



### OUR RAILWAY EARNINGS ISSUE.

We send to our subscribers to-day the December 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.

It was a dismal picture of lawlessness which Senator Borah of Idaho drew in his speech before the New York Young Republican Club at the Hotel Astor on Wednesday night. He said: "We are even now, in our youth, the most lawless of any of the great civilized nations. There is no country of first importance where there is so little respect for the law because it is the law—the last expression of the sovereign power—as here in our own Republic. \* \* \* We have come to carry with us the mental reservation in our professed loyalty to the Government that we will obey only such laws as in our individual judgment seem wise—which, of course, is the essence of anarchy—the fearful disease of republics."

If our laws are not always held in the highest esteem, the fault is, not with the public, but with the law-makers. The considerations influencing them are not such as to command respect. It is not statesmanship or the moral law that controls the action of the legislator, but politics—politics pure and simple. In no other country in the world (to use one of Senator Borah's all-embracing expressions) does politics enter so largely as a factor in legislation as in the United States. The legislative adherents of both the great parties are all the time playing politics. In any proposed measures of legislation the point to which chief consideration is given is not whether the measure is intrinsically sound, and calculated to promote the welfare of the population, but will it attract votes? Laws are made with a view to appealing to the passions of the multitude; the speeches and addresses of the leaders are made with the same purpose. And in that respect, we grieve to say, Senator Borah is not the least of the offenders.

The American people may have little esteem for the legislator and his work, but as far as the moral law is concerned, which lies at the foundation of all other law, our people as a whole are not open to criticism. They believe unqualifiedly in righteousness, and yield implicit obedience to moral principle. It is therefore a libel upon the country and an insult to the intelligence of our people to have Mr. Borah make the further pronouncement that "there is no place where life is so insecure against the bomb or the bullet, where criminal laws are so ineffectually enforced, where corruption is so little condemned by public opinion, where defiance of law in the highest walks of business so generally prevails." This statement is so outrageously false that nothing else is needed to condemn the man who made it as himself a most lawless character. For what greater violation of ethical principles could there be than a disregard of the commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor"? In saying that corruption is little condemned, Mr. Borah is either indulging in conscious fabrication or he is living in blind ignorance. The columns of our

newspapers and magazines bear everlasting testimony to the contrary. Even the yellowest of the yellow journals, no matter how low it might stoop in other respects, would never think of excusing corruption. On the contrary, the sensational press prides itself as being the foe of corruption.

As to the criminal laws being "ineffectually enforced," that is a recklessly malicious statement, of a piece with the other. The assertion that life is "insecure against the bomb or the bullet" need not be dignified by more than passing notice, for there are over ninety million people in this country who can testify in their own persons that their lives have never been in slightest jeopardy from either the bomb or the bullet. There have been some dynamite outrages, to be sure, but they have been the deeds of villains who draw their inspiration from political harangues such as are indulged in by men of the Borah type; and the way the perpetrators of these crimes have been hunted down and the penalty of the law enforced against them furnishes complete disproof of the wicked allegation that our criminal laws are "ineffectually enforced."

What Mr. Borah is aiming at appears in the closing part of his sentence, in which he speaks of "defiance of law in the highest walks of business." This becomes still more apparent when we read further along in his speech and find him saying: "I sympathize sincerely with the man who, in his hunger or his disappointment, in discouragement or despair, thinks he can better conditions by taking the law into his own hands. Never was an unfortunate man more in error. But how shall we excuse or long sympathize with the man of influence and position, of wealth and prestige, with the world's comforts and its luxuries about him, who still, by word and deed, teaches disrespect for, or defiance of the law." But this Senator who prates about the sanctity of the law, in cheap fashion, does not rest here. He proceeds in the same strain as follows: "It is possible, my friends, to go on until men of great fortunes, whether justly or unjustly earned, will stand stripped like the slave-master of the South, not alone of his slaves, but stripped of his wealth, earned through two centuries of unrequited toil. Let us not trifle too long with that widespread, passionate sense of wrong, even among the more conservative, arising out of the belief that large fortunes have been built up at the expense of the poor, and that men, women and children go hungry while others revel in waste and luxury. It is possible to go on until the soldier, called into the street to protect property, will fraternize with the mob."

Mr. Borah is a so-called "progressive" Republican, and in his words here we have the familiar attacks on business men and on large fortunes which are to be found in the public utterances of all men of that calibre. Mr. Borah would inculcate respect for the law—if we are to believe in the sincerity of his professions. But his words are a direct incentive to violence. In fact, he is in effect advocating treason. In thinly veiled language he is telling the less favored part of the population that their condition is to be attributed to the machinations of men of large fortunes, and that these latter are guilty of such oppression that the multitude would be justified in rising and taking the law into its own hands. He speaks of the "widespread, passionate sense of wrong," of large fortunes "built up at the expense of the poor," of men, women and children going hungry "while others revel in waste and luxury." What could be better calculated to incite an uprising? With it all, this apostle of the "progressives" is insidiously

seeking to cultivate the impression that business men are the transgressors—that it is “in the highest walks of business” that the laws are being defied and violated. That is as baseless as all his other assertions.

The business man has not yet attained perfection any more than human beings in other walks of life; hence it is unfortunately true that crime is found in the business world the same as elsewhere. But crime is certainly no more prevalent in the business world than in other branches of activity. It is easy to pose as the friend of the poor and to attack the rich, and make it appear that all wealth is criminal and that large fortunes can only be attained through nefarious and illegal practices. If one's horizon is bounded by the police court, it is natural to form the conclusion that all humanity is wicked and depraved. In like manner if one reasons from analogy and accepts two or three condemned acts on the part of the business community as typical of industrial and financial life generally, then faith in the rectitude of business methods is difficult to maintain. Such reasoning, however, has nothing to justify itself and is in fact self-destructive.

What Senator Borah and men of his stamp are engaged in is, not eradicating crime, but exploiting it. That is what Mr. Roosevelt was engaged in during the whole of the four years of his last Administration, when he denounced wealth and great fortunes and large business combinations with so much strenuousness and vehemence. The assertion that crime is generally prevalent in the higher walks of finance and is being condoned is utterly without foundation. If Mr. Borah were really bent on enlightening the public mind on this point, instead of endeavoring to make the poorer classes dissatisfied with their lot in life, he would seek to utilize a recent happening as furnishing an excellent illustration going to show how baseless and reckless are the assertions so frequently made against the business world.

Until the McNamaras the present month confessed that they had devised and carried through the fiendish plot of blowing up the “Los Angeles Times” Building, thereby sacrificing twenty-one innocent lives, the whole labor world believed the stories concocted by the labor leaders that the charge against the McNamaras was simply a diabolical scheme devised by the employing classes against unionism, with the purpose of destroying the latter. It was even insinuated by the leaders of the American Federation of Labor that the crime itself had been arranged by capital, that the prosecution's evidence was bought and that the extradition of the McNamaras into California was an aggravated case of kidnapping, inspired by the wish to deny the defendants a fair trial. The voluntary confessions of the McNamaras themselves, when confronted by the overwhelming evidence of their guilt collected by the prosecution, showed how utterly baseless all this talk was. In like manner the charge that men in the higher walks of business make it a practice to indulge in criminal acts has absolutely nothing to sustain it, and is wickedly false. They could not afford the risk of so doing even if they did not have higher motives to impel them to walk in the straight path. It serves political uses, however, to keep the impression alive that wealth is criminal and flourishes on crime and that men of large fortune are simply wealthy malefactors.

With the remedy suggested by Mr. Borah we are in entire accord. He says: “We do not need a new faith; we need the simplicity, the directness and self-surrender of the old. We do not need a new gospel; we

need rather to preach the creed of Washington and Jefferson and Jackson and Lincoln with a tongue of fire throughout the land.” This is good, sound doctrine, and we advise Mr. Borah to practice what he preaches. We also advise him not to lay too much stress on the greed of selfish interests so long as he champions the cause of a limited number of farmers instead of the welfare of the entire population. A few months ago the Senate was called upon to act on the reciprocal trade agreement with Canada. This agreement, if it could have obtained the consent of the people of Canada, would have contributed most powerfully to bring down the cost of living. It would have removed the duty of 25 cents a bushel levied against Canadian wheat, potatoes, &c. It also embraced other provisions for cheapening the cost of food products. The whole population would have benefitted. As is known, the bill carried in the Senate, just as it had in the House of Representatives. But how was Senator Borah recorded when the test vote came? *In opposition!*

The death of Mr. John Bigelow on Tuesday, after surviving nearly a month of his ninety-fifth year, removes a prominent and interesting figure of American life. He was only eight years the junior of Darwin, Gladstone, Tennyson and Lincoln, all of them gifts to the world in the year 1809. He bridged nearly three generations, and his “recollections of a busy life” cover all the most constructive part of the country itself. Few men have had more varied activities. He was a lawyer, journalist, editor, historian, author, diplomat, an example of the civic spirit for this city, and he may be called politician, also, in the worthiest sense of that abused word.

The lawyer in Mr. Bigelow seems to have been early obscured, or absorbed, for he began writing on Constitutional reform and was busy in journalistic contributions until, in 1849, he entered on a ten-years' term as part owner and managing editor of the “Evening Post.” Very soon after the Civil War broke out, his diplomatic career began with a consulship at Paris. At the death of Mr. Dayton he became Minister, remaining in that position through 1866. Beyond doubt, he rendered efficient service in repressing the forces which were active in France in favor of recognizing the Confederate States and in bringing about the end of the ill-starred French intervention in Mexico, in 1867.

Mr. Bigelow's long intimacy with Mr. Tilden led to his work at the head of the commission that investigated the State canals. Following this, he was elected Secretary of State and served one term. He had already declined to serve as Assistant Treasurer in Mr. Cleveland's first term, and his public political life practically ceased with membership in the State Constitutional Convention of 1894, which gave us that instrument as it now stands barring the amendments which have been pitched into it since. The remainder of Mr. Bigelow's life was passed in the role of author and contemplative philosopher, his last public service being as trustee under the Tilden will and chief author of the compromise by which that trust took form in the library recently opened.

The Democracy with which Mr. Bigelow was affiliated began with standing, on the whole, for definite and distinctive policies, and he regarded the political fantasies of these later days with what might have been abhorrence if it had not been qualified by hope. He consistently stood by the gold standard, perceiving

the natural impossibility that two differing measures of value can exist together. He was earnestly for what has received a meaning of reproach, because misinterpreted by its opponents, namely Free Trade, for he honestly believed artificial restrictions on commercial intercourse to be quite as wrong morally as economically. Upon this topic Mr. Bigelow came nearest to pessimism, if he was correctly quoted as saying that he foresaw another civil war concerning it. It is not easy to understand how even a Jeremiah of the prophets could foresee this, for, at the worst, there are no physical lines along which the country could split upon such a subject; on the contrary, it becomes more and more clear, amid all the stresses and confusions and delays, that the country will come out whole from its commercial and industrial wanderings. The Nestors who look with some sadness upon the wild doctrines which, in the time of their own active participation, would not have obtained a moment's consideration, are not allowed to see the escape from them; yet, from some higher point of vantage, possibly, they can see—what we who remain can only believe through faith—that troubles and dips into folly are incidents and even means of permanent development.

The United Shoe Machinery Company is not so "tall" and prominent an example in offending as are some others which have been haled before the courts for violation of the Sherman Act; yet it is so obnoxious to some concerns in one specific industry that exemption for it could not be expected. So, in a suit now filed, the company is accused, as the Tobacco company was accused, of being an unlawful combination, and its disruption into small and harmless pieces is asked, with the suggestion that the Court may deem receivership and winding-up to be more in the public interest.

This company controls fundamental patents, whose indispensableness to a successful competitive conducting of a great industry is proven by the very fact that it is denounced as a monopoly. But the company is the beneficiary of a very old law which avowedly and in terms establishes monopolies, although not using that word. The law expressly grants to the patentee or his assignee, for a term of years, the exclusive right "to make, use, or sell" the thing patented. Nothing is said about a right to lease; yet inasmuch as power to use, or to sell, or to lease, on any terms to which both parties to the contract may agree, is an incident of ownership, it is clear that this suit will present a new set of questions.

The completeness of the limited term of monopoly is in the Constitution, which gives Congress power to secure "to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their inventions and discoveries." Whether an exclusive right can be less than exclusive, and whether an absolute owner may sell but may not lease, or whether he may lease on some terms but not on any which the lessee may think it profitable to accept, will apparently present a fresh opportunity for interpretations by the light of reason. Possibly the grapple of the patent law with the Sherman may offer a spectacle suggestive of the logical impossibility in the question what will happen when an immovable body encounters an irresistible force. Yet one accusation against the Shoe Machinery concern is that it has withheld valuable inventions from use. If this be so, it is far from being the first instance; and it may well be argued whether withholding patents from working, because more profitable for the present owner to do so, is according to the clear intent of the patent law.

The patentee is not required to "make, use, or sell"; he is not forbidden to suppress; and it may well be argued whether a change in this and some other particulars about which abuses have gathered ought not to be made in the patent law.

The company in this case alleges that its leasing scheme promotes the industry by securing the benefits of the best machinery to parties who would not have capital to lock up in them. Yet, if the leasing cannot be successfully attacked, the charges include misrepresentations, threats and other devices of semi-compulsion, such as have been alleged against the National Cash Register Company of Dayton; besides, there is the same spectacular charge of aggrandizing and becoming too large.

The Transvaal does not seem yet to have reached the limit of expansion in gold production, the latest returns, those for November 1911, making a new high record in both daily average and monthly aggregate. Starting with a per diem yield of 21,001 fine ounces in January, the average crept up quite steadily until in September it reached 23,354 ounces, giving for the full month a production of 700,625 ounces. October witnessed a moderate decline in the average, but on account of the one more day included, the month's total was 708,644 fine ounces. Now, for November 1911, however, the result as cabled is a daily average of nearly 24,000 fine ounces (23,991 to be exact) and an aggregate for the period of 719,729 ounces, this comparing with a per diem output of 21,420 fine ounces and a month's total of 642,591 ounces in 1910.

Although prepared to expect phenomenal results from Africa, in view of past experiences, it is nevertheless to be stated that the 1911 developments have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Judged by the outcome of 1909, when an excess of  $3\frac{1}{4}\%$  over the previous year's product was shown, and by 1910, when the increase reached  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ , a further moderate gain would have fully met anticipations. But instead of that we have for the 11 months of 1911 a production running nearly  $9\frac{1}{2}\%$  ahead of that for the same period of 1910. Furthermore, without any increase in daily output for December (and there is very apt to be a gain) the aggregate yield of the Transvaal for the full year will reach over  $8\frac{1}{4}$  million fine ounces, exceeding 1910 by something more than 725,000 fine ounces. As indicating the extreme importance of the Transvaal as a gold producer, we have only to draw attention to the fact that its 1911 product will prove to be not very much less than that of the whole world in 1894, and appreciably greater than the United States and Australia combined in 1910.

It is gratifying to be able to record that the so-called passport dispute with Russia has definitely reached the diplomatic stage, which all calm-minded individuals will concede is the channel in which it properly belongs. President Taft, when the House of Representatives showed such a fixed determination to proceed in disregard of international amenities, wisely decided to take the matter in his own hands, and on Dec. 15 caused to be forwarded to the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg a notification to Russia of our Government's intention to terminate the Treaty of 1832 between the two countries. This notification was duly presented by the American Ambassador on Dec. 17, and under its own terms the treaty will now expire on Jan. 1 1913. The President, on receipt of acknowledgement that the notification had been of-

ficially presented, asked the Senate, in a special message, to ratify and give effect to his action. President Taft's message was short, courteous and to the point. It follows:

By instructions which I caused the Secretary of State to transmit to the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg on the 15th day of December 1911, there was given to the Imperial Russian Government, under date of the 17th of December 1911, official notification on behalf of this Government of intention to terminate the operation of treaty of commerce and navigation of December 18 1832, between the United States and Russia, upon the expiration of the year commencing on the first of January, 1912, the notification contemplated by Article XII. of the existing treaty having been embodied in the following note, addressed by the Ambassador to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"Under instructions from my Government and in pursuance of conversations held by the Secretary of State with the Russian Ambassador at Washington, I have now the honor to give to the Imperial Russian Government on behalf of the United States official notification contemplated by Article XII. of the treaty of 1832, whereby the operation of the said treaty will terminate in accordance with its terms on Jan. 1 1913.

"Your Excellency will recall that pourparlers between the two Governments during the last three years have fully recognized the fact that this ancient treaty, as is quite natural, is no longer fully responsive in various respects to the needs of the political and material relations of the two countries, which constantly grow more important. The treaty has also given rise, from time to time, to certain controversies equally regretted by both governments.

"In conveying the present formal notification to your Excellency, I am instructed to express the desire of my Government meanwhile to renew the effort to negotiate a modern treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation upon a basis that will be more perfectly responsive to the interests of both governments. I am directed by the President at the same time to emphasize the great value attached by the Government of the United States to the historic relations between the two countries and the desire of my Government to spare no effort to make the outcome of the proposed negotiations contribute still further to the strength and cordiality of these relations.

"I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your Excellency the renewed assurance of my highest consideration."

I now communicate this action to the Senate as a part of the treaty-making power of the Government, with a view to its ratification and approval.

The Senate promptly complied with the President's request by the adoption, on Tuesday, of a resolution presented by Senator Lodge and endorsed by the Committee on Foreign Relations. The resolution was in favorable contrast to the Sulzer resolution that, it will be recalled, had by a virtually unanimous vote been adopted by the House of Representatives last week. In its preambles, after duly reciting the procedure contained in the treaty itself, for its formal annulment, the explanation is made that the treaty "is no longer responsive in various respects to the political principles and the commercial needs of the two countries," and "the constructions placed thereon by the contracting parties differ upon matters of fundamental importance and interest to each." These, in brief, are the formal grounds upon which the notice of termination was given. The formal resolution ratifying the President's action was as follows:

*Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the notice just given by the President of the United States to the Government of the Empire of Russia, to terminate said treaty, in accordance with the terms of said treaty, is hereby adopted and ratified.

It will be observed that the resolution was in form a concurrent one. Doubt was at first entertained whether the House, after passing the Sulzer resolution, which was couched in language that could hardly have failed to have caused resentment by Russia,

would be willing to accept the calmer and saner method of dealing with a delicate and controversial question. Happily, common sense and common courtesy prevailed, and the House of Representatives on Wednesday unanimously adopted the Senate resolution. This, of course, superseded the Sulzer resolution, which, now that it has no longer an official standing, may not prove entirely ineffective, for, as we remarked last week, it can do no harm during the negotiations for a final settlement, that Russia be fully advised of the attitude of this country as thus forcibly outlined in the House.

The situation that now remains is, we believe, as favorable as any that could have been reached. The full year 1912 is available for the construction and mutual ratification of a new treaty. We hope and believe that a satisfactory agreement will be secured. When business interests have disputes over policies or mutual obligations, they proceed, if they are wise, to place their affairs in the hands of competent counsel, who use all efforts consistent with honor to secure mutual concessions by which adjustment fair to both interests may be reached. If these efforts are not successful, then the matter is usually either taken to court for legal decision, or reprisals are attempted until one or both of the interests tire of the struggle and the waste. Controversies between nations do not involve principles that differ essentially from those between business interests or individuals.

Russia's present position was frankly communicated to the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, according to a press dispatch (Dec. 18) from the Russian capital, by M. Sazanoff. The Minister expressed the willingness of his Government to have instructions issued to Russian consuls to pass freely all Jews who are entitled to admittance to the Empire under the present regulations. This action, he explained, his Government was willing to take in view of the fact that, especially within the last ten years, when business attracted many foreigners to Russia, there had been numerous complaints that a large number of persons who in reality were acceptable had had admittance to the country denied them by individual consuls. M. Sazanoff said that he could go no further than this, as the judicial status of Jews, whether native or foreign, could not at this time be raised.

The American position, of course, is that every citizen, be he native born or naturalized, is nevertheless a citizen, and is entitled to his full rights and protection. We discuss the matter more at length in an article on another page.

Recent developments regarding another Russian episode in which the United States takes much interest also attracts attention. We refer to the so-called Shuster incident. It is true that we have taken no official action except such as would assure the protection of Mr. Shuster as of any other citizen. Nothing has been done at Washington to endorse any of Mr. Shuster's actions as Treasurer-General of Persia. Nevertheless, the facts are that Mr. Shuster is an American citizen, that he was officially recommended by President Taft to Persia for the position he has occupied and in which he has openly and fearlessly opposed the plans and wishes of both Russia and Great Britain. These facts can hardly fail, when associated with the more recent complications arising from the widespread agitation for the annulment of the treaty, to receive added political significance in Russia, if it be true, as reported by a dispatch from Tabriz, that there has been

serious fighting between Persian Constitutionalists and Russian troops in that city. Russia will not unnaturally feel that a situation has been raised that would not have developed had American influence not been so effectively exercised. This military conflict, we are informed, followed a decision by the Persian National Council to accept a proposal by the Persian Foreign Minister to appoint a commission of five deputies with plenary powers to deal with the Russian ultimatum. This action of the National Council, in turn, followed a threat by the Cabinet to resign unless its decision to terminate Mr. Shuster's contract were ratified by the Council. Russia is reported to have had a body of 4,000 troops concentrated in the city of Kasbin since Nov. 29 in readiness to invade Persian territory in accordance with the terms of her ultimatum. Kasbin is only three days' march from Teheran, the Persian capital. The British Foreign Office yesterday was reported to have received official confirmation from the British Minister at Teheran that Persia had yielded before the Russian threats and had granted all the demands contained in the Russian ultimatum of Nov. 29. These included the dismissal of Mr. Shuster, the American Treasurer-General of Persia; also an apology from the Persian Government on account of its interference with the property of Russians under Persian protection, and also the payment of an indemnity to Russia for the expenditure she had incurred in sending troops to Persian territory. Great Britain has interceded with Russia so far as the indemnity was concerned. Cable despatches do not state whether the intercession was effective.

China's revolution has now reached a stage of negotiation at which there seems fairly substantial promise that the day of active bloodshed has passed. The only important question—nevertheless a momentous one—remaining to be settled is whether the new form of government shall be a limited monarchy or a republic. At the formal conference of representatives of the Imperialists and Revolutionists which has begun at Shanghai, an armistice was agreed upon extending from Dec. 24 to Dec. 31. The usual procedure in conferences of this character is for each side to present its demands in as spectacular and as impressive a manner as possible, for the obvious purpose of securing an advantageous position in the ultimate compromise, which, of course, is the real object of the conference. We think it hardly probable that the current conference will prove an exception to this rule. That the spirit of compromise is in the air is quite clear from the statement of Wu Ting Fang, former Minister for China to Washington, who represents the Revolutionists. Mr. Wu declares that the Revolutionists or "Republicans," as they are now calling themselves, do not intend to drive out the Manchus nor to ill treat them. In fact, the Republicans propose (still quoting Mr. Wu) to place all citizens on an equal footing. The Premier, Yuan Shi-Kai, refuses to accept a republic. This, however, may be his first word, which, in negotiations in China, is seldom final.

But the most important indication that a permanent suspension of hostilities is at hand was contained in the presentation by the consuls of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, Germany, France and Russia of joint notes on Wednesday to Wu Ting-Fang and also to the Chinese Premier's representative. The text of the note presented by the United States Consul follows:

"The legation of the United States has been instructed by the Government to make the following un-

official representations to the Commissioners whose task it is to negotiate the conditions for restoring peace to China.

"The Government considers that the continuance of the present struggle in China exposes not only the country itself but the material interests and security of foreigners to great danger.

"In maintaining the attitude of absolute neutrality which it has hitherto adopted, the Government deems it its duty unofficially to call the attention of the two delegates to the need of arriving, as soon as possible, at an understanding calculated to end the present conflict, being persuaded that this view is in accordance with the wishes of the two parties."

A question that continually obtrudes in discussing the progress of events in China is: Whence come the funds to carry on the war? It will at once be conceded that food, raiment and shelter in China do not compare in any degree in cost with our own or any other so-called modern country. But they do cost something, and must be paid for; and rifles, artillery and ammunition for Chinese revolutionists probably cost even more per unit than if they were purchased in a first-hand, businesslike way by some of the modern Powers. Whence, then, come the sinews of war? Foreign loans either to the Imperialists or Revolutionists under current circumstances are out of the question. A partial explanation becomes available, however, in a Peking cable to the London "Daily Telegraph," which announces an issue of so-called "patriotic bonds," whose distribution began on Dec. 20. The correspondent in question declares that this issue is really a contribution forced by the princes of the Imperial clan from the metropolitan and provincial officials who must pay sums ranging from 2 to 15% of their annual incomes. A curious feature, says the correspondent, is that 6% interest is payable for four years only; after that the bonds pay no interest. This, he adds, agrees with Premier Yuan's expressed opinion that the struggle may last four years. Should the Shanghai Conference agree upon a republic as the solution of the present difficulty, it is expected in Shanghai that the Presidency will be offered to Premier Yuan and the Vice-Presidency to Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. The latter seems to be the choice of the Revolutionists for President, but it is intimated they will agree that he shall take the Vice-Presidency if that action will stop the conflict. Dr. Sun has just arrived at Hong Kong.

After the passage of the national insurance bill on Dec. 15 by the House of Lords, Parliament on the following day rose for the usual holiday recess. The insurance bill has in a measure been a test of the Liberal Government's strength, and while Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been able to fulfil his promise that he would make the bill a national Christmas box, he has been able to do so only after most strenuous work at the expense of other ministerial plans. The Government has been compelled to use what the Unionists have called "guillotine" methods in pushing forward the numerous amendments that the Government itself has been forced to provide in response to the many demonstrations of influential opposition to the bill, which is merely, in effect, an addition to the present law providing for old-age pensions. Its passage marks, in a broad sense, another step towards the paternal—in fact the socialistic—tendency that has of late years been so apparent in Britain's political activities. It is estimated that more than 8,000,000 men and close to 4,000,000 women will be compelled to insure under the

operation of the new law. The premiums, in part, are to be deducted from weekly wages, the full premiums being completed by a contribution by employers equal to the deductions from wages, and a further contribution by the State. The benefits include medical relief, a small sum for maintenance during illness, a life pension to those permanently infirm and an allowance during periods of unemployment except where the idleness is caused by a strike—something that, even if it is impractical, is certainly ideal. A significant indication of the difficulties the bill will encounter in its practical operation is shown by the action of a mass-meeting of 2,000 doctors from all parts of the United Kingdom in Queen's Hall, London, Dec. 19, at which a strike against the insurance scheme was decided on. The meeting passed a resolution in favor of a vigorous boycott of Mr. Lloyd-George's scheme, and declaring that the doctors would not treat the poor under its provisions until the demands of the medical profession were granted. There were only six dissensions.

The bill has been forced through, notwithstanding opposition in the Liberal ranks, and it is evident that the insurance scheme has furnished an opportunity for the Unionists to concentrate their energies on this one feature and thus prevent the Ministry's plans being carried out on anything like the elaborate scale originally intended. When Parliament again meets (on Feb. 13) home rule for Ireland will, according to present plans of the Ministry, constitute the main business.

By a vote of 396 to 36 the French Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday ratified the Franco-German accord, thus closing, it is believed, the most unsettling international influence of the year 1911. The resumption of cordial banking relations between Paris and Berlin is incidental to a renewal of European political friendships. Usually conservative English advices point distinctly to a reaction in the Anglo-German resentment that was so bitter, even before the Moroccan incident brought on the actual crisis. The Italo-Turkish war has evidently reached the point of an endurance test in Tripoli. Cable advices yesterday, however, suggested that the sphere of operations might be extended. In our own hemisphere the week has witnessed some degree of unrest and tension in Cuba, due to the efforts of friends of Vice-President Zayas to secure his election as President. These friends are contending that there was a bargain in the last Presidential campaign and that President Gomez gave written assurance that he would not stand for reelection, but would support Zayas for the next term. Denials by friends of Gomez of such a bargain have added to the current political strain. In Mexico there have been renewed reports of an early uprising of the followers of General Bernardo Reyes. Things certainly remain more or less unsettled in Mexico, as is evident from press despatches yesterday saying the Government would ask the Mexican Congress for the suspension of Constitutional guaranties in certain parts of the republic.

New York is still continuing to demonstrate the important part it occupies in the international money market. For the time being we may be said to have become a creditor nation, and to be liberally supplying, at profitable money rates, funds that, as a result of conditions peculiar to the trade and industry of our own country, we do not need at home. We referred last week to the disposition in banking circles to modify

previous estimates of the amounts borrowed by Berlin in this market. We mentioned that \$50,000,000 was generally mentioned as at that time an outside estimate of Berlin's obligation to American banks or other American lenders. Additional inquiry this week does not encourage us to further qualify this estimate. It is true that an active demand for American funds to cover the year-end financing in Berlin has developed this week; but we are informed that an important proportion of this new demand is really to provide for a renewal of New York loans that are now maturing or will mature shortly. This new demand, which promises soon to subside, will not, therefore, add very greatly to the net amount that Berlin is borrowing from New York.

That the demand for renewals has been urgent is clearly indicated by the fact that the loans have cost the foreign borrowers, counting commissions, in the neighborhood of 7%; and in a number of instances have gone fractionally above that figure. As a general proposition, however, this 7% basis is apt to create an erroneous impression as to the real financial situation in Berlin. At current rates of exchange, if a New York banker makes a loan in reichsmarks for thirty days on a 7% annual basis, his net profit is very slightly, if at all, in excess of the ruling rates for time money at home. If we follow the transaction in detail, we find that he buys cable transfers on Berlin for spot at 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Against these he sells cable transfers on Berlin for the end of January at 95 1-16, thus suffering a loss in exchange of, in round numbers, 3-16% in one month, or at the rate of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ % per annum. If we deduct this 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ % from the 7% received from the loan, it is obvious that the net rate the New York banker receives in the transaction is 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ % per annum, which is only fractionally above the current 30-day rate in the local money market.

Berlin is not only an urgent borrower in the New York market, but is also actively demanding funds in Paris, where the Berlin check rate advanced on Wednesday to 123.45, which is usually considered tantamount to an actual movement of gold. Paris cables, in fact, announce that gold was actually to be shipped from Paris to the German centre, but banking interests in New York have, so far as we have been able to learn, no individual confirmation of this report; they are, in fact, inclined to doubt it. Germany, however, bought £250,000 gold from the Bank of England on Tuesday, and has been borrowing in London also—paying as high as 7% there also for accommodation for 30 days.

International bankers at this centre advise us that they are expecting a much easier money situation, not only at New York, but also at the chief European centres, as soon as the new year is well under way. A rather striking indication of this sentiment is the decline in London bank discounts, which were yesterday reported by cable at 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ % for 60 to 90 days, spot; while bills (60 to 90 days) that will not be presented until the new year were quoted 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @3 $\frac{5}{8}$ %. A week ago 3 15-16% was the 60-day rate and 3 $\frac{7}{8}$  the 90-day rate. Paris is quoting 3 $\frac{3}{8}$  for all maturities, both spot and to arrive, which is a reduction of  $\frac{3}{8}$ % for the week. In Berlin 5% is the spot quotation for 60 and 90-day bills and 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ % the "to arrive" quotation. Last week's close was 5@5 $\frac{1}{4}$ %. Amsterdam remains unchanged at 3 15-16% for the week and Brussels also closes the same as a week ago, namely at 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ %. Very few long finance bills are being drawn, especially on Brussels or Amsterdam. In London call money

has loaned as high as 4%. We intimated last week that the high money rate in the English centre would probably have the effect of completely checking the offerings of new securities. The week's developments have confirmed this view. There have virtually been no important offerings, underwriters, as a result of the unfavorable reception of the Canadian Northern RR. debentures and of the Brazilian loan, not caring to take new risks.

The Bank of England's statement on Thursday reflected the year-end strain at London. The joint-stock banks increased their borrowings from the Bank by £6,419,000, and the total reserve indicated a decrease of £2,409,000, reducing the proportion of reserve to liabilities to 41.55%, against 49.40% a week ago, and 52.45% on Dec. 7. A year ago the proportion was 46.35%, with 4½% the official rate. After the New Year window dressing and the January payments have been arranged, the market will promptly begin to repay its loans to the Bank. According to the cablegram of our special London correspondent, the Bank this week has lost an additional £1,813,699 in bullion and gold coin (last week it lost £1,152,353), due to the internal demand for circulation and to shipments to Germany. Our special correspondent furnishes the following details of the movement into and out of the Bank for the Bank week: Imports, £444,000 (of which £6,000 from France, £9,000 from Australia and £429,000 bought in the open market); exports, £591,000 (of which £76,000 to South America and £15,000 to South Africa and sale of £500,000 German coin), and shipments of £1,667,000 *net* to the interior of Great Britain.

The New York money market, as we have already shown, is participating in a strength that is world-wide. Europe is bidding for New York funds and is willing to pay for them. Therefore our own rates must keep up reasonably close to those available abroad. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that call rates should have remained firm. The week's range has been 3@4%, and the ruling figure has been confined within 3¾@4%, the limited fluctuations naturally suggesting a particularly steady position. Referring to the daily quotations, it is found that on Monday the range was 3½@3¾%, with renewals at 3¾%; on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3½@4% were the extreme figures, while 3¾% continued the ruling rate until Thursday, when it was advanced to 4%. On Friday the range was 3@4%, with the higher figure the ruling one. For time money there has been a rather better demand, though still not active, and rates have been well maintained. The closing quotations are 4¼@4½% for 30 days, 4¼% for 60 to 90 days, and in fact for other periods up to six months. Mercantile paper may be called seasonably dull. Merchants, in anticipation of taking off their January statements, are not disposed to create new obligations. But when the new year gets under way, increased offerings will be very natural. Quoted rates, which under the circumstances are largely nominal, show no change for the week from 4¼ to 4¾% for 60 and 90 days' endorsed bills receivable and also for 4 to 6 months' single-name bills of choice character; others are quoted at 5%.

Sterling exchange continued firm until the sailing of the French boat *La Provence* on Thursday, which was the latest date for sight exchange deliverable before the new year. When this sailing opportunity had passed, the market became irregular, and Thursday's

closing minimum demand rate showed a loss of 25 points—from 4 8655 to 4 8630. Cable transfers eased off in sympathy, though naturally not to the same extent, as remittances from now on for old-year account must be made by cable. On Friday, however, the market showed a sharp recovery. In recent years it has frequently happened that exchange sold for the last steamer which will deliver mail in Europe before Jan. 1 has sold at higher rates than exchange dealt in between Dec. 24 and Dec. 31. The explanation of this is that, after requirements for window dressing, &c., had been completed, New York bankers immediately withdrew any surplus of credit balances on the first steamer arriving after Jan. 1. But this year there have apparently been large short contracts made for exchange, deliverable for to-morrow's and next week's mails. These contracts were based on the expectation that call money here would rise freely yesterday on account of the protracted holidays to follow. But the rise in call money did not eventuate; and some of the contracts were covered, it is understood, on slight losses, as rates were not much below those available by last Thursday's steamer. The demand next week is not unlikely to reflect the London settlement which begins on Dec. 29. Paris money is still largely invested in London, and the chances are that the Stock Exchange requirements at that centre will continue active. The London check rate in Paris has, however, declined to 25.24 francs from 25.25½ francs last week, but is still higher than the closing figure of the week preceding—25.23 francs.

Compared with Friday of last week, sterling exchange on Saturday was unchanged for demand and 60 days, which were again quoted at 4 8640@4 8645 and 4 8290@4 83, respectively, while cable transfers declined to 4 8690@4 8695. On Monday, after a steady opening, sterling receded slightly in the afternoon, demand selling at 4 8635 and cable transfers at 4 8685; the undertone became firmer before the close, however, and final figures were unchanged from Saturday's quotations. Rates advanced on Tuesday on active trading and demand moved up to 4 8650@4 8655, cable transfers to 4 8705@4 8710 and 60 days to 4 83@4 8310. On Wednesday the market ruled firm and demand advanced to 4 8655@4 8660 and cable transfers to 4 8710@4 8715. On Thursday demand declined sharply on the termination of facilities for remitting demand bills in time for the year-end settlements, although cable transfers remained comparatively steady; closing figures were 4 8630@4 8635 for demand and 4 8705@4 8710 for cable transfers, while 60 days was still unchanged. On Friday demand was slightly firmer at 4 8630@4 8640, while cable transfers were also a shade higher at 4 8705@4 8715 and 60 days moved up to 4 83125@4 8325. The close was at 4 83125@4 8325 for 60 days, 4 8630@4 8640 for demand and 4 8705@4 8715 for cables. Commercial on banks was quoted at 4 81½@4 82¾ and documents for payment 4 82¾@4 83. Cotton for payment ranged from 4 82¼@4 82¾, grain for payment from 4 83@4 83¼.

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

Week ending Dec. 22 1911.	Received by N. Y. Banks.	Shipped by N. Y. Banks.	Net Interior Movement.
Currency .....	\$13,213,000	\$6,913,000	Gain \$6,300,000
Gold .....	3,694,000	1,496,000	Gain 2,198,000
Total gold and legal tenders.....	\$16,907,000	\$8,409,000	Gain \$8,498,000

With Sub-Treasury operations result is as follows.



Week ending Dec. 22 1911.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement, as above.	\$16,907,000	\$3,409,000	Gain \$8,498,000
Sub-Treasury operations.....	25,100,000	27,100,000	Loss 2,000,000
Total gold and legal tenders.....	\$42,007,000	\$35,509,000	Gain \$6,498,000

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

Banks of	Dec. 21 1911.			Dec. 22 1910.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England..	£ 34,140,332	£ -----	£ 34,140,332	£ 32,863,893	£ -----	£ 32,863,893
France ..	128,537,400	32,463,360	161,000,760	131,547,560	33,089,080	164,636,640
Germany	39,552,550	14,988,400	54,540,950	37,059,250	13,369,650	50,428,900
Russia ..	143,290,000	6,277,000	149,567,000	148,082,000	6,190,000	154,272,000
Aus.-Hun.	53,306,000	11,759,000	65,065,000	55,510,000	12,037,000	67,547,000
Spain ..	16,717,000	30,311,000	47,028,000	19,418,000	30,782,000	47,200,000
Italy ..	40,737,000	3,560,000	44,297,000	39,214,000	3,450,000	42,664,000
Nethlands	11,457,000	1,144,400	12,601,400	10,278,000	1,992,000	12,270,000
Nat. Belg.	6,664,667	3,332,333	9,997,000	5,475,333	2,737,667	8,213,000
Sweden ..	4,727,000	-----	4,727,000	4,473,000	-----	4,473,000
Switz'land	6,412,000	-----	6,412,000	6,336,000	-----	6,336,000
Norway ..	2,162,000	-----	2,162,000	1,785,000	-----	1,785,000
Total week	488,202,949	103,865,493	592,068,442	489,034,036	103,667,397	592,701,433
Prev. week	490,004,331	102,713,760	592,718,091	490,530,368	103,370,467	593,900,835

THE UNITED STATES AND THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

In quick succession, the legislative and executive departments of our Government have taken action regarding the passport question and the Russian Treaty. On Wednesday of last week the House of Representatives passed the Sulzer resolution, denouncing the Treaty of 1832, by a vote of 300 to 1. On Saturday of the same week (Dec. 16) the President, in advance of the Senate's action on the Sulzer resolution, served notice on the Russian Ambassador that the treaty would be terminated by the American Government. Last Monday he notified the Senate of this action, and on Tuesday and Wednesday, by a unanimous vote in both Houses, the Administration's denunciation of the treaty was endorsed by Congress. The situation, therefore, as it stands, awaits the reply or subsequent action of the Russian Government. It is wholly in the hands of the diplomatists.

The history of the treaty thus terminated, and of the reasons for terminating it, may be briefly summed up. The Treaty of 1832 was negotiated with the Russian Government by James Buchanan, afterwards President of the United States. He was sent to St. Petersburg by the Jackson Administration, with the definite view of concluding a commercial and maritime treaty. In his negotiations during that year he met with many obstacles, which were removed, however, when the Russian Premier, Count Nesselrode, was won over to the American proposals.

The agreement, as drawn up, undertook to "establish the principle that would entitle either party to require an equal participation in the favors extended to other nations," "to regulate the rates of duties to be levied on the merchandise of each country by the other, so as to prevent undue discrimination in favor of the products of other countries," and so on. In the end, the treaty was signed with unexpected suddenness by the Russian Emperor Nicholas, and in December of 1832 it became the basis of our relations with Russia, and has remained so during the seventy-nine subsequent years.

Nothing was said in the text of that treaty regarding discriminations or exceptions in the admission to one country of citizens of the other; that question was undoubtedly considered at the time as settled by the ordinary usages of nations. Russia, for instance, then and afterward required official passports before admitting to its territory even a tourist from another State; the United States neither makes, nor has made, any such provision. But requirements of that sort are

clearly within the ordinary rights and prerogatives of a given government. The question now at issue is different; it only became acute when the Russian Government, a decade or more ago, undertook to say that one class of American citizens, designated only by their race and religious faith, should not be admitted to passport privileges while all other classes continued to be received. Objection to such discrimination has been frequent on the part of our Government and our people; there is probably good reason for saying that the matter has been too long delayed, merely from the standpoint of the assertion of national dignity. On this view we need not comment, since the matter has been so decisively dealt with during the past two weeks.

Mr. Sulzer's resolution, which the House adopted on Dec. 13, included the following provision:

That the people of the United States assert as a fundamental principle that the rights of its citizens shall not be impaired at home or abroad because of race or religion; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates or which by one of the parties thereto is so construed as to discriminate between American citizens on the ground of race or religion; that the Government of Russia has violated the Treaty of 1832, refusing to honor American passports, duly issued to American citizens, on account of race or religion; that in the judgment of Congress the said treaty, for the reasons aforesaid, ought to be terminated at the earliest time.

It was objected, in the course of the debate, that the reference in this resolution to the violation of the treaty by the Russian Government was unnecessarily rough in its terms, and, therefore, since it involved a question of diplomatic good feeling, ought to have been eliminated. It has even been reported that the Russian Minister at Washington presented to our State Department his informal protest against that clause in the Sulzer resolution. At any rate, this may be the reason why the President promptly took the matter in hand on his own account, in order that the negotiations might be pursued in the least offensive manner and without any statement of the case which might create international bad feeling. The prompt endorsement of the President's attitude by Congress shows that the legislative body fully agreed with this view of the question.

Mr. Sulzer, in his speech of December 13, stated the case with clearness and correctness when he said that "Russia must recognize American passports without discrimination on account of race or religion or the Russian treaty must be abrogated;" that "our self-respect demands it, the memories of the past plead for it, our hope for the future commands it," and that "no other course is open to the United States." The natural question at the present stage of the negotiations is, what will be the actual result? The answer to this question involves examination of the previous Russian policy in the matter. Russia alone, among the European Powers, has continued to set up the principle known as "once a citizen, always a citizen."

This principle has never been admitted by the United States; indeed, its admission would be flatly impossible when so great a part of our population, having equal claim upon the Government's good offices during their residence abroad, is made up of citizens of foreign birth. In the case of Russia,

indeed, it may be said that an absolute minimum of reason exists for setting up the pretension. Germany had in the past at least some shadowy semblance of right when it claimed that German citizens, who had crossed to the United States with a view to evading compulsory military service at home, should be forced to re-enter that service if they returned to Germany.

The United States has never recognized even that contention. But in the case of the Jew and Russia, the extraordinary part of the Russian attitude is this—that the Russian Government itself expelled its Hebrew citizens against their will; in other words, compelled them to take up citizenship in other countries, notably in the United States; and yet, having done so, proceeds to say that they shall not enjoy, in their new affiliations, the privileges necessarily and rightfully appertaining to citizens of that State. The pretension is manifestly absurd, and it is not rendered any better or any more reasonable by the Russian argument that the Jew must be discriminated against because of his economic domination of Russia's industry or his interference in Russia's politics.

Clearly, anything of that sort must be dealt with by nations on the merits of the individual case. If any American citizen, of whatever race or faith, is found to be engaged in mischievous practices against Russian industry or in any objectionable propaganda regarding Russian politics, a different and independent question would arise. But it is wholly impossible that the United States should agree to have such particular objections raised against a whole class of American citizens who are accused of nothing except the general dislike of the Russian Government in regard to them.

The question whether and how the policy hitherto pursued by Russia can be reversed brings up other considerations. Quite probably, its solution would involve reversal of the similar policy as pursued by Russia in the case of other nations than ours. That, however, is Russia's own business, and cannot be held to influence or regulate our attitude toward American citizens. The termination of the Treaty of 1832 undoubtedly opens certain possibilities of commercial disadvantage, through the loss of privileges mutually granted under the Buchanan Treaty.

We are strongly inclined to doubt, however, whether a return to the less-favored-nation status is at all to be apprehended. Such resolutions for retaliatory duties as yesterday's cables reported to have been proposed in the Russian Duma are a natural enough expression of a government's first resentment. We hardly think it will stand as a permanent act in international politics. In the first place, Russia might easily be as much injured by the loss of the treaty privileges as the United States would be, notwithstanding the fact that our exports to European Russia in the fiscal year 1911 footed up \$23,500,000, while our imports from Russia were only \$11,000,000. The year before, the exports and imports nearly balanced. But more than this, if the Government at St. Petersburg were now to exhibit obstinacy or to threaten reprisal, it would invoke ill-feeling in a powerful foreign State, now altogether friendly, and this at a time when every other nation of Europe is straining its endeavors to promote good relations with this country, and when Russia is in need of friends. Therefore, we think the outcome of the Treaty incident will be a clearing up of the whole confused question of Russia's attitude toward subjects

of foreign States. But whether this comes about or not, it ought to be manifest that, in the action taken this week, the United States has asserted its national rights and national dignity in the only possible way.

#### THE LLOYD-GEORGE INSURANCE SCHEME.

The long-pending "National Insurance" scheme of Mr. Lloyd-George went through the House of Commons on the 6th by 324 to 21, and through the Lords on the 15th. An amendment proposed by the Unionists, expressing approval of the principle but demanding more time for consideration, was beaten in the Commons, and in that body only 11 of the Unionists participated in the final vote. In the Lords, the Unionists also held aloof, their cue being understood by newspaper representatives to be to gain a point in political maneuvering, assuming that the measure is both crude and unpopular, and therefore taking on their own part the attitude of washing their hands of it, and allowing the country to discover to what straits a single-chamber government has led.

However this may be, it is beyond doubt that the scheme for compulsory insurance against sickness and unemployment is crude; that it learns nothing from the experience of other nations (Great Britain included) in dabbling with "public" insurance schemes; and that this one has been forced through with a seemingly reckless regard to consequences. It is described as an adjunct to the existing law as to old-age pensions, and it is estimated that about  $9\frac{1}{4}$  millions of men and nearly 4 millions of women will be compelled to insure under it, the contribution being a joint one by employee, employer and the State. The proposed benefits are medical attendance, a small sum towards maintenance during illness, a life pension after becoming permanently infirm and an allowance during unemployment, except during strikes.

While all conceivable schemes for conferring largess upon everybody out of the fund previously gathered from the public are demonstrably as unsound in their nature as is the attempt to lift one's self over a fence by tugging at one's boot straps, the specious appeal which they make to the unreflecting mass of people is evident. For taxes in general, and income taxes in particular, are imagined to lie upon the rich few and the many always assume that they themselves will come in for a benefit; taking forcibly from the Haves has always appeared to the Have Nots as a cheerful and promising idea. But the singularity about this latest scheme is that it is not contributory merely, but compulsorily so. It might be paraphrased as a very crude attempt to hasten the industrial and social millennium by pointing out the way to thrift for the common people and compelling them to walk therein. Since, therefore, it does not advertise itself as a scheme of seizure first and general re-distribution afterwards, we should not expect it to be attractive; such it appears distinctly not to be. On the contrary, it seems to please nobody (except, possibly, its sponsors, haunted by a dream which bids all common sense avaunt), and it has elicited protests from all sides.

For example, the existing insurance companies and friendly societies do not like it. If their disapproval may be called selfish and negligible, the employers do not like it, and their protests have been many. As an interesting instance, a London daily printed letters attested by names and addresses, from one mistress, who declared that she should refuse to pay as required, and was "ready to strike and ready to fight"; and from a domestic servant who said she already has enough

to do for her wage, and that she absolutely refuses, and "Mr. Lloyd-George will have the pleasure of sending me to prison."

It has been urged that the scheme is particularly unjust to women, in that contributions levied upon them are far out of proportion to the possible benefits, because of the limitations imposed on the latter; one journal declared that "the clauses which concern women are a strange mixture of principles which are admirable and others which are so cruel and unjust as to render their defense impossible." The physicians have been declaring, through their class journals and through meetings and resolutions of protest, that the scheme placed them in an intolerable position; and a mass meeting of the profession in London on the 19th passed a sort of boycotting resolution, declaring that the practitioners would refuse to treat the poor, under the scheme, unless their objections to it are met.

Further figures are given in the British insurance journals from the experience of other nations with these well-meant but not well-devised schemes for blessing the children of a paternally-disposed government. These figures are ominous, yet it is hardly worth while to quote any of them, for people are indisposed to listen with even all of one ear. This is an era of benevolent experimentation; the notion, apparently, is that any new thing is worth a trial, and if it does not seem to work well, there is always time to clap on amendatory patches. The schemes which promise a pleasant taste in the mouth but will develop a bitterness later must have their trial. One mischief of this latest one is that it will naturally intensify the cry, in this country, for all sorts of benevolent interferences. The proceedings in the Senate in Washington on the 10th, as recounted in the "Congressional Record," included reading of a bill which proposed a new bureau whose function should be "to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life, especially the questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment, *legislation affecting children in the several States and Territories*, and such other facts as have a bearing upon the welfare of children."

The suggestion in the words we italicize might interest persons who feel uneasiness over the indicated disposition to mix further in the domestic affairs of the States.

#### ANCIENT AND MODERN AFRICA—THE LESSON OF HISTORY.

It is not often that a note from the ancient world breaks upon the world of to-day with such sudden significance as the cry that "Carthage must be destroyed." Whatever is to be thought of Italy's occupation of Tripoli, the outcome will almost inevitably be the end of the rule of the Turk on the North African shore, and the last act of the long drama which began with the Saracenic invasion in the Seventh Century and culminated with that of the Eleventh Century. The Arabian invaders by force of their all-conquering Mohammedan faith, merged with the native Berbers, and became the Moors, who opened the long and fierce contest with Europe, which will end with the last fights in Morocco and Tripoli.

Whatever happens in Tripoli, it is inconceivable that Egypt or Algeria will ever fall back under the old dominion, or that the entire North African coast will ever escape from European control. History never

goes backward. The final conquest of Egypt and Algeria is far more than military. It is a conquest achieved by a civilization; and, for better or worse, the civilization of Europe, or, more largely, of the Aryan, is what awaits the entire coast.

To appreciate the situation and to forecast the immediate future, it is necessary to turn back for a moment to the beginnings of the long struggle. What Asia may ultimately have in store for us is still on the knees of the gods. Historic migrations from Asia may again occur, mightier, more overwhelming than any in the past, because they will be of peoples and institutions developed under conditions such as the world has never before possessed. But that possibility is too remote to concern the men of to-day. We must deal with actuality. We have to pass judgment on a movement under full headway and which at the hour is accompanied with a sudden aggressive violence which startles and shocks Christendom. We have to free our minds from the impression of the shock, and, indeed, of all the incidents of the movement, if we would grasp the significance of the movement itself and understand how the face of the world to-day is changing.

The contest between the East and the West began with the founding of Rome. The Roman had in many respects an inferior and tardier civilization than his contemporaries, but he was instinctively a founder of States. He was brave, loyal, domestic and patriotic. War to him was a political necessity, and the political instinct was his peculiar possession. He fought not from the desire of conquest or aggrandizement, but for self-preservation and the protection of his home, with the consequent building and extension of the State. His great struggle may be said to have culminated with the wars with Carthage or with the people of the North African coast. It was long and fierce. Historians, from Polybius to Mommsen, have denounced the barbarity of the Romans in the extermination of Carthage. It was a great city with a great civilization at the dawn of Roman history, when Aeneas fled from Troy. So we denounce the aggression and terrible cruelty of the Italians in Tripoli. That judgment of Italy will probably have to stand, be the consequences what they may for the aggressor.

But let us follow our parallel and not miss the significance of the history. Looking back over the centuries, we now see that in the age-long struggle the annihilation of Carthage was necessary. The fight was for the supremacy of the Mediterranean, and, therefore, for the mastery of the world; and, in the light of history, for the unfolding of the world-movement upon which the future of humanity turned. The struggle was between the young civilization, which contained the foundation stones of the future, and one that with all its show of culture and luxury was based on greed, slavery and a religion in which human sacrifices were a common practice. There could be no treaty and no compromise. Carthage was to be destroyed. Had Rome failed, no man can say what the future would have been. Civilization would have met an arrest, and the development of Europe and the world would have been immeasurably retarded.

The world of Scipio's day, when he took Carthage and destroyed it, understood the situation and gave him the highest honor, while it settled itself to the tasks in hand. The world of to-day has the somewhat different duty of passing judgment, severe as the action may deserve, upon any or all of the methods

by which the different European nations have "carried the war into Africa", and have, more particularly, occupied the various sections of the North African littoral. But it behooves us none the less not to be prevented by that task from taking careful note of the present aspect of a great world movement which is rapidly unfolding before our eyes. We may have sympathy with the "Young Turks", but Turkey does not now belong, and never has belonged, to the modern world. It may not be that the "Aryan has mastered the Semite for all time," or that Europe "became ages ago the beating heart and the thinking brain of all mankind." But it is certainly true that the history of the world and, in the immediate future, the trade of the world, are to be profoundly affected by the events that are now transpiring. In a very brief period of time Algeria has been transformed by France and been made a creditable extension of France herself. England is fast transforming Egypt. Trade, agriculture, education, modern civilization, are making rapid advances in both sections. Tunis has come under the same power; and now Morocco and Tripoli; all consequent, first upon the penetration of trade, and then the inevitable following of the flag, thus closing the line from Asia to the far Atlantic. Meanwhile, railways are pushing rapidly southward, extending the control indefinitely into the interior. A great continent is opening, constituting a new world for the best of human exploiting. It is a challenge to the merchants of every land, no less than to the statesman, the explorer and the missionary.

It does not come in the dramatic guise of the return of the great navigators of Portugal, Spain, England, De Gama, Columbus, Drake, and their rivals, but it is none the less eventful, and the outcome is at once more rapid and more permanent, as the advance of the merchant and the civic administrator is more important than that of the Conquistador and the free-booter. The prize is not the Apples of the Hesperides, or the mines of Golconda and the treasures of Cathay; it is the civilization of a great continent; and the contest for leadership, as well as for the prizes, is worthy of strong men and great nations.

As in the earlier day, the race will again be to the swift, the men who see the opportunity and press their chance. We in the United States seem only on-lookers. But the world of to-day knows no outsiders. The ball is in the centre of the field, and the contest, though a "friendly one," is going to be a man's job, with the game in the hands of the men who know their business and are most fit. No American, looking at the map of the world and noticing how near North-western Africa is to the coast of South America and observing the speed with which events are hastening there in our nearest unexploited neighborhood, can fail to realize that there are important lessons and possible pressing tasks for us. Long ago the arena of history widened from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic. Now it is taking in the Pacific. The United States will have more to do than dig the Canal, but doing that is opening the gates to a vision far wider and more real than Balboa's.

#### OUR HARVESTS IN 1911.

In reviewing the outcome of the year's harvests in the United States it is perhaps well to refer briefly to the climatic conditions that were responsible for the quite general decrease in production as compared with the previous year. The early part of the growing season of 1911, it is quite widely admitted, was un-

favorable for agricultural interests over very much the greater part of the country, being described by the Secretary of Agriculture in his recently issued annual report as adverse in a degree that exceeds all records. Hot waves of marked severity followed one another in rapid succession from early May until late July over nearly the entire regions of the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic Coast, the Weather Bureau venturing the opinion that probably during no previous similar period of sixty days had the temperature been so continuously and largely above the average over so extensive a region in the last half century. And to make matters worse, there was at the same time a marked deficiency of rainfall. Under such conditions, it is not surprising that all leading crops, with one notable exception (cotton), should show a greater or less decline in yield from 1910.

This article has to do with the cereal productions of the country, but cotton, as the one crop showing a marked increase in yield, deserves passing mention. The area planted to this crop last spring was by far a record acreage, but low temperature and lack of moisture retarded germination of seed and development of the plant in the early season. Before the middle of May, however, weather turned generally favorable, and from that time on there was little to complain of. This is obvious from the fact that, according to the recurring reports of the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture, condition from month to month was above the average of former years. With such a situation, therefore—a record acreage and high condition—a crop appreciably greater than ever before raised was counted upon. The Department's December estimate (14,885,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross weight each) indicates that the expectation has been realized.

In considering the cereal productions of the country, reference must first be made to the results of the Census enumeration of 1909, as the Department of Agriculture has taken them as the bases for revising last year's figures as well as for the 1911 estimates. Owing to this process of revision, the final estimates for a number of the crops—corn and wheat in particular—differ quite materially from the preliminary figures submitted in November and earlier months. In corn, for instance, the revision has been most drastic, the Census Bureau announcing an area of 98,383,033 acres and a yield of 2,552,189,630 bushels for 1909, as against estimates of 108,771,000 acres and 2,772,376,000 bushels by the Department for that year. In wheat, also, an important divergence is discernible, the Census totals as recently announced having been 44,261,003 acres and 683,349,697 bushels (an actual decrease in area of 15.8% from 1899), whereas the Department's figures for 1909 were 46,723,000 acres and 737,189,000 bushels. The crop of oats for 1909, as estimated by the Department, was almost identical with the official enumeration (1,007,353,000 bushels, comparing with 1,007,129,447 bushels), but the Census found area to be some two million acres greater than the running approximation. Barley and rye were also planted to a greater extent in 1909, according to the Census, than the Agricultural Department estimate indicated, but the yield in the latter was found to be quite noticeably less.

As regards the 1911 yields, the corn crop is put at 2,531,488,000 bushels. This is 355 million bushels less than the revised total for 1910 and 21 millions under that for 1909, and apparently the smallest crop since 1904. Against a product per acre of 30.3 bushels in

1906 (which can be practically accepted as the high-water yield), the current crop figures out only 23.9 bushels, the lowest since 1901. This year's yield, too, is stated to be below the average in quality, decreasing its value as food. The weather conditions that militated against the development of corn this year were most severely felt in States of large production, and important losses are indicated in Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas, while in Oklahoma the yield is estimated as only about half that of 1910, and a similar state of things exists in Texas.

The wheat crop of 1911 exhibits a falling off of 14 million bushels from that of the preceding year and a shrinkage of 62 millions from 1909. Aggregate production is placed at only 621,338,000 bushels, against the 1901 record of 748,460,000 bushels, part of the loss being accounted for by the intervening decrease in area. Spring wheat encountered conditions much below the average during most of the growing season, deficient rainfall and excessive heat injuriously affecting the crop early. The result is that the spring-wheat yield has turned out less than in any year since 1900 and is very materially below 1909. The crop of spring wheat as now announced for 1911 is only 190,682,000 bushels, against 200,979,000 bushels in 1910. The average product per acre at 9.5 bushels is the lowest of which we have record. Winter wheat, while also showing a loss in yield from last year, did better than the spring variety. Production reached 430,656,000 bushels, against 434,142,000 bushels in 1910.

Oats, in common with corn and wheat, were seriously affected by adverse weather conditions during much of the season, with the result that from an area slightly greater than in 1910 a much smaller crop was secured, and of lower average quality withal. The year's yield is put at 922,298,000 bushels, or 258 millions less than the record total of 1910 and 85 million bushels below 1909. The barley crop exhibits a decline from that of 1910, the comparison being between 160,240,000 bushels and 173,832,000 bushels. The Department's record total for barley was in 1906—178,916,484 bushels. The season's yield of rye is placed at 33,119,000 bushels, against 34,897,000 bushels last year, this latter figure being the record total. To indicate the aggregate yield each year for the last four seasons of the five cereals referred to (corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye), we have compiled the following table:

CROPS OF WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BARLEY AND RYE.

Total Production.	Department, 1911.*	Department, 1910.*	Census, 1909.	Department, 1909.	Department, 1908.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Corn	2,531,488,000	2,886,260,000	2,552,189,630	2,772,376,000	2,668,651,000
Wheat	621,338,000	635,121,000	683,349,647	737,189,000	664,662,000
Oats	922,298,000	1,180,513,000	1,067,129,497	1,007,355,000	807,156,000
Barley	160,240,000	173,832,000	178,321,000	170,284,000	166,756,000
Rye	33,119,000	34,897,000	34,897,000	32,239,000	31,851,000
Total	4,268,483,000	4,910,623,000	4,445,509,774	4,719,441,000	4,339,016,000

\* Department totals revised on basis of Census results. b Department's figures

In comparison with the revised figures of yield for 1910, the 1911 totals show a loss of 642 million bushels.

Aside from the grains here referred to, there is one other food crop at least deserving of mention. A general article of human consumption, any information relating to potatoes (white) possesses much interest. In this case also a much smaller product is to be reported. In fact, from an area only 2¾% less than in 1910 the harvest was but 292,737,000 bushels, or some 57 million bushels (16.1%) smaller. The yield per acre was the lowest since 1901.

The hay crop also exhibits a very heavy loss from last year, the total yield being estimated at only 47,444,000 tons—the smallest, with one exception (1895) since 1888—and comparing with 61 million tons

in 1910 and 65 millions in 1909. Tobacco, on the other hand, did relatively well, as far as product per acre is concerned, but acreage having been decreased by nearly one-quarter, the aggregate yield is less than for 1910, comparison being between 905 million lbs. and 1,103½ millions. The 1909 (Census) crop was 1,055,765,000 lbs.

RAILROAD GROSS AND NET EARNINGS FOR OCTOBER.

Our compilation of the gross and net earnings of United States railroads for the month of October is of the same general character as the exhibits for the months immediately preceding. Results are more or less irregular as between different groups of roads and different sections of the country, but, taking the roads as a whole there is, a small improvement as compared with 1910 in the totals of both gross and net earnings. The improvement in the net follows from the fact that most roads have got better control of their expense accounts and that practically all roads are exercising extreme economy. To a trifling extent the comparisons are better than in previous months, the amount of gain in gross and net being just a little larger; but that follows entirely from the circumstance that we have now reached the period when comparison is with unfavorable figures in the previous year. In October 1910 the gain in gross was relatively of small amount, while in the case of the net there was actually a heavy loss. The gain recorded in the net the present year represents recovery of only a small part of this previous loss and hence is devoid of any special significance.

Stated in brief, our tabulations show \$1,370,362 increase in gross, which is only a fraction of 1%. In the net there is an increase of \$2,110,767, or 2.30%. This covers practically the entire railroad mileage of the country, 236,291 miles being represented. It will be observed that for the roads as a whole there was a small reduction in expenses coincident with a slight improvement in gross receipts. The same tendency is also observable in the case of some of the separate roads, but results in that respect are by no means uniform. Certain important systems are able to show additions to both gross and net earnings, but certain other systems of no less importance are obliged to record heavy losses in gross and net alike.

October (806 roads)—	1911.	1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	%
Miles of road.....	236,291	233,199	+3,092	1.33
Gross earnings.....	\$260,482,221	\$259,111,559	+1,370,662	0.53
Operating expenses.....	166,645,720	167,386,134	-740,405	0.44
Net earnings.....	\$93,836,492	\$91,725,725	+\$2,110,767	2.30

As already indicated, last year in October results were poor. According to our own compilation, which then covered 232,162 miles of road, there was an increase in the gross of only \$2,662,525, while at the same time there was an augmentation in expenses in the large sum of \$13,691,620, thus producing a loss in net in amount of \$11,029,095, or nearly 11%. According to the compilation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the same month, made public the following March and covering 241,214 miles (including 2,000 miles outside the United States), the result was \$2,643,059 gain in gross, with \$10,489,004 loss in net. In October 1909, however, we had very large gains in both gross and net—\$28,560,921 in the former and \$15,360,538 in the latter. The large improvement in this case, however, followed in good part because of the poor statement for October 1908, when, according to the final figures of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, there was a decrease in gross of

\$18,196,132. In the net there was at that time no loss; owing to the practice of the most rigid economy and the cutting down of expenses in all directions, the large loss in gross then was converted into a gain of \$5,176,453 in net. In October 1907, which was the month when the panic occurred, there was large improvement in the gross, but the net recorded a considerable loss, owing to the way expenses had been rising, that having been a noteworthy characteristic of that period. In the following we furnish a summary of the October comparisons of gross and net for each year back to 1896. For 1910, 1909 and 1908 we use the Inter-State Commerce totals, 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 because of the refusal at that time of some of the roads to give out monthly figures for publication.

Table with columns for Year, Gross Earnings (Year Given, Year Preceding, Increase or Decrease), and Net Earnings (Year Given, Year Preceding, Increase or Decrease). Rows range from 1896 to 1911.

Notes.—In 1896 the number of roads included for the month of October was 125, in 1897, 125; in 1898, 121; in 1899, 128; in 1900, 131; in 1901, 111; in 1902, 105; in 1903, 168; in 1904, 100; in 1905, 98; in 1906, 91; in 1907, 85; in 1908 the returns were based on 231,721 miles; in 1909 on 238,956 miles; in 1910 on 241,214 miles; in 1911 on 236,291 miles.

In the case of the separate roads the amount of the gain predominates in both gross and net, but that the comparisons are by no means uniformly satisfactory appears from the fact that the Illinois Central has fallen \$983,517 behind in gross and \$973,417 in net (the craftsmen's strike on the Harriman lines having no doubt contributed to swell the decreases in this particular instance), the Southern Pacific \$532,239 behind in gross and \$57,040 behind in net, the Milwaukee & St. Paul \$366,736 behind in gross and \$148,727 in net and the Rock Island being \$361,954 short in gross and \$9,538 in net. The Union Pacific, through a reduction in expenses, is able to show \$20,116 increase in net with \$384,430 decrease in gross, and similarly the Chicago & North West, has converted a loss of \$53,874 in gross into an increase of \$327,658 in net. On the other hand, the Atchison, with \$15,052 loss in gross, has \$105,661 decrease in net. Strikingly favorable returns are made by some of the Northern transcontinental lines, such as the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. The former records \$533,425 gain in gross and \$569,326 gain in net, and the Northern Pacific \$236,038 gain in gross and \$552,541 gain in net. It should not be overlooked, however, that these follow very heavy losses in October last year. The Great Northern then recorded \$674,576 decrease in gross and \$487,506 decrease in net, and the Northern Pacific at that time had no less than \$1,424,194 decrease in gross and \$1,044,278 decrease in net.

In the case of the leading East and West trunk lines, the New York Central the present year adds \$375,923 to its gross and \$289,985 to its net. This is for the Central proper. Including the various auxiliary and controlled roads, the whole going to form the New York Central System, the result is a gain of only \$26,616 in gross, but an improvement of no less than \$1,186,968 in net. Last year the result for the New

York Central system was a gain of \$997,954 in gross, attended by a loss in net in the striking amount of \$1,763,566. Thus this year's improvement in net follows entirely from the fact that in the month in 1910 the expenses had been of extraordinary magnitude and now have been greatly curtailed. In the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad the changes this year are less striking. Taking the lines directly operated, both East and West of Pittsburgh, this year's showing is \$47,319 loss in gross and \$140,401 loss in net. Last year these lines reported \$68,532 loss in gross and \$1,073,949 loss in net. In the following we show all changes for the separate roads for amounts in excess of \$100,000, whether increases or decreases, and in both gross and net.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS IN OCTOBER.

Table showing principal changes in gross earnings for various roads, categorized by Increase and Decrease. Includes roads like Great Northern, Missouri Pacific, N.Y. Central & Hud. Riv., etc.

Representing 20 roads in our compilation \$4,664,500

Representing 15 roads in our compilation \$4,708,909

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. 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 New York Central System, the result is a gain of \$26,616.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS IN OCTOBER.

Table showing principal changes in net earnings for various roads, categorized by Increase and Decrease. Includes roads like Lake Shore & Mich. South, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, etc.

Representing 18 roads in our compilation \$4,997,101

Representing 14 roads in our compilation \$3,351,108

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 New York Central System, the result is a gain of \$1,186,968.

b These figures represent the lines directly operated east and west of Pittsburgh, the Eastern lines showing \$49,647 increase and the Western lines \$190,048 decrease. For all lines owned, leased, operated and controlled, the result is a loss of \$163,305. In the gross the Eastern lines showed an increase of \$116,628 and the Western lines \$163,947 decrease. For all lines owned, leased, operated and controlled, the result for the month was a loss of \$84,947.

When the roads are arranged in groups or geographical divisions the same irregularity appears. In the case of four of the seven divisions there is a loss in gross, while in the net only three of the divisions show losses, which losses, too, are relatively unimportant. Our summary by groups is as follows:

SUMMARY BY GROUPS.

Summary table by groups showing Section or Group, 1911, 1910, Gross Earnings (Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)), and Net Earnings (Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)). Includes Group 1 (26 roads), Group 2 (137 roads), etc.

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 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.

Our compilations, as heretofore, are based entirely upon the returns filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington. As has been previously pointed out by us, all the railroads in the United States—barring only the few that operate entirely within State boundaries—are obliged to file monthly statements with the Commission. The returns are open to public inspection, and we have transcripts of them made for our own use. In order to furnish full details for all the separate roads, we issue each month a special supplement, termed our "Railway Earnings" Section. The December number of that supplement accompanies to-day's issue of the "Chronicle," and in it will be found in full the reports of earnings and expenses of all the separate roads for the month of October. The summaries in the present article are the totals derived from these statements of the separate roads.

**MR. MORAWETZ AND THE ALDRICH PLAN.**

Victor Morawetz has written a pamphlet, entitled "The Banking and Currency Problem and its Solution," in which he plainly expresses doubt as to whether the Aldrich Currency Plan will meet the requirements of the banking and currency situation in the United States, though he does not mention that plan by name. In taking a position against the plan, Mr. Morawetz stands almost alone among those who have made a study of the proposal. But as all criticism is helpful, and Mr. Morawetz has long been a close student of banking matters, what he has to say merits careful consideration.

In his opinion, it would be a fatal mistake to attempt to make a revolutionary change of our banking and currency system at a single stroke. He holds that even if the Aldrich plan were desirable, it would be the part of wisdom to proceed gradually in putting this plan in effect. In his view neither bankers nor business men in the United States are accustomed to the banking methods that are necessary to make the central bank plan workable. He argues that in the United States each bank does business for its own interest alone, at all times lending out all the money it can, and there are exceedingly few bankers who have any conception of the principles and practices that should govern in national and international finance. He thinks there are very few bank presidents or business men who realize that it is often necessary, in order to keep financial conditions sound, to restrict bank loans and to put a brake upon the expansion of bank credits when money is easy, in order that the banks may be in a position to meet a greater demand for bank credits when business is active. Under the Aldrich plan the bank, in his estimation, ultimately would become an instrument of over-expansion rather than a conservative influence that would insure the safety and stability of financial conditions throughout the country.

In his pamphlet he suggests a plan for the creation of divisional reserve banks in the United States which he thinks would go far to steady financial conditions. He considers it the part of wisdom to leave our currency untouched for the present. Having regard to our past experience and the sentiment existing among the people in many sections of the country, any attempt to change our currency, he feels, would surely be made a political question, and he thinks it not unlikely that an effort would be made to increase the volume of our paper currency by the issue of Government notes. The financial troubles of the United States, he contends, are not due to lack of currency. They are due to the lack of concentration of reserves in banks managed in the way in which banks holding the reserves of other banks ought to be managed. To-day the United States has more uncovered

paper and silver currency, both absolutely and per capita of population, and in relation to the volume of our gold, than England, France or Germany, or any other country of importance. If we need more currency we can always obtain it, he urges, in the same way that other countries do, by attracting gold.

The advantage of the plan which he suggests, he thinks, is that it would raise no sectional controversies, that it would not involve the participation of the Government in the control and management of the banking business of the country, as would be necessary in case of a central bank, and he can see no reason why the adoption of his plan should become a political issue. The following embodies his criticisms on the Aldrich Plan:

**MEMORANDUM ON SENATOR ALDRICH'S PLAN FOR THE CREATION OF A NATIONAL RESERVE ASSOCIATION.**

The institution to be created under the Aldrich plan and to be called the National Reserve Association would, in fact, be the most powerful central bank ever created. The safety and stability of financial conditions throughout the United States would depend upon the wise and conservative management of this central bank, which not only would be the central depository of practically all the reserve money of the banks, but also would have a monopoly of the power to issue bank notes, and the several banks throughout the country would be authorized to treat these notes as reserve money. Unless managed with the utmost conservatism and wisdom, the National Reserve Association would become a powerful instrument of inflation and might precipitate a financial catastrophe greater than any that ever has afflicted the country.

Mr. Aldrich has not solved the problem of placing the control of the Association in the hands of wise and conservative men free from political influences. It is difficult to figure out precisely what class of men would have control; but so far as I can judge, the management of the bank would be placed in control of the nominees of the small banks throughout the country, jointly with officials selected by the Government. Probably there would be a great deal of lobbying to obtain election to the board of directors, and the best and safest men would not be chosen. Probably, also, politics would enter into the selection of the governors of the bank and soon would influence its management.

Attention is called also to the impracticable provision of the Aldrich plan for a uniform discount rate throughout the United States. This is discussed on pages 12 and 13 of the pamphlet.

Having regard to our political methods and traditions and to the customs and methods of our bankers and business men, most of whom are wholly unfamiliar with the functions and responsibilities of a great central bank, any attempt to establish the central bank system at a single stroke would be most hazardous. Few bankers in the United States are familiar with the broader questions of finance and there are even fewer who would be competent to direct the policy of a great central bank. Nearly all our bank presidents are men who have grown up in the routine of their own banks, with very little experience except in the daily business of lending money and dealing in securities for a profit. If the control of the National Reserve Association should be determined by vote of the bank presidents throughout the country, probably this control would pass into the hands of those bank presidents who spend their time attending bankers' meetings, making speeches and seeking public notoriety, and not into the hands of the best-informed men.

Beginning on page 16 of the pamphlet, a plan is outlined of proceeding gradually in the direction of the central bank system, by creating at first divisional reserve banks in the different sections of the country, without at present attempting to change our currency system. Changes in our banking and currency system should be made cautiously, step by step. No attempt should be made to effect a revolutionary change in conflict with the habits and traditions of our bankers and business men. Though a central bank in the United States might be created by an Act of Congress, no Act of Congress could create the business conditions, the customs and the political methods and traditions which in foreign countries have made central banks safe and serviceable institutions.

**ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, BANKERS AND TRUST CO'S.**

—The public sales of bank stocks this week aggregate 250 shares, of which 240 shares were sold at the Stock Exchange and 10 shares at auction. The transactions in trust company stocks reach a total of 33 shares. Six shares of stock of the Bankers' Trust Co. were sold at 750—an advance of 49 points over the sale price of two weeks ago, which was, in turn, 70½ points higher than the last previous sale, in March. The prices paid for stock of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., and Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., are all higher than those reported at the last previous sales, the advances ranging from 14 to 41 points.

Shares.	BANKS—New York.	Low.	High.	Close.	Last previous sale.
5	America, Bank of.....	697	697	697	Nov. 1911—610
*190	Commerce, Nat. Bank of..	200	201 ½	200	Dec. 1911—189 ¾
5	Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank	580 ¾	580 ¾	580 ¾	Nov. 1911—576
TRUST COMPANIES—New York.					
6	Bankers' Trust Co.....	750	750	750	Dec. 1911—701
2	Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	1401	1401	1401	Sept. 1911—1360
5	Guaranty Trust Co.....	835	835	835	May 1911—806 ¾
5	Title Guar. & Trust Co....	500	500	500	May 1911—486
TRUST COMPANY—Brooklyn.					
15	Home Trust Co.....	106	106	106	Nov. 1910—106

\* Sold at the Stock Exchange.

—Business is suspended on the New York Stock Exchange to-day, the Governing Committee having at a special meeting on Wednesday decided to grant the petition of the members to make the day a holiday, thus giving a three days' respite in celebration of Christmas, which comes on Monday next. Although the petition was before the Governors at their regular meeting last week, it is understood that no action was taken with regard to it at that time, inasmuch as it did

not bear the required number of signatures; another petition, said to have been signed by nearly every member, was later circulated. The Produce and Coffee Exchanges will also be closed for the three days to Tuesday next, and the Cotton Exchange has voted to close next Saturday in addition to to-day. The Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Chicago Stock Exchanges, as well as the other important exchanges, will likewise be closed to-day.

—Reports of Christmas giving to employees became quite general the past week among the banks, trust companies and the Wall Street banking houses. On the New York Stock Exchange the members, following the usual custom, contributed to a large fund which was divided among its working staff. On the other prominent Exchanges, the attendants were rewarded in the same way, and the members of the New York Produce Exchange will entertain the poor children of the neighborhood again this year with a circus, giving them toys, gloves, skates and good things to take home next Saturday. Repenting last year's gift, the directors of the Central Trust Co. of this city voted a bonus of \$50,000 to President James N. Wallace in recognition of his services during the year. A \$50,000 distribution will be made to the employees of the same company. Salary bonuses of 10% were declared to officers and employees of the Guaranty Trust, Bankers Trust, United States Mortgage & Trust, Astor Trust and other companies. In the Citizens Central Bank employees will get a 5% bonus, the Chase National Bank presented each employee, from the President down to the last office boy, with a \$75 Christmas gift. Most of the brokerage firms made a distribution equal to 10% of their employees' salaries, while some gave 15%, 20% or 5%. The big private banking houses of Wall Street never make public announcements of their gifts, but they are known as the largest dispensers of Christmas bounty, which varies according to each year of business prosperity. With some of the large banks no bounties are given at Christmas, but employees profit, instead, by yearly increases in salaries.

—According to a cable from London to the New York "Tribune" on the 19th inst., American gold and silver coins, which have heretofore been current in the Bahama Islands, will not be accepted as legal tender there after January 1 1912.

—The Bank of Egypt, Ltd., which had London offices on New Broad Street, and which suspended payment in September, has, according to a special despatch published in the New York "Sun" of the 16th inst., paid its creditors in full.

—President Taft presented to Congress on Wednesday the report of the Tariff Board on Schedule K, and in his accompanying message commends the findings of the board and recommends the downward revision of the wool schedule. Mr. Taft refers to his veto last August of the Wool Tariff Revision bill and to the ground for such action, namely that he considered it inadvisable to enact any legislation in the matter in advance of the information which would be available as a result of the Tariff Board's investigation into the subject. The latter's report is a voluminous document, and is characterized by President Taft as a "monument to the thoroughness, industry, impartiality and accuracy of the men engaged in its making," and he ventures the opinion that "no legislative body has ever had presented to it a more complete and exhaustive report than this on so difficult and complicated a subject as the relative costs of wool and woollens of the world over." The board finds that the present method of levying the duties upon raw wool is defective in that it operates, by reason of the varying shrinkages of the different kinds of wool, to prevent the importation of many heavy conditioned sorts, which, if imported, would add substantially to the stock of sound staple available for the manufacture of woollen fabrics. It sees no valid reason for the discrimination that now exists as between the wool of Class I (merino and cross-bred) and Class II (English, medium and lustre), and holds that they could properly be consolidated. On the subject of duties the board further states:

That the present duty of 33 cents per pound on scoured wool is prohibitive, preventing effectually the importation of clean low-priced foreign wools of the larger grades that would be exceedingly useful in the manufacture of woollens in this country, and if so used might displace in a large measure the cheap substitutes now so frequently employed in that industry. The fact that such cheap wools are of such heavy shrinkage that they cannot be imported in an unscoured state emphasizes all the more the prohibitive character of the present scoured pound duty.

That an ad valorem rate is open to grave difficulties from the point of view of administration and revenue in the case of a crude, bulky commodity like wool, produced in many remote regions and finding its way into the markets through so many various channels of trade.

That, furthermore, an ad valorem rate would give a high duty per pound when prices are high; that is, when the consumer most needs relief and the producer is most able to bear competition. With a low price of wool the duty per pound would be low; that is at the time when the consumer has less need of competing wools and the producer is least able to bear competition.

That the chief objections to the present rate on the grease pound could be met by levying some form of specific duty based on the clean or scoured content of the wool imported.

That the necessary machinery for testing at ports of entry could be installed promptly and cheaply and could be maintained efficiently at small expense.

In pointing out that the rates of Schedule K are based upon the assumption that the wools in the grease shrink an average of 66.2-3%, the committee states that, while it is true that considerable quantities of wool do shrink that amount, the average is well below that figure; from actual examination of domestic mill records, it is found that the average shrinkage of the fine merino wools now imported into the United States from Australia and South America is about 48%, while the national average shrinkage is placed at between 55 and 60%. Practically no wool wastes or shoddy, according to the report, are imported under the present rates, which are in effect prohibitory, and it is added that, although all shoddies, except the very finest, are of much less value than scoured wool, the present duty is higher than the duty on the scoured content of the wool actually imported. It is further noted that the present duty practically excludes tops from importation and all yarns except worsted yarns of the greatest fineness and value; the same is true of low-grade and medium cloth for men's wear, with the possible exception of very light-weight goods.

The board also finds that on cheap and medium grades of cloth for men's and women's wear, excepting light-weight dress goods, the combined specific and ad valorem duties are much in excess of the difference in the cost of production here and abroad. The cost of a ready-made suit of clothes, retailing at \$23, is outlined in the report, the figures covering the processes from the back of the sheep to the wearer; it is shown that the farmer receives \$2.23 for the wool, and his profit is 68 cents; the manufacturer of the cloth gets \$4.78, his profit amounting to 23 cents; the wholesale dealer gets \$16.50 for the suit, making a profit of \$2.18; while the retail dealer receives \$23, and a profit of \$6.50. We quote also from the report the following:

If an ad valorem duty be placed upon raw wool, the duties on manufactures of wool must necessarily be ad valorem duties. If a specific duty should be placed on the scoured content of the raw wool, it would then be possible to levy a specific duty on tops and yarns. The system of specific duties, as is well known, has many advantages for administrative and revenue purposes. It has a further advantage from the point of view of adjusting duties to difference in cost of production at home and abroad. If this policy is to be pursued, the duty can be maintained at a constant and definite figure corresponding to a definite and constant difference in cost of manufacture. Under an ad valorem system the amount of duty varies with every fluctuation in the market value of the raw material, while the difference in the cost of manufacture remains relatively constant. In the case of yarns, which are fairly well standardized, and where the cost varies in a fairly definite relation to the fineness of the spinning, a scale of specific duties graduated to the different sizes of yarn could be readily arranged and administered.

On the other hand, it is probably impracticable to adopt a purely specific system of duties on woven fabrics. These are not standardized in any way and vary widely in material, in construction and in conversion costs. No feasible scheme of classifying and describing fabrics in terms corresponding to differences in conversion cost has yet been worked out. Consequently, even if the specific system of duties were adopted for wool and yarn, it would be necessary to combine a specific compensatory duty with an ad valorem rate for woven fabrics. There are grave difficulties, however, in attempting to place a flat ad valorem rate on manufactures of this kind. In certain grades of fabrics the value of the material is a very large proportion of the total value and the cost of manufacture relatively small. In the case of expensive and finely finished goods, on the other hand, the cost of material becomes less important and the labor or conversion cost becomes an increasingly large proportion of the cost. The result is that a flat rate adequate to offset the difference in cost of production on the finer goods must be prohibitive on cheaper goods. Conversely, the rate which merely equalizes the difference in cost of production on cheaper goods would be inadequate to equalize the difference in the cost of finer goods. A fair solution seems to be the adoption of a graduated scale under which the ad valorem rate assessed properly on goods of low value should then increase progressively, according to slight increments of value, up to whatever maximum rate should be fixed.

A single specific compensatory duty, if adequate for all-wool goods made from imported wool, would be excessive for low-grade goods containing cheaper materials. This could be partly offset by a lower ad valorem rate on such goods. Specific compensatory duties could be assessed at two or more rates according to value.

—Still another Message was sent to Congress by President Taft this week. His latest communication, which was transmitted on Thursday, treated of various departmental matters, one of the most important being that relating to monetary reform, and the Commission which has been delegated to work out plans for its accomplishment. The President's remarks on this point were in part as follows:

Though the members of the Monetary Commission have for a considerable time been working in the open, and while large numbers of the people have been openly working with them, and while the press has largely noted and discussed this work as it has proceeded, so that the report of the Commission promises to represent a national movement, the details of the re-



port are still being considered. I cannot, therefore, do much more at this time than commend the immense importance of monetary reform, urge prompt consideration and action when the Commission's report is received, and express my satisfaction that the plan to be proposed promises to embrace main features that, having met the approval of a great preponderance of the practical and professional opinion of the country, are likely to meet equal approval in Congress.

It is exceedingly fortunate that the wise and undisputed policy of maintaining unchanged the main features of our banking system rendered it at once impossible to introduce a central bank; for a central bank would certainly have been resisted, and a plan into which it could have been introduced would probably have been defeated. But as a central bank could not be a part of the only plan discussed or considered, that troublesome question is eliminated. And ingenious and novel as the proposed National Reserve Association appears, it simply is a logical outgrowth of what is best in our present system, and is, in fact, the fulfillment of that system.

Exactly how the management of that association should be organized is a question still open. It seems to be desirable that the banks which would own the association should in the main manage it. It will be an agency of the banks to act for them, and they can be trusted better than anybody else chiefly to conduct it. It is mainly bankers' work. But there must be some form of Government supervision and ultimate control, and I favor a reasonable representation of the Government in the management. I entertain no fear of the introduction of politics or of any undesirable influences from a properly measured Government representation.

I trust that all banks of the country possessing the requisite standards will be placed upon a footing of perfect equality of opportunity. Both the national system and the State system should be fairly recognized, leaving them eventually to coalesce if that shall prove to be their tendency. But such evolution cannot develop impartially if the banks of one system are given or permitted any advantage of opportunity over those of the other system. And I trust, also, that the new legislation will carefully and completely protect and assure the individuality and the independence of each bank to the end that any tendency there may ever be toward a consolidation of the money or banking power of the nation shall be defeated.

It will always be possible, of course, to correct any features of the new law which may in practice prove to be unwise; so that, while this law is sure to be enacted under conditions of unusual knowledge and authority, it also will include, it is well to remember, the possibility of future amendment.

With the present prospects of this long-awaited reform encouraging us, it would be singularly unfortunate if this monetary question should by any chance become a party issue. And I sincerely hope it will not. The exceeding amount of consideration it has received from the people of the nation has been wholly nonpartisan; and the Congress set its nonpartisan seal upon it when the Monetary Commission was appointed. In commending the question to the favorable consideration of Congress, I speak for, and in the spirit of, the great number of my fellow citizens who, without any thought of party or partisanship, feel with remarkable earnestness that this reform is necessary to the interests of all the people.

The progress on the Panama Canal, and desired legislation with respect to the maintenance and control of the Canal were also discussed in the Message and other subjects dealt with included the postal savings banks, parcels post, workmen's liability, civil pension system, matters respecting the War and Navy departments, &c., &c.

—We learn from the Pittsburgh "Gazette" that, under a notice posted on the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange on the 15th inst., members are prohibited on and after the 18th inst. from advertising their willingness to buy or sell any security listed on the Pittsburgh Exchange.

—The Bankers Trust Co. of this city, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 6%, has declared an extra dividend of 6%, both payable Jan. 2 1912 to holders of record Dec. 26 1911. This is the second dividend paid on the capital as increased to \$5,000,000, following the merger with the Mercantile Trust Co., a payment of 6% having been made on Oct. 2 1911.

—Alfred E. Marling, of Horace S. Ely & Co., has been elected a director of the Fifth Avenue Bank of this city, succeeding the late John B. Dutcher.

—Julius Kruttschnitt, director of maintenance and operation of the Union and Southern Pacific railroad systems, was elected a director of the United States Mortgage & Trust Co. of this city yesterday.

—The proposed merger of the Plaza Bank of this city with the Union Trust Co., referred to in these items Dec. 9, was ratified by the stockholders of the two institutions yesterday. The business of the Plaza will be continued in its quarters at 60th Street and Fifth Avenue, the office being known as the Plaza Branch of the Union Trust Co. W. McMaster Mills, President of the Plaza, has been elected a Vice-President of the Union Trust and will direct the affairs of the Plaza Branch.

—The directors of the Fidelity Trust Co. of this city last Wednesday declared a Christmas dividend of 2%, payable to stockholders in addition to the semi-annual dividend of 3%. A similar payment was made last year.

—Charles H. Noble, State Commissioner of Banks in Connecticut for the past fourteen years, died on the 14th inst. He was sixty-nine years of age. Before becoming Commissioner Mr. Noble was assistant to Andrew Mygatt, National Bank Examiner for Connecticut and Rhode Island.

—A brochure of exceptional attractiveness has been published by the "Banking Law Journal" under the title of

"Governmental Supervision of Banking Throughout the World." It furnishes a concise history of the development of bank supervision, with brief statements of the numerous provisions of the Federal and State law governing the same, and the similar regulations in other countries throughout the world. It is claimed to be the most complete work of the kind ever published; the information it imparts is such as to secure for it a ready place among the works of reference on banking matters. The price of the book is \$1.

—The "Banking Law Journal" has also recently published a book on "Bank Deposits," by John Edson Brady, of the New York Bar. Under the separate heads, "Trust Deposits," "Alternate Deposits" and "Joint Deposits," Mr. Brady enters into a full statement of the general principles of law governing these forms of deposits, presenting digests of all cases involving such deposits which have been decided by the Federal courts and the courts of the different States; the complete text of the statutes regulating these deposits which have been enacted in twenty-seven States are likewise incorporated in the volume. The frequency with which disputes over accounts in the forms mentioned have been brought into court has served to bring about the publication of the book, and Mr. Brady states that it was upon the suggestion of Alfred P. White, President of the Banking Law Journal Co., that the work was undertaken. The author also acknowledges his obligation to Thomas B. Paton, General Counsel of the American Bankers' Association, who collected and caused to be published in the "Law Journal" a number of decisions which have been freely used in the book.

—A. M. Townsend, joint manager at the home office of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, and formerly New York agent of the institution, has, it is announced, retired after forty-five years of active service with the bank.

—Three more Brooklyn savings banks have reduced their interest rate from 4 to 3½%; the institutions making announcement to this effect this week are the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn and the Greater New York Savings Bank; five institutions in Brooklyn have now adopted the lower rate, the other two, as stated last week, being the East Brooklyn Savings Bank and the Greenpoint Savings Bank.

—In addition to the Manhattan institutions which we stated last week would maintain the 4% rate, the Metropolitan Savings Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, the German Savings Bank and the Bronx Savings Bank will adhere to that rate. The 3½% rate is continued by the Bank for Savings, the Dry Dock Savings Institution, the Irving Savings Institution, the Union Dime Savings Bank, the Manhattan Savings Institution and the Harlem Savings Bank.

—William J. Cummins, formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Trust Co. of this city, who was convicted on November 20 of the larceny of \$140,000 of the institution's funds was released from the Tombs on the 18th inst. under a certificate of reasonable doubt granted by Supreme Court Justice Cohalan on the 15th inst., pending an appeal. His release, however, was subject to \$60,000 bail, which was furnished by a surety company. Following his conviction, Mr. Cummins was sentenced to an indeterminate prison term of not less than four years and eight months and not more than eight years and eight months. With his release this week he gave out a statement in which he declared it to be his purpose, pending the decision of the higher Court, to use his every effort to insure the payment of his creditors in full. We quote his remarks from the New York "Times", as follows:

I went to the Carnegie Trust Co. to say it, and not to wreck it. That is the reason why I went to Andrew Carnegie and borrowed \$2,000,000. My friends and I deposited \$3,500,000 in the company and never got it back.

When I came to New York I was the largest taxpayer in Tennessee and I did not owe a cent. In the Carnegie Trust Co. I sacrificed myself and my fortune and I will continue to do so until the creditors are paid in full, if possible.

I expect to stay here a month, making New York my headquarters, and I am only going South in order to give my factories attention. I own all the soap, stock-packing houses, and stock-yard concerns in Tennessee, and they are all in Nashville, grouped together in the Tennessee Packing & Stockyard Co. Although these companies are at present in the hands of receivers, they have not shut down a single day and I shall endeavor to take these companies out of the hands of the receivers. The fact that they are still running shows the good condition they were in when the Carnegie Trust Co. closed its doors and the creditors threw the concerns into the receivers' hands. I started these companies twenty-five years ago, and they are the only stock yards and packing-house companies in the country without a bond issue for them. I came to New York to float a bond issue for them and got the Carnegie Trust Co. for that purpose, but I did not get the bond issue and did get a lot of trouble.

—The New York State Bankers' Association will hold its 1912 convention at Buffalo in July. The proceedings

of last year's session, which took place in June at Manhattan Beach, have recently come to us in volume form from Secretary William Henry of 11 Pine Street. The book is distinctive by reason of its white cloth covers, and the compact form in which the matter is presented makes it especially convenient to handle.

—The first dividend on the stock of the Chatham & Phenix National Bank of this city was declared this week, being a quarterly distribution of 2%, payable January 2 1912 to holders of record December 22 1911. The institution is a consolidation in March 1911 of the old Chatham and Phenix national banks.

—John W. Knight, of the cotton firm of Knight, Yancey & Co., of Decatur, Ala., which went into bankruptcy on April 20 1910, was acquitted on the 15th inst. of the charge of using the mails to defraud. The charge, on which he had been indicted in November 1910, concerned the use of alleged fraudulent bills of lading. He was tried in the United States District Court at Huntsville, Ala., and the jury's verdict was returned after about eight hours' deliberation. During the trial Knight is said to have admitted that he drew bills of lading without having the cotton, but claimed that he had authority from the general freight agents of the Southern RR. and the Louisville & Nashville to handle the business in this way. According to testimony, as reported in the Memphis "Commercial Appeal", on the 13th inst., Knight stated that "it was his custom to go ahead and fill with actual cotton bills of lading that had previously been issued, then when the cotton was delivered to the railroad the agent would issue a bill of lading which Knight, Yancey & Co. would keep until the cotton reached its destination. Then there was no further reason for keeping the agents' lading. He said he had a whole box full of these bills of lading in his office, calling for probably half a million bales of cotton. He showed that all bills of lading issued in 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909 had been filled with cotton and claimed that a great many of those issued in 1910 had been filled." Counsel for the defense in summing up argued that the testimony showed that Knight had issued 1,799 bills of lading in previous years and up to January 1 1910, and that all of them except six, had been made good by the delivery of cotton. When the crash came, he said, Knight was making every effort to deliver the 55,000 bales of cotton that his firm owed its customers, and had about 25,000 bales on hand. Knight himself declared that there was no intention to defraud any one, and he contended no one would have lost money in dealing with the firm if it had not been thrown into bankruptcy. It is stated that four other cases against Knight, making practically the same charges as the one of which he has just been acquitted, were continued to the April term.

—The Hudson Trust Co. of this city has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% payable January 2 1912 to holders of record December 22 1911. This places the stock on an 8% per annum basis as against 7% paid in 1911 (6% regular and 1% extra) and 6% previously.

—An extra dividend of 10%, in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 5%, has been declared by the Brooklyn Trust Co., both payable January 2 1912 to holders of record December 23 1911. Last year at this time 5% extra was declared.

—An investigation into the management and affairs of the failed Borough Bank of Brooklyn Borough has been directed by State Superintendent of Banks George C. Van Tuyl Jr. It is reported that Mr. Van Tuyl authorizes the inquiry at the request of Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Attorney for the Banking Department. The institution failed on April 7 1910 and the first dividend, amounting to 10%, was paid to depositors in October 1911. It had previously closed during the panic of 1907, but had reopened on April 14 1908 on a deferred-payment basis.

—Charles M. Pratt, who recently resigned as Vice-President and director of the Standard Oil Co. of New York and the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, has retired from the board of the Brooklyn Trust Co. It is stated that his action in withdrawing from the trust company is due to his desire to devote more time to his other interests, one of the most important of which is the Pratt Institute.

—W. I. Lincoln Adams has tendered his resignation as President of the Montclair Trust Co. of Montclair, N. J., effective at the end of the year. Nathan T. Porter Jr., Chairman of the institution's Finance Committee, and a member of the firm of Porter Bros. & Co. of New York, will succeed Mr. Adams in the presidency of the trust company.

Mr. Adams will continue as a director of the institution and as a member of its executive committee.

—The Dec. 5 statement of the First National Bank of Paterson shows that institution to be enjoying marked prosperity, the deposits being reported at \$3,087,016 and aggregate resources \$4,563,882. We show below the growth in deposits for the past five years:

Average deposits 1906	\$2,257,000	Average deposits 1909	\$2,824,000
" " 1907	2,008,000	" " 1910	2,870,000
" " 1908	2,515,000	December 5 1911	3,087,016

This bank, of which Edward T. Bell is President and Whitfield W. Smith, Cashier, has paid in dividends since its organization in 1864 \$2,092,000; the annual rate is 14%.

—Arthur Adams has resigned as Assistant Treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Co. to become a Vice-President of the New England Trust Co. of Boston.

—F. Abbot Goodhue has been elected President of the Brookline Trust Co. of Brookline, Mass., succeeding Charles B. Wiggin. Mr. Wiggin resigned to take the place of Arthur Adams as Assistant Treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Co.

—Francis H. Burrage, who had been Assistant Secretary of the Lincoln Trust Co. of Boston for the past year and a half, died on the 13th inst. of typhoid fever. He was twenty-three years of age.

—The statement of the Merchants' National Bank of Providence, R. I. (established 1818), under the Comptroller's call of Dec. 5, shows a marked increase in deposits for the quarter, these being now reported at \$7,685,075, against \$6,837,653 Sept. 1 1911. Resources during this period advanced from \$9,600,967 to \$10,428,481. Robert W. Taft is President and M. J. Barber, Cashier.

—At the annual meeting of the Girard Trust Co. of Philadelphia, held on Monday, the following managers whose terms expired were re-elected for four years: T. De Witt Cuyler, C. Hartman Kuhn, James Speyer, Charles Edward Ingersoll and John S. Jenks Jr. The company's profits for the year are understood to approximate \$1,200,000—or about 12% on the combined capital and surplus of \$10,000,000, and over 48% on the \$2,500,000 capital. During the last eleven years the company has earned about \$11,000,000, of which nearly \$6,700,000 has been paid out in dividends. The balance has been carried as undivided profits, from which the cost of the banking house and safe-deposit vaults was paid and charged off the books; the property has since been carried as an asset at the cost of the ground only. The institution pays dividends of 36%.

—Roland L. Taylor resigned as President of the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit & Insurance Co., Philadelphia, at a meeting of the board on the 15th inst. The announcement of his withdrawal from the presidency was accompanied by the following statement issued by the directors:

The resignation of Roland L. Taylor is due to criticism of the large amount of underwriting undertaken by him personally in the banking syndicate which underwrote the new securities of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Mr. Taylor has since satisfied the board of directors that his guarantors were amply able to protect his undertaking, but owing to the feeling which has been aroused by this criticism he has preferred to tender to the company his resignation.

Mr. Taylor's action, it is understood, results from a controversy which arose between himself and E. T. Stotesbury, of the firm of Drexel & Co., and a director of the trust company, over the underwriting in question. The Philadelphia "Ledger" prints the following anent the matter:

The causes that led up to the resignation of Mr. Taylor as President of the Philadelphia Trust Company were said to have originated in the floating of the \$20,000,000 of 7% preferred stock of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Mr. Taylor's interest lay in the fact that the Philadelphia Trust Co. is the executor of the estate of the late John H. Converse, who at the time of his death was head of the business and whose share was one of the largest. Mr. Taylor desired either that the business should be sold or should be capitalized in a marketable form to facilitate the administration of the Converse estate.

The original plan as formulated was said to be not acceptable to the Baldwin interests, and it was then that Mr. Taylor is said to have worked out a new plan, which was accepted. The matter then came into the hands of White, Weld & Co., of New York, and Drexel & Co., as syndicate managers, and was put into effect without difficulty.

The reported friction which followed between Mr. Taylor and the board of directors of the Philadelphia Trust Co. was said to have been due to the question of the propriety of Mr. Taylor sharing in the profits of a transaction in which the trust company of which he was president was involved as the executor of a large estate. At no time, it was explained, have any questions been raised more serious than those of propriety and ethics. Officials close to the company said yesterday that, except for the fact that Mr. Taylor was President of an important company, which was executor of the Converse estate, and therefore occupied a trust relation, with the accompanying extraordinary obligations of a trustee, his action would not have been open to the criticism which it aroused. His official connection with the Philadelphia Trust Co., it was said, put the matter in an entirely different light, and created a condition which it was impossible for the directors to ignore.

It is stated that action with regard to Mr. Taylor's successor will be deferred until the annual meeting on February 13,

the two Vice-Presidents, John Story Jenks and Samuel Y. Heebner, directing its affairs in the meantime.

—W. H. Rickenbach has been elected President of the Park Bank of Pittsburgh to succeed Col. H. P. Bope, who resigns on account of the pressure of other business. Mr. Rickenbach is also President of the Iron City Oil & Varnish Co.

—Plans to increase the capital of the Garfield Savings Bank Co. of Cleveland from \$100,000 to \$250,000 will be presented to the stockholders for approval at the annual meeting on Jan. 13. Of the contemplated issue \$100,000 will be offered to the shareholders at \$150 per \$100 share. The other \$50,000, it is stated, will be issued later at not less than \$200 a share, at the discretion of the directors.

—Noble B. Judah has been elected a director of the Chicago Title & Trust Co. of Chicago, Ill., succeeding Charles H. Wacker, resigned. It is stated that the annual report of the institution for the year ending Dec. 31 1911 will show earnings in the neighborhood of 15 1/2% on the \$5,000,000 capital—the largest annual returns in its history.

—The North West State Bank of Chicago has placed its stock on a 6% basis in the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2%, payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 23. In January of the present year the rate was increased from 4 to 5%. The bank has a capital of \$200,000.

—The merger of the Metropolitan Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago with the Central Trust Co. of Illinois, entered into last month, was formally ratified by the stockholders of the respective companies on the 15th inst. In the first-named institution the shareholders reduced the capital from \$750,000 to \$500,000, in accordance with the intention to retire \$250,000 of its stock at par. The stockholders of the Central Trust Co. approved the proposition to increase their capital from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000, the new stock being given in exchange for the \$500,000 capital of the Metropolitan, share for share. The directorate of the Central Trust was also increased from eleven to seventeen members; the new directors are: A. Uhrlaub and W. T. Abbott, Vice-Presidents of the Central; Edwin F. Brown, a member of its Executive Committee; H. A. Langhorst, Max Pam and Z. G. Simmons.

—A reported merger, under which the Canadian Bank of Commerce (head office Toronto) will take over the Eastern Townships Bank (head office Sherbrooke), will, if carried through, be the largest of its kind which has ever taken place in Canada. The basis of the union is an exchange of two shares of the Bank of Commerce stock (par \$50) for one of the Eastern Townships Bank (par \$100). Sir Byron E. Walker, the present head of the Commerce, will be President of the enlarged institution, which will have, it is said, a paid-up capital of \$15,000,000, a reserve fund of \$12,500,000 and aggregate resources of over \$210,000,000. The Bank of Commerce has now about 250 branches throughout Canada, the United States, England and Mexico, which, together with the acquired branches of the Townships Bank, will cover every portion of the Dominion.

—The net profits of the Bank of Toronto (head office Toronto) shown in its annual statement for Nov. 30 1910 amounted to \$677,964, as against \$589,656 a year ago. It is pointed out that the earnings for the late year were equal to 16.36% of the average paid-up capital of the institution, viz., \$4,142,921, and compare with 14.74% and 14.48% in 1910 and 1909, respectively. Action toward increasing the paid-in capital of the institution from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 was taken during the year, and the new statement shows the paid-in amount at the end of the fiscal year to be \$4,608,050. The Rest Account stands at \$5,608,050. The deposits have increased in the twelve months from \$36,985,719 to \$41,126,663. Duncan Coulson is at the head of the institution, W. G. Gooderham and J. Henderson are Vice-Presidents and Thomas F. How is General Manager.

—In the twelve months to Oct. 31 1911 the Quebec Bank (head office Quebec) has increased its deposits from \$10,064,023 to \$13,910,751, and its assets from \$15,709,630 to \$20,498,584. The net profits for the year were \$276,392. The bank has a paid-up capital of \$2,500,000 and a Rest Fund of \$1,250,000.

—A dividend of 3 1/4% was declared by the directors of the Standard Bank of Canada (head office, Toronto) at a meeting on the 19th inst. It is payable on Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 20. In this declaration the yearly dividend rate is increased from 12 to 13%.

Monetary & Commercial English News

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 with columns for days of the week (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.) and various securities like Consols, French rentes, and various bank stocks. Includes a legend: a Price per share, b £ sterling, c Ex-dividend.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings for the week ending Dec. 16 at Canadian cities, in comparison with the same week of 1910, shows an increase in the aggregate of 24.7%.

Table showing Canadian Bank Clearings for 1911, 1910, 1909, and 1908. Columns include city names (Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, etc.) and monetary values.

DIVIDENDS.

The following shows all the dividends announced for the future by large or important corporations: Dividends announced this week are printed in italics.

Table listing dividends for various companies including railroads (Alabama Great Southern, Albany & Susquehanna, etc.) and other firms (Cheapeake & Ohio, etc.). Columns include Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, and Books Closed.





By Messrs. Francis Henshaw & Co., Boston:

Table listing shares and bonds for Francis Henshaw & Co. with columns for Shares, \$ per sh., Bonds, and Per cent.

By Messrs. Barnes & Lofand, Philadelphia:

Table listing shares and bonds for Barnes & Lofand with columns for Shares, \$ per sh., Bonds, and Per cent.

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

Table listing shares and bonds for Samuel T. Freeman & Co. with columns for Shares, \$ per sh., Bonds, and Per cent.

DETAILED RETURNS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Table showing detailed returns for various trust companies including Manhattan, Brooklyn, and others, with columns for Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, On Dep., Net Deposits, and Reserve.

The capital of the trust companies is as follows: Manhattan, \$1,000,000; Brooklyn, \$1,000,000; Bankers, \$5,000,000; U. S. Migs. & Trust, \$2,000,000; Astor, \$1,250,000; Title Guarantee & Trust, \$4,375,000; Guaranty, \$5,000,000; Fidelity, \$1,000,000; Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust, \$4,000,000; Columbia, \$1,000,000; Standard, \$1,000,000; Peoples', \$1,000,000; New York, \$3,000,000; Franklin, \$1,000,000; Lincoln, \$1,000,000; Metropolitan, \$2,000,000; total, \$34,625,000.

SUMMARY COVERING BOTH BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Summary table covering both banks and trust companies with columns for Week ending Dec. 16, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, On Dep., and Net Deposits.

The State Banking Department also 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:

For definitions and rules under which the various items are made up, see "Chronicle," V. 86, p. 316.

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Table showing state banks and trust companies with columns for Week ended Dec. 16, State Banks in Greater N. Y., Trust Cos. in Greater N. Y., State Banks outside of Greater N. Y., and Trust Cos. outside of Greater N. Y.

+ 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. Trust companies in New York State are required by law to keep a reserve proportionate to their deposits, the ratio varying according to location as shown below. The percentage of reserve required is computed on the aggregate of deposits, exclusive of moneys held in trust and not payable within thirty days, and also exclusive of time deposits not payable within thirty days, represented by certificates, and also exclusive of deposits secured by bonds or obligations of the State or City of New York, and exclusive of an amount equal to the market value (not exceeding par) of bonds or obligations of the State or City of New York owned by the bank or held in trust for it by any public department. The State banks are likewise required to keep a reserve varying according to location, the reserve being computed on the whole amount of deposits exclusive of time deposits not payable within thirty days, represented by certificates (according to the amendment of 1910), and exclusive of deposits secured (according to amendment of 1911) by bonds or obligations of the City or State of New York, and exclusive of an amount equal to the market value (not exceeding par) of bonds or obligations of the State or City of New York owned by the company or held in trust for it by any public department.

Table showing Reserve Required for Trust Companies and State Banks, with columns for Total Reserve, Total Cash, and Total Reserve in Cash.

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. These figures are shown in the table below, as are also the results (both actual and average) for the Clearing-

Statement of New York City Clearing-House Banks and Trust Companies.—The detailed statement below shows the condition of the New York City Clearing-House members for the week ending Dec. 16. The figures for the separate banks are the averages of the daily results. In the case of the totals, actual figures at the end of the week are also given.

For definitions and rules under which the various items are made up, see "Chronicle," V. 85, p. 336, in the case of the banks, and V. 92, p. 1607, in the case of the trust companies.

DETAILED RETURNS OF BANKS

We omit two ciphers (00) in all cases.

Detailed table of returns for banks with columns for Banks, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Net Deposits, and Reserve.

Circulation.—On the basis of averages, circulation of national banks in the Clearing House amounted to \$51,089,000, and according to actual figures was \$50,920,000.

House banks and trust companies. In addition, we have combined each corresponding item in the two statements, thus affording an aggregate for the whole of the banks and trust companies in the Greater New York.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Week ended Dec. 16, Clear-House Members, State Banks & Trust Cos., Total of all Banks & Trust Cos. Includes sub-sections for Capital, Deposits, Specie, Legal-tenders, Banks cash in vault, Money on deposit, Total reserve, and % of cash reserves.

+ 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 \$676,636,300, a decrease of \$6,195,100 from last week.

The averages of the New York City Clearing-House banks and trust companies, 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 (00) in all these figures.

Table with columns: Week Ended, Loans and Investments, Deposits, Specie, Legals, Tot. Money Holdings, Entire Res. on Deposit. Rows include Oct. 14, Oct. 21, Oct. 28, Nov. 4, Nov. 11, Nov. 18, Nov. 25, Dec. 2, Dec. 9, Dec. 16.

Reports of Clearing Non-Member Banks.—The following is the statement of condition of the clearing non-member banks for the week ending Dec. 16, based on average daily results:

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

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Deposits, Specie, Legal Tender, On Deposit, Net Deposits. Rows list various banks like Manhattan & Bronx, Century, Columbia, etc.

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 (Oct 28, Nov 4, Nov 11, Nov 18, Nov 25, Dec 2, Dec 9, Dec 16) and Philadelphia (Oct 25, Nov 4, Nov 11, Nov 18, Nov 25, Dec 2, Dec 9, Dec 16).

a Includes Government deposits and the item "due to other banks." At Boston Government deposits amounted to \$3,195,000 on December 16, against \$3,183,000 on December 9.

Imports and Exports for the Week.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending Dec. 16; 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 50 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 Dec. 16 and from Jan. 1 to date:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Table with columns: For week, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908. Rows include For the week, Previously reported, Total 50 weeks.

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending Dec. 16 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. Rows include Great Britain, France, Germany, West Indies, Mexico, South America, All other countries for 1911, 1910, and 1909. Includes a sub-section for Silver.

Of the above imports for the week in 1911, \$10,293 were American gold coin and 835 American silver coin.

Banking and Financial.

Diversify Your Investments

Write for our circular entitled "Judicious Investment," which treats the above subject in detail.

Spencer Trask & Co.

43 EXCHANGE PLACE, --- NEW YORK. Chicago, Ill. Boston, Mass. Albany, N. Y. Members New York Stock Exchange.

White, Weld & Co.

Bonds and Investment Securities

5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

THE ROOKERY, CHICAGO

# Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, Dec. 22 1911.

**The Money Market and Financial Situation.**—The matter of a receivership for the Wabash R.R. is about the only event of the week affecting the security markets or attracting any attention whatever in Wall Street. As a consequence, the markets have been decidedly inactive and the movement of prices generally unimportant. The market for Wabash shares had pretty thoroughly discounted the receivership, and these have, therefore, been less affected this week than some other issues. Wabash common, which sold at 17½ in June, was down to 6½ last week, and the preferred had declined 23 points during the same period. These differences have widened only moderately since the affairs of the company passed under control of the courts. On the other hand, Denver & Rio Grande shares, which, it is well known, are largely held by the same interests, have declined over 7 points in the case of preferred and 3 points in the case of the common, on limited transactions. Missouri Pacific also weak.

A matter which is, perhaps, next in importance to the above, and especially interesting to banker here, has been the liberal rates offered by German bankers for loans with which to meet the requirements incident to the season. This matter attracts some attention because coming at a time when, here as elsewhere, bankers are preparing for the usual year-end settlements and shifting of accounts. Notwithstanding this demand, rates have not perceptibly advanced here, perhaps because receipts from the interior have been in excess of the outward movement. The Bank of England reports increased loans, reduced gold holdings and a smaller percentage of reserve than last week, which may be a reason for Germany's offers of high rates in this market.

The open market rate for call loans on the Stock Exchange during the week on stock and bond collaterals has ranged from 3 to 4%. To-day's rates on call were 3@4%. Commercial paper quoted at 4¼@4¾@ for 60 to 90-day endorsements and for prime 4 to 6 months' single names and 5% for good single names.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed a decrease in bullion of £1,813,000 and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 41.56, against 49.40 last week.

The rate of discount remains unchanged at 4%, as fixed Sept. 21. The Bank of France shows an increase of 1,425,000 francs gold and 5,375,000 francs silver.

### NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS. (Not Including Trust Companies.)

	1911. Averages for week ending Dec. 16.	Differences from previous week.	1910. Averages for week ending Dec. 17.	1909. Averages for week ending Dec. 18.
Capital	135,159,000		133,350,000	127,350,000
Surplus	197,808,700		196,577,100	180,024,400
Loans and discounts	1,291,852,000	Dec. 14,071,000	1,221,071,300	1,191,041,000
Circulation	51,080,000	Inc. 290,000	48,490,100	52,755,500
Net deposits	1,284,773,000	Dec. 6,258,000	1,181,544,400	1,172,713,200
Specie	258,206,000	Inc. 5,942,000	234,609,000	232,991,500
Legal tenders	77,042,000	Inc. 2,702,000	67,676,700	70,630,500
Reserve held	335,308,000	Inc. 8,644,000	302,285,700	303,622,000
25% of deposits	321,193,250	Dec. 1,564,500	295,386,100	293,178,300
Surplus reserve	14,114,750	Inc. 10,208,500	6,899,600	10,443,700

Note.—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 and trust companies, 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.**—A temporary reaction took place on Thursday, but a firmer tone again prevailed on Friday.

To-day's (Friday's) nominal rates for sterling exchange were 4 84 for sixty day and 4 87 for sight. To-day's actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 83 ½ @ 4 83 ¼ for sixty days, 4 86 ¼ @ 4 86 ¼ for cheques and 4 87 ½ @ 4 87 ½ for cables. Commercial on banks 4 81 ½ @ 4 82 ½ and documents for payment 4 82 ½ @ 4 83. Cotton for payment 4 82 ½ @ 4 82 ¾ and grain for payment 4 83 @ 4 83 ¼.

The posted rates for sterling as quoted by a representative house have not been changed during the week from 4 83 ½ for sixty days and 4 87 for sight.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5 21 ¼ less 1-16 @ 5 21 ¼ for long and 5 18 ¼ less 1-32 @ 5 18 ¼ for short. Germany bankers' marks were 94 ½ @ 94 7-16 for long and 95 1-16 less 1-32 @ 95 1-16 for short. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 40 5-16 less 1-16 @ 40 5-16 less 1-32 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London, 25f. 24c.; week's range, 25f. 25c. high and 25f. 23c. low.  
Exchange at Berlin on London, 20m. 45 ½ pf.; week's range, 20m. 40 ½ pf. high and 20m. 44 ½ pf. low.

The range for foreign exchange for the week follows:  
Sterling, Actual—Sixty Days. Cheques. Cables.  
High for the week—4 83 ½ 4 86 ½ 4 87 ½  
Low for the week—4 83 4 86 ½ 4 86 90  
Paris Bankers' Francs—  
High for the week—5 21 ¼ 5 18 ¼ less 3-32 5 17 ½ less 3-32  
Low for the week—5 21 ¼ 5 18 ¼ less 1-16 5 18 ½ less 1-16  
Germany Bankers' Marks—  
High for the week—94 ½ 95 ¼ less 1-32 95 ¼ less 1-32  
Low for the week—94 5-16 95 plus 1-32 95 ¼ less 1-32  
Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders—  
High for the week—40 1-16 40 5-16 plus 1-32 40 ¼  
Low for the week—40 1-32 40 ¼ plus 1-32 40 5-16

**Domestic Exchange.**—The following are the rates for domestic exchange at the undermentioned cities at the close of the week: Chicago, 25c. per \$1,000 premium; Boston, par; New Orleans, commercial 50c. per \$1,000 discount and bank 51 per \$1,000 premium; St. Louis, 20c. per \$1,000 premium; San Francisco 20c. per \$1,000 premium; Montreal 15 ¼ c. per \$1,000 premium.

**State and Railroad Bonds.**—Sales of State bonds at the Board include \$16,000 New York 4s, 1961, at 101 ½ @ 101 ¾, \$127,000 New York Canal 4s, 1961, at 101 ½ to 101 ¾, \$1,000 Virginia funded debt, 1991, at 86 ½, and \$20,000 Virginia 6s, deferred trust receipts, at 46.

Transactions, very heavy in the aggregate, in Wabash, Metropolitan Street Ry., Third Avenue, American Tobacco and the new companies subsidiary thereto have made the market for railway and industrial bonds relatively active throughout the week. Wabash "refunding and extensions" 4s have been the active features and have recovered over 4 points of their recent decline. Other changes are much less important.

**United States Bonds.**—Sales of Government bonds at the Board are limited to \$19,000 3s coup. at 101 ½ and \$19,000 Panama 3s at 101 ¾ to 102. The following are the daily closing quotations; for yearly range see third page following.

	Interest Periods	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	Dec. 21	Dec. 22
2s, 1930	registered	Q-Jan *100	*100	*100	*100	*100	*100
2s, 1930	coupon	Q-Jan *100	*100	*100	*100	*100	*100
3s, 1908-18	registered	Q-Feb *101 ½	*101 ½	*101 ½	*101 ½	*101 ½	*101 ½
3s, 1908-18	coupon	Q-Feb *101 ½	*101 ½	*101 ½	*101 ½	*101 ½	*101 ½
4s, 1925	registered	Q-Feb *113 ½	*113 ½	*113 ½	*113 ½	*113 ½	*113 ½
4s, 1925	coupon	Q-Feb *113 ½	*113 ½	*113 ½	*113 ½	*113 ½	*113 ½
2s, 1936. Panama Canal	regis	Q-Feb *100	*100	*100	*100	*100	*100
3s, 1961	Panama Canal	Q-Mch *101 ¾	102	*101 ¾	*101 ¾	*101 ¾	101 ¾

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

**Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.**—The stock market has been exceptionally dull and prices have fluctuated over a very narrow range. There has been almost no change in the tone of the market from day to day, little apparent reason for the movement of prices—some to a higher and others to a lower level—and few exceptional features.

Among the latter, some of the anthracite stocks continue to be prominent. Lehigh Valley sold at 186 ¾ to-day, as against 179 ¼ at the close last week, and Central of New Jersey retains the 10-point advance then reported. Pennsylvania and Chesapeake & Ohio are both higher. Reading and Rock Island, on the other hand, have declined, and Denver & Rio Grande issues have, as noted above, made a sensational downward movement.

American Agricultural Chemical has been unusually active on a demand which carried it up nearly 4 points. Great Northern ore certificates are 4 ½ points higher than last week. Utah Copper over 2, while National Lead and the U. S. Steel issues are fractionally higher.

For daily volume of business see page 1720.

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

STOCKS. Week ending Dec. 22.	Sales for Week.	Range for Week.		Range since Jan. 1.	
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Am Brake Shoe & Fdy.	160 90	Dec 18 90	Dec 18 87	Sept 97	Feb
Preferred	100 124 ¼	Dec 22 128 ¼	Dec 22 122 ½	Oct 135	Feb
Assets Realization	280 106 ¼	Dec 20 107 ¼	Dec 22 106 ½	Dec 107 ¼	Dec
Baldwin Locom. pref.	850 103 ¾	Dec 20 104	Dec 18 103 ¾	Dec 107	Dec
Danopolis Mining	200 81 ½	Dec 20 81 ½	Dec 20 81 ¼	Aug 82 ¼	Jan
Comstock Tunnel	1,473 150	Dec 22 150	Dec 22 150	Dec 150	May
Gen Chemical, pref.	50 107 ¾	Dec 18 107 ¾	Dec 18 103 ¾	Jan 108	Apr
Homestake Mining	319 80 ¾	Dec 19 87 ½	Dec 22 81 ¼	Sept 87 ¼	Dec
Phelps Dodge & Co.	37 29 ¼	Dec 21 30 ½	Dec 21 30 ¼	Dec 20	Feb
Pittsburgh Steel, pref.	100 101	Dec 22 101	Dec 22 101	Sept 100	June
Quincy Silver Mining	100 3 ¼	Dec 19 3 ¼	Dec 19 2	Apr 4 ½	Nov
Rutland, preferred	100 45	Dec 19 45	Dec 19 40	Feb 45	Dec
So Porto Rico Sugar, pfd	53 110	Dec 16 110	Dec 19 110	Feb 113	Jan
Standard Milling, pref.	400 52 ¼	Dec 18 53	Dec 19 50	July 53	Dec
Texas Pac Land Trust	200 89	Dec 21 89	Dec 21 84	Sept 92	Jan
U S Reduc & Refining	200 2	Dec 22 2 ¼	Dec 22 2	Nov 4 ¼	Jan
Virginia Iron, C & C	650 69	Dec 19 71 ¼	Dec 16 52	Jan 97	July

**Outside Market.**—Active trading on the "curb" this week was limited to few issues. Elsewhere trading was dull. Pronounced losses in the Tobacco issues were recorded and speculation in them narrowed down to comparative dullness. American Tobacco, old com., after an early advance from 525 to 532, dropped to 499, with the final figure to-day 500 ½. Amer. Tobacco com., ex-subidiaries, also reacted about 6 points to 243. British-Amer. Tobacco weakened from 18 to 15 ½. Liggett & Meyers and P. Lorillard stocks both slumped from 180 to 161, recovered to 165 and finished to-day at 163. Porto Rico-Amer. Tobacco lost 20 points to 280. R. J. Reynolds Co. sold down from 195 to 182 and up to 184 finally. United Cigar Stores broke from 225 to 200 and to 197 for odd lots. Intercontinental Rubber com. lost about 1 ½ points to 18. M. Rumely Co. weakened about half a point to 98 ½ and ends the week at 98 ¾. Trading in bonds has been reduced to small proportions. Montreal Tramway 5s advanced from 100 ¼ to 100 ¾. N. Y. Westchester & Boston Ry. 4 ½s improved from 98 to 98 ½, sank to 97 ½ and closed to-day at 97 ¾. Oregon-Wash. R.R. & Nav. 4s sold up from 92 to 92 ¼ and down finally to 92 ¼. Southern Bell Telep. 5s improved fractionally to 99 ¾. N. Y. City 4 ½s advanced from 102 ½ to 102 ¾ and weakened to 102 ½. N. Y. State new 4s went up from 101 ½ to 101 ¾ and down to 101 9-16, after which trading was transferred to the Exchange at from 101 ½ down to 101 ¼ and back to 101 ½. Among copper shares Butte Coalition was the most active, the action of the directors in voting to dissolve the corporation and distribute its assets being an important factor. After early weakness from 20 ½ to 19 ¼ it moved upward, reaching 23 ¾, the close to-day being at 22 ¾. Braden Copper improved from 5 ½ to 5 ¾. British Columbia weakened from 4 ½ to 4 ¼ and recovered to 4 ¾. Giroux moved up from 4 ¾ to 4 13-16 and down to 4 ½, resting finally at 4 9-16. Greene-Canaan sold down from 8 ½ to 8 and up to 8 ½. Inspiration declined from 10 ½ to 9 ¾, recovered to 10 ¾ and closed to-day at 10 ¾.

Outside quotations will be found on page 1720.





STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES.

Main table containing stock prices for various companies like Adams Express, Amalgamated Copper, American Express, etc. Columns include date, price, and range since Jan 1, 1910.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BANKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Table listing banks and trust companies such as Brooklyn Nat Bank, N Y City, and various trust companies with their bid and ask prices.

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





Table of bonds under 'N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE' with columns for Bid, Ask, Low, High, Range, and various bond titles like Manilla RR, Mexian Cent, etc.

Table of bonds under 'N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE' (continued) with columns for Bid, Ask, Low, High, Range, and various bond titles like Michigan Central, Bat & Stur, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS-Continued on Next Page.

Miscellaneous bonds table (left column) including Gas and Electric Light, Kings Co El L & P, etc.

Miscellaneous bonds table (right column) including Gas and Electric Light, Peo Gas & El, etc.

\*No price Friday; latest bid and asked. a Due Jan. b Due Feb. c Due May. d Due June. e Due July. f Due Nov. g Option sale.









Main table containing BOSTON BOND EXCHANGE and BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE data. Columns include Bond/Stock Name, Price Friday Dec 22, Range of Last Sale, and Range Since January 1. Includes various municipal and corporate bonds and stocks.

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 multiple columns for Philadelphia and Baltimore stock prices. Columns include Share Prices (Not Per Centum Prices) for Dec 16-22, Active Stocks (Baltimore and Philadelphia), and detailed stock records for both cities. Includes names of companies and their respective prices.

\* Bid and asked; no sales on this day. † Bx-div. & rights. ‡ \$15 paid. § \$13 1/2 paid.

Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

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

Table with columns: Week ending Dec. 22 1911, Stocks (Shares, Par value), Railroad, &c. Bonds, State Bonds, U. S. Bonds. Rows for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Total.

Table with columns: Sales at New York Stock Exchange, Week ending Dec. 22, 1911, 1910, Jan. 1 to Dec. 22, 1911, 1910. Rows for Stocks-No. shares, Par value, Bank shares, Bonds, Government bonds, State bonds, RR. and misc. bonds, and Total bonds.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Table with columns: Week ending Dec. 22 1911, Boston (Listed shares, Unlisted shares, Bond sales), Philadelphia (Listed shares, Unlisted shares, Bond sales). Rows for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Total.

Inactive and Unlisted Securities

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

Large table listing various securities under categories: Street Railways (New York City, Boston, Philadelphia), Gas Securities (New York, Boston, Philadelphia), and Other Cities. Each entry includes Bid and Ask prices.

Large table listing various securities under categories: Electric Companies, Telegraph and Telephone, Ferry Companies, Short-Term Notes, Railroad, Industrial and Miscellaneous, and other companies. Each entry includes Bid and Ask prices.

\* Per share. † Basis. ‡ Sales on Stock Exchange, did not very active. / Not price. † Nominal. ‡ Sale price. † New stock. ‡ Ex-div. ‡ 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 return 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 or Month, Current Year, Previous Year), July 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year). Includes sub-tables for 'Various Fiscal Years' and 'AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS - Weekly and Monthly'.

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS - Weekly and Monthly.

Table with columns: Weekly Summaries (Curr't Year, Prev's Year, Inc. or Dec., %), Monthly Summaries (Curr't Year, Prev's Year, Inc. or Dec., %). Includes sub-tables for Mileage Curr. Yr. and Prev. Yr.

a Mexican currency. b Includes the Boston & Albany, the New York & Ottawa, and the Ontario & Western. c Includes the Ontario & Western, the Ontario & N. Y. Ry. and Evansville & Indiana RR. d Includes the Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling Ry. in both years. e Includes the Northern Ohio RR. f Includes earnings of Mason City & Ft. Dodge and Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific. g Includes Louisville & Atlantic from July 1 1909 and the Frankfort & Cincinnati from Nov. 1 1909. h Includes the Mexican International from July 1910. i Includes the Texas Central. j Includes not only operating revenues, but also all other receipts.

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the second week of December. The table covers 42 roads and shows 9.32% increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Table with 5 columns: Second week of December, 1911, 1910, Increase, Decrease. Lists 42 roads and their earnings for 1911 and 1910, along with percentage changes.

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 October returns of earnings and expenses (or in the absence of the October 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 October, 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 November statement.

Table with 5 columns: Roads, Current Year, Previous Year, Current Year, Previous Year. Lists various roads and their current and previous year earnings.

Large table with 5 columns: Roads, Current Year, Previous Year, Current Year, Previous Year. Lists a wide range of roads including Chicago St P M & O, Colorado Midland, and many others, with their respective earnings data.

Table of Gross Earnings, Net Earnings, Int., Rentals, &c. for various Roads including Reading Company, Rio Grande Junction, Rock Island, Rutland, St. Louis & San Fran., etc.

Table of Gross Earnings, Net Earnings, Int., Rentals, &c. for various Roads including Pere Marquette, Reading Company, Rio Grande Junction, St. Louis Rocky Mt & P., etc.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

Table of Gross Earnings, Net Earnings, Int., Rentals, &c. for various Industrial Companies including Atlantic City Electric, Cities Service Co., Kings Co El Lt & Pow., etc.

c After allowing for net miscellaneous debit to income. d These figures are after allowing for other income and for discount and exchange. e After allowing for outside oper., hire of equip. and other income.

Electric Railway Net Earnings.—The following table gives the returns of ELECTRIC railway gross and net earnings reported this week.

Table of Gross Earnings, Net Earnings, Int., Rentals, &c. for various Electric Railways including American Light & Trac, Atlantic Shore Ry., Aur Elyn & Chicago, etc.

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes. b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes.

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Table of Interest Charges and Surplus for various Roads including Aur Elyn & Chicago, Montreal Street Ry., Paducah Trac & Light, etc.

c After allowing for other income received.

New York Street Railways.

Table of Gross Earnings, Net Earnings, Int., Rentals, &c. for various New York Street Railways including Hudson & Manhattan, Interboro R T, etc.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

Table of Gross Earnings, Net Earnings, Int., Rentals, &c. for various Industrial Companies including Atlantic City Electric, Cities Service Co., Kings Co El Lt & Pow., etc.

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes. b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes. c Includes the Bos. & Albany, the N. Y. & 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 Comm. e Includes the Northern Ohio RR. f Includes not only operating revenue, but also all other receipts. g These results are in Mexican currency. j The company now includes the earnings of the Atch. Top. & Santa Fe Ry., Gulf Colo. & Santa Fe Ry., Eastern Ry. of New Mexico System, Santa Fe Prescott & Phoenix Ry., Southern Kansas Ry. of Texas, Texas & Gulf Ry., G. & I. Ry. of T., G. S. & L. V. Ht. and R. G. & B. P. RR. in both years. For October taxes amounted to \$383,957, against \$269,599 in 1910; after deducting which, net for October 1911 was \$3,279,368, against \$3,502,049 last year. From July 1 to Oct. 31 taxes were \$1,405,236 in 1911, against \$1,202,951 last year. n These figures represent 30% of gross earnings. r After allowing for miscellaneous receipts and net from coal and other departments, total net earnings for October were \$239,230, against \$238,427 in 1910, and for July 1 to Oct. 31 were \$1,010,733, against \$1,070,827.

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Table of Interest Charges and Surplus for various Roads including Bangor & Aroostook, Bellefonte Central, Bridgeton & Saco River, Buffalo Roch & Pittsb., Central of New Jersey, Chicago Great Western, Chic Memph & Gulf, Chicago & North West, Chicago St Paul M & O., Colorado Midland, Colorado & Southern, Cuba RR, Denver & Rio Grande, Duluth So Sh & Atl., Georgia RR, Mineral Range, Missouri Kans & Texas, Nevada-Cal-Oregon, N Y Ontario & Western, Norfolk & Western, etc.





dividend of 10% has been declared on the \$1,500,000 common stock, payable Jan. 1, comparing with 4% and 1% extra in July last. The company is controlled by the American Cities Co.

*Previous Dividend Record Common Stock (Per Cent.)*

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Regular	2	4	4 1/2	5	8	9 (incl. Jan. 1912)
Extra				June, 1 1/2	Me. 1 1/2	11 (Me. 11, Jan. 12)

—V. 92, p. 1701.

**Louisiana & Arkansas Ry.—New Construction.—Authorized statement:**

The work on the eastern extension from Jena, La., to the Mississippi River opposite Natchez is well under way. The War Department has given its consent for the construction of the large bridge over the Black or Ouachita River near Jonesville, La. The contract has been let and the work is well advanced. It is expected that this bridge will be finished by Sept. 1 1912. This extension when completed will give the company a connection with the Illinois Central and the Mississippi Central RR., providing a new gateway for east and west-bound tonnage.—V. 93, p. 726, 527.

**Metropolitan Street Ry., New York.—Notice to Minority Shareholders.—The stockholders' committee, John I. Waterbury, Chairman, notifies holders of the minority stock deposited under the protective agreement of Dec. 10 1907:**

**Abstract of Circular of Waterbury Committee, New York, Dec. 19 1911.**  
Referring to our letter of Dec. 15 1911, we have just been informed that the joint committee will not, upon receiving your stock, make any allowance for the claims and rights which we are asserting in your behalf, or permit you to participate in the reorganization, unless you surrender such claims and rights. We are greatly disappointed, since we are convinced that only thereby could you be placed upon an equal footing with the Interborough-Metropolitan Co. with respect to the reorganization.

The result is that any depositor with us who desires to participate in said plan of reorganization (V. 93, p. 1553) must withdraw his stock from us and deposit it with the depository of the joint committee by noon, Dec. 23, thereby surrendering all benefits which may be accomplished through our efforts. On such withdrawal, no payment as contribution to our expenses will be required other than the 50 cents per share called for last January.

We shall continue to prosecute, for the benefit of all depositors who leave their stock with us, the claims and rights pertaining thereto, in the belief, based upon opinion of counsel, that we should ultimately recover substantial benefits for them, and that it will not be necessary to call upon them for further contributions to our expenses. If the claim filed by us against the receiver of the N. Y. City Ry. Co. for breach of the guaranty made by that company with respect to the payment of dividends upon your stock at the rate of 7% per annum, is sustained, by the Court, there is reason to believe that the dividend collected on such claim will be substantial in amount.

We cannot, however, advise whether it is better for you to withdraw your stock for the purpose of participating in the reorganization, or to leave it with us, since we are not in any better position than you to estimate the value of the securities offered under the plan of reorganization, and since we cannot predict definitely and with certainty the outcome of the various litigations in which we are taking part in your behalf. Each depositor must decide this question for himself.—V. 93, p. 1668.

**Notice by Accident Creditors' Committee.—The accident creditors' protective committee give notice that those desiring to accept the bonds of the Metropolitan St. Ry., as provided in the reorganization plan dated Nov. 29 of the joint committee, in exchange for their claims against New York City Ry., should deposit their claims not later than noon to-day.—V. 93, p. 1668, 1600.**

**Minneapolis & St. Louis RR.—Ratified.—The shareholders voted Dec. 18 (a) to purchase the property of Iowa Central Ry. Co. and Minnesota Dakota & Pacific Ry. Co.; (b) to increase the authorized pref. stock from \$4,000,000 to \$12,000,000 and the auth. common stock from \$13,500,000 to \$18,000,000 and (c) the execution of a mortgage to secure an issue of \$75,000,000 5% 50-year gold bonds.**

After the creation of the new securities there will be issued in connection with the merger \$2,500,000 bonds and \$1,250,000 pref. stock for \$2,500,000 new cash, and \$597,500 pref. and \$9,370,200 common stock in exchange for the stock of the Iowa Central as shown in circular last week; also \$100,000 pref. for some other purpose not stated. See V. 93, p. 1668, 1324.

**Missouri Oklahoma & Gulf Ry.—Increase of Stock.—The company, which was incorporated in Oklahoma in Oct. 1904, on Dec. 11 filed amended articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of that State with \$20,000,000 authorized stock, in place of the former amount, \$10,000,000, of which \$5,610,500 was at last accounts outstanding.**

It is expected to begin construction work on the extension from Henrietta to Oklahoma City, 102 miles, about Feb. 1, and the increase is no doubt connected with this proposed extension, and also that from Wagoner, Okla., to Joplin, 120 miles, which has been under construction for some time.—V. 93, p. 1623, 469.

**New York Central Lines.—Equipment Trusts Offered.—J. P. Morgan & Co., First National Bank and National City Bank, all of New York, are placing at prices to net approximately 4.46% the total authorized issue of \$15,000,000 4 1/2% "gold equipment trust certificates of 1912." Dated Jan. 1 1912 and due in annual series of \$1,000,000 each Jan. 1 from 1913 to 1927, incl. Denomination e<sup>s</sup> \$1,000; r \$5,000, \$10,000, \$50,000. Int. J. & J.**

Under the provisions of the equipment trust agreement dated Dec. 1 1911 the following four companies jointly and severally covenant to pay the principal and semi-annual dividend warrants in gold coin: New York Central & Hudson River RR. Co., Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Co., Michigan Central RR. Co., Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry.

The amount of certificates to be issued cannot at any time exceed 90% of the actual cost of equipment delivered to and held by the trustee as security for the issue. Certificates are issued by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, as trustee.

The issue has been largely over-subscribed, about \$5,000,000, it is said, having been placed in London; but, as a matter of record, the advertisement appears on another page.—V. 93, p. 1669, 1600.

**Old Colony RR.—Stock Authorized.—The Massachusetts RR. Commissioners have approved the petition to issue \$500,000 additional stock. Compare V. 93, p. 872.**

Francis Henshaw & Co. of Boston will, by order of the directors, on Jan. 3 offer the \$500,000 stock for sale at public auction.

**Payment of Bonds.—The company will pay off the \$225,000 5% bonds of the Plymouth & Middleborough RR. maturing Jan. 1, which was recently acquired.—V. 93, p. 1022, 872.**

**Pacific Power & Light Co., New York.—Stock Increase.—The stockholders will vote Dec. 29 1911 on increasing the**

authorized capital stock from \$7,500,000 to \$12,000,000 by raising the limit of the present 7% cum. pref. stock from \$1,500,000 to \$3,500,000 and by authorizing an issue of \$2,500,000 second pref. stock, the common stock to remain at \$6,000,000. It is expected to sell forthwith for cash \$500,000 of the new pref. stock and \$1,500,000 of the 2d pref. stock, all at par and accrued dividend.

**Abstract of Letter from President Guy W. Talbot, Dated Dec. 20 1910**

The 2d pref. stock is to be entitled to cumulative divs. from date of issue to Jan. 1 1913 at rate of 6%, and thereafter at rate of 7%, but at all times subject to the prior rights of the pref. stock. The 2d pref. stock is to be subject to redemption at any time at par and accrued div., and also to be convertible, in lots of 1,000 shares or more, into pref. stock, par for par, whenever, in any 12 consecutive months, the earnings applicable to divs. shall have been 2 1/2 times the dividend requirements upon the pref. stock—including the pref. stock which it is then proposed to issue in exchange.

The purpose of increasing the capitalization is to liquidate the floating debt and to provide additional working capital for further growth. Your officers expect a continuous and ultimately large growth in the section served by your company, and in order to effectively cover this territory have increased your facilities so that your company is now operating over 440 miles of high tension transmission system, and has, in addition, nearly 400 miles of lower voltage distributing lines in service. In addition to enlarging materially the generating capacity of your plants, your domestic water systems have been improved and your gas plants have been greatly enlarged and modernized, thus providing facilities in excess of the requirements of to-day's business upon a broad and substantial basis.

The plan contemplated not only provides your company with additional working capital, but, by paying off the floating debt, makes the pref. stock a first claim on the earnings and assets, subject only to the mortgage bonds. (See also p. 103 of "Electric Ry. Section.")—V. 93, p. 1263, 1025.

**Pere Marquette RR.—New Director.—E. V. R. Thayer of Boston has been elected a director to succeed George F. Randolph.—V. 93, p. 1387, 283.**

**Plymouth & Middleborough RR.—Payment of Bonds.—See Old Colony RR. above.—V. 93, p. 286, 106.**

**Portland (Me.) RR.—Notes.—The \$350,000 4 1/2% 5-year coupon notes dated Dec. 1 1911, recently offered, were brought out at 98.90 and int., to yield 4 3/4% income. See V. 93, p. 1601.**

**Puebla (Mex.) Tramway, Light & Power Co., Toronto.—Prior Lien Bonds.—New 17,000 h. p. Plant.—Subscription lists were open at the London City & Midland Bank, Ltd., as agents for the contractors, Dec. 5 to 7, for \$3,000,000 (£616,438) prior lien 5% 50-year gold bonds (part of an authorized issue of \$6,000,000), offered at 95%.**

The bonds mature on July 1 1961, and after 1920 are also repayable by a cumulative sinking fund equal to 1% on the amount of all the bonds previously issued, plus the annual interest on all bonds redeemed, applicable annually in redeeming the bonds by purchase at or under par, or by drawings at par. The whole issue may also be redeemed at par on or after July 1 1921 on 3 months' notice. Denominations, \$100, (\$20 1/2s, 11d.), \$500 and \$1,000 (c<sup>s</sup>). Trustees, National Trust Co., Ltd., Toronto. Prin. and Int. (J. & J.) payable in London at London City & Midland Bank, Ltd., and in Toronto at \$4 86 2-3 to the £1.—V. 93 p. 286.

**Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co.—New Bonds Offered.—Subscriptions are being received in Paris at 460 francs each at the Banque Internationale du Canada, the Banques J.-B. Aynard and at office of R. Forget, for 50,000 5% mortgage bonds of 500 francs each (in all 25,000,000 frs., say, \$5,000,000), repayable in 30 years from 1912 either by drawings at par or by purchase on the Bourse at 460 frs. a bond. Int. J. & J. These bonds are created by the company for extensions and additions, more especially the construction of the Quebec Eastern Ry., the development of the Quebec-Saguenay line and the construction of a power house of 50,000 h.p. on the Saguenay River. The issue is secured by first mortgage on the properties, equipment, &c., constructed or to be constructed, as well as by the cash subsidy from the Federal Govt. An authoritative statement shows:**

*Security for Issue to Aggregate \$16,165,200, Including New Properties and Cash Subsidy.*

1. Mortgage on power house and equipment, capacity 50,000 h. p.	\$2,125,000
2. Mortgage on 1,500 acres of land adjacent to power house; cost	75,000
3. Mortgage of the Murray Bay-Lake St. John line, 120 miles	3,600,000
4. Mortgage on the Quebec Bridge-Sherbrooke line, 173 miles	4,840,000
5. Mortgage on line already built, St. John, Deschambault, Lyster, 30 miles	720,000
6. Mortgage on land granted by the Provincial Govt. Although the company is almost certain to obtain 4,000 acres per mile, it takes as basis of this valuation only the minimum allowed by the law, or 2,000 acres per mile, aggregating for 293 miles	586,000 acres at \$5
7. Total Government cash subsidy at \$6,400 per mile	1,875,200

This amount (\$16,165,200) would be increased to \$19,095,200 if we may properly take the land grant at 4,000 instead of 2,000 acres per mile.—V. 93, p. 1192, 1022.

**Reading Co.—Explanation as to Common Stock Dividends.—Vice-President Taylor in a letter answering an inquiry in regard to common stock dividends, in which it was asked why no distribution was made in Nov. last, says:**

Dividends at the rate of 6% per annum are being paid upon the common stock during each fiscal year from the earnings of the previous fiscal year ended June 30. A dividend of 3% having been paid upon the common stock on Aug. 1 1911 from the earnings of the fiscal year ended June 30 1911, a balance of 3% remains to be distributed under the quarterly arrangement during the balance of the current fiscal year ending June 30 1912, in order to complete the 6% from the earnings of the fiscal year ended June 30 1911. It is proposed to distribute this balance of 3% in quarterly dividends of 1 1/2% each on Feb. 8 1912 and May 9 1912.

The dividend payable on Feb. 8 1912 has been declared, but that payable on May 9 1912 has not yet been declared.

Beginning with the first quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% on Feb. 8, it is proposed thereafter to pay similar dividends upon that class of stock on the second Thursday of Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. in each year.—V. 93, p. 1596, 802.

**Rome (Ga.) Railway & Light Co.—Dividend Increased.—A yearly dividend of 6% per annum has been declared on the \$500,000 stock, payable in four quarterly installments, comparing with 4% a year ago and 2% in the previous year. Compare V. 92, p. 596.**

**Seaboard Company.—First Pref. Stock to Receive Only Par.—Some first pref. stockholders claim, it is stated, that the holders of that class of stock are entitled to receive from the proceeds of the dissolution 6 months' dividends at 5% in addition to the face value of their stock, inasmuch as the shares are entitled to cumulative dividends since last July.**



It is pointed out that the assets, after allowing to the other shares the portion to which they are entitled under the certificate of incorporation, will realize no more than par, and that as no dividend has been earned none can be paid. Compare dissolution plan, V. 93, p. 1601, 1464.

**Sheboygan (Wis.) Ry. & Electric Co.—Sale of Control.**—F. W. Roebeling of Trenton, N. J., has, it is reported, acquired a controlling interest in the company, capitalized at \$600,000. President Ernest Gonzenbach of Sheboygan will continue as manager. The company operates an interurban line 23 miles long from Sheboygan to Elkhart Lake, as well as the city car line and a lighting and power plant.—V. 91, p. 871.

**Suncook Valley RR.—Short Lease Renewal on Reduced Rental.**—Under an agreement reached with President Mellen of the Boston & Maine, the lease expiring Jan. 1 will be renewed for a period of 2 years on the basis of 3% on the \$240,000 capital stock, instead of 6% as heretofore, if the stockholders approve of the step on Jan. 4 or at a meeting to be called later.—V. 93, p. 1601, 1464.

**Susquehanna Railway, Light & Power Co.—Second Dividend on Common.**—A dividend of 1% has been declared on the \$4,198,000 common stock, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 21. An initial distribution of the same amount was made in July last.—V. 92, p. 1637.

**Toledo (O.) Railways & Light Co.—Maturing Bonds.**—Notice is given to the holders of the following bonds:

Toledo Traction Co. consol. 1st M. 6% bonds, due Jan. 1 1912.  
 Toledo Consolidated Street Ry. Co. consol. 1st M. 6% bonds, due Jan. 1 1912 \$5,300,000  
 Toledo Elec. St. Ry. Co. 1st M. 5% bonds, due Feb. 1 1912 700,000

(a) The company has arranged with Blair & Co. for an extension of the time of payment of the Toledo Traction Co. consol. 6s, due Jan. 1 1912 to Jan. 1 1913, with int. at 6% per annum, payable semi-annually, subject to redemption at option of company on July 1 1912 on 30 days' notice. Holders of the said bonds desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of extension must present same (ex-coupon due Jan. 1 1912) at office of Blair & Co., 24 Broad St., N. Y., on or before Dec. 28 1911.

(b) The company has arranged for an exchange of the bonds of the Toledo Consolidated Street Ry. Co. and the Toledo Electric Street Ry. Co. for extended bonds of the Toledo Traction Co. Holders desiring such exchange must present Toledo Consol. Street Ry. bonds, ex-coupon due Jan. 1 1912, at the office of Blair & Co. on or before Dec. 28 1911; and the bonds of the Toledo Electric Street Ry., with coupon due Feb. 1 1912, at said office on or before Jan. 28 1912, interest to be adjusted to date of exchange.

(c) Holders not desirous of extension or exchange will receive par for their bonds upon delivery of the same at maturity to Blair & Co.

**Tentative Reorganization Plan.—Franchise Negotiations.**—The following is authoritative:

The committees representing the bondholders and creditors and the committee representing the stockholders held a joint meeting on Dec. 19 to consider the tentative plan for the reorganization of the properties. The plan, among other things, involves the separation of the railway properties from those of the electric-light and power properties. The company, owning the electric light and power properties, however, will also own the securities of the railway company. This separation of properties is done primarily to simplify the appraisal of the street railway properties in connection with the granting of a new franchise to the company by the City of Toledo. It avoids a very complicated appraisal which would result from any attempt to appraise a portion of the power house as being the relative proportion used by the railway company. The proposition submitted to the city provides, among other things, that if the company and the city cannot agree as to the price to be charged the railway company for electric power, the price will be arbitrated by the same arbitrators or appraisers who value the street railway property. The most material part of the plan of reorganization and the part receiving the most serious consideration of the committees is that with regard to the cash requirements, which are estimated as \$8,000,000—sufficient to pay up the underlying bonds and to take care of the floating indebtedness of the company. The committees expressed themselves as pleased with the general scope of the proposed plan, and have adjourned to meet again on Monday, Jan. 15. In the meanwhile, both committees are considering the most advisable and advantageous way of providing for the \$8,000,000 cash requirements.

**Valuation Appraisers.**—Frank B. Ford of Ford, Bacon & Davis of New York has been chosen as the representative of the company, to act with Edward W. Bemis and John M. Killits, who have been named as the two representatives of the city in fixing a valuation of the company's property in determining a proper rate in the franchise negotiations.—V. 93, p. 1601, 941.

**Union Traction Co. (Coffeyville, &c., Kan.)—Bonds Called.**—First M. 5s Nos. 5, 20, 106, 105, 209 and 393 (\$1,000 each) have been called for payment Jan. 1 1912 at 105 and int. for the sinking fund.—V. 93, p. 591.

**Vandalia RR.—Dividends Resumed.**—A quarterly dividend ( $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1%) has been declared on the \$14,649,516 capital stock, \$11,633,400 of which is owned by the Pennsylvania Company, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 23, comparing with 1% in Aug. and May and 1  $\frac{1}{4}$ % in Feb. 1911, making 4% paid during 1911. The payment usually made in Nov. was omitted. Compare V. 93, p. 1325.

Dividends—	1905.	1906.	1907 to 1910.	1911.
Per cent	2	4	5% yearly.	4

When the matter of the dividend usually paid in November was considered by the directors in the early part of November, the business outlook was such that it was doubtful whether the earnings would justify the payment of any further dividend this year; but since that time the net earnings of the company have improved so that the directors felt justified in declaring an additional  $\frac{3}{4}$ %, making the total dividend paid this year 4%. By making this payment the bonds continue to be legal investments for savings banks in New York State; the law requiring that to be available, as such a railroad must have paid continuous dividends for 5 years at not less than 4% per annum.—V. 93, p. 1325.

**Utica & Mohawk Valley (Electric) Ry.—Dividend Increased.**—A quarterly dividend of 2% has been declared on the \$5,000,000 common stock, all of which is owned by the New York State Railways, payable Dec. 30, comparing with 1% in Sept., and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% in June and March last, making 4%

for the year 1911, against 2% in 1910, 8% in 1908 and 4% in 1907.—V. 88, p. 54.

**Wabash RR.—Receivership.**—At St. Louis on Dec. 18 Judge Elmer B. Adams of the U. S. Circuit Court appointed F. A. Delano of Chicago, President, and Edward B. Pryor of St. Louis, Vice-President, of the road, and William K. Bixby, Chairman of the board of directors of the American Car & Foundry Co., as receivers for the Wabash RR. Co. on petition filed both by the Westinghouse Air Brake Co., holder of a claim for \$18,000, and by the road's readjustment committee, Winslow S. Pierce, Chairman. This action was taken in accordance with the recommendation of the directors of the road formally expressed at a meeting held on Monday. The floating debt was stated to the Court as about \$1,800,000.

**Committees.**—Robert Fleming has been added to the re-adjustment committee recently appointed by the management, and H. R. Winthrop has been made its Secretary. The committee calls for the deposit of "first refunding and extension" bonds with the Equitable Tr. Co., 15 Nassau St., as depository. They further say:

The committee is conducting as expeditiously as possible an investigation of the financial condition and requirements of the road and of the physical condition and requirements of its properties, with the object of formulating and carrying out in co-operation with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. such measures as may seem to be best adapted to the situation and to meet the wants and develop the possibilities of the properties.

Arrangements have been made with the bankers to advance to the committee the funds necessary to enable it to advance to depositors of bonds the interest maturing Jan. 1 1912. In case the same should not be paid by the company. (Signed: Robert Golet, Edwin Hawley, Thomas H. Hubbard, Alvin W. Krech, Robert Fleming and Winslow S. Pierce, Chairman, Counsel, Murray, Prentice & Howland and Pierce & Greer.)

An independent committee, no member of which is "in any way connected with the present management under which the recent receivership has been brought about," has also been formed to represent the first and refunding bonds, and like the first-named committee has arranged for the purchase of the Jan. coupons if defaulted. This committee includes:

James N. Wallace (Pres. of Central Trust Co., N. Y., Chairman), Henry R. Carse, John J. Mitchell, Robert L. Montgomery, H. K. Pomeroy, William A. Read, J. Herndon Smith, Alexander M. White, Willard W. King and Albert H. Wriggin. Franklin L. Babcock, Secretary. J. P. Cotton Jr., counsel. Deposits are asked with the Central Trust Co., depository, 54 Wall St.

A committee of holders of common and pref. stock, which calls for deposits of stock certificates with the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 60 Broadway, N. Y., is as follows:

J. Horace Harding, Chairman; Franklin Q. Brown, Charles H. Keep, Frank B. Keech, Philip Lehman and Frank K. Sturgis, with Pemberton Berman as Secretary, and Carter, Ledyard & Milburn as counsel.

**Payment of Equipment Bonds and Interest.**—Lee, Higginson & Co. give notice that the \$309,000 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ % equipment bonds, series C, due Jan. 1 1912, and also the coupons due Jan. 1 attaching to the entire \$3,090,000 issue of series C will be paid on presentation at the office of the firm, 44 State St., Boston, Jan. 1 1912.—V. 93, p. 1601, 1325.

**Wheeling (W. Va.) Traction Co.—Dividend Increased.**—A quarterly dividend of 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ % has been declared, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 30, comparing with 1% quarterly in 1911 (or 4% for the year), 3 distributions of 1% each in 1910, one of 1% in July 1909, when payments were resumed and 2 of 1% in 1903.—V. 92, p. 882.

**Winona (Wis.) Railway & Light Co.—Status.**—See La Crosse Water Power Co. under "Industrials" below.—V. 93, p. 470, 287.

INDUSTRIAL, GAS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

**Acme White Lead & Color Works, Detroit.—Pref. Stock.**—A certificate was filed at Lansing, Mich., on Dec. 15 providing for an increase in the authorized capital stock from \$2,750,000 to \$4,000,000 through an increase of the pref. stock to \$2,000,000. Vice-Pres. Thomas Neal, is quoted:

The increase is simply to provide for the anticipated increase in the business which is growing so fast that it is difficult to keep pace with it. The entire issue will be taken by the present stockholders, to whom it will be offered pro rata.—See V. 89, p. 288.

**Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Co.—Deposits—Time Extended.**—The Grenfell committee gives notice:

There has been deposited under the plan of merger and reorganization of Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Co. and Southern Iron & Steel Co., dated Oct. 11 1911, as amended, more than 70% of all the outstanding above specified securities (common and pref. shares of both cos. and Southern Co. obligations, viz.: "1st & ref. M. bonds," 6% gold debentures and one-year 6% secured gold notes.—Ed.) and more than a majority of each class thereof. Accordingly, the time for depositing with Bankers' Trust Co., the depository, has been extended to Jan. 2 1912; after that date, no securities will be received, except with such penalties as the committee may prescribe. See plan as modified V. 93, p. 1623, 1602, and report of Southern Co. in V. 93, p. 1656.—V. 93, p. 1602.

**Allis-Chalmers Co., New York.—Notice to Bondholders.**—The bondholders' committee, James N. Wallace, Chairman, in an advertisement on another page, gives to the bondholders the result of its preliminary investigation as to the condition of the company and urges the deposit of the bonds with the Central Trust Co., as depository.

Of the 1st M. 5s, \$11,148,000 are in the hands of the public and \$800,000 are pledged as collateral for loans. The current assets aggregate \$9,800,000 (receivables, \$3,900,000, inventories, \$5,000,000 and cash \$900,000), against which are notes payable \$1,420,000 and other liabilities \$1,250,000, leaving net current assets of \$7,130,000, without allowing for the bond interest due Jan. 1 1912. Definite information as to the action to be taken in regard to this interest is not yet available. The committee learns that the earnings are unsatisfactory and decreasing, and that there is need of additional working capital because of the company's impaired credit.—V. 93, p. 1669, 1602.

**Amoskeag Mfg. Co.—First Common Dividend.**—An initial quarterly dividend of 75 cts. a share has been declared on the 172,800 common shares, along with the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/4% on the 115,200 preferred shares, both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 23.—V. 93, p. 1531, 941.

**Associated Oil Co., California.—Rumor Discredited.**—Touching the report of an impending issue of \$6,000,000 pref. stock, Treas. W. A. Sloan on Dec. 15 wrote: "So far as I am informed the rumor has no foundation in fact—merely gossip."—V. 93, p. 1603.

**Autosales Gum & Chocolate Co.—First Dividend.**—An initial dividend of 1% has been declared on the \$6,000,000 capital stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 26. It is understood that the earnings for the first 4 1/2 months of the company's existence showed in excess of 6% per annum on the stock after paying int. on the bonds.—V. 92, p. 1501.

**Booth Fisheries Co., Chicago.—Plan.**—"Chicago Tribune" Dec. 15 gave substantially the following from "a director competent to speak for the management."

It is proposed at the annual meeting in January to authorize \$7,500,000 7% cum. pref. stock (issuable only as follows):  
To provide for eventual retirement of the \$5,000,000 6% deb. bonds, \$ for \$3 (of these only \$4,000,000 are as yet outstanding) \$5,000,000  
To be exchanged for present outstanding 6% non-cum. pref. stock 2,000,000  
To be held in the treasury for general purposes 500,000

The annual sinking fund requirement for the debenture bonds is \$150,000, payable March 1, and their semi-annual interest payable April 1 calls for \$120,000. With these two payments provided for, it is probable that the cumulative feature of the new preferred will begin on April 1, 1912. On or about that date there will be paid 3% on the pref. stock as the amount due on the present outstanding 6% issue. The pref. stockholders will receive, therefore in the first year from April 1, 8 1/4%.—V. 93, p. 1603.

**Voting Trust Certif.**—The following explanation is given:

Confusion is being caused by the two classes of voting trust certificates. There still is in existence a large number of the old certificates issued by the First Trust & Savings Bank when the bankers were in control of the company. These certificates are listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange.

When the Fisheries concern sold its new debenture bonds last spring, and the property was taken out of the bankers' hands by new controlling interests, another common stock trust agreement was formed, with the Central Trust Co. of Ill. as trustee. The new certificates have not been listed on the Exchange and are not good delivery.—V. 93, p. 1603.

**Booth Mfg. Co., New Bedford, Mass.—Bonds.**—Of the \$600,000 1st M. 4 1/2s, only \$500,000, we are informed, has been or will be issued at present. Other data see V. 93, p. 1603.

**Brazeau Collieries, Ltd.—Coal Contract, &c.**—See Canadian Northern Western Ry. under "Railroads" above.—V. 91, p. 40

**Buffalo General Electric Co.—Earnings.**—

10 Mos. ending Oct. 31—	Gross Earnings.	Net (after Taxes).	Other Income.	Interest Paid.	Balance Surplus.
1911	\$969,675	\$357,756	\$40,449	\$125,563	\$272,642
1910	867,526	336,431	33,107	111,511	258,026

**Canton (Land) Co., Baltimore.—Dividends.**—A dividend of \$2 per share has been declared, payable Dec. 30, being the same as July last, making \$4 in 1911. In 1910 the payments aggregated \$3.50 per share, in 1909 \$3 and in 1908 \$2.75. Compare V. 89, p. 1070.

**Childs Company (Restaurants), New York.—Stock Dividend.**—The proposition to increase the common stock from \$3,000,000, its present amount, to \$4,000,000, is recommended by the directors for the following reasons:

The company has, in the course of its operations, accumulated net profits applicable to the payment of dividends upon the common stock which have from time to time been invested in the buying up of new restaurants and in the increase and extension of the business, and have thus become a part of the invested capital, although not represented by outstanding shares. The directors have in this situation deemed it a wise policy and just to the stockholders to capitalize this invested surplus by increasing the authorized common stock by an equal amount, or say \$1,000,000, and to distribute the new shares as a stock dividend to the holders of the present common stock.—V. 93, p. 1604, 41.

**Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.—Charter.**—The company's 20-year charter expires on Oct. 21 1912. Under the Colorado laws a twenty-year extension may be applied for on a vote of two-thirds of the outstanding stock.

When the present charter expires, the unpaid cumulative preferred dividends on the \$2,000,000 8% stock will aggregate about 64%, or \$1,320,000. The company's legal department, it is reported, has under consideration the matter of the future corporate existence and the standing of the present preferred stockholders, with regard to the accumulated dividends.—V. 93, p. 1320, 798.

**Computing-Tabulating-Recording Co.—Earnings.**—The company has received a dividend of 2 1/2% on its holdings of the Tabulating Machine Co. common stock, also 3% on its holdings of International Time-Recording Co. of New York common stock and 1 1/4% on the preferred stock owned. The Tabulating Machine Co. on Dec. 20 paid an extra dividend of 10% each on the preferred and common stock.—V. 93, p. 941, 668.

**Crucible Steel Co. of America.—Earnings.**—For the three months ending Nov. 30:

Three Months—	Net Earnings, &c.	Deprec'n.	Reserve for Conting's.	Pref. Divs.	Balance Surplus.
1911	\$1,141,007	\$339,815	\$71,482	\$437,500	\$232,210
1910	1,022,759	337,970	20,544	427,038	236,807

Net earnings were: Sept., \$306,452; Oct., \$459,570, and Nov., \$374,985.—V. 93, p. 1467, 1193.

**Diamond Match Co.—Dividend Prospects.**—The stock has recently been strong and active in anticipation of an increase in the dividend next year. Beginning with the dividend payable next March, the rate, it is reported, will either be increased from 6% to 7% or an extra payment of 1% declared. Earnings for the year have, it is said, been at the rate of about 13% ahead of 1910, when 11.5% was earned on the \$16,000,000 capital stock.—V. 93, p. 1467, 232.

**Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Restrictions Removed.**—The company has decided to sell its unpatented

goods to all dealers and remove restrictions on the sale of paper and plates.

The new policy, it is stated, has resulted in a big cut in the prices on photographic paper and films. Independent dealers have been agitating the matter for years. The step is said to be the result of a communication from the Department of Justice, in which it was stated that the company's restrictions on unpatented articles were contrary to law.

A notice issued to the trade says: "Until recently it has been our belief that any manufacturer had a right to control the merchandising of his goods containing secret compositions, as well as his patented goods. It was also our opinion—and, for that matter, it is still our opinion—that such control works to the ultimate advantage of all concerned."—V. 93, p. 799.

**Federal Mining & Smelting Co.—Earnings.**—The net earnings after all charges for the 3 months ending Nov. 30 (the first quarter of the current fiscal year) amounted to \$197,800, or \$11,956 short of the preferred dividend requirements:

The earnings by months were: Sept., \$58,900; Oct., \$60,000; Nov., \$78,900. A very poor showing for the quarter was due to lower prices of lead and lower silver recovery from ores extracted from the Mace mine.—V. 93, p. 1321, 1107.

**Interest of American Smelters Securities Co.—M. Guggenheim's Sons** under date of Dec. 20 publish an advertisement in which they state substantially as follows:

Statements have been made in the public press to the effect that the Guggenheim interests have, from time to time, and recently, sold or traded in the stock of the company; and, further, that the recent decline in the stock was doubtless due to selling on the part of the Guggenheim interests. Such statements are without any foundation whatever, and are false. None of the Guggenheim brothers and no company in which they are interested has at any time bought or sold, or owned, or traded in any of the preferred or common stock of the company, except that a number of years ago the American Smelters Securities Co. purchased at private sale a portion of the common stock, approximately only one-sixth of the entire capital stock. The Securities Company still owns every share of the stock which it so purchased. This is the only interest, either direct or indirect, which the Guggenheim brothers have had in either the preferred or common stock of the Federal company.—V. 93, p. 1321, 1107.

**Great Western Cereal Co., Chicago.—Reduction of Stock.**—The stockholders will vote on Dec. 27 on reducing the common stock from \$2,500,000 to \$250,000. This will reduce the New Jersey tax correspondingly.—V. 93, p. 1194, 1107.

**Hamilton (O.) Iron & Steel Co.—Sale.**—The company's property at Hamilton, Ohio, was bid in for \$375,000 at public auction on Dec. 14 by D. M. Peters of Hamilton, Chairman of the bondholders' committee.—V. 91, p. 279.

**Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis.—Stock Dividend.**—The shareholders on Dec. 18 authorized the increase of capital stock from \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000, for the purpose of paying a stock dividend of 1 share for every 7 now held—out of accumulated surplus. Compare V. 93, p. 1194.

Cash dividends amounting to 2 1/2% have, it is stated, been declared, of which 1 1/2% will be paid in 1912, viz.: 7% on Jan. 1 1912 and 3 1/2% each in April, July and Oct. 1912 and Jan. 1913.

The date of the stockholders' meeting has been changed from the third Monday in December to the third Monday in January. The next meeting will be held in Jan. 1913.—V. 93, p. 1194.

**Home Telephone & Telegraph Co., Los Angeles.—Suit.**—The company on Dec. 12 brought a suit in the U. S. Circuit Court to prevent the enforcement of the rates fixed by an ordinance of Council adopted July 28 1911.

The bill of complaint asks that the ordinance be declared null and void, as its enforcement would deprive the company of its property without due process of law. A permanent injunction is requested.—V. 90, p. 1427.

**Hudson Navigation Co., New York.—Bonds Called.**—Thirty-seven (\$37,000) 20-year 5% bonds, issued under collateral trust deed dated Jan. 1 1903 have been drawn for payment at par and interest on Jan. 1 at the Trust Co. of America, 37 Wall Street, trustee.—V. 91, p. 1773.

**International Nickel Co.—Dividend Again Increased.**—A quarterly dividend of 5% has been declared on the \$11,582,626 common stock, payable March 1 1912 to holders of record Feb. 13 1912, comparing with 4% in Dec. and 2 1/2% in Sept. and June 1911, 1% and 1/2 of 1% extra quarterly from Dec. 1909 to March 1911 and 1% in Sept. 1909. An extra div. of 25% was paid in July 1910.—V. 93, p. 1468, 799.

**Keystone Watch Case Co., Philadelphia.—Government Suit.**—The Department of Justice on Dec. 20 filed a bill in equity in the U. S. Circuit Court in Philadelphia against the company and 7 officers and directors, charging violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

It is alleged that the company controls 80% of the trade in filled watch cases, while some of the independent concerns which still exist are in danger of being absorbed if the company is not enjoined from continuing its alleged violation of the law. It is claimed that the company on Jan. 16 1910 sent a circular to the jobbers enclosing a uniform price list and instructing the jobbers not to handle any other watch cases than those manufactured by the Keystone company; also that by its control of the business, it has been able to make "large and unreasonable profits upon its capital stock." Its net earnings in 1910, it is stated, "on the capital stock of \$6,000,000 were about 14%, although about one-half of its capital is represented by trade-marks, good-will, &c., estimated at an exorbitantly exaggerated valuation."

The dominating position of the company, it is alleged, is further shown by the purchase of 831 of the 2,000 shares of stock of the American Watch Case Co. of Toronto, Can., and the contract in 1904 with the Waltham and Elgin watch companies, holders of the remainder of the stock, which gave the Keystone Co. exclusive charge of the export trade.

Dissolution of the company is asked for, so as to restore competition, and an injunction restraining the company from prohibiting jobbers from handling goods of competitors and from maintaining a fixed selling price for the jobber.—V. 93, p. 534.

**Lackawanna Steel Co.—Bonds Called.**—Forty-six (\$46,000) Ellsworth Collieries Co., series A, collateral purchase money sinking fund gold bonds, for payment at par and interest on Jan. 1 at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.—V. 93, p. 1025, 167.

**La France Copper Co.—Deposits Called.**—An advertisement (see last week's "Chronicle") says in substance:

In view of the default in payment of coupons upon the 1st M. 6% bonds Jan. 1 1908 and of all subsequent coupons, the undersigned committee urges the deposit of the bonds on or before Dec. 30 1911 at the New York Trust Co., No. 26 Broad St., N. Y. City, in exchange for transferable receipts. [Signed: Edward A. Clark, John Farson and Francis Hamilton, Committee; Lynsay Johnston, Secretary, Room 41 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. City; Kenneth McKenzie, counsel.]—V. 87, p. 169.

**Massachusetts Gas Companies, Boston.—Earnings of Controlled Companies.**—Net earnings of the subsidiary companies for November and the five months ending Nov. 30:

	November	5 Mos. end. Nov. 30.	1910.	1911.
New England Gas & Coke	\$59,700	\$26,040	\$246,356	\$244,345
Boston Consolidated Gas	125,807	120,114	429,708	394,174
East Boston Gas	6,091	5,058	26,595	26,494
Citizens' Gas Light	1,540	2,172	12,455	11,733
Newton & Watertown	7,022	8,397	26,937	30,192
New England Coal & Coke	20,165	26,681	71,134	127,301
Federal Coal & Coke	1,375	def. 5,244	2,024	def. 5,616
Boston Towboat	3,271	166	14,305	1,063
Total	\$224,067	\$214,283	\$820,494	\$820,636

**National Packing Co.—No Tenders for British Army Supplies Invited.**—The British War Office on Dec. 15 informed the agents of the indicted packers that, pending the result of the proceedings in the United States courts, none of the concerns involved would be invited to tender bids for supplies for the British army. The loss, it is supposed, will amount to millions of dollars yearly.

It is said to be the custom of the British War Office not to accept tenders from English contractors against whom proceedings are pending or whose reputation is at all questioned, and that it is felt that when the U. S. Govt. secured the indictment of the packers it was only right for the British War Office not to accept bids from them until the cases have been settled.

**Missouri Inquiry.**—The taking of testimony has been set for Jan. 11 at St. Louis in the proceedings instituted by the Attorney-General of Missouri against the St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Co. and the Hammond Packing Co., which, it is claimed, are controlled by the National Company and are guilty of conspiracy to restrain the fresh meat trade.—V. 93, p. 1605.

**Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.—Listed.**—The N. Y. Stock Exchange last week authorized \$5,115 stock to be listed, when issued, making the total auth. to be listed \$10,000,000.

*Profit and Loss, 13 Months ending Oct. 31 1911.*

Net earnings	\$2,298,759	Net surplus for period	\$3,719,416
Dividends received	1,337,880	Deduct dividends 13 mos.	\$2,097,505
Divs. accrued, not received	58,353	Orce exting. to Sept. 30 '10	684,253
Int., rentals, &c., received	24,444	Surp. after divs., &c.	\$37,656
Total net for period	\$3,719,416	Tot. undiv. profits Oct. 31	\$2,594,717

**New York Mutual Gas Light Co.—Dividend Increased.**—The company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5%, payable Jan. 10 1912 to holders of record Dec. 26 1911, compared with 4% in July and Jan. 1911 and 3% from July 1906 to July 1910. The Consolidated Gas Co. owns \$1,886,200 of the \$3,436,600 outstanding stock.

*Previous Dividend Record Since 1893 (Per Cent).*

1894-97	1898	1899	1900	1901-05	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
8	7	3	9	yearly	7	6	6	6	6	8

**Page Woven Wire Fence Co.—Proposed Re-capitalization.**—It is reported a new financial plan has been agreed upon. The company has, at present, \$1,300,000 bonds, \$1,000,000 non-cumulative 7% and participating preferred stock and \$1,000,000 common. The plan, it is stated, is to pay off \$100,000 of the bonds out of earnings and exchange \$800,000 more for a new first preferred 5% cumulative pref. stock. There will then be outstanding \$400,000 bonds and \$800,000 of new first pref. stock in place of the present \$1,300,000 bonds and also the present non-cumulative preferred (of which \$200,000 was at last accounts in the treasury) and common stock.—V. 87, p. 542.

**(The) Pfaudler Co., Mfrs. of Glass-Lined Steel Tanks, Rochester, N. Y.—New Stock—50% Stock Dividend on Common Shares.**—The shareholders voted on Dec. 6 to increase the authorized issue of common stock from \$750,000 (\$688,200 outstanding) to \$2,000,000. Of the new stock it is proposed to issue at once \$344,100 as a stock dividend of 50% on the common shares. The outstanding stock will then be \$1,032,300 common and \$250,000 6% cum. pref.

The stock dividend of 50% is declared out of surplus Dec. 6 and is payable Jan. 1 1912 to stockholders of record Dec. 23 1911. When that issue is effected, the dividend rate on the common stock, we are informed, will be 7% instead of 10%, as at present, but the 7% rate will be equivalent to 10 1/2% on the old stock plus the stock dividends. Par of all shares \$100.

The growing demand for the company's tanks from various trades has so greatly encroached upon its factory facilities at Rochester that very soon a special factory will be necessary in order to relieve the present one and to provide the special machinery and facilities to meet these demands. The heavy tariffs in some European countries may also compel the establishment of factories either in France or Austria-Hungary, or possibly both, in the immediate future. It is not expected that anything like the entire \$2,000,000 common stock will be outstanding in the very near future, but it is thought that the company should be in a position to meet future expansion on conservative lines.

The total capital of the companies now controlled through ownership of capital stock is \$1,050,000, the principal ones being Pfaudler Realty Co. of Detroit, Mich.; Pfaudler Werke, Actien Gesellschaft of Schwetzingen, Baden, Germany; and International Pfaudler, Ltd., of London. The factory in Germany, built in 1907, was doubled in size last year, and is now almost equal in output to the Rochester works.

The company has bought in \$59,000 of its outstanding 1st M. gold 6s of 1907, due Aug. 1 1927, and now has outstanding \$783,000, of which, we are informed, \$200,000 will be retired Feb. 1 1912 and the same amount Aug. 1 1912, the bonds being subject to call on and after Feb. 1 1912 at par (\$500 and \$1,000). Int. P. & A. at Roch. Tr. & Safe Dep. Co., trustee.

Officers.—C. C. Puffer, Chairman of board; E. G. Miner, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.; N. G. Williams, 1st V.-Pres. & Gen. Sales Mgr.; W. D. Phetepiece, 2d V.-Pres. (Mgr. of foreign branches); W. G. Markham, Sec.; Robert Ranlet, Treas.—V. 75, p. 139.

**Plainfield (N. J.) Union Water Co.—Company Refuses to Sell to City.**—See "Plainfield" in "State and City" department.—V. 93, p. 1389.

**Pope Mfg. Co.—Dividends Resumed.**—A dividend of 1% has been declared on the \$3,690,800 common stock, payable Jan. 15. The only previous distribution was 2 1/2% on July 30 1910.—V. 93, p. 1322, 875.

**Quaker Oats Co., Chicago.—Rumored Rights.**—It is reported that common stockholders will receive valuable subscription rights early in 1912 and that an extra cash divi-

dend may be paid, possibly 2%. The rumors are unconfirmed, but the stock rose this week in market price.—V. 92, p. 1705.

**Southern Iron & Steel Co.—Reorganization Notice.**—See Ala. Consol. Coal & Iron Co. above.—V. 93, p. 1666, 1469.

**(J. B.) Stetson Co.—Extra 25% Cash Dividend.**—In addition to the regular 15% dividend on the common stock payable next month, there has been declared an extra disbursement of 25%, or an amount equivalent to the allotment of new stock to shareholders of both classes at par, payable on Jan. 25. A similar extra dividend with an accompanying allotment was paid in Jan. 1908. Compare V. 93, p. 1671; V. 86, p. 112.

Stockholders of record Dec. 12 1911 will be entitled to subscribe for the new stock at par, up to Jan. 25, when full payment must be made. The new stock will be entitled to participate in dividends declared for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31 1912. Warrants for full-paid shares may be exchanged for certificates of stock after Feb. 1 1912.—V. 93, p. 1671.

**Studebaker Corporation.—New Officers.**  
J. M. Studebaker Sr. has been elected Chairman of the board and F. S. Fish President, to succeed Mr. Studebaker. Other officers are: Clement Studebaker Jr., First Vice-Pres. and Chairman of the executive committee; A. B. Erisline, Treas.; Scott Brown, General Counsel and Secretary, and J. N. Gun of New York, Gen. Man. Frederick P. DeLafield is special counsel.—V. 92, p. 1247.

**United Box Board Co.—Foreclosure Suit.**—The Trust Co. of America has brought suit to foreclose the collateral trust mortgage of 1906 under which \$1,189,900 bonds are outstanding. Interest on the collateral trust bonds and also on the general mortgage bonds was defaulted in July last. An independent manufacturer is quoted as saying:

Within the last several years the shareholders of the boxboard manufacturing companies of the country have lost, in stock shrinkage and various other ways, approximately \$75,000,000 in the aggregate. The greater part of this loss is due to the action of the Government in prohibiting cooperation with the object of maintaining reasonable prices on boxboard products.—V. 93, p. 734, 592.

**United States Finishing Co.—New Officer.**—H. B. Thompson, formerly of Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., Wilmington, Del., has been elected Vice-President and a director, to take office Feb. 1 1912.—V. 93, p. 1460, 942.

**United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co.—Directors.**—Andrew W. Preston and Sidney W. Winslow Jr. have been elected directors to fill vacancies caused by the death of Nehemiah W. Rice and resignation of William Barbour of New York.—V. 93, p. 414.

**Wichita (Kan.) Water Co.—City Votes Against Purchase of Plant.**—See "Wichita" in "State and City" dept.—V. 93, p. 1539, 876.

**(F. W.) Woolworth Co.—Merger Company Incorporated.**—This company filed articles of incorporation at Albany on Dec. 15 with nominal (\$10,000) capital stock, preparatory to carrying out the \$65,000,000 merger announced last November. See V. 93, p. 1267.

—By advertisement in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle," the bond house of N. W. Halsey & Co. of New York is offering a special list of selected municipal, railroad and corporation bonds yielding at present prices 3.93% to 5.89%. Many of these bonds in this list are legal for savings banks and trust funds in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, and some of the municipal issues are available for deposits of postal savings funds. Full particulars appear in to-day's advertisement. Complete January circular of investments will be supplied on inquiry at the firm's nearest office. Apply to 49 Wall St., New York, 125 W. Monroe St., Chicago, or 424 California St., San Francisco.

—The new bond house of Yard, Otis & Taylor, Chicago, is distributing a very tasteful and seasonable little booklet entitled "The Christmas Spirit," which explains the nature of various kinds of bonds and sets forth the bond of high grade as an especially appropriate Christmas gift. There follows a list and description of several of the best bonds which they have to offer, their cost and the net rate of interest yielded. Although this firm is but a few months old, the growth of their business requires the doubling of their office capacity and they have rented adjoining offices in the Board Building.

—The dissolution of the partnership between Franklin L. Hunt and Charles F. Cushman, under the name of Hunt & Cushman, is announced. The business will in future be conducted by Franklin L. Hunt under the same firm name. Mr. Cushman, it is reported, will assume charge of the municipal bond department of the New York Life Insurance Co.

—J. S. Farlee & Co., members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, at 11 Wall St., N. Y., and the Connecticut Mutual Life Building, Hartford, Conn., have a circular of conservative investments ready for distribution which they will mail on request.

—Attention is called to the offering of City of Spokane, Wash., 5% water fund bonds by Blodget & Co., N. W. Halsey & Co. and the Merchants' Loan & Trust Co. See advertisement on another page, giving particulars.

—Oscar R. Dare, formerly manager of the Bond Department of Crawford, Patten & Cannon's Philadelphia office, has opened offices in the Lafayette Building in that city and will make a specialty of both active and inactive bonds.

—Attention is called to the list of investments advertised on another page by C. E. Denison & Co., Boston and Cleveland.





AT THE INTERIOR TOWNS the movement—that is, the receipts for the week and since Sept. 1, the shipment, 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 showing movement to December 23 1910 and 1911, including stocks, receipts, and shipments for various towns like Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 11,087 bales and are to-night 112,745 bales more than at the same time last year. The receipts at all towns have been 43,711 bales more than the same week last year.

OVERLAND MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE SEPT. 1.—We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Sept. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Sept. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

Table comparing overland movement (shipped, gross overland, and net overland) for December 22, 1911 and 1910, broken down by route (St. Louis, Cairo, Rock Island, Louisville, Cincinnati, Virginia points, etc.).

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 55,590 bales, against 38,780 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits a decrease from a year ago of 73,372 bales.

Table showing in-sight and spinners' takings for December 22, 1911 and 1910, including receipts at ports, net overland, and Southern consumption.

Movement into sight in previous years: Week—1909-Dec. 21, 1908-Dec. 26, 1907-Dec. 27, 1906-Dec. 28.

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.

Table of closing quotations for middling cotton on various days of the week (Sat'day to Friday) for towns including Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Augusta, Memphis, St. Louis, Houston, and Little Rock.

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:

Table of New Orleans option market quotations for December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October, showing range and closing prices.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Reports by telegraph to us this evening from the South indicate that rain has been quite general during the week, interfering to some extent with picking. The marketing of the crop has continued liberal.

Galveston, Tex.—There has been rain on four days of the week, the precipitation reaching one inch and forty-eight hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 50, the highest being 58 and the lowest 42.
Abilene, Tex.—The week's rainfall has been eighty-four hundredths of an inch, on four days. Minimum temperature, 32.
Palestine, Tex.—We have had rain on three days of the week, the precipitation reaching one inch and fifty-four hundredths. Minimum thermometer, 34.
San Antonio, Tex.—We have had rain on three days during the week, the rainfall being sixty-five hundredths of an inch. Minimum thermometer, 34.
Taylor, Tex.—We have had rain on three days during the week, the precipitation being one inch and seventy-three hundredths. Minimum temperature, 34.
New Orleans, La.—The week's rainfall has been three inches and eighteen hundredths, on four days. The thermometer has averaged 53.
Shreveport, La.—We have had rain on two days the past week, to the extent of two inches and forty-two hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 34 to 56, averaging 45.
Vicksburg, Miss.—We have had rain on three days during the week, the rainfall being three inches and four hundredths. Average thermometer 49, highest 62, lowest 36.
Helena, Ark.—Not much picking this week. There has been rain on four days, the precipitation reaching two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 43, the highest being 53 and the lowest 28.
Little Rock, Ark.—Rain has fallen on three days during the week, the precipitation reaching one inch and forty-four hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 46, ranging from 35 to 57.
Memphis, Tenn.—We have had rain on three days the past week, to the extent of one inch and eleven hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 32 to 53, averaging 44.
Montgomery, Ala.—We have had rain on five days of the week, to the extent of two inches and forty hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 50, ranging from 35 to 59.
Selma, Ala.—Rain on three days of the week, the precipitation reaching two inches and seventy-two hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 46.5, ranging from 33 to 62.
Mobile, Ala.—Excessive rains in the interior latter part of week. Rain has fallen here on six days of the week, to the extent of three inches and fifty-five hundredths. Average thermometer 53, highest 70, lowest 40.
Savannah, Ga.—Rainfall two inches and fifty-one hundredths on five days of the week. Average thermometer 54, highest 75, lowest 42.

Charleston, S. C.—We have had rain on four days of the week, to the extent of two inches and forty-four hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 56, ranging from 41 to 70. Charlotte, N. C.—Rain has fallen during the week, the precipitation reaching seventy-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 45, ranging from 29 to 60.

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.

Table with columns: Cotton Takings, Week and Season, 1911, 1910. Rows include Visible supply Dec. 15, American in sight to Dec. 22, Bombay receipts to Dec. 21, etc.

INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.

Table with columns: December 21, Receipts at, 1911, 1910, 1909. Rows include Bombay, etc.

Table with columns: Exports from, For the Week, Since Sept. 1, 1911, 1910, 1909. Rows include Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, All others, Total all.

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Table with columns: Alexandria, Egypt, December 20, Receipts (cantars), Since Sept. 1, 1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09.

Table with columns: Exports (bales), This Week, Since Sept. 1, 1911, 1910, 1909. Rows include To Liverpool, To Manchester, To Continent and India, To America, Total exports.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market is quiet for both yarns and shirtings. Spinners are considered to be well under contract. We give the prices for to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison.

Table with columns: 1911, 1910. Rows include 32s Cop Twist, 8 1/2 lbs. Shirtings, etc.

SHIPPING NEWS.

As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 353,038 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic returns, are as follows:

Table with columns: NEW YORK, GALVESTON, etc. Rows include To Liverpool, To Hull, To London, To Bremen, To Hamburg, To Antwerp, To Reval, To Naples, To Trieste, To Piraeus, To Japan, To China, To Bombay, etc.

Table with columns: TEXAS CITY, MOBILE, PENSACOLA, GULFPORT, SAVANNAH, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, TACOMA, etc. Rows include To Liverpool, To Bremen, To Hamburg, etc.

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

Table with columns: Dec. 1, Dec. 8, Dec. 15, Dec. 22. Rows include Sales of the week, Of which speculators took, Of which exporters took, Sales, American, Actual export, Forwarded, Total stock—Estimated, Of which American, Amount afloat, Of which American.

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: Spot, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Rows include Market, 12.15 P. M., Mid. Up'ds, Sales, Spec. & exp., Futures, Market, etc.

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: Dec. 16 to Dec. 22, Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri. Rows include December, Dec-Jan, Jan-Feb, Feb-Mar, etc.

BREADSTUFFS.

Friday Night, Dec. 22 1911.

Flour has been rather teadier and trade there has improved somewhat, although many buyers still adhere to the policy of trading from hand to mouth. At times trade at the Northwest has been reported better under the stimulus of smaller receipts of wheat and a stronger market for grain. The production at Minneapolis, Duluth and Milwaukee for the week was only 322,520 barrels, against 315,235 barrels in the previous week and 366,260 barrels for the same time last year. At Kansas City trade has been very quiet and is expected to remain so until after the holidays, at least. At St. Louis, too, sales of flour have been comparatively small. It is believed that the immediate future of the flour market hinges on the developments in wheat and that only a sharp and sustained rise in wheat will tend to lift the flour trade out of the rut which it has so long occupied. Curiously enough, nothing is said in the flour trade of alleged big sales at Minneapolis early in the week on which the bulls in wheat have laid some emphasis. Also outside competition has hurt trade at New York, and it is even said that some of the big mills have made "cuts" in prices of late.





The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1 1911 is as below:

Table with columns for Flour, Wheat, and Corn, showing weekly and since-July-1 exports to various countries like United Kingdom, Continent, etc.

The world's shipments of wheat and corn for the week ending Dec. 16 1911 and since July 1 1911 and 1910 are shown in the following:

Table showing world's shipments of wheat and corn for the week ending Dec. 16 1911 and since July 1 1911 and 1910, categorized by destination like North Amer., Russia, Danube, etc.

The quantity of wheat and corn afloat for Europe on dates mentioned was as follows:

Table showing quantity of wheat and corn afloat for Europe, categorized by destination like United Kingdom, Continent, and Total.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Dec. 16 1911, was as follows:

Large table showing visible supply of grain (wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley) in stocks at various ports like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc., with columns for different grain types and their quantities.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Friday Night, Dec. 22 1911.

This being the week before Christmas and earning the close of the year, there has been but little activity in the dry goods market. The large houses are chiefly engaged in taking their annual inventories preparatory to the new year, such business as has been transacted being entirely upon a spot basis to meet immediate requirements and coming largely from the holiday trade.

as mills at present are disinclined to enter any contracts at the prevailing level of prices over and above what will keep them in operation, and they are waiting for this stock-replenishing demand to become evident in order to advance their lists. In the market for dress goods the heavy demand for cream fabrics continues and most of the mills are sold ahead well into the summer.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending Dec. 16 were 8,168 packages, valued at \$525,834, their destination being to the points specified in the table below:

Table showing domestic cotton goods exports for the week ending Dec. 16, categorized by destination like New York to Dec. 16, Great Britain, Other European, etc.

The value of these New York exports since Jan. 1 has been \$23,761,315 in 1911, against \$17,508,317 in 1910.

Current trade in domestic cottons continues fairly active, with the undertone very steady. Mail orders for shipment in January and February have been of satisfactory proportions, with prices on some of the staple brands firmer. The fact that the difficulty in getting deliveries in quantities desired on some lines of goods has been more fully appreciated appears to have stimulated future business.

WOOLEN GOODS.—Quieter conditions have prevailed in the market for dress goods and men's wear during the past few days, as in all quarters the Tariff Board report on wool, and the President's recommendations have been the chief topics of conversation.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Linsens have been more active, there being a better demand from retail dealers for spring lines and increased business placed with mills abroad. Prices for fine yarn fabrics are well maintained, but goods of coarse yarn construction are easier.

## STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

## News Items.

**Arizona.**—*Result of First State Election.*—Returns from Arizona's first State election held Dec. 12 indicate that all of the Democratic State and Congressional candidates were successful. The amendment to the Constitution excepting judicial officers from the recall provision, which it was provided in the resolution passed by Congress would have to be accepted before Statehood was granted, was adopted, it is said, almost unanimously. It seems likely, however, after Statehood has been granted, an attempt will be made to vote the judicial recall provision back into the Constitution, as the Democrats, who will have a large majority in the Legislature, are pledged to re-submit the question. The principal State officers elected are: W. P. Hunt, Governor; J. C. A. Callaghan, Auditor; Sidney P. Osborn, Secretary; David Johnson, Treasurer, and George Purdy Bullard, Attorney-General. These officials will all hold office until Jan. 1 1913. The Legislature, it is provided in the Constitution, shall meet biennially on the second Monday of January next after the election of members, the first session to convene not less than thirty or more than sixty days after the admission of the State into the Union.

**Debt Limitations in Constitution.**—The power of the State and its subdivisions to incur debt is limited by Sections 5, 7 and 8 of Article IX, and by Section 2 of this same article such debt, when evidenced by bonds, will be exempt from taxation. The four sections referred to are given below in full:

Section 2. There shall be exempted from taxation all Federal, State, county and municipal property. Property of educational, charitable and religious associations or institutions not used or held for profit may be exempted from taxation by law. Public debts, as evidenced by the bonds of Arizona, its counties, municipalities, or other subdivisions, shall also be exempt from taxation. There shall further be exempt from taxation the property of widows, residents of this State, not exceeding the amount of one thousand dollars, where the total assessment of such widow does not exceed two thousand dollars. All property in the State not exempt under the laws of the United States or under this Constitution, or exempted by law under the provisions of this section, shall be subject to taxation to be ascertained as provided by law.

Sec. 5. The State may contract debts to supply the casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more laws, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money arising from the creation of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose.

In addition to the above limited power to contract debts the State may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the State in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan shall have been authorized or to the repayment of the debt thereby created. No money shall be paid out of the State Treasury except in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 7. Neither the State, nor any county, city, town, municipality, or other subdivision of the State shall ever give or loan its credit in the aid of, or make any donation or grant, by subsidy or otherwise, to any individual, association or corporation, or become a subscriber to, or a shareholder in, any company or corporation, or become a joint owner with any person, company or corporation, except as to such ownerships as may accrue to the State by operation or provision of law.

Sec. 8. No county, city, town, school district, or other municipal corporation shall for any purpose become indebted in any manner to an amount exceeding four per centum of the taxable property in such county, city, town, school district, or other municipal corporation, without the assent of a majority of the property taxpayers, who must in all respects be qualified electors, therein voting at an election provided by law to be held for that purpose, the value of the taxable property therein to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county purposes, previous to incurring such indebtedness; except, that in incorporated cities and towns assessments shall be taken from the last assessment for city or town purposes; Provided, that any incorporated city or town, with such assent, may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount, but not exceeding five per centum additional, for supplying such city or town with water, artificial light, or sewers, when the works for supplying such water, light or sewers are or shall be owned and controlled by the municipality.

**Astoria, Ore.**—*Commission Form of Government Rejected.*—By a vote of 178 "for" to 531 "against," the new charter providing for a commission form of government was rejected at an election held Dec. 13, according to reports.

**Bremerton-Charleston, Wash.**—*Consolidation Defeated.*—The question of consolidating these two cities, submitted to the voters on Dec. 6, carried in Bremerton, but was defeated in Charleston (V. 93, p. 968). The vote in Bremerton was 171 "for" to 33 "against" and in Charleston 139 "for" to 305 "against."

**Davidson County (P. O. Nashville), Tenn.**—*State Fair Bonds Declared Valid by Supreme Court.*—The State Supreme Court on Dec. 18 affirmed the ruling of Chancellor Allison that the \$150,000 State fair grounds bonds were legal and valid. The Court, it is said, held that the purpose for which the bonds were issued was a county purpose, of special benefit to the county, and that the issuance of bonds was not a lending of credit as contemplated in the Constitution. V. 93, p. 1412.

**Devils Lake, Ramsey County, No. Dak.**—*Bond Issue Temporarily Enjoined.*—A temporary injunction has been issued by Judge Cowan enjoining the issuance of the \$33,000 bonds voted Nov. 6 for a municipal-lighting-plant. V. 93, p. 1414.

**Framingham, Mass.**—*Suit against Town to Recover on Alleged Spurious Notes Dismissed.*—With the statement that he regarded the case as a proper one for the Supreme Court, Judge Bell, of the Superior Court, at Cambridge on Nov. 29 directed the jury to return a verdict for the town in the suit brought by the Franklin Savings Bank of Boston to recover \$25,000 on a note forged, it is claimed, by John B. Lombard, former Town Treasurer. V. 91, p. 665. While it is not quite clear from the newspaper accounts upon just what

grounds the action of the Court was based, it seems probable that the Court held that the conversation and letter of the Town Clerk to Mr. Sturgis, Treasurer of the Franklin Savings Bank, did not serve to make the town liable as an "admission against interest" which was binding upon the town, and that, therefore, it was thought best to dismiss the complaint in order to have the Supreme Court pass upon the question of law involved. Whether or not the suit was considered a test case for other claims against the town on forged notes is not stated.

**Gulfport, Miss.**—*Commission Plan of Government Approved.*—The question of governing this city under the commission plan carried on Dec. 12, it is stated, by a vote of 296 to 131. The proposition was defeated by a large majority last year, but it is thought that the success of the plan in other near-by municipalities did much to change the sentiment in favor of the new government.

**Liberty County (P. O. Liberty), Tex.**—*Attorney-General Acts Upon Road Bonds.*—Records of proceedings for the issuance of bonds in Dayton Road District and in Precinct No. 1 or the Liberty Precinct, were submitted to the Attorney-General recently for his approval. The record pertaining to the Dayton Road District has been disapproved, the Attorney-General having a doubt as to whether bonds can be issued where the road district includes within its limits a drainage district which has already organized and issued bonds, that being the case in the Dayton District. Steps will be taken immediately, it is announced, to have the courts pass upon this question. The Attorney-General approved the issue of bonds for Precinct No. 1 (Liberty Precinct.) Concerning this latter issue, a dispatch from Liberty to the "Galveston News", says: "A short while back it was sought to obtain an injunction against these bonds in the local district court on the ground that a road district could not include an incorporated city or town, but Judge L. B. Hightower Sr. of this district promptly held that objection unsound and the suit was abandoned and dismissed."

**Los Angeles, Cal.**—*Complete Election Returns.*—Complete official returns of the vote cast at the election held in this city on Dec. 5 show that George Alexander, candidate of the Good Government party, was elected Mayor by a majority of 34,069 over Job Harriman, the Socialist candidate, the former having received 85,492 votes and the latter 51,423. The election attracted unusual attention because of the confessions made only a few days previous by the McNamara brothers, who were being tried for murder in connection with the dynamiting of the "Los Angeles Times" Building. Mr. Harriman was one of the attorneys for the McNamaras and was nominated by the Socialists, it is claimed, largely because of a speech he made some time before the case was called for trial, proclaiming their innocence. At the primaries in October, when the registration was approximately 75,000, Mr. Harriman received 20,157 votes and Mr. Alexander 16,790, the vote for Mr. Harriman being only 4,188 short of a majority over that for all the mayoralty candidates, which was necessary for election. The defeat of Mr. Harriman at the Dec. 5 election appears to have been due principally to the efforts of the women voters. According to Jeannette Converse, Field Captain of the Women's Progressive League, "out of a registration of approximately 70,000 women, 95% voted, and of those 75% voted for Alexander."

The ordinance providing for a municipal newspaper carried by a vote of 57,958 to 43,901. The ordinance providing for prohibition in the city was defeated, there being only 32,199 votes "for" and 88,069 "against."

**Massachusetts.**—*Street Railways that Meet Requirements of Savings Bank Law.*—The Railroad Commissioners have certified to the Bank Commissioner, as required by Chapter 590, Laws of 1908, the following street railway companies as having annually earned and properly paid, without impairment of assets or capital stock, 5% dividends for the past five years:

Boston Elevated Railway Co.	Fitchburg & Leominster St. Ry. Co.
Boston & Northern Street Ry. Co.	Holyoke Street Railway Co.
Boston & Revere Electric Ry. Co.	Springfield Street Railway Co.
Citizens' Elec. St. Ry. of Newburyport	Union Street Railway Co.
Dartmouth & Westport St. Ry. Co.	West End Street Railway Co.
East Middlesex Street Railway Co.	Worcester Consolidated St. Ry. Co.

The list is the same as that certified last year.

**Nicaragua (Republic of).**—*Loan.*—In accordance with the agreement referred to in the "Chronicle" of Nov. 4, p. 1274, Brown Brothers & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co. of New York have made a loan of \$1,500,000 to the Republic of Nicaragua, the proceeds of which are to be used exclusively for the reformation of the Nicaraguan currency and the establishment of a bank in Nicaragua to be incorporated in the United States of America. The bank is to have an authorized capital stock of \$5,000,000 and is to be the vehicle for the introduction of such measures as may be recommended for the reform of the currency. Under the agreement for the \$1,500,000 loan, the revenue of Nicaragua is being collected by a collector nominated by the bankers in a manner similar to that in which the San Domingo revenue is collected. The bankers have nominated as collector Clifford D. Ham, formerly surveyor of the Port of Manila, who within the last few days has taken over the collection of the customs receipts. Messrs. Conant and Harrison, currency experts, are now in Nicaragua studying the needs of the country, and upon their return a plan of currency reform will be formulated.

This arrangement is regarded by all concerned as only a temporary expedient to enable Nicaragua, with as little delay as possible, to enjoy the benefit of a stable currency and improve banking facilities.

Plainfield, N. J.—City's Offer to Purchase Refused.—The Plainfield Union Water Co. has refused the offer made by the city to purchase its property for approximately \$500,000.

Vancouver, Wash.—Vote.—We are advised that the vote cast in the defeat of the proposition to adopt the commission form of government on Dec. 5 (V. 93, p. 1620) was 447 "for" to 958 "against."

Bond Proposals and Negotiations this week have been as follows:

Table listing bond proposals with columns for Issuer, Amount, and Date. Includes entries for ABERDEEN, ADAMSVILLE, AKRON, etc.

\* These bids were successful.

Bonds Not Sold.—The following bids, all of which were rejected, were also received for three issues aggregating \$8,100 offered on the same day (Dec. 15):

Table listing rejected bond bids for three issues, with columns for Issuer, Amount, and Date.

We are not advised as to what disposition was made of the \$615 3-year improvement bonds also offered on Dec. 15.

Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Jan. 16 1912 by W. A. Durand, City Aud., for the following 4 1/2% bonds, aggregating \$160,250:

- List of bond offerings including Jefferson Ave. paving assess. bonds, Water St. paving assess. bonds, Howard St. Impt. bonds, etc.

Bonds Authorized.—An ordinance has been passed providing for the issuance of \$300,000 4 1/2% coup. water-works-plant-erection bonds.

ALICE, Neuces County, Tex.—Bonds Registered.—On Dec. 11 the State Comptroller registered \$10,000 20-year water-works and \$500 10-year street 5% bonds.

ANADARKO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Anadarko), Caddo County, Okla.—Bonds Not Sold.—No award has yet been made of the \$16,500 bonds offered without success on Dec. 5 1911 (V. 92, p. 203).

ARDMORE, Carter County, Okla.—Bond Sale.—We are advised that the \$47,100 5% warrant-funding bonds offered without success on March 10 (V. 92, p. 747) were sold several months ago.

ARTHUR, Ida County, Iowa.—Bonds Offered by Bankers.—The T. J. Bolger Co. of Chicago is offering to investors the \$7,000 6% water-works bonds voted Nov. 6 (V. 93, p. 1338).

BAINBRIDGE, Decatur County, Ga.—Result of Bond Election.—Reports state that the election held Dec. 14 resulted in favor of propositions to issue the \$50,000 public-school, \$15,000 city-hall, \$10,000 water-works ext. and \$25,000 street-paving bonds...

Table listing bond sales for Bath, Sagadahoc County, Me., including Edmunds Bros., Hayden, Stone & Co., etc.

BARTON HEIGHTS (P. O. Richmond), Va.—Bond Sale.—On Dec. 20 the \$20,000 6% coup. town-impt. bonds (V. 93, p. 1679) were awarded to Humphreys & Co. of Detroit...

\* Accrued interest. a Blank bonds. z Less \$1,000 for expenses. \$10,000 bonds are dated Dec. 1 1911 and are due Dec. 1 1941; the remaining \$10,000 is dated Jan. 1 1912 and due Jan. 1 1942.

BAYARD, Guthrie County, Iowa.—Bond Sale.—Geo. W. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport were awarded the \$10,500 5% 20-year water-works bonds voted on Nov. 6 (V. 93, p. 1338).

BAY CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bay City), Matagorda County, Tex.—Bond Sale.—On Dec. 11 the Permanent School Fund was awarded at par and int. \$4,000 5% 10-40-year (opt.) bonds.

BIG SANDY IRRIGATION DISTRICT, Cheyenne County, Colo.—Bonds Not Sold.—No award has yet been made of the \$375,000 6% 20-year bonds offered without success on July 24 1909 (V. 89, p. 299).

BINGHAMTON, Broome County, N. Y.—No Action Yet Taken.—No action has yet been taken looking towards the issuance of the \$158,200 lighting-plant bonds voted Oct. 27 (V. 93, p. 1275).

BLAINE COUNTY (P. O. Hailey), Idaho.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. Jan. 10 1912 by the County Clerk for \$17,000 refunding and \$85,000 funding 5% gold coup. tax-free bonds.

BOGART, Oconee County, Ga.—Bond Election Proposed.—Reports state that this place will hold an election to vote on the question of issuing \$5,000 school-building bonds.

BOONVILLE, Cooper County, Mo.—Bond Sale.—On Dec. 15 \$15,000 5% 5-20-year (opt.) coup. court-house bonds were awarded to Sutherland & Co. of Kansas City...

BRAINTREE (P. O. South Braintree), Norfolk County, Mass.—Temporary Loan.—A loan of \$20,000, due \$10,000 April 26 1912 and \$10,000 May 3 1912, has been negotiated, it is stated, with N. W. Harris & Co., Inc., of Boston at 3.18% discount.

BRIDGEVILLE, Allegheny County, Pa.—Bond Sale.—The following bids were received on Dec. 19 for the \$23,000 (not \$25,000, as at first reported) 4 1/2% 30-yr. funding bonds (V. 93, p. 1680):

Table listing bids for Bridgeville bonds, including Melton Nat. Bk., Pittsb., J.S.W.S. Kuhn, Inc., etc.

BRITTON, Marshall County, So. Dak.—Bond Election Proposed.—An election will probably be held, reports state, to vote on the question of issuing \$10,000 school bonds.

BROOKVILLE, Jefferson County, Pa.—Bond Sale.—On Dec. 15 the \$116,000 5% gold coup. tax-free bonds (V. 93, p. 1548) were awarded to the Brookville Title & Trust Co. for \$116,010.

BROWNSVILLE, Haywood County, Tenn.—Bond Offering.—The \$40,000 5% 20-year street-impt. bonds, bids for which were rejected on July 10 (V. 93, p. 608), are being offered at par. Date of bonds Jan. 2 1912.

BUTLER, Johnson County, Tenn.—Bond Sale.—The \$6,000 6% 20-year coupon school bonds offered but not sold on Aug. 15 (V. 93, p. 608) have been awarded to contractors.

CABELL COUNTY (P. O. Huntington), W. Va.—Bonds Awarded in Part.—Seasongood & Mayer of Cln. have been awarded at par \$100,000 of the \$300,000 4 1/2% 20-30-year coup. road bonds offered without success on July 11 (V. 93, p. 181).

CALHOUN COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, Tex.—Bond Sale.—The Permanent School Fund on Dec. 11 was awarded at par and int., the remaining \$2,500 of the \$5,500 5% 5-40-year (opt.) bonds, \$3,000 of which were sold on Nov. 10 (V. 93, p. 1414).

CAMDEN, Camden County, N. J.—Bond Sale.—On Nov. 27 the \$25,000 4% 20-year coup. or reg. fire bonds (V. 93, p. 1489) were awarded to the Sinking Fund Commissioners at par.

CAMDEN, Oneida County, N. Y.—Bond Sale.—On Dec. 18 \$18,000 electric-light bonds were awarded to John G. Dorrance of Camden. A similar issue of bonds was sold on Sept. 18 (V. 93, p. 971).

CANFIELD TOWNSHIP (P. O. Canfield), Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On Dec. 18 the \$3,000 5% 3-8-year (ser.) road-impt. bonds offered on Dec. 11 (V. 93, p. 1548) were awarded to the Farmers' Nat. Bank in Canfield for \$3,050 (101.866) and int.—a basis of about 4.66%. A bid of \$3,030 was also received from H. A. Manchester.

CANTON, McPherson County, Kan.—Bonds Not Sold.—The City Clerk advises us that no sale has yet been made of the two issues of 4 1/2% 5-20-year (opt.) bonds aggregating \$30,000 mentioned in V. 92, p. 748.

CAVALIER COUNTY (P. O. Langdon), No. Dak.—Bond Sale.—We are advised that the Security Trust Co. of St. Paul was awarded the \$5,100 Williston Lake Drain No. 1 bonds offered without success on Jan. 7 1911 (V. 92, p. 542).

CHAMPAIGN, Champaign County, Ill.—Bonds Voted.—The election held Dec. 15 resulted in favor of the proposition to issue the \$35,000 light-system-construction bonds (V. 93, p. 1548). The vote was 713 to 375.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY (P. O. Urbana), Ohio.—Bond Offering.—O. E. Ely, County Auditor, will offer at public auction at 12 m. Jan. 2 1912 an issue of \$20,000 4% coup. tax-free Mad River North Impt. bonds.

CHENEY, Spokane County, Wash.—Bond Sale.—On Dec. 12 the \$9,000 6% 10-20-year (opt.) coup. tax-free funding bonds (V. 93, p. 1620) were awarded to Allen & Wells of Spokane at 100.50 and int. Other bids were received from Thos. J. Bolger Co., S. A. Kean & Co., Cutter, May & Co., of Chicago; Hoehele & Cummings of Toledo; J. H. Causey & Co. of Denver; L. D. Laning of Kansas City and the Northern Bank & Tr. Co. of Seattle.

Table listing bids for Chicago bonds, including Wm. R. Compton Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, etc.

\* For \$750,000 issue. Bids were also submitted by Well, Roth & Co., Nat. Bank of Republic, Babcock, Rushton & Co. and Hornblower & Weeks of Chicago for parts of the issues offered.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On Dec. 18 the following bids were received for the three issues of 4 1/2% coup. bonds aggregating \$440,000 (V. 93, p. 1489):

Table listing bids for Cleveland bonds, including Cleveland Trust Co., Hayden, Miller & Co., etc.

a Successful bids. Bonds Authorized.—An ordinance was passed Dec. 11 providing for the issuance of \$12,000 4% coup. street opening bonds. Denom. \$1,000.







**Canada, its Provinces and Municipalities.**

**AMHERST, N. S.—Debtore Sale.**—Reports state that the Dominion Securities Corp., Ltd., of Toronto was awarded \$79,000 4 1/2% 30-yr. debentures.

**BARRIE, Ont.—Loan Election.**—By-laws providing for loans of \$50,000 for school purposes and \$21,100 for sewerage will be voted upon, reports state, at the election on Jan. 1 1912.

**BEACHVILLE, Ont.—Debentures to be Offered Shortly.**—We are advised that the \$1,947 North Oxford Twp. and \$3,553 West Oxford Twp. 5% hydro-electric power plant debentures voted recently (V. 93, p. 1342.) will be offered for sale during January 1912. Denomination \$100. Due in 30 annual payments of principal and interest.

**BEAVERTON, Ont.—Loan Election.**—A by-law providing for a loan of \$4,000 to erect a town hall will be submitted to the rate-payers, reports state, on Jan. 1 1912.

**BRAMPTON, Ont.—Loan Election.**—An election will be held Jan. 1 1912 to vote on a by-law providing for a loan of \$15,000 for the purpose of purchasing the electric-light and power interests of John McMurchy.

**BRANTFORD, Ont.—Debtore Election.**—The proposition to issue the \$85,000 hospital-impt. debentures (V. 93, p. 975) will be submitted to the rate-payers on Jan. 1 1912. We are advised that these debentures will probably be issued a year from this date.

**BRIGHTON, Ont.—Loan Election.**—The electors will vote on Jan. 1 1912 on a by-law providing for a loan of \$25,000 for school purposes.

**BROOKLANDS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1440 (P. O. Dickens), Man.—Loan Election.**—An election will be held Jan. 6 1912, reports state, to vote on a by-law providing for a loan of \$29,000.

**BURNABY, B. C.—Loan Election Proposed.**—A by-law providing for a loan of \$50,000 will be submitted to the rate-payers, it is stated, at an early date.

**CHILLIWACK, B. C.—Debtore Offering.**—We are advised that this city is offering for sale \$111,000 debentures.

**CLAREMONT (Pickering), Ont.—Loan Election.**—A by-law providing for a loan of \$1,500 for various improvements will be submitted to the rate-payers of this village, it is reported, on Jan. 1 1912.

**DENNIS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2092 (P. O. Brooks), Alta.—Debtore Sale.**—On July 15 \$2,000 5 1/4% bldg. debentures were awarded to the Western School Supply Co. at 100.15. Denom. \$200. Date Aug. 1 1911 Interest annual.

**DUNDAS, Ont.—Loan Election.**—According to reports, the rate-payers of this town will vote on the by-law providing for the loan of \$8,000 for sidewalks (V. 93, p. 1133) on Jan. 1 1912.

**DUNNVILLE, Ont.—Loan Election.**—A by-law providing for a loan of \$9,400 for sewerage-system-improvements will be submitted to the rate-payers, it is stated, on Jan. 1 1912.

**ERSKINE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1493 (P. O. Erskine), Alta.—Debtore Sale.**—Nay & James of Regina were awarded at par \$9,000 3 1/2% debentures. Int. ann. on Dec. 1.

**EXETER, Ont.—Debtore Election.**—The question of issuing \$5,000 debentures for installing hydro-electric power will be voted on at an election to be held Jan. 1 1912.

**FOREST, Ont.—Loan Election.**—A by-law providing for a loan of \$20,000 to construct an electric-light-plant, will be submitted to a vote on Jan. 1 1912.

**FORT WILLIAM, Ont.—Loan Election.**—The ratepayers will vote Jan. 1 1912 on by-laws, it is stated, providing for the following loans: \$3,200 for fire-escapes on city-hall, \$25,500 for road improvements and \$102,000 to enable the city to carry out its agreement with F. W. Samwell.

**GALT, Ont.—Debtore Sale.**—The \$10,000 4% 30-yr. water-works debentures, bids for which were rejected on Oct. 2 (V. 93, p. 975), have been awarded to the Ontario Securities Co., Ltd., of Toronto at 92.67 Other bids follow:  
Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto, \$9,261  
Brent, Noxon & Co., Toronto, \$9,116  
Mereh. Bk. of Canada, Galt, 9,227  
Aemillus Jarvis & Co., Tor., 9,105  
C. H. Burgess & Co., Toronto, 9,157  
Brouse, Mitchell & Co., Tor., 9,007  
Dominion Sec. Corp., Ltd., Tor. 9,151  
Nat. Finance Co., Ltd., Regina 8,975

**Loan Election.**—The ratepayers will be asked on Jan. 1 1912 to vote on a by-law providing for a loan of \$10,000 for park improvements.

**GRANBY, Que.—Loan Voted.**—The election held Dec. 5 resulted, it is stated, in favor of the by-law providing for the loan of \$5,000 as a bonus to the Granby Hardware Co. (V. 93, p. 1493.)

**HALIBURTON, Ont.—Loan Election.**—An election will be held Jan. 1, 1912 to submit to the ratepayers a by-law providing for a loan of \$11,000 for bridge purposes.

**HAMILTON, Ont.—Debtore Election.**—An election will be held Jan. 1 1912, it is stated, to vote on the question of issuing \$650,000 water-works, \$18,500 Gore Park convenience, \$65,000 fire-station and \$100,000 parks debentures. V. 93, p. 1553.)

**HAMIOTA, Man.—Debtore Offering.**—Proposals will be received until Dec. 28 for \$2,000 6% 20-year debentures.

**HARRIS, Sask.—Debtore Offering.**—Proposals will be received, it is stated, for \$1,500 permanent impt. debens. H. W. Ashton is Sec.-Treas.

**HEADLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2423 (P. O. Minda), Alta.—Debtore Sale.**—On Nov. 28 the Alberta School Supply Co. was awarded an issue of 5% debentures for \$1,600. Int. ann. in May. Due from May 1913 to 1923.

**HUBBARD, Sask.—Debtore Offering.**—Reports state that \$3,000 permanent impt. debens. are being offered for sale. W. H. Black, Sec.-Treas.

**LANARK, Ont.—Debtore Sale.**—On Dec. 15 \$6,600 5% local impt. debentures were awarded to Brent, Noxon & Co. of Toronto for \$6,473 (98.075) and interest. Other bids follow:  
W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Tor., \$6,476  
C. H. Burgess & Co., Toronto, \$6,400  
Ontario Sec. Co., Ltd., Tor., 6,467  
Nat. Finance Co., Ltd., Reg. 6,398  
G. A. Stimson & Co., Toronto, 6,463  
Date Dec. 29 1911.

**LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Debentures Voted.**—A favorable vote was cast on Dec. 11 on the proposition to issue \$300,000 street-railway system and \$150,000 power-plant 4 1/4% debentures (V. 93, p. 1553). The vote was 799 to 60. Due 1942. We are advised that these debentures will probably be offered for sale in March or April 1912.

**LONDON TOWNSHIP (London), Ont.—Loan Election.**—On Jan. 1 1912 an election will be held to vote on a by-law providing for a loan of \$50,000 for building and repairing bridges, it is reported.

**MEDICINE HAT, Alta.—Debtore Offering.**—Proposals will be received until Jan. 2 1912 for the \$45,000 5% water-works-extl. debentures (V. 93, p. 1625). Authority vote of 203 to 5 at the election held Dec. 11. Due Dec. 1 1951.

**NEW LOANS.**

**\$15,000**

**City of California, Missouri,  
SEWER BONDS**

Sealed proposals will be received by the City Clerk until 7:30 P. M. JANUARY 2, 1912, for the purchase of \$15,000 of sewer bonds of the City of California, Missouri, said bonds to be dated January 1st, 1912, due twenty years after date, and bearing interest at five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Each bid to be accompanied by certified check for \$500.00, payable to City Treasurer, which shall be forfeited to the city if bidder fails to comply with the terms of his bid.

The City reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Aldermen,  
J. W. HUNTER, Mayor.

Attest:  
H. E. BLAKEMAN, City Clerk.

**BOND CALL.**

**Bond Call**

**CITY OF MANCHESTER, VA.**

**CITY AUDITOR'S OFFICE,**

Richmond, Va., December 1st, 1911.

Holders of City of MANCHESTER, VA., five per cent (5%) BONDS, payment of which has been assumed by the CITY OF RICHMOND, are hereby notified to present them at this office for REDEMPTION on or after the 1st day of January, 1912, as they will cease to bear interest from that date. EDWARD J. WARREN, Audit

**Thomas J. Bolger Co.  
MUNICIPAL BONDS**

Legal for Savings Banks,  
Postal Savings and Trust Funds  
SEND FOR LIST

19 South La Salle St., CHICAGO

**F. WM. KRAFT  
LAWYER**

Specializing in Examination of  
**Municipal and Corporation Bonds**  
1313 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

**NEW LOANS.**

**\$38,000**

**VILLAGE OF WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.,  
FIRE DEPARTMENT BONDS**

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**  
Whereas, by a vote of the duly qualified voters of this village at an annual election held on November 21, 1911, the Board of Trustees of this village was authorized to borrow upon the bonds of this village the sum of Thirty-eight thousand dollars for the purchase of land in this village on the easterly side of Mamaronock Avenue, about 150 feet south of the southeast corner of Railroad Avenue and Mamaronock Avenue, being about 47 feet front and rear and 99.17 feet deep, with the building thereon, and such building remodeled for the use of the Fire Department of this Village, and more especially for the use of the Union Hook & Ladder Company, therefore Resolved, That sealed proposals be received by the Board of Trustees on the 8TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1912, at the Corporation Rooms, on Grand Street, in the Village of White Plains, N. Y., at 8 p. m., for the sale of bonds to be known as "Fire Department Bonds of the Village of White Plains," amounting to Thirty-eight thousand (\$38,000.00) dollars, at not less than their par value, to the person or persons who will take them at the lowest rate of interest, such rate not to exceed five per centum per annum.

Resolved, That said bonds shall be of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, shall be dated January 2, 1912, and shall become payable at the office of the Treasurer of the Village as follows:

- Two of said bonds on January 1, 1917.
- Two of said bonds on January 1, 1918.
- Two of said bonds on January 1, 1919.
- Two of said bonds on January 1, 1920.
- Two of said bonds on January 1, 1921.
- Two of said bonds on January 1, 1922.
- Two of said bonds on January 1, 1923.

- Two of said bonds on January 1, 1924.
- Two of said bonds on January 1, 1925.
- Two of said bonds on January 1, 1926.
- Two of said bonds on January 1, 1927.
- Two of said bonds on January 1, 1928.
- Two of said bonds on January 1, 1929.
- Two of said bonds on January 1, 1930.
- Two of said bonds on January 1, 1931.
- Two of said bonds on January 1, 1932.
- Two of said bonds on January 1, 1933.
- Two of said bonds on January 1, 1934.
- Two of said bonds on January 1, 1935.

Said bonds shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July thereafter, and shall be issued and sold at not less than their par value, and in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided, and there shall be raised annually by tax, and included in each annual tax levy of said village, after the sale and issuing of said bonds, in addition to the sums authorized to be raised, a sum sufficient to pay the interest and principal of said bonds as the same shall become due, according to law, and in accordance with the provisions herein contained.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check upon a State or National Bank or Trust Company for five per cent of such proposal. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them.

The Board of Trustees reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Trustees,  
Dated, December 19, 1911.  
JOHN J. BROWN,  
President

EARLE P. HITE,  
Clerk.

**HODENPYL, HARDY & CO.**

7 Wall St New York  
Railroad, Street Ry., Gas & Elec. Light  
**SECURITIES**

**Sutherland & Company  
MUNICIPAL BONDS**  
Commerce Building,  
KANSAS CITY MISSOURI

**GEO. B. EDWARDS**  
Tribune Building, NEW YORK, N. Y.  
Tel. 4218 Beekman. Good References  
Negotiations, Investigations, Settlements  
Purchases of Property, Information  
In New York City or anywhere.

**\$100,000**

**San Joaquin County, Cal.,  
HIGHWAY BONDS**

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County, California, until TUESDAY, THE 2ND DAY OF JANUARY, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purchase of all or any part of \$100,000 of Highway Bonds of a \$1,800,000 issue of five per cent Highway Bonds of said County, principal and interest payable at Kountze Brothers, New York City, or at County Treasury, at option of holder. Legality of Bonds will be approved by Messrs. Dillon, Thomson & Clay, successors to Messrs. Dillon & Hubbard, of New York. Bids must be made on blank forms furnished by County. Printed circulars containing full information and blank forms of bids can be had on application to Eugene D. Graham, County Clerk, Stockton, California, or to Messrs. Dillon, Thomson & Clay, of New York, successors to Messrs. Dillon & Hubbard, New York.

EUGENE D. GRAHAM,  
County Clerk of San Joaquin County, Cal.

**MELFORT, Sask.**—*Debtenture Sale.*—G. A. Stimson & Co. of Toronto have been awarded, it is stated, \$3,000 6% 20-installment debentures.

**NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask.**—*Debtentures Voted.*—The election held Dec. 11 resulted in favor of the proposition to issue the \$94,000 40-year water-works, electric-light and sewerage ext. and \$12,000 25-year exhibition bldgs. and street lmpt. 5% debentures (V. 93, p. 1625). The vote was 193 to 11 and 180 to 12, respectively.

**NORTH TORONTO, Ont.**—*Debtenture Sale.*—On Dec. 9 the \$25,000 road and \$20,000 street-ext. 4 1/2% 20-installment coup. debentures (V. 93, p. 1553) were awarded to the Dominion Securities Corp., Ltd., of Toronto, for \$44,672 (99.271) and interest. Other bids follow:  
Wood, Gundy & Co., Tor. \$44,442 | Brent, Noxon & Co., Tor. \$44,126  
Ont. Securities Co., Ltd., Tor. 44,417 | Goldman & Co., Toronto --- 43,999  
G. A. Stimson & Co., Tor. 44,329 | C. H. Burgess & Co., Tor. 43,612  
Nat. Finance Co., Ltd., Tor. 44,268 | W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Tor. 43,227

**NORTH VANCOUVER, B. C.**—*Debtenture Sale.*—The £130,500 (\$635,013) 4 1/2% coup. consolidated local lmpt. debentures recently sold at popular subscription in London by Brown, Shipley & Co. were purchased from the city, we are advised, through Aemilius Jarvis & Co. of Toronto. Denomination £100. Date Sept. 1 1911. Int. M. & S. Due Sept. 1 1931.

**OLIVER TOWNSHIP (Fort William), Ont.**—*Loan Election.*—According to reports, this township will hold an election on Jan. 1 1912 to vote on a by-law providing for a loan of \$8,250 for road purposes.

**ORANGEVILLE, Ont.**—*Loan Election.*—An election will be held Jan. 1 1912, reports state, to vote on a loan of \$5,000 as a bonus to the Orangeville Novelty Works (V. 93, p. 1655).

**OTTAWA, Ont.**—*Loan Election.*—Reports state that the ratepayers will be asked to vote on Jan. 1 1912 on a by-law providing for a loan of \$2,300,000 for water-works improvements.

**OWEN SOUND, Ont.**—*Loan Election.*—The electors will vote on Jan. 1 1912, reports state, on a by-law providing for a loan of \$20,000 as a bonus to J. H. Cole for the establishment of a bolt and nut factory.

**PARIS, Ont.**—*Loan Election.*—Reports state that the electors will decide on Jan. 1 1912 whether or not this place shall make a loan of \$25,000 to install hydro-electric power.

**PETERBOROUGH, Ont.**—*Debtentures Not to be Issued at Present.*—We are advised by the City Treasurer that the \$85,000 school debentures (V. 93, p. 1342) will not be put on the market until about May 1912.

**PETROLIA, Ont.**—*Debtenture Sale.*—On Dec. 15 the \$13,749 65 5% 20-year local-lmpt. debentures (V. 93, p. 1625) were awarded to W. A. Mackenzie & Co. of Toronto for \$13,671, making the price 99.42. Other bids follow:  
G. H. Burgess & Co., Tor. \$13,626 | Brent, Noxon & Co., Tor. \$13,561  
W. L. McKinnon & Co., Tor. 13,620 | Ont. Sec. Co., Ltd., Toronto. 13,507  
A bid of 99.02 was also received from G. A. Stimson & Co. of Toronto.

**RAYMOND, Alta.**—*Debtenture Sale.*—Wood, Gundy & Co., of Toronto, have been awarded \$18,525 6% 20-installment debentures, according to reports.

**REGINA, Sask.**—*No Bonds to be Issued.*—In reply to our inquiry asking for the result of the election to be held Dec. 11 to vote on a by-law providing for a loan of \$15,000 for an educational building, the City Clerk writes that no bonds will be issued for this purpose, but a bonus to the Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle will be provided out of the proceeds of the sale of a certain block in the city.

**RICHMOND HILL, Ont.**—*Loan Election.*—The ratepayers will vote on Jan. 1 1912. It is stated, on a by-law providing for a loan of \$5,000 to provide electric power for lighting purposes.

**RIDGETOWN, Ont.**—*Loan Election.*—An election will be held Jan. 1 1912. It is stated, to vote on a by-law providing for a loan of \$5,000 to assist in the erection of a canning factory.

**ROULEAU, Sask.**—*Description of Debtentures.*—The \$15,000 electric-light-system completion debentures voted Oct. 23 (V. 93, p. 1342) bear int. at 5 1/2% and are in coupon form. Int. ann. at the Bank of Ottawa in Rouleau. Due in 40 equal ann. installments of principal and interest.

**ST. VINCENT TOWNSHIP, Ont.**—*Debtenture Sale.*—It is stated that \$6,500 5% 20-installment debentures were awarded to G. A. Stimson & Co. of Toronto.

**SARNIA, Ont.**—*Loan Election.*—A by-law providing for a loan of \$20,000 as a bonus to the H. Mueller Brass Mfg. Co. will be submitted to a vote of the ratepayers, it is stated, on Jan. 1 1912.

**SASKATOON, Sask.**—*Debtentures Voted.*—The election held Dec. 11 resulted in favor of the propositions to issue the following debentures (V. 93, p. 1625): \$6,000 for Collegiate Institute furnishings, \$8,000 for Board of Trade Bldg., \$15,000 for the construction of retaining wall, \$28,000 for fire tiles, &c., \$72,000 for storm-water sewers, \$85,000 for a pumping plant and \$300,000 for a hospital. We are advised that these debentures will be converted into consolidated stock and that the same will be put on the London market by this municipality's fiscal agency (Canadian Agency, Ltd.) early in the spring of next year.

**TILLSONBURG, Ont.**—*Loan Election.*—On Jan. 1 1912 the ratepayers will vote on by-laws providing for the following loans: \$2,000 for bridge and repairs, \$1,000 for street improvements and \$6,000 for completing the hydro-electric system.

**UNITED TOWNSHIPS OF NEETON AND GARSON (Sudbury), Ont.**—*Loan Election.*—The ratepayers will be asked to vote on a by-law providing for a loan of \$4,000 for road improvements, reports state, on Jan. 1 1912.

**VEGREVILLE, Alta.**—*Loan Defeated.*—A by-law providing for a loan of \$6,000 for water purposes failed to carry, reports state, at a recent election.

**WAINWRIGHT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1653, Alta.**—*Debtenture Sale.*—On Nov. 15 \$3,500 5% 20-yr. sch.-lmpt. debentures were awarded to Brent, Noxon & Co. of Toronto for \$3,347 (95.628) and int. Date Nov. 15 1911. Int. ann.

**WASECA, Sask.**—*Loan Offering.*—This village has been authorized to borrow \$1,500 for permanent improvements.

**WILKIE, Sask.**—*Debtentures Not Sold.*—No award has yet been made of the \$10,000 electric-light and \$25,000 water debentures (V. 93, p. 975).

**WYNYARD, Sask.**—*Debtenture Offering.*—This place, according to reports, is offering for sale \$7,000 municipal rink debentures (V. 93, p. 1217). F. A. Hulks is Secretary-Treasurer.

**YORK TOWNSHIP, Ont.**—*Debtentures Proposed.*—This township is considering the issuance of \$6,700 debentures.

**YORKTON, Sask.**—*Debtenture Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Feb. 1 by T. F. Acheson, Sec.-Treas., for the \$108,300 5% coup. debentures (V. 93, p. 1060). Date Dec. 1 1911. Int. ann. at the Bank of British North America in Yorkton. Due in 20 and 30 years. No deposit required. Bonded debt at present, \$459,189 60. Floating debt, \$25,000. Assess. value, \$2,052,157.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**Adrian H. Muller & Son,**  
**AUCTIONEERS,**  
Regular Weekly Sales  
OF  
**STOCKS and BONDS**  
EVERY WEDNESDAY  
Office, No. 55 WILLIAM STREET  
Corner Pine Street.

**NATIONAL LIGHT,  
HEAT & POWER COMPANY**  
GUARANTEED  
BONDS All Issues  
**A. H. Bickmore & Co.,**  
BANKERS  
30 Pine Street, New York

THE AMERICAN MFG. CO.

MANILA, SISAL AND JUTE  
CORDAGE  
65 Wall Street - New York

Established 1864 Telephone 3817 Reeto  
**INSURANCE STOCKS**  
Fidelity, Phoenix, Home,  
Niagara, Continental, &c.  
BOUGHT AND SOLD  
**E. S. BAILEY**  
64 BROADWAY NEW YORK

MISCELLANEOUS.

**Mellon National Bank**  
PITTSBURGH, PA.  
Offers its unsurpassed facilities on  
attractive terms to banks desiring  
a Pittsburgh reserve agent.  
RESOURCES OVER 49 MILLIONS

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000 SURPLUS, \$4,000,000

THE  
**PHILADELPHIA TRUST**  
SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE  
**COMPANY**

Main Office, 415-17 Chestnut St. Branch Office, 1415 Chestnut St.  
EXECUTES TRUSTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Acts as Trustee for Corporation Mortgages, Registrar or Transfer Agent  
Interest allowed on Individual and Reserve Accounts

**Charles M. Smith & Co.**  
CORPORATION AND  
MUNICIPAL BONDS  
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING  
CHICAGO

**MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD  
BONDS**  
LIST ON APPLICATION  
**SEASONGOOD & MAYER**  
Ingalls Building  
CINCINNATI

**BLODGET & CO.**  
BONDS  
60 STATE STREET, BOSTON  
30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK  
STATE CITY & RAILROAD BONDS

ESTABLISHED 1885  
**H. C. SPEER & SONS CO.**  
First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago  
SCHOOL,  
BOUNTY AND MUNICIPAL BONDS