law.

As far as the Standard Oil Company is concerned, we think very few persons who have read the voluminous briefs in the case entertained the least doubt that the outcome would be just as it has proved, and legal condemnation be visited on the concern. The Government had piled up such a mass of evidence, step by step, covering a period of forty years, and had arranged it in such a skilful and convincing fashion, all tending to support the allegations of a consistent and persistent purpose to restrain commerce and monopolize trade and production, that absolutely no way of escape was left open. Indeed, to the layman it seems as if the combination must have been held illegal under the principles of the common law—so overwhelming was the evidence against it—even if there had not been an Anti-Trust Law on the Federal statute book prohibiting the practices and operations with which it was charged by the Government. Of course, the astute managers of this great and marvelous industrial and mercantile enterprise may safely be trusted to work out its salvation through other and lawful forms of organization; and accordingly there is no room for any apprehensions on that score. As a matter of fact, the closing portion of the opinion indicates a way in which substitute arrangements may be provided giving practically all the benefits of the existing organization and yet conforming to the requirements of the statute. We have touched upon this phase of the matter in our article on the "Financial Situation" on a preceding page.

But chief interest lies in the bearing of the present decision on the cases of other large trade organizations or combinations. It is from this broad and general standpoint that the words of Chief Justice White, who wrote the opinion in the case, will be studied and pondered for many a long day. We have stated that the opinion reconciles the present decision of the Court with previous decisions. The Court was absolutely unanimous in its judgment against the Standard Oil Company, but Justice Harlan dissented from the arguments and reasoning of Chief Justice White, and any one reading this dissenting opinion by itself would irresistibly be driven to the conclusion that the Court had absolutely reversed itself. The prevailing opinion undertakes to show that it has not. The gist of the

argument by Chief Justice White is that only "unreasonable" restraint of trade is forbidden under the 1890 statute. Justice Harlan takes a different view, and holds that the words of the statute reading "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal"—he holds that these words must be taken in their strict and literal sense. Moreover, he argues that this was the view of the Court in the *Trans-Missouri* case and accordingly he reasons that the Court is now reading the word "reasonable" into the statute. Under the circumstances, it is perhaps not strange that he should be led to say: "Congress is the body to amend the law, and not the Court by a process of judicial legislation wholly unjustifiable."

This conclusion is obviously sound, but the premises do not appear correct, though it must be admitted that the general view of both the public and the legal fraternity for a long time has been that the Court had laid down the rule that every contract or combination acting in restraint of trade comes under the ban of the law. Chief Justice White now makes it plain that this is not so. Indeed, he demonstrates that the law would be incapable of execution if it were given such an interpretation. One might go further, and say that to proceed to extremes and argue that every contract or combination that restrains trade is prohibited brings us to an impossible pass. Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit (including New York State), presented the *reductio ad absurdum* when he gravely remarked that it would seem to be a violation of the law for an express driver on one side of a State border to unite in partnership with an express driver on the other side of the border, because the necessary effect of such a union must be to restrain the competition which had previously existed between the two individuals.

But the Supreme Court expressly refuses to give sanction to any such extreme or dogmatic contentions. Chief Justice White urges that the "rule of reason" must be applied. He says that although the statute, by the comprehensiveness of the enumerations embodied in both the first and second sections, makes it certain that its purpose was to prevent undue restraints of every kind or nature, nevertheless by the omission of any direct prohibition against monopoly in the concrete, it indicates a consciousness that the freedom of the individual right to contract when not unduly or improperly exercised is the most efficient means for the prevention of monopoly, since the right to freely contract is the means by which monopoly would be inevitably prevented if no extraneous or sovereign power imposed it, and no right to make unlawful contracts having a monopolistic tendency were permitted. In other words, that freedom to contract is the essence of freedom from undue restraint on the right to contract.

He says that the context of the statute makes it clear that in view of the many new forms of contracts and combinations which were being evolved from existing economic conditions, it was deemed essential by an all-embracing enumeration to make sure that no form of contract or combination by which an undue restraint of inter-State or foreign commerce was brought about could save such restraint from

condemnation. And as the contracts or acts embraced in the provision were not expressly defined, it inevitably follows that the provision necessarily called for the exercise of judgment which required that some standard should be resorted to for the purpose of determining whether the prohibitions contained in the statute had or had not in any given case been violated. Thus, not specifying, but indubitably contemplating and requiring a standard, it follows that it was intended that *the standard of reason which had been applied at the common law* and in this country in dealing with subjects of the character embraced by the statute *was intended to be the measure used* for the purpose of determining whether in a given case a particular act had or had not brought about the wrong against which the statute provided.

The Chief Justice argues that to uphold the contention of the Government advanced in the present case that the language of the statute embraces every contract, combination, &c., in restraint of trade, and hence its text leaves no room for the exercise of judgment, but simply imposes the plain duty of applying its prohibitions to every case within its literal language, would involve serious error. One of two things would inevitably follow: either that every contract, act or combination of any kind or nature, whether it operated as restraint on trade or not, was within the statute, and thus the statute would be destructive of all right to contract or to agree or combine in any respect whatever as to subjects embraced in inter-State trade or commerce; or, if this conclusion were not reached, "then the contention would require it to be held that as the statute did not define the things to which it related, and excluded resort to the only means by which the acts to which it relates could be ascertained—the light of reason—the enforcement of the statute was impossible because of its uncertainty." Continuing along this line, he says:

The merely generic enumeration which the statute makes of the acts to which it refers and the absence of any definition of restraint of trade as used in the statute leaves room for but one conclusion, which is, that it was expressly designed not to unduly limit the application of the Act by precise definition, but while clearly fixing a standard, that is, by defining the ulterior boundaries which could not be transgressed with impunity, to leave it to be determined by the light of reason, guided by the principles of law and the duty to apply and enforce the public policy embodied in the statute, in every given case whether any particular act or contract was within the contemplation of the statute.

Coming to the case of the United States vs. Freight Association, 166 U. S. 290, and United States vs. Joint Traffic Association, 171 U. S. 505, the previous decisions of the Court which it was claimed ad given to the statute a meaning which excluded the present construction, Chief Justice White says it is undoubted that in the opinion in each of these cases general language was made use of which, when separated from its context, would justify the conclusion that it was decided that reason could not be resorted to for the purpose of determining whether the acts complained of were within the statute. But that the cases relied upon do not, when rightly construed, sustain the doctrine contended for, says Justice White, "is established by all of the numerous de-

isions of this Court which have applied and enforced the Anti-Trust Act, since they all in the very nature of things rest upon the premise that reason was the guide by which the provisions of the Act were in every case interpreted." Indeed, intermediate the decision of the two cases referred to—that is after the decision in the Freight Association case and before the decision in the Joint Traffic case—the case of Hopkins vs. United States, 171 U. S. 578, was decided, the opinion being delivered by Justice Peckham, who wrote both the opinions in the Freight Association and in the Joint Traffic cases. And, referring in the Hopkins case to the broad claim made as to the rule of interpretation announced in the Freight Association case, it was said: "To treat as condemned by the Act all agreements under which, as a result, the cost of conducting an inter-State commercial business may be increased would enlarge the application of the Act far beyond the fair meaning of the language used. There must be some direct and immediate effect upon inter-State commerce in order to come within the Act."

The Court is frank enough, however, to say that, in so far as by separating the general language used in the opinions in the Freight Association and Joint Traffic cases from the context, it may be conceived that the language referred to conflicts with the present construction of the statute, these opinions "are necessarily now limited and qualified." There is no escape from this conclusion, the Court says, if the Court is to adhere to the many cases decided by it in which the Anti-Trust Law has been applied and enforced, and if the duty to apply and enforce that law in the future is to continue to exist. Chief Justice White contends that the construction given in this instance "does not in the slightest degree conflict with a single previous case concerning the Anti-Trust Law, aside from the contention as to the Freight Association and Joint Traffic cases." Every one of these cases applied "the rule of reason" for the purpose of determining whether the subject before the Court was within the statute. Furthermore, unaided by the light of reason, it is impossible to understand how the statute may in the future be enforced.

It had been argued that the statute could not be applied under the facts of the case without impairing rights of property and destroying the freedom of contract or trade, which is essentially necessary to the well-being of society and which it was insisted is protected by the Constitutional guaranty of due process of law. But, says the Court, the ultimate foundation of all these arguments is the assumption that reason may not be resorted to in interpreting and applying the statute, and therefore that the statute unreasonably restricts the right to contract and unreasonably operates upon the right to acquire and hold property. As however, the construction now given the statute demonstrates this premise to be unsound, the arguments built upon it fall to the ground.

A further contention was that the statute is not susceptible of being enforced by the courts because it can not be carried out without a judicial exertion of legislative power. The Court sweeps these objections aside—and that is a point which those Congressmen who are already proposing to amend the law, so as to make it impossible that the word "unreasonable" should be implied, should bear in mind. Justice White

points out that the statute certainly generically enumerates the character of acts which it prohibits and the wrong which it was intended to prevent. He says that such arguments imply that it can never be left to the judiciary to decide whether in a given case particular acts come within a generic statutory provision. In substance, such propositions challenge the right of the judiciary to perform the duties which that department of the Government has exercised from the beginning. Reference, for illustration, is made to the familiar cases where the judiciary is called upon to determine whether a particular act or acts are within a given prohibition depending upon wrongful intent; also to questions of fraud, where the question of guilt is left to the courts.

Altogether, the decision in this case is not only wholesome, but is sustained by sound and logical arguments. We can see no reason why Congressmen should be dissatisfied with it or what legitimate ground can be advanced for the hasty propositions which have sprung up to amend the law. Chief Justice White has made it clear that if the law is not construed "in the light of reason," it can not be applied at all, and thus would be rendered wholly ineffectual.

HARASSING THE RAILROADS.

To the sixteenth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, in session in this city this week, Mr. Howard Elliott, President of the Northern Pacific Railway, said some sensible and timely things about "the individual, the corporation and the Government." The life and welfare of all three, he said, are inseparably bound together; but he told his hearers that while they, as business men, can increase unit prices in seasons of great demand and can encourage trade during slack times by reducing them, without fear that, later on, they will be forbidden by Government to advance again, in the business of railroading not only does an excessive demand bring no increased price but legislatures and commissions (which have practically taken charge of everything about railroads except the responsibility of their finances) are increasingly adopting the strange rule that increased demand justifies reduction of price.

Mr. Elliot said some other pertinent things: for instance, that if the railroad user had paid in 1910 the average freight rate of 1870 he would have paid 3,092 millions more than he did pay, and if he had paid in 1910 the average passenger rate of 1888, he would have paid 163 millions more than he did; also, that while publicity of accounts and reasonable regulation are desirable, "attempting to manage in detail such concerns and continual and foolish interference with the judgment of the men trained in their management is unwise and un-American." But the remark which strikes us as most pertinent now is that "people have been led to believe that the railroad business is very different from other forms of business and that it can be successfully conducted under many severe legislative handicaps and according to rigid mathematical formulas." We should put this more compactly: that people have gradually come to imagine that a railroad can do anything and endure anything without killing or endangering it.

Certainly no respectable and intelligent citizen desires bankruptcy for any railroad or would fail to consider such bankruptcy calamitous. The misfortune is that people do not realize that a railroad is under

the same laws of arithmetic as common folks are; that it can take only 100 cents out of a dollar and must get the dollar before paying it out. If a demand arises that a road shall furnish more service, or better service, or service at lower rates than heretofore, while at the same time the public either openly encourages or views with complacency the demands of employees for higher wages and insists that the road shall not permit a strike, under any circumstances, the average citizen might admit (if asked) that he supposes this does put a heavier load on the railroad corporation; but he supposes they will manage to do it somehow or other. He does not claim ability to do that sort of thing himself; but a railroad, you see, is "different." A man was telling a story how his dog, hotly chased by a bear, ran up a tree, and when this was disputed because dogs cannot climb trees he rejoined, "but this dog had to." So with railroads; it is vaguely believed that they can climb financial trees, if they only "have to."

As we have pointed out before, the explanation must be that men are victims of their own senses, and attribute special power to a railroad because they see that it is physically and geographically big. A notion similarly vague, though less pronounced, affects people regarding a bank. That is thought to be rich and powerful; if the officers were only generous they could help any needy person. People do not realize that a bank is as rigidly bound to pay demands across the counter through the day and meet its obligations from the Clearing House every morning as any tenant is to have the rent ready for the landlord. As for the railroad, if anybody treats it with generosity, there is a roll of distinction awaiting his name.

Nor is this a mere bit of persiflage. Here is an example of the misunderstanding: on May 11, by a vote of 56 to 31, the Massachusetts House of Representatives adopted, without debate, an order calling for investigating the cut in the dividend of the Boston & Maine. The member who moved this said that for several years, under the former management, the road paid 6% and put by 3% to surplus; but although the receipts increased three millions last year, the surplus and dividend go down. The company explains without awaiting an investigation. The net income, it says, has declined, and the employees have exacted more pay, the increase being equivalent to more than 6% on the increased 40 millions of stock. The condition of the property forbade any reduction in maintenance expenses, and the needed increase in receipts was not forthcoming, permission to raise freight rates having been refused.

The situation is not changed by harping upon increase in gross receipts or by recklessly asserting that net receipts are increasing. And when the Legislature of one of the oldest States cannot understand why railroads do not work impossibilities, is it marvelous that there is a popular misapprehension?

THE LOUISIANA BABY BONDS.

A noteworthy feature of the recent annual convention of the Louisiana Bankers' Association at Baton Rouge was an address by Sol. Wexler, a leading banker of New Orleans. In the course of his remarks, which dealt especially with the subject of the refunding of the State debt of Louisiana maturing January 1 1914, Mr. Wexler referred to the fact that "Baby" bonds of Louisiana to the amount of thousands of dollars are outstanding and urged that

the State, which has defaulted in interest on these bonds, should take steps to remove this blemish upon its financial standing. Mr. Wexler contended that it ought to be possible to refund the State debt of Louisiana, which is approximately \$14,000,000, at four per cent; but that as a prerequisite to such an undertaking the State Legislature should provide for the redemption of the "Baby" bonds, some of which are owned by investors even in Europe.

Over a year ago the "Chronicle" editorially commented upon the indifference displayed by the State officials of Louisiana toward this very matter. The Louisiana Legislature was in regular session at that time, and there was ample time, not only to have given relief to holders of these securities, the payment of the interest and principal of which appears to have been practically repudiated, but to have passed the necessary legislation for the refunding of the entire State debt. In fact, a bill embracing both these measures was introduced, but was shelved in order to make room for other legislation. In our article at that time, we urged that the banking interests should demand that provision be made by Louisiana to care for its "Baby" bond indebtedness as the first step in the direction of refunding the regular bonded indebtedness of the State.

The stand taken by Mr. Wexler, who represents one of the largest banks in New Orleans, should be generally endorsed by bankers of Louisiana and financial interests throughout the United States. New Orleans has been doing much to encourage the flow of Northern and Eastern capital into Louisiana, where the vast agricultural resources and industrial opportunities offer a wide field for investments. Capital will be timid, however, in seeking investments in a State which has hitherto shown such indifference in the matter of providing for the payment of a portion of its authorized bonded indebtedness, long since due.

RAILROAD GROSS AND NET EARNINGS FOR MARCH.

The March earnings of United States railroads reveal a continuation of the tendencies noted in our last previous monthly review, namely large losses in both gross and net. The shrinkage in net has been a continuous feature for many months and follows from the great rise in operating costs, due mainly to wage advances. The falling off in the gross revenues is a new development, reflecting the growth of business depression; it began in February, when the comparison as to the gross recorded a decrease for the first time in any month since November 1908. The loss in February, however, amounted to only \$3,409,167, or 1.70%. For March now the decrease in gross reaches \$11,249,133, or almost 5%.

With the gross reduced \$11,249,133, it was found possible to effect a reduction in expenses of only \$2,094,508, and that shows the part played by rising operating costs in the affairs of the roads. As a consequence, we have a loss in net in amount of \$9,154,625 and in ratio of 11.77%. In February the falling off was \$6,861,744, or 12.13%, and in January \$3,483,308, or 0.07%. These are the results before the deduction of taxes. With the taxes included in the expenses, the falling off in net would undoubtedly be still larger, as that item is constantly rising. It must also be borne in mind that the falling off in net earnings occurs at a time

when by reason of new capital additions the railroads of the United States are called upon to pay out larger amounts for interest and dividends.

March (786 roads)—	1911.		1910.		—Increase or Decrease—	
	Miles of road.	237,735	234,258	Inc.	3,477	1.49
Gross earnings	\$225,018,971	\$226,268,104	Dec.	\$11,249,133	4.76	
Operating expenses	156,373,874	158,468,382	Dec.	2,094,508	1.33	
Net earnings	\$68,645,097	\$77,799,722	Dec.	\$9,154,625	11.77	

How the prosperity of the roads is being curtailed by the growth in operating cost is additionally emphasized when the present year's results are considered in connection with those for the corresponding month last year, for such a comparison serves to bring to mind the great augmentation in expenses which occurred in March 1910. According to our own early compilations for that month, comprising 230,263 miles of line, there was an increase in gross earnings in the month last year of no less than \$31,583,854; but as this was attended by an augmentation of \$23,583,626 in expenses, the gain in net was only \$8,000,228. According to the tabulation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the same month, made public some time later, and comprising 235,924 miles of road, the increase in gross was \$32,616,008 and the gain in net no more than \$8,666,452. In March 1909, of course, there were large gains in both gross and net—\$22,190,078 in the former and \$14,303,842 in the latter, according to the tabulations of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. But of course these latter gains lost significance by reason of the fact that they came after the tremendous losses sustained in 1908, the year following the 1907 panic. In 1908 the Commission had not yet begun to give out comparative figures. Our own compilations at that time were somewhat incomplete, owing to the circumstance that earnings were running so poorly that a number of big companies withheld their figures, as they did not care to disclose the magnitude of their losses. On an aggregate of only 152,058 miles of road our statement then showed a decrease of \$21,531,681 in gross and of \$6,543,631 in net. We estimated that for the entire railroad mileage of the country the falling off in gross for the month must have been about \$34,000,000, with a shrinkage of \$10,000,000 in the net.

In the following we give the March totals back to 1896. For 1910 and 1909 we use the Inter-State Commerce figures, but for preceding years we give the results just as registered by our own tables each year—a portion of the railroad mileage of the country being always unrepresented in the totals, owing to the refusal of some of the roads to give out monthly figures for publication.

Year.	Gross Earnings.			Net Earnings.		
	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-).	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-).
March.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1896	52,393,093	51,220,449	+1,172,644	16,004,390	16,051,229	-46,839
1897	55,662,338	55,792,884	-869,474	17,992,125	16,567,339	+1,424,786
1898	65,920,850	57,313,697	+8,607,153	21,833,910	18,045,896	+3,788,014
1899	71,322,133	66,789,833	+4,532,300	23,576,797	21,872,713	+1,704,084
1900	81,946,098	72,318,640	+9,627,458	26,782,183	23,895,780	+2,886,403
1901	96,738,826	88,084,673	+8,654,153	32,780,439	28,904,196	+3,877,243
1902	97,296,104	92,943,633	+4,352,471	31,299,387	30,736,551	+562,836
1903	106,298,702	91,541,576	+14,667,126	33,466,751	28,846,908	+4,619,843
1904	110,945,055	110,657,629	+287,426	30,628,797	34,291,160	-3,662,363
1905	120,597,724	110,277,421	+10,320,303	36,878,227	31,654,402	+5,223,825
1906	129,838,708	116,861,229	+12,977,479	40,349,748	35,312,906	+5,036,842
1907	141,580,502	128,600,109	+12,980,393	40,967,927	40,904,113	+63,814
1908	141,193,819	162,725,500	-21,531,681	39,328,523	45,872,154	-6,543,631
1909	205,700,013	183,509,935	+22,190,078	69,613,713	55,309,871	+14,303,842
1910	237,533,005	204,916,997	+32,616,008	78,061,504	69,395,052	+8,666,452
1911	225,018,971	236,268,104	-11,249,133	68,645,097	77,799,722	-9,154,625

Note.—Includes for March 141 roads in 1896, 127 in 1897, 137 in 1898, 123 in 1899, 126 in 1900, 123 in 1901, 126 in 1902, 167 in 1903, 101 in 1904, 101 in 1905, 96 in 1906, 94 in 1907; in 1908 the returns were based on 152,058 miles of road; in 1909, 233,702; in 1910, 235,924; in 1911, 237,735. Neither the Mexican roads nor the coal-mining operations of the anthracite coal roads are included in any of these totals.

In the case of the returns of the separate roads, the chief feature is the wide extent of the losses in both

gross and net earnings. There are few instances, among the larger railroad systems at least, of improvement in gross and net, though the Southern Railway and the Seaboard Air Line both are types of this kind, the former having added \$195,872 to gross and \$51,358 to the net and the Seaboard Air Line \$218,545 to gross and \$102,269 to net. Some important companies have managed to offset a considerable part of their loss in gross earnings by reduction in expenses, but where that is the case, it is usually because there had been a tremendous expansion in expenses the previous year. The Atchison has a small increase in both gross and net the present year, but last year in March, though the gross recorded an increase of \$954,242, net fell behind no less than \$472,438. The Rock Island, with \$9,615 decrease in gross, has \$314,057 increase in net; but this company's statement for March 1910 showed \$406,831 increase in gross, with \$393,248 decrease in net. The St. Louis & San Francisco this time has \$25,670 decrease in gross and \$63,048 decrease in net; last year in March, with \$481,107 gain in gross, it lost \$98,894 in net.

The Northern Pacific now has \$759,371 decrease in gross, with only \$193,355 decrease in net; but last year, with \$241,304 addition to gross, it fell \$540,055 behind in net. The Union Pacific last year added no less than \$958,767 to its gross and yet sustained a diminution of \$366,291 in net. The present year, with \$804,352 loss in gross, the falling off in net is only \$354,481. On the other hand, the Southern Pacific has \$335,745 loss in gross and \$458,616 loss in net, notwithstanding that last year, out of \$924,783 gain in gross, only \$166,178 was saved for the net. The Chicago Burlington & Quincy the present year has reduced its loss of \$1,047,749 in gross to only \$112,078 in net. This is an exact reversal of the state of things in the previous year, when, with gross bettered by \$1,049,273, net gained only \$20,644. The Milwaukee & St. Paul records this time a decrease of \$555,230 in gross and of \$529,339 in net. In March 1910 the road had \$728,855 increase in gross and \$183,099 increase in net; the Puget Sound line, however, of the same system, adds \$350,751 to gross in 1911 and \$210,790 to net.

General business conditions are well illustrated by the returns of the great East and West trunk lines. The Pennsylvania Railroad system, for all lines leased, operated and controlled, reports the present year \$1,875,802 decrease in gross and \$820,422 decrease in net. In March 1910 the result for this system was a gain of \$4,523,740 in gross and of \$1,838,075 in net. The New York Central is able to show \$169,559 increase in gross and an improvement of no less than \$814,704 in net; but this unusual result is owing to the expenses the previous year having been swelled by some exceptional items, as evidenced by the circumstance that the return for March 1910 showed net reduced by \$840,578, notwithstanding an expansion at that time of \$725,667 in gross receipts. These figures are for the Central proper. Including the various auxiliary and controlled roads, the whole going to make up the New York Central System, there is a decrease for the month of \$1,011,261 in gross and of \$553,441 in net. Last year the result for the Central system was a gain of \$3,703,625 in gross and of \$721,895 in net. In the following we show all changes for the separate roads for amounts in

excess of \$100,000, whether increases or decreases, both in the gross and in the net.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS IN MARCH.

Increases.		Decreases.	
Chic Milw & Puget Sound	\$350,751	Chicago & North Western	\$396,459
San Pedro Los Ang & S L	306,397	Southern Pacific	335,745
Seaboard Air Line	218,545	Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	307,793
Southern Railway	195,872	Colorado & Southern	300,836
Central of New Jersey	178,880	Hocking Valley	295,558
Florida East Coast	173,464	Norfolk & Western	268,945
N Y Cent & Hudson River	169,559	Denver & Rio Grande	268,733
Atlantic Coast Line	154,321	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	266,133
Nashv Chatt & St Louis	116,169	Minn St Paul & S S M	258,595
Philadelphia & Reading	108,063	Lake Shore & Mich South	240,641
Spokane Portl & Seattl	104,709	Great Northern	237,686
Representing 11 roads in our compilation	\$3,076,726	Cin New Ori & Texas Pac	220,891
		Elgin Joliet & Eastern	212,419
		Erie	178,963
		Michigan Central	162,860
		Wabash	151,909
		Pere Marquette	142,039
		Cleve Cin Chic & St Louis	135,599
		Texas & Pacific	108,226
		Wheeling & Lake Erie	108,105
		Chic St Paul Minn & Om	107,100
		Missouri Kansas & Texas	100,108
		Representing 31 roads in our compilation	\$12,084,147

Note.—All the figures in the above are on the basis of the returns filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Where, however, these returns do not show the total for any system, we have combined the separate roads so as to make the results conform as nearly as possible to those given in the statements furnished by the companies themselves.

a These figures cover merely the operations of the New York Central itself. Including the various auxiliary and controlled roads, like the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore, the "Big Four," the "Nickel Plate," &c., the whole going to form the N. Y. Central System, the result is a loss of \$1,011,261. b These figures represent the lines directly operated east and west of Pittsburgh, the Eastern lines showing \$925,081 decrease and the Western lines \$957,822. For all lines owned, leased, operated and controlled, the result for the month is a loss of \$1,875,802.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS IN MARCH.

Increases.		Decreases.	
N Y Central & Hud River	\$814,704	Cin New Ori & Texas Pac	\$286,708
Rock Island	314,057	Chicago & North Western	289,748
Chic Milw & Puget Sound	210,790	Norfolk & Western	272,618
San Pedro Los Ang & S P	179,167	Pere Marquette	268,591
Florida & East Coast	102,568	N Y New Haven & Hartf	253,479
Central of New Jersey	108,627	Missouri Pacific	246,251
Spokane Portland & Seatt	103,344	Denver & Rio Grande	239,110
Seaboard Air Line	102,269	Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	238,345
Representing 8 roads in our compilation	\$1,942,626	Erie	231,321
		Lake Shore & Mich South	217,841
		Hocking Valley	213,646
		Texas & Pacific	197,153
		Northern Pacific	193,355
		N Y Chicago & St Louis	157,989
		Cleve Cin Chic & St Louis	152,427
		Chicago & Eastern Illinois	146,102
		Colorado & Southern	129,446
		Delaware Lack & Western	115,318
		Chicago Burl & Quincy	112,078
		Great Northern	110,094
		Representing 31 roads in our compilation	\$8,910,156

a These figures cover merely the operations of the New York Central itself. Including the various auxiliary and controlled roads, like the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore, the "Big Four," the "Nickel Plate," &c., the whole going to form the N. Y. Central System, the result is a loss of \$553,441.

b These figures represent the lines directly operated east and west of Pittsburgh, the Eastern lines showing \$465,025 decrease and the Western lines \$122,928 decrease. For all lines owned, leased, operated and controlled, the result is a loss of \$820,422.

Arranging the roads in groups in our usual form, we find that every geographical division records a decrease in net and also every division a loss in gross, with only one exception. The exception is the section made up of Groups 4 and 5, comprising the roads in the Southern States, where the gross is a little, but only a little, better than in the same month of 1910. Our summary by groups is as follows:

SUMMARY BY GROUPS.

March— Section or Group—	Gross Earnings			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
	1911.	1910.	\$	
Group 1 (29 roads), New England	10,578,869	10,711,871	-133,002	1.24
Group 2 (140 roads), East & Middle	64,829,576	66,857,323	-1,927,747	2.96
Group 3 (65 roads), Middle Western	39,605,056	39,805,776	-3,083,720	9.18
Group 4 & 5 (113 roads), Southern	31,948,590	31,444,005	+504,585	1.60
Group 6 & 7 (113 roads), Northwest	47,473,907	52,423,067	-4,949,097	9.44
Group 8 & 9 (188 roads), Southwest	36,495,896	37,925,255	-1,429,359	3.77
Group 10 (66 roads), Pacific Coast	13,087,014	13,517,807	-430,793	3.19
Total (786 roads)	225,018,971	236,268,104	-11,249,133	4.76

Mileage	Net Earnings			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	1911.	1910.	\$			
Group No. 1	7,660	7,584	2,437,407	3,283,512	-846,105	25.77
Group No. 2	26,571	26,008	16,885,022	18,085,928	-1,200,906	6.64
Group No. 3	25,776	25,718	7,939,782	10,571,880	-2,632,098	24.90
Groups Nos. 4 and 5	40,525	40,447	10,848,996	11,488,545	-639,550	5.58
Groups Nos. 6 and 7	65,445	63,895	15,917,515	18,499,080	-2,581,565	13.96
Groups Nos. 8 and 9	55,316	54,388	10,018,562	10,765,639	-747,077	6.94
Group No. 10	16,442	15,618	4,597,814	5,105,138	-507,324	9.93
Total	237,735	234,258	68,645,997	77,799,722	-9,154,625	11.77

NOTE.—Group I. includes all of the New England States. Group II. includes all of New York and Pennsylvania except that portion west of Pittsburgh and Buffalo; also all of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and the extreme northern portion of West Virginia.

Group III. includes all of Ohio and Indiana; all of Michigan except the northern peninsula, and that portion of New York and Pennsylvania west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh.

Groups IV. and V. combined include the Southern States south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi River.

Groups VI. and VII. combined include the northern peninsula of Michigan, all of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois; all of South Dakota and North Dakota, and Missouri north of St. Louis and Kansas City; also all of Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska, together with Colorado north of a line parallel to the State line passing through Denver.

Groups VIII. and IX. combined include all of Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Indian Territory; Missouri south of St. Louis and Kansas City; Colorado south of Denver; the whole of Texas and the bulk of Louisiana; and that portion of New Mexico north of a line running from the northwest corner of the State through Santa Fe and east of a line running from Santa Fe to El Paso.

Group X. includes all of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, and the western part of New Mexico.

It should be added that, as in previous months, our compilations are based entirely upon the returns which the roads are obliged to make to the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington. This gives a uniform body of figures and we do not include the taxes with the expenses because that is the practice pursued by the Commission. The latter calls for statements according to a form where the taxes are designated as a separate item. As has been pointed out by us many times in the past, all the steam railroads of the United States, barring only those few lines whose business is confined entirely within State boundaries, are now obliged to file monthly returns of their earnings and expenses with the Commission, and these monthly statements, when rendered, are placed upon the public records and are open for general inspection and use. We have a transcript made of each return as soon as it is placed upon the public files. These transcripts come to us in large numbers from day to day and about the 20th of the month we bring them all together in a special Supplement designated our "Railway Earnings Section." One of the monthly numbers of the "Railway Earnings Section" accompanies to-day's issue of the "Chronicle" and in it the reader will find the March figures in detail for every railroad which had submitted its return for that month up to yesterday morning. The summaries we present in this article are the aggregates derived from the statements of these separate roads.

THE NEW ISSUE OF PANAMA CANAL BONDS.

Public subscriptions to a \$50,000,000 issue of Panama Canal bonds are invited under date of the 16th inst. by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh. The bonds are to bear 3% interest, payable quarterly. In accordance with recent legislation, they will not be available to national banks as security for circulating notes. They are the first bonds so restricted to be issued by the Government since the establishment of the national banking system, and the purpose is to protect the 2% Government bonds outstanding. The forthcoming issue will, however, be acceptable as security for public deposits in national banks. They are exempt from all taxes. They will be dated June 1, will run for fifty years, and will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, both registered and coupon. Bids on the same will be received up to June 17. The offering is made in the appended circular:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary.

Washington, May 16 1911.

The Secretary of the Treasury offers to the public \$50,000,000 of the bonds of the Panama Canal Loan authorized by Section 39 of the Act approved August 5 1909, as supplemented by the Acts of February 4 1910 and March 2 1911.

DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.

These bonds will bear interest at the rate of 3% per annum, will be dated June 1 1911, will be payable in United States gold coin fifty years from the date of their issue, and the interest thereon will be payable, in United States gold coin, quarterly, on the first days of September, December, March and June. They will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 of coupon and registered bonds. They will be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority. They will not be available to national banks as security for circulating notes, but they will be receivable, like all other United States bonds, as security for public deposits in national banks. The law forbids their sale at less than par, and provides that all citizens of the United States shall have equal opportunity to subscribe therefor.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

In pursuance of the above announcement, bids are invited for the bonds described, which must be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington on or before the 17th of June 1911 at 4 p. m. Each bid should state the amount of bonds desired by the subscriber, whether coupon or registered, the price he is willing to pay and the place where he desires to make payment—whether at the Treasury of the United States in Washington or at the office of some one of the Assistant Treasurers in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans or San Francisco.

Each bid for more than \$1,000 should be accompanied by a certified check, drawn or indorsed to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, equal in amount to 2% of the face value of the bonds desired. If the bid is accepted, the check will be collected and the proceeds applied toward payment for the bonds, the remainder of the subscription to be paid at the place indicated by the subscriber. If the bid is rejected, the check will be returned indorsed to the bidder. Bids for \$1,000 and less need not be

accompanied by a deposit, but subscribers for amounts of \$1,000 or less will be required to receive their bonds when delivered at their homes or business addresses, as none of the bonds issued to such smaller subscribers will be delivered to any person other than the subscriber himself. All bids should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, and the envelopes inclosing them should be plainly marked "Bids for Panama Canal Bonds."

ALLOTMENT OF BONDS.

In considering bids, the bidders offering the highest prices will receive the first allotment. Of two or more bidders offering the same price, those asking for the smaller amounts of bonds will receive priority in allotment. The Department, however, reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed to be in the interest of the United States so to do. Upon receipt and classification of the bids hereby invited, the successful bidders will be advised of the acceptance of their bids.

PAYMENTS FOR BONDS.

The Department requires payment for the bonds to be made not later than July 15 1911. Payments may be made in any form of money receivable by the United States, or by means of checks payable through the Clearing House at Washington or any Sub-Treasury city, postal money orders and express orders, all of which are to be made payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States in Washington, if payment is to be made in Washington, or to the order of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city in which it is preferred to make payment. The proceeds of such checks, postal money orders and express orders will, however, only be credited to the subscribers when collected, and should be received by the Department before July 15. In case of failure to make payment before that date, the Department reserves the right to make a re-allotment.

Payments should include the principal sum and the premium, if any, which the subscriber has agreed to pay. No payment of accrued interest will be required, but the bonds, when issued, will bear interest from the date of the payment as shown by the certificate of deposit issued to the subscriber by the Treasurer of the United States or an Assistant Treasurer, as the case may be. This interest will be paid on Sept. 1 1911 by check drawn to the order of the payee in the case of registered bonds. In the case of coupon bonds the coupon payable Sept. 1 1911 for the first quarter's interest will be detached, and the Department will pay to the subscriber on Sept. 1, by check, interest for the fractional part of the quarter from the date of payment for the bonds to Sept. 1.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on or about July 1 1911. Prospective bidders desiring information not contained in this circular may address the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C., or the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans or San Francisco.

A copy of the form of proposal may be obtained at this office or at the office of any Assistant Treasurer, or at any national bank, State bank or trust company.

FRANKLIN MacVEAGH, Secretary.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, BANKERS AND TRUST CO'S.

—The public sales of bank stocks this week aggregate 998 shares, of which 185 shares were sold at the Stock Exchange and 13 shares at auction. The transactions in trust company stocks reach a total of 79 shares. Three shares of Produce Exchange Bank stock were sold at 173, an advance of 11½ points over the price paid at the last previous sale, which was made in October 1910. Stock of the Franklin Trust Co. of Brooklyn, which sold at 181 in April, has advanced to 190, at which price 3 shares were sold.

Shares.	BANKS—New York.	Low.	High.	Close.	Last previous sale.
*85	City Bank, National	397½	400	400	May 1911— 397
*60	Commerce, Nat. Bank of	215	217	216	May 1911— 215½
*15	Fourth National Bank	206¼	206¾	206¼	May 1911— 205
*25	Meahan, & Metals Nat. Bank	270	270	270	May 1911— 269¾
3	N. Y. Produce Exch. Bank	173	173	173	Oct. 1910— 161½
10	Reserve Bank, National	92	92	92	May 1911— 92½
TRUST COMPANIES—New York.					
4	Guaranty Trust Co	806¼	806½	806½	May 1910— 885
20	New York Trust Co	601	601	601	Jan. 1911— 600
32	Title Guarantee & Tr. Co.	485	486	486	Dec. 1910— 501
TRUST COMPANIES—Brooklyn.					
3	Franklin Trust Co	190	190	190	April 1911— 181
20	Nassau Trust Co	160¼	160¼	160¼	Me. 1911— 170

* Sold at the Stock Exchange.

—The nomination of Henry L. Stimson, as Secretary of War, made by President Taft a week ago, was confirmed by the Senate on the 16th inst. Mr. Stimson succeeds Jacob M. Dickinson, whose resignation was announced at Washington on the 12th inst. In his letter of resignation, Mr. Dickinson asked that he be relieved of the post because of the fact that his affairs had recently changed so as to require his personal attention in Tennessee. It is reported that a large portion of his money is invested in a Tennessee coal company which is in receiver's hands, and it is for the purpose of protecting these interests that he retires from the Cabinet. Mr. Stimson was the Republican candidate for Governor of New York at the last election. He was born in New York City in 1867 and was educated at Phillips-Andover Academy and Yale. After a law course at Harvard he began active practice in 1891. As United States District Attorney, to which office he was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1906, he brought to a successful issue a number of prominent cases, among which figured the prosecutions against the American Sugar Refining Co. for under-valuation of imports, &c.

—President Taft on the 12th inst. appointed Charles S. Millington of Herkimer as Assistant Treasurer of the United

States at New York to succeed the late George S. Terry. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate on the 15th. Mr. Millington is President of the Herkimer National Bank and of the First National Bank of Dolgeville, N. Y. He has been a banker practically all his life. His banking career was begun in Poland, N. Y. He became connected with the Herkimer National in 1894, serving at first as its Vice-President. In 1908 he was elected to Congress as successor to James S. Sherman, and during his term of office was a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency and the Committee on Claims.

—The Stanley resolution calling for an investigation of the United States Steel Corporation was passed by the House of Representatives on Tuesday. The inquiry is to be conducted by a House committee of nine members, those named for the purpose being Augustus O. Stanley, of Kentucky, Chairman; Charles L. Bartlett, of Georgia; Jack Beall, of Texas; Martin W. Littleton, of New York, and Daniel J. McGillieuddy, of Maine, Democrats; and Marlin E. Olmsted, of Pennsylvania; H. Olin Young, of Michigan; John A. Sterling, of Illinois, and Henry G. Danforth, of New York. Mr. Olmsted, however, has declined to serve, in view of the fact that one of the companies to be investigated is located in his district.

The resolution in full is as follows:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 148.

Resolved, That a committee of nine members to be elected by the House, be, and is hereby, directed to make an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining whether there have occurred violations by the United States Steel Corporation, or other corporations or persons, as hereinafter set out, of the anti-trust Act of July 2 1890, and the Acts supplementary thereto, the various Inter-State Commerce Acts, and the acts relative to the national banking associations, which violations have not been prosecuted by the executive officers of the Government; and if any such violations are disclosed, said committee is directed to report the facts and circumstances to the House.

Said committee is also directed to investigate the United States Steel Corporation, its organization and operation, and if in connection therewith violations of law as aforesaid are disclosed, to report the same. Said committee shall inquire whether said Steel Corporation has any relations or affiliations in violation of law with the Pennsylvania Steel Co., the Cambria Steel Co., the Lackawanna Steel Co., or any other iron or steel company.

Also whether said Steel Corporation, through the persons owning its stock, its officers or agents, has or has had any relations with the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., or any other railroad company, or any coal companies, national banking companies, trust companies, insurance companies, or other corporate organizations or companies, or with the stockholders, directors, or other officers or agents of said companies, or with any person or persons, which have caused or have a tendency to cause any of the results following:

First, The restriction or destruction of competition in production, sale or transportation.

Second, Excessive capitalization and bonding of corporations.

Third, Combinations created by ownership or control by one corporation or the stockholders or bondholders thereof of the stock or bonds of other corporations, or combinations between the officers or agents of one corporation and the officers or agents of other corporations by duplication of directors or other means and devices.

Fourth, Speculations in stocks and bonds by agreement among officers and agents of corporations to depress the value of the stocks and bonds of other corporations for the purpose of acquiring or controlling same.

Fifth, Profits through such speculation to officers or agents of such corporations to the detriment of the stockholders and the public.

Sixth, Panics in the bond, stock and money markets.

Said committee shall in its report recommend such further legislation by Congress as in its opinion is desirable. Said committee as a whole or by sub-committee is authorized to sit during sessions of the House and the recess of Congress, to employ clerical and other assistance, to compel the attendance of witnesses, to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths to witnesses. The Speaker shall have authority to sign and the Clerk to attest subpoenas during the recess of Congress.

—The committee of nine named to investigate the American Sugar Refining Co. and other corporations engaged in manufacturing or refining sugar, in accordance with the Hardwick resolution adopted by the House on the 9th inst., was approved by the House Democrats on the 17th inst. It consists of Thomas W. Hardwick, of Georgia, Chairman; Finis J. Garrett, of Tennessee; William Sulzer, of New York; Henderson M. Jacoway, of Arkansas; John E. Raker, of California; George R. Malby, of New York; Joseph W. Fordney, of Michigan; Edmond H. Madison, of Kansas, and Asher C. Hinds, of Maine. Its approval was preceded by a controversy over the naming of the committee by Representative Henry, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, instead of by the House, as provided in the resolution; but his action was finally upheld.

—Conditions under which the privilege of entering the National Reserve Association may be extended to State banks, trust companies and savings banks are outlined in a report just submitted to James B. Forgan, Vice-Chairman of the Currency Commission of the American Bankers' Association, by a special committee which was delegated last March to take up the question. The committee consists of Festus J. Wade, President of the Mercantile Trust Co. of St. Louis, Chairman; Sol. Wexler, Vice-President of the

Whitney Central National Bank of New Orleans; Myron T. Herrick, President of the Society for Savings of Cleveland; Joseph T. Talbert, Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York, and John Perrin, Chairman of the Board of the Fletcher-American National Bank of Indianapolis. With regard to State banks and savings, the committee makes the following recommendation:

That a bank or a savings bank which is incorporated under the laws of any State, in accordance with the requirements of which it has been examined, and has published statements of its condition, or, in the absence of such requirements of State laws, upon approval of the Executive Committee of the National Reserve Association, may subscribe to the capital stock of the National Reserve Association in the same manner and under the same conditions as prescribed for national banks, and such subscribing bank shall become a member of a local association and have the same rights and privileges therein as if it were a national bank; provided,

That it shall have a paid-in capital of not less than that required for a national bank in the same location.

That it shall have and agree to maintain against its demand deposits a reserve of like character and proportion required of a national bank in the same location; provided, however, that deposits which it may have with a State bank, a savings bank or a trust company, in a city designated in the National Banking Act as a reserve city or a central reserve city, whose paid-in capital is not less than the minimum amount required for a national bank in such city, and, in the case of a trust company, not less than that hereinafter specified for a trust company in such city, and which is a member of a local association, shall count as reserve in like manner and to the same extent as similar deposits of a national bank with national banks in such cities. Provided, further, that liabilities for deposits payable beyond thirty days, and for saving deposits subject to notice of sixty days or more shall not be subject to the reserve requirements provided for demand deposits.

In the case of trust companies, its suggestions are as follows:

That a trust company which is incorporated under the laws of any State, in accordance with the requirements of which it has been examined, and has published statements of its condition, or, in the absence of such requirements of State laws, upon approval of the Executive Committee of the National Reserve Association, may subscribe to the capital stock of the National Reserve Association in the same manner and under the same conditions as prescribed for national banks, and such subscribing trust company shall become a member of a local association and have the same rights and privileges therein as if it were a national bank; provided,

That a trust company shall have an unimpaired surplus of not less than 20% of its capital, and, if located in a city of 25,000 inhabitants or less, shall have a paid-in capital of not less than \$100,000, and in a larger city a proportionately greater capital up to \$500,000 in a city of 500,000 inhabitants or more.

That it shall have, and agree to maintain against its demand deposits, a reserve of like character and proportion required of a national bank in the same location; provided, however, that deposits which it may have with a State bank, a savings bank or a trust company in a city designated in the National Banking Act as a reserve city or a central reserve city, whose paid-in capital is not less than the minimum amount required for a national bank in such city, and, in the case of a trust company, not less than that heretofore specified for a trust company in such city, and which is a member of a local association, shall count as reserve in like manner and to the same extent as similar deposits of a national bank with national banks in such cities. Provided, further, that liabilities for deposits payable beyond thirty days, for savings deposits subject to notice of sixty days or more, and for moneys held in trust which, under the conditions of the trust, are not made payable within thirty days, shall not be subject to the reserve requirements provided for demand deposits.

The committee also recommends that a mutual savings bank to qualify for admission "shall have an unimpaired surplus of not less than the amount which would be required for the capital of a national bank in the same location; that as its surplus increases or diminishes it shall, upon request of the executive committee of the National Reserve Association, proportionately increase or decrease its holdings of capital stock of the National Reserve Association."

—The nomination of George C. Van Tuyl Jr. of Albany, as New York State Superintendent of Banks was confirmed by the Senate at Albany on Thursday. The nomination was sent to the Senate by Governor Dix on the 1st inst. and was favorably reported by the Senate Finance Committee on the 11th. Mr. Van Tuyl will succeed O. H. Cheney, whose term of office expires. In a letter addressed to the new Superintendent on Thursday, Gov. Dix states that he will expect him "to make thorough investigation into existing conditions and to place where it properly belongs responsibility for any wrong that may have been done or for any failure to protect and safeguard the rights and interests of depositors in banks, trust companies and savings institutions."

—The appeal of the Government from the decision of Judge Noyes of the United States Circuit Court, sustaining the demurrers to four of the counts in the indictments against James A. Patten and certain other cotton operators, was filed in the United States Supreme Court on the 5th inst.

—A bill providing that deposits in excess of \$1,000 in the savings departments of trust companies shall be subject to the full local rate of taxation has been passed by the Massachusetts Legislature and signed by Governor Foss.

—The regulations governing bids and offerings on the New York Stock Exchange, adopted on March 30 1910 have been supplemented by additional rules passed by the Exchange on the 12th inst. These rules fix the practice that must be pursued in cases of bids or offerings on blocks of stock in

excess of the unit of 100 shares. We give below the full regulations just promulgated, the sections shown in italics indicating the added portion:

RULES GOVERNING BIDS AND OFFERS.
(Adopted March 30 1910, and amended May 12 1911.)

Quotations.

1. That the recognized quotation on stocks shall be public bids and offers on lots of 100 shares.

Any Part.

2. All bids and offers on larger lots shall be considered to be for any part thereof in lots of 100 shares or of multiples thereof, whether so stated in the bid or offer or not.

Bid Above Offering Price.

3. If a bid is made for a larger lot of stock above the price at which smaller lots are offered, or if a transaction is made in a larger lot above the price at which smaller lots are offered, such bidder or buyer shall be compelled to buy any or all of the smaller lots which were publicly offered at the time, at the lower price, up to the amount of the bid for the larger lot. If the bid for the larger lot is accepted, and the buyer is unwilling to buy more, the seller must give up to the members who were publicly offering to sell at the lower price, such amounts as they were publicly offering to sell at the lower price, if such claim is made immediately.

Offer Below Bidding Price.

4. If an offer is made to sell a larger lot of stock below the price which is bid for smaller lots, or if a transaction is made in a larger lot below the price which is bid for smaller lots, such member offering to sell, or the seller, shall be compelled to sell any or all of the smaller lots which were publicly bid for at the time, at the higher price, up to the amount of the offer of the larger lot. If the offer of the larger lot is accepted, and the seller is unwilling to sell more, the buyer must give up to the members who were publicly bidding the higher price, such amounts as they were publicly bidding for, at the higher price, if such claim is made immediately.

Claims for Sales at the Offering Price, or at Bidding Price.

5. A member may sell on offer the largest amount bid for without regard to priority of bids. Should the offer be of an amount larger than the largest bid, the balance shall go to the next largest bidder in sequence; bids for equal amounts being on a par.

A member may buy on bids under the same rule.

Silent Bids and Offers not Recognized.

6. Attention is directed to the resolution of the Governing Committee adopted October 26 1892, which reads as follows:

"When a purchase or sale is claimed by a party who states that he had on the floor a prior or better bid or offer, such claim shall not be sustained if the bid or offer was not made with the publicity and frequency necessary to make the existence of such bid or offer generally known at the time of the transaction."

Disputes.

7. Disputes arising from a question as to priority of bid or offer, if not settled by agreement between the members interested, shall be settled by vote of the members knowing of the transaction in question.

Disputes as to the application of the rules relating to the transaction in question, if not settled by agreement between the members interested, shall be settled by any member of the Committee of Arrangements.

Active Openings.

8. The above rules shall not apply to lots of less than 100 shares, nor to active openings when bids and offers are simultaneous.

—Senator Burton and Fred I. Kent, Vice-President of the Bankers' Trust Co. of New York, will be the speakers at the meeting of Group No. 1 of the Ohio Bankers' Association, to be held at the Cincinnati Country Club on Saturday, May 27. The subjects of their addresses have not been announced, but it is believed that various phases of the suggested plans for Banking Legislation will be discussed.

—The Savings Bank Association of the State of New York held its annual session in this city on Thursday. Several resolutions bearing on the interests of these institutions were adopted, one of which was the following introduced by Marcus T. Hun, President of the Albany Savings Bank, of Albany:

That the Committee on Legislation be requested to incorporate in its legislative bills some provision which will be adequate to provide for a proper increase in the surplus of the savings banks of this State.

A resolution offered by Andrew Mills, President of the Dry Dock Savings Institution, of New York, which also carried, is as follows:

Resolved, That the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York avors the establishment of a minimum surplus by legislation, and,

Resolved, That the counsel for the association be instructed to embody in the form of bills such suggestions as may be made for carrying into effect the foregoing resolution, and submit them to a special meeting of the association.

Considerable time was given over to a discussion of a pending bill introduced by Senator Grady and described at the meeting by Charles A. Miller, counsel for the association. The measure increases from 15 to 20% the amount of surplus which a bank may accumulate, and fixes minimum rates of interest, regulated by the amount of the surplus. Another important feature concerns the reserve funds to be maintained. This, according to Mr. Miller, would require the savings banks of the State to carry about \$38,000,000 in their vaults, instead of about \$9,000,000, as at present. In a resolution presented by Frank M. Hurlbut, President of the Union Square Savings Bank, and adopted, the association expresses itself as opposed to the bill in its present form, but urges "that no action be taken upon the same at this session of the Legislature, owing to the fact that the session is too far advanced to prevent deliberate action."

—During the week five trust companies have applied for admission to the Clearing House, making in all thus far seven-

teen which have sought entrance to the association since the adoption of changes to the constitution of the organization providing for the admission of trust companies to full membership. Those which have made application to join this week are the New York Trust Co., the Lincoln Trust Co. and the Metropolitan Trust Co. of Manhattan and the People's Trust and Franklin Trust companies of Brooklyn. A list of the twelve companies which had previously filed application was given in this department last Saturday. The executive committee of the Knickerbocker Trust has recommended to the directors that their institution apply for membership in the Association.

The Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn Borough is also considering the question of entering the Clearing House, and has instructed a committee to report on the matter at the next meeting of the institution.

—The agreement entered into for the merger of the Madison Trust Co. of this city with the Equitable Trust Co., approved by the respective trustees on the 12th inst., will be submitted to their stockholders for ratification on the 29th inst. Arrangements to this end have been pending since January, and developed as a result of the closing of the Carnegie Trust Co., the fact that some of the latter's directors were members of the board of the Madison Trust having induced the inauguration of plans to allay any misapprehension which might arise among depositors. The Madison was formerly the Van Norden Trust Co., the change in its title having occurred last September. With its merger into the Equitable, no change will occur in either the capital (\$3,000,000) or name of the latter. Under the terms of the agreement it is, stated, the Equitable is to liquidate the assets of the Madison and apply part of the proceeds of the liquidation to the repayment of all advances made by it to the Madison, amounting at the present time to \$650,000, and to any other obligations which may accrue in the proceedings. For its services in conducting the liquidation, the Equitable is to receive 5% of the net amount payable to the stockholders of the Madison, the sum to be paid for such services to be not less than \$50,000. It is stated that all that the stockholders of the Madison Trust Co. (capital \$1,000,000) will receive in liquidation is their proportionate amount of the net distributable cash value of the assets and property remaining after the payments indicated have been made to the Equitable. The time and method of liquidation are subject to the determination of the Equitable. It is provided, however, that the latter may act in accordance with the advice and approval of an advisory committee, consisting of Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Co., Bradley Martin Jr., President of the Madison Trust Co., and Benjamin Strong Jr., Vice-President of the Bankers Trust Co.

—James C. Brady has been elected a trustee of the Central Trust Co. of this city to fill a vacancy.

—William H. Wheelock and Erskine Hewitt were this week elected directors of the Lincoln Trust Co. of this city. Mr. Wheelock is Second Vice-President of the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

—The Knickerbocker Trust Co. of this city has completed its twenty-two story office building at 60 Broadway, corner of Exchange Place, where the downtown branch of the company has exceptional banking accommodations on the street floor. The institution started to erect the new building when the 1907 financial troubles overtook the company. The present structure was finished off temporarily at the eighth floor and for the time being further building operations were suspended. Since last October fourteen new stories have been added and the twenty-two-story building was opened to new office tenants on the 1st inst. The Knickerbocker Trust is steadily increasing its business. A pleasant feature of its reorganization was the staunch support accorded to the management by the depositors and public. Its last report to the State Banking Department showed surplus and undivided profits to be \$5,847,925, besides \$3,181,000 of capital; the deposits were \$32,007,280 and aggregate resources \$41,318,892.

—W. V. S. Thorne, General Purchasing Agent of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems, has been elected to the directorate of the Manhattan Trust Co. of this city.

—The jury before whom Leonard J. Field, of the brokerage firm of L. J. Field & Co. of this city was on trial for two weeks, announced itself on the 2nd inst. as unable to agree on a verdict and was discharged. The trial grew out of an indictment charging perjury returned a year ago, and concerned the loan on Heinze Copper stock effected through

Sterling Birmingham, formerly with the Windsor Trust Co. of this city. The indictment is said to have alleged that Field, who supplied the money for the loan, was paid \$10,175 for his interest in the transaction, and that he testified falsely before the Grand Jury in stating that a check for this amount deposited by him in his private bank account belonged to his former cashier, John F. Sherwood. Field, it is stated, claimed to have received but \$300. It was announced by District-Attorney Whitman on the 8th inst. that in view of the disagreement of the jury the indictments against Field would be dismissed, as no additional evidence could be submitted in a new trial. Besides the indictment charging perjury, there was also one charging grand larceny. The bail bond of John F. Sherwood, also indicted as a result of the transaction, was discharged by Justice Davis on the 12th inst.

—A report regarding the Carnegie Trust Co. of this city and its supervision by the Banking Department was submitted on the 12th inst. to Gov. Dix by State Superintendent of Banks Orion H. Cheney. In his statement Mr. Cheney claims that "unjustified public criticism has been directed toward the Banking Department for failure to close the Carnegie Trust Co. before Jan. 7 1911, and generally in connection with the supervision of the company's affairs." The reason he gives for not closing the institution before the date mentioned is that conditions did not justify such action prior to that date. Mr. Cheney also remarks that "it is important to note that, contrary to statements heretofore made in the press, the Carnegie Trust Co. was never reported insolvent. Even with the large deductions required by the Department, because of slow and doubtful assets, a considerable surplus over the capital stock still remained." According to his statement, the company "was a source of distinct anxiety to the Department" at the time he became Superintendent, on Nov. 24 1909, and he classes the elements of weakness under two heads—"it had too great a proportion of slow assets and its management did not command confidence." Mr. Cheney recites the steps which were immediately adopted to correct the unsatisfactory conditions; a special investigation of its loans was undertaken shortly after he entered office, and daily reports were called for from Nov. 18 1909 up to Oct. 10 1910, when Joseph T. Howell became President. After charging the company in December 1909 to "apply every resource" for the relief of existing conditions, Mr. Cheney states that within two weeks William J. Cummins reported to the Department that a loan of \$2,000,000 had been obtained from Andrew Carnegie, through which four fertilizer notes of \$600,000 were taken up. Following this, and the election of Joseph B. Reichmann to the presidency, Supt. Cheney reports that the condition of the institution was greatly improved. Mr. Cheney next alludes to a visit to Mr. Carnegie on April 28 1910, in which he says:

I disclosed to him the situation in the trust company and told him that, while improvement had been made in its condition, very largely through his assistance, I no longer felt any confidence in the management of the company. Mr. Carnegie evinced much concern, stated that the depositors must be protected, that their money must be saved, and said that he would find a proper man to take control of the company as its President in order that the company might become a creditable and conservative financial institution, and would devote to that purpose his entire time before sailing for Europe on May 4.

He said further that his financial secretary, R. A. Franks, then present, would be in New York throughout the summer and would devote such time as might be necessary to the affairs of the company.

According to Mr. Cheney, Mr. Howell consented to become President as a result of the efforts of Mr. Franks. The Superintendent also adds that "Mr. Howell stated to the Banking Department that he was given assurance which satisfied him that Mr. Carnegie would render financial assistance to the company and support its management." The report states that, "notwithstanding all of the efforts directed toward the rehabilitation of the company, the affairs of certain of its directors finally became peculiarly pressing. Loans upon which payment was expected were not taken care of, and in December the Northern Bank and the Washington Savings Bank were closed by the Department." This was followed by large withdrawals from the Carnegie on Jan. 5 and 6, and on the latter date Mr. Cheney became convinced, from the reports of examiners, that unless additional cash were provided before the next morning, the company should be closed. A conference had with Mr. Carnegie in the matter is detailed as follows:

In company with my attorney, Mr. Case, of Messrs. White & Case, I had a conference with Mr. Andrew Carnegie that same evening. In the course of which I told him that unless at least \$500,000 in cash was furnished the company not later than 9 o'clock the following morning, I could not allow the company to open for business. Mr. Carnegie pleaded with me not to take such a step, saying that he had given instructions during the day to

Mr. Franks to release to certain of the directors and officers a large amount of collateral held by him as security for their loan, and that this action was done to enable them to raise further funds for the benefit of the trust company. He stated that he had telephoned to Mr. Franks at Pittsburgh to return at once and deliver this collateral upon his arrival on Saturday morning. I informed Mr. Carnegie that it would be impossible to allow the company to open unless the money was in hand by 9 o'clock. He thereupon said that he felt that he had done all that could be expected of him. The cash was not produced and I took possession of the company before the opening of business on the following day.

Clark Williams, who served as Superintendent of Banks from Oct. 23 1907 to Nov. 11 1909, also issued a statement on the 12th inst., defending the course adopted by him with regard to the company during his term of office.

—George B. Williams has been appointed Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks in charge of the Northern Bank of this city, in place of Arba K. Alford, resigned.

—An order authorizing the payment of a 50% dividend to the depositors of the Washington Savings Bank of this city was signed by Justice Giegerich on Monday. The bank, which was under the presidency of Joseph G. Robin, closed its doors in December, following the suspension of the Northern Bank.

—Charles H. Hyde, formerly City Chamberlain, appeared before Supreme Court Justice Vernon H. Davis on Tuesday and pleaded not guilty to a superseding indictment handed down by the Grand Jury on the 11th inst. It is understood that the new indictment is in substance the same as the one returned against him on the 1st inst., and referred to in these columns May 6, although it is reported that the latest one contains four counts (two charging him with bribery and two with asking for and receiving a gratuity) while in the earlier indictment there were but two counts. The charges concern an alleged agreement entered into last August whereby the amount of the city's funds in the Northern Bank were increased on the Northern's consenting to loan \$130,000 to the Carnegie Trust Co. Mr. Hyde's original bond of \$7,500 is continued.

—The stock of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Philadelphia has been placed on a 36% basis with the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 9%. For the past year dividends at the rate of 32% per annum, or 8% quarterly, were paid, the inauguration of that rate in May 1910 having served to increase the annual payments 12%, the amount having then been increased from 20% yearly. The institution has a capital of \$2,000,000 and surplus and profits of \$10,500,000.

—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 9th inst. by Jamison Bros. & Co., members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. Richard S. Hunter was appointed referee; subsequently the creditors, at a meeting on the 12th inst., elected George D. McCurdy, President of the Common Council, as receiver. A statement issued by the firm announced as the reason for its action "the unfavorable times and loss of business." The liabilities are placed at \$541,397 and the assets at \$385,776. The secured claims are given as \$317,148. The firm consisted of William S. Jamison and Edward L. Maguire. Mr. Jamison, the Stock Exchange member, is a member of the Board of Governors of the Exchange.

—Louis M. McClosky, Assistant Treasurer of the Wayne Junction Trust Co. of Philadelphia, has been elected a director of the institution to succeed James A. Hayes.

—Melville G. Baker, Cashier of the Penn National Bank of Philadelphia, has been elected Vice-President of the institution and Allison Sharp has been elected an Assistant Cashier.

—R. W. Hissem, formerly President of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., was acquitted, in the U. S. Circuit Court of Pittsburgh, on the 3d inst., of the charge of aiding and abetting former Cashier Charles E. Mullin in the misapplication of the bank's funds. The institution closed its doors in October 1907. Ex-Cashier Mullin was convicted in May 1910 of misappropriating its moneys and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

—Alexander L. Richmond, a former director of the failed Cosmopolitan National Bank of Pittsburgh, was indicted on the 3d inst. on charges said to allege misapplication of the funds of the institution, and aiding and abetting the Cashier, J. D. Richardson, in making false entries in its books.

—The People's Savings Bank Co. of Cleveland purposes to increase its capital from \$300,000 to \$500,000. The stockholders have been asked to approve the new issue at a meeting to be held June 14. The price at which the prospective issue will be offered to the shareholders is \$190 per share. According to the Cleveland "Plain Dealer," the stock never

reaches the open market, but its last reported sale was at 228. In March of last year the capital of the institution was increased from \$200,000 to \$300,000, and the additional stock was disposed of at \$150 per share.

—Julius W. Hopkins, paying teller of the First National Bank of Cleveland, was arrested on the 8th inst. specifically charged with the theft of \$60,000. The total amount of the defalcation is given as \$114,850 in a statement issued by Cashier Charles E. Farnsworth, and Hopkins is said to have confessed to having embezzled that sum. Cashier Farnsworth's statement said:

One of our trusted employees, Julius W. Hopkins, is a defaulter in the sum of \$114,850, which amount he has abstracted from express packages containing currency sent us by the National Banking Department at Washington. The bank is fully protected by a blanket guaranty policy issued by the London Lloyds in the sum of \$250,000, so that the loss of this defalcation will not fall upon this bank. The facts will be placed before the public officials for such action as they may deem it proper to take with reference to Mr. Hopkins.

National Bank Examiner Williams, in an announcement with reference to the methods employed by the accused in abstracting the bank's money, said that "it was impossible for the bank officers to detect Hopkins's thefts because his books always balanced. . . . He was in charge of the packages of money which the bank received from the mints in place of mutilated currency. He simply did not make any record of the arrival of one package until another had arrived, by the use of which he could cover up the amount of the first. In this way he soon found it possible to 'hold out' the sums."

—G. W. Williams has resigned as a Vice-President of the Second National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, to enter the Fourth National as active Vice-President. He assumed his new duties on the 1st inst. The office which he now occupies was created for him, H. P. Cooke also holding a vice-presidency in the institution. Mr. Williams had been with the Second National for twenty-two years; he was formerly its Cashier and had been made a Vice-President in January.

—The proposal to increase the capital of the Home Savings Bank of Detroit, Mich., from \$400,000 to \$750,000, mentioned in our issue of April 22, was unanimously approved by the stockholders on April 27. Part of the new capital will be provided for through a stock dividend of 25% (\$100,000) declared to stockholders of record April 17 and payable on or before May 31. The other \$250,000 is offered to the shareholders at \$200 per share, payment to be made by June 30.

—Henry H. Sanger, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce of Detroit, has been designated a Vice-President, his new title being in addition to the one previously held.

—The proposed increase of \$50,000 in the capital of the Northwestern Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, raising it from \$200,000 to \$250,000, was ratified on the 12th inst. The new issue will be sold at \$150 per share, and will serve to bring the surplus and undivided profits up to \$100,000. Two additional directors have been elected, increasing the membership of the board from nine to eleven; the new members are George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago, and B. A. Eckhart, President of the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co. Mr. Reynolds becomes Chairman of the board. Plans for a new building for the Northwestern have been approved. The structure is to be erected on the triangular corner of Milwaukee Avenue, Division and Dickson streets, at a cost of \$100,000. Construction is to begin June 1. The building will be used for bank purposes exclusively. The bank was organized five years ago with \$200,000 capital. Its deposits are over two and a half million dollars.

—A meeting of the stockholders of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago to act on the question of increasing the capital from \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000 will be held on June 14. The surplus of the institution has been raised to the latter amount through the transfer to it on the 10th inst. of \$250,000 from undivided profits. The directors also on the 10th inst. elected John S. Broeksmit, formerly Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, as Cashier, to succeed Frank R. Elliott, who was elected to the position of Treasurer. Howard W. Fenton, who has served for some months in the dual capacity of Vice-President and Treasurer, will continue to serve as Vice-President. Harry E. Weese, formerly Auditor was elected an Assistant Cashier.

—Through a stock dividend of 40% which it will declare, the National Safe Deposit Co. of Chicago will increase its capital from \$2,500,000 to \$3,500,000. The institution has

a bond issue outstanding of \$2,500,000, on which the first annual payment of \$50,000 will be made next year. It is the intention, it is stated, to issue new stock as the bonds are retired, the capital stock under this plan finally becoming \$5,000,000. Authority for the issuance of the \$1,000,000 capital now arranged for will be sought at the annual meeting of the stockholders on June 13. More than half the stock of the company is held by the First National Bank of Chicago.

—Permission to organize the South Chicago State Bank of Chicago, with \$200,000 capital, was granted on the 12th inst. by the State Auditor of Public Accounts to William M. Klein, Thomas G. Deering and William Rothman.

—Promotions which have occurred among the officers of the Third National Bank of St. Louis give that institution three Vice-Presidents instead of only one, as in the past. With the recent death of W. B. Wells, the directors named Thomas Wright as his successor in the vice-presidency. They have now created two additional offices of that rank, and G. W. Galbreath, Cashier, and Richard S. Hawes, an Assistant Cashier, have been chosen to fill the same. J. R. Cooke, also previously an Assistant Cashier, has been made Cashier. These changes reduce the number of Assistant Cashiers from five to three, those who continue as such being D'A. P. Cooke, H. Hail and E. C. Stuart. Vice-President Galbreath had been Cashier of the institution for fifteen years. Mr. Hawes has been associated with the bank for fourteen years and had served as an Assistant Cashier since 1906. Cashier Cooke, who held an assistant cashiership for fourteen years, has been with the bank for thirty-eight years.

—In the report of Jacob Phinizy, President of the Georgia Railroad Bank of Augusta, Ga., presented at the stockholders' annual meeting on the 10th, reference was made to the increase in the capital made early the present year. Through the declaration of a dividend of 200%, the amount was raised from \$200,000 to \$600,000. Mr. Phinizy also noted that the bank is meeting with unusual prosperity, and it is hoped before a great while to have a capitalization of \$1,000,000. The yearly dividend rate of the institution has been increased the current month from 11 to 12%. The acquisition of control of the National Bank of Augusta by the Georgia Railroad Bank is also alluded to by Mr. Phinizy. He states that the purchase, which was deemed wise to protect the interest of the Georgia Railroad Bank, will in a large measure be the means of controlling the sharp and active competition the institution has had to contend with. Ernest Woodruff and John T. West have become directors of the Georgia Railroad Bank, in place of Dr. A. W. Calhoun, deceased, and John W. Grant, resigned. Associated with Mr. Phinizy in the management of the bank are Charles G. Goodrich, Cashier, and Rufus H. Brown, Assistant Cashier.

Monetary & Commercial English News

London, Saturday, May 13 1911.

The members of the London Stock Exchange are grumbling very much because business continues very quiet. As trade is phenomenally active and prosperous, and the expenditure of money on account of the Coronation ceremonies is expected to be upon an unusual scale, the members of the Stock Exchange are unable to account for their own inactivity. There is really no difficulty in understanding the state of affairs. It is due, in the first place, to the various inconveniences caused in this country by the rejection of the Budget of 1909 by the House of Lords, inconveniences which are not done with even yet. It is due still more to the stagnation in New York. American securities are held in such immense amounts all over Europe that almost everybody possessing any wealth is interested in them, and everybody therefore feels less rich when he apprehends that there may be a setback in the United States. It is due, in the third place, to the disturbances in Mexico, Morocco and Albania; and it is due, lastly, no doubt to rash speculation, especially in British railway securities by a great number of people who are not possessed of much wealth and are very desirous of becoming rich all at once.

So far as this country is concerned, however, there is absolutely no cause for any anxiety. Trade is more active and more prosperous than it ever has been hitherto, credit is thoroughly sound, and everybody is looking forward to exceptionally good times. In the City it was taken for granted that before now the rate of discount of the Bank of England would be put down to 2½%, and it has not been put down. This is owing mainly, as already said, to the inconveniences caused by the rejection of the Budget by the House of Lords; but it is owing likewise, to some extent, to the fact that countries which usually are not able to take gold from London have succeeded recently in borrowing, and thereby obtaining the means of taking gold. Last week it was generally assumed that all the gold offering in the open market would go

into the Bank of England. As a matter of fact, a good deal of the metal was withdrawn from the Bank for South America. This week it was also assumed that most of the gold offering in the open market would go into the Bank. Part of it has, however, been sent to Constantinople. In both cases the City failed to understand that when money was borrowed recently it was partly for the purpose of obtaining gold, and the City therefore has been surprised and disappointed because what was intended has now been done.

If the open market puts up the rate of discount a little and keeps it up for a few weeks, the Bank of England will get all the gold offering in the open market. Money will then become plentiful enough to allow the Bank to put the rate down to 2 1/2%, and the wishes of the Stock Exchange will thus be gratified. But the Bank rate will not be put down to 2 1/2% until the Bank obtains such control of the market that practically all the gold offering each Monday is secured by the Bank. On Thursday and Friday morning the discount rate tended downwards; on Thursday and Friday afternoon the rate tended upwards, from which it looks as if the market was beginning to understand that it is necessary to stiffen rates a little for a while in order to ensure a long continuance of really cheap money by and by.

The India Council offered for tender on Wednesday 100 lacs of its bills and the applications exceeded 581 lacs, at prices ranging from ls. 4 1-32d. to ls. 4 3-32d. per rupee. Applicants for bills at ls. 4 1-16d. and for telegraphic transfers at ls. 4 3-32d. per rupee were allotted 30% of the amounts applied for.

English Financial Markets—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

Table of London market quotations with columns for security names and prices across various dates from May 15 to May 19.

a Price per share. b £ sterling.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

National Banks.—The following information regarding national banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

- APPLICATIONS TO CONVERT APPROVED. The Bank of Yuma, Colo., into 'The First National Bank of Yuma' Capital, \$25,000. The Crucis Banking Company, El Dorado Springs, Mo., into 'The First National Bank of El Dorado Springs' Capital, \$50,000. The Commercial State Bank of Coleridge, Neb., into 'The Coleridge National Bank' Capital, \$40,000. The North Louisiana Bank of Gibsland, La., into 'The First National Bank of Gibsland' Capital, \$25,000.

- CHARTERS ISSUED TO NATIONAL BANKS MAY 6 TO MAY 9. 10,007—The First National Bank of Stuart, Okla. Capital, \$25,000. E. C. Millon, President. R. L. Hall, Vice-President. H. G. Rowley, Cashier, and W. P. Forrester, Assistant Cashier. 10,008—The Melissa National Bank, Melissa, Texas. Capital, \$25,000. J. E. Gibson, President. J. M. Graves, Vice-President. H. S. Wyson, Cashier. Conversion of The Melissa State Bank. 10,009—The First National Bank of Marshfield, Mo. Capital, \$25,000. C. T. Childress, President. W. L. Lonr, Vice-President. N. M. Bartley, Cashier. 10,010—The Security National Bank of Caddo, Okla. Capital, \$25,000. E. C. Millon, President. A. U. Thomas and J. B. Moore, Vice-Presidents. A. F. Manning, Cashier. Walter H. Morris, Assistant Cashier.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

- 8,308—The Security National Bank of Harper, Kan. April 15 1911. 2,259—The First National Bank of Dexter, Maine. April 29 1911. 2,372—The Farmers' National Bank of Union City, Mich. April 28 1911.

DIVIDENDS.

The following shows all the dividends announced for the future by large or important corporations:

Dividends announced this week are printed in italics.

Large table of company dividends with columns for Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, and Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Includes sections for Railroads (Steam), Street and Electric Railways, Trust Companies, and Miscellaneous.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent, When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Includes entries like Underwood Typewriter, Union Stock Yards, etc.

Statement of New York City Clearing-House Banks.—The detailed statement below shows the condition of the New York City Clearing-House banks for the week ending May 13. The figures for the separate banks are the averages of the daily results. In the case of the totals, the actual figures at the end of the week are also given.

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings for the week ending May 13 at Canadian cities, in comparison with the same week of 1910, show an increase in the aggregate of 21.3%.

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, Reserve. Lists various banks like Bank of N.Y., Manhattan Co., etc.

Table with columns: Clearings at, 1911, 1910, Inc. or Dec., 1909, 1908. Lists cities like Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, etc.

Auction Sales.—Among other securities, the following, not regularly dealt in at the Board, were recently sold at auction in New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

Table listing auction sales with columns: Shares, Per cent, Shares, Per cent. Includes items like 50 Second Ave. RR. Co., 172.35 Union Bk. of Bklyn, etc.

On the basis of averages, circulation amounted to \$46,025,100 and United States deposits (included in deposits) to \$1,550,700; actual figures May 13, circulation, \$46,130,400; United States deposits, \$1,543,400.

By Messrs. Francis Henshaw & Co., Boston:

Table listing shares and bonds for Francis Henshaw & Co. Includes items like 10 Commonwealth Trust Co., 50 Pacific Coast Co., etc.

The State Banking Department also now furnishes weekly returns of the State banks and trust companies under its charge. These returns cover all the institutions of this class in the whole State, but the figures are compiled so as to distinguish between the results for New York City (Greater New York) and those for the rest of the State, as per the following:

By Messrs. Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

Table listing shares and bonds for Barnes & Lofland. Includes items like 3 Commercial Trust Co., 5 Guarantee Tr. & S. D. Co., etc.

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Week ended May 13, State Banks, Trust Cos., State Banks outside of Greater N. Y., Trust Cos. outside of Greater N. Y. Includes rows for Capital as of Feb. 28, Surplus as of Feb. 28, etc.

+ Increase over last week. - Decrease from last week. Note.—'Surplus' includes all undivided profits. 'Reserve on deposits' includes, for both trust companies and State banks, not only cash items but amounts due from reserve agents.

Table with columns: Reserve Required for Trust Companies and State Banks, Location, Total Reserve, Reserve in Cash, etc. Includes entries for Manhattan Borough, Brooklyn Borough, etc.

By Messrs. Samuel T. Freeman & Co., Philadelphia:

Table listing shares and bonds for Samuel T. Freeman & Co. Includes items like 5 Independence Trust Co., \$2,000 Amer. Gas Co. conv. 6%, 1914, etc.

The Banking Department also undertakes to present separate figures indicating the totals for the State banks and trust companies in the Greater New York, not in the Clearing House.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Week ended May 13, Clear-House Banks, State Banks & Trust Cos., Total of all Banks & Trust Cos. Rows include Capital, Surplus, Loans and Investments, Deposits, Specie, Legal-tenders, Aggr'te money holdings, Money on deposit with other bks. & trust cos., Total reserve, Percentage to deposits requiring reserve, Percentage last week, Surplus reserve.

+ Increase over last week. - Decrease from last week. a These are the deposits after eliminating the item "Due from reserve depositories and other banks and trust companies in New York City" with this item included, deposits amounted to \$1,313,573,800, an increase of \$10,092,500 over last week.

The averages of the New York City Clearing-House banks combined with those for the State banks and trust companies in Greater New York outside of the Clearing-House compare as follows for a series of weeks past:

COMBINED RESULTS OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

We omit two ciphers in all these figures.

Table with columns: Week Ended, Loans and Investments, Deposits, Specie, Legals, Tot. Money Holdings, Entire Res. on Deposit. Rows include Meh. 11, Meh. 18, Meh. 25, April 1, April 8, April 15, April 22, April 29, May 6, May 13.

Reports of Clearing Non-Member Banks.—The following is the statement of condition of the clearing non-member banks for the week ending May 13, based on average daily results:

We omit two ciphers (00) in all these figures.

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Disctd and Investments, Specie, Legal Tender and Bank Notes, Deposit with Clearing Agent, Other Banks, &c., No Deposits. Rows include N. Y. City Boroughs of Man. & Trz., Wash. Hgts., Century, Colonial, Columbia, Fidelity, Jefferson, Mt. Morris, Mutual, Plaza, 23d Ward, Yorkville, New Neth'd, Batt. Plk Nat., Aetna Nat., Borough of Brooklyn, Broadway, Mfrs' Nat., Mechanics', Nassau Nat., Nat. City, North Side, First Nat., Jersey City, First Nat., Hud. Co. Nat., Third Nat., Hoboken, First Nat., Second Nat., Tot. May 13, Tot. May 6, Tot. Apr. 29.

Boston and Philadelphia Banks.—Below is a summary of the weekly totals of the Clearing-House banks of Boston and Philadelphia.

We omit two ciphers (00) in all these figures.

Table with columns: Banks, Capital and Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, Circulation, Clearings. Rows include Boston, Apr. 22, Apr. 29, May 6, May 13, Phila., Apr. 22, Apr. 29, May 6, May 13.

a Includes Government deposits and the item "due to other banks." At Boston Government deposits amounted to \$3,063,000 on May 13, against \$3,056,000 on May 6.

Imports and Exports for the Week.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending May 13; also totals since the beginning of the first week in January.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

Table with columns: For Week, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908. Rows include Dry Goods, General Merchandise, Total, Dry Goods, General Merchandise, Total 19 weeks.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending May 13 and from Jan. 1 to date:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Table with columns: 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908. Rows include For the week, Previously reported, Total 19 weeks.

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending May 13 and since Jan. 1 1911, and for the corresponding periods in 1910 and 1909:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

Table with columns: Gold, Exports, Imports, Week, Since Jan. 1. Rows include Great Britain, France, Germany, West Indies, Mexico, South America, All other countries, Total 1911, Total 1910, Total 1909, Silver, Total 1911, Total 1910, Total 1909.

Of the above imports for the week in 1911, \$14,955 were American gold coin and \$259 American Silver coin.

Banking and Financial.

Railroad and Industrial Stocks

Let us send you our circular describing 110 ISSUES of listed R & I road and Industrial Stocks.

Spencer Trask & Co.

43 EXCHANGE PLACE, --- NEW YORK, Chicago, Ill. Boston, Mass., Albany, N. Y.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

WHITE, WELD & CO.

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5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

THE ROOKERY, CHICAGO

Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, May 19 1911.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—There was a decided change in the character and tone of the security markets immediately following the announcement of the Supreme Court's decision in the Standard Oil case.

It is reported that commission houses are executing more orders than at any time in recent months. However this may be, it is true that one of the factors contributing to the dullness which has prevailed for a long time past has been, for the moment at least, removed.

The open market rate for call loans at the Stock Exchange during the week on stock and bond collaterals has ranged from 2 to 2 1/4%.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed an increase in bullion of £700,360 and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 51.27, against 50.64 last week.

The rate of discount remains unchanged at 3%, as fixed March 9. The Bank of France shows an increase of 4,550,000 francs gold and 3,375,000 francs silver.

NEW YORK CITY CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS.

Table with columns: 1911. Averages for week ending May 13., Differences from previous week., 1910. Averages for week ending May 14., 1909. Averages for week ending May 15. Rows include Capital, Surplus, Loans and discounts, Circulation, Net deposits, U. S. dep. (incl. above), Specie, Legal tenders, Reserve held, 25% of deposit, Surplus reserve, Surplus, excl. U. S. dep.

Notes.—The Clearing House now issues a statement weekly showing the actual condition of the banks on Saturday morning as well as the above averages. These figures, together with the returns of the separate banks, also the summary issued by the State Banking Department, giving the condition of State banks and trust companies not reporting to the Clearing House, appear on the second page preceding.

Foreign Exchange.—Trading has been active but fluctuations have been narrow. The close was fairly steady.

Today's (Friday's) nominal rates for sterling exchange were 4 85 for sixty-day and 4 87 1/2 for sight. Today's actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 8430@4 8440 for sixty days, 4 8625@4 8635 for cheques and 4 8655@4 8665 for cables.

Today's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5 21 3/4@5 21 1/4 less 1 16 for long and 5 20 less 1-32@5 20 for short. German bankers' marks were 94 3/4@94 13-16 for long and 95 1/2 less 1-32@95 1/2 for short.

The posted rates for sterling, as quoted by a representative house, have remained daily at 4 85 for sixty days and 4 87 1/2 for sight.

Exchange at Paris on London, 25fr. 31 1/4c.; week's range 25fr. 31 1/2c. high and 25fr. 29 1/4c. low.

Exchange at Berlin on London, 20m. 46pf.; week's range 20m. 46 1/2pf. high and 20m. 45 1/2pf. low.

The range of foreign exchange for the week follows:

Table with columns: Sterling, Actual—Sixty Days, Cheques, Cables, Paris Bankers' Francs—High for the week, Low for the week, Germany Bankers' Marks—High for the week, Low for the week, Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders—High for the week, Low for the week.

The following are the rates for domestic exchange at the undermentioned cities at the close of the week: Chicago, 10c. per \$1,000 premium. Boston, 10c. per \$1,000 discount. San Francisco, 20c. per \$1,000 premium. New Orleans, commercial, 25c. per \$1,000 discount; bank, \$1 per \$1,000 premium. Savannah, buying, 3-16c. per \$1,000 discount; selling, par. St. Louis, 20c. per \$1,000 premium. St. Paul, 80c. per \$1,000 premium. Montreal, 62 1/2c. per \$1,000 discount.

State and Railroad Bonds.—Sales of State bonds at the Board are limited to \$55,000 Virginia 6s deferred trust receipts at 57 to 57 3/8.

The market for railway and industrial bonds has again been active, the transactions on three or more days of the week amounting to over \$5,000,000, par value.

General Electric conv. deb. 5s have advanced 3 1/4 points on a demand which brought out only a few bonds. American Tobacco 6s are 2 points higher than last week, and a few convertible issues have moved up in sympathy with the shares market.

United States Bonds.—No sales of Government bonds have been reported at the Board this week. The following are the daily closing quotations; for yearly range see third page following.

Table with columns: Interest Periods, May 13, May 15, May 16, May 17, May 18, May 19. Rows include 2s, 1930 registered, 2s, 1930 coupon, 3s, 1908-18 registered, 3s, 1908-18 coupon, 4s, 1925 registered, 4s, 1925 coupon, 2s, 1936 Panama Canal regis.

* This is the price bid at the morning board; no sale was made.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—In the stock market both the volume of business and prices responded quickly to the Supreme Court decision, as noted above. Subsequent to that decision transactions at the Exchange have averaged about 900,000 shares per day, as against 205,850 shares last week, and prices steadily advanced through Tuesday, Wednesday and during the early hours on Thursday.

The following sales have occurred this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

Table with columns: STOCKS, Week ending May 19, Sales for Week, Range for Week (Lowest, Highest), Range since Jan. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Rows include Associated Oil, Colorado Fuel & Ir. pref, Comstock Tunnel, Crex Carpet, Cuban-American Sugar, Preferred, Detroit Edison, E I du Pont Powd., Evans & Terra Haute., General Chemical, Keokuk & Des Moines, Preferred, May Dept Stores, M S P & S S M sub rets, 1st paid, Prof sub rets 1st paid, Ontario Silver Mining, Pittsburgh Steel, pref., St L & S F C & E II new stock trst cert., Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf, Underwood Typewriter, Preferred, United Cigar Mfrs, pref., U S Ind Alcohol, pref., U S Reduction & Refg., Virginia Iron Coal & C.

Outside Market.—The announcement on Monday of the long-awaited decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Standard Oil case resulted in considerable excitement on the "curb" and a more active and buoyant market for outside securities than has been witnessed in many months. The activity, while spreading to all departments was more pronounced in American Tobacco and Standard Oil stocks, the former profiting more and more as the week advanced. From 450, the opening on Monday, it rushed up to 500, the highest in years. After this, trading eased up and the price receded to 487, though to-day it advanced to 498, with the close at 493. Standard Oil, after a loss of about 4 points to 675, advanced to 679 1/4, and on Tuesday reached 685, from which point it declined to 665. Thereafter it advanced sharply to 690, while to-day's business was at from 679 down to 674, ex the usual dividend of \$9 for this quarter of the year. Intercontinental Rubber com. dropped from 29 1/2 to 26, recovered to 28 1/4 and reacted to 27 1/2. The close to-day was at 28. Studebaker Corp. stocks were active, the com. from 54 1/2 advancing to 57 1/2. The pref. fell from 105 to 102 1/2, moved up to 103 1/4 and finished to-day at 103 1/4. United Cigar Mfrs. com. gained 3 points to 59. A feature in the bond department was the initial trading in the new Panama 3s, "w. i." down from 102 1/2 to 102 1/4 and up to 102 3/4 and at 102 1/2 finally. First transactions in the new Central N. E. 4s were also reported at from 93 3/4 up to 94 1/4 and down to 94. Internat. & Gt. Nothern 5% notes (Cent. Tr. Co. cfs.) also appeared in the trading for the first time and sold down from 99 1/4 to 99 1/2. In the mining list copper shares were most conspicuous. Braden Copper gained over half a point to 4 11-16 and reacted to 4 3/8. Butte Coalition was exceptionally strong, going up from 17 3/4 to 20, the close being at 19 3/4. Giroux sold up from 5 3/4 to 6 3/4, reacted to 6 1/4 and finished to-day at 6 3/8. Greene Cananea moved up a point to 7 1/8 and weakened to 6 7/8. Inspiration lost about half a point to 8, then rose to 9 1/2 and reacted finally to 8 5/8. Mason Valley Mines ran up from 8 3/8 to 9 5/8, the final quotation to-day being 9 1/4. Outside quotations will be found on page 1366.

STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES.

Main table containing stock prices for various companies, organized by date (Saturday May 13 to Friday May 19) and categorized by industry (Industrial & Miscellaneous, etc.).

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BANKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Table listing bank and trust companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and other financial details.

*Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. †Less than 100 shares. ‡Ex-rights. §New stock. ¶Ex-div. and rights. ††Now quoted dollars per share. ‡‡Sale at Stock Exchange or at auction this week. ‡‡‡Ex-stock dividend. ††††Banks marked with a paragraph (†) are State banks.

New York Stock Exchange—Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly

Jan. 1 1909, the Exchange method of quoting bonds was changed, and prices are now all—"and interest"—except for income and defaulted bonds.

BONDS						BONDS					
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING MAY 19						N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING MAY 19					
	Int'l	Price	Week's	Range			Int'l	Price	Week's	Range	
	Period	Friday	Range or	Since			Period	Friday	Range or	Since	
		May 19	Last Sale	January 1				May 19	Last Sale	January 1	
				No	High					No	High
U. S. GOVERNMENT											
U. S. 2s consol registered	U. S.	100 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂	Apr 11	No	101 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂			
U. S. 2s consol coupon	U. S.	100 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂	Apr 11	No	101 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂			
U. S. 3s registered	U. S.	101 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	Apr 11	No	102 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂			
U. S. 3s coupon	U. S.	101 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	Apr 11	No	102 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂			
U. S. 4s consol small bonds	U. S.	101 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂	July 10	No	101 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂			
U. S. 4s registered	U. S.	114 ¹ / ₂	115 ¹ / ₂	115	Apr 11	No	115	116			
U. S. 4s coupon	U. S.	114 ¹ / ₂	115 ¹ / ₂	115	Apr 11	No	115 ¹ / ₂	116 ¹ / ₂			
U. S. Pan Can 10-30 yr 2s	U. S.	100 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂	100 ¹ / ₂	Aug 10	No	100 ¹ / ₂	100 ¹ / ₂			
Foreign Government											
Argentina-Internat 5s of 1909	M-S	98	98 ¹ / ₂	98 ¹ / ₂	May 11	45	97 ¹ / ₂	99			
Imperial Japanese Government	M-S	100	101	101	Apr 11	82	93 ¹ / ₂	95 ¹ / ₂			
sterling loan 4 ¹ / ₂	F-A	94 ¹ / ₂	94 ¹ / ₂	94 ¹ / ₂	Apr 11	82	93 ¹ / ₂	95 ¹ / ₂			
sterling loan 2 ¹ / ₂	J-F	84	84	84	Apr 11	50	83 ¹ / ₂	85 ¹ / ₂			
sterling loan 4 ¹ / ₂	J-F	88 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	Apr 11	14	87 ¹ / ₂	90			
sterling loan 4 ¹ / ₂	J-F	103	103 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	May 11	102	103 ¹ / ₂	104			
External loan 4 ¹ / ₂	F-A	98 ¹ / ₂	98 ¹ / ₂	98 ¹ / ₂	Apr 11	2	97 ¹ / ₂	100			
Ban Paulo (Brazil) trust 5s	J-F	97 ¹ / ₂	97 ¹ / ₂	97 ¹ / ₂	May 11	1	97	97 ¹ / ₂			
U. S. of Mexico 10-15 yr 5s	J-F	97	97 ¹ / ₂	97	Apr 11	5	96	98			
Gold 4s of 1904	J-F	92 ¹ / ₂	94	92 ¹ / ₂	May 11	1	91	94 ¹ / ₂			
State and City Securities											
N. Y. City—4 ¹ / ₂	M-S	102 ¹ / ₂	103	103	Apr 11	90	100 ¹ / ₂	103			
4 ¹ / ₂ recs int from Jan 24 1909	M-S	104 ¹ / ₂	104 ¹ / ₂	104 ¹ / ₂	Apr 11	3722	100 ¹ / ₂	104 ¹ / ₂			
4% Corporate Stock—1909	M-S	100	100	100	Apr 11	133	98	100 ¹ / ₂			
4% Corporate stock—1908	M-S	100	100	100	Apr 11	138	98 ¹ / ₂	100 ¹ / ₂			
New 4 ¹ / ₂	M-S	109	109	109	Apr 11	22	108 ¹ / ₂	109			
New 4 ¹ / ₂	M-S	102 ¹ / ₂	103	103	Apr 11	101	101 ¹ / ₂	103			
4 ¹ / ₂ Corporate Stock—1907	M-S	102 ¹ / ₂	103	103	Apr 11	10	100 ¹ / ₂	103			
4 ¹ / ₂ Corporate Stock—1906	M-S	102 ¹ / ₂	103	103	Apr 11	18	102 ¹ / ₂	103			
4 ¹ / ₂ Corporate Stock—1905	M-S	102 ¹ / ₂	103	103	Apr 11	10	102 ¹ / ₂	103			
N. Y. State—Canal Imp 4s	J-F	105 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	Apr 11	104	103 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂			
So Carolina 4s	J-F	102 ¹ / ₂	103	103	Apr 11	9	102	103			
Tenn new settlement 3s	J-F	92 ¹ / ₂	97	97	Apr 11	96	97	97 ¹ / ₂			
Virginia road deb 2-3s	J-F	103 ¹ / ₂	104	104	Apr 11	86	103 ¹ / ₂	104			
6s deferred Brown Bros etc	J-F	87	87	87	Apr 11	55	40	87 ¹ / ₂			
Railroads											
Albany Cent—See NY											
Albany Cent—See NY											
Albany Cent—See NY											
Albany Cent—See NY											

*No price Friday; latest this week. †FRI. ‡DUE JAN. §DUE APR. ¶DUE JUL. **DUE OCT. ††Option Sale

Main table containing two columns of bond listings: 'BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING MAY 19' and 'BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING MAY 19'. Each listing includes bond name, price, date, and other financial details.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Concluded.

Miscellaneous bonds table with two columns. Left column lists bond names like 'Manufacturing & Industrial', 'Distill See Cor conv', etc. Right column lists 'Manufacturing & Industrial' and 'U S Steel Corp'. Includes prices and dates.

*No price Friday; latest bid and asked this week. †Due Feb ‡Due Apr §Due May ¶Due June ††Due July †††Due Aug ††††Due Oct †††††Due Nov ††††††Option Sale

Table with columns: BONDS, WEEK ENDING MAY 19, Price Friday May 19, Range since January 1, etc. Lists various bonds like Am Agricul Chem, Am Tele & Tel, etc.

NOTE—Buyer pays accrued interest in addition to the purchase price for all Boston Bonds. * No price Friday; latest bid and asked. † Flat price.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Stock Exchanges—Stock Record, Daily, Weekly, Yearly

Large table with columns: Share Prices—Not Per Centum Prices, ACTIVE STOCKS, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE. Includes sub-sections for Inactive Stocks and Bonds.

* Bid and asked; † sales on this day. ‡ Ex-div. & rights. § 15 paid. ¶ 12 1/2 paid. ** 13 1/2 paid. †† 35 paid. ‡‡ Receipts. §§§ 5 paid. ¶¶ 50 paid. §§ 4 1/2 paid.

Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY.

Table showing weekly and yearly transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, including columns for Shares, Par value, Railroad Bonds, State Bonds, and U. S. Bonds.

Table showing sales at the New York Stock Exchange for 1911 and 1910, categorized by Stocks, Bonds, and Government bonds.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Table showing daily transactions at the Boston and Philadelphia exchanges, with columns for listed and unlisted shares, bond sales, and bond values.

Outside Securities

All bond prices are now "and interest" except where marked "f."

Large table listing various securities including Street Railways (New York City, Boston, Philadelphia), Gas Securities, and other cities, with columns for Bid and Ask prices.

Table listing Electric Companies with columns for Bid and Ask prices.

Table listing Telegraph and Telephone companies with columns for Bid and Ask prices.

Table listing Ferry Companies with columns for Bid and Ask prices.

Table listing Short-Term Notes with columns for Bid and Ask prices.

Table listing Industrial and Miscel (Miscellaneous) companies with columns for Bid and Ask prices.

Table listing Railroad companies with columns for Bid and Ask prices.

Table listing Industrial and Miscel (Miscellaneous) companies with columns for Bid and Ask prices.

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Table listing Industrial and Miscel (Miscellaneous) companies with columns for Bid and Ask prices.

* Per share. b Basis. c Sells on Stock Exchange, but not very active. f Flat price. n Nominal. s Sale price. f New stock. g Ex-div. l Ex-rights

Investment and Railroad Intelligence.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS.

The following table shows the gross earnings of every STEAM railroad from which regular weekly or monthly returns can be obtained. The first two columns of figures give the gross earnings for the latest week or month, and the last two columns the earnings for the period from July 1 to and including such latest week or month. We add a supplementary statement to show the fiscal year totals of those roads whose fiscal year does not begin with July, but covers some other period. The returns of the electric railways are brought together separately on a subsequent page.

Main table with columns: ROADS, Latest Gross Earnings (Week of Month, Current Year, Previous Year), July 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year). Includes sub-tables for 'Various Fiscal Years' and 'Periods'.

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Summary table with columns: Weekly Summaries (Cur'n Year, Prev's Year, Inc. or Dec., %), Monthly Summaries (Cur'n Year, Prev's Year, Inc. or Dec., %).

α Mexican currency. β Includes the New York & Ottawa, the St. Lawrence & Adirondack and the Ottawa & N. Y. Ry., the latter of which, being a Canadian road, does not make returns to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. γ Includes Evansville & Indiana RR. δ Includes the Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling Ry. in both years. ε Includes the Northern Ohio RR. ζ Includes earnings of Mason City & Ft. Dodge and Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific. η Includes Louisville & Atlantic from July 1 1909 and the Frankfort & Cincinnati from Nov. 1 1909. ι Includes the Mexican International from July 1910. κ Includes the Texas Central in 1911.

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—For the first week of May our final statement covers 45 roads and shows 2.71% decrease in the aggregate under the same week last year.

Table with columns: First week of May, 1911, 1910, Increase, Decrease. Rows include various railway lines like Alabama Great Southern, Atlanta Birmingham & Atlantic, etc.

Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.—In our "Railway Earnings" Section, which accompanies to-day's issue of the "Chronicle" as a special supplement, we print the March returns of earnings and expenses (or in the absence of the March figures those for the latest previous month) of every steam-operating railroad in the United States which is obliged to make monthly statements to the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington.

The Inter-State Commission returns are all on a uniform basis, both as to revenues and expenditures, and possess special utility by reason of that fact. In a number of instances these figures differ from those contained in the monthly statements given out by the companies themselves for publication, and in which the accounts are prepared in accordance with old methods of grouping and classification pursued in many instances for years. We bring together here (1) all the roads where there is a substantial difference between the two sets of figures, so that those persons who for any reason may desire to turn to the company statements will find them readily available. We also give (2) the returns of such roads (even where the figures correspond exactly with those in the Inter-State Commerce reports) which go beyond the requirements of the Commission and publish their fixed charges in addition to earnings and expenses, or (3) which have a fiscal year different from that of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in which latter case we insert the road so as to show the results for the company's own year. We likewise include (4) the few roads which operate entirely within State boundaries, and therefore do not report to the Federal Commission, and (5) Mexican and Canadian companies. We add (6) the roads which have issued their own statements for March, but have not yet filed any returns for that month with the Commission. Finally (7) we give the figures for any roads that have already submitted their April statement.

Large table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings Current Year, Previous Year, Net Earnings Current Year, Previous Year. Rows include Atchafalaya & S Fe, Bangor & Aroostook, Bellefonte Central, etc.

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings Current Year, Previous Year, Net Earnings Current Year, Previous Year. Rows include Inter-oceanic of Mexico, Kansas City Southern, Louisiana & Arkansas, etc.

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Rows include Texas & Pacific, Toledo Peoria & West, Union Pacific, Western Maryland, Yazoo & Miss Valley.

QUARTERLY RETURNS.

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Row: Lehigh & Hudson River.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Companies, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Rows include Cities Service Co., Keystone Tel & Tel Co, Kings Co Elec Lt & Pow.

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes. b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes. c Includes the New York & Ottawa, the St. Lawrence & Adirondack and the Ottawa & New York Ry., the latter of which, being a Canadian road, does not make returns to the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Table with columns: Roads, Int., Rentals, &c. (Current Year, Previous Year), Bal. of Net Earns. (Current Year, Previous Year). Rows include Bangor & Aroostook, Bellefonte Central, Bridgeton & Saco River, Buffalo Roch & Pitts, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago Great Western, Colorado Midland, Colorado & Southern, Cuba RR, Denver & Rio Grande, Duluth So Sh & At., Georgia RR, Louisiana & Arkansas, Louslv Hend & St L., Mineral Range, Mo Kan & Texas, Nevada-Cal-Oregon, N Y Ontario & West, Norfolk & Western, Pere Marquette, Reading Company, Rio Grande Junction, Rio Grande Southern, St L Rocky Mt & Pac., St Lous Southwest, Toledo Peoria & West.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Companies, Int., Rentals, &c. (Current Year, Previous Year), Bal. of Net Earns. (Current Year, Previous Year). Rows include Cities Service Co., Keystone Tel & Tel Co, Kings Co Elec Lt & Pow.

QUARTERLY RETURNS.

Table with columns: Roads, Int., Rentals, &c. (Current Year, Previous Year), Bal. of Net Earns. (Current Year, Previous Year). Row: Lehigh & Hudson River.

a Represents dividends on common and preferred stock. b After allowing for miscellaneous charges and credits to income. c These figures are after allowing for other income and for discount and exchange. The sum of \$10,000 is deducted every month from surplus and placed to the credit of the renewal fund. x After allowing for other income received. y After allowing for outside operations, hire of equipment and other income.

Electric Railway Net Earnings.—The following table gives the returns of ELECTRIC railway gross and net earnings reported this week. A full detailed statement, including all roads from which monthly returns can be obtained, is given once a month in these columns, and the latest statement of this kind will be found in the issue of May 6 1911.

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Rows include American Lt & Tract Co, Atlantic Shore Ry, Auburn & Syracuse, Birmingham Ry, L&P, Central Penn Tr Co, Chattanooga Ry & Lt, East St Louis & Sub, Grand Rapids Ry, Hudson & Manhat'n, Illinois Traction Co, Milw Elect Ry & Lt, Milw Lt Ht & Tr Co, Norfolk & Portsm Tr, Port'd (Ore) Ry, L&P, St Joseph Ry, Lt, H&P.

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes. b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes. c These figures represent income from all sources.

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Table with columns: Roads, Int., Rentals, &c. (Current Year, Previous Year), Bal. of Net Earns. (Current Year, Previous Year). Rows include Atlantic Shore Ry, Auburn & Syracuse, Chattanooga Ry & Lt, East St Louis & Sub, Grand Rapids Ry, Hudson & Manhattan, Milw Elect Ry & Lt, Milw Lt Ht & Tr Co, Norfolk & Portsm Tr, Port'd (Ore) Ry, L&P, St Joseph Ry, Lt, H&P.

x After allowing for other income received.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Annual Reports.—An index to annual reports of steam railroads, street railways and miscellaneous companies which have been published during the preceding month will be given on the last Saturday of each month. This index will not include reports in the issue of the "Chronicle" in which it is published. The latest index will be found in the issue of April 29. The next will appear in that of May 27.

Toledo & Ohio Central Railway.

(Report for the Six Months ending Dec. 31 1910.)

President Wm. C. Brown, New York, says in brief:

General Results.—The operating revenues were \$2,924,300, an increase of \$612,946 over same period last year and the largest in the history of the company. Freight revenue increased \$615,746, or 34.30%. While there was a slight increase in miscellaneous tonnage, the increase of 705,402 tons of bituminous coal was the principal factor in the large increase shown. The tons per train mile was increased from 842 to 551 tons; average rate per ton per mile 4.353 mills, as against 4.324 mills. The expenses of the transportation department which are so largely governed by the volume of traffic handled, show an increase of about 30%, while the increase in train mileage was approximately 20%. The per cent of operating expenses to gross revenue was 59.73%, a decrease of 2.25%. Increase in other income \$101,088 was principally due to the surplus from operation of the Zaneville & Western Ry., \$46,288, and hire of equipment, ear mileage and per diem balances \$46,923. A dividend of 2 3/4% was declared on both pref. and common stock out of the net corporate income for the six months, payable March 15 1911.

ments were reduced to \$200,000, maturing Feb. 15 1911, were on that date renewed for the full amount of \$500,000 for one year, at 5 1/2 %.

COMBINED RESULTS, INCLUDING SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES, FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JAN. 31.

Table with 3 columns: 1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09. Rows include Operations-Square Yards Laid, Asphalt, asphalt block, &c.; For municipalities; For others; Contracts for asphalt pavement carried to current fiscal year; Sales of crude asphalt; Sales of asphaltic products; Income from Sales of crude asphalt; Sales of refined asphalt; Sales of miscellaneous materials; Income from paving; Income from private work; Income from general contracting, &c.; Miscellaneous income; Total Income; Expenses; Cost of crude asphalt; Cost of refining asphalt; Cost of miscellaneous materials; Reserve for maintenance and repairs; Depreciation; General contracting, &c.; Sundry branch expenses; Total expenses; Net trading profits; Rentals from real estate; Interest received; Int. and dividends on investments; Total net income; Deduct; General expenses; Reserve for depreciation of accounts; Interest on loans and mortgage; Debenture interest; Income tax; Total deductions; Profits, as per balance sheet; Excess cost of maintaining pavements; Dividends on preferred; Balance, surplus.

* Also 3 1/4 % paid 5 % 5-year debentures due March 1 1910 in full for accumulated dividends on pref. stock (V. 90, p. 449; V. 92, p. 121.)

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET GENERAL ASPHALT CO. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES JAN. 31.

Table with 3 columns: 1911, 1910, 1909. Rows include Assets: Properties owned and operated; Stock trust certifs. General Asphalt Co.; Stock and bonds outside companies; Mortgages receivable; Retained by cities on pavements laid; Bonds, warrants and tax liens pledged; Bonds, tax liens, &c., on hand; Materials and supplies (net); Cash; Bills receivable; Accts. rec'le (less doubtful accts.); Total; Liabilities: Preferred stock; Common stock; Bonds underlying cos. not owned by General Asphalt or its subd.; Mtgs. and ground rents subd.; Collateral railroad notes; Reserve for maintenance of pavements laid under guaranty; Collateral loans; Accounts payable; Debenture redemption fund New Trinidad Lake Corp. Co., Ltd.; Fire insurance fund; Surplus profits; Total; V. 92, p. 1246, 728.

Utah Copper Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1910.)

Prest. C. M. MacNeill, N. Y., April 1, wrote in substance:

General Results.—The net production of copper, after allowing for smelter deductions, amounted to 85,644,511 lbs.; 84,502,475 lbs. were produced from the concentrating ores; 1,142,036 lbs. were produced from the sulphide mine, which was operated only a portion of the year under a contract which we were compelled to assume upon acquisition of the Boston property.

The net cost per pound of copper produced from concentrates, including all costs of every kind and nature, amounted to 8.959 cts. per lb., as compared with 8.787 cts. per lb. for 1909. The price received for copper sold was 12.672 cts. per lb., as compared with 12.915 cts. in 1909.

The net profits amounted to \$5,401,775. Of this sum \$3,890,912 was the profit resulting from the operation of the plants in Utah. After the payment of dividends aggregating \$4,648,675 there remained a balance of \$752,912, which was passed to "undivided profits." The total "undivided profits" Dec. 31 last amounted to \$3,696,539, and is the amount over and above dividends and interest charges which has been derived from operating profits and income. This item has no bearing upon the "surplus" of \$6,083,930, which is the amount received from sale of stock in excess of par.

Stock.—On Dec. 31 1910 the total issued capital stock was 1,562,599 shares, an increase during the year of 238,224 shares, accounted for as follows: Acquisition of Boston Consolidated Mining Co. property, 310,000 shares; for 1,000,152 shares of stock of Nevada Consolidated Copper Co., 444,513 shares; sold for cash at \$50 per share, 73,437 shares; conversion of \$5,590 bonds, 275 shares. The total authorized stock is 2,500,000 shares, par \$10; unissued, 937,401 shares.

Quarterly dividends were paid during the year at the rate of \$3 per share per annum, or 75 cts. per share per quarter.

Investments.—Your total stock holding in the Nevada Consolidated Copper Co. is 1,000,500 shares, carried at \$4,453,007; the market value is slightly over \$18,000,000.

Properties.—During the year the physical properties of the Boston Consolidated Mining Co. were transferred to your company. A portion of the improved Arthur plant has been put in operation; it is capable of doing as good work as our improved Magna plant. The remainder of the Arthur plant is being gradually reconstructed, and the plant eventually will be capable of handling approximately 8,000 tons a day, as compared with 3,000 tons or less when the plant was acquired from the Boston Company.

Blagnum & Garfield Ry. Co.—The main line of railroad is approximately 20 miles long, extending from Garfield to the mines, and it should be in operation by July of this year. It saves approximately 10 miles in distance, and is constructed with 90-lb. rails and steel bridges (aggregate

length of bridges 2,000 ft., of tunnels 4,795 ft.). The railroad will be extended to the plant of the Garfield Smelting Co. and will then serve not only our own ore business and our concentrate shipments to the smelter from the plants at Garfield, but will supply a much-needed means for the transportation of the employees between their homes and the plants.

The entire \$750,000 capital stock was issued to your company in payment for tracks and property owned by your company. The \$2,500,000 10-year 6% gold bonds are convertible into Utah Copper Co. stock at \$50 per share at any time after July 1 1911, and on or before July 1 1914. These bonds are guaranteed as to interest and principal by your company and have all been sold, and since the close of the year the balance of the purchase price thereof has been paid to the Railway (V. 90, p. 1683; V. 91, p. 654, 710).

Condensed Extract from Report of Gen. Man. D. C. Jacklino, April 1 1911.

During the year the property of the Shawmut Consolidated Copper Co., comprising an area of 100 acres, was acquired principally for the value of its surface in connection with our mining operations; this group is not thought to have any material value for mining purposes.

The drilling and underground development on the original Utah group during 1910 consisted of 1,430 ft. of tunnels, making a total of underground work on this portion of the property of 34.34 miles. On the Boston Consolidated group an additional 45,567 ft. was driven, making a total for that group of 29.44 miles and for both groups of 63.78 miles. The total amount of this destroyed by steam-shovel operations and underground mining is 20.43 miles, leaving now accessible 43.35 miles.

The cost of underground development for the year amounted to 7.02 cts. per ton on all ores mined and shipped to the mills. This cost was charged against operations and is incl. in the per ton mining costs hereafter stated.

The drilling and underground work accomplished during the year has permitted more accurate estimates as to ore reserves than had been possible heretofore. Our calculations show that, after deducting all ore mined up to Jan. 1 1911, there remains in the area in which our principal development work has been done 203,500,000 tons of fully and partially developed ore. Of this amount 152,130,000 tons are fully developed and blocked and 22,325,000 tons is partially developed ore in the slopes calculated to apply to steam-shovel workings but outside of the ore area of 166.15 acres of fully and partially developed ground (51.52 acres of this being Boston Consolidated). In calculating ore tonnages, 13 cubic feet of ore in place is taken as a ton. Of the fully developed ore, 60,000,000 tons has an average copper content of 2% and 92,130,000 tons 1.6% copper. The average assay of the partially developed ore is 1.4% copper. The entire 203,500,000 tons developed and partially developed ore averages 1.67% copper.

In addition to the above there is a quantity of lower grade ore, amounting to probably 25,000,000 tons, lying immediately adjacent to the more thoroughly developed area. There also remain, on both groups, considerable areas of ground almost wholly undeveloped, but known to contain concealed ore bodies. Furthermore, at no place in the better grade areas now developed have we reached the depths, either by drilling or otherwise, where for any considerable area the material underlying the stated thickness of developed ore is not of such grade as to permit of its extraction and reduction being profitable under conditions now prevailing.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR PERIODS ENDING DEC. 31.

Table with 4 columns: Years end, Dec. 31—1910, 1909, Dec. 31 '08, 18 Mos. end. Rows include Operating Revenue: Sales of copper; Sales of gold at \$20; Sales of silver; Miscellaneous; Total Income; Expenses: Operation; Mine development; Prepaid expense, orestripping; Freight on ore; Treatment and refining; N. J. license and Fed. corp. taxes; Extraordinary tailings expenses; Total expenses; Net operating revenue; Other Income: Dividends—Nev. Cons. Copper Co.; Interest; Rentals; Total net profits; Interest on bonds; Dividends; Rate.

Surplus \$752,912 \$690,555 \$1,665,011 Note.—Sales for calendar year 1910, 84,502,475 lbs. at 12.672 cts. (against 51,749,233 lbs. at 12.915 cts. in 1909 and 54,051,212 lbs. at 13.20 cts. for 18 months ending Dec. 31 1908); sales of gold at \$20 per oz., 39,837 oz. (against 20,862,345 and 20,072.18); silver, 381,331.22 oz. at 53.5837 cts. (against 198,943.15 oz., at 51.528 cts., and 163,952.87 oz. at 54.76 cts.).

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with 4 columns: 1910, 1909, 1910, 1909. Rows include Assets: Property; Prepaid exp., ore; Ore in reserve at mills; Investments; Accts. receivable; Notes receivable; Supplies and fuel; Equity in copper in transit; Cash in banks; Prepaid insur., &c.; Total; Liabilities: Stock outstanding; Bonds outstanding; Treatment and ref. chgs. not yet due; Accts. payable; Various reserves; National Bank of Commerce, N. Y.; Surplus from sale of stock; Total.

* Property includes mining property, \$8,205,765; Magna plant, \$4,402,709; Arthur plant, \$1,342,238, and mine surface equipment, \$809,251. —V. 92, p. 1182.

Tennessee Copper Co., Copperhill, Polk County, Tenn.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1910.)

President Frederick Lewisohn, Feb. 23 1911, wrote in brief:

In accordance with the policy of conserving the sulphur contents of the ore for use in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, a smaller tonnage of ore from our own mines was smelted and the output of copper from Tennessee ores proportionately reduced. However, a large tonnage of custom ores from outside sources was smelted, so that the total output of copper was practically the same as in 1909.

Development work was carried on during the larger part of the year and the ore reserves show a material increase. (Total ore reserves Jan. 1 1911 are stated as 4,563,671 tons.—Ed.)

The acid plant, as originally designed, was practically completed at the end of the year and produced in December over 12,000 tons of acid. This tonnage could have been increased, but in order to operate at maximum capacity with normal cost it was found necessary to build additional Gay Lussac towers. This construction work will prevent further large increases until April, at which time it is expected that the entire plant will be operating at full capacity. (The plant will, then, the General Manager says, be the largest sulphuric acid plant in the world.—Ed.)

In order to make these necessary additions a considerable sum of ready cash was required, and the directors therefore deemed it advisable to issue \$1,500,000 1st M. 6% gold bonds, which provide for this and other purposes and also for the retirement of the entire outstanding issue of \$350,000 1st M. 5% bonds and \$600,000 6% gold notes. (V. 91, p. 1577.)

A favorable contract for the sale of the entire output of the acid plant over a term of years has been entered into with a responsible corporation. (V. 92, p. 327.)

With the acid plant now operating at 75% of its capacity and with the prospect of a further increase in tonnage within a few weeks, the outlook is very encouraging, as a large revenue from the sale of acid may now be expected for many years.

Statement by Treasurer Walter Lewisohn.

During the latter part of the year the second unit of the sulphuric acid plant was put into service. The entire quantity of acid is now being delivered as fast as produced, under an advantageous contract. Further increase in the tonnage produced can be expected within a few weeks.

INCOME ACCOUNT. Table with columns for 1910 and 1909, and sub-columns for dollars and cents. Rows include Copper prod., Sulphuric acid prod., Receipts, Deductions, Interest on bonds, and Interest on notes.

* Total receipts in 1910 are shown after providing for discount on 1st M. 6% bonds.

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with columns for 1910 and 1909, and sub-columns for dollars and cents. Rows include Property & equip't, Material, Copper inventory, Sulphuric acid inventory, Accts. receivable, Stk. invest. acct., Interest prepaid, Cash in banks, Capital stock, Bonds, Sundry creditors, Accrued interest, Sulphuric acid acct., Reserves, Div. pay., Profit and loss.

Reserves in 1910 include \$227,000 for depreciation, \$125,000 for general reserve and \$10,046 for liability insurance.—V. 92, p. 1247, 327.

Union Oil Company of California.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1910.)

President Lyman Stewart, Los Angeles, Jan. 31 1911, wrote in substance:

Output.—Lake View Well No. 1 (the property of the Lake View Oil Co., Maricopa), of which we own a majority of the capital stock, was brought in March 15 and has produced more than twice as much oil as any known oil well up to date. The well at this writing is producing only 8,000 barrels per day and its yield is still declining.

The general stimulus given to drilling by the widespread fear of Government action circumscribing the public area, also greatly increased the output, making California's output for 1910 74,000,000 bbls., as against 52,000,000 bbls. for 1909, with the inevitable result that prices for fuel oil were materially reduced. However, the Independent Producers' Agency, with which a year ago we formed an alliance for the exclusive handling of their total output as a unit with our own, maintained a commendable degree of firmness. There can be little doubt that production and consumption will shortly be more nearly equal than at present.

Generally speaking, every railway west of the Cascade and Sierra mountains has abandoned coal, or is in process of doing so, and oil is supplanting the latter as fuel. Our fuel trade is also expanding very rapidly in Chile, Panama and British Columbia.

The past year has been in many respects the most trying one in our history. It has been necessary to make comparatively heavy investments in every department directly connected with the transportation, sale, storage and manufacture of our output. We have increased our fleet by the purchase of a fine new vessel for coastwise trade. We have built a modern and economical refinery at Port Harford, increased our acreage and equipment at Oleum—our principal refinery—increased our oil-bearing lands in the rich Fullerton field by 750 acres, improved our Bakersfield refinery property and added over 5,000,000 of barrels to our storage capacity in the various fields.

We have also completed our terminal station at Seattle, which is one of the finest on the Pacific Coast, and have expended over \$1,000,000 more on the Producers' Transportation Co.'s pipe line than the original estimates called for; this increased expenditure was due to the necessity for greatly increasing the amount of storage originally provided for, and for the extension of lines to reach newly developed territory. The construction of the "Outer Harbor" at San Pedro has been unremittingly pressed towards completion, and is now about 65% finished.

Guaranteed Bonds (V. 79, p. 2799; V. 83, p. 103; V. 89, p. 48, 290, 850.)

Table with columns for Issued, Redeemed, U.O. owns, and Outstanding. Rows include Mission Trans. & Refg. Co., Union Transportation Co., Union Steamship Co., and Producers' Transport. Co.

Floating Debt.—On Dec. 31 1910 the quick assets, including cash on hand, crude and refined oils, goods in warehouses, good accounts receivable (aside from amounts due from affiliated companies), amounted to sufficient to pay \$1 29 for every dollar of floating debt, including deferred payments on properties purchased, amounts due stockholders and due affiliated cos.

The Producers pipe line has cost to date upwards of \$4,500,000, which is more than \$1,000,000 over our original estimate. However, we now have a very complete and economical plant, serving all the valley fields, and with a demonstrated capacity to the coast of more than 25,000 bbls. per day. As a matter of fact, one day last fall we moved 31,000 bbls. from Santa Margarita to the port at Avila. This line, when operated to anything like its full capacity, will show handsome returns. During 1910 this system has received from the producers upwards of 8,000,000 bbls. of oil, of which it now has about 6,000,000 bbls. still in storage on its lines. The balance was delivered to ships at Port Harford, to cars in Bakersfield, etc.

In addition to completing its own line, the Producers' Transportation Co. organization has during the year erected over 2,000,000 bbls. of steel storage on account of the Union Oil Co., and has under its charge at present the building of 3,000,000 bbls. of steel tankage which the company contracted for during the summer. Two other 1,000,000-bbl. concrete reservoirs, built at a cost of \$200,000, have up to the present time been failures. On Feb. 15 our contract with the Independent Oil Producers' Agency went into effect, and since that time we have been operating under it. It has not resulted as anticipated because of the very large increase in production brought in in the Midway field during the year. As one result of it, however, we have entered into a marketing arrangement with the Associated Oil Co. and the agency. This is a new contract and runs for a period of three years, with privilege to either party of six months' notice to cancel. It is anticipated, however, that it will give us a largely increased market, much quicker sales and at better prices than could be secured through our own efforts independent of the Associated. Whether this will be the case can only be determined by experience. During the late summer there was a surplus production in the State of fully 60,000 bbls. per day over and above consumption. As a result of increased consumption and a very decided falling off in production, the present surplus is only 15,000 to 20,000

bbls. per day, and we anticipate that in the very near future there will be no surplus and we shall be drawing on the stocks, which at the present time aggregate over 30,000,000 bbls., the Agency-Union stocks at this time aggregating about 13,000,000 bbls.

Number of Wells, Miles of Pipe Line, Tankage, Dec. 31.

Table with columns for No. Wells, Miles Pipe Line, and Tankage (bbls.). Rows include Union Oil Co. and Producers' Transp. Co.

Report of Geological and Land Department, W. W. Orcutt, Manager.

Activity in the oil industry of California during the past year has been the greatest in the history of the State. The greater part of this development has taken place in the San Joaquin Valley. All the oil fields there have been extended both in length and width. Oil discoveries have been made in two new places that may ultimately prove up large areas of virgin territory and add new oil fields to those already so well known. In order to carry out the new laws and to conform to the new interpretations of the old ones, the efforts of my department have been chiefly directed toward perfecting title, by development, to lands already acquired.

During 1909 your company acquired the Regal property in the Midway district, and a controlling interest in the property of the Lake View Oil Co. at Maricopa. Both of these properties have been "proven up." On March 15 1910 Well No. 1 of the Lake View Oil Co. came in a great gusher. Its maximum flow per day was 55,000 bbls. It has flowed continuously ever since, though in diminished quantity. In the Fullerton district your company has acquired 761.12 acres of practically proven oil territory, adjoining the property already owned. This rounds out your holdings in that locality and insures business for your transportation facilities for many years to come.

The production of oil in California for 1909 was 52,000,000 bbls. Owing to the action by the Federal Government, the total production was approximately 74,000,000 bbls. in 1910. The smallest monthly production was in February, 4,875,000 bbls.; the greatest in August, 7,368,000 bbls. The monthly production gradually decreased since August, showing only 6,000,000 bbls. for December. The Coast markets were not big enough to quickly absorb the increase of over 40% in production, and considerable surplus oil has gone into storage, temporarily decreasing prices. It seems probable that 150,000 bbls. of oil per acre for the best California oil land, as its ultimate production to exhaustion, is not an overestimate. An average ultimate production to exhaustion of 50,000 bbls. of oil per acre gives a total value to your proven land holdings alone that justifies a value for your shares several times larger than the present market price.

Resume of Acreage Controlled—Total, 229,804 Acres.

Table with columns for County, Fee Acres, Min. Rights, Fee Acres, Acres, Mineral Locations. Rows include Ventura County, Los Angeles County, Orange County, San Benito County, Humboldt County, Kings County, Santa Barbara County, Fresno County, San Luis Obispo Co., Kern County, Monterey County, Contra Costa County, and Distributing Stations.

Extracts from Report of Marine Department.

During the year there have been no working additions to the fleet, which consists of eleven tank ships, four tank barges, one tug and one utility barge, with a total capacity of 466,950 bbls. In addition there was purchased the SS Thomas, which is now being converted into a tank ship at Philadelphia; this ship has twin screws and will have a carrying capacity of approximately 36,000 bbls. The quantity of oil transported by the fleet during the year exceeded any previous year by 1,379,890 bbls., and the cost per barrel for transportation of oil has been materially reduced.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR CALENDAR YEAR.

Table with columns for 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907. Rows include Cap. stk. out. Dec. 31, Gross earnings, Depreciation charged off, All other expenses, Net earnings, and Divs. (see below).

Expenses in 1910 (\$8,946,863) included: Rental of property, vessels, pipe lines and water and gas lines, \$564,000; refineries, including oil run through stills, \$4,468,687; operating wells, general expenses, interest, taxes, legal services, salaries, office rents, operating, drilling tools, gas and water lines and miscellaneous items, \$1,518,370; transportation expenses by land and water and operating various outside branches, stations and offices, \$2,395,806.

Auth. stock, \$50,000,000. No bal. sheet is furnished.—V. 92, p. 398.

Toronto Electric Light Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1910.)

RESULTS FOR YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31.

Table with columns for 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907. Rows include Revenue from lighting, power, rent, sales, &c., Oper. exp. (incl. repairs), Interest on debentures, Dividends (8%), and Balance, surplus.

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with columns for 1910, 1909, 1910, 1909. Rows include Assets (Plant, Investments, Gen. supplies in stock, Accounts receivable, Bills receivable, Insurance in advances, Cash on deposit, Cash in office) and Liabilities (Stock paid up, Debentures, Accounts payable, Bills payable, Mortgages payable, Acc'd int. on debts, Contingent acc't., Reserve account, Profit and loss).

* After deducting \$200,000 transferred to reserve account.—V. 92, p. 1041, 799, 72

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

RAILROADS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC ROADS.

American Cities Railway & Light Co.—Possible Purchase.—Engineers and experts representing Bertron, Griscom & Jenks, the New York bankers who are largely interested in the New Orleans Railway & Light Co. (V. 91, p. 1768; V. 92, p. 1033, 1103), are examining the properties controlled by the American Cities Ry. & Light Co. (V. 92, p. 1102) with reference to the formation of a new holding company, which would take over also a majority of the stock of the New Orleans Ry. & Light Co.

Statement from Firm of Ildore Newman & Son.

For reasons of a purely personal character, my firm concluded that a satisfactory offer was made we would dispose of our interest in the American

Cities Railway & Light Co., provided the same offer was given to all the other stockholders. This has been known to our associates, Messrs. Ford, Bacon & Davis, who, however, desire to continue their investments in Southern street railway and light companies.

They, with Messrs. Bertron, Griscom & Jenks, conceived the idea of forming a holding company, which would acquire the assets of the American Cities Ry. & Light Co. and the stocks of the New Orleans Ry. & Light Co.

The plan issued by Bertron, Griscom & Jenks May 19 provides in substance:

Capitalization of New Company of Entire Stock of N. O. Ry. & Lt. Co. Assets.

Common stock	\$16,643,416
For New Orleans Ry. & Light stock	\$6,000,000
For stock of Am. Cities Ry. & Lt. Co. and working capital about \$1,500,000	\$9,076,750
Preferred stock 6% cumulative	\$21,810,083
For New Orleans Ry. & Light stock	\$18,333,333
For stock of Am. Cities Ry. & Light and working capital (paid \$1,500,000)	\$6,476,750

Collateral trust bonds, to be dated July 1 1911, or thereabouts, maturing 8 years from date; 25%, or \$2,500,000, to be paid off at par at expiration of 5 years from date of bonds by lot. Interest rate, 5% for first 6 years and 6% for the 7th and 8th years. Secured by pledge of all stocks to be acquired by the new company. The bonds to be redeemable as a whole on any interest-payment date at par and interest. 10,000,000

Terms of Exchange.

For Existing—	New Preferred.	New Common.
N. O. Ry. & Lt. Co., \$20,000,000 35% do do pref., \$10,000,000 83 1-3	\$7,000,000 25% = 8,333,333	25% = \$5,000,000
The "New Orleans Times-Democrat" understands that the shareholders of the American Cities will receive 77 1/2% cash, which includes the div. up to July 1 for their \$10,761,165 common stock, and 100 plus accrued interest for their \$6,906,178 preferred stock.		

The shares of the New Orleans Ry. & Lt. Co. held in the United States must be deposited on or before June 15 1911 with the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. and the Whitney Nat. Bank of New Orleans, or at N. Y. Trust Co., N. Y. City. The agreement is to be declared effective within 45 days from May 15. The holders of a majority of the total stock of the New Orleans Ry. & Lt. Co., it is stated, have already agreed to participate.

The controlled properties of the American Cities Ry. & Light Co. which will be included are: Birmingham Ry. & P. Co., Memphis St. Ry. Co., Little Rock Ry. & Elec. Co., Knoxville Ry. & Lt. Co. and the Houston Lighting & Power Co. See reports in V. 92, p. 1102.

Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.—To Be Listed in Paris.—Morgan, Harjes & Co., with the consent of the directors, are taking the necessary steps to obtain the admission of \$10,000,000 of the common stock to the Parquet of the Paris Bourse.—V. 92, p. 658, 593.

Bangor (Me.) Railway & Electric Co.—Acquisitions.—President John R. Graham, who several months ago purchased the Portland & Brunswick Street Ry., which operates from Brunswick to Yarmouth via Freeport, on May 10 also acquired the Freeport Light, Heat & Pow. Co.—V. 89, p. 777.

British Columbia Railway & Development Co.—Suit.—A suit has been filed in the Supreme Court in this city by Herman Van Slochem, as assignee of one Van Gelder, against Jean Volkenstein and Roscoe Conklin, who were Vice-President and Assistant Secretary, respectively, of the company, to recover damages sustained by said Van Gelder through the purchase of \$80,000 par value of the company's stock in March and April 1910.

The stock, it is alleged, is of no value, and was purchased by reason of misrepresentations of the defendants' agents.—V. 91, p. 1327.

Central New England Ry. Co.—Bonds Offered.—J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank and the National City Bank, all of New York, offered on May 18, at 93 1/2 and int. \$11,927,000 1st M. 4% 50-year gold bonds dated Jan. 1 1911 and due Jan. 1 1961, but redeemable on any interest date after Jan. 1 1921 at 105 and int. Trustee, Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. Par. c* \$1,000, r* \$10,000. Int. J. & J. in N. Y. Principal and interest unconditionally guaranteed, by endorsement upon each bond, by the New York New Haven & Hartford RR. Co., which holds substantially all the capital stock. Exempt from local taxation in N. Y. State.

The advertisement regarding the bonds is published on another page for purposes of record, the entire block having been sold.

Condensed Extracts from Letter of C. S. Mellen, President New York New Haven & Hartford RR., May 12 1911.

The bonds are secured by a first lien on 137.02 miles of railway lines owned by the Central New England Ry. Co., including the Poughkeepsie Bridge across the Hudson River, which alone cost upwards of \$7,000,000. The bonds are issued pursuant to the first mortgage dated Jan. 1 1911, to which mortgage the N. Y. N. H. & H. RR. Co. is a party.

The net earnings of the Central New England Ry. Co. for the fiscal year ending June 30 1910, above taxes, rentals and operating expenses, available for the payment of its interest charges were \$1,031,303. The total interest charges for the same fiscal year were \$616,422. The refunding effected through these first mortgage bonds will substantially reduce the total interest charges of that company.

The total authorized issue of 1st M. bonds is \$25,000,000; total amount now issued, \$11,927,000. The remainder of the authorized issue, except \$350,000, is reserved for issue from time to time to an amount not exceeding in face value 75% of the cost of extensions, additions or improvements.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the N. Y. Stock Exchange. Compare V. 92, p. 1178.

Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR.—Safety Appliance Acts Upheld.—The United States Supreme Court on May 15 in suits against the company and the St. Louis & San Francisco held that railroads coming within the terms of the Safety Appliance Acts of 1893 and 1903 are under an absolute duty to keep in repair automatic couplers and other appliances prescribed by the Acts and not merely a duty to exercise reasonable diligence in making such repairs.

The Court held that the old common law duty of reasonable diligence in making repairs becomes an absolute one under the Appliance Acts.

The Colorado & Northwestern RR., a narrow-gauge road entirely within Boulder County, Colo., and said to be using locomotives and cars equipped with the old link-and-pin couplers, was held to be liable for a violation of the law, the Court stating that it was not necessary in order to bring a connecting carrier within the Safety Appliance Acts for it to have an arrangement for a continuous transportation or shipment with the preceding carrier. Such an arrangement had previously been held necessary to bring a carrier within the Inter-State Commerce Act of 1887.—V. 92, p. 525, 260.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois RR.—Proposed Merger.—The stockholders of the company will vote on July 19 on a proposition to merge the Evansville & Terre Haute, \$3,186,454 of the \$3,987,383 common stock of which is owned by the C. & E. I. The Evansville & Terre Haute will vote on the matter on July 20.

It is proposed to issue C. & E. I. stock for Evansville & Terre Haute stock on the basis of \$83 33 of C. & E. I. pref. for each \$100 E. & T. H. stock, common or preferred. The rate of exchange has been fixed to conform with the dividend rates of the respective stocks. The C. & E. I. pref. stock will be increased by \$5,000,000, the authorized capital after the consolidation to be \$15,000,000 common stock and \$10,000,000 pref.—V. 92, p. 117.

Chicago & North Western Ry.—Bonds to Be Paid.—The Menominee Extension 1st M. sinking fund 7% gold bonds (\$2,546,500 in the hands of the public) maturing June 1 will, as announced by advertisement on another page, be paid on presentation at the office of the Treasurer, 111 Broadway. Interest will cease June 1. V. 92, p. 1178, 1031.

Chicago Memphis & Gulf RR.—Extension.—The management announce the completion of the line into Hickman, Ky.

The road is now 52 miles long, extending from Dyerburg, Tenn., on the Illinois Central RR., to Hickman, Ky., on the Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry. The company, it is stated, is about to let a contract for the extension of the line northward to Clinton, Ky., a distance of 13 miles, connecting with the Mobile & Ohio at Syrubus, Ky.

Operations for the Nine Months ending March 31.

Gross earnings	\$131,881	Bond interest	\$15,089
Net earnings (after taxes)	\$59,346	Balance surplus	\$40,257
Compare V. 90, p. 302, 108.			

Chicago Milwaukee & Puget Sound Ry.—Through Passenger Service.—Through passenger service between Chicago, Seattle and Tacoma will begin May 28. It is announced that the two trains installed for this service are the first of steel construction to be put into transcontinental service.

The main line, Moberidge, S. D., to Seattle and Tacoma, is 1,400 miles, and there are 826 miles of completed branches and 90 miles of uncompleted branches, making a total mileage of 2,316 miles. Chairman Roswell Miller says there will be no further sale of bonds to the public in 1911 beyond the first sale of \$25,000,000 made in March.—V. 92, p. 659, 725, 1031, 1178.

Chicago Ottawa & Peoria (Electric) Ry.—New Mortgage.—The company has filed a 6% mortgage for \$1,250,000, dated Dec. 1 1910, to S. H. Ewing and others as trustees.

Compare Introduction to report of Illinois Traction Co. in V. 92, p. 1230; also see "El. Ry. Sec.," p. 22, and "Chronicle," V. 87, p. 812.

Cincinnati New Orleans & Texas Pacific Ry.—Additional City Bonds.—The proceeds of the \$2,500,000 3 1/2% bonds heretofore issued by the city of Cincinnati for terminals not having been sufficient to complete the work, steps are being taken to secure the authorization of an additional \$500,000 city bonds. The Cincinnati New Orleans & Texas Pacific, as lessee, will meet the interest and the sinking fund of 1% per annum on the new bonds, as in the case of the earlier issue.—V. 92, p. 1031.

Columbia (S. C.) Electric Street Ry., Light & Power Co.—Increase of Stock—Change of Name.—The stockholders on May 15 authorized an increase in the stock as proposed and also a change in the name of the company to Columbia Railway, Gas & Electric Co. Compare V. 92, p. 1108.

Columbia (S. C.) Railway, Gas & Electric Co.—New Name.—See Columbia Electric Street Ry., Light & Power Co. above.

Denver Laramie & Northwestern RR.—New Directors.—The board having been increased from 9 to 15, the following six new directors were elected:

New directors: S. J. Kent, Nathan H. Hett, B. A. Holcomb, Allyn Cole, O. D. Berroth and F. Conway.

Old directors re-elected: C. S. Johnson, J. D. Milligan, A. J. Shengel, W. E. Green, W. L. Clayton, Zeph Charles Felt, C. M. Day, W. E. Skinner, Milledge Milliken.

Mr. Hett, who was formerly at the head of the electrical department of the N. Y. N. H. & Hartford RR., was elected Second Vice-President.

Preferred Stock.—The stockholders on May 10 voted to make \$5,994,000 of the treasury stock pref. stock, with preference as to dividends only, at the cumulative rate of 5% per annum after July 1 1913.—V. 90, p. 1238.

Detroit Grand Haven & Milwaukee RR.—Tax Suit.—Judge McDonald in the Circuit Court at Grand Rapids, Mich., on May 16 overruled the demurrer of the company in the suit of the State to collect about \$2,000,000 alleged to be due for back taxes. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.—V. 91, p. 870.

Detroit & Mackinac Ry.—Second Dividend on Common Stock.—A semi-annual dividend of 2 1/4% has been declared on the \$2,000,000 capital stock along with the usual semi-annual distribution of 2 1/4% on the preferred stock, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 15. An initial dividend of the same amount was paid on the common stock on Jan. 3 last.—V. 91, p. 1511.

Detroit Toledo & Ironton Ry.—Foreclosure Proceedings.—Counsel for the Kiekerbocker Trust Co., trustees for the third mortgage, the consol. 4 1/8s, have appeared in the U. S. Court at Columbus, Ohio, seeking to prevent the carrying out of the decree recently made by Judge Swan at Detroit. A motion has been filed to include the first mortgage in the decree. No decision has yet been rendered on these later proceedings.—V. 92, p. 1242, 1032.

Enid Ochiltree & Western RR.—Sale Ordered.—The District Court at Dalhart, Tex., has ordered the sale of the property to pay the company's debts. Compare V. 91, p. 1766.

Evansville & Terre Haute RR.—Proposed Merger.—See Chicago & Eastern Illinois RR. above.—V. 91, p. 1242.

Florida East Coast Ry.—New Director.—The directorate having been increased to 9, J. C. Salter has been elected a member of the board.—V. 91, p. 1629.

International & Great Northern RR.—Sale June 13.—The foreclosure sale has been postponed until June 13. See plan, V. 92, p. 1310.

Kansas City Mexico & Orient Ry.—Listed in London.—The London Stock Exchange has listed the \$5,418,000 additional 1st M. gold 4s, sold abroad in 1910, making the total listed \$8,432,000. "Boston News Bureau" on May 17 said:

Vice-President Dickinson says that in Texas and Oklahoma the outlook for general business is better than for some time, and indications are that the Southwest will have bountiful crops. Last year Texas people had to contend with a prolonged drought.

Mr. Dickinson said that the objective of his recent trip abroad—the placing of some \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 additional securities—had not been achieved, and that it is a matter upon which the management is still engaged. A general belief that there is too much legislation in this country operates, he says, against a fuller reception of our railroad securities abroad.

The road has sufficient funds to carry it forward from San Angelo to Alpine, where connections will be made with the Southern Pacific. The \$8,500-ton rail order placed for early delivery will be applied on this section and will be laid within the next three months.

The present trouble in Mexico has hampered construction and has also upset calculations with regard to completing the road through to the coast. According to previous estimates, the road was to be finished by the end of 1913, but building may now be delayed in parts so that the road will not be completed until 1914. See also V. 91, p. 94; V. 92, p. 395, 956, 1025.

Kansas City Railway & Light Co.—No Dividend.—It is announced that no dividend will be paid on June 1 on the \$9,407,500 5% non-cumulative preferred stock.

Regular quarterly disbursements of 1 1/4% each were paid from June 1904 to March 1911, inclusive.

Chairman R. J. Dunham says:

The dividend has not been passed because of reduced earnings but because the company wishes to use its surplus earnings after interest charges for other corporate purposes—construction, improvements, &c. The surplus earnings for the 10 months ended March 31 1911, over and above taxes and interest, were \$793,306, and this was after exceptionally large charges to operating expenses for maintenance, exceeding by \$207,000 the maintenance charges of the previous year.—V. 92, p. 595.

Kansas City Southern Ry.—New Member of Executive Committee.—James A. Blair, a director of the company, has been elected a member of the executive committee, to succeed D. G. Boissevain, who recently ceased to be a director.—V. 92, p. 1311.

Kansas City Viaduct & Terminal Ry.—Compromise.—The company on May 10 made a payment of \$200,000 to the Federal Investment Co. and Edgewater Terminal RR. for land acquired for the construction of the viaduct.

The Investment and Terminal companies refused to accept an award of \$92,228 by commissioners and demanded that a jury make another award. The jury assessed the damages at \$300,000 and the Viaduct Co. appealed, but has compromised as above stated.—V. 92, p. 187.

Kokomo Marion & Western Traction Co.—Guaranteed Bonds.—See Kokomo Public Utility Co. under "Industrials" below.—V. 83, p. 1098.

Lexington (Ky.) & Interurban Rys.—Sold.—The remainder of the company's holdings of securities, notes and open accounts receivable were bid in at the sale on May 17 for \$242,000, for account of the new Kentucky Securities Corporation. Compare V. 92, p. 461, 725, 1032.

McKean & Buffalo RR.—Sale.—See Western New York & Pennsylvania RR. below.

Metropolitan Street Ry., New York.—Estimated Earnings.—Guy E. Tripp, of Stone & Webster, Chairman of the joint committee of bondholders, submitted on May 17 at a hearing before the Public Service Commission regarding the reorganization plan the following estimate of the earning capacity of the property based on results for year ending March 31 1911:

Gross earnings, including an increase in the advertising contract of \$43,000 for the present year	\$13,709,000
Operating expenses after reducing the amount for damage claims and litigation from \$1,208,000 to \$910,000, since with improved equipment it is believed this item can be brought within 7%	8,790,000
Balance, net earnings	\$4,919,000
Taxes if reduced as expected by \$390,000 from the amount paid last year, which included certain accrued taxes	5906,000
Fixed charges, including \$1,598,000 rentals for leased lines, \$542,000 interest on underlying bonds, \$47,000 interest on a real estate mortgage and \$470,100 as interest on the \$11,768,000 new 4s	2,659,000
Balance, surplus, equal to 3.48% on \$38,933,000 of income bds. (Compare plan V. 91, p. 1767).—V. 92, p. 1109.	\$1,354,000

Missouri Kansas & Texas Ry.—Bond Issue Approved.—The Kansas RR. Commissioners on May 18 granted permission to issue \$24,000,000 consolidated mtge. bonds (additional to \$17,131,000, of which only \$16,000,000 has been issued and pledged under the 2-year 5% notes), \$5,000,000 of which will be used for improvements to the road in Kansas. This is part of the \$107,869,000 mentioned in the company's application. Compare V. 92, p. 1179, 882.

Missouri Pacific Ry.—Proposed Note Issue.—It is expected that the directors, at a meeting to be held next week, will authorize the sale of from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 three-year 5% collateral notes to Speyer & Co., in order to provide for improvements and the liquidation of existing obligations.—V. 92, p. 1179, 1109.

New Orleans Railway & Light Co.—Negotiations—Plan of Amalgamation.—See American Railways & Light Co. above.—V. 92, p. 1103, 1033.

New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—Offering of Guaranteed Bonds.—See Central New England Ry. above.

New Directors.—Francis T. Maxwell of Rockville, Conn., and Edward T. Milligan of Hartford have been elected directors to succeed A. S. May and E. A. Clark, Treasurer and Secretary, respectively, who were temporarily appointed.

Decision.—The Massachusetts State Supreme Court on May 16 held invalid the sale in Nov. 1909 of the Park Square, Boston, real estate, containing 722,292 square feet, to the Park Square Real Estate Trust, in exchange for \$5,200,000 stock of the Real Estate Trust (V. 89, p. 1281).

The Court holds that the deed given was beyond the corporate power of the company, it being illegal for the company to speculate in land, and that the scheme devised is not "incidental to the right to sell and reasonably necessary to enable the corporation to obtain the fair market value of the property"; also that it imposes risks and uncertainties which the stockholders should not be called upon to bear. The opinion was given at some length in the "Boston Herald" of May 17.—V. 92, p. 1311.

Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Co.—Merger.—See Virginia Ry. & Power Co. below.—V. 92, p. 1243, 1179.

Northern Electric Ry., California.—Guaranteed Gold Notes.—The "San Francisco News Bureau" announces the authorization of an issue of \$2,000,000 6% gold notes to run for two or three years, at option of the company, and secured by pledge (1) of "first and consolidated" 5% bonds of 1907 and (2) the personal guaranty of E. R. Lillenthal, E. J. de Sable Jr., Louis Sloss and W. P. Hammon, who are among the heaviest stockholders. Compare p. 113 of "El. Ry. Section."—V. 85, p. 865.

Norwich (Conn.) & Westerly (Electric) Ry.—Foreclosure.—Judge Noyes in the United States Circuit Court on May 13 signed a decree of foreclosure at the request of the bondholders, who it is expected will purchase the road.—V. 89, p. 721.

Parkersburg (W. Va.) & Ohio Valley Electric Ry.—Receivership.—Judge Dayton in the U. S. Circuit Court at Parkersburg, W. Va., on May 18, on application of T. M. Jackson, a resident of Pennsylvania, who owns \$52,000 1st M. bonds, appointed C. L. Williams of that city receiver of the company, which was incorporated in 1903 to build an electric line from Parkersburg through the counties of Wood, Pleasant, Tyler, Welzel, Marshall and Ohio to Penn. line.

Of the road, 5 miles from Sisterville to Friendly are in operation. The receiver is authorized to take charge and complete and operate the road, as a sale of the property at this time would result in a loss to all concerned. Stock, \$500,000. Bonds outstanding, \$150,000 1st 30-year 5s, due 1936. Union Trust & Deposit Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., trustee; total authorized issue, \$3,000,000. President, V. B. Archer.

Philadelphia (Electric) Railways.—New Co.—The company was incorporated at Harrisburg on May 13 with \$400,000 capital stock, to take over the Southwestern Street Ry., which was foreclosed on April 21 last.

The new owners intend to re-equip the line, enlarge its power-house, rehabilitate the track and overhead construction and to operate, when improvements are completed, 25 cars. The incorporators and officers are:

Incorporators: Edwin Wolf, Louis Wolf and Benjamin Wolf, of Wolf Brothers, bankers; Isaac H. Silverman, William A. Stern and Alvin W. From, of Stern & Silverman, electrical engineers, and Charles F. Wagner Jr. Officers: President, Isaac H. Silverman; Treasurer, Benjamin Wolf, and Secretary, Alvin W. From.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.—Bond Ordinance.—Both branches of the Philadelphia City Council passed on May 11 the \$10,000,000 bond ordinance in its original form, the lower chamber by a vote of 57 to 16, the upper chamber with 16 dissenting votes.

Voting Trust.—The Phila. Stock Exchange has placed on the "unlisted" \$17,000 voting trust certificates, making the total listed \$19,213,500.—V. 92, p. 1243, 1033.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co.—Sale of New Issue of Notes.—F. S. Moseley & Co., New York and Boston, have placed on a 5 1/2% income basis, deliverable June 1, a new issue of \$2,500,000 two-year 5% notes, dated June 1 1911 and due June 1 1913, but callable at 100 3/4 in lots of \$100,000.

The notes are secured by deposit with the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston, as trustee, of collateral having a market value of about \$2,640,000, namely: \$2,500,000 (par value) of St. L. & San Fran. certificates for Chicago & Eastern Illinois common stock quoted at 81 and \$1,400,000 (par) of like certificates for K. C. Fort Scott & Memphis pref. stock quoted at 77.

Merger of Subsidiaries.—See Chicago & Eastern Illinois RR.—V. 92, p. 1179, 1110.

Southwestern Street Ry., Philadelphia.—Successor Co.—See Philadelphia Railways above.—V. 92, p. 1110, 882.

Tennessee & North Carolina RR.—Extension—New Officers.—The company proposes to build an extension of 38 1/2 miles from Crestmont, N. C., to Waterville, Tenn., on the Southern Ry., the extension following the Big Pigeon River and requiring the erection of two bridges. The following officers have been chosen:

Pres., R. F. Whitmer; V. Pres., James G. Campbell; Sec. and Treas., D. G. Wilson; Supt., A. J. McMahan. Headquarters, Newport, Tenn.—V. 92, p. 1180.

Terre Haute Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.—Bonds Offered.—Lee, Higginson & Co., who recently purchased \$150,000 of the first and refunding M. 5% bonds, due Apr. 1 1915, are offering the same at 96 and int. This makes \$6,300,000 of the issue outstanding.—V. 92, p. 396.

Toledo & Indiana Traction Co.—Bonds Offered.—Spitzer, Roriek & Co. of New York, Toledo & Chicago, have purchased, and are offering at par and interest by advertisement on another page, the \$400,000 1st M. 5% gold bonds (closed mortgage) dated Jan. 2 1911, due Jan. 2 1931, but callable at 102 1/2 and interest on any interest date, Jan. 2 or July 2; Knickerbocker Trust Co., trustee. J. G. White & Co. have estimated the replacement value of the physical property at \$1,436,000, or over 3 1/2 times the bond issue, and net earnings as reported are over three times the annual interest charges of \$20,000. For full particulars, earnings, &c., see V. 92, p. 1244.

Virginia Railway & Power Co., Richmond, &c.—Stock.—The Phila. Stock Exchange has listed \$253,500 additional pref. stock, issued in part payment for stock of the Old Dominion Iron & Nail Works Co., making the total listed \$4,700,000. Compare V. 92, p. 1118.

Merger.—Directors of the company and of the Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Co. will, it is said, hold separate meetings in this city early next week for the purpose of passing upon the agreement of merger of the two companies entered into by the controlling interests on April 25 last.—V. 92, p. 1312, 1180.

Washington Baltimore & Annapolis Electric RR.—New Securities.—The new securities, it is announced, will be ready about June 1.

Distribution to Old Bondholders.—The Cleveland Trust Co. gives notice that it is prepared on presentation of the bonds to make payments of the proceeds of sale to the 1st M. bondholders of the W. B. & A. El. Railway, in accordance with the terms of the decree of foreclosure and sale.—V. 92, p. 957.

Washington-Virginia (Electric) Ry.—Listed.—The Philadelphia Stock Exchange has listed \$1,000,000 pref. stock and \$1,378,300 common stock.

Earnings for Nine Months ending March 31 1911.
 Gross Income.....\$362,231 Interest, rentals and taxes...\$136,501
 Net Income.....181,755 Balance, surplus.....45,454
 Dividends of 1 1/4% on preferred stock and 1% on common were paid March 15 1911.—V. 92, p. 597, 796.

Watsonville (Cal.) Railway & Navigation Co.—Reorganized Company.—This company was incorporated in California April 17 1911 with \$200,000 stock, in \$1 shares, as successor of the Watsonville Transportation Co.

The property was acquired (V. 70, p. 1705; V. 91, p. 791) at the foreclosure sale in April 1911 for \$23,500 by J. Pantoskey of Oakland, by whom it was sold to H. W. Eaton of Watsonville and San Francisco associates. Incorporators of the new company: F. E. Snowden, C. H. Fisher, G. A. Shuey, G. W. Bell and E. M. Heaney, all, it is understood, of San Fran.

Watsonville (Cal.) Transportation Co.—See Watsonville Ry. & Nav. Co. above.—V. 91, p. 791.

Western New York & Pennsylvania RR.—Acquisition.—The stockholders will vote on June 2 on ratifying an agreement of consolidation with the McKean & Buffalo RR.

The McKean & Buffalo RR. extends from Larabee to Clermont, Pa., 22 1/2 miles, and is leased to the Western N. Y. & Penna., which owns the entire \$388,000 stock.—V. 92, p. 957.

Western Ohio (Electric) RR.—Extension of Bond Pool.—The managers of the 1st M. bond-pooling agreement have issued a statement requesting holders to extend the present deposit agreement, which expires on June 1, for another year, subject to all the terms of the old agreement. Compare V. 90, p. 1492.—V. 91, p. 872.

Winnipeg (Can.) Electric Ry.—On 12% Basis.—A quarterly dividend of 3% has been declared on the \$6,000,000 stock, payable July 1, comparing with 2 1/2% quarterly for some years past, and raising the annual rate from 10 to 12%.—V. 92, p. 598.

INDUSTRIAL, GAS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Amalgamated Copper Co.—Report.—See Anaconda Copper Mining Co. under "Annual Reports."—V. 92, p. 1312, 727.

Baldwin Locomotive Works.—Successor.—See Philadelphia Locomotive Co. below.—V. 92, p. 1245, 1105.

Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania.—Merger.—The stockholders will vote on July 18 on merging the Pennsylvania & New York Telephone & Telegraph Co., the stockholders of the latter to receive \$100 for each share of outstanding stock.—V. 92, p. 1034.

Boston Wharf Co.—Bonds Sold.—The company (incorporated in Mass. in 1836) recently sold privately \$1,200,000 of an auth. issue of \$5,000,000 1st M. 4% 30-year gold bonds dated April 1 1911, on account of improvements, &c.

The bonds are due April 1 1941, but are redeemable at 105 on any int. day after notice. Int. A. & O. at State Street Trust Co., Boston. Par \$51,000, \$85,000. There are no prior liens. Stock, all common, \$6,000,000, all outstanding in \$100 shares, paying dividends of 4% per annum (J. & D. 50). Pres., Edwin F. Atkins; Treas., J. B. Russell, 114 State St., Boston.—V. 91, p. 398.

Brooklyn & Manhattan Ferry Co.—Another Williamsburgh Ferry Resumes.—Ferry service from Broadway, Williamsburgh, to East 23d St., Manhattan, which was shut down as unprofitable two years and five months ago by the Brooklyn Ferry Co., was resumed on May 15 by the Brooklyn & Manhattan Ferry Co., under agreement with the city. Service on the Broadway-Roosevelt St. ferry was resumed on March 16 last.

The leases are for ten years, with option of ten-year renewals. No other leases have been arranged for. Stock, \$500,000. No bonds. President's office, 143 Liberty St., New York.—V. 92, p. 958.

Champion Coated Paper Co., Hamilton, Ohio.—Stock.—The shareholders will vote June 22 on increasing the common capital stock of the company from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000. The pref. stock is \$600,000. See V. 89, p. 1670.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.—Rate Decision.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission on May 14 handed down what is stated to be its first decision on the regulation of telephone rates under the power granted at the last session of Congress.

Under old contracts prior to the recent consolidation 10 residents of the District and 27 of Maryland who were connected with the old exchange at Somerset, Montgomery County, Md., were given unlimited service at \$24 a year, while the complainant and other new subscribers connected with the new Cleveland Park exchange were required to pay \$48 a year, the regular District of Columbia rate. The Commission held that the contracts with old subscribers, even though valid when made, cannot, after Congress has undertaken to regulate the rates and practices of telephone companies, be accepted as now justifying different charges as between different subscribers similarly situated, such undue discrimination being forbidden by the Act.—V. 91, p. 1162.

Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co., Baltimore.—Application to List Additional Bonds.—The company on May 13 applied to the Public Service Commission of Maryland for authority to issue \$844,000 4 1/2% general mortgage bonds of the company and \$60,000 4 1/2% general M. bonds of the United Electric Light & Power Co. It was recently reported that President Aldred had arranged while abroad for the sale at about 90 of a block of general mortgage 4 1/2% to Kitcat & Aitken of London and had given the same firm an option on an additional block of the same issue at 92 1/2.

The application states that the company has a floating debt of \$1,172,000 in short-term notes, and will use a part of the proceeds of the \$844,000 bonds to pay \$262,000 of the floating debt and the remainder for improvements and additions, including \$82,250 for the Westport Electric station and large amounts for sub-stations, among which is \$79,565 for Airlinton. The \$60,000 United Electric bonds will be used to refund bonds of the Brush and Edison companies. The hearing was set for May 23.

Proposed Retirement of Preferred Stock.—The company, it is stated, will shortly retire the \$6,360,054 6% cumulative pref. stock, thus paving the way for possible new bond issues.

The \$700,000 prior lien 6% stock was recently retired at 105 and the common stock increased from \$5,500,054 to \$5,500,000. The pref. stock is subject to call at 120, which would make the total purchase price for all of the stock, if paid for at 120, \$7,632,065. It is reported, however, that the company has been buying in some of the stock for months, so that the average price to be paid would be much less. The stock has been selling on the Baltimore Stock Exchange at about 97 or a little more.

Under the terms of the issue of the pref. stock no new mortgage, or bond issue, may be made which will take precedence over the preferred stock, thus interfering with the sale to advantage of a new bond issue and standing in the way of future issues of bonds if desired for consolidation or otherwise. Company V. 83, p. 1441. With the pref. stock out of the way, the company would be free to do its financing in any manner deemed desirable.—V. 92, p. 798, 728.

Denver Union Water Co.—Favorable Decision.—See "Denver" in "State and City" Dept.—V. 92, p. 1313.

Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Orange, N. J.—New Name.—The National Phonograph Co., incorp. in N. J. Jan. 24 1896 (V. 85, p. 866), filed on March 1 1911 a certificate changing its name to Thomas A. Edison, Inc. Auth. stock, \$2,000,000. All common; outstanding \$1,900,000 in \$100 shares.

Successor in business to National Phonograph Co., Edison Mfg. Co., Edison Business Phonograph Co. and New Jersey Patent Co. Funded debt, if any, not stated. Pres., Frank L. Dyer; Sec., and Treas., E. J. Berggren.

Francisco Sugar Co., Philadelphia and Cuba.—Exchange of Debentures.—Holders of the \$250,000 6% 10-year debentures due June 1 1911 are offered the right to exchange the same between May 19 and 23, incl., at par at the Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Co., Philadelphia, for the company's 1st M. 6% 30-year sinking fund bonds, with the coupon maturing July 1 1911 attached, receiving in addition \$5 in cash with each \$1,000 bonds. Debentures not exchanged will be paid at said Trust Co. June 1. Capital stock auth., \$1,500,000; issued, \$1,227,700, in \$100 shares. Manuel Rionda of N. Y. is President. Phila. office 143 So. Front St.—V. 71, p. 87.

Grayson-McLeod Lumber Co., St. Louis.—Old Bonds Called—New Bonds Offered.—The final \$279,000 of the \$600,000 bond issue of 1907 has been called for redemption at 103 and int., and the William R. Compton Co., St. Louis and Chicago, is offering at par and int. the unsold portion of a new issue of \$820,000 1st M. 6% gold bonds, dated Jan. 1 1911, guaranteed unconditionally by the Graysonia-Nashville Lumber Co. A circular reports:

Dated Jan. 1 1911 and due in semi-annual installments of \$50,000 each from July 1 1911 to July 1 1918 and \$70,000 Jan. 1 1919, but callable on or after Jan. 1 1914 at 101 1/2 and int. Principal and int. (J. & J.) payable at Mississippi Valley Trust Co., mortgage trustee, St. Louis. Par \$1,000 (c.).

A 1st M. on (1) approximately 100,000 acres of land in Clark, Pike and Montgomery counties, Arkansas, well grouped and estimated to contain 421,290,000 ft. of merchantable timber (more than 90% short-leaf yellow pine, valued at \$1,895,805); (2) also the complete manufacturing plants, equipped with the electric monorail system, located at Graysonia, Ark., and costing \$602,562; total, \$2,498,367. The company also has lumber, merchandise and supplies at Graysonia valued at \$116,262.

Sinking fund, beginning Jan. 1 1911, \$3 per 1,000 ft. of timber cut, but not less than \$105,000 per annum.

The Graysonia-Nashville Lumber Co., the guarantor, is a corporation capitalized at \$1,800,000, which has acquired by purchase the properties of the Grayson-McLeod Lumber Co., subject to the lien of this mortgage; also the still unencumbered property of the Nashville Lumber Co., consisting of 137,000,000 ft. of merchantable timber and modern plants for the manufacture of pine and hardwood lumber at Nashville, Ark. The properties are adequately served by the St. Louis Iron Mtn. & Southern Ry. Co. and branch lines running through the timber and serving the mills.

The Grayson-McLeod Lumber Co. is capitalized at \$1,000,000 and has been successfully engaged in business for a great many years. Pres., W. E. Grayson; V.-P. and Treas., Nelson W. McLeod; Sec., E. H. Pelton. See also V. 88, p. 567.

Graysonia-Nashville Lumber Co.—Guaranteed Bonds.—See Grayson-McLeod Lumber Co. above.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx (Inc.), Chicago, Wholesale Manufacturers of Men's Clothing.—Preferred Stock Offered.—Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., N. Y., and A. G. Becker & Co., Chicago, are offering at par and accrued divs., by advertisement on another page, the unsold portion of the company's \$5,000,000 7% cum. pref. stock. Divs. payable Q.-J.

Capitalization, Authorized and Issued, \$20,000,000.
 Preferred stock, redeemable at 120 (par value \$100).....\$5,000,000
 Common stock (par value \$100).....15,000,000

Of the pref. stock \$1,000,000 is retained by the members of the old firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, who have agreed to continue to manage the business of the corporation, acting in the same capacities as heretofore.

Data from Report of Price, Waterhouse & Co., New York, May 2 1911.
 Sales and Net Profits for Five Years ending Nov. 26 to 30.

	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Sales	\$9,359,731	\$10,722,485	\$11,152,746	\$14,073,327	\$15,234,508
Net profits	469,603	937,057	907,658	1,357,990	937,381
Average			\$921,938		

Balance Sheet Nov. 26 1910, after Giving Effect to Said Purchase.

Assets (\$21,336,117)	Liabilities (\$21,336,117)
Goodwill & trade-marks \$15,000,000	Preferred stock.....\$5,000,000
Mach., furn. and fixtures 295,611	Common stock.....15,000,000
Manufact'd goods & mat'ls 1,855,194	Bills payable.....400,000
Accounts receivable.....2,082,593	Accounts payable.....416,606
Cash.....1,421,359	Due members of old firm.....519,510
Def. chrgs. to profit & loss 81,448	

Statement by President Harry Hart, Chicago, May 1911.
 The business is that of manufacturing and selling at wholesale men's clothing, started as a small retail establishment in 1876 by Harry and Max Hart; the firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx was organized in 1887, the total sales for that year being \$500,000. Sales for 1910 were \$15,234,508. Our product is now sold in every State of the Union, in Alaska, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, and, to some extent, in Canada and Mexico. Following the financial disturbances of 1893 and 1907 our sales increased in volume. Millions have been expended in advertising. The growth of the business has been due, not alone to this publicity, but to the maintenance of a very high standard of quality in the merchandise manufactured and

sold. Our organization consists of about 10,000 employees, and our product is all made in our own work-shops, equipped with modern improvements.

The incorporation has been undertaken for the purpose of perpetuating and solidifying the organization. While this will in no way affect any change of management, it will provide a way to hold and reward those employees who have developed with the business, and give to them an opportunity to acquire a financial interest.

The corporation (Incorporated in N. Y. State May 11 1911) is taking over the business as of Nov. 26 1910. Since that date we have sold to customers, for their spring and summer trade, about \$5,500,000 worth of merchandise, the profits of which all accrue to the new corporation.

Sundry Charter Provisions as to the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock.

(a) The preferred stock has full voting power and is preferred both as to assets and accumulative dividends; (b) No dividends shall be paid on the common stock unless there shall have been set apart, and exists unimpaired, \$500,000 of surplus profits, and no divs. in excess of 4% in any one year on common stock unless there shall have been set apart and shall exist as surplus profits at least \$1,000,000. (c) The pref. stock cannot be increased without consent of 75% of the outstanding pref. (d) The pref. stock, or any part thereof, may be redeemed at any time out of the net surplus profits at \$120 per share and accrued divs. (e) The corporation shall not mortgage or encumber its real or personal property without the consent of the holders of at least 75% of the outstanding pref. stock.

(f) The corporation shall, out of its surplus and net profits after provision for all accrued divs. on the pref. stock, retire at not to exceed \$120 per share the said pref. stock in installments, so that at least \$500,000 thereof will be retired on or before July 1 1921, and the remainder in installments of not less than \$500,000 during each of the five-year periods successively following July 1 1921.—V. 92, p. 1181.

Hocking Valley Products Co., Columbus, Ohio.—President.—Daniel R. Reagan of Terre Haute, Ind., has been elected President of the company, the proposed successor of the Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co., per plan V. 91, p. 874; V. 92, p. 325.

The new company has not, however, yet taken possession. No order of sale has been entered.—V. 92, p. 466.

Holtan Power Co., Redlands, Cal.—Bonds Offered.—Isaac Springer & Co., Los Angeles, in May 1911 offered \$100,000 1st M. gold 6s, part of a total issue of 500,000, dated April 1 1907. Int. (J. & J.) at Citizens' Nat. Bank, Redlands. The bonds offered mature from 1919 to 1937. Par \$1,000. Southern Trust Co., Los Angeles, trustee. A circular says:

Owms two water-power plants at Holtville—one of 400 h. p. and one of 1,000 h. p., and a contract calling for water enough to generate about 3,000 h. p.; a steam plant at El Centro of 400 h. p. and another building of 1,000 h. p., both to be used as auxiliaries; ice plant at El Centro; shop and office building; the Holtan Inter-Urban Ry. Co. and the El Centro water systems, besides real estate valued at about \$200,000. Total assets valued at \$1,681,970. Earnings for past year about \$225,166; oper. exps. \$141,692; net earnings, \$84,474, or almost three times the interest charge. Last year's business increased 42%.—V. 91, p. 1515.

Inter-State Steamship Co.—Called Bonds.—The Safe Deposit & Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, trustee, gives notice that 50 5% bonds for \$1,000 each, dated June 1 1906, the numbers ranging between 37 and 471, will be paid on June 1, with interest to date.—V. 86, p. 1470.

Kansas Natural Gas Co.—United States Supreme Court Holds Oklahoma Law Unconstitutional.—The United States Supreme Court on May 15, by a divided vote, affirmed the decision of the lower courts holding invalid the Oklahoma law restraining the piping of natural gas to points without the State on the ground that it interfered with inter-State commerce. Justice McKenna wrote the prevailing opinion, Justices Holmes, Lurton and Hughes dissenting. Compare V. 92, p. 1036, 666.

Kokomo (Ind.) Public Utility Co.—Guaranteed Bonds.—F. R. McMullin & Co., Chicago, are offering at 92 and int., netting about 5 3/4% income, the unsold portion of the present issue of \$150,000 1st M. 5% 25-year gold bonds, par \$1,000 each, due May 1 1936, but callable at 105 and int. on any int. date. Principal and interest guaranteed by endorsement by authority of the stockholders and directors of the Kokomo Marion & Western Traction Co. (see V. 83, p. 1098, and p. 62 of "El. Ry. Sec."). Int. M. & N. at Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis, trustee.

Digest of Bankers' Statement.
Incorporated in Indiana and operates under a 25-year franchise, just granted, and at the opening of the heating season (Sept. 15 1911) will supply to consumers from its central heating plant steam for heating and domestic purposes in the principal business and residential districts of Kokomo, serving a population of over 17,000. The plant, by agreement, will be operated in conjunction with the adjoining power plant of the Kokomo Marion & Western Traction Co. The Traction company owns the entire (nominal) capital stock of the Utility Company, and also owns and operates the electric railway and electric light and power plant in Kokomo and the electric railway from Kokomo to Marion, Ind., 28 miles, on private right-of-way. It is also preparing to build an electric railway from Kokomo to Frankfort, Ind., 25 miles.

Authorized bonds, \$500,000; the remaining \$150,000 can only be issued for extensions or betterments on a basis of 80% of cost.

Earnings of Kokomo Marion & Western Traction Co.

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Gross Income	\$261,485	\$233,863	\$199,175
Net Income	148,100	134,317	106,643
Bond int., taxes and miscellaneous	60,810	68,606	57,227
Deprec. fund, established 1909	\$87,290	\$75,711	\$49,418
	20,253	20,253	
Surplus	\$67,037	\$55,458	\$49,418

The net earnings of the Utility Company, it is estimated, will show \$18,000 for season of 1911-12 (or over 2 1/2 times interest requirements), with an estimated average increase for the first five years of \$3,500 per annum.

Miller & Vidor Lumber Co., Galveston.—New Officers, &c.—The following changes were recently announced:

C. S. Vidor elected President to succeed A. W. Miller, resigned; K. Moore was elected Vice-Pres. and E. H. Green Jr., Sec. The Beaumont Lumber Co., Ben S. Woodhead, Pres. and Gen. Mgr., and the capital stock \$150,000 (increased from \$100,000) has contracted to handle the entire output. Compare V. 91, p. 98.

National Sugar Refining Co.—Meeting Adjourned.—The annual meeting was again adjourned on May 17 to Oct. 18 for lack of a quorum on account of the pendency of the suit brought to invalidate the common stock held by the H. O. Havemeyer estate.—V. 92, p. 730, 666.

New York Edison Co.—Reduction in Rates.—The company announces a reduction on July 1 in its rates for electric current in Manhattan Island and the Bronx, applying

to all consumers operating electric motors, and to all users of electric light whose bills exceed \$25 monthly. The modification of present schedules will, the company states, result in a saving to its customers of approximately \$1,250,000 annually, and will affect about 85% of all current sold to the public. The United Electric Light & Power Co. has made the same reduction.

The reduction, it is stated, is made in accordance with the policy of reducing prices to small as well as large consumers as rapidly as may be consistent with larger growth and an extended scale of operation, with its attendant economies. The company includes the supply of standard incandescent lamps and a large amount of incidental service. The maximum cost of electric current, even to the smallest consumers, is now substantially less than 10c. per k. w. hour, which is the legal rate in this city.—V. 90, p. 562.

Oberlin (O.) Gas & Electric Co.—Receivership.—On May 2 on complaint of the Westinghouse Co., George F. Hart, Treasurer of the Cleveland Savings & Trust Co., was made receiver of the property. Compare V. 87, p. 742.

Parsons Pulp & Lumber Co., Parsons, W. Va., and Philadelphia, Pa.—Bonds—Earnings.—The Union Trust Co. of Detroit is offering at par and int. a block of the 1st M. 6% serial timber bonds, unconditionally guaranteed (p. & i.) by Wm. Whitmer & Sons, Inc., of Philadelphia.

Of the authorized bond issue of \$3,800,000, \$185,000 bonds have been retired and canceled; \$500,000 can be issued only in acquiring additional timber and improvements; reserved in treasury of Wm. Whitmer & Sons, Inc., \$300,000; total bonds outstanding, \$2,805,000.

Earnings for the Calendar Year 1910.

Sales (after freight, &c.)	\$1,774,570	Bond interest, &c.	\$222,062
Net earnings (after taxes)	683,423	Sliding fund	177,425
Other income	32,877	Surplus	216,812

See also V. 90, p. 450.

Pennsylvania Canal Co.—Foreclosure—Protective Committee.—Samuel Rea, as substituted trustee, has brought suit in the Common Pleas Court, No. 5, Philadelphia, to obtain authority to sell the remaining property of the company, distribute the proceeds of sale and also the fund on hand from a sale of a portion of the property and payments into the sinking fund.

There are outstanding \$1,948,000 bonds, the principal of which matured on July 1 1910, but remains unpaid, of which \$384,000 are held by the Pennsylvania RR. The trustee alleges that the Pennsylvania RR. also holds unpaid coupons amounting to \$3,084,876, and that there is only \$433,014 available for payment of the coupons and bonds and the Court is asked to provide for the payment of these coupons ahead of any to holders of the bonds.

A protective committee of bondholders has been formed, consisting of Jay Cooke & John Catwelder of Philadelphia, and Edward Bailey, President of the Harrisburg National Bank. Deposits are asked with the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit & Insurance Co. under the terms of a protective agreement, \$5 to be paid for every bond deposited. Time for deposits expires June 1, but is subject to extension. No further assessment will be made unless recommended by the committee and approved by a majority in amount of the bonds deposited.

The committee claims that the funds on hand and the proceeds of any sales should be applied towards payment of the principal of the bonds. The railroad company states that it has purchased the coupons as called for by the endorsement on the back of the bonds which required it within 30 days after the failure of the Canal company "to purchase the said coupons at their par value from their respective holders on presentation thereof," and that as they have not yet been paid they are still an unsatisfied judgment ahead of the bonds. If the Court holds that the coupons have been paid rather than purchased their lien will not rank ahead of the bonds. Depositing bondholders will share pro rata after the deduction of the committee's expenses in any funds which may be awarded. A number of trustees representing estates have, it is said, signified their intention of depositing their bonds.—V. 91, p. 157.

Pennsylvania & New York Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Sale.—See Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania Co. above.—V. 77, p. 2394.

Philadelphia Locomotive Works.—Re-incorporation of Baldwin Locomotive Works.—Application, it is announced, will be made at Harrisburg on June 7 for the incorporation of this company as successor, it is understood, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The applicants are Rudolph Ellis, Charles S. W. Packard, Eckley B. Coxe Jr., Alfred C. Harrison and Herman Dercum.

The new company, it is commonly reported, will have \$40,000,000 capital stock, half common and half preferred, and will buy outright the property of the entire \$20,000,000 stock of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The \$10,000,000 Baldwin Locomotive Works 1st M. 5s and the \$4,500,000 Standard Steel Works 1st M. 5s will be left undisturbed, making a total capitalization of \$54,500,000, based, it is said, upon earnings ranging from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 net per annum during the past five years. Compare V. 92, p. 1105, 1245.

Plaza Operating Co.—First Dividend on Common Stock.—An initial dividend of 1% has been declared on the \$3,350,000 outstanding common stock (of which the United States Realty & Improvement Co. owns \$1,668,400), payable June 1 to holders of record May 25.

The dividend is said to be declared in view of continued good business. A surplus and reserve account of \$1,141,000 has been accumulated. There is also \$2,500,000 6% cumulative preferred stock outstanding.—V. 91, p. 1028.

Public Utilities Corporation, Boston.—Notes Offered.—Jackson & Curtis, Boston and New York, are offering at par and int. the unsold portion of \$500,000 secured 6% gold notes, dated May 1 1911 and due \$150,000 May 1 1914, \$150,000 May 1 1915 and \$200,000 May 1 1916, but callable, all or any part, on any int. day at 102 1/2 and int. Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, trustee. Int. M. & N. The bankers say in brief:

A security holding company incorp. in Me. in 1910 by interests closely allied with General Electric Co. Capitalization, all issued: \$500,000 pref. stock (callable at 110); paying regular dividends of 7% per ann., and \$1,000,000 common stock; par of all shares \$50. No bonded debt. Collateral for these notes (subject to change with approval of trustee): \$75,000 common stock of Standard Gas & El. Co.; \$50,000 stock of Detroit Edison Co.; \$100,000 common stock of Okla. Gas & El. Co.; \$100,000 pref. stock of Northern Idaho & Montana Power Co.; \$60,000 stock of Washington Water Power Co.; \$100,000 common stock of Am. Power & Lt. Co.; \$50,000 common stock of Cleveland El. Illum. Co.; \$50,000 common stock of Nat. Carbon Co.; total market value now over \$640,000, which must at all times equal 125% of the par value of notes outstanding. Dividend yield of above collateral nearly 4.00%. Pres., M. P. Clough; Sec.-Treas., W. F. Pope, 19 Congress St., Boston.

Pullman Co.—New President.—John S. Runnells, formerly Vice-President, has been elected President to succeed Robert

T. Lincoln, who resigned on account of ill-health. Mr. Lincoln becomes Chairman of the board. Charles S. Sweet has been appointed Assistant to the President.—V. 92, p. 1114, 265.

San Antonio (Tex.) Water Supply Co.—Bonds Offered.—A. G. Edwards & Sons, St. Louis and N. Y., and Wm. A. Read & Co., New York, &c., are offering by advertisement on another page, at 91 and int., yielding about 5 3/4% income, "first and refunding" mtge. 5% sinking fund gold bonds dated 1908 and due Aug. 1 1933, but callable at 105 and int. on or after Aug. 1 1913. Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, trustee. Authorized, \$2,500,000; outstanding, \$1,047,000. Int. F. & A. in N. Y. and St. Louis. Par \$1,000 c*. The bankers say in substance:

Owms and operates a water-works system in San Antonio, the largest city in Texas, supplying a population of approximately 100,000 under a contract which our counsel believes to be irrevocable, extending to 1943; This mortgage covers all property now owned or hereafter acquired, subject in part to \$999,000 6% bonds due in 1922, now callable at par and whose retirement is provided for under the mortgage.

Earnings for Calendar Years—	1910.	1909.	1908.
Gross earnings	\$347,363	\$310,817	\$271,924
Net earnings (after taxes)	\$231,466	\$208,150	\$180,273
Interest on prior 6% bonds	59,940	59,940	59,940

Net applicable to int. on 1st & ref. 5s \$171,526 \$148,210 \$120,333

The available net earnings for 1910 were thus in excess of three times present interest (\$52,350) on the 5% bonds. Unbroken dividend record since 1894, 6% per annum having been paid regularly since 1906. Capital stock now \$1,500,000. The cumulative cash sinking fund of \$24,000 per annum, beginning Aug. 1 1913, will, it is estimated, retire at least \$808,000 of the 5% bonds by maturity. Water supply drawn from 16 artesian wells located at three pumping stations, combined pumping capacity 50 million gallons per day; avg. daily consumption in 1910, 12,630,000 gals. Distributing pipe system, 258 miles.—V. 91, p. 218

Standard Gas & Electric Co. (of Delaware), Philadelphia.—Offering of Pref. Stock Convertible into Standard Preferred.—See Western States Gas & Electric Co. below.—V. 92, p. 1037, 960.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.—United States Supreme Court Orders Dissolution of Company Within Six Months.—The United States Supreme Court on Monday, by a unanimous vote, affirmed the decision of the lower Federal Courts in favor of the Government in the suit brought by the latter to dissolve the company on the charge of violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law of 1890. The dissolution, however, is to be effected within six months under the terms of the mandate to be issued by the highest Court, instead of thirty days, as specified in the decree of the lower courts. Chief Justice Edward D. White wrote the prevailing opinion. Justice Harlan concurred in the result but not in the reasoning of the remainder of the Court, who held that the prohibition of the Sherman Law applies only to unreasonable contracts or combinations in restraint of trade, and wrote a strong dissenting opinion in explanation of his views. An editorial discussing the matter at length will be found on other pages of to-day's "Chronicle."—V. 92, p. 799, 122.

Union Stock Yards Co. of Omaha (South Omaha), Ltd.—Bonds—Earnings.—The \$5,000,000 5% 1st M. bonds referred to last week, of which \$700,000 are now offered to the public, are dated May 1 1911 and due May 1 1931 (int. M. & N.), but callable on any int. date at 105. Trustees, the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago and Frank H. Jones.

Year—	Gross	Expenses	Net.	Divs. (6%)	Bal. Sur.
1909-10	\$878,812	\$424,254	\$454,558	\$449,766	\$4,792
1908-09	854,083	384,796	469,287	449,766	19,521

President, Robert J. Dunham, Asst. Treas. of Armour & Co.

The present issue of \$700,000 bonds is offered privately at par and int. by the First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.

Abstract of Letter of President R. J. Dunham, Chicago, May 4 1911.—The \$700,000 bonds are a first mortgage on all our property now owned or hereafter acquired for stock yards purposes, including all additions to our railroad property. This includes our stock yards located at South Omaha, Douglas Co., Neb., covering approximately 220 acres, together with all buildings thereon, and 34 miles of railroad, with its equipment. The remainder of the \$5,000,000 bonds can only be issued for additions and improvements under carefully guarded restrictions.

Balance Sheet Nov. 30 1910.	
Assets (\$8,214,865)—	Liabilities (\$8,214,865)—
Real est., RR, prop., &c. \$7,932,182	Capital stock, authorized, \$7,500,000; Issued, \$7,496,100
Investments 5,100	Bills payable 370,000
Accounts receivable 86,892	Surplus 348,765
Feed and supplies 135,161	
Prepaid insurance & int. 15,216	
Cash 40,314	

The earnings for the year ending Nov. 30 1910 were: Gross, \$878,812; expenses, \$342,253; net, \$536,559. The assets are over 10 times the amount of the outstanding bonds, our only indebtedness, while the net earnings are in excess of 15 times the interest charge. The company has paid dividends on its outstanding capital stock since 1885, for the past 14 years at 6% per annum. The present issue will be used to pay the floating debt and for additions and improvements. Ample insurance to protect the bondholders is carried on all the property. The pens have vitrified brick or concrete floors; all streets and roadways are paved with vitrified brick, and the pens contain running water and feed troughs. Drainage is well taken care of by a complete system of sewers.

The growth of the yards has been continuous since they were established in 1884, and they now have a daily capacity of 30,000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 50,000 sheep. The receipts for cattle and sheep for the year 1910 were the largest in our history. Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Cudahy Packing Co. and the Omaha Packing Co. all have large plants located at these yards. The location is convenient to the Western ranges, and also furnish yearly almost unlimited supplies of cattle and sheep, and in the centre of the corn belt, that furnishes feed as well as a market for stock.

[Directors: R. J. Dunham, President; J. D. Creighton, Vice-President; C. F. Manderson, Samuel McRoberts, R. C. Howe, Lee W. Spratlan, F. H. Davis, Thos. B. McPherson, V. B. Caldwell. The Sec. and Treas. is J. C. Sharp.] See also V. 92, p. 1315.

United Box Board Co.—Reports.—See "Annual Reports." **New Director.**—H. Grossman has been elected a director to succeed J. E. Otis, who resigned. Frederick Davenport has been elected Vice-President to succeed T. C. Adsit, who resigned.—V. 91, p. 1578.

United States Gypsum Co., Chicago.—Report.—For years: Calendar Net Bond Repairs, Bond Prof. Balance, Year— Profits, Reserve, Depr., &c. Int., &c. Div. Sur. or De. 1910—\$651,111 550,000 \$148,414 \$20,028 \$219,733 sur. \$203,943 1909—437,783 50,000 150,870 21,585 225,784 def. 10,456 Prof. stock outstanding Dec. 31 1910, \$4,287,400; common stock, \$2,249,600; bonds, \$430,000.—V. 90, p. 1169.

United States Realty & Improvement Co.—Increase in Other Income.—See Plaza Operating Co. above.—V. 92, p. 799, 468.

United Wireless Telegraph Co.—Decision.—The United States Supreme Court on May 15 held President Christopher C. Wilson to be in contempt of Court in refusing to deliver the company's letter press books for the inspection of the Federal Grand Jury in this city last fall on the ground that it might incriminate him to do so.

Justice Hughes, who wrote the prevailing opinion, said that the defendant could not, under the circumstances assert a personal privilege, as the books belonged to the company, and the latter owed a duty to the Government to produce the same. Justice McKenna dissented.

Criminal Suit.—In the suit for criminal misuse of the mails in spreading false and misleading statements brought by U. S. District Attorney Wise against five officers of the company, has been on trial before Judge Martin in the U. S. Circuit Court in this city for two or three weeks. Vice-President Samuel S. Bogart pleaded guilty on May 17.—V. 90, p. 1682.

Utah Copper Co.—Earnings.—For the 3 months ending March 31 (see also "Annual Reports):

	1910.	1909.	Total net prof. 1910.	1909.
Gross pro. lbs. 21,296,709	18,511,819		\$1,174,508	\$871,058
Net profits	\$787,935	\$858,783		
Rents, &c.	13,382	13,175	Divs. paid	1,171,987
Net cons. divs.	375,187		Net surplus	52,521 (7)

The above earnings are computed upon the basis of about 12 1-3 cents for copper in 1910 and 13 1-3 cents in 1909. In 1909 the income from the company's ownership of shares of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Co. is not included in any way.—V. 92, p. 1182.

Western States Gas & Electric Co. of Delaware.—Pref. Stock Offered, Convertible into Pref. Stock of Standard Gas & Electric Co. Prior to June 1 1916.—White, Weld & Co., New York and Chicago, are offering at par and accrued dividend the unsold portion of \$1,800,000, 7% cumulative pref. stock. Authorized \$10,000,000; outstanding \$1,800,000; preferred as to assets and dividends; redeemable at 115 and accrued dividend on 60 days' notice. Dividends Q.-J. 15. Cumulative from April 1 1911.

Summary of Reports by H. M. Bylesby and Sanderson & Porter.—Owms all of the capital stock of the Western States Gas & Electric Co. of California, which is the operating company, and is a consolidation (V. 91, p. 1518) of the Humboldt Gas & Electric Co., the American River Electric Co. (V. 82, p. 1498; V. 87, p. 1013), the Stockton Gas & Electric Corporation (V. 88, p. 886) and the Richmond Light & Power Co. (V. 91, p. 1517). **Outstanding Capitalization of the Delaware Company as It Will Be June 1 1911.** Preferred stock, authorized, \$10,000,000; outstanding, \$1,800,000. Common stock, authorized, \$5,000,000; outstanding, 3,500,000. Underlying bonds of subsidiary cos. (being largely reduced) 2,586,000. First and refunding bonds of California Co., auth., \$10,000,000 (V. 91, p. 1578); outstanding, 500,000.

The \$2,000,000 6% gold notes of the California Company (V. 91, p. 1578) have been called for payment on June 1 1911, with proceeds of the present issue of pref. stock and a portion of the proceeds of the \$500,000 refunding bonds outstanding. Of the refunding bonds, \$314,000 are available for extensions and other corporate purposes. No further issue of refunding bonds can be made except as required to retire the underlying bonds, and for betterments and improvements at 75% of their reasonable cost, and when net earnings for a continuous period of 12 months previous have been at least twice the fixed charges, including bonds to be issued.

Earnings of Underlying Cos. Years ending Feb. 28 1910 and 1911; Estimate for Year ending April 30 1912.

	Feb. 28 '10.	Feb. 28 '11.	Apr. 30 '12.
Gross earnings	\$697,547	\$766,605 est.	\$910,000
Net earnings after oper. expenses	\$381,247	\$424,866 est.	\$515,000
Bond interest	166,326	163,959	170,000

Bal. (agst. present pf. div. \$126,000) \$214,921 \$261,807 est. \$345,000

The estimated earnings for the year ending April 30 1912 are at the rate of about 2 1/2 times preferred dividend requirements, following the expenditure of \$600,000 now being made for improvements and additions, as well as economies from consolidation.

The principal cities served are Stockton, Richmond and Eureka; population of towns and suburbs approximately 62,000, showing a marked increase, in some instances 100% in last ten years. As a whole, the territory served by the company is equal to any in California. The company manufactures and distributes 14,650 h. p. (7,000 h. p. from its own hydro-electric and 7,650 h. p. from its steam plants), and has advantageous contracts for power from other producing companies; also manufactures and distributes gas in Stockton and Eureka. Has no competition in its retail business and the competition as to large amounts at low rates is expected gradually to decrease.

The Western States Gas & Electric Co. of Delaware is controlled by the Standard Gas & Electric Co., which has a cash investment in excess of \$1,500,000 in the common stock of the Delaware Company. The Standard Gas & Electric Co. is in turn controlled and operated by H. M. Bylesby & Co. of Chicago, who have been uniformly successful in the management of gas and electric companies. (V. 91, p. 1708; V. 92, p. 193, 601, 960, 1037.)

No additional pref. stock may be issued by the company except when the surplus earnings after payment of bond interest shall have been twice the pref. dividend charge, including contemplated issue, for 12 mos. preceding.

The pref. stock is convertible at any time prior to June 1 1916 at option of holder into pref. stock of the Standard Gas & Electric Co., at rate of \$110 Western States Gas & Electric Co. pref. stock for \$100 Standard Gas & Electric Co. pref. stock, with a premium of interest.

The Standard Gas & Electric Co. is now paying dividends on its pref. stock at the rate of 7% per annum, is earning in excess of that rate, and after June 1 1912 the dividend will be cumulative at the rate of 8% per annum.—V. 92, p. 1184, 961.

Westchester Lighting Co.—Listed.—The N. Y. Stock Exchange recently listed \$2,481,000 additional 1st M. 5s, due 1950, issued on account of extensions and additions and retirement of \$95,000 bonds of New Rochelle Gas & Fuel Co. due Jan. 1 1908.

Guaranty Stamped on Bonds Just Listed and Executed by Consol. Gas Co.—"Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated July 12 1904 between the Westchester Lighting Co., the New York & Westchester Lighting Co., the United Gas Improvement Co., the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York and the Central Trust Co. of New York, the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York hereby assumes and agrees to pay the within bond of the Westchester Lighting Co. and the interest thereon, when and as the same fall due respectively." [The directors of the Consol. Gas Co. voted Jan. 5 1911 to authorize the President and Vice-Presidents to execute this guaranty.—Ed.] The holders of previous issues of these bonds may have the guaranty

stamped thereon and executed by the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York by presenting the same at the Nat. City Bank of New York, 55 Wall St.

Earnings, &c.—See "Annual Reports".—V. 92, p. 1242.
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., New York.—John F. Wallace now President.—Chairman John F. Wallace, formerly Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, has also assumed active charge as President.

N. W. Halsey and F. Q. Brown of New York, George Westinghouse and J. R. McGinley of Pittsburgh and Homer Loring of Boston have been elected directors. Mr. Wallace is also President of the Electric Properties Co.—V 90 p. 1618.

—The Engineering Securities Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, N. Y. City, offers to sell to bankers entire issues of mortgage bonds and preferred stocks of approved public utilities. The corporation buys whole blocks of electric railway, electric power and light, hydraulic power and gas companies of the highest efficiency, and earning power, and then sells these securities at wholesale prices to bankers. The corporation's advertisement in to-day's "Chronicle" solicits confidential correspondence from bankers who are interested in the purchase of public utilities. J. G. White is the President, Frederick H. Reed and George T. Ordway are Vice-Presidents, R. B. Marchant, Treasurer, and Henry P. Du Bois Secretary.

—The International Cable Directory Co., 59 Pearl St., New York, have issued the 14th annual edition of the International Cable Directory of the World. The contents of the Directory, being listed in English, German, French and Spanish, enhances the international character of the work. That the book is recognized as a standard reference is attested by the fact that it has been officially designated by the State Department of the United States Government and placed in all embassies, legations and consulates for the use of the public.

—The bond house of Louis Sloss & Co., San Francisco, will open a branch shortly in the new Nicolaus Building, Sacramento, so as to be in a position to take care of its rapidly increasing business in the Sacramento Valley. It is interesting to know that this old-established firm, which only recently added a bond department to its business, had its beginning in Sacramento in 1852 and now returns to the Capital City nearly sixty years later. Eugene R. Hallett is Manager of the firm's main office in the Alaska Commercial Building, San Francisco.

—Oliver Runnells, son of Vice-President Runnells of the Pullman Company, will become associated with Babcock, Rushton & Co. on July 1. Present partnership will be dissolved and new one will be formed to include Orville E. Babcock, Joseph A. Rushton, Oliver Runnells, John H. Holden and Emanuel Beranek. W. J. Louderback, who has been special partner for some time, will retire.

—The Federal Bank Note Co., Chicago, is a comparatively new corporation which is rapidly gaining a reputation for excellent work in its line. Its President, L. G. Muller, was long associated with the late President Cheney of the Columbian Bank Note Co., while the Vice-President and Treasurer, H. A. Planz, was for thirty years with the Western Bank Note Co.

—Wm. C. Crawford announces the opening on May 1 of an office at 214 East German St., Baltimore, to conduct a general investment business in Government, State, municipal, railroad and corporation securities. The Baltimore office of William A. Read & Co. of New York, which had been under his management, has been discontinued and that firm will be his correspondents.

—John H. Wrenn, the well-known Chicago broker, died at the residence of his son in Los Angeles on the 13th inst. Mr. Wrenn retired from business last December on account of ill health. The firm of which he was originally a member was organized in 1863 under the name of Tyler, Ullman & Co., and it was succeeded in turn by Tyler, Wrenn & Co., Wrenn & Brewster, Walker & Wrenn and J. H. Wrenn & Co.

—F. R. McMullin, Chicago bankers and dealers in investment securities, have removed from The Rookery to an elegant suite of offices on the 18th floor of the new Harris Trust Bldg. In our "Investment News" columns will be found notice of a \$150,000 1st M. 5% 25-year gold bond issue of the Kokomo (Ind.) Public Utility Co. which this firm is bringing out.

—The National City Bank of New York is offering Florida East Coast Ry. Co. first mortgage 4½% bonds at the market price, yielding an income of approximately 4.60%. The net earnings are showing a steady increase, and now amount to about 3 times the interest charges on this issue.

—The firm of Bodell & Co., Providence, R. I., announces that in order to serve its clients in Eastern Massachusetts to better advantage it has opened offices at 35 Congress St., Boston. Henry W. Geig, Joseph T. Gilman and Edward Angier are the firm's representatives in Boston.

—An address by H. M. Byllesby, of Chicago, delivered April 7 before the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, of the University of Pennsylvania, has been published in pamphlet form. The subject is "Securities of Water-Power Companies as Investments."

—The Wm. R. Staats Co. of Los Angeles and Pasadena, Cal., have issued a new circular, No. 182, describing various municipal and corporation issues which they are offering at prices to yield 4½ to 6%.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, May 19 1911.

Now that the Standard Oil case has been disposed of by the U. S. Supreme Court, there is less apprehension about the Tobacco decision yet to be rendered, and the tone in business is rather more hopeful. Crop outlook continues good.

LARD has declined; prime Western here 8.35c.; City 7.75c., refined for the Continent 8.55c., South America 9.60c., Brazil in kegs 10.60c. The speculation in lard has been at lower prices in sympathy with a decline in hogs and a setback in the prices of pork and ribs, both of which have been aggressively sold for "short" account. Prominent stock yard operators have sold ribs in particular on a large scale.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN NEW YORK.

May delivery	Sat. 8.24	Mon. 8.23	Tues. 8.15	Wed. 8.10	Thurs. 8.15	Fri. 8.05
July delivery	8.27	8.28	8.20	8.20	8.17	8.10

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

May delivery	Sat. 8.15	Mon. 8.17½	Tues. 8.05	Wed. 8.05	Thurs. 8.00	Fri. 8.00
July delivery	8.20	8.20	8.10	8.12½	8.05	8.05

PORK on the spot has been dull and lower. May pork in Chicago has latterly fallen to \$15 25. Mess here \$17 75@ \$18, clear \$16 50@ \$17 50 and family \$19. Cut meats have been in fair demand and about steady. Pickled hams 11@ 12c., pickled bellies, clear, 11½@ 13½c. and pickled ribs 11@ 12½c. Beef has sold to only a small extent at current quotations; mess \$13 50@ \$14, packet \$14@ \$14 50, family \$13 50@ \$14 50 and extra India mess \$22@ \$22 50. Tallow 5 15-16c. for City, with a small trade. Stearines have been in moderate demand at easier quotations; that is, 7½@ 8c. for oleo and 9½@ 9¾c. for New York lard. Butter steady with a good demand for medium grades; creamery extras 21c., firsts 20@ 20½c. Cheese dull, with receipts of new accumulating; State, new, whole milk, colored, fancy, 10½c.; old 13½c. Eggs steady; Western firsts 17@ 19c., with fair trade.

OIL.—Domestic linseed has been in fair demand at unchanged prices; City, raw, American seed, 92@ 93c.; boiled, 93@ 94c. Calcutta, raw, \$1. Cottonseed has been firm but the demand has not been brisk. The speculation has reached fair proportions; winter 6.10@ 6.42c., summer white 6.50@ 7c., crude 5.27@ 5.47c. Coconut has been firmer; Ceylon 8½@ 8¾c., Ceylon 8½@ 8¾c., with a fair business. Corn in routine demand at 6.10@ 6.15c. Olive quiet at 88@ 90c. Lard has continued quiet; prime 75@ 90c., No. 1 extra 54@ 56c., Newfoundland 57@ 58c.

COFFEE on the spot has been quiet but firm; Rio No. 7, 11½@ 12c.; Santos No. 4, 12¾@ 12¾c. Speculation in coffee has been light and for a time prices receded. Later, bull support and a little covering caused a rally. The crop prospects for both Brazilian and mild coffee are considered good, while prices are about 4c. higher than a year ago. The high prices have caused some falling off in the consumption but powerful interests are supposed to be arrayed on the bull side. Covering of shorts and manipulation account for the rise of the last few days.

May	10.60@10.62	September	10.51@10.52	January	10.27@10.28
June	10.60@10.62	October	10.34@10.35	February	10.28@10.29
July	10.65@10.67	November	10.34@10.35	March	10.30@10.32
August	10.59@10.66	December	10.27@10.28	April	10.31@10.32

SUGAR.—Raw has been quiet with refiners apparently pretty well supplied. Centrifugal, 96-degrees test, still 3.86c.; muscovado, 89-degrees test, 3.36c.; molasses, 89-degrees test, 3.11c. Refined quiet. Granulated 4.90c. Teas quiet but steady. Spices quiet.

PETROLEUM.—Export demand good. Refined, barrels, 7.25c.; bulk 3.75c. and cases 8.75c. Gasoline, 86 degrees, in 100-gallon drums, 18¾c.; drums \$8 50 extra. Naphtha, 73@ 76 degrees, in 100-gallon drums, 16¾c.; drums \$8 50 extra. Spirits of turpentine 63½c. Rosin \$7 15@ \$7 20 for strained, common to good. Hops firm but quiet.

TOBACCO.—There has been a fair demand for binders from manufacturers, but, taken as a whole, the trade in tobacco is unquestionably quiet. Manufacturers who are purchasing binders are, it is noticeable, taking leaf in the smallest possible quantities. Also, it looks as though in some instances prices may have been shaded a trifle, although the better descriptions of binder are comparatively steady. Sumatra tobacco in the meantime is quiet, the high prices acting as a deterrent on anything like free purchases, despite the fact, which nobody disputes, that the quality is distinctly desirable. As regards Cuban tobacco, there are no new features; the demand is merely to meet ordinary trade requirements. The Tobacco case has not yet been decided by the U. S. Supreme Court, but an early decision is very generally expected.

COPPER has been rather firmer, partly in sympathy with the speculation in standard copper, which has been more active. There is renewed talk of a copper merger. Lake 12½c. nominal, electrolytic 12½@ 12¾c., standard 11.75c. Tin has been more active at rising prices here and in London; spot 43@ 43½c., June 43c. Lead firm at 4½c. Spelter 5.40c. Iron more active for pig and the tone more cheerful after some reported shading of prices. No. 1 Northern \$15 25@ \$15 50 nominally, No. 2 Southern \$15 25. Finished material has met with a somewhat better demand, partly from railroad companies. Inquiry for 30,000 tons or more of pig iron are reported, with Northern markets easier, and basic grades in the East have dropped 50c. more.

FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York the past week have been as follows:

Table with columns for Futures (May 19, 1911) and their closing prices. Rows include various cotton futures contracts like 'May 1911', 'July 1911', etc., with their respective high, low, and close values.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks, a well as the afloat, are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening.

Table showing the Visible Supply of Cotton. It lists various categories of cotton stocks (e.g., Great Britain, Continental, European, Indian, etc.) and their quantities in bales for different years (1911, 1910, 1909, 1908).

Continental imports for the past week have been 102,000 bales. The above figures for 1911 show a decrease from last week of 150,969 bales, a gain of 24,126 bales over 1910, a decrease of 831,156 bales from 1909, and a loss of 136,902 bales from 1908.

AT THE INTERIOR TOWNS the movement—that is, the receipts for the week and since Sept. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding period for the previous year—is set out in detail below.

Table detailing the movement of cotton at interior towns. It lists towns (e.g., Atlanta, Montgomery, Memphis), their receipts for the week and since Sept. 1, and their stocks to-night. It also includes a summary for 'Total, 35 towns'.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 37,292 bales and are to-night 32,661 bales less than at the same time last year.

Table showing the Overland Movement for the week and since Sept. 1. It compares the current week's movement (1910-11) with the same period last year (1909-10) across various routes like St. Louis, Cairo, and others.

* Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 11,736 bales, against 2,798 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits an increase over a year ago of 203,272 bales.

Table showing Receipts at ports to May 19 and Net overland to May 19. It lists receipts for various ports and net overland figures, comparing current week and previous year.

North spinners' takings to May 19 18,909 1,982,455 4,454 1,948,322

Table showing Movement into sight in previous years. It lists movement into sight for various years (1909-1906) and months.

QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS.—Below are the closing quotations of middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week.

Week ending May 10.	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—					
	Sat. day.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed. day.	Thurs. day.	Friday.
Galveston	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 9-16	15 9-16	15 1/2
New Orleans	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 9-16	15 11-16	15 11-16	15 11-16
Mobile	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Savannah	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 5-16	15 1/2
Charleston	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Wilmington	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 5-16	15 5-16
Norfolk	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Baltimore	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Philadelphia	16.25	16.05	16.20	16.30	16.35	16.40
Augusta	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Memphis	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
St. Louis	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Houston	15 7-16	15 7-16	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Little Rock	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

NEW ORLEANS OPTION MARKET.—The highest, lowest and closing quotations for leading options in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

	Sat. day, May 13.	Monday, May 15.	Tuesday, May 16.	Wed. day, May 17.	Thurs. day, May 18.	Friday, May 19.
May—						
Range	15.58-62	15.50-56	15.59-65	15.66-71	15.65-72	15.67-74
Closing	15.59	15.54-56	15.62-65	15.69-71	15.68	15.70-73
June—						
Range	@	@	@	@	@	@
Closing	15.69-71	15.61-63	15.74-76	15.82-84	15.69	15.72
July—						
Range	15.75-82	15.64-76	15.75-88	15.85-93	15.83-97	15.80-96
Closing	15.79-80	15.72-73	15.85-86	15.92-93	15.89-90	15.92-93
August—						
Range	14.89-97	14.75-89	14.87-90	14.94-92	14.93-97	14.84-95
Closing	14.94-95	14.82-83	14.93-94	15.00-92	14.94-95	14.88-89
September—						
Range	13.54	13.44-45	13.53-58	13.61-64	13.63-72	13.56-63
Closing	13.53-55	13.43-45	13.57-58	13.64-65	13.62-64	13.57-59
October—						
Range	13.01-07	12.93-01	13.03-14	13.11-21	13.18-27	13.11-21
Closing	13.06-07	12.99-00	13.11-12	13.20-21	13.19-20	13.14-15
November—						
Range	@	@	@	@	@	@
Closing	12.98-99	12.90-92	13.02-04	13.13-15	13.13-15	13.08-09
December—						
Range	12.93-00	12.85-92	12.94-07	13.04-14	13.12-20	13.05-15
Closing	12.97-98	12.91-92	13.04-05	13.12-13	13.12-13	13.07-08
January—						
Range	13.01	12.95	13.05	13.15	13.12	13.08-11
Closing	13.01-03	12.94-95	13.02-09	13.15-16	13.15-17	13.10-12
February—						
Range	@	@	@	@	@	13.13
Closing	13.05-07	12.98-00	13.10-13	13.20-22	13.19-21	13.13-15
March—						
Range	@	@	@	@	@	@
Closing	13.10-12	13.04-06	13.15-17	13.27-28	13.27-29	13.21-23
Spot	Firm.	Quiet.	Firm.	Firm.	Quiet.	Steady.
Options	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.

OUR COTTON ACREAGE REPORT.—Our cotton acreage report will probably be ready about June 1. Parties desiring the circular in quantities with their business cards printed thereon should send in their orders as soon as possible to ensure early delivery.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our telegraphic reports this evening from the South indicate that the crop is doing well in the main. Temperature has been favorable, and while dry weather has prevailed over a wide section and the rainfall elsewhere has been light as a rule, there has been very little complaint. In fact some of our correspondents state that crop reports are very favorable.

Galveston, Tex.—We have had no rain the past week. Average thermometer 78, highest 84 and lowest 72.

Brenham, Tex.—There has been light rain on two days the past week, the rainfall being fifty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 78, ranging from 67 to 88.

Cuero, Tex.—There has been light rain on threedays during the week, the rainfall reaching sixty hundredths of an inch. Thermometer has ranged from 61 to 92, averaging 74.

Dallas, Tex.—Dry all the week. Average thermometer 77, highest 95, lowest 60.

Henrietta, Tex.—We have had no rain during the week. Thermometer has averaged 78, ranging from 62 to 93.

Huntsville, Tex.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 61 to 91, averaging 76.

Kerrville, Tex.—There has been light rain on one day the past week, the rainfall being five hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 71, highest 86 and lowest 55.

Lampasas, Tex.—There has been rain on one day of the week, to the extent of eight hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 75, the highest being 89 and the lowest 60.

Longview, Texas.—There has been no rain the past week. Thermometer has averaged 79, ranging from 64 to 94.

Luling, Tex.—There has been rain on one day during the week, to the extent of sixty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 63 to 88, averaging 76.

Nacogdoches, Tex.—We have had no rain during the week. Average thermometer 76, highest 89, lowest 62.

Paris, Tex.—Dry all the week. The thermometer has averaged 77, ranging from 60 to 94.

San Antonio, Tex.—We have had light rain on two days the past week, the rainfall being twelve hundredths of an inch. Thermometer has ranged from 66 to 86, averaging 76.

Weatherford, Tex.—We have had no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 76, the highest being 92 and the lowest 59.

Holdenville, Okla.—There has been no rain during the week. Thermometer has ranged from 64 to 95, averaging 79.

Marlow, Okla.—We have had rain on one day the past week, the rainfall being twenty-seven hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 76, highest 90, lowest 63.

Oklahoma, Okla.—There has been rain on one day during the week, to the extent of thirty-five hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 76, the highest being 89 and the lowest 63.

Alexandria, La.—There has been no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 75, ranging from 61 to 90.

New Orleans, La.—There has been no rain the past week. Average thermometer 78, highest 89, lowest 68.

Shreveport, La.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 79, the highest being 92 and the lowest 66.

Meridian, Miss.—We have had no rain the past week. The thermometer has ranged from 58 to 90, averaging 74.

Vicksburg, Miss.—We have had rain on three days of the past week, the rainfall being nineteen hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 78, highest 91 and lowest 67.

Eldorado, Ark.—There has been no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 77, the highest being 93 and the lowest 61.

Fort Smith, Ark.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 79, ranging from 68 to 90.

Helena, Ark.—Rain needed. There has been rain on one day during the week, the rainfall reaching twenty hundredths of an inch. Thermometer has ranged from 60 to 90, averaging 76.

Dyersburg, Tenn.—We have had no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 78, the highest being 95 and the lowest 61.

Memphis, Tenn.—Dry all the week. Moisture is needed. No rain since May 1. The thermometer has averaged 78, ranging from 65 to 90.

Nashville, Tenn.—We have had no rain the past week. The thermometer has ranged from 58 to 92, averaging 75.

Mobile, Ala.—Dry all the week. Warm weather in the interior; crop reports are very favorable. Average thermometer 77, highest 91, lowest 63.

Montgomery, Ala.—Crops are progressing favorably. It has rained on one day of the week, the precipitation being one inch and twenty-seven hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 77, the highest being 91 and the lowest 64.

Selma, Ala.—We have had rain on one day during the week, the rainfall being thirty-three hundredths of an inch. Thermometer has averaged 77, ranging from 59 to 91.

Madison, Fla.—There has been rain on two days during the week, the rainfall being one inch and fifteen hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 78, the highest being 93 and the lowest 66.

Tallahassee, Fla.—Rain has fallen on three days of the week, the precipitation being one inch and fourteen hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 75, ranging from 59 to 90.

Atlanta, Ga.—There has been no rain the past week. Average thermometer 73, highest 90 and lowest 57.

Augusta, Ga.—We have had rain on one day of the past week, the rainfall reaching thirty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 76, the highest being 94 and the lowest 59.

Savannah, Ga.—Rainfall for the week eight hundredths of an inch, on three days. The thermometer has averaged 73, ranging from 59 to 84.

Washington, Ga.—Week's rainfall, eight hundredths of an inch, on one day. Average thermometer 77, highest 97, lowest 58.

Charleston, S. C.—The week's rainfall has been thirteen hundredths of an inch, on two days. The thermometer has averaged 72, highest being 82 and lowest 61.

Spartanburg, S. C.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 74, ranging from 54 to 94.

Charlotte, N. C.—There has been rain on one day of the week, the precipitation being thirty-seven hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 74, highest 92, lowest 55.

Greensboro, N. C.—We have had rain on one day during the week, the rainfall being seventy-seven hundredths of an inch. Thermometer has averaged 73, ranging from 52 to 96.

Raleigh, N. C.—There has been rain on one day of the week, the precipitation being sixty-six hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 72, highest 92, lowest 52.

EUROPEAN COTTON CONSUMPTION TO MAY 1.—By cable to-day we have Mr. Ellison's cotton figures brought down to May 1. We give also revised totals for last year that comparison may be made. The spinners' takings in actual bales and pounds have been as follows:

	Oct. 1 to May 1.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
For 1910-11.				
Takings by spinners	bales	2,630,000	3,873,000	6,503,000
Average weight of bales	lbs	505	480	490.1
Takings in pounds		1,328,150,000	1,859,040,000	3,187,190,000
For 1909-10.				
Takings by spinners	bales	2,085,000	3,625,000	5,710,000
Average weight of bales	lbs	493	472	479.7
Takings in pounds		1,027,905,000	1,711,000,000	2,738,905,000

According to the above, the average weight of the deliveries in Great Britain is 505 lbs. per bale this season, against 493 lbs. during the same time last season. The Continental deliveries average 480 lbs., against 472 lbs. last year, and for the whole of Europe the deliveries average 490.1 lbs. per bale, against 479.7 lbs. last season. Our dispatch also gives the full movement for this year and last year in bales of 500 lbs

Table with columns for years (1910-11, 1909-10) and sub-columns for Great Britain, Continent, and Total. Rows include Oct. 1 to May 1, Spinners' stock, Weekly Consumption, and In October/November/December/January/February/March/April.

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.

Table with columns for years (1910-11, 1909-10) and sub-columns for Week and Season. Rows include Visible supply, Cotton Takings, Total supply, Deduct, and Total takings.

INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.

Table with columns for years (1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09) and sub-columns for Week, Since Sept. 1, etc. Rows include Bombay, Exports from, and Total.

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Table with columns for years (1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09) and sub-columns for This Week, Since Sept. 1, etc. Rows include Receipts and Exports (bales).

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market is quiet for both yarns and shirtings.

Merchants are not willing to pay present prices. We give the prices for to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison.

Table with columns for years (1911, 1910) and sub-columns for 32s Cop Twist, 8 1/4 lbs Shirts, etc. Rows include May 1911, Apr, and May.

SHIPPING NEWS.—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 72,483 bales.

Table with columns for destinations (NEW YORK, La Bretagne) and quantities. Rows include NEW YORK and La Bretagne.

Table with columns for destinations (NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO) and quantities. Rows include NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and SAN FRANCISCO.

LIVERPOOL.—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port:

Table with columns for months (April 28, May 5, May 12, May 19) and sub-columns for Sales of the week, Actual export, etc. Rows include Sales of the week, Actual export, Total stock, etc.

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

Table with columns for days (Spot, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday) and rows for Market, Mid. Up'ls, Sales, Spec. & exp., Futures, Market opened.

The prices for futures at Liverpool for each day are given below. Prices are on the basis of upland, good ordinary clause, unless otherwise stated.

Table with columns for months (May 13 to May 19) and sub-columns for Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri. Rows include May 13 to May 19.

BREADSTUFFS.

Friday Night, May 19 1911.

Flour has not shown any particular increase in demand, but the tone has become rather more cheerful. Still, buyers in many cases think that the recent rise in wheat has been overdone and that a reaction must occur. They are, therefore, still buying on restricted bases.

Wheat has declined, partly if not mainly, as a natural reaction after the recent speculative flurry. Beneficial rains, moreover, have fallen at the Northwest. The outlook for the winter-wheat crop is believed to be decidedly good. The

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports May 13 1911, was as follows:

AMERICAN GRAIN STOCKS.					
	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
New York	521,000	270,000	300,000	3,000	16,000
Boston	150,000	230,000	---	---	1,000
Philadelphia	107,000	1,000	28,000	---	---
Baltimore	460,000	131,000	85,000	2,000	11,000
New Orleans	37,000	108,000	138,000	---	---
Galveston	86,000	7,000	---	---	---
Buffalo	1,130,000	1,255,000	731,000	---	555,000
Toledo	398,000	55,000	259,000	---	---
Detroit	208,000	295,000	11,000	5,000	---
Chicago	4,880,000	1,232,000	4,080,000	---	---
Milwaukee	56,000	15,000	141,000	6,000	37,000
Duluth	3,452,000	124,000	602,000	---	1,000
Minneapolis	10,293,000	39,000	810,000	21,000	236,000
St. Louis	1,059,000	9,000	77,000	---	58,000
Kansas City	1,409,000	294,000	105,000	---	---
Peoria	---	40,000	1,320,000	---	3,000
Indianapolis	198,000	140,000	113,000	---	---
On Lakes	945,000	886,000	188,000	---	43,000
Total May 13 1911	25,449,000	5,146,000	8,988,000	37,000	961,000
Total May 6 1911	25,667,000	6,380,000	9,508,000	61,000	1,169,000
Total May 14 1910	22,872,000	7,750,000	7,276,000	559,000	2,035,000
Total May 15 1909	24,160,000	1,648,000	7,373,000	313,000	1,951,000

CANADIAN GRAIN STOCKS.					
	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Montreal	965,000	339,000	435,000	---	74,000
Fort William	3,061,000	---	3,016,000	---	---
Port Arthur	2,964,000	---	2,847,000	---	---
Other Canadian	1,380,000	---	600,000	---	---
Total May 13 1911	8,370,000	339,000	6,898,000	---	74,000
Total May 6 1911	9,079,000	17,000	7,002,000	---	75,000
Total May 14 1910	7,134,000	207,000	438,000	---	102,000
Total May 15 1909	6,700,000	57,000	155,000	---	112,000

SUMMARY.					
	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
American	25,449,000	5,146,000	8,988,000	37,000	961,000
Canadian	8,370,000	339,000	6,898,000	---	74,000
Total May 13 1911	33,819,000	5,485,000	15,886,000	37,000	1,035,000
Total May 6 1911	34,746,000	6,397,000	16,510,000	61,000	1,244,000
Total May 14 1910	30,006,000	7,957,000	7,714,000	559,000	2,137,000
Total May 15 1909	30,860,000	1,705,000	7,528,000	313,000	2,063,000

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Friday Night, May 19 1911.

Cotton goods markets, both primary and secondary, were more active this week, and reflected a greater degree of confidence among buyers than for some time past. The Supreme Court's interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law in the Standard Oil case had a beneficial effect upon sentiment in the dry goods trade, as in other lines, while more seasonable weather and a growing belief that current price levels afford a safe, and, in view of the stronger raw material market an attractive basis for operations were also responsible for the improvement noted. An encouraging and significant feature of the increased and broader demand is that it apparently reflects actual requirements rather than any desire to speculate. The expansion in trading was more noticeable in goods to be made than in finished lines, although the latter moved in larger volume than in recent weeks and the more numerous inquiries seem to point to greater activity in the near future. Converters, printers and the manufacturing trades quite generally purchased more freely for future needs, and mills producing fine combed yarn cottons were more willing to book contracts for distant deliveries. Print cloth yarn constructions for near-by and forward shipment were taken more liberally, and jobbers purchased both staples and specialties for converting purposes on a larger scale. Although prices generally are still below costs based on current levels for raw cotton, numerous lines worked somewhat nearer to parity, and the cotton goods market as a whole shows a hardening tendency. Developments noted last week strongly pointed to the unlikelihood of a reduction in staple prints for fall; lines for that season were opened this week and prices were continued on the same basis that prevailed for this spring, namely 5 1/2c. for full standards and 4 1/2c. for sub-counts, thus removing whatever uncertainty existed in this respect. These prices with fall dating proved attractive to jobbers and a substantial amount of business was reported placed. Trade in jobbing houses showed a moderate expansion, especially in prints, wash goods, gingham and in fact most seasonable fabrics, while in underwear lines demand was materially heavier. While a better feeling was also evident in the woolen and worsted divisions, these markets were comparatively quiet, the hesitancy in operations for the future being attributed largely to the tariff agitation.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending May 13 were 3,927 packages, valued at \$262,173, their destination being to the points specified in the table below:

New York to May 13—	1911		1910	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain	7	323	4	859
Other Europe	31	467	3	508
China	864	8,512	---	15,018
India	30	13,188	---	5,518
Arabia	---	---	---	4,763
Africa	304	2,688	30	1,460
West Indies	826	15,353	504	10,898
Mexico	27	917	90	663
Central America	345	6,747	226	3,056
South America	1,214	23,846	734	19,172
Other countries	279	14,411	1,423	17,069
Total	3,927	111,088	3,014	78,980

The value of these New York exports since Jan. 1 has been \$8,167,661 in 1911, against \$5,585,244 in 1910.

Domestic cottons generally did not show the same degree of activity as was witnessed in other lines. Nevertheless there was an encouraging improvement in the quantity of goods ordered, both for immediate and future delivery, and the larger number of inquiries gave promise of further expansion shortly. Prints moved steadily and in satisfactory volume, especially for fall, duplicate orders for napped cottons came forward more freely and demand for seasonable lines was stimulated by the warmer weather. Reports from retail centres indicated a better distribution, and road salesmen in various sections, particularly the West, sent in larger and more numerous orders; in instances buyers are still seeking concessions, but in view of the sustained strength of cotton and the increasing curtailment by mills, sellers are very firm. Brown cottons were in better request and steadier, with some descriptions showing a hardening tendency. Colored cottons, duck and other heavy cottons were firmer, but only moderately active. Business in the export division remained quiet, especially with the Far East, only small sales being reported; Manila took limited quantities of sheetings and prints, and trade with miscellaneous ports was fair. Active buying by converters and printers for future delivery was noted in the print cloth market, and mills were more willing to book contracts; gray goods, 38 1/4-inch standard are slightly higher at 5 1-16c. to 5 1/2c.

WOOLEN GOODS.—Neither in dress goods nor in men's wear lines has new business improved perceptibly during the week. Uncertainty regarding possible changes in the tariff accounts in a measure for the conservatism displayed, while the trend of fashion this season is such as to require a smaller yardage than heretofore. In men's wear the most noteworthy feature is the urgent demand for deliveries of goods under order, which plainly reflects low stocks in the hands of distributors. An interesting development was the announcement by a leading worsted mill that it was well sold up for the fall season and that no additional orders on plain or fancy goods for fall delivery would be accepted after June 1.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Imported woolens and worsteds were in good demand, especially serges and the new Coronation shades. Linens ruled quiet, the business passing consisting mostly of orders from retailers for spot dress linens. Burlaps were fairly active; spot goods are strong, light-weights being quoted at 4c. and 10 1/2-ounce at 5.40c.

Imports and Warehouse Withdrawals of Dry Goods.

The importations and warehouse withdrawals of dry goods at this port for the week ending May 13 1911 and since Jan. 1 1911 and for the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports Entered for Consumption For Three Weeks Ending Since Jan. 1 1911.	Week Ending May 13 1911.		Week Ending May 13 1910.		Stock Jan. 1 1911.		Stock Jan. 1 1910.	
	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.
Imports Entered for Consumption	8,408	2,074,833	321,008	50,533,994	18,200	2,649,520	380,235	63,627,702
Warehouse Withdrawals Thrown Upon the Market	10,561	2,000,000	532,639	56,734,608	13,217	2,344,467	370,088	62,484,152
Imports Entered for Warehouse During Same Period	1,833	624,833	115,005	10,429,348	9,304	750,942	131,949	13,707,238
Warehouse Withdrawals Thrown Upon the Market	6,380	1,350,902	206,275	45,106,640	8,306	1,898,388	248,286	50,586,843
Manufactures of—								
Wool	148	47,000	6,134	1,484,930	239	76,088	6,280	1,924,674
Cotton	546	207,050	14,032	4,874,761	500	173,110	14,133	4,068,062
Silk	201	76,724	3,998	1,084,535	157	72,364	4,233	1,864,016
Flax	561	118,252	10,433	2,271,804	380	81,288	10,370	2,136,300
Miscellaneous	2,475	60,699	82,087	1,810,409	3,080	43,029	86,780	1,583,055
Total	3,981	520,644	126,364	3,627,959	4,411	145,879	121,802	3,507,238
Warehouse Withdrawals	6,380	1,350,902	206,275	45,106,640	8,306	1,898,388	248,286	50,586,843
Total	10,561	2,000,000	532,639	56,734,608	13,217	2,344,467	370,088	62,484,152

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

News Items.

Arkansas.—Legislature Adjourns—Special Session.—The thirty-eighth General Assembly ended its regular session on May 13. Just prior to adjournment, however, Governor Donaghey issued a proclamation calling a special session to convene May 22 for the following purposes, most of which were considered during the regular session:

To revise the revenue laws of the State so as to provide sufficient revenue to meet the expense of the State Government and distribute the burdens of taxation and reduce taxation.

To pass an Act to make effective the constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum.

To pass a law abolishing the convict-lease system, and providing for the proper management and control of the State penitentiary.

To make appropriations, to pay balance due the State accounts in the rate cases of \$2,500, and to pay actual court cost, not attorneys' fees, \$12,500, for appealing the rate cases to the Supreme Court of the United States.

To make necessary provisions for transferring the Supreme Court and State Treasurer's office to the new Capitol.

To make appropriations to maintain the several departments of the State Government.

To make appropriations to support the State charitable and educational institutions, so that said appropriations for the support of the State Government and all these institutions may not exceed the available revenue for those purposes.

As previously reported in these columns, the proposed income tax Amendment to the Federal Constitution was ratified by the Legislature in April.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—New Form of Government.—The Nashville "Banner" says: "Immediately after the dissolution of the temporary injunction against Chattanooga's new government on May 8, the newly-elected commissioners took the oath of office and assumed the reins of government."

Denver, Colo.—City Loses Water Suit.—Newspaper dispatches from St. Paul state that on May 19 the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the order for a temporary injunction issued by the Circuit Court of the District of Colorado, restraining the city of Denver from issuing bonds or constructing a system of water works. See V. 91, p. 1195.

El Dorado County (P. O. Placerville), Cal.—Litigation.—Suit has been instituted by Jas. H. Adams & Co. of Los Angeles to prevent the delivery of the \$120,000 5% courthouse bonds to N. W. Halsey & Co. of San Francisco, to whom the bonds were awarded on May 2. See V. 92, p. 1329. It is said that the bid of Adams & Co. was the highest received, but that the same was not accepted because of a technical error.

Garrison School District (P. O. Garrison), Benton County, Iowa.—Injunction Dissolved.—The Clinton "Advertiser" of May 15 states that the injunction granted by Judge Bradshaw restraining the issuance of the \$10,000 building bonds recently disposed of has been dissolved by Judge Nichols in the District Court.

Idaho.—To Test Legality of Capitol Bonds.—Steps have been taken by the Attorney-General's Department to have the Supreme Court pass on the legality of the \$1,161,500 bonds awarded on April 19 to a Chicago syndicate. See V. 92, p. 1330. It was lately discovered that the word "not" had been inadvertently omitted in the joint resolution intended to amend Section 1 of Article 8 of the State Constitution to permit the Legislature to authorize a bond issue to complete and furnish the Capitol. The resolution reads as follows, the word omitted being given in brackets:

"The Legislature shall [not] in any manner create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, which shall singly or in the aggregate," &c.

Ohio.—Further Indictments against Legislators.—The Grand Jury, which on May 3 returned indictments against five members of the General Assembly charging them with soliciting bribes, returned three more indictments on May 16 making similar charges. Dr. A. C. Lowry, Republican, of Lawrence County, indicted on May 3 on the strength of evidence furnished by the Burns detectives, is now charged with soliciting \$1,500 for his vote on the Green nine-hour bill. The other men just indicted are Representative O. J. Evans, Democrat, of Stark County, and Senator E. T. Crawford, Republican, of Carroll County. The former is charged with having solicited a bribe of \$650 for his vote on a liquor bill and the latter with having solicited a bribe of \$200 for his vote on trading-stamp legislation. The indicted men were all released on bond in the sum of \$5,000 each. The Grand Jury has adjourned until May 31, the date set for final adjournment of the Legislature, and in the meantime the courts will begin the trials of the legislators indicted on May 3.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Bonds Declared Valid.—The State Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Kane, affirms the judgment of the lower court holding valid bond issues of \$150,000 for a fire station and \$15,000 for street-cleaning apparatus. The principal question involved, it is stated, was whether or not the objects for which the issues were made were public utilities, and the Court decides that they are. The suit was a friendly one brought by R. J. Edwards, of Oklahoma City, who purchased the bonds.

Portland-St. Johns, Ore.—Annexation Opposed.—An action has been started by several tax-payers to prevent the consolidation of these two cities in accordance with a vote taken in St. Johns on Nov. 8 last.

The right of the city authorities of Portland to provide for the annexation of territory without first submitting the matter to the tax-payers of that city is attacked in the suit. It is alleged, among other things, that the

territory described in the ballot was not specified as the city of St. Johns; and that that city only includes a part of one of the precincts in which a vote was taken. It is also declared that if annexation is carried out, the property-owners of St. Johns will have to assume a larger tax burden than that carried at present, the debt of the city of Portland being \$9,716,500, which is 3.541% of the assessed valuation, while the debt of St. Johns is only \$66,000, or 1.635% of the valuation.

Rhode Island.—Savings Bank Law Amended.—The law relating to investments by savings banks in this State was completely revised in a bill passed by the Legislature on May 2. The new law not only provides a much broader field for investment in the classes of securities named in the old Act, but enlarges the list by adding railroad stocks meeting certain requirements, and also receivers' certificates, bridge company bonds, water company bonds and bonds of Canadian railroads, street railways, electric-light or power companies. The Bank Commissioner, William P. Goodwin, calls our attention to the fact that the State "continues its liberal views as to eligibility of securities for investment, and only applies the test of earning power in determining whether bonds are safe". The standard of earnings applied is considered high enough to prevent investment in unsafe securities.

The changes made in that part of the law dealing with public securities may be enumerated as follows: Under the new law banks may invest in bonds or notes of any county in the United States having a population of over 100,000, whose net debt does not exceed 3% of the assessed valuation. The old law provided that banks might invest in the bonds or notes of any county in the New England States whose net debt did not exceed 5% of the assessed value.

Investment may be made, under the new law, in the obligations of any city or town in the New England States or the State of New York whose net debt does not exceed 7% of the assessed valuation. Under the old law the limit was 5%.

Bonds of incorporated districts in the States mentioned having a population of more than 5,000 are legal investments, according to the new law, when the debt does not exceed 5% of the assessed valuation. The law previously provided that the debt should not exceed 3%. The limit of 5% of the valuation for incorporated districts of 25,000 or more is left the same in the new Act, but it is provided that in the case of all incorporated districts the bonds must be provided for by a sinking fund or serial retirement.

Regarding investment in bonds of cities in any State in the United States other than the New England States and the State of New York having a population of 30,000 or more, it is now stipulated that the debt of such cities shall not exceed 7% of the assessed valuation instead of 5% as heretofore.

The new law also expressly allows investment in the obligations of school districts within such cities, providing that the population of the district is 30,000 or more and the population and assessed valuation are equal to at least 75% of the population and valuation of the city in which the district is located. The old law contained no specific provision relating to investment in bonds of school districts.

A city or town in order that its bonds may be legal investments shall not have defaulted during the ten years next preceding such investment. In the old law this requirement applied only in the case of State and Territorial obligations.

The new law in full is as follows:

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 232 OF GENERAL LAWS ENTITLED "OF INVESTMENTS," AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 232 of General Laws entitled "Of Investments" is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1. All deposits in savings banks and in the savings or participation departments of, or received as savings deposits or on participation by banks and trust companies, and in the case of savings banks the income derived from investments held, hereafter received shall be invested only as follows:

"Public Securities.

"Clause 1. (a) In the bonds or notes of the United States or of any State or Territory of the United States, provided that such State or Territory has not, in the ten years next preceding the time of such investment, repudiated its debt or failed to pay the same, or the interest due thereon or upon any part of such debt.

(b) In the bonds or notes of any city or town of the New England States or of the State of New York, which has not defaulted upon any of its bonds or notes during the ten years next preceding such investment, whose net indebtedness does not exceed seven per centum of the last preceding valuation of the property therein for the assessment of taxes; or of any incorporated district of said States which has within its limits more than 5,000 inhabitants, and whose bonds or notes are a direct obligation on all the taxable property of such district, and whose net indebtedness does not exceed five per centum of such valuation, and which bonds are provided for by a sinking fund or serial retirement; or of any incorporated district within this State which has within its limits more than 2,500 inhabitants and whose net indebtedness does not exceed five per centum of such valuation, and which bonds are provided for by a sinking fund or serial retirement.

(c) In the bonds or notes of any city of any of the United States other than the New England States, and the State of New York, which has not defaulted upon any of its bonds or notes during the ten years next preceding such investment, and which has 30,000 or more inhabitants, as established by the last national or State Census, or city census certified to by the Clerk or Treasurer of such city, and taken in the same manner as a national or State Census preceding such investment, and whose net indebtedness does not exceed seven per centum of the valuation of the taxable property therein, as fixed by the last preceding valuation of property therein for the assessment of taxes, or in the bonds and obligations of any incorporated school district within any such city, which have been issued by the legally constituted authorities empowered to issue such bonds and obligations, payable primarily from taxes levied on all taxable property in such district; Provided, that the population of such district is 30,000 or more, and the population and assessed valuation of the district are equal to at least 75 per centum of the population and assessed valuation of the city within which such district is located; And provided, further, that the net municipal debt of such city is not in excess of the limit hereinbefore set.

(d) In the bonds or notes of any county of any State of the United States which has at the date of such investment more than 100,000 inhabitants, as established by the last national or State census preceding such investment, and whose net indebtedness does not exceed three per centum of the valuation of the taxable property therein, as fixed by the last preceding valuation of property therein for the assessment of taxes.

"Net Indebtedness—Definition.

"(e) The term 'net indebtedness' shall mean the indebtedness of a city, town, county or district after deducting from the total debt the amount of sinking funds available for payment of such indebtedness and deducting the net outstanding water debt.

"Steam Railroad Bonds and Notes.

"*Class II.* In the bonds and notes and receivers' certificates of steam railroad corporations described herein below, in the 'table of eligible steam railroad bonds and notes,' sub-sections (a) to (y) inclusive, subject to the following definitions and classification:

"The words 'railroad' and 'railway' herein used are to be considered synonymous titles.

"The term 'funded indebtedness' herein used shall include all bonds and notes bearing interest.

"All 'income bonds' are ineligible.

"The eligibility of such bonds for such investments is defined as follows, unless hereinafter otherwise provided:

"Definition.

"**Ownership.**—Such railroad corporation shall own its road in fee, in the United States.

"**Location.**—The railroad of such corporation shall be located principally in the United States.

"**Gauge.**—The railroad of such corporation shall be of standard gauge, exclusive of sidings.

"**Net Income.**—The net income of any such corporation shall be its earnings and income after payment of all operating expenses, maintenance charges, rentals and taxes, and all guaranteed dividends and guaranteed interest paid by, or due from, it.

"The net earnings and income of any such corporation shall equal the following requirements by the following classes, to which reference is made in the succeeding table of bonds.

"Classification.

"*Class I.* Any such corporation of this class must have earned and received in each of its three fiscal years, or three nearer and successive periods of one year, next preceding such investment, a net income of not less than twice the annual interest for the current year on all its funded indebtedness, including the bonds in question.

"*Class II.* Any such corporation of this class must have earned and received a net income, in each of its three fiscal years, or three nearer and successive periods of one year, next preceding such investment, not less than twice the annual interest for the current year on the underlying mortgage bonds in question, and all prior liens.

"*Class III.* Any such corporation of this class must have earned and received in each of its three fiscal years, or three nearer and successive periods of one year, next preceding such investment, a net income of not less than twice the annual interest for the current year on all its mortgage indebtedness outstanding, including the bonds in question.

"*Class IV.* Any such corporation of this class must have earned and received in each of its three fiscal years, or three nearer and successive periods of one year, next preceding such investment, a net income of not less than one and a half times the annual interest for the current year on all its funded indebtedness, including the bonds in question.

"Table of Eligible Steam Railroad Bonds and Notes.

"(a) Debenture bonds of any such steam railroad corporation, incorporated in any of the United States, whose net income is described in Class I.

"(b) Debenture bonds of any such steam railroad corporation, incorporated in any of the United States, which has leased its railroad to another such railroad whose net income is described in Class I; *Provided*, that such lease is for a term extending at least ten years after the maturity of the bonds in question, and that the rent from such lease is sufficient to meet the interest and sinking fund requirements, if any, on said bonds or any prior lien or any other debenture bonds, together with a dividend of not less than four per centum per annum on the entire capital stock of the lessor corporation, and also provides for the proper maintenance and operation of the property leased.

"(c) Debenture bonds of any such steam railroad corporation incorporated in any of the United States, guaranteed as to principal and interest, or assumed by another railroad described in Class I.

"(d) Bonds of any such steam railroad corporation described in items (b) and (c), which are guaranteed as to principal and interest, or assumed by two or more steam railroads of which one shall be of Class I and the others may be of Class III or Class IV.

"(e) Mortgage bonds of any such steam railroad corporation incorporated in any of the United States, whose net income is not less than that described in Class III.

"(f) Underlying mortgage bonds of any such steam railroad corporation incorporated in any of the United States, whose net income is not less than that described in Class II.

"(g) Mortgage bonds of any such steam railroad corporation, incorporated in any of the United States, which are guaranteed as to principal and interest, or assumed by another steam railroad, whose net income is described in Class I or Class III.

"(h) Mortgage bonds of any such steam railroad corporation, incorporated in any of the United States, which are guaranteed as to principal and interest, or assumed, by two or more steam railroads, of which at least one shall be of Class I or Class III and the others may be of Class III or Class IV.

"(i) Mortgage bonds of any such steam railroad corporation, incorporated in any of the United States, which has leased its railroad to another steam railroad whose net income is described in Class I or Class III; *Provided*, that said lease is for a term extending at least ten years after the maturity of the bonds in question, and that the rent from such lease is sufficient to meet the interest and sinking fund requirements, if any, on said bonds and any prior liens, together with a dividend of not less than four per centum on the entire capital stock of the lessor corporation, and provides for the proper maintenance and operation of the property leased.

"(j) Mortgage bonds of any such steam railroad corporation, incorporated in the United States, which has leased its railroad to two or more steam railroads, of which at least one shall be of Class I or Class III; *Provided*, that said lease shall be for a term extending at least ten years after the maturity of the bonds in question, and that the rent from such lease is sufficient to meet the interest and sinking fund requirements, if any, on said bonds and any prior liens, together with a dividend of not less than four per centum on the entire capital stock of the lessor corporation, and provides for the proper maintenance and operation of the property leased.

"(k) First mortgage bonds or refunding mortgage bonds of any such steam railroad corporation, which would be a legal investment under items (g), (h), (i) and (j), respectively, except for the fact that it owns in fee less than 100 miles of road, exclusive of sidings.

"(l) First mortgage bonds of any such steam railroad corporation, irrespective of mileage, which is a constituent part of a steam railroad and transportation system of not less than 1,000 miles of road, exclusive of sidings, and at least ninety per centum of the capital stock of which is owned by a proprietary holding company which operates said railroad and transportation system, and the earnings of which, with the earnings of the other divisions constituting said railroad and transportation system, are received by said holding company, and which bonds in question are fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by such holding company, either by direct guarantee, or by rental under lease extending at least ten years after the maturity of said bonds, the terms of which lease require a payment of rent equivalent to all taxes and interest, and provides a sinking fund sufficient to retire said bonds at maturity; *Provided, however*, that the net income of said holding company shall equal the requirements of railroads in Class I.

"(m) Bonds and debentures of any steam railroad corporation, whose railroad property is unincumbered by mortgage, and whose net income is described in Class I; *Provided, however*, that such bonds or debentures shall be issued only under the authority of some State which provides by law that no such railroad corporation which has issued bonds shall subsequently execute a mortgage upon its railroad property without including in and securing by such mortgage all bonds previously issued by it and all its existing debts and liabilities, which provision so enacted in such State shall have been accepted by the stockholders of such railroad company.

"(n) Bonds of any steam railroad corporation described in item (m) which has leased its railroad to another steam railroad for a term extending not less than ten years after the maturity of the bonds in question, which lessee railroad fully guarantees the principal and interest on said bonds; *Provided*, that said lessee railroad is one whose net income is at least up to the standard set in Class III; and *provided, further*, that said lease is for a term extending at least ten years after the maturity of the bonds in question, and that the rent from such lease is sufficient to meet the interest and sinking fund requirements, if any, on said bonds, together with a dividend of

not less than four per centum per annum on the entire capital stock of the lessor corporation, and provides for the proper maintenance and operation of the property leased.

"(o) First mortgage bonds of any terminal company, or terminal railway company, incorporated in the United States, whose property is located in the United States, and whose bonds are guaranteed as to principal and interest by any such steam railroad corporation of Class I.

"(p) First mortgage bonds of any terminal company or terminal railway company, incorporated in the United States, whose property is located in the United States, whose bonds are guaranteed as to principal and interest by two or more steam railroad corporations, of Class I or Class III.

"(q) First mortgage bonds or any terminal company or terminal railway company, incorporated in the United States, whose property is located in the United States, of which company at least ninety per centum of its capital stock is owned by two or more proprietary steam railroads of Classes I, III or IV, and which use said property, and jointly, or jointly and severally, guarantee the principal and interest of all the indebtedness of said company.

"(r) First mortgage bonds of any terminal company or terminal railway company, incorporated in the United States, whose property is located in the United States, which has leased its property to one or more steam railroad corporations, which guarantee the principal and interest on said bonds, and which lease runs for a term extending at least ten years after the maturity of said bonds, and which lease provides for the maintenance and operation of the leased property; *Provided*, that, if such lease is to one steam railroad corporation, it shall be of Class I, and if such lease is to two steam railroad corporations, they may be of Classes I or III, and if such lease is to three or more steam railroad corporations they may be of Classes I, III or IV.

"(s) First mortgage bridge bonds issued by any railroad corporation of Class I.

"(t) First mortgage bonds of any bridge company, incorporated in the United States, whose property is in the United States, whose entire indebtedness is guaranteed as to principal and interest by one or more steam railroad corporations; *Provided*, that, if such guarantee is by one such railroad corporation, it shall be of Class I, and if such guarantee is by two or more railroad corporations they may be of Classes I, III or IV.

"(u) First mortgage bonds of any bridge company, incorporated in the United States, whose property is in the United States, and whose capital stock is entirely owned, except in the shares of qualifying directors, by two or more proprietary steam railroad corporations of Classes I, III or IV, which guarantee the maintenance of the property and the principal and interest of such bonds.

"(v) Equipment bonds or equipment notes issued by any steam railroad corporation of Class I, Class III or Class IV, which are secured by a first lien on the equipment against the purchase of which said bonds or notes were issued at not exceeding eighty per centum of the purchase price thereof; *Provided*, that the indenture under which said lien is established contains adequate requirements for the maintenance of the property pledged, and provides that an equal amount of any issue of such bonds or notes shall be paid annually until all are retired without the release of the lien on any of such equipment.

"(w) Notes, warrants and obligations, running for a term of not more than five years from date of issue, given by any steam railroad corporation, which has earned and paid dividends at the rate of not less than four per centum per annum on all its outstanding capital stock for five years next prior to the date of issue.

"(x) Certificates of indebtedness commonly termed 'receiver's certificates,' issued by a receiver of any such steam railroad under an authorization of the court or courts having jurisdiction over such receiver.

"(y) First mortgage bonds of any steam railroad corporation of any steam railroad, incorporated, and whose property is principally located in the Dominion of Canada, which conform in all respects to the provisions applying to mortgage bonds of steam railroad corporations in the United States.

"Change of Motive Power.

"*Class III.* The change of motive power by any steam railroad corporation, whether wholly or in part, shall not affect the eligibility, for such investment, of any of the steam railroad obligations hereinbefore described, so long as its earnings conform with the foregoing requirements.

"Railroad Stocks.

"*Class IV.* (a) In the shares of the capital stock of any steam railroad which has leased its railroad to another steam railroad, which operates the property so leased as a part of its railroad system; *Provided*, that such lease is for a term of not less than fifty years, and the lessee company is one whose bonds would be a legal investment under the provisions of Clause II, Class III, and that by the terms of the lease the lessee company is obliged to pay rents sufficient to pay the interest on the outstanding bonds of the lessor, and a dividend at an annual rate of not less than four per centum per annum on all the capital stock of the lessor company.

"(b) In the shares of the capital stock of any steam railroad which operates its own railroad, whose bonds would be a legal investment under Clause II, Class I; *Provided*, that such railroad has paid regular annual dividends on all its capital stock at the rate of not less than four per centum per annum for ten years next preceding such investment.

"(c) The aggregate investment of such deposits and income by any bank, savings bank or trust company in the stock of any one such steam railroad corporation at par value shall not exceed two per centum of said deposits held by it.

"Public Service Securities.

"In the bonds of public service corporations, commonly called 'public service securities' described hereinbelow in the 'table of eligible public service securities,' sub-sections (a) to (j), inclusive, subject to the following description and definition:

"The title 'public service securities' shall include only mortgage bonds issued by any electric railroad, street railway, gas company, electric light or power company or water company, as hereinafter described.

"The term 'funded indebtedness' herein used shall include all bonds and notes bearing interest.

"Descriptive Definition.

"**Ownership.**—Such corporation shall own the major part of its property in fee.

"**Location.**—The property of such corporation shall be located principally in the United States, unless otherwise provided.

"**Net Income.**—The net income of such corporation shall be its net earnings and income after payment of all operating expenses, maintenance charges, rentals and taxes, and all guaranteed interest and guaranteed dividends paid by, or due from, it.

"**Eligibility for such investment.**—Such corporation must have earned and received a net income in each of its three fiscal years, or three nearer periods of one year, next preceding such investment, not less than twice the annual interest for the current year on all its indebtedness, secured by the mortgage under which the bonds in question are issued and all prior liens, unless otherwise hereinafter specified, and shall not have defaulted on any of its obligations during the same period; *Provided, however*, that said bonds shall mature at least five years before the expiration of the principal franchise or franchises under which such corporation is operated, or there shall exist some definite agreement or contract with the grantors whereby such franchise or franchises may be renewed or extended from time to time throughout and beyond the life of the bonds in question, and or that by such an agreement or contract the security of said bonds is adequately protected and preserved to the bondholders, and a copy of such agreement or contract shall be filed in the office of the Bank Commissioner and shall be preserved in his files during the life of the bonds in question.

"Table of Eligible Public Service Securities.

"(a) Mortgage bonds of any such electric railroad, street railway, gas electric light or power company, incorporated under the laws of Rhode Island, whose property is located and operated chiefly in this State.

"(b) Mortgage bonds of any such electric railroad, street railway, gas and electric light or power company, incorporated under the laws of any of the United States; *Provided, however*, that the said bonds of any such electric railroad or street railway shall be a legal investment for such deposits and income only in case such company shall have received average gross earnings of not less than four hundred thousand dollars in each of its three fiscal years, or three nearer periods of one year, next preceding such investment, and if said bonds are issued by a company which carries on the business of an electric railroad or street railway combined with that of either a gas company or an electric light or power company, or both of such kinds of business, then, in such case, such company shall have received average gross earnings of not less than six hundred thousand dollars in each of its three fiscal years, or three nearer periods of one year, next preceding such investment; and if said bonds are issued by any such gas company or electric light or power company, or by a company which combines the business of a gas company and an electric light company, and, or

power company, or any two such businesses, then, in such case, it shall have received average gross earnings of not less than two hundred thousand dollars in each of its three fiscal years, or three nearer periods of one year, next preceding such investment.

(c) First or refunding mortgage bonds of any such electric railroad, street railway, gas, electric light or power company, incorporated in any of the United States which are guaranteed as to principal and interest or assumed by another corporation whose bonds would be a legal investment under the provisions of paragraph (b) of this clause.

(d) First or refunding mortgage bonds of any such electric railroad or street railway, incorporated in any of the United States, which are guaranteed as to principal and interest, or assumed by a steam railroad or railroads whose bonds would be a legal investment under the provisions of Class III of the classification of steam railroads herein.

(e) First or refunding mortgage bonds of any such electric railroad, street railway, gas, electric light or power company, which has leased its property to any other corporation whose bonds would be a legal investment under the provisions of paragraph (b) of this clause; *Provided, however*, that said lease shall extend for a term of at least ten years after the maturity of said bonds at a rental at least equal to the fixed charges and taxes of the lessor, including the interest on, and a sinking fund for the bonds in question, or provides for the payment of said bonds at maturity, and shall require the operation and maintenance of the leased property; *and provided, further*, that an authentic copy of such lease shall be filed in the office of the Bank Commissioner, and such copy shall be preserved in his files during the life of the bonds in question.

(f) Equipment bonds or equipment notes issued by any such electric railroad or street railway, which are secured by a first lien on the equipment against the purchase of said bonds or notes were issued at not exceeding eighty per centum of the purchase price thereof; *Provided*, the indenture under which said lien is established contains adequate requirements for the maintenance of the property pledged, and provides that an equal amount of such bonds or notes shall be paid annually until all are retired, without the release of the lien on any of such equipment.

(g) Certificates of indebtedness, commonly termed "receiver's certificates," issued by a receiver of any such electric railroad, street railway, gas electric light or power company under an authorization of the court or courts having jurisdiction over such receiver.

(h) First mortgage bonds of any electric railroad, street railway, gas, electric light or power company, described in paragraph (b) of this clause, which is incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, and whose property is located principally in said Dominion; *Provided*, that such bonds conform in all other respects to the provisions of paragraph (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) of this clause.

(i) Bonds of any corporation which owns more than ninety per centum of the capital stock and of the outstanding bonds of any electric railroad or street railway company, incorporated in this State, the railway of which is located wholly or in part therein, secured by the deposit in trust of the said stock and bonds as collateral, and which corporation has paid, in each fiscal year for the five years last preceding such investment, dividends of not less than four per centum per annum upon all its outstanding capital stock; or the bonds of any such electric railroad or street railway company which are secured by mortgage on its property and are guaranteed as to principal and interest by any such corporation.

(j) First mortgage bonds of any company incorporated in this State for the purpose of supplying water for domestic and other purposes; *Provided*, that such company has an exclusive franchise to serve a population of not less than ten thousand in this State, which franchise extends at least five years beyond the life of the bonds in question, and that said bonds are secured by a mortgage of the property, rights and franchises of such company.

"Bonds of Telephone Companies.

"Clause VI. In the bonds of any telephone company incorporated in any of the United States, whose property is located chiefly in the United States; *Provided*, that such telephone company has met the following requirements during each of its five fiscal years next preceding such investment, viz.:

(a) That the average gross income of such telephone company shall have been not less than ten million dollars per annum.

(b) That such telephone company shall have paid the matured principal and interest of all its indebtedness.

(c) That such telephone company shall have earned and paid cash dividends on all its outstanding issues of stock at the rate of not less than six per centum per annum, and that the amount of such cash dividends shall have exceeded the sum required to pay the interest upon its entire outstanding indebtedness, including the bond issue in question.

And provided, further, that such bonds shall be secured either: (1) By a first mortgage covering at least seventy-five per centum of the property of such company, including its franchises and other similar rights and privileges, and limiting the amount of the bonds issuable thereunder to seventy-five per centum of the value of the property mortgaged, excluding any valuation of said franchises, rights and privileges, or

(2) By the deposit with a trust company of bonds and shares of stock of other telephone corporations, under an indenture of trust which limits the amount of bonds so secured to seventy-five per cent of the value of the securities deposited as stated and determined in said indenture, and provided that during each of the five years next preceding such investment the annual interest and dividends paid in cash on the securities deposited have amounted to not less than fifty per cent in excess of the annual interest on the bonds outstanding and secured by said deposit.

"A true copy of the mortgage or indenture of trust securing said bonds shall be filed in the office of the Bank Commissioner and shall be preserved during the life of said bonds.

"The aggregate investment of such deposits and income by any bank, savings bank or trust company in the bonds of any one such telephone company at par value shall not exceed two per centum of said deposits held by it.

"Bank Stocks.

"Clause VII. In the capital stock of any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of any of the New England States, or the State of New York, or of any national banking association, doing business in said States; but such corporation shall not hold, both by investment and as security for loans, an aggregate of more than twenty-five per centum of such deposits in the stocks of such corporations at par value, nor more than three per centum of such deposits in the stock of any one such corporation at par value, nor shall such corporation hold, both by investment and as security for loans, more than one-fourth of the capital stock of any one such bank, trust company or national banking association.

"Limit of Deposits in Any One Bank.

"Clause VIII. Not more than five per centum of such deposits shall be on deposit in any one bank, trust company or national bank, and such deposit shall not exceed twenty-five per centum of the capital stock and surplus of such depository, and if any part of such deposits are deposited in any bank or trust company out of this State, such depository must be eligible to act as a reserve agent as defined in Chapter 236, Sec. 3, of General Laws, entitled 'of reserve.'

"Real Estate Mortgages.

"Clause IX. In loans secured by first mortgage on real estate subject to the following restrictions:

"No such loan shall be made except upon the report of not less than two officers or trustees or directors or agents duly authorized to do the duty by the board of trustees or directors, who shall certify according to their best judgment to the value of the premises to be mortgaged. Such report and certificate shall be in writing, and shall be filed and preserved in the records of the corporation.

"Loans on improved real estate shall not exceed sixty per centum of such valuation.

"Loans on unimproved real estate shall not exceed forty per centum of such valuation.

"The aggregate amount of such loans shall not exceed seventy per centum of such deposits, and of this authorized amount not exceeding thirty per centum thereof shall be on real estate located out of Rhode Island.

"In event of any such mortgage loan continuing for five years unredueed in amount, the property upon which such loan is secured shall be re-examined and re-valued and a written report and certificate of the condition and value of the property at the time of such re-examination shall be filed and preserved in the records of the corporation after the manner provided for a new loan, and such an examination and re-valuation shall be made as often as every fifth year until such loan is paid. If at the time of any such re-valuation it shall appear that the property mortgaged has depreciated in value so that the loan secured thereby is in excess of the percentage limit of such value herein permitted for such loans, a reduction in the amount of the loan shall be required and secured as promptly as is practicable until the margin of safety is restored.

"Personal Securities.

"Clause X. (a) In the note or notes of an individual, co-partnership or corporation, with a pledge of any of the securities described in Clause I, Clause II, Clause IV, Clause V or Clause VI or Clause VII, of this chapter, the market value of which securities shall be at least twenty per centum in excess of the amount secured, which margin must always be maintained.

"(b) In the note or notes of an individual, co-partnership or corporation secured by the pledge as collateral of shares of the capital stock of any steam railroad company or companies incorporated in any of the United States, or the Dominion of Canada, whose road is located wholly or in part in said countries, and which is in possession of and is operating its own road, and has earned and paid regular dividends of not less than four per centum per annum in each fiscal year on all its issues of capital stock for five years last preceding such investment, which shares are listed either on the New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Chicago Stock Exchange, and the market value of which collateral shall be at least twenty per centum in excess of the amount secured, which margin must always be maintained; such note or notes to be paid or renewed within one year from the date thereof.

"(c) In the note or notes of any individual, co-partnership or corporation secured by pledge, as collateral, of the capital stock of any national banking association or of any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of the State in which it is located other than the New England States or the State of New York, which banking association, bank or trust company is a member of the clearing house of any city of the United States which has a population of more than two hundred thousand inhabitants, as ascertained by the last national or State census preceding such investment, which securities shall have a fair market value of at least twenty-five per centum in excess of such note or notes so secured, which margin shall always be maintained, and in no case shall an aggregate of more than ten per centum of such deposits be loaned on such bank and trust company stocks, nor more than two per centum of such deposits on the stock of any one such bank or trust company.

"(d) In loans to any depositor in such corporation upon the personal note of such depositor to an amount not exceeding ninety per centum of any such deposit; *Provided*, that the deposit and deposit book of any such depositor, with a properly executed assignment thereof, shall be held by such corporation as security for such loan.

"Other Personal Securities.

"Clause XI. If such deposits and income cannot be satisfactorily invested in the modes provided in Clauses I to X, inclusive, an amount not exceeding one-third part of such deposits may be invested in promissory notes or other personal securities, payable and to be paid within one year from the date thereof, with at least one responsible surety or secured by collateral with a market value of at least twenty per centum in excess of the amount loaned thereon, excepting that the margin required in the case of certain bank and trust company stocks, provided for in sub-section (c) of Clause X, shall be observed, which margin must always be maintained; or, not exceeding one-third of said one-third part of such deposits may be loaned on single name promissory notes of solvent individuals, firms or corporations engaged in mercantile and manufacturing business, that make sworn statements of their condition, duly ascertained and certified to by a certified public accountant, and a true copy of such statement and certificate shall be held by the bank, savings bank or trust company making such loans of savings or participation deposits; *Provided, however*, that such single-name paper shall read for a term of not exceeding six months, and that all such investments shall be duly approved by at least two of the trustees or directors of the bank, savings bank or trust company so investing the savings or participation deposits held by it; *and it is further provided*, that no savings bank shall loan an amount in excess of two per centum of its deposits to any individual, firm, association or corporation, including in the liabilities of a partnership or association the liabilities of the several members thereof, either direct or as endorser, and including in the liabilities of an individual his or her liabilities to such savings bank as endorser or surety.

"Notes of Public Service Corporations.

"Clause XII. In the note or notes of a gas, water, electric light or power, telephone, electric railroad or street railway company incorporated, or doing business, in this State, which has paid dividends of at least four per centum in each fiscal year upon all its issues of capital stock for five years next preceding the date of such investment; *Provided*, the principal of said note or notes matures at a time not exceeding three years from the date of investment therein; *and provided, further*, that said note or notes shall mature at least five years before the expiration of the principal franchise of railroad or street railway company are operated; *and provided, further*, that the aggregate amount so invested by any bank, savings bank or trust company in the note or notes of any such corporation, together with the bonds and other securities of such corporation held, shall not exceed two per centum of said deposits held by it.

"Real Estate.

"Clause XIII. (a) Such corporation may hold real estate acquired by the foreclosure of a mortgage owned by it, or by purchase at sales made under the provisions of such mortgage, or upon judgments for debts due to it, or in settlements effected to secure debts. All such real estate shall be sold by the corporation within five years after the title thereof is vested in it; *Provided*, that the corporation may have five years from May 26 1908 in which to dispose of any real estate previously acquired; but the Bank Commissioner, upon the written petition of such corporation, and for cause, may grant additional time for the sale of the same.

"(b) Such corporation may invest in real estate suitable for the convenient transaction of its business.

"Securities Taken in Settlement of Debt.

"Clause XIV. Such corporation may hold stocks, bonds or other securities of non-legal character acquired in settlements and organizations effected to reduce or avoid losses on defaulted loans and investments; but the non-legal securities so obtained shall be sold within five years after being acquired, unless the time is extended as provided in preceding Clause XIII. Such securities as were so acquired before May 26 1908 shall be sold within five years from that date, unless the time is extended as provided in the preceding Clause XIII.

"General Provisions.

"Clause XV. (a) Securities acquired after the passage of this Act, which were legal investments when acquired, need not be disposed of if it happens afterwards that the net income of the corporation issuing such securities shall fall below the limit fixed by this Act, or, in the case of city, county, town or district, if the debt limit is exceeded, unless, in the judgment of the Commissioner, it is hazardous to retain the same, in which case said Commissioner may give directions in writing requiring the disposal of such securities; and when such directions are given, such securities shall be disposed of within one year from the date of such notice, unless an extension of time is granted by said Commissioner.

"(b) Bonds which are legal investments under the foregoing provisions of this chapter and are secured by a mortgage which provides for payments to a sinking fund shall cease to be legal investments if the corporation issuing such bonds shall at any time fail to make such payments. And such bonds shall not be legal investments under the provisions of this section so long as any such payment is in arrears and unpaid.

"(c) If a corporation is formed by a consolidation or merger of two or more corporations, and it is desired to ascertain the legality of the bonds and income of the several predecessor and constituent corporations shall be consolidated, and the aggregate corporate income so ascertained shall be regarded as that of one and the same continuous corporation represented by the property and franchises of, or if a corporation shall acquire by purchase consolidated, and the legality of the bonds so issued with the other bonds of the purchasing corporation shall be ascertained by the same process as in the case of a consolidation or merger above provided, subject to the rules applying to the several classes of corporations described under the preceding clauses of this chapter.

"(d) If the net earnings and income of any corporation whose bonds have been a legal investment under the provisions of this chapter shall fall somewhat below the requirements of this chapter for a period of not exceeding two successive fiscal years, and in the following year such earnings and income shall be restored to the required amount, said corporation, after such restoration of income, shall be regarded as having complied with said requirements during said period, but during the period of failure to earn the required amount no investment shall be made in the bonds of a corporation so situated.

"(e) Serial maturities of bonds shall be considered equivalent to sinking fund provisions.

"Of the Segregation of Assets.

"Clause XVI. (a) Every bank or trust company which maintains a savings or participation department, or solicits or receives deposits as savings or on participation, shall invest all deposits therein, or so received, according to the requirements of this chapter, and such deposits, invested or uninvested, shall be set apart for the exclusive protection of the deposits in said savings or participation department, and shall not be liable for, or be used to pay, any other obligation or liability of such bank or trust company until after the payment of all the deposits in said savings or participation department.

(b) The foregoing provision as to the character of the investment of savings or participation deposits shall not render illegal any investments of such deposits made prior to May 26 1908, nor compel the change of such investments for those prescribed by this chapter, except as hereinafter provided.

(c) If any bank or trust company shall continue to hold such investments of non-legal character made prior to May 26 1908 which, in the opinion of the Bank Commissioner, are hazardous and unsafe for the investment of savings deposits, said Commissioner may, by giving notice in writing, require such bank or trust company to dispose of such investments or substitute other investments of a character in conformity with the requirements of this chapter within one year from the date of receipt of such notice, and said bank or trust company shall make such disposal or substitution in accordance with such requirement; but if it shall appear on written request of such bank or trust company that additional time is reasonably necessary in which to make such disposal or substitution in order to avoid unnecessary sacrifice, said Commissioner may grant a reasonable extension of time for the compliance herewith.

(d) If any investment of the savings or participation department of any bank or trust company, which has been set apart as provided in (a) of this clause, shall be in default in payment of either principal or interest, such investment shall promptly be reduced in its book value approximately to the market value of the same.

(e) The uninvested funds of the savings or participation department of any such bank or trust company shall be kept in a distinct deposit account or accounts or demand certificates of deposit in such manner that the same can be readily identified as clearly belonging to the segregated assets of such savings or participation deposits.

(f) Every bank or trust company shall keep an accurate account, wherein shall appear a complete list of the assets set apart for the exclusive protection of savings or participation deposits held by it, showing the par value, book value and, periodically, as often as a report is made to the Bank Commissioner, shall enter in such account the fair market value of each of the investments of said assets.

(g) The Bank Commissioner in requiring the substitution of investments under the provisions of (c) of this clause shall not require changes or substitutions aggregating in any one year more than two per centum of the savings or participation deposits of any such trust company at the time of the passage of this Act.

"Of Savings Bank Investments Made Before the Passage of This Act.

"Clause XVII. (a) The provisions of this chapter shall not render illegal any investments held by any savings bank prior to May 26 1908, nor require the change of any such investment for those herein prescribed for the investment of savings deposits; *Provided, however,* if any savings bank shall hold any such investment or investments which are in default in the payment of interest or dividends thereon, or which, at any time, in the opinion of the Bank Commissioner, are hazardous or unsafe for the investment of savings deposits, the Bank Commissioner may by notice in writing require such savings bank to dispose of such investments; and such savings bank within one year from the receipt of such notice, unless such time shall be extended by the Commissioner, shall dispose of the same; *Provided further,* said Commissioner shall not require the disposal of investments aggregating in value in any one year more than two per centum of the amount of the deposits of such savings bank.

"Defaulted Bonds.

"Clause XVIII. If any bonds held by any savings bank shall be in default either in principal or interest, such investment shall promptly be reduced in its book value approximately to the market value of the same.

"Loans to Officers of Savings Banks.

"Clause XIX. No President, Treasurer, member of the board of investment by whatever name entitled, or officer of any savings bank charged with the duty of investing its funds shall borrow or use any portion of such funds, or be surety for loans to others, or be obligor for money borrowed of the corporation, either directly or as trustees or others, and if any such officer or member violates this provision his office shall become vacant forthwith; excepting, however, if any such member or officer shall in good faith, and subsequent to May 26 1908, have become the owner of real estate on which a mortgage had, one year or more before the transaction, been taken by the corporation in regular course of its business, shall not be regarded as violating this provision, if within six months after the acquisition of such real estate he shall cause said mortgage to be discharged or transferred elsewhere, but the continuance of such a situation beyond the six months permitted shall make such officer or member ineligible and his office or membership shall thereupon become vacant; *Provided, however,* that this clause shall not be so construed as to prevent the deposit, and the withdrawal of money against such deposit in savings banks, banks and trust companies by any such officer or trustee.

"Bonds Bought Below Par.

"Clause XX. Every investment of the deposits and income received and held by savings banks or the savings or participation department of banks and trust companies made after the passage of this Act, if bought below par, shall be entered on the books and returns of the corporation holding the same at the actual cost price thereof, and the discounts in the price thereof, may, by an equal annual amortization, be extinguished so as to gradually bring the book value thereof to par at maturity.

"Borrowing by Savings Banks.

"Clause XXI. It shall not be lawful for any savings bank to borrow money for the purpose of investing or loaning the same, but this shall not be so construed as to prevent any savings bank from borrowing for the purpose of meeting a run or unusual withdrawals by its depositors, and in no case shall such borrowing exceed ten per centum of the deposits of any such savings bank. The note or notes given may be issued either on the general credit of the corporation or on pledge of securities owned, and shall be made only upon authority granted by vote of the board of trustees, or of the investment committee if specifically authorized so to do, and shall contain a reference to the minutes of the meeting at which the authority to borrow was voted. All such notes shall be executed in the name of the corporation by its Treasurer and shall bear the corporate seal of the corporation, and shall be countersigned by the President or Vice-President and two members of the investment committee. No general authority to borrow shall be voted by the trustees or the investment committee, but all borrowings shall be only upon a specific vote relating to the note to be issued. In event of such borrowing, such savings bank shall not make any new investment or loan until the note or notes given are all paid."

SEC. 2. All Acts and portions of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

San Jose High School District, Santa Clara County, Cal.—Suit to Enjoin Sale of Bonds.—Suit was filed May 5 in the Superior Court in the name of T. N. Lewis, a tax-payer, to restrain the Board of County Supervisors from selling the \$200,000 5% bonds voted on April 11. See V. 92, p. 1135.

Tacoma, Wash.—City Commissioners Recalled.—An election held May 16 resulted in the recall of two city commissioners. F. H. Pettit succeeds L. W. Roys as Commissioner of Public Safety and B. J. Weeks supplants Nicholas Lawson as Commissioner of Light and Water. O. Woods, Commissioner of Public Works and Ray Freeland, Commissioner of Finance, were chosen to succeed themselves. As previously stated (V. 92, p. 1127), Mayor O. V. Fawcett was recalled at an election held April 18.

United States.—Offering of Panama Canal Bonds.—Subscriptions will be received on or before June 17 by Franklin

MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, for \$50,000,000 3% gold coupon or registered Panama Canal bonds. The Treasury circular inviting subscriptions will be found in full in our editorial columns on a preceding page.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations this week have been as follows:

Americus, Ga.—Bond Sale.—On May 16 the \$40,000 4% street-paving, \$40,000 4½% sewer and \$25,000 4½% water 30-year bonds offered on that day (V. 92, p. 1327) were awarded, it is stated, to Hambleton & Co. and Baker, Watts & Co., both of Baltimore, jointly.

Antigo, Langlade County, Wis.—Bond Sale.—On May 13 the \$50,000 4½% 10-19-year (serial) coupon sewerage and drainage bonds described in V. 92, p. 1128, were awarded to the First National Bank in Antigo at 101.951 and accrued interest—a basis of about 4.318%. The following bids were received:

First Nat. Bank, Antigo,	\$50,975 50	Harris Tr. & S. Bk., Chic.,	\$50,655 00
First Tr. & S. Bk., Chic.,	50,967 50	C. F. Childs & Co., Chic.,	50,635 00
H. T. Holtz & Co., Chic.,	50,856 00	Wm. R. Compton Co., St. L.,	50,555 00
S. A. Kean & Co., Chic.,	50,850 00	A. B. Leach & Co., Chic.,	50,520 00
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Chic.,	50,727 50	John Nuvven & Co., Chic.,	50,385 00

Aurora, Kane County, Ill.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. to-day (May 20) by W. C. Flannigan, City Clerk, for \$30,000 4½% coupon bridge-construction bonds.

Authority, vote of 3,133 to 709, at election held April 18 1911. Denomination \$500. Date June 1 1911. Interest semi-annually at the City Treasurer's office. Maturity \$1,500 yearly on June 1 from 1912 to 1930, inclusive. Deposit of \$500 required with bid. Official circular states that there has never been any default in the payment of the city's obligations.

Austin, Travis County, Texas.—Bond Sale.—The \$75,000 5% school bonds registered on Dec. 24 1910 by the State Comptroller (V. 91, p. 1788) were sold on Jan. 1 1911.

Baltimore, Md.—Certificate Sale.—The four issues of 4% registered stock, aggregating \$1,030,000, described in V. 92, p. 1191, were sold on May 15, it is stated, at an average price of 101.2186—a basis of about 3.949%. The award was made as follows:

Safe Dep. & Tr. Co.,	\$200,000 at 101.63	German Sav. Bk.,	\$25,000 at 101.25
Townsend Scott & Son,	10,000 at 101.53	Alexander Brown & Sons,	3,000 at 101.5
Colston, Boyce & Co.,	10,000 at 101.56		757,000 at 101.10
Co.,	15,000 at 101.11		

The above bidders are all of Baltimore. The bid of Alex. Brown & Sons was for all or any part. The \$230,000 certificates mature Dec. 1 1958 and the remaining issues March 1 1961.

Belle Plaine School District (P. O. Belle Plaine), Benton County, Iowa.—Bond Election.—The election to vote on the question of issuing the \$50,000 school-building bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 1128, will be held May 24, according to reports.

Blackwell, Kay County, Okla.—Bond Sale.—On May 15 the \$75,000 5% 20-year (average) coupon school-building bonds described in V. 92, p. 1264, were awarded to John Nuvven & Co. of Chicago at 100.25 and accrued interest—a basis of about 4.981%. Among the bids received were the following:

H. T. Holtz & Co., Chicago—	\$75,073 less \$750 commission.
G. I. Gilbert, Oklahoma City—	\$75,000 and accrued interest less \$1,100 commission.
Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Chicago—	\$75,000 less \$1,495 commission.
S. A. Kean & Co., Chicago—	\$75,000 less \$3,712 50 commission.

Maturity \$25,500 in 15, 20 and 25 years.

Boise City, Ada County, Idaho.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 22 by the Mayor and Common Council at the office of Emily L. Savidge, City Clerk, for \$33,000 7% gold coupon lateral-sewer bonds.

Denominations \$500 and \$300. Date July 1 1911. Interest semi-annually at the City Treasurer's office or at the Chase National Bank in New York City. Maturity \$3,300 yearly on July 1 from 1912 to 1921 inclusive. An unconditional certified check for 5% of bonds bid for, drawn on some bank in Boise city, and made payable to the aforesaid city, is required.

Bound Brook School District (P. O. Bound Brook), Somerset County, N. J.—Bond Sale.—On May 16 the \$15,000 4½% 15-29-year (serial) coupon school-building bonds described in V. 92, p. 1264, were sold to the First National Bank of Somerville at 103.54 and interest—a basis of about 4.251%.

Bradley, Clark County, So. Dak.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. May 25 by J. A. Tollefsen, Town Clerk, for \$14,000 5% water-works and fire-protection bonds.

Date June 1 1911. Interest semi-annually at New York or Chicago. Maturity June 1 1931. Certified check for \$500, payable to the Town Clerk, is required. No debt at present.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Bonds Authorized.—Ordinances have been passed providing for the issuance of the following 4% pumping-station bonds: \$400,000 dated Oct. 2 1911; \$300,000 dated April 1 1912 and \$300,000 dated Oct. 1 1912. Interest semi-annually at the City Comptroller's office or at the Gallatin National Bank of New York City, at the option of the purchaser. Maturity 20 years.

Cabell County (P. O. Huntington), W. Va.—Bond Election.—An election will be held May 27, it is stated, to vote on a proposition to issue \$300,000 road-improvement bonds.

Caldwell, Burleson County, Tex.—Bond Election.—An election will be held May 23, according to reports, to vote on the question of issuing \$6,000 bonds to erect a new steel standpipe. It is further stated that these securities take the place of a like amount of bonds voted about a month ago. It was found that the notice of the first election had not been advertised for the length of time required by law.

Canajoharie, Montgomery County, N. Y.—Bond Sale.—On May 13 \$50,000 water-works bonds were awarded to Adams & Co. of New York at 100.071 for 4.30s. Other bids were received from W. N. Coler & Co., Farson, Son & Co.; Harris, Forbes & Co.; H. M. Grant & Co. and Geo. M. Hahn, all of New York; Isaac W. Sherrill, Poughkeepsie, John H. Hart of Albany and the Canajoharie National Bank and the National Spraker Bank in Canajoharie. Denomination \$500.

Chicago, Ill.—Bond Offering.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on May 24 of the \$500,000 general-corporate and the \$900,000 funding 4% bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 1328. Proposals for these bonds will be received until 11 a. m. on that day by John E. Traeger, City Comptroller.

Authority, election held April 4 1911. Denomination \$1,000. Date July 1 1911. Interest semi-annually at the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago. The \$500,000 bonds mature \$61,000 on Jan. 1 1914, \$26,000 yearly from 1915 to 1930 inclusive and \$23,000 on Jan. 1 1931, and the \$900,000 bonds mature \$50,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1914 to 1931 inclusive. Certified check on a Chicago bank for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to the City Comptroller, is required.

Chouteau County (P. O. Fort Benton) Mont.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. May 22 by J. Lee Sedgwick, County Clerk, for \$60,000 5% coupon refunding bonds.

Authority Article 3, Chapter 3, Title 2, Part 4 of Revised Codes. Denomination \$1,000. Date July 1 1911. Interest semi-annually at the County Treasurer's office. Maturity July 1 1931.

Coal Grove, Lawrence County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 25 by R. A. Gregory, Village Clerk, for \$7,500 5% Pike Street improvement assessment refunding bonds.

Authority, Section 3916, General Code. Denomination \$500. Date June 1 1911. Interest semi-annual. Maturity 10 years. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Certified check for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to the Village Treasurer, is required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

Council Bluffs, Pottawattomie County, Iowa.—Bond Sale.—On May 15 Estabrook & Co. of Chicago was awarded, at 101.20 and accrued interest, a basis of about 4.371%, the \$600,000 4½% 5-19-year (serial) water-works bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 131. The bonds were sold at public auction at the La Salle Hotel in Chicago.

A bid of 101.19 was also received from the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, a syndicate composed of N. W. Halsey & Co., A. B. Leach & Co., Woodin, McNear & Moore and the Wm. R. Compton Co., all of Chicago offered 100.75.

Denomination \$1,000. Date May 1 1911. Interest semi-annually at the National Park Bank in New York.

Gross Creek Township (P. O. Fayetteville), Cumberland County, No. Caro.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 24 by W. L. Hawley, H. L. Cook and J. A. Kling, Committee, for the \$50,000 5% high-school-building and graded-school-building bonds voted on March 22 (V. 92, p. 897).

Authority Chapter 297, Public Laws of 1909. Denomination, as purchaser may desire. Interest on Jan. 1 and July 1 at the Hanover National Bank in New York City. Maturity Jan. 1 1941. Certified check for \$1,000 is required. Bonded debt, \$10,000.

Alternate bids are requested for straight 30-year bonds and for bonds subject to call before that time.

Cuba, Sumter County, Ala.—Bond Election.—On May 27 an election will be held to vote on a proposition to issue not exceeding \$10,000 5% bonds for school purposes. Denomination \$100. Maturity 20-years, subject to call after ten years.

Guero, Dewitt County, Texas.—Bond Election.—According to reports, the City Council has decided to hold an election on May 22 to vote on a proposition to issue \$10,000 school-improvement bonds.

Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On May 18 the five issues of coupon bonds described in V. 92, p. 1328, were sold, it is stated, as follows:

\$47,000 4¼% 20¼-year (average) funding bonds awarded to Hayden, Miller & Co. of Cleveland at 107.74—a basis of about 3.95%.
15,000 4% 15-year (average) Great Miami River improvement bonds and
5,000 4¼% 9-year (average) water bonds both awarded to the Fifth-Third National Bank of Cincinnati at 101.97—a basis of about 3.93%.
58,000 4¼% 18¼-year (average) street bonds sold to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati at 107.27—a basis of about 3.942%.
13,500 4¼% 12-year (average) street bonds disposed of to the Davies-Bertram Co. of Cincinnati at 105.30—a basis of about 3.94%.

Dawson Springs, Hopkins County, Ky.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 6 p. m. May 27 by J. B. Rice, City Clerk and Clerk of Sewer Committee, for 5% coupon sewer bonds to an amount not exceeding \$10,000. These bonds were declared valid by the Court of Appeals on April 14 (V. 92, p. 1127).

Authority Section 3637 of Kentucky Statutes. Denomination \$500. Interest on June 5 and Dec. 5 at the City Treasurer's office. Maturity 20 years, subject to call after 5 years. Bonds are exempt from city taxes. Certified check for 10%, payable to the City Clerk, is required. No debt at present. Assessed valuation \$598,436.98.

Dawson, Terrell County, Ga.—Bonds Voted.—An election held on May 12, it is reported, resulted in favor of the question of issuing \$12,500 5% school-building bonds.

Decatur School District No. 4 (P. O. Decatur), Van Buren County, Mich.—Bond Sale.—On May 15 the \$12,000 5% school-building bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 1265, were awarded to Bumpus & Co. of Detroit. Maturity \$1,000 yearly.

Decatur, Burt County, Neb.—Bond Election.—An election will be held May 29 to vote on the question of issuing \$15,000 5% 5-20-year (optional) water-works-construction bonds.

Decatur County (P. O. Bainbridge), Ga.—Bond Election Proposed.—This county is considering holding an election, it

is stated, to vote on the question of issuing \$100,000 road bonds.

Dedham, Norfolk County, Mass.—Temporary Loan.—A loan of \$20,000 due Nov. 2 1911 has been negotiated, it is stated, with the Dedham National Bank in Dedham at 3% discount and \$1 premium.

Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio.—Bonds Authorized.—On May 5 an ordinance was passed providing for the issuance of \$5,600 5% coupon sewer-construction and street-improvement assessment bonds.

Denomination \$500, except one bond for \$600. Date not later than June 1 1911. Interest on March 1 and Sept. 1. Maturity \$1,100 on March 1 1912 and \$500 yearly on March 1 from 1913 to 1921 inclusive.

Denton County Common School District No. 59, Texas.—Bond Sale.—The \$7,000 5% 5-25-year (optional) bonds registered on Feb. 28 (V. 92, p. 975) were awarded to the State School Fund on May 10 at par.

Dickson City School District (P. O. Dickson City), Lackawanna County, Pa.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 6 p. m. to-day (May 20) by John J. Aitken, District Secretary, for \$40,000 5% coupon "1911 loan" bonds.

Denomination \$500. Date May 1 1911. Interest semi-annually at the Dickson City National Bank. Maturity \$20,000 on May 1 1921 and \$20,000 on May 1 1931. Bonds are exempt from all taxation and are to be delivered and paid for within two weeks after time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Certified check for \$500, payable to the "Borough of Dickson City," is required. Official advertisement states that the principal and interest on previous issues have been promptly paid.

Doland Independent School District No. 21 (P. O. Doland), Spink County, So. Dak.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. May 27 by H. G. Joy, Clerk, for \$13,500 5½% coupon refunding bonds.

Authority Article 11, Section 194, School Laws. Denomination \$250. Date June 1 1911. Interest semi-annually at the State Bank of Doland in Doland. Maturity June 1 1931. Certified check for 5% of bid, payable to the Board of Education, is required. No debt at present. Assessed valuation 1910, \$274,400.

Dorris, Siskiyou County, Cal.—Bond Sale.—On May 1 the \$12,500 6% 25-year water-system-construction bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 897, were awarded to G. G. Blymyer & Co. of San Francisco at par. Denomination \$500.

Drayton Township, No. Dak.—Bond Sale.—An issue of \$2,500 5% bridge bonds was disposed of on April 25 to C. C. Gowran & Co. of Grand Forks.

Denomination \$500. Date April 25 1911. Interest annual. Maturity \$500 yearly.

Duplin County (P. O. Kenansville), No. Caro.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. June 5 by James J. Bowden, Clerk Board of Commissioners, for \$30,000 5% coupon court-house-construction bonds.

Denomination \$1,000. Date May 1 1911. Interest annually by the county Treasurer. Maturity \$3,000 yearly on May 1 from 1921 to 1930, inclusive. Certified check for \$1,000 is required. No debt at present. Assessed valuation \$5,703,627.

Dyer, Gibson County, Tenn.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. June 2 by R. B. McDaniel, Chairman Board, for \$20,000 of the \$25,000 6% coupon water-works bonds.

Date July 1 1911. Interest semi-annual. Maturity 20 years, subject to call after 10 years. Certified check for \$350 is required.

Dyersburg, Dyer County, Tenn.—Bonds Voted.—An election held May 9 resulted, according to reports, in favor of a proposition to issue \$30,000 water and light plant-improvement bonds. The vote was 102 "for" to 86 "against."

East Bernard School District (P. O. East Bernard), Wharton County, Tex.—Bonds Authorized.—Reports state that an election held May 5 resulted in a vote of 36 to 3 in favor of a proposition to levy a tax of 25 cents on the \$100 property valuation for the purpose of issuing \$7,700 school-house bonds.

Easton, Talbot County, Md.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until to-day (May 20) for \$35,000 1-35-year (serial) street-improvement bonds. Martin M. Higgins is Mayor.

Edgecome County (P. O. Tarboro), No. Caro.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. June 1 by B. F. Eagles, County Treasurer, for \$20,000 5% coupon court-house-remodeling bonds.

Denomination \$500. Date July 1 1911. Interest semi-annually at the Hanover National Bank in New York City. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1912 to 1931 inclusive. Certified check for \$500, payable to the County Treasurer, is required. Bonded debt at present \$2,000. No floating debt. Assessed valuation for 1910 \$8,000,000, real valuation (estimated) \$25,000,000. The legality of the bonds will be approved by Storey, Thorndyke, Palmer and Dodge of Boston.

Elgin, Union County, Ore.—Bond Sale.—On May 10 the \$10,000 6% 10-20-year (optional) city-hall-building bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 1130, were awarded to the Security Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Toledo at 101.10 and accrued interest and blank bonds. The following bids were received: Sec. Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Toledo, \$10,110; S. A. Kean & Co., Chicago, \$9,900; John Nuveen & Co., Chicago, 10,080; J. H. Causey & Co., Denver, 9,850. Denomination \$500. Date July 1 1911. Interest semi-annual.

Elyria School District (P. O. Elyria), Lorain County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On May 17 the \$12,000 4½% 12-year (average) coupon school-improvement bonds described in V. 92, p. 1329, were awarded, according to reports, to the Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Cincinnati at 105—a basis of about 3.97%. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on Nov. 17 from 1917 to 1928 inclusive.

Other bids received were as follows:

Well, Roth & Co., Cineln., \$12,553.00; Seasongood & Mayer, Cin., \$12,513.00; Hayden, Miller & Co., Cle., 12,534.50; Breed & Harrison, Cineln., 12,492.00; First National Bank, Cle., 12,524.75; Otis & Hough, Cleveland, 12,493.00

Ephraim, Sanpete County, Utah.—Bond Sale.—The State of Utah was awarded at par in April \$12,000 5% 20-year water-works bonds. Date April 1 1911.

Estacada, Clackamas County, Ore.—Bond Sale.—On April 5 \$5,000 6% sewer bonds were awarded to the Pacific States Fire Insurance Co. of Portland at par. Denomination \$500. Date July 1 1910. Interest semi-annual. Maturity July 1 1920.

Etowah County (P. O. Gadsden), Ala.—Warrants Authorized.—According to reports, the County Commissioners on April 20 authorized the issuance of \$25,000 6% warrants for jail-construction.

Euclid Township (P. O. Euclid), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. June 12 by Louis Harms, Township Clerk, for \$10,000 4½% coupon road-improvement bonds.

Authority Section 3,295, General Code. Denomination \$500. Date June 1 1911. Interest April 1 and Oct. 1 at the Township Treasurer's office. Maturity \$500 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1913 to 1931 inclusive. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Certified check for 10% of bonds bid for, payable to the Township Treasurer, is required.

Eugene, Lane County, Ore.—Bond Election Proposed.—It is reported in local papers that the Water Board on May 9 requested the City Council to call an election to vote on the question of issuing \$57,000 municipal-electric-light-construction bonds.

Fairport, Lake County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 27 by Robert Meyers, Village Clerk, for the \$28,000 4½% coupon Sewer District No. 1 bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 1265.

Authority Section 3881 of General Code. Denomination \$500. Date May 27 1911. Interest semi-annually at the Sinking Fund Trustee's office. Maturity May 27 1921. Certified check for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to the Village Treasurer, is required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

Franklin County (P. O. Columbus), Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On May 15 the 4 issues of 4½% road-improvement bonds, aggregating \$70,000, described in V. 92, p. 1329, were awarded to the New First National Bank in Columbus at 101.501 and accrued interest. The following bids were received:

New First Nat. Bk., Columb. \$71,051.00 Well, Roth & Co., Cin. \$70,835.00
Stacy & Braun, Toledo 70,917.37 Prov. Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Cin. 70,793.40
Barto, Scott & Co., Columb. 70,817.00 Davis-Bertram Co., Cin. 70,740.00
First Nat. Bk., Cleveland 70,901.75 Breed & Harrison, Cin. 70,735.00

Freeport, Nassau County, N. Y.—Bond Sale.—On May 15 the four issues of bonds described in V. 92, p. 1266, were disposed of as 4½s to Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York City as follows: \$50,000 road bonds at 100.288 and \$6,000 fire, \$10,000 light and \$10,000 water bonds at 100.06. The following bids were received:

	\$50,000 road bonds.	\$10,000 light bonds.	\$10,000 water bonds.	\$6,000 fire bonds.
Harris, Forbes & Co., New York	100.288	(for \$26,000 bds.)	100.06	100.06
R. M. Grant & Co., N. Y. (for \$76,000 bonds)		100.098		
Ferris & White, N. Y. (for \$76,000 bonds)		100.08		
Parkinson & Burr, N. Y.	100.089	(for \$26,000 bonds)	100.052	
Farson, Son & Co., N. Y.	100.15	100.14	100.15	100.116
John J. Hart, Albany	100.074	100.155	100.155	100.203
		(for		
Adams & Co., N. Y.	100.0855	\$20,000	100.09875	100.2025
		bonds),		
		(for		
Geo. M. Hahn, N. Y.	100.37	\$20,000	100.13	100.15
		bonds)		

a For 4.25 per cents. c For 4.50 per cents. x For 4.35 per cents.
The Freeport Bank of Freeport also submitted a bid for the entire 4 issues of bonds, the same to bear 4½% interest.

Grapeland School District (P. O. Grapeland), Houston County, Texas.—Bond Election.—Whether or not the Trustees shall issue \$10,000 school-building and site-purchase bonds will be determined at an election to be held on May 27, according to reports.

Greenville, Greenville County, So. Caro.—Bond Sale.—On May 9 the \$100,000 5% coupon street-improvement bonds described in V. 92, p. 976, were awarded to Thackston & Son of Greenville at 104.01 and accrued interest—a basis of about 4.745% Other bids received were as follows:

Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y. \$103,189.00 Well, Roth & Co., Cin. \$102,080.00
Germania Sav. Bk., Charl. 103,012.50 W. E. Bush & Co., Aug. 101,251.00
Estabrook & Co., Balt. 103,000.00 Provident Savings Bank
A. G. Furman, Greenv. 102,560.00 & Trust Co., Cin. 100,000.00
Security Trust Co., Spar. 102,168.00 R. M. Marshall & Bros., Cha *51,255.00

* Bid for \$50,000.
Maturity July 1 1940.

Greenville School District No. 100 (Greenville) Greenville County, So. Caro.—Bond Election.—An election will be held May 24 to vote on the question of issuing \$40,000 20-year school bonds at not exceeding 5% interest.

Grove City, Franklin County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. May 22 by J. P. Hugoniot, Village Clerk, for \$1,763 20 5% sewer-construction bonds. Authority Section 6494 et seq. of General Code. Interest annual. Maturity 5 years.

Hendersonville School District (P. O. Hendersonville), Henderson County, No. Caro.—Bonds Voted.—The election held on May 2, it is stated, resulted in favor of the proposition to issue the \$15,000 school-building bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 977.

Holyoke, Hampden County, Mass.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. May 25 by Pierre Bonvouloir, City Treasurer, for the following 4% gold coupon or registered bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 1266:

\$85,000 school-building bonds due \$5,000 yearly on April 1 from 1912 to 1928 inclusive.

100,000 municipal bonds for the following purposes: South Main and Cabot Street bridges, \$15,000; highways, permanent construction, \$89,000; sewers, permanent construction, \$13,000; repairs on school-houses, \$25,000; purchase of land, city farm, \$20,000; fire automobile truck, \$10,000; automobile police patrol, \$4,000; playgrounds, \$7,000; tuberculosis hospital, \$7,000.

Maturity \$19,000 yearly on April 1 from 1912 to 1921 inclusive. The above bonds are dated April 1 1911. Interest semi-annual. The bonds are tax-exempt in Massachusetts and their legality has been approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, a copy of whose opinion will be delivered to the purchaser. Certified check on a national bank or trust company for \$2,000, payable to the "City of Holyoke", is required.

Honea Path, Anderson County, So. Caro.—Bonds Voted.—The question of issuing \$27,000 light and water bonds carried, reports state, at an election held on May 10.

Hornell, Steuben County, N. Y.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. May 24 by E. J. Cox, City Clerk, for \$34,000 4½% coupon grade-crossing bonds.

Authority, Section 67a, Railroad Laws. Denomination \$1,000. Date April 1 1911. Interest semi-annually at City Chamberlain's office. Maturity \$17,000 on April 1 in 1921 and 1931. Certified check for \$500, payable to the "City of Hornell," is required.

Lancaster, Los Angeles County, Cal.—Bond Election.—Reports state that an election will be held to-day (May 20) to vote on a proposition to issue \$1,200 5% school-building and site-purchase bonds. Denomination \$200. Interest annual.

Lewistown, Fergus Co., Mont.—Bond Sale.—On May 12 the \$100,000 5% coupon (with privilege of registration) water-works bonds described in V. 92, p. 1131, were awarded to the Empire Bank & Trust Co. in Lewistown at 101.25 and accrued interest. The following bids were received:

Empire Bk. & Tr. Co., Lew. \$101,250 Nat. City Bank, Chicago \$100,530
S. A. Kean & Co., Chicago 101,100 First Nat. Bank, Lewistown 100,000

Lexington, Middlesex County, Mass.—Bond Sale.—An issue of \$10,000 4% 1-10-year (serial) bonds has been sold, it is stated, to Adams & Co. of Boston at 102.07—a basis of about 3.582%.

Lisbon School District No. 1 (P. O. Lisbon), Grafton County, N. H.—Bond Sale.—On May 13 \$31,000 4% building and refunding bonds were awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons of Boston at 97.25.

Denomination \$1,000. Date May 1 1911. Interest semi-annual. Maturity \$1,000 yearly from 1911 to 1919 inclusive and \$2,000 yearly from 1920 to 1930 inclusive.

Logan, Hocking County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 26 by Cyrus A. Rochester, Village Clerk, for the \$38,000 4% coupon water-works and sewer-construction refunding bonds described in V. 92, p. 751.

Denomination \$500. Date May 25 1911. Interest annually at the Village Treasurer's office. Maturity \$2,000 yearly on May 25 from 1912 to 1930 inclusive. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 5 days from time of award. Certified check for 10% of bid, payable to the Village Treasurer, is required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

Lucas County (P. O. Toledo), Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On May 12 the \$173,850 4½% 12½-year (average) road-construction bonds described in V. 92, p. 1132, were awarded to the Citizens' Safe Deposit & Trust Co. in Toledo for \$183,452.99—the price thus being 105.523—a basis of about 3.937%. Other bids received were as follows:

	Premium.	Premium.
Well, Roth & Co., Cincinnati	\$9,092.50	R. Keybolte Co., Inc., Cin. \$6,168.34
Otis & Hough, Cleveland	8,970.67	New First Nat. Bank, Col. 8,131.00
Hayden, Miller & Co., Cle.	8,214.00	Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co., Cincinnati
Davies, Bertram Co., Cin.	8,903.00	7,975.15
Stacy & Braun, Toledo	8,883.75	Tillotson & Wolcott Co., Cle 7,492.93
First National Bank, Cle.	8,237.50	J. S. & W. S. Kuhn, Pittab. 6,966.32
Maturity \$10,350 in 5 years, \$10,000 in 6 years, \$10,500 in 7 years and \$11,000 yearly from 8 to 20 years, inclusive.		

McAlester, Pittsburg County, Okla.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. to-day (May 20) by Wallace Bond, Commissioner of Finance, for \$80,000 5% water-extension bonds voted on April 22 (V. 92, p. 1267). Authority, Article 10, Sections 26 and 27, Oklahoma Constitution, and Section 669, Snyder's Compiled Laws. Denomination \$1,000. Date June 1 1911. Interest semi-annually at the fiscal agency of the State of Oklahoma in New York City. Maturity June 1 1936. Certified check for 5% is required. Official circular states that there has never been any default on the payment of principal or interest, nor is there any controversy pending or threatened as to the city's boundaries, titles of its officials or validity of these bonds.

Madison, Oconee County, So. Dak.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. May 23 by William Rae, City Auditor, for the \$65,000 coupon sewerage bonds at not exceeding 5% interest, voted on April 18 (V. 92, p. 1132).

Authority Chapter 155, General Session Laws of 1905. Date July 15 1911. Denomination \$500. Interest semi-annually at place designated by the purchaser. The bonds are tax-exempt. Maturity 20 years, subject to call after 10 years. Certified check for \$500, payable to the City Treasurer, is required.

Mandan, Morton County, No. Dak.—Bond Sale.—On May 8 the \$80,000 5½% 20-year gold water-works bonds described in V. 92, p. 1267, were awarded to the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank in Mandan at 104.375—a basis of about 5.175%.

Mansfield, Richland County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On May 16 the seven issues of street-improvement bonds aggregating \$70,500 and described in V. 92, p. 1267, were awarded, according to reports, to the Mansfield Savings Bank in Mansfield for \$70,615—the price thus being 100.163.

Marion County High School District No. 1, (P. O. Marion), So. Caro.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 25 by J. W. Johnson, Attorney, for \$20,000 5% coupon school bonds.

Interest annual. Maturity 40 years. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

Mattoon Township (P. O. Mattoon City), Coles County, Ill.—Bond Sale.—Ramsey & Shepherd of Chicago have been awarded the \$46,000 4% 20-year refunding railroad-aid bonds re-offered on May 11 (V. 92, p. 615).

Middlesex County (P. O. Lowell), Mass.—Loan Offering.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. May 23 for a tem-

porary loan of \$100,000 due Nov. 3 1911, according to reports.

Milaca, Millelacs County, Minn.—Bond Sale.—On May 12 the Union Investment Co. of Minneapolis was awarded an issue of \$12,000 6% 20-year refunding bonds, dated June 1 1911.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Bond Offerings.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. June 8 by the Ways and Means Committee of the City Council, at the office of Dan C. Brown, City Comptroller, for the \$916,700 school bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 1331. Of this amount, \$250,300 bonds will bear 4 1/4% interest and \$666,400 bonds will carry 4% interest. Bids for the 4 1/4% bonds will not be considered if for a sum less than par and interest, and proposals for the 4% bonds must be at 95 and interest or better.

The bonds are dated May 1 1911 and mature May 1 1941. Denominations \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 to suit purchaser. Interest semi-annually at the fiscal agency of Minneapolis in New York City. They are tax-exempt in Minnesota. Certified check for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to C. A. Bloomquist, City Treasurer, is required.

In addition to the above, proposals will also be received until 2 p. m. June 13 by the Ways and Means Committee, at the office of the City Comptroller, for the following 4% bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 1268: \$250,000 for parks, \$275,000 for main sewers, \$225,000 for the permanent improvement revolving fund and \$75,000 for the permanent improvement fund. Bids at less than 95 and interest will not be considered.

Date May 1 1911. Interest semi-annual. Maturity May 1 1941. The securities are tax-exempt in Minnesota. Certified check for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer, is required.

The official notice of these bond offerings will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

New Barbadoes Township School District (P. O. Hackensack), Bergen County, N. J.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. May 29 by Geo. N. Comes, District Clerk, for \$150,000 4 1/2% bonds dated May 1 1911.

Authority, election held Feb. 28 1911. Denomination \$1,000. Interest semi-annually at the Hackensack National Bank of Hackensack. Maturity on May 1 as follows: \$2,000 in 1921, \$4,000 yearly from 1922 to 1929 inclusive, \$15,000 in 1930, \$6,000 yearly from 1931 to 1940 inclusive, \$13,000 in each of the years 1941 and 1942 and \$17,000 in 1943. Bid must be made on a form furnished by the Board of Education and be accompanied by a certified check for 2% of bonds bid for, made payable to the aforesaid Board. The genuineness of the bonds will be certified to by the United States Mortgage & Trust Co. in New York City, and their legality has been approved by Edmund Wilson, Attorney-General of the State of New Jersey. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

New Boston (P. O. Portsmouth), Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 26 at the Mayor's office for \$9,000 4 1/2% street-improvement bonds.

Authority Section 3939 of Revised Statutes. Denomination \$500. Date Jan. 1 1911. Interest annual. Maturity \$500 each six months from Jan. 1 1920 to July 1 1928, inclusive. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Roy N. Coburn is Village Clerk.

New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y.—Bond Election.—Propositions to issue the following bonds will be submitted to a vote on May 27:

\$5,500 5-14-year (serial) fire-house bonds at not exceeding 5% interest.
1,000 5-9-year (serial) fire-alarm-system bonds.

Norfolk School District (P. O. Norfolk), Madison County, Neb.—Bond Sale.—On May 9 the \$25,000 20-year school-building bonds described in V. 92, p. 1133, were awarded to the Norfolk National Bank of Norfolk at 102.10 and accrued interest for 5s—a basis of about 4.835%. Other bids received were as follows:

	For 5s.	For 5 1/2s.	For 6s.
C. H. Coffin, Chicago	\$25,501 00	\$25,801 00	\$26,511 00
H. T. Holtz & Co., Chicago	25,327 00		26,527 00
H. C. Speer & Sons Co., Chicago	25,305 00		
A. B. Leach & Co., Chicago	25,265 00		
A. J. Hood & Co., Detroit	25,258 00		27,530 00
Citizens' National Bank	25,250 00		
Cutter, May & Co., Chicago	25,127 50		
Emery, Beck & Rockwood, Chicago	25,126 00		
S. A. Keen & Co., Chicago	25,062 50		
Burnpus & Co., Detroit	25,011 00		
Splitzer, Roriek & Co., Toledo		25,643 25	
Security Sav. Bank & Tr. Co., Toledo		25,560 00	
Woodin, McNear & Moore, Chicago		25,512 50	
Thos. J. Bolger Co., Chicago		25,385 00	25,917 50
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Chicago		25,257 50	25,757 50
Well, Roth & Co., Chicago		25,025 00	26,500 00
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.			27,500 00
Investors' Securities Co., Des Moines			25,550 00

North Attleboro, Bristol County, Mass.—Temporary Loan.—A loan of \$60,000 due Dec. 15 1911 has been negotiated—\$30,000 with Loring, Tolman & Tupper of Boston at 3.18% discount and \$30,000 with Blake Bros. & Co. of Boston at 3.18% discount.

North Dakota.—Bonds Purchased by the State during April.—The following 4% bonds, aggregating \$23,600, were purchased by the State of North Dakota at par during the month of April:

- Bailey School District No. 10, Dunn County—\$500 15-year building bonds dated Jan. 3 1911.
- Hettinger School District No. 13, Adams County—\$5,000 10-year funding bonds dated Feb. 15 1911.
- Highland School District No. 21, Emmons County—\$1,050 20-year refunding bonds dated Feb. 15 1911.
- Land School District No. 49, McHenry County—\$1,500 20-year funding bonds dated March 1 1911.
- Logan School District No. 8, Emmons County—\$1,050 20-year refunding bonds dated Feb. 15 1911.
- McCluskey School District No. 19, Sheridan County—\$9,500 20-year building bonds dated March 1 1911.
- Mountrail County School District No. 7—\$1,500 20-year funding bonds dated March 1 1911.
- Pleasant View School District No. 10, Adams County—\$2,000 10-year building bonds dated March 1 1911.
- South Heart School District Ho. 9, Stark County—\$1,500 20-year building bonds dated March 1 1911.

Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. May 29 by R. J. Donahue, City Treasurer, for \$50,000 of an issue of \$175,000 4% coupon or registered water bonds.

Authority Chapter 371 Laws of 1910. Denominations \$500 and \$1,000. Interest on June 1 and Dec. 1 at the City Treasurer's office. Maturity \$5,000 yearly on June 1 from 1926 to 1930 inclusive and \$12,500 on June 1 in 1931 and 1932.

Okmulgee County (P. O. Okmulgee), Okla.—Bonds Authorized.—Local papers state the Board of County Commissioners has authorized the issuance of \$22,000 bonds to take up outstanding warrants.

Omaha, Neb.—Bond Sale.—On May 15 the \$25,000 4 1/2% 20-year coupon city-hall renewal bonds described in V. 92, p. 1269, were awarded to the Wm. R. Compton Co. of St. Louis at 105.74 and interest—a basis of about 4.10%. The bids were as follows:

	Premium.		Premium.
W. R. Compton Bond & Mtge. Co., St. Louis	\$1,435 00	Blake Bros. & Co., Boston	\$1,052 50
N. W. Halsey & Co., Chic.	1,161 25	Mercantile Tr. Co., St. L.	1,031 75
Seasongood & Mayer, Cin.	1,160 00	A. B. Leach & Co., Chic.	1,022 00
W. N. Coler & Co., N. Y.	1,140 00	C. E. Denison & Co., Clev.	1,008 80
Curtis & Sanger, Boston	1,132 75	Edmunds Bros., Boston	992 50
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Chic.	1,104 25	Harris Tr. & Sav. Bk., Chic.	908 00
R. M. Grant & Co., N. Y.	1,059 50	Hayden, Stone & Co., Bos.	892 00
		Thos. J. Bolger Co., Chic.	374 50

Orange, Orange County, Cal.—Bond Election.—On May 27 an election will be held, it is stated, to vote on the question of issuing \$25,000 5% high-school bonds.

Denomination \$1,000. Interest semi-annual. Maturity from one to eight years.

Osage Independent School District (P. O. Osage), Mitchell County, Ia.—Bond Sale.—On April 10 the \$39,500 4 1/2% school-construction bonds voted on Jan. 2 (V. 92, p. 136) were awarded to Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport for \$39,550—the price thus being 100.126.

Denomination \$500. Date May 1 1911. Interest semi-annual. Maturity part yearly from 1912 to 1920.

Perth Amboy, Middlesex County, N. J.—Bond Sale.—On May 15 the \$47,000 4 1/2% 30-year coupon school bonds described in V. 92, p. 1331, were awarded to Kountze Bros. of New York for \$49,538 39 (105.40) and accrued interest—a basis of about 4.183%. Other bids received were as follows:

R. M. Grant & Co., N. Y.	\$49,481 60	Outwater & Wells, Jersey City	\$48,932 77
E. H. Rollins & Sons, N. Y.	49,429 90	Blodgett & Co., New York	48,489 90
John D. Everitt & Co., N. Y.	49,076 00	R. E. Robinson & Co., N. Y.	48,109 67
A. B. Leach & Co., N. Y.	49,057 19	N. W. Halsey & Co., N. Y.	48,015 20
Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., N. Y.	48,970 00	Kean, Taylor & Co., N. Y.	47,948 93
W. N. Coler & Co., N. Y.	48,953 79	S. A. Keen & Co., Chicago	47,517 00

Poland Township (P. O. Lowellville), Mahoning County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On May 15 the \$50,000 4 1/2% 6 1/2-year (average) coupon road-improvement bonds, described in V. 92, p. 1134, were awarded to the Davies-Bertram Co. of Cincinnati at 107.312 and accrued interest—a basis of about 3 1/4%. Other bids received were as follows:

First Nat. Bk., Cleveland	\$53,411 25	Prov. Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Cin.	\$52,500 00
Well, Roth & Co., Cin.	53,155 00	Stacy & Braun, Toledo	51,285 80
New First Nat. Bk., Colum.	52,775 00	Struthers Sav. & Banking Co., Struthers	51,225 00

Maturity \$5,000 yearly on July 1 from 1913 to 1922 inclusive.

Portland, Me.—Note Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 22 at the office of David Birnie, City Treasurer, for the discount of \$100,000 notes.

Denomination of notes desired to be named in bid. Date, "day of issue." Maturity Oct. 1 1911. Notes will be certified to by the First National Bank in Boston.

Price, Carbon County, Utah.—Bond Election.—An election will be held May 23, reports state, to vote on the question of issuing \$14,000 refunding bonds.

Reading, Middlesex County, Mass.—Temporary Loan.—A loan of \$30,000 due April 15 1912 has been negotiated, it is stated, with Blake Bros. & Co. of Boston at 3.36% discount.

Rensselaer, Rensselaer County, N. Y.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. June 5 by James W. Adams, City Treasurer, for \$145,000 4 1/2% registered Greenbush improvement refunding bonds.

Denomination \$1,000. Date July 1 1911. Interest semi-annual. Maturity \$4,000 yearly on July 1 from 1912 to 1916 inclusive, and \$5,000 yearly on July 1 from 1917 to 1941 inclusive. The genuineness of the bonds will be certified to by the Rensselaer County Bank of Rensselaer and their legality approved by Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City, a copy of whose opinion will be delivered to the purchaser. The bonds will be delivered on July 1 1911. Certified check for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer, is required.

San Angelo, Tom Green County, Texas.—Bond Sale.—On May 1 the \$20,000 5% 15-30-year (optional) street-improvement bonds described in V. 92, p. 1058, were awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons of Chicago at 102.17 and accrued interest—a basis of about 4.79% to the optional date and 4.862% to full maturity. Other bids received were as follows:

A. J. Hood & Co., Detroit	\$20,325	Seasongood & Mayer, Cin.	\$20,000
S. A. Keen & Co., Chicago	20,104	A. B. Wood, Dallas	19,950

Scott County (P. O. Davenport), Iowa.—Bond Sale.—According to reports, \$15,000 juvenile home site bonds have been awarded to Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport.

Sedalia, Pettis County, Mo.—Bond Sale.—The \$60,000 4 1/2% 5-20-year (optional) park-improvement bonds voted on March 30 (V. 92, p. 980) were sold on May 1 to A. G. Edwards & Sons of St. Louis at par, less a discount of \$483—a net price of 99.195 and interest—a basis of about 4.683%. An offer of par and interest, less \$582 discount, was also received from E. H. Rollins & Sons of Chicago. Five bids were received in all for the bonds.

Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, Cal.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 5 p. m. June 1, according to reports, by the City Clerk, for \$40,000 4 1/2% bonds. Denomination \$1,000.

Scranton, Lackawanna County, Pa.—Bonds Proposed.—This city is considering the issuance of \$200,000 sewerage-system bonds, according to reports.

Shawano County (P. O. Shawano), Wis.—Bond Sale.—The \$100,000 4% 15-year (average) coupon insane-asylum-construction bonds described in V. 92, p. 1270, were sold on May 10 to N. W. Halsey & Co. and the First Trust & Savings Bank, both of Chicago, at their joint bid of 97.61—a basis of about 4.217%. The following bids were received:
 N. W. Halsey & Co., Chi. 197.61
 First Trust & Sav. Bk., Chi. 97.61
 H. C. Speer & Sons Co., Chicago 97.60
 A. B. Leach & Co., Chicago 97.31
 Maturity \$2,500 yearly on March 20 from 1912 to 1930 inclusive and \$52,500 on March 20 1931.

Smithfield Graded School District (P. O. Smithfield), Johnston County, Iowa.—Bonds Voted.—The proposition to issue the \$25,000 5% 30-year school-building bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 1136, carried by a vote of 120 to 13 at the election held on May 16.

Spokane, Wash.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. June 15 by Jas. McGougan, City Auditor, for the \$415,000 gold coupon bridge-construction bonds at not exceeding 4½% interest and mentioned in V. 92, p. 339.

Denomination \$1,000. Date July 1 1911. Interest semi-annually in New York City. Maturity 20 years. Bonds are exempt from State taxes. Certified check for 2% of bid, payable to the City Treasurer, is required.

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

Bond Sales for April.—During the month of April the following 6% bonds, aggregating \$45,650, were disposed of to the contractors in payment for work done:

- \$19,880 Eighteenth Ave. grade-walk No. 478 bonds due March 15 1921.
- 5,820 Hamilton Street sewer No. 783 bonds due April 1 1921.
- 19,560 sewer-extension No. 11 bonds due April 1 1921.
- 410 Stevens St. walk No. 816 bonds due April 15 1916.

The first issue is dated March 15 1911 and the remaining issues April 1911. They are all subject to call part yearly.

Sterling School District (P. O. Sterling), Sanpete County, Utah.—Bond Election.—Papers state that an election will be held to-day (May 20) to vote on the question of issuing \$1,250 school-building-addition bonds.

Stuebenville, Jackson County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—The following bids were received on May 1 for the six issues of 4½% improvement bonds described in V. 92, p. 1136.

	\$16,000	\$4,000	\$12,500	\$6,200	\$7,000	\$9,000
	Penn Grandview Ave.	Park St. Ave.	City's Portion	Engine House	Plum St. Ave.	Prospect Ave.
Fifth-Third Nat. Bk., Cin.	\$352 00	\$70 00	\$192 50	\$102 30	\$161 70	\$201 60
Breed & Harrison Cine.	323 20	68 80	203 75	94 86	149 10	202 50
Provident S. B. & T. Co., Cin.	280 00	61 20	167 50	88 66	139 30	188 10
Dayton Sav. & T. Co., Day.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Well, Roth & Co., Cin.	322 00	62 00	172 00	86 00	142 50	185 00
Davi-Bertram Co., Cine.	340 00	74 00	202 00	107 00	169 00	227 00
Seasngood & Mayer, Cine.	362 00	80 50	222 00	117 00	172 00	230 00
New First Nat. Bk., Colum.	276 00	22 00	163 00	65 00	109 00	152 00
C. E. Denison & Co., Cleve.	245 80	52 90	152 80	81 55	124 80	169 35
First Nat. Bank, Cleveland	292 25	57 75	177 75	87 75	139 25	191 25
Tillotson & Wolcott Co., Cleve.	244 80	54 40	151 25	79 36	121 10	162 00
Stacy & Braun, Toledo	344 87	77 21	228 93	116 56	130 88	222 81
Security S. B. & T. Co., Tol.	302 00	55 00	---	---	141 00	181 00
J. S. & W. S. Kuhn, Pitts.	284 32	54 40	170 75	72 23	114 59	185 22
Nat. Exch. Bk., Steuben, O.	---	---	133 00	---	---	---

Otis & Hough of Cleveland offered \$825 premium for the entire six issues.

Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 29 by Hugh W. Patterson, City Auditor, for the \$13,000 4½% coupon Bellevue Boulevard improvement bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 1136.

Denomination \$500. Date June 1 1911. Interest March 1 and Sept. 1. Maturity \$3,000 on March 1 in each of the years 1915, 1918 and 1920 and \$4,000 March 1 1922. Certified check for 3% of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer, is required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

Tippecanoe County (P. O. Lafayette), Ind.—Bond Sale.—Reports state that the four issues of 4½% coupon gravel-road-construction bonds described in V. 92, p. 1136, were sold on May 10 as follows: \$7,500 Higley Road and \$5,300 Thomas Road bonds to Edward O'Gara of Lafayette at 100.06 and 100.01 respectively and \$3,700 Gaylord Road and \$2,300 Thomas Road bonds to the Farmers' & Traders' Bank of Lafayette at par. Maturity one bond of each issue every six months from May 15 1912 to Nov. 15 1921 inclusive.

Topeka, Kan.—Bond Sale.—The following bids were received on May 15 for the \$125,000 4½% coupon street-improvement bonds described in V. 92, p. 1271:

Hayden, Stone & Co., Bos.	\$125,362 50	Emery, Peck & Rock-State Sav. Bk., Topeka.	125,356 00	wood, Chicago.	\$125,068 75
Mercantile Tr. Co., St. L.	128,250 00	Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Tol.	125,000 00		

a Less \$500 for attorney's fees. Maturity one-tenth yearly.

NEW LOANS.

\$916,700

City of Minneapolis, Minn.,
SCHOOL BONDS.

Sealed bids will be received by the Committee on Ways and Means of the City Council of the City of Minneapolis, Minn., at the office of the City Comptroller of said city until **THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1911,** at 2 o'clock p. m., for the whole or any part of \$916,700 School Bonds, to be dated May 1, 1911, payable May 1, 1941. Of the above bonds, \$250,300 will bear interest at the rate of four and one-quarter (4¼%) per cent, payable semi-annually, and no bid or proposal will be entertained for a sum less than the par value of said bonds and accrued interest to date of delivery, and \$666,400 of said bonds will bear interest at the rate of four (4%) per cent, payable semi-annually and no bid or proposal will be entertained for a sum less than ninety-five (95%) per cent of the par value of said bonds and accrued interest to date of delivery, and all of said bonds are Tax-Exempt in the State of Minnesota.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. A certified check for two (2%) per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for, made to C. A. Bloomquist, City Treasurer, must accompany each bid.

Circular containing full particulars will be mailed upon application. By order of the Committee on Ways and Means at a meeting held May 11, 1911.

DAN C. BROWN,
City Comptroller.

NEW LOANS

\$825,000

City of Minneapolis, Minn.,
BONDS

Sealed bids will be received by the Committee on Ways and Means of the City Council of the City of Minneapolis, Minn., at the office of the City Comptroller of said city until **TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1911,** at 2 o'clock p. m., for the whole or any part of \$250,000 Park Bonds, \$225,000 Permanent Improvement Revolving Fund Bonds, \$75,000 Permanent Improvement Fund Bonds and \$275,000 Main Sewer Bonds, to be dated May 1, 1911, payable May 1, 1941.

Said bonds are to bear interest at the rate of four (4%) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, are Tax-Exempt in the State of Minnesota, and no bid or proposal will be entertained for a sum less than ninety-five (95%) per cent of the par value of said bonds and accrued interest to date of delivery.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. A certified check for two (2%) per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for, made to C. A. Bloomquist, City Treasurer, must accompany each bid.

Circular containing full particulars will be mailed upon application.

By order of the Committee on Ways and Means at a meeting held May 11, 1911.

DAN C. BROWN,
City Comptroller.

NEW LOANS.

\$415,000

CITY OF SPOKANE, WASH.,
Bridge Construction Gold Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Sinking Fund Commission of the City of Spokane, Washington, at the office of the City Auditor, of said city, up to 12 o'clock noon of the **15TH DAY OF JUNE, 1911,** for the purchase of all or any portion of a \$415,000 bond issue of said city, except that no bid will be considered that is for less than \$25,000, or multiple thereof, except that the \$15,000 overplus, which may be bid for separately, or added to any other bid.

Said bonds are issued by said city to pay for the construction of two concrete bridges across Latah Creek, in the City of Spokane, and bear date of July 1, 1911, and payable 20 years after date, and draw interest at a rate not to exceed 4½% annually, payable semi-annually.

Said Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and each offer must be accompanied by a certified check for 2% of the amount of the bid, and must be for at least par and accrued interest.

JAMES MCGOUGAN,
City Auditor.

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Twin Township School District (P. O. West Alexandria R. F. D.), Preble County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 26 by G. Chas. Vogt Jr., Clerk Board of Education, for \$7,500 4½% school bonds. Authority Sections 2,294, 2,295, 7,625, 7,626 and 7,627 of General Code. Denomination \$500. Date day of sale. Interest semi-annual. Maturity \$500 yearly on May 26 from 1912 to 1917 inclusive and \$1,500 on May 26 in 1918, 1919 and 1920. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Certified check for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to the Clerk Board of Education, is required. Accrued interest, if any, to be paid by purchasers.

Valley Township School District, Guernsey County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received on or before 12 m. May 26 by W. H. Spaid, Clerk Board of Education, at Buffalo, Ohio, for \$12,000 4½% school bonds. Authority Section 7625, General Code. Denomination \$500. Interest March 5 and Sept. 5. Maturity \$500 each six months from March 5 1912 to Sept. 5 1923 inclusive. Bonds to be delivered at Buffalo, O. Certified check for \$100 is required.

The above bonds were sold on April 1 at 101.939. V. 92, p. 982. We have not yet been advised why the first sale failed of consummation.

Ventnor City (P. O. Atlantic City), Atlantic County, N. J.—Bonds Not Sold—Bond Offering.—The \$100,000 5% 20-year coupon paving bonds offered on May 17 and described in V. 92, p. 1332 were not sold. The bonds will be re-offered on May 31.

Wabash School City (P. O. Wabash), Ind.—Bond Sale.—Reports state that the \$35,000 4% 1-10-year (serial) school-repair bonds mentioned in V. 92, p. 1136, were sold on May 9 to Gavin L. Payne & Co. of Indianapolis for \$35,010—the price thus being 100.028.

Wapakoneta, Anglaize County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—According to reports, on May 8 the \$15,000 4½% 1-10-year (serial) coupon street-intersection (village's portion) bonds described in V. 92, p. 1136, were awarded to the First National Bank in Wapakoneta at 102.07—a basis of about 4.076%.

Wapello County (P. O. Ottumwa), Iowa.—Bond Sale.—On May 8 \$73,000 jail and bridge bonds were sold, it is stated, to Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport for \$74,573 (102.154) and interest.

Warren School District (P. O. Warren), Trumbull County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m,

May 22 by the Board of Education, Dora A. Kale, Clerk, for \$15,000 4% coupon public-school-improvement bonds.

Authority Sections 3991 and 3993, Ohio School Laws. Denomination \$1,000. Interest on Jan. 1 and July 1 at the Union National Bank in Warren. Maturity \$3,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1937 to 1941, inclusive. Certified check for \$150 is required. Bonds are tax-free in Ohio.

Western Port, Allegany County, Md.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 23 by John P. Miller, Chairman Finance Committee, for \$5,000 5% coupon bridge-construction bonds.

Denomination \$500. Date May 1 1911. Interest semi-annually in Western Port. Maturity 30 years, subject to call after 5 years. The bonds are exempt from all taxes. Floating debt at present, \$8,000. Assessed valuation \$807,784.

West Orange, N. J.—Bond Sale.—The \$100,000 4½% gold coupon funding bonds offered on May 16 and described in V. 92, p. 1333, were awarded to W. N. Coler & Co. of New York City at 105.30. Maturity May 1 1941.

White Plains, N. Y.—Bonds Refused.—The \$9,500 20-year fire-department bonds awarded to R. M. Grant & Co. of New York City at 100.178 for 4.25s on April 3 (V. 92, p. 1060) have been refused by them as illegal.

Worcester, Worcester County, Mass.—Temporary Loan.—A loan of \$150,000 due Oct. 17 1911 has been negotiated, it is stated, with Kissel, Kinnicut & Co. of Boston at 3% discount and \$50 premium.

Wood County (P. O. Bowling Green), Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. May 29 by P. W. Toan, County Auditor, for \$50,000 5% coupon public-highway-improvement bonds.

Authority, Act passed April 4 1900, 94 Ohio Laws, page 96. Denomination \$1,000. Date June 1 1911. Interest March 1 and Sept. 1 at the County Treasurer's office. Maturity \$5,000 each six months from March 1 1912 to Sept. 1 1916 inclusive. Certified check on a bank in Bowling Green for \$1,000 is required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

The above bonds were awarded on Dec. 12 1910 to Stacey & Braun of Toledo. V. 91, p. 1665. We have not yet been advised why the first sale was not completed.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 23 by Joseph Miller, City Comptroller, for the following 4½% registered bonds.

\$40,000 water bonds. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on May 1 from 1912 to 1951 inclusive.
20,000 local-improvement bonds. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on May 1 from 1912 to 1931 inclusive.

NEW LOANS.

CITY OF TRENTON

\$55,000 SCHOOL BONDS
\$50,000 HARBOR IMPROVEMENT BONDS

Office of City Treasurer, Trenton, N. J., May 9th, 1911.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, MAY 23RD, 1911, for the purchase of the whole of \$55,000 of City of Trenton, N. J., thirty-year, four and one-half per cent, semi-annual, registered or coupon School Bonds.
Also for the purchase of the whole of \$50,000 City of Trenton, N. J., thirty-year, four and one-half per cent, semi-annual, registered or coupon Harbor Improvement Bonds.
Bonds will be dated June 1st, 1911, due June 1st 1941, issued in denominations of \$100, or multiples thereof, and will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.
Each bidder will be required to bid on each issue separately, and to enclose, as evidence of good faith, certified checks on a national bank, payable to the order of Harry E. Evans, City Treasurer, as follows:
For the \$55,000 issue of School Bonds a check for \$1,100.
For the \$50,000 issue of Harbor Improvement Bonds a check for \$1,000. (Separate check.)
Checks will be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.
The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any and all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.
Proposals to be sealed and addressed to
H. E. EVANS,
City Treasurer.

Charles M. Smith & Co.
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CHICAGO

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NEW LOANS.

\$310,000

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Both Principal and Interest payable at National Park Bank, New York City.
All bids must be accompanied by certified check for Two Per Cent of amount bid.
Sealed bids will be opened at the office of the State Treasurer, Raleigh, North Carolina, at Twelve noon, MAY 26TH, 1911.
These bonds are coupon bonds in denominations of one thousand dollars and one hundred dollars.
B. R. LACY,
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NEW LOANS.

\$1,290,000.00

City of Atlanta, Georgia,
4½ PER CENT BONDS

Sealed bids will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Central Time, TUESDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1911, for all or any part of \$1,290,000 City of Atlanta, Ga., 4½% bonds. For full information and bidding blank apply to
J. H. GOLDSMITH,
City Comptroller,
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20,000 public-building bonds. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on May 1 from 1912 to 1931 inclusive.
 80,000 school bonds. Maturity \$4,000 yearly on May 1 from 1912 to 1931 inclusive.
 Date May 1 1911. Interest April 1 and Oct. 1 in New York exchange. Certified check for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to the City Comptroller, is required. The opinion of Hawkins, Delafeld & Longfellow of New York City, certifying to the validity of the above issue, will be furnished to the purchaser.

Canada, its Provinces and Municipalities.

Black Lake, Que.—Debtenture Sale.—On May 1 the \$30,000 5% 35-year debentures, described in V. 92, p. 1061, were awarded to the Montreal Investment & Trust Co. in Montreal at 101.50. Other bids received were as follows:

J. S. Beauregard, Montreal. \$29,100 | J. A. Gultard, Montreal. \$28,500

Brandon, Man.—Debtenture Sale.—Nay & James of Regina have, it is reported, purchased the \$50,000 5% 30-year debentures voted Dec. 20 1910. V. 92, p. 71.

Dauphin, Man.—Debtenture Sale.—The \$12,000 granolithic-walks and the \$100,000 water-works and sewerage debentures offered on May 2 (V. 92, p. 1137) were awarded to the Canadian Debtenture Corporation, Ltd., of Toronto at 100.133. A list of the bidders follows:

Canadian Debtenture Corporation, Ltd., Toronto. 100.133	Hanson Bros., Montreal. 98.13
Ontario Securities Co., Toronto. \$100,000 Par. 100.133	Brent, Noxon & Co., Toronto. 98.02
Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto. 99.199	National Trust Co., Ltd., Toronto. 97.83
C. H. Burgess & Co., Toronto. 98.525	National Finance Co., Regina. 97.25

Edmonton, Alberta.—Loan Election.—A vote will be taken on May 26, it is stated, on a by-law providing for a loan of \$115,000 to purchase lands for a live-stock market and stock yards.

Galt, Ont.—Debtenture Sale.—On May 13 the \$25,000 4 1/4% 20-year hospital-improvement debentures described in V. 92, p. 1272, were sold to the Ontario Securities Co. of Toronto at 102.148—a basis of about 4.339%. The following bids were received:

Ontario Securities Co., Tor. \$25,537	Can. Deb. Corp., Toronto. \$25,167
Hrouse, Mitchell & Co., Tor. 25,418	Brent, Noxon & Co., Tor. 25,111
Campbell-Thompson & Co., Tor. 25,292	C. H. Burgess & Co., Toronto. 25,074
Dom. Sec. Corp., Ltd., Tor. 25,265	R. C. Matthews & Co., Tor. 24,755
Imperial Bank of Can., Galt. 25,265	Hanson Bros., Montreal. 24,702
G. A. Stimson & Co., Tor. 25,260	W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Tor. 24,693
Wood, Gundy & Co., Tor. 25,211	H. O'Hara & Co., Toronto. 24,638
Aemilius Jarvis & Co., Tor. 25,209	

Elkhorn School District No. 366, Man.—Debtenture Sale.—Nay & James of Regina have been awarded the \$8,000 school-completion debentures mentioned in V. 92, p. 756.

Hastings County (P. O. Belleville), Ont.—Debtenture Sale.—An issue of \$100,000 5% 30-year highway-bridge debentures has been awarded, it is stated, to the Canadian Debtentures Corporation, Ltd., of Toronto.

Hensall, Ont.—Loan Election.—A by-law providing for a loan of \$16,000 for a water-works system will be submitted to a vote, it is stated, on May 26.

Hespeler, Ont.—Debtenture Sale.—The Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd., of Toronto was recently awarded \$9,114 63 5% debentures, according to reports. Maturity part yearly for 20 years.

Macklin, Sask.—Debtenture Sale.—This village has sold \$6,500 5% 15-year fire-equipment debentures, it is stated, to the Canadian Investment & Debtenture Co. of Toronto for \$6,111—the price thus being 94.015.

Medicine Hat, Alberta.—Loan Election.—A vote will be taken on May 26, it is stated, on by-laws providing for the following loans: \$4,000 to construct plank sidewalks; \$33,500 for cement sidewalks; \$17,500 for curbs, gutters and boulevards and \$8,000 for street-grading.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—Loan Election.—By-laws providing for the following loans will be voted upon May 26, according to reports:

\$28,000 to pay the city's portion of constructing sidewalks, \$35,000 to extend the electric-light system, \$7,500 to pay the city's portion of ornamental street-lighting standards and \$170,000 for permanent pavements.

Tillsonburg, Ont.—Debtenture Offering.—Proposals will be received until May 23 for \$25,000 hydro-electric-light debentures. Maturity part yearly for 30 years. Alfred E. Raynes is Town Clerk.

Weston, Ont.—Debtenture Sale.—An issue of \$10,000 debentures has been sold, it is stated, to Brent, Noxon & Co. of Toronto.

Winkler School District No. 747, Man.—Debtenture Sale.—Brent, Noxon & Co. of Toronto have been awarded an issue of \$12,000 5% debentures. Maturity part yearly for 20 years.

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OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

New York, January 20th, 1911.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1910.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1910, to 31st December, 1910.....	\$3,981,997 35	
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1910.....	685,546 90	
Total Marine Premiums.....	\$4,667,544 25	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1910, to 31st December, 1910.....	\$3,793,863 88	
Interest received during the year.....	\$373,571 50	
Rent less Taxes and Expenses.....	146,586 91	\$520,158 41
Losses paid during the year which were estimated in 1909 and previous years.....	\$504,311 33	
Losses occurred, estimated and paid in 1910.....	1,021,356 13	\$1,525,667 45
Less Salvages.....	\$195,931 27	
Re-insurances.....	402,106 63	\$598,037 90
		\$927,629 65
Returns of Premiums.....		\$132,651 56
Expenses, including officers' salaries and clerks' compensation, stationery, newspapers, advertisements, etc.....		\$363,223 39

ASSETS.

United States & State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Securities.....	\$5,418,792 00	
Special deposits in Banks & Trust Cos. & Exchange Places.....	1,200,916 66	
Real Estate cor. Wall & William Sts., & other Real Estate & claims due the company.....	\$4,299,426 04	4,374,426 04
Premium notes and Bills Receivable made in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries.....	1,134,448 70	
Cash in Bank and N. Y. City revenue bonds.....	210,435 74	
	955,478 76	
Aggregating.....	\$13,274,497 90	

LIABILITIES.

Estimated Losses and Losses Unsettled.....	\$2,714,035 88
Premiums on Unterminated Risks, Certificates of Profits and Interest Unpaid.....	873,680 37
Return Premiums Unpaid.....	262,427 75
Reserve for Re-insurance Premiums & Claims of settled, including Compensation, etc.....	146,084 03
Certificates of Profits Ordered Redeemed, Withheld for Unpaid Premiums.....	160,000 00
Certificates of Profits Outstanding.....	22,459 61
Real Estate Reserve Fund.....	7,441,100 00
	400,000 00
Aggregating.....	\$12,019,787 64

A dividend of Interest of Six per cent on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the seventh of February next. The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1905 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the seventh of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled. A dividend of Forty per cent is declared on the earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1910, which are entitled to participate in dividend, for which, upon application, certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the second of May next.

By order of the Board.

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United States Trust Company of New York,

Chartered 1853
45 and 47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$2,000,000.00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS - - - - - \$13,772,667.70

This Company acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Court Depositary and in other recognized trust capacities.
It allows interest at current rates on deposits.
It holds, manages and invests money, securities and other property, real or personal, for estates, corporations and individuals.

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August Schlaflly, August Schlaflly & Sons.
R. H. Stockton, President Majestic Mfg. Co.
Julius S. Walsh, Chairman of the Board.
Rolla Wells.

Industrial Trust Company
Providence, R. I.

CAPITAL - - - - - \$3,000,000
SURPLUS - - - - - 3,000,000

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Arthur L. Kelley, Vice-President
H. Martin Brown, Vice-President
Otis Everett, Vice-President
Joshua M. Addleman, Vice-President
Ward E. Smith, Treasurer
Chas. H. Manchester, Secretary
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54 Wall Street

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(of which \$17,000,000 has been earned)

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