



*ELECTRIC RAILWAY SECTION.*

A new number of our "Electric Railway" section, revised to date, is sent to our subscribers to-day. The editorial discussions in the same embrace the following topics: "Economic Power Supply for City Railways," "The Steel Rail in City Railways" and "Transit Operation in Great Cities."

*THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.*

Certain tendencies which are being revealed in the course of adjustment of the numerous labor difficulties that are vexing the world of affairs at the present time should not escape observation. For, like the radical Governmental policies which are being so generally advocated, these labor difficulties have an economic aspect which vests them with supreme importance. The doctrines which Mr. Roosevelt is proclaiming, if carried into effect, would mean not only a political revolution but also an economic upheaval, the effect of which would be to destroy confidence in the security and stability of things. Where these factors are lacking, it is not possible for a country to attain its fullest development or for it to take its proper place in the community of nations. In that sense it is a disturbing feature that at the primary elections Mr. Roosevelt's campaign is being attended by such a large measure of success. In all the leading States he is struggling with Mr. Taft for control of the delegates to the National Republican Convention, and even where it was supposed Mr. Taft would have an overwhelming majority, it is found that Mr. Roosevelt is doing at least as well as he. The present week a primary election has been vigorously fought out in Maryland, while down in Texas a contest has also been going on between the adherents of the two candidates. In both States it seems likely that Mr. Roosevelt will get the entire delegations, although the result is admittedly close. There is now more than a bare possibility that Mr. Roosevelt will get the National Republican nomination for President next month. Speculators on the Stock Exchange seem to be oblivious to such considerations, or affect to ignore them, though on one or two occasions within the last ten days the stock market has broken wide open before the manipulators could perfect their plans to resist the downward movement, and there has been much evidence to show that if those conducting the bull campaign do not see the significance of current political events, some leading interests in the financial world are not equally blind, but are lightening their loads in order to be prepared for eventualities.

But, as already stated, in the labor world there are also many disturbing incidents and the unfortunate feature is that no sooner is one conflict of that kind put in the way of settlement than another is sure to spring up. As a matter of fact, some of the important labor controversies which it was supposed had been definitely placed in process of adjustment are now found to be still far remote from such a happy haven. The contest at the anthracite mines is still an open one, and there has been much rioting the present week in anticipation of next week's general convention, when the miners are to decide whether they will endorse the action of the sub-committee in accepting a compromise agreement or endorse the full committee in rejecting it.

As regards the railroads, these are beset with difficulties on every side. The demands of the locomotive engineers for increases in wages and other

concessions are to be submitted, as is known, to a board of arbitration to be composed of one representative of the engineers and one representative of the railroads, these two to select five others, and in case they cannot agree the appointments to be made by a body of three consisting of Chief Justice White of the U. S. Supreme Court, Labor Commissioner Neill and Martin A. Knapp, Presiding Judge of the Commerce Court. Very little progress has been made thus far in naming this arbitration board. The railroads have chosen as their representative Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio RR. Co., and the engineers have named P. H. Morrissy, ex-President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Beyond this little has been accomplished thus far, it having been found impossible for these two to agree upon the remaining five men. It seems almost certain that some if not all of these five will have to be chosen by Chief Justice White in conjunction with Messrs. Knapp and Neill. If so, the board will, beyond doubt, be so constituted that the engineers will have a dominant influence in it. Chief Justice White may be wholly impartial and we may depend upon it he will not be swayed by political considerations in any way. But what chance will there be of his stand counting for much as against Messrs. Neill and Knapp, who have officiated times innumerable in labor disputes and have always displayed a leaning against the railroads. These two men, indeed, are responsible for most of the wage advances which were made in 1910—they acting as arbitrators in numerous cases of that kind—and which have proved such a serious burden to the railroads ever since then.

As far as the demands of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen are concerned, and which, if granted, would add, according to the estimates, from \$25,000,000 to \$28,000,000 to the yearly expenses of the railroads, not enough time has yet elapsed for the managers of the roads to define their position in the matter. It is obvious that the railroads cannot accede to the demands, since the Inter-State Commerce Commission last year denied them the right to advance their rates. In the meantime trouble has risen in an unexpected quarter. At Chicago 8,000 freight handlers on twenty railroads entering that city have gone out on strike. The possibility of this step had not dawned upon any one. It appears that the union had demanded an increase of five dollars a month for the freight handlers and an addition of one cent an hour for laborers, together with double pay for work on holidays, besides asking for two weeks' vacation each year with full pay, a reduction of a day's work from ten hours to nine hours and a number of other things. The roads at first declined to grant any of the demands, but later offered an increase of \$2 50 per month to the freight handlers and of half a cent an hour to the laborers. With this increase the truckers would be receiving \$2 25 per day and the checkers and delivery clerks \$75 50 per month. This was not regarded as satisfactory, and the managers were told the union would wait until noon Saturday last for a favorable answer. A strike was then ordered without further ceremony and all the union men walked out.

This action of the Chicago freight handlers may turn out to have been a fortuitous circumstance. For two or three years everyone has been living in mortal dread of some general railroad strike, the fear being that railroad operations would be interrupted, traffic movements interfered with and food and other supplies cut off. To

prevent the dread possibility and at the same time to placate the laboring element in the population, the Labor Commissioner and the head of the Commerce Court have, with the first intimation of possible trouble on the railroads, rushed to the scene of disturbance and tendered their good offices in the endeavor to prevent a rupture. On such occasions the union leaders always played a good game of bluff. Putting on a bold front, they would declare that never under any circumstances would they yield in the slightest in their demands. Then the two Government officials would obligingly suggest arbitration, and the union leaders would be quick to take up the suggestion, aware that arbitration always means compromise, under which the employees get just what they had counted on, since they make their demands purposely high in the first instance so as to give them a chance to appear conciliatory by shaving them down.

But in the case of the freight handlers there was no opportunity for interference on the part of the Labor Commissioner and his Commerce Court associate. The freight handlers took every one by surprise by the celerity of their action. There were no preliminary rumblings. The strike came without warning. Nobody outside the union knew what was going to happen. The news came to the citizens of Chicago with the announcement that the men had quit work. Strange to say, when the community was at last confronted with a general cessation of work in one branch of the railroad service in the second largest city in the country, no very terrible consequences resulted. The heavens have not fallen. No famine has occurred. No one has had to starve. No railroad official has been lynched at the hands of a mob. In fact, none of the direful things prophesied as certain to occur should an important body of railroad employees be allowed to quit work, has happened. The roads most immediately concerned have been inconvenienced, but other men are being found to fill the places of the strikers. On some of the roads, indeed, some non-union freight handlers were previously in the service of the carriers. There is a lesson in all this for those timid, irresolute railroad officials who yield to one demand after another on the part of their employees, presumably in order not to offend public sentiment by letting a strike occur. We may expect that hereafter such officials will be more inclined to stand on their rights. If so, the experience acquired through this week's inconsiderate action of the freight handlers will not have been in vain.

The experience which the Chicago newspapers have had with their employees adds to the force of the lesson taught by the strike of the freight handlers. It appears that the "Chicago Examiner" and the "Chicago American," both Hearst publications, had been working under special arrangement with the men in their pressroom, but at midnight April 30, the old contract having expired, these publications elected to come under the provisions of the contract between the Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association (of which the "Chicago Examiner" and the "Chicago American" are members) and the Pressmen's Union. The men, acting under the order of the President of the Union, continued their work without protest and thus acknowledged the acceptance of the contract. On May 1, however, when the management of the papers referred to took a further step and announced that they would exercise their right under the contract to determine the number of men to be em-

ployed on each press, the pressmen quit work. The management then offered to submit the whole question to arbitration; but the union refused. Then the Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association declared the contract between it and the Chicago Newspaper Web Pressmen's Union No. 7 broken by the union, and therefore terminated. Thereupon all the Chicago newspapers became involved in the difficulty. No question of wages, it should be understood, was involved, nor hours of labor. On May 2 the newspaper delivery drivers struck in sympathy with the pressmen, breaking their contract with the publishers, and then the newsboys followed.

But this was not all. On May 3 at midnight the Chicago Stereotypers' Union also struck in sympathy, without notice and without any grievance of their own. For a time all the Chicago newspapers (excepting only the Socialist organ) had to be issued in greatly abbreviated form; and, owing to the difficulty of making delivery of the papers, with the newsboys and the drivers seeking to prevent the employment of non-union help, the people of Chicago had to do practically without newspaper service. A more formidable combination of labor difficulties could hardly be imagined, and yet day by day the publishers have been making headway against the strikers, until now conditions have been restored almost to the normal, as far as the issue and delivery of the papers are concerned. The Chicago publishers deserve credit for the stand they have taken. The benefits will be felt outside the newspaper field. We may expect that the managers in all lines of industry will begin to recognize that as a mere matter of policy it is never wise to yield meekly to unjust or arbitrary demands. When an employer has right and justice on his side, he can afford to defy even a labor union.

The first annual conference of the Bankers' committees on agricultural education and development, held in Minneapolis in October, was discussed in the "Chronicle," Nov. 25, p. 1428. The Executive Council of the Bankers' Association, in session this week, spent nearly a day in discussing the report of that conference and showed the growing interest of bankers in the subject. The head of the Illinois State Association said in the report that the most important subjects of interest to the committee are a "blue sky" law for a federal investigation preliminary to incorporation of various concerns, agricultural development, and good roads. Minnesota, a State which is very active in its interest, has added twenty to the number of her agricultural high schools. A land credit scheme in France and Germany was mentioned at the meeting, by which low-rate loans, to run as long as fifty or seventy-five years, are made to agriculturalists. Something of this kind was urged at the recent meeting in this city to found the American Immigration and Distribution League. The same disposition to cry to the Federal Hercules for aid was shown in the adoption of resolutions at this week's meeting indorsing bills now in Congress for furthering agricultural development by appropriations of money; one of these proposes a gift of \$10,000 to each State that will appropriate a like amount and another proposing an appropriation of \$300,000 for the first year, rising annually up to three millions.

If some of the money now slung away on pensions and printing could be diverted to agricultural development, something might perhaps be urged in favor of that change. The object is of vast importance, but

the means proposed should be deprecated. The pecuniary rewards of agriculture ought to suffice to stimulate attention to it; nothing is so fundamentally necessary, nothing has so unfailing a market for its product and nothing has held up before it so great an excess of demand over supply. It ought not to be necessary to hire men to cultivate the soil for profit, or even to provide courses of instruction in that work. Let the States supplement private work. There was no dissenting voice in this week's meeting—and there will be none anywhere—from the proposition "that the bankers ought to take a very great interest in teaching the farmers the very best methods of cultivating their farms and how to rotate in crops so as to make the soil yield the greatest harvests and in the general education of youth, so that they may grow up good farmers." Most certainly. The railroads discovered the importance of this years ago, and have been working accordingly, with increasing vigor and effectiveness. They live by carrying things, and therefore they must have things to carry. The bankers also live by "moving" things, and they must have things to move. Their interest in this subject is in self-interest as well as in the public interest.

It is marvelous how Chicago is growing in every direction, and particularly how its banking institutions are increasing in size and magnitude. That city now enjoys the distinction of having the largest bank in the United States. There are a number of Chicago banks which rank on a par with the biggest banks in this city, but it remained for the Continental & Commercial National Bank to reach an aggregate of deposits which exceeds even that of the National City Bank of New York. Under the call of the Comptroller of the Currency for a statement of the condition of the national banks on April 18, the National City Bank shows deposits of \$228,419,618. The Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago for the same date reports deposits of \$190,959,580, but this is exclusive of the \$26,694,776 deposits of the Hibernian Banking Association, whose entire capital stock is owned by the stockholders of the Continental & Commercial National, and it is also exclusive of the \$22,202,836 deposits of the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, the stock of which is similarly owned. This makes combined deposits of \$239,857,193, which exceeds by over \$11,000,000 the \$228,419,618 of deposits of the National City Bank of New York.

In combined resources the Chicago institution still stands somewhat behind the National City, its aggregate being \$286,587,780, against \$290,165,606 for the National City Bank. This is owing to the fact that the New York institution has a larger surplus fund than the Chicago bank. In amount of capital paid in there is very little difference. The National City has a capital of \$25,000,000. The Continental & Commercial has \$21,500,000, while the Hibernian Banking Association has \$1,500,000 and the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank \$3,000,000, making for the three combined \$26,000,000.

That a Chicago institution should be able to record such imposing results is even more significant than for a New York bank to attain a similar distinction. For it is to be said for the Chicago banking concerns that they are banks in the truest and best sense of the word. It cannot be charged that their business is with Wall Street or with the stock market. They cater to the needs of the mercantile community. No doubt some portion of their funds is invested here

in the East, but, broadly speaking, their energies are devoted to satisfying the ever-expanding needs of the West. In this sense the growth and development of the Chicago banks is indicative of the growth of the West itself, and of Chicago, its great commercial emporium.

The effect of the adverse weather of the winter and early spring upon the fall-sown grain crops in the United States is clearly indicated by the official report of the Department of Agriculture for May 1 issued on Tuesday last. As a result of winter-killing, an abandonment of winter wheat area the greatest in the history of the country has occurred, amounting in some important localities to approximately half of the acreage originally planted, and the condition of the crop on the date mentioned is reported lower than at the corresponding time in any year since 1904. Furthermore the backward and rainy spring has further militated against agricultural interests, delaying preparatory work to such an extent that much less planting had been completed on May 1 than is usually the case. This latter fact is of no especial importance, however, except that it may mean some delay in the coming upon the market of the new crops, and particularly those of which (like potatoes) there is now a very limited supply. The overflow in the Mississippi Valley and contiguous territory has also been a hindering influence.

The Department's report on winter wheat May 1, while it indicated a slight deterioration during the previous month, was rather above general expectations. It made the average condition on that date 79.7, against 86.1 on May 1 last year, 82.1 in 1910 and a ten-year average of 85.2. The abandonment of area resulting from winter-killing was, as intimated above, much larger than in any previous year. It amounted, in fact, to 6,469,000 acres, or 20.1% of the total area seeded last fall, leaving under winter wheat on May 1 only 25,744,000 acres, the smallest acreage since 1899, and comparing with 29,162,000 acres, the area from which the crop was harvested last year. The abandonment of area appears to have been exceptionally heavy in some of the leading wheat-growing States, involving in Illinois over half of the planting and in Indiana and Ohio 46.5% and 45.2%, respectively, and in the same localities impairment of condition was also greatest. Kansas, however, reports a better status of the crop than a year ago at this time and the same is true of Oklahoma, Texas and Oregon. The Government works out a quantitative estimate of the yield per acre of winter wheat on the basis of the average condition May 1 and the average final yield for a series of years, reaching the conclusion that 79.7 would indicate a product of 14.4 bushels or an aggregate crop of 370,714,000 bushels. This, needless to say, is smaller than the yield of any year since 1904.

While it is to be admitted that the winter-wheat crop situation on May 1 was somewhat discouraging there is no real reason for pessimism thus early in the season. Since the first of May 1 favorable weather has been noted over very much the greater part of the winter-wheat territory and reports from such States as Kansas and Nebraska voice expectations of comparatively large crops there.

The Bank of England on Thursday reduced its minimum discount rate to 3% from 3½%, which had been the ruling figure since Feb. 8. It is thought

not improbable that the Bank of France may take similar action next week, and it is also possible that the Imperial Bank of Germany may feel inclined to announce a reduction from the present high rate of 5%. Following the action of the English Bank, the Bank of Bombay reduced its discount rate to 5% from 6%. It is not unlikely, in view of the calmer international political situation in Europe and the retarding influence on trade and industry of our own political affairs, that we are entering upon a period of easier conditions in money that may prove world-wide. We do not mean to imply that there is likely to be any special pressure of loanable funds. This could hardly be expected in view of the extreme activity in foreign trade in Britain and still more so in Germany. The monthly report of April commerce, just issued by the British Board of Trade, registered an increase of no less than £8,564,000 in the imports for April, while exports, notwithstanding that the month followed what was generally believed to be a period of almost complete stagnation, resulting from the coal strike in March, indicated a reduction of only £2,405,000 in the exports. For the first four months of the calendar year the British imports are recorded at £248,323,000, as against £229,158,689 last year and exports have aggregated £151,507,000, against £149,940,319.

In view of this activity some disposition has been noted by London dispatches to criticise the action of the Bank's Governors as being rather premature and having the ulterior object of easing up the money situation for the purpose of stimulating the price level of standard investment securities, especially of consols, which have been under such severe pressure. With an official Bank rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$ @4%, even if money were borrowed at the open market rate in Lombard Street, there is slight inducement to carry consols, which have an income value at present prices of, say, 3%. It may, we believe, be taken for granted, however, that the Governors of the Bank have not reduced the Bank rate without looking ahead and without feeling assured that a period of rest from political strife of an international character is at hand. Special significance should, no doubt, be attached to the approaching transfer to London of Baron Marschell von Bieberstein, at present German Ambassador to Constantinople, one of Germany's foremost diplomats, which may be considered a return courtesy for the visit of Lord Haldane, with a view of increasing the cordiality of the relations between the two countries. The real object—at any rate, the practical purpose—to be achieved in the spread of more friendly relations between the two countries is to secure simultaneous, if not formal, concert of action in the direction of restricting the armaments of Britain and Germany. If this can be accomplished with or without formal agreement, it will be a highly important factor in money conditions in the future, although it is hardly a sufficiently immediate influence to merit discussion as a factor in the money market conditions that require immediate attention.

In Germany, as in Britain, trade and industry are in full swing. While the Reichsbank may feel inclined to reduce its official discount rate in order to favorably influence the basis at which manufacturers and merchants may find accommodation in the outside market, it is not likely that anything like a cheap market will obtain at the German centre. Furthermore, it will be surprising if at the end of the June quarter we do not again, as was the case at the close of March, experience a rather sensational demand for our funds from the

German capital. In other words, as long as our bankers are willing to supply funds at acceptable—which does not mean unprofitable—rental rates, they may count upon a steady demand from the German market. France has not yet resumed the cordial relations with Germany, in a banking sense, that existed before the Moroccan crisis caused such a widespread withdrawal from the German market. At the present time German bankers are still bidding for funds in New York. This is evidenced by their frequent purchases of exchange on Germany, and when that exchange arrives in Germany it is loaned out. As an example of the great activity in Germany, it may be stated, on the authority of the "Frankfurter Zeitung," that the new securities marketed in that country during the first quarter of the year amounted to the equivalent of \$107,600,000, as against \$81,000,000 for the same period in 1911 and \$70,900,000 in 1910. The previous maximum for the March quarter was in 1907, when \$100,500,000 in securities was issued. Thus German issues established a new record for the quarter at a time when London issues were \$66,000,000 less than the year before and \$256,500,000 under 1910.

In France there has been plenty of money for French projects, but outside investments are being very carefully scrutinized. Thus there were practically no subscriptions in the French market to the New York City \$65,000,000 loan, which was offered last Tuesday here. The Paris correspondent of the "Journal of Commerce" cables that it was ill-advised for bankers to attempt to sell New York bonds there direct, as the French public have thus far never bought them direct, but through the agencies of the French banks, which this time did not subscribe. There is quite a large volume of New York short-term obligations held in Paris, but it is evident there is no immediate market there for bonds of long maturity. One correspondent cables that the fact that the bonds are not likely to be listed on our Stock Exchange was a deterrent influence. A Paris municipal loan of 205,000,000 francs 3% bonds of 300-franc denomination will be offered on May 21 at 285 francs per bond. Present indications, as reported by cable, are that this issue will be largely over-subscribed. Preparations for it may, in fact, cause a postponement of the reduction in the Bank of France discount rate that seems to be very generally expected in foreign banking circles on this side.

At home the money situation is without strain of any character. The banks are not pressing call money, but time accommodation is particularly easy in tone, and mercantile paper may be placed at a fractional reduction from last week's figures. This is a change that followed the awards of the New York City bond issue, which released quite a large volume of funds that had been tied up by expectant bidders. The total subscription to the new issue amounted to \$265,985,870; there were 372 actual bids and the number of successful bidders was 265, while the average price was 100.747, which brings the income basis to about 4.21%. In January of last year a \$60,000,000 offering of similar securities brought an average price of 100.90. There will shortly be an offering of \$26,000,000 of New York State bonds, but beyond this there seem rather substantial indications of a prospective lull in the demands for new capital until the political situation shall have measurably cleared. Several important bank executives with whom we have discussed this subject are convinced that the money situation at this centre will continue in a highly comfortable position until at least the second half of July, when the agricul-

tural sections of the country begin to draw home their New York balances. It is hardly probable that, in view of the highly complicated political situation, the demands of merchants and manufacturers for banking accommodation will assume sufficient importance to strain our bank reserves; and it seems equally improbable that any important degree of wild speculation will develop on the market for Stock Exchange securities while the political affairs of the country are as unsettled as they seem likely to be during the next few months.

In the British House of Commons on Thursday night the Asquith Government carried the Home Rule Bill on its second reading by a vote of 372 to 271, a majority of 101, as against 94 at the first reading. The Bill now enters upon its Committee stage and will not be reached, according to the present outlook, until after the Whitsuntide holidays. Parliamentary authorities predict that the debate will occupy at least two months even after the measure has been formally taken up in the Committee of the Whole House. The Opposition are preparing a systematic campaign against the measure in the form of amendments and other obstructive methods and it seems quite fair to assume that even when, as now appears probable, Home Rule for Ireland shall pass the Commons, it will still be a long step from actual enactment. The Opposition are depending upon complete defeat of the measure in the Upper House which, notwithstanding the Constitutional changes of last year, will still be effective for the purpose of delay. This delay will mean according to the Opposition that the Asquith Government will be defeated and out of power before the three years during which the Lords can hold up the Bill expire. Since the last general election the Government has lost five seats in bye-elections which count 10 votes on division. Meanwhile the Irish Nationalists must continue to support the Government.

An incident of interest in the Home Rule situation is that the passage of the Bill on second reading takes place simultaneously with the elimination of the word "Conservative" as the official designation of the Tory Party. At a conference of the Conservative and Liberal Unionists parties held on Thursday it was decided there should be a fusion of the two parties under the title "National Unionist Association." Thus the Liberal Unionists who seceded from Mr. Gladstone on his espousal of Home Rule now become part and parcel of the Tory Party. The closing hours of the debate on the second reading of the Bill, to which a full week had been devoted, were tense, but there were none of the acrimonious scenes which attended this stage of former Home Rule bills. Premier Asquith delivered the closing argument. Referring to the Ulster threats, Mr. Asquith said he believed the British people to be just and generous. They detested intolerance and persecution in any form, but they were not the people to be frightened out of what they believed to be just by language of intimidation. The Government, he said, had asked repeatedly what further safeguards were desired but the only answer of the Opposition was that they would receive from Ulster nothing but unyielding and uncompromising resistance. Dealing with the safeguards, Mr. Asquith argued that, if the Irish Parliament passed Acts transcending the bounds the Government had set, those Acts became void. No one was bound to obey them; no one could be punished for disobeying them. The bill was final in the sense that it was the settlement of a long-standing warfare,

but no one claimed for it that there might not be a necessity hereafter to modify some of its provisions or that they were not going to proceed further in the path of devolution.

The British Government proposes an investigation by Commission into the industrial unrest that now exists in Britain. In a speech before the Bankers' Association in London on Wednesday Mr. Asquith outlined the need of such an investigation. Notwithstanding the country's prosperity, he urged, the signs in the industrial sky ought to be a warning against complacent optimism. The railway and coal strikes were especially significant phenomena which made it the duty of the Government and of business men and bankers alike to look beneath the surface and study the economic fabric piecemeal. The problem of industrial unrest had for some time been the subject of close and careful consideration by the Government, and the Premier invited the bankers of the United Kingdom to contribute towards its solution by suggestion, and, as far as they are able, by wise and fruitful experiments. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, also addressed the bankers and reiterated his well known views. The whole problem of unrest, he declared, arose from a quite wholesome cause, namely, the desire of workers to improve their condition. The wealth of the world, he said, had increased greatly in the past century and the workers felt that they were not getting their fair share of the increase. Lord Robert Cecil had suggested, said the Chancellor, that the remedy lay in giving the workers a fair share in the profits. That came pretty near syndicalism and any way it carried them very far, perhaps further than Lord Robert Cecil realized. The immediate causes of the unrest, said the Chancellor, were first, the wages; second, that the conditions of life were unworthy of the dignity of the workers' manhood and, third, that the workers were not treated as if they were possessed of minds and souls of their own. Mr. George admitted that there was a good deal to be said in favor of the nationalization of railroads, but this would not end the strikes of railway men. He was impressed, he said, by the suspicious attitude of the workmen toward the interference of the State. The workmen objected to compulsory arbitration by the State, but such a course was inevitable if the nationalization principle were adopted. Nationalization, said Mr. George, ought to be considered as a business proposition, remembering that in fixing the scale of wages and the interest on capital invested, that it was the community that had to pay in the long run. The Cabinet, said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was conducting an inquiry into the whole problem. It had not decided as yet whether a more searching investigation was necessary.

Chinese finances remain in a highly unsatisfactory condition as a result of continued contention over the supervision that is desired by the bankers known as the Six-Nation Group over the expenditures of the funds they have been asked to furnish. A new development this week has been the fact that certain of the provinces have begun to contract local loans, the Chih-li Province, for instance, having secured a loan of \$3,900,000 through the Austrian legation from an Austrian firm, giving as security the duties on tea, spirits and tobacco. The Che-Kiang Province is also reported to have raised a loan of \$1,000,000 from a German firm on similar security. Press dispatches from Peking suggest that, while these pro-

visional loans afford temporary relief, they necessarily complicate the national loan problem. The new Chinese Assembly yesterday passed a resolution demanding that the Government submit a budget without delay, in order that the people may know how the Government spends its money. Several of the members of the Assembly asked that an investigation of the Nanking Government's finances be made.

The confidential letter that President Taft wrote to former President Roosevelt and unfortunately made public continues the source of active criticism in the British press. In this letter, our readers will recall, the President expressed the opinion that the successful culmination of the reciprocal agreement would make Canada an adjunct to the United States. On May 6 Arthur Shirley Benn and Henry Page Croft, both Unionist members, plied the Premier with questions of an exceedingly blunt character bearing upon the matter. Mr. Asquith, who plainly showed his resentment at the attack, sharply repudiated the reflections cast on James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, and declared that the Ambassador had in no way influenced the views or policy of the late Canadian Government, and that as the correspondence between President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt was private, Mr. Bryce could not have had any knowledge whatever of it. Later in the week Sir Edward Grey, the foreign Secretary, officially denied rumors of the retirement of Mr. Bryce as Ambassador to the United States. Sir Edward stated categorically in the House of Commons that the Ambassador, who is now on his way to Australia to study political sociological conditions there at first hand, would return to Washington at the beginning of September and resume his duties.

Special significance is being attached in some quarters to the announcement this week of the appointment of Marschell von Bieberstein as German Ambassador at London following the retirement of Count Wolff-Metternich. Baron von Bieberstein is at present the German Ambassador at Constantinople and, according to cable dispatches from the Turkish capital, Baron Pallavicini—the Austrian Ambassador to Turkey—will leave immediately for Vienna. The simultaneous departure of these diplomats has suggested the theory that Germany has decided to change her attitude of neutrality in the war between Italy and Turkey and cooperate with Austria in the interest of Italy. Germany is now supposed to be jealous of the progress that England is making in Constantinople, based to some extent on the statement by members of the English Cabinet in the British Parliament that England supported Turkey's right to close the Dardanelles.

While not necessarily for war purposes, it is officially announced that the Imperial Ottoman Bank has concluded an arrangement with the Turkish Government whereby the Bank has an option on a £10,000,000 loan. In consideration of this option the Bank has advanced an immediate loan against £1,500,000 Turkish Treasury bills which will soon be issued in London or Paris. Reports have been cabled during the week of a Turkish victory in repulsing the Italian invasion of the Turkish island of Rhodes in the Aegean Sea. Dispatches from Rome deny this alleged victory and claim that the Turkish leaders were captured.

Mexican affairs seem to have entered upon a calmer and more satisfactory stage. There is in fact not lacking an element of humor in the situation. One

development is that the provisional President of Mexico—Gen. Gomez—has been ordered by Gen. Orozco, Commander of the rebels, to leave Mexico, and that other revolutionist leaders are also repudiating him.

Our State Department at Washington yesterday received reports that uprisings were becoming general in Southern Tamaulipas, Northern Vera Cruz and the eastern part of San Luis Potosi, all in the eastern part of Mexico. The rebels have also renewed their activities at Tres Marias, Morelos. Considerable excitement, our State Department is informed, prevailed at Salina Cruz, and the State Department is advised that 100 refugees will board the army transport Buford when it arrives there. A similar number will probably board at Acapulco and Manzanillo and about twenty at San Blas. The Madero troops are reported to have routed a force of 1,000 rebels at Zaragoza on Thursday morning. But no decisive engagement has yet taken place.

Some little improvement in the cotton goods trade of the United States is reflected by the dividend record of the Fall River mills for the second quarter of 1912, but the exhibit is much less satisfactory than for the corresponding period in most recent previous years. Six corporations that had made no distribution for the first quarter have resumed payments to shareholders, but eight other establishments, including such prominent concerns as the American Linen Co., the Hargraves Mills, the Seaconnet Mills and the Stafford Mills are still among the non-payers. As for the remaining twenty-two mills, it is to be said that the rate of dividend for the period mentioned is in nine instances lower than in 1911 and in thirteen cases (most of them the conservative corporations that have pursued the same course for a long time, whether earnings warrant or not) distribution has been upon the usual quarterly basis. The aggregate amount to be distributed in dividends for the second quarter of 1912 is only \$287,117, or an average of 1.03% on the capitalization of \$27,756,670, whereas in the period of 1911 there was paid out a total of \$341,025, or 1.23% and in 1910 no less than \$443,650 or 1.67%. Furthermore, in only three out of the sixteen years since 1896 has a lower second-quarter rate than that of the current year been paid and in 1906 stockholders received 2.21%. Consequently for the elapsed half-year stockholders have not fared well, having received on the average less than 2% (1.87%) as against 2.83% in 1911 and 3.59% in 1910. The highest half-yearly rate in our record is 4.70% in 1907 and the lowest 0.76% in 1898.

In connection with the foregoing it is perhaps well to state that the improved situation in the cotton goods trade has not been existent long enough to make any important showing in the manufacturing industry as yet, but with the present more favorable relation between the cost of the raw material and the selling price of the finished product, and a continuing good demand, much better results are expected for the remainder of the current year. To settle labor difficulties in some quarters of New England and to prevent them at Fall River and elsewhere, it has been necessary to grant increases in wages at a time when conditions hardly seemed to warrant them, but having been accorded, they have to be reckoned with in figuring out the margin of profit. The gratifying feature is that the demands of labor having been practically satisfied, there would seem at the moment to be no reason to anticipate further trouble from that direction in the near future. It follows, therefore,

that the main desideratum to foster prosperity in cotton-manufacturing is an ample supply of cotton on a fair basis of value.

The commercial failures statement for April 1912 presents no features differing so essentially from recent previous exhibits as to merit extended comment. In common with the statements for earlier months of the current year this latest return shows insolvencies to have been greater in number than for the corresponding periods of either 1911 or 1910. The aggregate of liabilities, however, was considerably less than in March of this year and smaller than in April of any year since 1909. The month's record, furthermore, furnishes no evidence of unsound business conditions, the great bulk of the failures having apparently been among those too lightly capitalized to withstand such temporary adversity as unfavorable weather, and lull in demand for certain commodities consequent upon high or excessive cost.

Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co's. investigations indicate that the number of failures in April this year was 1,279, representing liabilities of \$16,874,727, this comparing with 1,206 and \$16,924,776 in 1911 and 1,160 and \$17,752,592 in 1910. For the four months of 1912 the total number of insolvents is 6,107 and the indebtedness \$79,887,050, as against 5,191 and \$76,576,537 in 1911 and 4,685 and \$90,831,745 in 1910. Among manufacturers the liabilities reported for the four months this year have been 32 $\frac{3}{4}$  millions, as contrasted with 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  millions in 1911 and 37 $\frac{1}{4}$  millions in 1910, and among traders the debts for the period this year reach 36 millions, against 37 1-3 millions last year and 29 $\frac{1}{8}$  millions two years ago. In the "other commercial" division—brokers, transporters, &c.—indebtedness of 11 millions for the four months of 1912, compares with 6 $\frac{7}{8}$  millions in the like interval of 1911 and no less than 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  millions in 1910.

In the Dominion of Canada, the failures exhibit thus far in 1912 is more favorable than that for the United States. For April the number of failures reported was 107, the liabilities reaching \$745,622, whereas in 1911 115 were forced to the wall with debts of \$1,341,591. For the four months of 1912 the total indebtedness of 536 failed firms reaches \$3,865,687, against 482 and \$4,218,296 in 1911 and 514 and \$7,719,950 in 1910.

Private foreign discounts, in view of the reduction of the official English Bank rate, were much easier in London, although still maintained at the Continental centres. At London, according to yesterday's cable advices, the closing rate was 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ % for bills of all maturities, spot and to arrive. A week ago spot bills were quoted at 3 1-16% and bills to arrive at 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ @ 3%. Paris yesterday closed at 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ % for all maturities, or  $\frac{1}{8}$ % advance for the week. Berlin is now 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ % for both spot and forward bills, which compares with last week's rates of 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ @3 $\frac{3}{4}$ % for spot and 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ @4% for bills to arrive. Brussels has advanced  $\frac{1}{8}$ % this week to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, while Amsterdam is  $\frac{1}{8}$ % lower at 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ %. The official Bank rates at the centres named are: London, 3%; Paris, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; Berlin, 5%; Brussels 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % and Amsterdam, 4%.

The Bank of England statement published on Thursday indicated an increase of only £17,450 in the gold and bullion holdings, notwithstanding that the Bank has been a free buyer of gold during the week, and obtained £610,000 of the £810,000 South African gold at Monday's weekly offering, the remaining £200,000,

as usual of late, being taken by India. Nevertheless, the Bank is in a particularly strong position, its gold holdings aggregating £39,688,165, which is the maximum for this date since 1896. For the corresponding week of last year the total was £37,000,627 and two years ago it was £38,317,325. Loans aggregating £2,483,000 matured at the Bank during the week, and were paid off, and there was a decrease of £133,000 in note circulation. Public deposits were reduced £747,000, such a reduction being usual early in May. Nevertheless the reserve, which was increased by only £150,000, is now 51.20% of the liabilities, which compares with 48.91% last week, 50.64% one year ago and 54.44% at this date in 1910. The current total reserve is £29,212,000, which compares with £27,292,902 at this date last year and £28,448,065 two years ago. Notes reserved increased £104,000 during the week. Our special correspondent furnishes the following details of the gold movements into and out of the Bank for the Bank week: Imports, £902,000 (of which £8,000 from France, and £894,000 bought in the open market); exports, £150,000 (of which £100,000 to South America and £50,000 German coin sold), and shipments of £735,000 *net* to the interior of Great Britain.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France reported an increase of 3,325,000 francs in gold and of 3,400,000 francs in the silver holdings. The statement clearly reflects an easing-up after the arrangements for the May settlements, the bills discounted having been reduced 180,000,000 francs, although the total outstanding is still above normal, being 1,171,724,000 francs, comparing with 1,019,456,263 francs for the corresponding week one year ago and 917,922,028 in 1910. Circulation decreased 72,275,000 francs during the week, general deposits were 41,375,000 francs lower and treasury deposits were reduced 2,175,000 francs.

The Imperial Bank of Germany reported this week a decrease of 3,338,000 marks in its gold supplies but an increase of 3,079,000 marks in gold and silver combined. The stock of the two metals is now 1,197,684,000 marks, which compares with 1,139,300,000 marks in 1911 and 1,086,980,000 marks in 1910. Notes were retired from circulation to the extent of 80,335,000 marks, deposits suffered a contraction of 65,539,000 marks, loans were paid off to the extent of 58,033,000 marks and discounts were reduced 84,731,000 marks. The Bank, however, is still well loaned up, as the total of its loans and discounts is 1,341,955,000 marks, which compares with 1,029,540,000 marks one year ago and 1,022,200,000 marks in 1910.

The local money market continues quite easy in tone for fixed maturities. The New York City loan of \$65,000,000 may be said to have exerted a double influence. In the first place, the comparatively small volume of the foreign subscriptions was a disappointment, since there had been more or less calling home by our bankers of their foreign balances in anticipation of the proceeds of the foreign subscriptions reinforcing American balances abroad. On the other hand, bidders on this side had made preparations with their banks to finance their purchases in the event of their bids being successful, so that the announcements of the awards promptly released a considerable amount of money that had thus been tied up. With this big loan out of the way, there seems to be a feeling in banking circles here that, excepting the forthcoming



\$26,000,000 New York State loan, the demands on the market for new capital during the coming period of acute political strain will not be at all extensive. In fact, underwriters will, it is believed, be well satisfied with distributing commitments they have already undertaken, instead of entering on a large scale into new ones.

Call money during the week has ranged between 2¾ and 3%, these figures, in fact, being the lowest and highest for each day of the week, with the single exception of Tuesday, when 2½% was the lowest and 3% the highest. The ruling rate throughout the week has remained without change at 2¾%. Time money, as we have already shown, has continued easy in tone. Closing quotations remain unchanged at 3@3¼% for sixty days, 3¼% for ninety days, 3¼@3½% for four and five months and 3½@3¾% for six months. Mercantile paper has been in better demand, and while formal quotations have not been changed from the final figures of last week, it has been possible to do business at or very close to the minimum, instead of at the maximum figures. The closing quotations are 4 to 4½% for sixty and ninety days' endorsed bills receivable, and also for four to six-months' single name bills of choice character. Some business was reported at 3¾%, however. Single-name bills not classed as choice are still quoted at 5%.

Sterling exchange ruled rather nervous during the week. It was inclined to easiness during the major part of this period in anticipation of the reduction in the Bank of England's official discount rate, and also in the expectation that foreign bidding for the New York City bond issue would be substantial and successful. The expectation was realized, of course, in the instance of the English Bank rate. While no definite figures are available that seem to be reasonably responsible, it is not believed that the foreign subscriptions to the New York loan were up to expectations. The exchange market closes at a net decline of 15 points for the week. The continued ease in the local money situation will, of course, militate against any further withdrawal of foreign balances by our bankers. Check London in Paris closed yesterday at 25 francs 22 centimes, against 25 francs 22¼ centimes a week ago, while check London in Berlin closed at 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs, which compares with 20 marks 47¼ pfennigs at the close of last week, showing that the movement of the exchanges is still continuing against London in favor of the Continent.

Compared with Friday of last week, sterling exchange on Saturday was unchanged, with demand still quoted at 4 8690@4 8695, cable transfers at 4 8720@4 8725 and sixty days at 4 8425@4 8435. Prospective foreign bidding for the New York City bonds through international banking houses here caused a break of 10 points in sterling rates on Monday, and demand declined to 4 8680@4 8685 and cable transfers to 4 8710@4 8715; sixty days showed no change. On Tuesday the opening was weak and lower, demand and cable transfers selling down to 4 8675 and 4 87, respectively, during the forenoon; later, however, the market steadied and closed unchanged for demand, though cable transfers finished slightly easier at 4 8705@4 8710 and sixty days declined to 4 8420@4 8430. There was a further decline of 10 points at the opening on Wednesday on renewed talk of a reduction in the Bank of England rate; later this was regarded as somewhat doubtful in view of the political complications abroad and the undertone be-

came firmer; closing quotations were practically unchanged at 4 8675@4 8680 for demand, 4 8705@4 8710 for cable transfers and 4 8420@4 8430 for sixty days. Demand declined to 4 8670 and cable transfers to 4 87 Thursday forenoon on the reduction of ½ of 1%, to 3%, in the Bank of England's official discount rate, although short covering for speculative account in the afternoon caused a rally of about 15 points, and the final range was 4 8680@4 8685 for demand, 4 8710@4 8715 for cable transfers and 4 8415@4 8425 for sixty days. On Friday the market continued irregular and closed in neglect at a decline of 5 points for 60 days and indefinite changes for demand and for cable transfers. Closing quotations were 4 8410@4 8420 for sixty days, 4 8675 @4 8680 for demand, 4 8705@4 8710 for cable transfers. Commercial on banks was quoted at 4 827½@4 83¾ and documents for payment 4 83¾@4 84½. Cotton for payment ranged from 4 83¾ to 4 84; grain for payment 4 84½ to 4 84½.

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

Week ending May 10 1912.	Received by N. Y. Banks.	Shipped by N. Y. Banks.	Net Interior Movement.
Currency .....	\$11,373,000	\$5,330,000	Gain \$6,043,000
Gold .....	2,794,000	1,164,000	Gain 1,630,000
Total gold and legal-tenders.....	\$14,167,000	\$6,494,000	Gain \$7,673,000

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

Week ending May 10 1912.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement, as above.....	\$14,167,000	\$6,494,000	Gain \$7,673,000
Sub-Treasury operations.....	20,100,000	26,000,000	Loss 5,900,000
Total gold and legal-tenders.....	\$34,267,000	\$32,494,000	Gain \$1,773,000

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

Banks of	May 9 1912.			May 10 1911.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England...	39,688,165	---	39,688,165	37,000,827	---	37,000,827
France...	129,307,640	32,555,240	161,862,880	129,454,760	34,026,760	163,481,520
Germany...	44,543,900	16,550,000	61,093,900	41,336,000	15,829,700	57,165,700
Russia a...	149,197,000	7,669,000	156,866,000	143,373,000	7,110,000	150,483,000
Aus.-Hunb...	52,650,000	12,782,000	65,432,000	55,486,000	12,960,000	68,446,000
Spain.....	17,019,600	30,008,000	47,027,600	16,522,000	30,961,000	47,483,000
Italy d.....	42,115,000	3,662,000	45,777,000	39,756,000	3,475,000	43,231,000
Netherlands	12,073,000	940,900	13,013,900	11,310,000	2,141,700	13,451,700
Nat. Belg. d	6,674,667	3,337,333	10,012,000	6,878,667	3,439,333	10,318,000
Sweden.....	4,793,000	---	4,793,000	4,617,000	---	4,617,000
Switzerland	6,437,000	---	6,437,000	6,120,000	---	6,120,000
Norway.....	1,981,000	---	1,981,000	2,072,000	---	2,072,000
Total week	506,479,372	107,504,473	613,983,845	494,126,084	109,743,493	603,869,547
Prev. week	506,327,048	107,087,987	613,415,035	494,845,162	110,176,183	605,021,345

a The total of gold in the Bank of Russia includes the balance held abroad—that is the amount held for Russian account in other Continental banks. The proportion so held, and consequently duplicated in the above statement, is about one-eighth of the total this year, against about one-seventh a year ago.

b The Austro-Hungarian Bank statement is now issued in Kronen and Heller instead of Gulden and Kreuzer. The reduction of the former currency to sterling Pounds was by considering the Gulden to have the value of 80 cents. As the Kronen has really no greater value than 20 cents, our cable correspondent in London, in order to reduce Kronen to Pounds, has altered the basis of conversion by dividing the amount of Kronen by 24 instead of 20.

c The division between gold and silver given in our table of coin and bullion in the Banks of Italy and Belgium is made from the best estimates we are able to obtain; it is not claimed to be accurate, as the banks make no distinction in their weekly returns, merely reporting the total gold and silver; but we believe the division we make is a close approximation.

ITALY AT THE DARDANELLES.

The recent turn of events in the war between Italy and Turkey has shown that this ill-judged conflict is approaching, if it has not already reached, a critical stage. The circumstances are so peculiar and instructive that they necessitate a review in some detail of the preceding incidents. This war was declared on the 28th of last September, when the Italian Government announced its purpose of seizing the two towns of Tripoli and Cyrene, in the Tripolitan domain of Turkey, across the Mediterranean from Italy, and when it coupled this announcement with the demand that the Turkish Government agree to continuance of such occupation and to a formal protectorate by Italy. The war has, therefore, continued for something more than seven months.

At its outbreak, the Italian Government's action was greeted with severe and hostile criticism in practically every nation of the world, the sentiment, very plainly expressed, being that the war had been undertaken at an extremely awkward moment in continental diplomacy, and that the grounds of provocation were inadequate. As a matter of fact, the Italian Ministry produced, in reply to these criticisms, a somewhat labored series of grievances which it alleged to have forced its hand. But they were manifestly such complaints as might have been produced by any other Power anxious to pick a quarrel. The reason why the Italian Government was anxious for that result arose not only from an appetite for colonial adventure similar to that displayed by France and other nations, but from the home situation of the Italian Ministry. Confronted with strong demand of the opposition party for certain political reforms which it was unwilling to concede, the Giolitti Ministry had reached a situation where its downfall, on the basis of home politics, was apparently imminent. Like many another ministry thus situated in the past, it seized on the pretext of a foreign war to bolster up its declining fortunes, and, as is usual under such circumstances, the manoeuvre was for a time successful.

But the war did not progress on the lines expected by the Ministry. To seize the unprotected Tripolitan towns was easy, but to gain definite possession of the whole of Tripoli was another matter. Apparently, armed resistance by the Arab natives of the colony had not been expected; but here the Mohammedan sympathies asserted themselves, and Italy was plunged at once into a campaign of the most vexatious sort. How far the Italian troops actually went, under this provocation, in the barbarities, the report of which by the foreign correspondents four or five months ago, shocked the whole civilized world, it would perhaps be difficult to say. The essential point was that the campaign to bring the Turkish Government to terms made no progress whatever.

Turkey at once adopted the policy of passive non-resistance and of appeal to the neutral Powers. The Young Turk Government at Constantinople calculated correctly, not only that Italy could make no headway in Northern Africa, but that the situation of European diplomacy was such as to hold back her hand from an actual attack on Turkish possessions in Europe. Rumors, which circulated some months since, of an Italian demonstration on the Balkan coast were met by virtual assurances from Austria and Germany that no such attack would be permitted. More recently, a concerted effort at mediation has been made by Russia and the other Powers. It came to nothing; the Turkish Government held stubbornly to the position that the Italians had as yet achieved nothing which would warrant them in demanding recognition of their protectorate in Tripoli.

At length, on the 18th of last month, an Italian fleet of twenty ironclads and torpedo boats and three transports appeared at the entrance to the Dardanelles and discharged, according to the account, one hundred and eighty shells at a range of eight thousand yards. They did no damage of any account, and the manoeuvre was recognized, even by Italy, as merely a *pro forma* "demonstration." Indeed, it could not well have been anything more. The Dardanelles is a narrow strait connecting the part of the Mediterranean known as the Aegean Sea with the inland Sea of Marmora, from which access to Constantinople is obtained. This strait has by international stipulation been closed

against foreign men-of-war; but, more than this, it is guarded by two Turkish castles on each side of the stream which, though inadequate in themselves as modern fortifications, are manned with Krupp guns, and occupy such a position as to command the strait and render an effort of a hostile ship to enter it wholly impracticable. Even the few European newspapers in sympathy with Italy have admitted that nothing further can be done by Italy in that direction.

But this being so, the question is pertinent, What does the Dardanelles demonstration mean, and what is to be the next turn in the situation? Apparently, the campaign in Tripoli itself has failed of its final purpose; therefore, from one point of view, a military necessity exists for Italy to strike at some vulnerable part of Turkey. The hot season in North Africa is coming on, and further campaigns in the summer would be out of the question with a foreign army of occupation, even if anything was to be gained by them. Disease and prostration will, in all probability, compel the retention of the Italian troops in Tripoli on the coast. But in the meantime Turkey still refuses to treat on the basis of negotiations demanded by Italy, and the practical question now confronting the Italian Government is, therefore, what is to be done? Such actions as the seizure of the Turkish island of Rhodes are barren achievements; they might cut some figure in the ultimate settlement of the war, but they represent no important military advantage.

What, then, is to be the end? We know what the end was in Italy's Abyssinian campaign of 1885. That campaign, like this, was practically at a standstill after the first preliminary manoeuvres. The occupation of Abyssinia lasted during ten successive years, Italy gaining nothing, and in the end being compelled to evacuate, paying a cash indemnity and receiving from the Abyssinian sovereign only a shadowy and nominal recognition of an Italian "sphere of influence." It is conceivable that a similar outcome may result on this occasion, though it must be said that such an arrangement, after only seven months of fighting, would be the bitterest of humiliations to the Government which began the war. That the influence of the neutral Powers of Europe, however, has been and will be exerted in that direction, with the incidental view of saving Italy's pride as far as possible, may be taken for granted. Turkey is scarcely likely, under present circumstances, to yield what Italy demands.

Much, therefore, must depend on the course of home politics in Italy. Experience has taught most governments what that phase of the situation means when a ministry is fighting desperately for its life in the later stages of an unsuccessful war. From such a state of things there will usually be one of two results. It may lead to measures of extreme rashness, on the chance of a spectacular victory; or it may lead to overthrow of the Ministry. For the second result, time is usually necessary; even in our Revolutionary War it required a term of years and a great victory for the Colonies for the widespread English dissatisfaction against Lord North and his American policy to gain such headway as to upset the Government and bring in Lord Rockingham with a program of peace. Yet, at certain periods in all such unsuccessful contests, the demand for peace from the citizens of the aggressive country become insistent.

It is true that the present war has not been expensive to Italy, judged by other recent contests; but, on the other hand, it has been most disastrous to the Italian

mercantile community, whose prosperous trade in the Eastern Mediterranean has been virtually annihilated and turned over to English and German competitors. From this quarter, at any rate, positive and continuous assaults on the whole Ministerial policy are reasonably to be expected. The end may be another Ministry, placed in power to settle the matter with whatever grace it can. The one fact clear from the course of events to date is that Italy's rash experiment of last autumn is a failure. The civilized world, we think, will say that this is fortunate. Nations hereafter will be apt to move more slowly in the field of such political adventure as foreign land-grabbing. Last year's experience in the Morocco matter will certainly not add to the taste for this sort of achievement. Furthermore the expedient, perhaps the most dangerous in the politics of nations, of bolstering up a weak home ministry through picking quarrels with other governments, is likely to be discredited by Italy's experience, as it has not been by any episode in modern years. It will be fortunate for civilization if the Turco-Italian War ends in such a way as to impress this lesson on the mind of the world at large.

### THE TRUST COMPANY AND THE PROPOSED CONTROL OF INDUSTRIES.

[FINAL ARTICLE.]

For the reasons given in our previous article, the trust company is essentially a State institution. And it is so because it builds its credit-making power out of the business of section and locality. The trust company is also a metropolitan institution. It cannot exist in all its powers in a small community. It will never become dominant there in the distinctive sense of fullness of being, because there are not to be found the great corporations, the concentrated business, the complicated commercial and financial relations, and the individuals dependent, because of these very complexities, on the helpfulness of just such an institution. Now, while the city is to some extent operating in many instances under special charters, an independent political organism, its only allegiance is to the State. The very fabric of all local control is made by the people of the State. It gets its original charter by the permission of the State. All the governing powers of the State are its masters. All the people who make the State are its first customers. It cannot escape an allegiance to their interests first. It must serve them first. And the constituency of the trust company are the citizens of the great municipality in which it is located, with all their interests and burdens.

It is the State legislature, by virtue of its action under a State constitution, that can alone determine and grant the many powers of the trust company. To place the granting of these in the hands of Congress would be to make the trust company one of those favorites of fortune that hang on the heels of Federal interference, and which subsist, not on their inherent rights because of service rendered, but of favors granted.

There is much being said about the rule of the "interests." There is hint of a growing oligarchy of wealth, in which the rich are preferred, not only in office, but in law. If the trust company, which is to guard the interests of the orphan and the incompetent, which is to perpetuate the power of an estate to a generation that is to come, if it is to thus conserve the great principle of individualism in our system of business and government, then it ought not to be made a beggar at the gate of the nation

for its right to exist and its powers to serve and help. All that it is and all that it does ought to come from the people it serves first. Thus will it serve them best. And thus will it be bottomed on the only thing that can preserve it and give it lasting vitality—the good-will and patronage of those who need it and use it.

The truth is that State lines are not altogether the protection to the corporate form that they ought to be, because they are imaginary lines and not the lines of production and industry. There is but one real law of control, and that is the law of service. There is but one means of service, and that is the power of locality. It is impossible in our very nature as a government and people that these two ideas of control or spheres of control should be identical. The best that can be said is that the State is nearer to the seat of power than the nation. The mere fact that the operation of the trust company is so often across State lines does not change this primal law. It is that which we produce that we exchange. It is the race, the epoch and the soil and climate that control. But if there is a security of functioning at home it will follow the company to the antipodes.

As the trust company is now constituted and operated it is antagonistic to monopoly. It gathers strength but to disburse it. If there is in the concentration into the hands of one board of directors a financial power that comes from the industries and thrift of the people, it cannot be exercised save in response to demand and the law of profits. The funds must go where they are wanted and where they will earn. They cannot be diverted to the interests of a remote section, as might be the case under the operation of national control. In the creation of credit and its dissemination the trust company will send its strength where there is need and where there is that which but waits the touch of capital to be developed. The basis of strength being in local business power, the trust company cannot combine to force development contrary to need and demand. It is not, as a rule, like the financial institutions of the East, the recipient of the bounty of a territory which comes voluntarily to it because of exchange with the nations of the earth.

The trust company is a growth of the last twenty-five years. It is not a dealer in international exchange in the same way and for the same reason as is the bank. It is a dealer in the securities of other corporations in that it scatters them in the hands of the people and guarantees to the people that they are properly issued. It is not primarily concerned with a reserve to meet the exigencies of commercial demand, and therefore does not seek to become the holder of any great amount of gold. It does not issue and needs no basis of issue. It is first fiduciary, and because it is fiduciary it becomes financial. Each is an independent organism, and needs not even the support of others.

If it encouraged monopoly in the formation of industrial and transportation companies, it would by so much limit its own field of operation. It is the friend of the corporation as an independent integer seeking to improve the facilities of a certain section or people. What would it be if it sought to consolidate all railroads and all industries of like character? Not that trust companies in some instances have not become great promoters and perhaps exercised a power of tyrannical choice as to men and districts. But, speaking of the power which is inherent because of nature and needs, the trust company tends to diffuse the wealth of the people into the hands of those who through thrift and

abstinence are able to possess it and not to divert it into the hands of the few who hold it by the power of manipulation and combination.

And even admitting that it does seem to aid in concentration because it serves those who are bent on securing control, it does not do this from a selfish interest, for it would have a larger clientele in many corporations than in one. The fact is that there are underlying reasons for recent consolidations that exist in the nature of things. The law of a better and a cheaper service is the lasting law of consolidation. And when this ceases to serve, then there will be a breaking up of the powers that are now so much feared by the theorists of government. The rights of the people will follow the rights of their best interests. There are many interruptions of the even growth and of the harmonious development. But there is one law and one idea always at work, and this levels and unites—the law of the general good. The trust company has an interest in diversity because that alone will give it a proper arena of effort. It serves, and if it serves for a time the false, it is for the true, which is the best.

We will better understand the solidarity of the trust company if we will contemplate and consider how trade grows. Towns are but depots of supplies; cities are but great emporiums of exchange. The population congests because there are natural lines of effort that cross and re-cross. It would be impossible for the country to subsist without the city, as it is impossible that the city shall feed itself. The middleman is worthy of his hire, since he serves to bring together the various products of the earth that they may serve the needs of men. There must be a concentration before there can be a diffusion. The population that hives in the great city are but workers in the walls of time, as are the men who live in the fields and upon the plains. The one is necessary to the other, the complement of the other. And because there are industries that draw to themselves the floating capital of the section that surrounds them, there are greater masses of wealth in the city than in the country. This population is the constituency of the trust company.

It is but the natural sequence of this development that it should be greatest in the locality where these lines of human effort cross. It is but natural that the savings of the people should find their way into the trust company to be scattered first in the development of that locality and thereafter the development of a more remote section that is in need. That the trust company builds railroads and furnishes internal improvements to towns remote from its own domicile is but in furtherance of the law of local development. But it would be saying much to declare that this local developing power could by any manner of means be drawn wholly into one section.

Now, it is the nature of credit that it is the materialized power of the hopes and ambitions of men. Credit does not wait on property. It is the crystallized aspiration and the mortgaged energy of man. If, therefore, there is a congestion of population because of natural causes, then there is a field ready made for the trust company. Just as the bank lives by the multiplication and division of that credit which lies in the energy and honesty of its tributary population, so does the trust company gather this credit and speed it to the place of need, first having filled the need nearest at hand.

The nationalization of industry is but interference with this natural law of local development and must ever be. The allegiance is to the government that is

nearest. The field of operation spreads as the local need is satisfied, and only when it is satisfied. For it is by the very satisfaction of the local need that power comes, that credit issues, that wealth accumulates and that there is opportunity for service. The people own the banks and the trust companies by their deposits. And these deposits obey the laws of demand and use that are inherent in local conditions. To place over industry a control that will be so general that it will be effective is to make it weakening to the service of locality. And to nationalize the corporations must render them still less the customers of the local trust companies for this reason. We need as many trust companies as the field of operation needs, and we need industries that are free in their development of locality, because they are the natural outgrowth of the financial powers of that locality. To nationalize is to concentrate power and to interfere with operation. Control rests always on a natural basis. The trust company could only be dwarfed by national incorporation.

#### CONSIDERATION FOR THE WELFARE OF THE RAILROADS.

There is one feature of the country's industrial affairs that merits closer attention and much more careful study that it is receiving. We refer to the fact that so little consideration is being given to the welfare of our transportation interests, or, to be more specific, to the great railroad-carrying industry, with its capital investment of 18 to 19 billion dollars. Because of the thoughtlessness and unconcern of our legislative bodies, State and national, and in part also because of the inconsiderate demands of the traveling and shipping public, our railroads are being subjected to a species of oppression. The last few years in particular they have been obliged to pass through a period of great trial. Conditions are being imposed upon these rail-carriers which are serving to weaken their credit and to impair confidence in the value and integrity of their securities, besides undermining the stability of railroad revenues and railroad income. A point has now been reached where this fact must be recognized. Serious harm to the country as a whole must result if the present policy is pursued much longer and the railroads are not treated fairly and equitably, the same as all other business interests.

We are glad to see that some of our railroad officials are speaking out plainly and clearly upon the subject. It is to them that the public must look for enlightenment in the matter. It is they who must guide public sentiment aright. Many of these officials do not think it good policy to emphasize the railroad point of view, fearing that public hostility may thereby be aroused; but that is clearly a mistake. If those charged with the duty of safe-guarding railroad properties do not stand up and valiantly assert themselves on behalf of the same, it will not be long before these great interests will be completely at the mercy of the demagogue and of ruthless and unprincipled agitators of all kinds. Self-preservation is not only the first law of nature but in this material world he who does not exert himself for his own protection will find no one else to perform the task for him.

We are led to these observations by some excellent remarks made at the recent annual dinner of the Traffic Club of Pittsburgh by Edward T. Jeffery, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. At the same dinner Chairman Charles A. Prouty of the Inter-State Commerce Com-

mission also spoke and advanced the doctrine that, in the supervision and control of the country's railroads, the Commerce Commission should have exclusive jurisdiction—that from its decisions there should be no appeal to the courts. In other words that its action should be final and irrevocable. We commented at length upon Mr. Prouty's proposal in our issue of April 13, but did not then know that Mr. Jeffery had also spoken before the same assemblage, since the daily newspapers did not feature the address. The speeches have now been issued in pamphlet form and what Mr. Jeffery had to say is being given the publicity which it deserves.

After dwelling upon the wonderful development enjoyed by the United States during the last half century, in population and in material wealth as well as in scientific achievement, and pointing out that this has been largely accomplished through corporate and co-operative effort, Mr. Jeffery admonished his hearers that it is impossible to secure a fair measure of success in any line of human endeavor unless you also have Governmental co-operation to sustain and encourage you. This was merely a prelude to the further statement that unless the greatest interests of the country—which in the aggregate are the transportation and industrial interests—are met by the Government in a co-operative spirit, it is impossible for these great interests to continue successfully their vast work. At existing low rates these carriers are selling the highest class of transportation at the lowest price per unit when compared with the classes of transportation furnished and the prices charged in any other country.

Mr. Jeffery made one assertion which is incontrovertible and which should not escape notice, namely that corporations have not the financial credit that they possessed a quarter of a century ago. It is more difficult to provide funds for further capital expenditures and for further improvements with needed enlargement of facilities, at the same rates for money—that is, at the same interest charges that obtained 20 or 25 years ago. And why? Mr. Jeffery answers the question by saying because vast volumes of transportation are now sold at so low a price per unit that the margin between the cost per unit and the selling price per unit is so narrow that it will not afford, as it ought to do, the necessary basis of financial credit. Another thing he emphasized is that there are great districts traversed by lines of railroad with inferior facilities—inferior because they have inferior credit and it may be because of inferior management; it may be because they can command but small volumes of tonnage and small volumes of passengers; yet through these districts, this great competitive territory traversed by and tributary to the big systems, the price and the pace is set for every carrier, and one carrier cannot get any more per unit on the competitive business than another that is stronger and better equipped, and it would be foolish to ask it.

Another point upon which Mr. Jeffery laid stress was that the railroads are no longer in the actual management of those who put their money into them. Here is what he said on that subject:

Public tribunals are established to determine just and reasonable rates. The rates control the revenues. The revenues control the managers and the owners. The revenues control the bankers, for where the margins of profit are small, banking must be done on excessive terms. Under a rather recent national statute, the Erdman Act, it can scarcely be said that

the transportation interests control the price of labor, because our national Congress has clearly indicated its judgment that arbitration is preferable to serious labor disturbances. We must face, then, these facts: that the revenues are controlled by Government, on the basis of what is just and reasonable; that the price of labor is controlled by public sentiment under the national enactment for arbitration, called the Erdman Act; and that, generally, with the credits of the transportation companies on their present basis, additional financing for further extensions and improvements is a very difficult and expensive proposition. Hence I say again that for the good of the land at large and for the benefit of all interests involved, the friendly co-operation and support of the Government in establishing a higher, but still a reasonable and just, scale of transportation prices is an essential feature, especially so when nearly every other commodity—barring the products of some of our manufacturing friends, who may mention the present temporary weakness in industrial prices—that you can name, including cost of living, is on a higher basis than in former years.

Another point. As a safe precaution, or, to express it in rather better English, as a precaution for the safer transportation of persons and property, a national tribunal is duly authorized to establish certain standards in certain facilities for transportation service. It involves large expenditures, and desirable ones. Other standards may also be established in other facilities than those that have already been designated. With this comes a requirement, at whatever cost, for more capital. And the peculiar situation that will confront us (and I do not question the imminence of it) will present, in connection with a great increase in business in the near future, that which, in my opinion and in the opinion of some others more competent to judge than I, will be one of the greatest periods of industrial activity and of traffic congestion our country has ever faced, unless the fixed plants of the transportation companies, as well as their rolling plants, are greatly enlarged. Think of the growth in population, from thirty-one millions to ninety-two millions between 1860 and 1910. Look at the industrial growth in this one manufacturing centre. Think for a moment that there is not an uncultivated field, except it be pasture or timber land, from the Alleghenies to near the foothills of the Rockies. Far away, up to the magnificent and extensive Northern Pacific Coast, you have new transportation lines stretching their rails and opening up to enterprising labor and capital wonderful resources, from which large volumes of tonnage must flow east of the Great Lakes and to the Mississippi Valley States. I mention this merely to illustrate my point. Now look into the future—and the not very remote future—and you will perceive that the co-operation which I bespeak is a most essential factor.

Public opinion and our legislators should give heed to what is here said because of the serious consequences that must ensue if this be not done. In closing, Mr. Jeffery expressed confidence in the action and integrity of the courts and he put the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the various State railroad commissions in the same category—a suggestion which had an element of incongruity in it when, a little later, Chairman Prouty of the Commerce Commission spoke before the same gathering and took such emphatic exception to letting the courts interfere with the work of the Commission in their desire to uphold Constitutional guaranties. Nevertheless, what Mr. Jeffery says with reference to the courts is entirely accurate, and his respect for the courts is shared by intelligent public sentiment everywhere, as likewise is his declaration that the true "progressive" is not he who stands for the initiative, the referendum and the recall, but he who adheres to and insists upon the maintenance of the guaranties as laid down in the Constitution adopted

one hundred and twenty-five years ago. His remarks in that regard are truly inspiring and we quote them herewith in full:

And, thank God, in the opinion of nearly all American citizens, no matter what modern progressives may say, our courts are regarded as sacred institutions, and our Supreme Court as the greatest human tribunal that was ever constituted.

May I be pardoned for saying, and it is a slight divergence, that the modern progressive is not he who stands for the initiative, referendum and recall, but he who stands for the Constitutional guaranties that came down to us from 1787; the Constitutional guaranties for fair dealing between man and man; the Constitutional guaranties for free citizenship; the Constitutional guaranties for the equal protection of human rights; the Constitutional guaranties for the protection of lawfully acquired property; the Constitutional guaranties that this property shall not be taken without due process of law. And those who strengthen these old-time principles, these old-time guaranties, these old-time pledges, for which our fathers fought and which they wisely and clearly incorporated in a written Constitution, are the true progressives, because they are building a more solid and substantial and enlightened republic, and insuring to us and to our posterity that this Union of States shall be perpetual.

The foregoing should be applied to the railroad situation as it exists to-day with a view to insuring for the railroads that justice which is now denied to them. It is time the fact was recognized that in the community of industrial interests to which the greatness and grandeur of the country is due the railroad-carrying industry is not a step-child and cannot safely be treated as such.

#### "BABY" BONDS OF LOUISIANA.

As a new administration is shortly to be inaugurated into office in Louisiana, there is now some reasonable expectation that the proper steps will be taken to re-establish the credit of that State on a sound basis. The necessity for such action is all the more evident from the fact that the time is not far removed when the bonded indebtedness of Louisiana will have to be refunded. This bonded indebtedness, not including the "Baby" bonds, amounts to some 11 million dollars. The "Baby" bonds, although, in the opinion of eminent lawyers of that State, perfectly valid obligations of the State, have not been recognized in recent years as part of the State's bonded indebtedness proper. These bonds, to all practical intents and purposes, have been repudiated, the interest having been defaulted and no provision made for the payment of the principal.

Two years ago the "Chronicle" called attention to this blemish upon the credit of Louisiana. We advanced the opinion at that time that banking interests, when called upon to refund the State bonded indebtedness of Louisiana, should insist as an antecedent condition that provision be made for the retirement of these "Baby" bonds, of which there are now outstanding about \$900,000. It was believed at that time that the Sanders' administration, in accordance with the platform pledges of the Governor now about to retire from office, would initiate legislation providing for the refunding of the State debt. The settlement of this matter was left over for the new administration, however, and can no longer be delayed, as the Louisiana 4% bonds mature at the end

of 1913. In the two years that have now elapsed no additional facts have been brought to light to cause us to alter our views on the subject of the "Baby" bonds of Louisiana. On the contrary, a more carefully digested consideration of all the facts bearing upon the question of the validity of these bonds has deepened the conviction that the State of Louisiana in refunding its bonded indebtedness should not fail to provide for the retirement of the "Baby" bonds, which are held not only in the United States but even in Europe.

Judge R. E. Milling of New Orleans, one of the best constitutional lawyers of Louisiana, in a carefully prepared opinion recently made public, reviews all the legislative enactments bearing upon the validity of the "Baby" bonds, and declares that these bonds are a primary obligation of the State. Moreover, he states that the State of Louisiana has taken the security that was pledged for the payment of these bonds and has diverted it to other sources. The logical conclusion that he arrives at from a knowledge of all the facts in the case is that "the honor of the State demands that the bonds should be paid."

The Louisiana Legislature to a certain extent recognized this obligation when it adopted Act No. 150 of 1894, which authorized the payment or retirement or the purchase of \$1,281,472 52 of the outstanding "Baby" bonds and Auditor's warrants. It recognized this as a duty that was due the bondholder.

"Under that Act," says Judge Milling in his able opinion, "a great many of the 'Baby' bonds were retired at 50 cents on the dollar. If the State desires to settle its indebtedness at less than dollar for dollar, it has the power to do so; in fact, it has the power to repudiate every dollar of indebtedness that it owes. If it is a matter of having some pretext or excuse to keep from paying its debts, it needs no such excuse. It can repudiate the \$11,000,000 indebtedness in the same manner that it has repudiated the 'Baby' bonds. But what the State ought to do is to look at the matter fairly, squarely and honestly. If, after doing so, the Legislature comes to the conclusion that the 'Baby' bonds are valid obligations of the State, or if they have been recognized as valid obligations of the State by the Constitutional Convention of 1879, or by any action of the State, then the provision should be made to either pay or adjust them in some manner satisfactory to the holders thereof."

Judge Milling suggests that if the Louisiana Legislature feels that it should not pass upon the validity of the "Baby" bonds, then it should authorize any holder of such obligations to institute suit before the courts of the State and declare that in the event the courts held them to be valid obligations of the State, provision will be made for the payment thereof.

The value of Louisiana 4% bonds in the open market has already been impaired by the practical repudiation of the "Baby" bonds. From a financial viewpoint, it would seem that the best way to insure the successful refunding of the recognized bonded indebtedness of Louisiana would be to make provision for the retirement of the "Baby" bonds at the same time. But, in any event, the "Baby" bonds should be either recognized as a valid obligation of the State or the courts be instructed to pass upon this point, as suggested by Judge Milling. Hence the action of the General Assembly of that State, which convenes in biennial session May 13, will be watched with keen interest.

**RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS FOR APRIL.**

Our early statement of railroad gross earnings for the month of April makes on the whole a very encouraging exhibit, considering the conditions which prevailed. These conditions were in some of their leading aspects decidedly unfavorable. It is true that general trade was of larger volume than in the corresponding month of last year; but, on the other hand, labor differences caused a marked reduction nearly all over the country in one important line of traffic, namely coal. In the anthracite regions practically no coal whatever was mined throughout the whole month, the official statement showing shipments of only 266,625 tons in April 1912, against 5,804,915 tons in April 1911. In those regions, indeed, work at the mines is even yet suspended. In the bituminous districts mining was also suspended for the greater part of the month in Western Pennsylvania, and in the Middle Western and some of the Southwestern States pending the taking of a referendum vote of the miners to decide whether the terms of settlement agreed on at the close of March between the mine owners and the representatives of the miners should be accepted. The vote was favorable, and when this fact was ascertained the miners quite generally returned to work; but this was not until towards the very end of April, and in some cases the new wage scale was not accepted until the present week.

One reason why the diminution in coal traffic that must have occurred is not reflected in greater degree in the returns of earnings which we present to-day is that these returns comprise only roads which make it a practice to furnish early statements of their gross revenues, and hence do not include the systems which carry the largest amounts of coal. The various anthracite carriers are not represented at all in the list, while some of the biggest carriers of bituminous coal are also missing, notably the Pennsylvania Railroad. Among the smaller roads the loss of \$110,775 reported by the Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh is no doubt due entirely to the suspension of coal mining, and so, likewise, we imagine, is the decrease of \$68,093 reported by the Chicago & Alton; maybe also, the falling off of \$44,162 shown by the Missouri Kansas & Texas may have followed from the same circumstance, though, on the other hand, a smaller grain traffic may also have been a contributing cause.

Another adverse feature during the month was the overflow of the Mississippi River, with the interruption to railroad operations that it caused on the lines in close proximity to the Mississippi and running parallel with it, as also the roads connecting with these lines. The Mobile & Ohio suffered severely in that respect, as is evident from the fact that its earnings were reduced no less than \$306,307, or fully one-third. The Yazoo & Mississippi Valley and the Illinois Central were also badly affected, the former losing \$189,450 and the latter \$536,413. Lastly, many roads in the West had to contend with a diminished grain movement.

As against these drawbacks, however, it should not be forgotten that all the roads had the advantage of an extra working day the present year, since April 1912 contained only four Sundays whereas April last year had five Sundays. Southern roads, furthermore, had the benefit of a larger cotton movement.

Our table, covering altogether 86,559 miles of road, shows an increase of \$5,643,482, or 9.66%. But this includes three large Canadian systems, namely the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the

Grand Trunk of Canada, which contribute \$3,221,551 increase in the aggregate. Deducting this, there remains only \$2,421,931 increase for the roads in the United States, equal to 5.39%. Southern roads quite generally have large gains, conspicuous instances being the Southern Railway with \$594,189 increase, and the Louisville & Nashville with \$511,947 increase. It is evident, too, that roads not involved in the suspension of coal mining, like the Chesapeake & Ohio, had their coal tonnage largely augmented by reason of the shutting off of supplies from other fields. The Chesapeake & Ohio added no less than \$514,568 to its earnings of last year. Among Northwestern roads the Great Northern and the "Soo" road also attract attention by reason of the extent of their improvement, the one having added \$521,547 to its earnings and the other \$559,235. In both instances, however, these gains follow heavy losses the previous year, that of the Great Northern then having been no less than \$648,792. In the following we show all changes for the separate roads for amounts in excess of \$30,000, whether increases or decreases:

**PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS IN APRIL.**

Increases.		Decreases.	
Canadian Pacific	\$2,570,000	Chicago Great Western	\$37,761
Southern Railway	594,189	St. Louis Southwestern	34,000
Minneapolis & S. S. M.	559,235	Representing 18 roads in our compilation	\$6,852,502
Great Northern	521,547	Illinois Central	\$536,413
Chesapeake & Ohio	514,568	Mobile & Ohio	306,307
Louisville & Nashville	511,947	Yazoo & Mississippi Valley	189,450
Grand Trunk	388,831	Buffalo Rochester & Pitts.	110,775
Canadian Northern	262,700	Colorado & Southern	94,285
Texas & Pacific	196,643	Chicago & Alton	68,093
Seaboard Air Line	181,932	Missouri Kansas & Texas	44,162
Central of Georgia	177,700	Representing 7 roads in our compilation	\$1,349,485
Cinc. West Ori. & Tex. Pac.	95,911		
International & Great Nor.	64,000		
Alabama Great Southern	51,902		
Denver & Rio Grande	47,100		
Atlanta Birm. & Atlantic	42,496		

Speaking of the roads collectively, this year's increase follows some loss in the corresponding month last year. Our early statement then comprised much the same roads as on the present occasion, including the three Canadian roads already referred to, and the decrease amounted to \$1,238,713, or 1.99%. Prior to 1911, however, the record was one of almost continuous gains, except that a very heavy contraction occurred in 1908, following the panic of 1907, as will be seen by the following:

April.	Roads	Mileage.			Gross Earnings.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
		Year Given. Miles.	Yr. preceding Miles.	Increase %	Year Given. \$	Year Preceding. \$	
1897	127	94,489	93,813	0.72	35,879,305	35,887,851	-8,546 0.02
1898	125	96,616	95,472	1.19	42,467,947	39,570,133	+2,897,815 16.13
1899	119	93,643	92,452	1.28	42,464,311	40,802,575	+1,661,735 4.07
1900	111	97,191	95,189	2.10	50,085,127	44,532,398	+5,552,729 12.39
1901	97	96,874	93,923	3.14	50,046,333	45,643,860	+4,402,473 9.65
1902	88	95,147	93,696	1.55	57,842,555	52,093,000	+5,749,555 11.03
1903	80	101,421	99,450	1.98	69,812,310	61,413,330	+8,398,980 13.67
1904	68	85,599	83,301	2.76	51,399,901	53,825,303	-2,425,402 4.51
1905	58	80,740	79,469	1.60	51,248,441	47,140,179	+4,108,262 8.70
1906	56	77,543	75,829	2.29	52,409,705	46,946,012	+5,463,693 16.4
1907	65	93,472	91,029	1.69	79,569,158	68,521,631	+11,047,527 16.14
1908	53	79,263	78,027	1.51	46,398,330	67,884,380	-11,486,050 19.85
1909	50	77,484	75,931	2.02	48,753,048	43,104,979	+5,648,072 13.10
1910	50	86,023	83,660	2.82	60,781,753	52,437,828	+8,343,925 15.87
1911	50	88,142	86,488	1.91	60,981,007	62,220,320	-1,238,713 1.99
1912	44	86,559	84,961	1.89	64,096,256	58,452,774	+5,643,482 9.66
Jan. 1 to April 30—							
1897	127	94,488	93,813	0.72	143,231,183	146,410,077	-3,178,894 2.17
1898	125	96,611	95,472	1.19	169,183,383	145,709,416	+23,473,967 16.11
1899	119	93,643	92,452	1.28	168,596,988	161,727,613	+6,869,375 4.24
1900	111	96,911	94,916	2.11	204,218,414	176,355,301	+27,863,113 15.79
1901	97	96,874	93,923	3.14	205,882,063	188,890,916	+16,991,147 8.98
1902	88	95,147	93,696	1.55	225,617,790	209,367,916	+16,249,874 7.76
1903	80	101,421	99,450	1.98	269,474,440	237,871,314	+31,603,126 13.28
1904	68	85,599	83,301	2.76	268,888,689	207,669,892	+61,218,797 29.46
1905	58	80,740	79,469	1.60	199,516,795	187,699,261	+11,817,534 6.30
1906	56	77,483	75,829	2.22	215,037,494	185,269,795	+29,767,699 16.24
1907	65	93,472	91,029	1.89	296,990,926	274,505,101	+22,485,825 8.20
1908	53	79,263	78,027	1.51	184,447,156	212,117,121	-27,669,965 15.04
1909	50	77,484	75,931	2.02	191,809,638	173,891,825	+17,917,813 10.30
1910	50	86,023	83,660	2.82	238,997,469	205,678,312	+33,319,157 16.20
1911	50	88,142	86,488	1.91	242,989,508	242,708,018	+281,490 0.12
1912	44	86,559	84,961	1.89	248,985,054	231,794,387	+17,190,667 7.42

Note.—We do not include the Mexican roads in any of the years.

We have referred above to the decrease in the Western grain movement. This did not extend to all the cereals, but taking wheat, corn, oats barley and rye together, the aggregate of the receipts for the four weeks ending April 27 this year was 26,815,949 bushels, against 31,446,366 bushels in the corresponding four

weeks of 1911. The details of the Western grain movement in our usual form are set out in the following:

WESTERN GRAIN RECEIPTS. Table with columns for April, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907. Rows include Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Peoria, Duluth, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Total of all.

EARNINGS OF SOUTHERN GROUP. Table with columns for April, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907. Rows include Ala Great Sou, Ala N O & T, Ala & Vicks, Vicks Sh & P, Atl Birm & Atl, Cent of Georgia, Ches & Ohio, Ctn N O & T P, Louis & Nash, Mobile & Ohio, Seaboard Air L, Southern Ry, Yazoo & M Val.

a Includes, beginning with this year, some large items of income not previously included in monthly earnings. b Includes Louisville & Atlantic and the Frankfort & Cincinnati in 1912, 1911, 1910 and 1909. c Includes Chesapeake & Ohio of Indiana, beginning July 1 1910. d Month in 1912 not yet reported; taken same as last year.

EARNINGS OF NORTHWESTERN AND NORTH PACIFIC GROUP. Table with columns for April, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907. Rows include Canadian Pac, Chic Grt West\*, Dul S Sh & Atl, Great Northern, Minn & St L, Iowa Cent., M StP & SSM.

\* Includes Mason City & Fort Dodge and the Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific in 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909 and 1908. a Includes Chicago Division in 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909 and 1908; for previous year we have combined Minneapolis St. Paul & S. M. and Wisconsin Central. b Actual figures of earnings are now used for comparison.

EARNINGS OF MIDDLE AND MIDDLE WESTERN GROUP. Table with columns for April, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907. Rows include Buff Roch & P, Chic Ind & Lou, Grand Trunk, Gr Tr West, D G H & M, Canada Atl., Illinois Cent., Tol Pe & W, Tol St L & W, Wabash.

a No longer includes receipts from outside operations. b No longer includes receipts for hire of equipment, rentals and other items. c Includes earnings of the Indianapolis Southern, beginning with July 1910. d Month in 1912 not yet reported; taken same as last year.

With reference to the expansion in the cotton movement, this reached large proportions. At the Southern outports the receipts in April 1912 were 502,917 bales, against 178,159 bales in April last year, while the shipments overland reached 131,697 bales, against 72,637 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS IN APRIL AND FROM JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 30 IN 1912, 1911 AND 1910.

Table with columns for Ports, April (1912, 1911, 1910), Since January 1 (1912, 1911, 1910). Rows include Galveston, Texas City, New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Savannah, Brunswick, Charleston, Georgetown, Wilmington, Norfolk, Newport News, &c.

To complete our analysis, we furnish the following six-year comparisons of the earnings of leading roads, arranged in groups:

EARNINGS OF SOUTHWESTERN GROUP. Table with columns for April, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907. Rows include Colo & South, Denv & Rio Gr, Int & Grt Nor, Mo Kan & T, Missouri Pac, St Louis S W, Texas & Pacific.

\* Excludes Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District in 1912; in April 1911 the earnings of that road were \$54,592. a Includes the Texas Central in 1912, 1911 and 1910.

GROSS EARNINGS AND MILEAGE IN APRIL.

Table with columns for Name of Road, Gross Earnings (1912, 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)), Mileage (1912, 1911). Rows include Alabama Great Southern, Ann Arbor, Atlanta Birm & Atl, Bellefonte Central, Buffalo Roch & Pitts, Canadian Northern, Canadian Pacific, Central of Georgia, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago & Alton, Chicago Great Western, Chicago Ind & Louisville, Cine New Or & Tex Pac, Colorado & Southern, Denver & Rio Grande, Detroit & Mackinac, Detroit Toledo & Ironton, Duluth So Sh & Atl, Georgia Southern & Fla., Grand Trunk of Canada, Grand Trunk West, Det Gr Hav & MlW, Canada Atlantic, Great Northern, Illinois Central, Internat & Gr Northern, Louisville & Nashville, Mineral Range, Minneap & St Louis, Iowa Central, Minneap St P & SSM, Missouri Kansas & Tex, Missouri Pacific, Mobile & Ohio, Nevada-Cal-Oregon, Rio Grande Southern, St Louis Southwestern, Seaboard Air Line, Southern Railway, Tenn Ala & Georgia, Texas Pacific, Toledo Peoria & Western, Toledo St L & Western, Yazoo & Miss Valley.

a Includes the Texas Central in both years. z Now includes Mexican International in both years. y These figures are for three weeks only in both year.



GROSS EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 30.

Name of Road.	1912.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alabama Great Southern	1,573,635	1,455,622	118,013	
Ann Arbor	713,438	644,706	68,732	
Atlanta Birmingham & Atlantic	1,079,970	959,095	116,875	
Bellefonte Central	24,079	22,348	1,731	
Buffalo Roch & Pittsburgh	2,966,753	2,788,886	177,877	
Canadian Northern	5,612,300	4,241,700	1,370,600	
Canadian Pacific	27,806,098	29,372,422	8,433,586	
Central of Georgia	4,689,088	4,356,214	333,874	
Chesapeake & Ohio	11,422,800	10,355,100	1,067,700	
Chicago & Alton	4,596,484	4,340,074	256,410	
Chicago Great Western	3,897,003	3,941,913	44,910	
Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville	2,025,458	1,896,496	128,972	
Cin New Ori & Texas Pac	3,188,043	2,843,077	344,966	
Colorado & Southern	4,331,963	4,534,684	202,721	
Denver & Rio Grande	6,821,441	6,579,845	241,596	
Detroit & Mackinac	415,659	382,505	33,154	
Detroit Toledo & Ironton	579,617	502,188	77,429	
Duluth South Shore & Atl	920,023	850,110	69,913	
Georgia Southern & Florida	827,169	805,988	21,181	
Grand Trunk of Canada				
Grand Trunk Western	14,898,561	14,141,429	757,132	
Det Grand Haven & Milw				
Canada Atlantic				
Great Northern	18,045,710	15,836,089	2,209,621	
Illinois Central	18,418,895	20,284,467	1,865,572	
Internat & Great Northern	3,210,849	2,796,816	414,033	
Louisville & Nashville	18,801,228	17,662,378	1,138,850	
Mineral Range	263,895	246,032	17,863	
Minneapolis & St Louis	2,338,278	2,695,154	356,876	
Iowa Central				
Minneapolis St Paul & S S M	7,832,190	6,277,432	1,554,758	
Missouri Kansas & Texas	5,482,247	8,891,928	409,681	
Missouri Pacific	19,842,127	16,612,127	230,000	
Mobile & Ohio	3,339,396	3,717,961	378,565	
Nevada-California-Oregon	106,248	70,749	35,499	
Rio Grande Southern	162,291	149,859	12,432	
St Louis Southwestern	3,743,770	3,757,650	13,880	
Seaboard Air Line	8,056,901	7,938,653	118,248	
Southern Railway	20,985,733	19,849,005	1,136,728	
Tenn Alabama & Georgia	929,481	932,887	3,406	
Texas & Pacific	5,430,915	4,795,307	635,608	
Toledo Peoria & Western	415,099	397,241	17,858	
Toledo St Louis & Western	1,194,067	1,152,695	41,372	
Yazoo & Miss Valley	3,040,332	3,646,265	605,933	
Total (44 roads)	248,985,054	231,794,387	17,190,667	3,921,144
Net Increase (7.42%)				
Mexican Roads (not included in total)				
Interoceanic of Mexico	3,025,512	3,224,093	198,581	
Mexican Railway	2,879,100	2,787,300	91,800	
National Rys of Mexico	19,043,508	20,926,795	1,883,287	

a Includes the Texas Central in both years.  
 x Now includes Mexican International in both years.  
 y These figures are down to the end of the third week only in both years.

**BANKING, FINANCIAL AND LEGISLATIVE NEWS.**

—Only ten shares of bank stock were sold at the Stock Exchange this week and none at auction. The only transaction in trust company stocks was a sale of 5 shares at auction.

*Shares. BANKS—New York. Low. High. Close. Last previous sale.*  
 \*10 Commerce, Nat. Bank of... 200 200 200 May 1912— 200

*TRUST COMPANY—New York.*  
 5 Title Guarantee & Trust Co. 599 599 599 Apr. 1912— 585

\* Sold at the Stock Exchange.

—In reporting the surplus and profits of the City National Bank of Dallas, Tex., in last Saturday's issue of our "Bank and Quotation Section," the first numeral "1" was inadvertently dropped, making that item read \$171,602, whereas it should have been \$1,171,602. This latter is the amount as it stood under the last call, viz., April 18 1912, the statement of a year ago on March 7 1911 reporting the corresponding item as \$1,120,831.

—An amendment to the Revised Statutes, intended to remove all doubt which might exist as to whether a committee of Congress has the right to investigate the national banks, is proposed in a bill favorably reported to the House of Representatives on Monday by Chairman Pujo of the Committee on Banking and Currency. The bill is the outgrowth of the pending inquiry into banking and monetary conditions, in pursuance of which the banks have been asked for information relative to their business and relations with other institutions. The opposition which has arisen in some quarters to supplying the information is understood to have been responsible for the introduction of the new bill. Under the existing law governing national banks, it is provided that "no association shall be subject to any visitatorial powers other than such as are authorized by this title, or are vested in the courts of justice." As amended, the section would read:

"No association shall be subject to any visitatorial powers other than such as are authorized by this title, or are vested in the courts of justice or such as shall be or shall have been exercised or directed by the Congress, or either branch thereof."

The possible publicity which might be given the data has been urged as the principal reason for opposing the Committee in its quest for the information. Chairman Pujo, however, is said to have announced that the answers will be regarded as confidential.

—At a meeting of the Chicago Clearing-House Association held yesterday, to determine the attitude of the Chicago banks toward the investigation being conducted by the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives has sent to the banks of the country certain schedules requesting that they be filled out, giving certain statistics and information, be it

Resolved, That the banks of the city of Chicago, desiring to co-operate with the said Congressional committee, will give all the statistic and information asked, providing the particulars of the information given shall not divulge the relations existing between the banks and their customers without the consent of the customers.

All banks members of the Clearing-House Association were represented at the meeting.

—The appropriations amounting to \$697,179 which we announced last week had been authorized by the Senate for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers have been increased to \$1,239,179 under an amended resolution passed by the Senate on the 7th. The latter increases the amount to be accorded the Quartermaster's Department for supplies from \$277,179 to \$402,179 and for the Commissary's Department for rations from \$420,000 to \$837,000. A bill appropriating \$50,000 for emergency crops on the flooded area in the Mississippi Valley was also passed by the Senate on the 8th inst.

—Senator Poindexter's resolution calling for an investigation and report by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of certain labor conditions in Lawrence, Mass., was adopted by the U. S. Senate on the 7th inst.

—A bill which would require national banks to publish reports of their condition once a week for three consecutive weeks in one or more newspapers was introduced by Representative Lee on the 8th inst. The present requirement calls for the publication of such reports once, in one or more publications.

—Representative Buckley's bill, which provides for the coinage of three-cent pieces, half-cent pieces and the substitution of a nickel one-cent piece in place of the copper cent, was passed by the House of Representatives on the 6th inst. The House Committee on Coinage had unanimously voted to report the bill, on the 1st inst., and it was taken up in the House under a suspension of the rules. A provision, stricken out of the House bill, would have required a perforation in the centre of the three-cent piece. The new coins are to be composed of 75% copper and 25% nickel.

—Many important matters were considered by the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association at its spring meeting held this week at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. One of its chief actions was the adoption of a resolution recommending to Congress the enactment of legislation and liberal appropriations for agricultural development and education. The text of the resolution follows:

Whereas, At least twenty State Bankers' Associations in as many different States are appointing, or have appointed, committees working for agricultural development and education; and

Whereas, The American Bankers' Association, comprising 12,500 banks, has shown its deep interest in agriculture and these efforts in its behalf by appointing a standing Committee on Agricultural Development and Education; and

Whereas, These committees and associations are working for the field demonstration bills now before Congress; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association hereby recommends to the Congress of the United States now in session the adoption of legislation and liberal appropriations to further such work.

The above was adopted following the presentation of the report of the Association's Committee on Agricultural and Financial Development and Education, of which Joseph Chapman Jr. of Minneapolis is Chairman. It is stated that delegates from every State in the Union which are without agricultural committees have pledged themselves to use their endeavors toward bringing about the formation of such bodies in their States. Representatives of the Trust Company Section appointed a committee to draft a law, upon which action will be taken at the next annual meeting, recommending a uniform system of handling trust accounts. This committee consists of Oliver C. Fuller of the Wisconsin Trust Co. of Milwaukee, A. A. Jackson of the Girard Trust Co. of Philadelphia and Isaac H. Orr of the St. Louis Union Trust Co. of St. Louis. A resolution endorsed by representatives of the Clearing-House Section, and which will likewise be offered for adoption at the fall meeting, recommends that clearing houses throughout the country report total transactions; under the proposed method individual banks, in addition to reporting checks drawn upon other institutions—the existing arrangements—would also be called upon to report checks drawn upon themselves. It is argued that this change would serve to furnish a true index of trade conditions. Contrary to the general expectation, the Executive Council voted against the establishment of the proposed Investment Bankers' Section. Important banking inter-

ests have been identified with the movement to create this section; George B. Caldwell, Vice-President of the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, and Chairman of the general organization committee which was formed to undertake the development of the plans for its establishment, being one of the most active participants.

In view of the failure of the Council to approve the proposition, it is expected that those interested in the matter will form an independent organization to be known as the American Investment Bankers' Association. In referring to the object of the proposed section, D. Arthur Bowman of the firm of D. Arthur Bowman & Co. of St. Louis, one of those affiliated with the movement, was quoted this week as saying: "The purpose of the proposal that we have a section for ourselves was to standardize the procedure of the issuance and offering for sale of municipal and corporation securities, and was the result of a growing sentiment on the part of the bank section toward specialization in investment securities." Some of the other purposes in view have been outlined as follows in the newspapers:

To secure uniform legislation affecting securities in various States, to purify financial advertising; to co-ordinate the efforts between bankers and business men, which would tend to prevent useless duplication of capital as well as its loss in overhazardous undertakings. Perhaps the chief principle underlying the efforts of these investment bankers is the desire to bring about a standardization of securities.

The question of the segregation of savings deposits was taken up at some length in the report of the law committee presented by Pierre Jay, Chairman, but the Executive Council, it is stated, failed to adopt the recommendation for a general discussion of the subject at the annual meeting. The extension of the principle of segregation, the committee concludes, is practicable in States other than those where it has already been adopted only in the following instances:

1. When a majority of the bankers in a State believe that such legislation is in the interest of the banker as well as of the depositor.
2. When the law requires only those deposits to be segregated which the bankers of the State agree are typical savings deposits, namely small, inactive, accumulating accounts, whether received against pass book or certificate.
3. When the investment section of the law is so drawn as to take money neither out of the community originating it, nor out of the channels in which it is now properly employed, but permits for the investment of savings deposits the safest loans and securities available locally.
4. When the investment section of the law gives the bankers a reasonable time, say five years, to adjust themselves to its requirements.

During the session the bankers were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip at their country home, "Beechwood." The delegates were also tendered a dinner by Walter W. Law, proprietor of Briarcliff Lodge.

—The Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Bill was passed by the U. S. Senate on the 6th inst. by a vote of 64 to 15. The 15 opposing votes were cast by the following Democratic Senators: Ashurst, Bacon, Bryan, Culherson, Davis, Kern, Myers, Overman, Paynter, Reed, Shively, Simmons, Smith of Georgia, Stone and Tillman. The passage of the bill was preceded by a Democratic filibuster which began on the 2nd and was led by Senators Reed and Hoke Smith. As passed by the Senate, the bill remains in practically the form recommended by the Commission delegated to investigate and report on the subject. In their efforts to defeat the legislation, the Democrats presented a number of amendments, when the bill came up for final action on Monday, but of these only a few unimportant ones were adopted. A motion to postpone action on the bill until May 27 made by Senator Overman was lost by a vote of 55 to 24. As indicated in items heretofore appearing in these columns, the bill provides that every common carrier engaged in inter-State and foreign commerce by railroad shall pay compensation to any employee who sustains personal injury in line of duty or to his dependents in case of death. The remedy proposed in the bill is to be exclusive, and in substitution for all existing common-law and statutory remedies, the latter being abolished with the enactment of the pending bill. It was for this reason that Democratic opposition was encountered, it being contended that the employee should be allowed to choose his remedy.

The features of the bill in so far as they concern the compensation to be paid in the case of injuries or death were set out in our issue of April 6. The legislation embodied in the bill was recommended in a Special Message sent to Congress by President Taft on February 20, with which was transmitted the Report of the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission. The Commission was authorized under a Resolution of Congress, approved June 25 1910, and its Report was accompanied by a raft of the bill framed by its members, consisting of Senator George Sutherland, Chairman; Senator George E. Chamberlain, Representatives William G. Brantley and Reuben

O. Moon; W. C. Brown President of the New York Central R.R. and D. L. Cease, Editor of "The Railroad Trainman." Launcelot Packer was Secretary to the Commission.

—An agreement on the service pension bill was reached by the conferees of the Senate and House of Representatives on the 2nd inst., and both branches of Congress have since accepted the conference report, the Senate having agreed to it on the 7th inst. after its approval by the House. The bill was sent to conference following the passage by the Senate on March 29 of the Smoot bill, which was adopted as a substitute for the Sherwood Bill, which had passed the House on December 12. It was estimated that the latter would increase the annual pension expenditures \$75,000,000, while the Smoot Bill would have added about \$24,000,000 a year to the pension appropriations. The compromise bill, it is figured, will increase the expenses \$25,797,702. According to a statement which accompanied the conference report, the bill, as it passed the House, proposed to grant pensions for 90 days' or more service in the Civil War or 60 days' in the war with Mexico and less than 6 months, \$15 per month; for 6 months' service and less than 9 months \$20; for 9 months' and less than one year, \$25 per month and for 1 year or more \$30 per month. The pension under the Senate bill depended both upon the length of service and age of the pensioner, the provisions being as follows:

When a man had reached the age of 62 years and had served 90 days in the Civil War he should receive \$13 per month; 6 months, \$13 50; 1 year \$14; 1 1/2 years, \$14 50; 2 years, \$15; 2 1/2 years, \$15 50; 3 years and over, \$16 per month. When such person had reached the age of 66 years and served 90 days, \$15 per month; 6 months, \$15 50; 1 year, \$16; 1 1/2 years, \$16 50; 2 years, \$17; 2 1/2 years, \$17 50; 3 years and over, \$18. When such person had reached the age of 70 years and had served 90 days, \$18; 6 months, \$19; 1 year, \$20; 1 1/2 years, \$21; 2 years, \$22; 2 1/2 years, \$23; 3 years or over, \$24 per month. When such person had reached the age of 75 years and served 90 days, he should receive \$21 per month; 6 months, \$22 50; 1 year, \$24; 1 1/2 years, \$25 50; 2 years, \$27; 2 1/2 years, \$28 50, and 3 years and over, \$30 per month.

The Senate bill has been used as the basis for the compromise bill and the difference in the rates of the two is outlined as follows:

When a person has served in the Civil War or War with Mexico and reached the age of 66 years and had a service of 2 1/2 years, he should receive \$18 instead of \$17 50 per month; 3 years' service, \$19 instead of \$18 per month. In case such person had reached the age of 70 years and served 1 1/2 years, \$21 50 per month instead of \$21; 2 years, \$23 per month instead of \$22; 2 1/2 years, \$24 instead of \$23 per month; 3 years and over, \$25 per month instead of \$24. And in case such person had reached the age of 75 years and served 1 1/2 years, \$27 instead of \$25 50; 2 years, \$30 per month instead of \$27; 2 1/2 years, \$30 per month instead of \$28 50; and 3 years \$30, as provided in the Senate amendment.

The provision in the Senate bill prohibiting those having an income of \$2,400 from sharing in the benefits of the bill was stricken out in the conference report. The conferees were Senators McCumber, Burnham and Gore and Representatives Sherwood, Adair and Sulloway. Senator Gore and Representative Sulloway refused to sign the report, the former, it is stated, contending that the Senate was conceding too much and the latter that it did not concede enough.

—An inquiry into the official conduct of Robert W. Archbald, formerly District Judge of the United States Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, and now Judge of the United States Commerce Court, is directed under a resolution agreed to by the House of Representatives on the 4th inst. The Committee on the Judiciary is charged with the investigation, the particular purpose of which is to determine whether Judge Archbald "has been guilty of an impeachable offense." The resolution was adopted following the receipt by the House of a message from President Taft, written in response to a previous resolution passed by the House on April 25, requesting the President, "if not incompatible with the public interest," to transmit to the House a copy of any charges filed against Judge Archbald. This resolution also asked for the report of any special attorney or agent appointed to investigate such charges, and all affidavits, &c., filed with the Department of Justice in relation to said charges, together with a statement of the action, if any, taken by that Department upon the charges and report. In his reply to this resolution, the President said

"In reply, I have to state that in February last certain charges of improper conduct by the Hon. Robert W. Archbald, formerly District Judge of the United States Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, and now Judge of the Commerce Court, were brought to my attention by Commissioner Meyer of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. I transmitted these charges to the Attorney-General by letter dated Feb. 13, instructing him to investigate the matter, confer fully with Commissioner Meyer, and have his agents make as full report upon the subject as might be necessary, and, should the charges be established sufficiently to justify proceedings on them, bring the matter before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives.

"The Attorney-General has made a careful investigation of the charges, and, as a result of that investigation, has advised me that, in his opinion, the papers should be transmitted to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House to be used by them as basis for an investigation into the facts involved in the charges. I have, therefore, directed him to transmit all of the

papers to the Committee on the Judiciary; but, in my opinion—and I think it will prove the opinion of the Committee—it is not compatible with the public interests to lay all these papers before the House of Representatives until the Committee on the Judiciary shall have sifted them out and determined the extent to which they deem it essential to the thoroughness of their investigation not to make the same public at the present time. But all of the papers are in the hands of the committee, and, therefore, within the control of the House."

The inquiry is understood to have particular reference to negotiations for the proposed purchase of culm banks owned by a coal company controlled by the Erie RR.

—A bill introduced by Representative Clayton, limiting the power of the Federal courts in punishment for contempt, was reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Judiciary on the 27th ult. The proposed measure, it is stated, provides for a trial by jury in all proceedings for contempt where the acts alleged to have been committed constitute a criminal offense under either Federal statute or common law. Under the existing laws, the power to inflict punishment in contempt cases rests with the judge issuing the rule. It is the accepted opinion that the bill is designed primarily to prevent the use of the power to punish for contempt in labor disputes. Aside from the following stipulated cases, in which a trial by court may be had, all contempt cases would go before a jury for trial

The trial by the court (1) in case no jury be demanded by the accused; (2) if the contempt be in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice; or (3) if the contempt charged be in disobedience of any lawful writ, order, process, rule or decree, or command entered in any suit or action brought or prosecuted in the name of or in behalf of the United States.

A substitute bill, it is understood, is offered by seven Republican members of the committee, who subsequently filed a minority report.

Another measure, said to have been long advocated by labor organizations, favorably reported to the House by the Judiciary Committee on the 29th ult., provides that injunctions in labor disputes shall only be issued after the defendants have had opportunity to make answer to the complaint against them. The bill furthermore stipulates that courts shall issue restraining orders for but seven days, and these only where the complainant shows that he will be done irreparable injury if the order is not issued. Blanket injunctions, it is stated, are specifically provided against, and striking employees are given the right of meeting, extending financial assistance to their fellow strikers and of aiding them in every lawful way to win their victory. The right of boycott and the right to refuse to patronize is also said to be incorporated in the bill.

—The general supply bill for the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the Government, passed by the House of Representatives yesterday, abolishes the United States Commerce Court, this particular provision of the bill having carried by a vote of 120 to 49. As reported by the Appropriations Committee, the bill recommended the abolition of the United States mints at San Francisco, New Orleans and Carson City, and the assay offices at Boise, Idaho; Charlotte, N. C.; Deadwood, S. D.; Helena, Mont.; Seattle, Wash., and Salt Lake City, Utah, but this proposal was defeated in the House. The bill calls, however, for the discontinuance of the Bureau of Trade Relations in the State Department, and provides for the consolidation of the Bureau of Manufactures and the Bureau of Statistics in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

—In a Message sent to Congress on the 6th inst. President Taft approves the plan of the Commission on Economy and Efficiency for the retirement of superannuated employees in the classified service of the executive departments at Washington. It is proposed that employees now in the service who have reached 70 years of age shall be retired on an annuity equal to one-half the average annual pay for the last five years, but no such annuity is to exceed \$600. As to an employee less than 70 years of age, it is proposed that he shall be retired when he reaches 70 on an annuity equal to one-half his average annual pay for the entire period of his service (no annuity to exceed \$600) and that there shall be deducted from his pay until he reaches 70 years such an amount, not exceeding 8% of his pay, as, with 4% interest, will purchase his annuity. In the case of an employee who has but a few years to serve before reaching 70, some contribution by the Government will be necessary to supplement his savings in order to provide an annuity of a reasonable amount. As to a person hereafter entering the service, the plan provides that he shall pay the entire expense of his own retirement by contribution from his salary, so that when he reaches 70 years of age the fund he has accumulated will provide his retirement allowance.

In such a case, President Taft states, the only contribution by the Government, if any, will be the difference between the interest earned by his savings deposited in the Treasury and invested by the Government and the rate of 4% per annum. While it is estimated by the Commission that the adoption of the plan would entail an average annual expenditure during the next twenty years of \$226,986, it is pointed out that the saving in the course of the succeeding sixteen years will equal the entire cost of its inauguration.

—The second installment of the reports of consular officers on co-operative organizations and the cost of living in foreign countries was sent to Congress by President Taft on Monday. The first installment was transmitted in a special message on March 13. The countries included in the present installment are France, Belgium, Netherlands and Denmark. Acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson, in a letter which accompanies the reports, states that it appears from the information collected that the rising cost of living has directed attention to and augmented the membership of the co-operative societies, more especially in France and Belgium. The most successful distributive societies are in the manufacturing cities of Northeastern and Central France. Among these societies relief funds are administered and insurances against illness and forced non-employment is supplied. It is stated that the operation of the agricultural societies has been especially successful in Southern France. The French Government has encouraged these societies by furnishing expert advice, granting subventions and permitting long-term loans by agricultural credit associations. High-grade farm machinery, such as is beyond the reach of many individual members, is purchased from the surplus or is loaned gratuitously or upon the payment of nominal fees. In regard to industrial co-operative production it appears that plants owned and operated by the operatives are not uncommon in France. In Belgium, the consular reports state, a large proportion of the co-operative societies sell at prices lower than those of the regular markets, allowing only members to purchase. Many societies guarantee a 6% dividend on all purchases and distribute all remaining profits to various funds for insurance, pensions, strike relief, &c. In the Netherlands the co-operative movement has had its largest growth since 1890. The annual dividends returned to the purchasers average between 8 and 10%. In Denmark, where sales are confined to members of the co-operative societies, unless the latter wish to subject themselves to taxation, the average dividends range from 5% to 12%.

—The Solicitor of the Treasury Department at Washington announces that, inasmuch as it has been decided that funds of the Philippines and the Isthmian Canal cannot be regarded as public funds of the United States, it is required that the ordinary reserves must be maintained against them by banks holding such deposits. The "Journal of Commerce" publishes the substance of the announcement made by the Solicitor as follows:

"From the decisions of the Comptroller and other facts recited, it is seen that the Insular Bureau funds have not been regarded or treated as public funds of the United States, to be deposited and covered into the Treasury under Sections 3615 to 3618, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes, as other public funds are required to be deposited. That they are not public funds of the United States in the sense that the term 'public funds' is used in Title 40 of the Revised Statutes, or as the term 'public moneys' is used in the Act of May 30 1908, and intended to be understood, is the practical construction adopted by the War and Treasury Departments.

"It appears to me that this construction is reasonable and correct. If so, it logically follows that when such funds are deposited in national banks, whether such banks have or have not been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as national depositories, there is no legal reason why such deposits should not be regarded as other ordinary deposits against which a reserve is required to be kept and maintained, unless the fact that security is given by such banks to insure their payment when properly demanded, constitutes a legal reason. I do not think it does.

"For these and other reasons, on April 3 1911 I expressed to you the opinion that, in addition to these safeguards, it was not necessary for national banks to keep and maintain the reserve against postal savings deposits as are required to be kept and maintained against ordinary bank deposits by the provisions of the National Bank Act. It does not follow, however, from the conclusion reached in that case, that Insular Bureau deposits, which do not represent public funds of the United States, are not required by statute to be secured by bonds, and for which no specific requirement is provided by law for reserves, are such deposits as are exempt from the general provisions of the National Bank Act respecting reserves, even though such deposits be made in national banks designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as national depositories. On the contrary, such deposits, in my opinion, are of that class which fall within the general provisions of the National Bank Act relating to reserves.

"Hence, I advise that the ordinary reserves required by the National Bank Act to be kept and maintained against ordinary deposits should be kept and maintained with respect to Insular Bureau and Canal Zone deposits."

—A decision under which it is held that banks paying taxes assessed against their stockholders should not deduct the amounts so paid from gross income in making their re-

turns under the Corporation Tax Law, is contained in the following letter, which appears in the "Treasury Bulletin" of April 11.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,  
Washington, D. C., March 22 1912.

*Sir:*—This office is in receipt of a letter from Revenue Agent Bender, in which it is stated with respect to the special excise tax on corporations that it is believed that the banks of Texas are making deductions under the heading of Item 7 of the amount of tax assessed against their stockholders because of their ownership of shares of stock issued by the bank, and that this is the practice of the banks throughout the State of Texas.

With regard to this matter you are informed that the practice of banks paying the tax assessed against their stockholders has been considered in connection with the New York, Ohio and Louisiana State laws, and it was held that these deductions were not allowable ones in making the returns of annual net income for the special excise tax on corporations.

The extracts submitted from the New York law, which were considered, are as follows:

"13. *Stockholders of Bank Taxable on Shares.*—The stockholders of every bank or banking association organized under the authority of this State, or of the United States, shall be assessed and taxed on the value of their shares of stock therein; said shares shall be included in the valuation of the personal property of such stockholders in the assessment of taxes in the tax district where such bank or banking association is located, and not elsewhere, whether the said stockholders reside in said tax district or not.

[From paragraph 24.]

"A certified copy of each of said statements shall be sent to the County Treasurer. It shall be the duty of every bank or banking association to collect the tax due upon its shares of stock from the several owners of such shares, and to pay the same to the Treasurer of the county wherein said bank or banking association is located, and in the City of New York to the receiver of taxes thereof on or before the 31st day of December in said year; and any bank or banking association failing to pay the said tax as herein provided shall be liable by way of penalty for the gross amount of the taxes due from all the owners of shares of stock, and for an additional amount of \$100 for every day of delay in payment of said tax."

The first extract clearly shows that the taxes are not assessed against the banking corporations, but it is a tax assessed against the individual stockholder, and that the amount of the tax so assessed is based on the value of the shares of stock owned by each individual stockholder. It would make no difference, however, so long as the tax was assessed against the holders of the stock.

The second paragraph also shows clearly that the tax is assessed against the owners of the stock and not against the banking corporation, because of its provision that it shall be the duty of every bank or banking association to collect the tax due upon its shares of stock from the several owners of such shares and to pay the same to the proper officers. This office holds, therefore, that such taxes, being assessed against the individual stockholder, is an indebtedness of the individual stockholder, and if, in order to avoid the trouble or the annoyance of the collection of such taxes, a banking corporation shall choose to pay the same for their shareholders, the amount so paid does not constitute a proper deduction from its gross income in the return for the special excise tax on corporations. The fact that the banking corporation is required in certain States to collect the amount due from each individual stockholder does not make the tax due a debt of the corporation, as in such cases such requirements are usually connected with the provision that the corporation may or shall collect the tax due upon its share of stock from the several owners of such shares, and the failure of any corporation to so collect the amount cannot be considered a sufficient reason for deducting the amount paid from its gross income.

The same holding has been made for the banks of Ohio and Louisiana as stated above, and it was considered in each that if the banks choose to pay the tax due on the shares of stock held by the individual stockholders, and neglects or refuses to collect from the individual stockholders the amount assessed against their shares of stock, it is considered that the amount of tax paid is in fact an additional dividend paid to the stockholders to the extent of the amount of the tax so paid.

You will, therefore, notify each bank in your district of their liability in this matter and request each one to file amended returns for 1909, 1910 and 1911, in order that the proper additional assessments may be made, if in the returns on file they have deducted any taxes so paid. See item 63 of T. D. 1742.

Respectfully,

ROYAL E. GABELL, Commissioner.

Mr. P. B. Hunt, Collector, Fourth District, Dallas, Tex.

—The action against James A. Patten and certain other cotton operators, resulting from the Federal inquiry into an alleged cotton pool, has been assigned for rehearing on Oct. 15 next by the U. S. Supreme Court. Arguments in the appeal of the Government from the decision of Judge Noyes, of the U. S. Circuit Court, under which demurrers to four of the counts in the indictment against the defendants were sustained, were heard last November. It is intimated that the seven justices of the Supreme Court were so evenly divided in their opinion as to make a rehearing before the full bench desirable.

—Under a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on Monday, the President is authorized to ascertain the opinion of maritime nations upon the desirability of an international maritime Congress, to be held in Washington, to consider uniform laws and regulations for the greater security of life at sea. The scope of the conference would include consideration of the adoption, if practicable, of regulations to establish standards of efficiency of the officers and crews of merchant vessels and the manning of such vessels; regulations for the construction and inspection of hulls, boilers and machinery; regulations for equipment of ocean steamers with radio apparatus, searchlights, submarine bells, lifeboats and other life-saving and fire-extinguishing appliances, regulations concerning accommodations for steerage passengers and crews, regulations concerning lights, sound signals, steering and sailing rules, regulations for an interna-

tional system of reporting and disseminating information relating to aids and perils to navigation and the establishment of a patrol system in the region of ice or elsewhere, or of a system of convoys for ocean-going vessels or of a relief station at Cape Race or elsewhere, or of lane routes to be followed by trans-Atlantic steamers.

The conference held at Berlin at the direction of the Kaiser, to consider questions pertinent to the safety of ocean travelers, opened on Monday. Those taking part in the conference were representatives of the Government and German trans-Atlantic lines, shipbuilders and marine specialists. The New York "Times" in a wireless message from Berlin states that the discussion covered five main subjects: (1) Security against the sinking of or damage to steamers; (2) the question of boats and other rescue appliances in connection with the organization of rescue work; (3) wireless telegraphy; (4) steamer routes, and (5) the speed of traveling in the neighborhood of ice. It is announced that it was resolved not to make the results of the discussion public for the present.

The Canadian Government boat "Minia," which assisted the Commercial Cable ship "Mackay-Bennett" in recovering the bodies of the victims of the Titanic, reached Halifax on the 7th inst. Seventeen bodies were found by the "Minia," two of which were buried at sea. The body of Charles M. Hays, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, was one of those picked up by the Canadian boat. His funeral took place at Montreal on Wednesday. Mr. Hays was a director of the United States Mortgage & Trust Co. of this city, and resolutions expressing the sense of the loss sustained in his death were recently adopted by the board.

—The Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton on the 26th inst. affirmed the decision handed down in February 1911 by Vice-Chancellor Howell of the Chancery Court at Newark, upholding the proposed distribution, in the form of increased benefits, of \$20,000,000 to the policyholders of the Prudential Insurance Co. The payment was contested by Leon F. Blanchard and other minority stockholders, who contended that the surplus belonged to the stockholders. In another decision the higher court reverses the order of Vice-Chancellor Howell, which had directed the distribution to the stockholders of \$2,500,000; this sum, under resolutions of the directors, from time to time has been assigned to the stockholders, but with the proviso that the amounts should be apportioned for the use of the company until such time as the board should find it could safely be paid to them with due regard to the needs of business. The Court of Errors and Appeals in deciding that the company need not now pay the dividend, holds that it belongs to the stockholders only provisionally, in that it is subject to the risk of the business. The opinion was handed down by Justice Kalisch, who said in part:

"The complainant's proposition contemplated the actual withdrawal from the company and from future possibility of its being reached for the protection of the policy-holders, this whole sum of \$2,500,000. It became, therefore, a matter of pure business policy and the conservation of the sacred trust reposed in the directors which called for the exercise of their highest and wisest discretion in dealing with the matter.

"The directors, having exercised their discretion in the matter, their judgment is not open to a successful attack unless it appears that it was the result of fraud or bad faith on their part.

"It was not seriously contended on the part of the complainants that the directors were actuated by fraud or bad faith. The Vice-Chancellor did not find that there was any fraudulent conduct or bad faith on the part of these directors. From the evidence before us, we do not find any fraud or bad faith on the part of the directors in refusing to distribute now the \$2,500,000 among the stockholders.

"On the contrary, it seems to us that the directors, in order to protect the policy-holders, have exercised no more than that degree of wisdom, caution and foresight which was incumbent upon them in dealing with a fund in which thousands of poor persons of limited means are vitally interested."

—On the 22d ult. the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives reported against the passage of the bill for the taxation of transfers of stock.

—The New Orleans Clearing-House Association, which several months ago placed itself on record as favoring the employment of a Clearing-House Examiner, on the 25th ult. took definite steps for the inauguration of the new system. By unanimous vote it was decided to tender the post of Special Examiner to R. L. Van Zandt, National Bank Examiner for the Eastern District of Texas, of Fort Worth. Mr. Van Zandt is a son of K. M. Van Zandt, President of the Fort Worth National Bank.

—The formation of a National Currency Association in Los Angeles, Cal., under the provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland Law, was approved by the Treasury Department on April 18. The association will be composed of twelve members, having an aggregate capital and surplus of \$8,850,000.

—A new committee of the New York State Bankers' Association, to be known as the Committee on Agricultural

Development and Education, has been appointed by President Walter H. Bennett. It consists of Charles M. Dow, Chairman, President of the Chautauqua County Bank of Jamestown, N. Y.; Robert H. Treman, President of the Tompkins County National Bank of Ithaca, and George E. Allen of New York, Educational Director of the American Institute of Banking.

—The trust companies of the United States, members of the Trust Company Section, of the American Bankers' Association, held their second annual banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in this city on Thursday night. The banquet was national in scope; trust company officials came from all parts of the United States, and something like thirty-six States were represented in this gathering of over seven hundred guests; and besides the bankers there were many notable leaders of the industrial world present. On the three days previous—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week—the Executive Council of the Association had been in conference at Briarcliff, N. Y., and all its members remained over for the Trust Companies' banquet. The guests of the evening were: George F. Baker, Simeon E. Baldwin, Governor of Connecticut, Rt. Rev. Charles S. Burch, D.D., E. C. Converse, Chauncey M. Depew, Mayor William J. Gaynor, Lawrence L. Gillespie, A. Barton Hepburn, President of the New York Clearing-House Association, William Livingstone, President of the American Bankers' Association, Edwin S. Marston, President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., J. P. Morgan Jr., George M. Reynolds, Jacob H. Schiff, Frank A. Vanderlip, and former Presidents of the Trust Company Section Francis S. Bangs, 1897; John Skelton Williams, 1901; Clark Williams, 1905; Festus J. Wade, 1906; H. P. McIntosh, 1909; Oliver C. Fuller, 1910. The President of the Trust Company Section, F. H. Fries, of Winston-Salem, N. C., was Chairman, assisted by William C. Poillon. Mayor Gaynor welcomed the guests in a humorous address. Governor Baldwin, of Connecticut, speaking for "The Trust Company as a State Institution," delivered a strong argument in favor of maintaining State rights for the trust companies as opposed to the control of these institutions by the National Government, and questioned the Constitutional power of the recently appointed Congressional "Money Trust Committee" to inquire into the affairs of State-regulated banking institutions. William Livingstone, President of the American Bankers' Association, followed, and then Senator Chauncey M. Depew got in a characteristic half-hour of after-dinner fun and laughter at the bankers' expense. The souvenir of the evening was unique. Each guest received a brass gothic-shaped desk clock with the letters of the two words "United States" printed on its face, so that they exactly represent the hour numerals. The seal of the United States was stamped in the centre of the clock. This novel souvenir was the idea of Philip S. Babcock, Secretary of the Section, who has since had it copyrighted. The bankers enjoyed themselves visiting tables, and before the speech-making began they sang in chorus the songs played by the orchestra.

—The annual convention of the New Jersey Bankers' Association was held at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, last Friday and Saturday. A large gathering of the State's bankers attended the proceedings, at which H. H. Pond, President of the Association and Secretary and Treasurer of the Plainfield Trust Co., presided. The features of the convention were addresses by Uzal H. McCarter, President of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Newark, who spoke on "The Effect of the National Reserve Association on the Banks and Trust Companies of New Jersey"; Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, who discussed big business and the pressing needs of monetary reform, and J. Herbert Case, Vice-President of the Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn, who analyzed "The Desirability of Commercial Paper as a Bank Investment." Other interesting discussions on the program were "Interest on Deposits," by Edward S. Pierson, President of the Greenville Banking & Trust Co.; "Bonds as a Bank Investment," by John D. Everitt, the New York banker, and President of the Orange National Bank, and "Our Group System," by Sidney Riddlestorffor, Vice-President of the Perth Amboy Trust Co.

In the judgment of Uzal H. McCarter, the Aldrich plan of monetary legislation is excellent for the purpose for which it was designed—the control of national banks. When the plan was changed afterward to include trust companies, it is Mr. McCarter's opinion many defects in matters of detail were incorporated which will have the effect of lessening the business now done by trust companies and State banks

in acting as correspondents for other banking houses. He argued that it would also affect the inter-State business of considerable importance to some of the trust companies of New Jersey and the old line companies which do not deal extensively in commercial paper.

Secretary MacVeagh, in his banquet address, characterized the proposed reform of the monetary system as of more importance than the tariff, and, while admitting the weaknesses of the Aldrich plan, he favors its enactment into law by Congress as the best solution of the nation's monetary problems yet proposed by expert financiers. The errors, he said, could be corrected when found, and he mentioned the necessity for action before another panic could sweep the country. He commended the impending probe of the Money Trust, and thought the investigation would be clarifying; that, among other things, it would be shown that in reality there is less powerful concentration in New York than is generally supposed.

The ably-written address of J. Herbert Case on "The Desirability of Commercial Paper as a Bank Investment" made a deep impression on the assembled bankers, and his argument was favorably commented upon afterwards. His full address, we think, has been printed and can be obtained from the Franklin Trust Co. of Brooklyn. We quote a few passages:

While perhaps no two bankers agree precisely upon just what constitutes the ideal investment for any given sum, say ten million dollars, I am strongly of the opinion that the one who employs the major part of this in short-term loans to our merchants and manufacturers upon their notes; whose issuance is based upon those live and moving inventories of products in the course of manufacture—or current assets—rather than upon the instruments used in manufacture—or fixed assets—is and always will be upon a much more sound or liquid basis than he who largely invests in bonds and stocks which simply represent a participation in the fixed or immovable properties that cannot be liquidated at all, though the securities themselves may be subject to transfer. The proof of my contention may be found in the enviable record of our so-called purely commercial banks, which in the time of every disturbance and in the time of every crisis have best withstood the strains.

In other words, the commercial bank invests largely in what we term commercial paper. While I may have in some degree indicated what commercial paper is, I would briefly define it in one concise paragraph. Commercial paper may be best defined as "notes of hand issued by merchants and manufacturers to yield funds with which to finance current business."

As to the manner in which these notes are paid, a prominent and reliable firm of note brokers, of whom I recently made inquiry, informed me that during the first twelve days of the money panic of 1907—at its very peak—they had maturing through their office something more than ten million dollars worth of bought paper, every single dollar of which was promptly paid without renewal.

One of the very old-line trust companies in New York, whose reputation for conservatism is proverbial, show in their recent published statement a deposit liability of about thirty-five million dollars. Their assets—a most interesting exhibit—show over six million dollars in cash and something more than fourteen million dollars in bills purchased—an amount approaching 50% of their total deposits. The officers of this company have, I am told, expressed themselves as believing this to be the best and most liquid asset they possess. Moreover, during certain months of the year they undertake to have maturing each business day about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of bought paper. A comfortable situation, surely, whether unusual business conditions obtain or not. Only a short time since a director of one of the very prominent Wall Street banks, large purchasers of commercial paper, personally told me that the President of his bank had recently tabulated the amount of its purchases of outside paper made during the past ten years. What do you think they found? The paper so purchased aggregated the enormous sum of seventy million dollars (\$70,000,000), every single dollar of which had been promptly paid when due, with the exception of one five-thousand-dollar note, which was temporarily "hung up," owing to the business being liquidated, although fully 50% had been received on this. Think of it. Seventy million dollars in outside paper purchased in a period running over ten years, with a loss so small that it is scarcely worth speaking of. Let me cite another instance nearer home. In the institution where your efficient President is to-day the active executive officer, there has been purchased to my certain intimate knowledge during the past ten years upwards of ten million dollars of commercial paper, the whole representing a multitude of small units, as the purchase of any one name is ordinarily limited to \$5,000 or \$10,000. The actual loss sustained during this period has been something less than \$4,000, occurring on two endorsed bills receivable, not a single dollar having ever been lost on straight notes issued for money. Need stronger arguments than these be advanced to emphasize the desirability of such notes for temporary investment when discretion and good judgment is exercised in the purchase of them?"

The following new officers were elected for 1912-13: President, W. M. Van Dusen, Cashier of the National Newark Banking Co.; Vice-President, Bloomfield H. Minch of Bridgeton; Treasurer, De Witt Van Buskirk, President of the Mechanics' Trust Co., Bayonne, and Secretary, Wm. J. Field, Secretary of the Commercial Trust Co., Jersey City. The new executive committee includes R. W. Howell, Cashier Trenton Banking Co.; Edward F. Pierson, Jersey City; E. B. Bartlett, Atlantic City, and E. S. Carr of the City Trust Co., Newark. Three important resolutions offered by Gen. Bird W. Spencer and seconded by Uzal H. McCarter were adopted by the convention. One provides that the support of the Association be extended to the Citizens' League in its campaign for the education of the public regarding the weak spots in the present banking system and recommends that each bank appropriate one-tenth of 1%

of its surplus for this purpose. The second resolution recommends the retention of the present laws governing bank taxation and the third resolution provides for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Secretary of State to obtain the revision of the laws covering the deposit by banks of bonds for the faithful performance of trusts.

—Alexander J. Hemphill, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of this city, sailed last Wednesday for Europe on the Lusitania.

—Kidder, Peabody & Co. of New York and Boston announce that, in addition to travelers' letters of credit, they are now prepared to issue travelers' international cheques on Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., of London, payable in all parts of the world.

—A certificate of incorporation has been issued for the Corn Exchange Safe Deposit Company of this city, which has been organized to operate in conjunction with the Corn Exchange Bank. On the 16th inst. the stockholders of the new company will meet to ratify an agreement providing for the merger of the Queen's County Safe Deposit Company of Brooklyn Borough with the Corn Exchange Safe Deposit Company. The officers of the latter are William A. Nash, President; Walter E. Frew, Vice-President, and Richard D., Brown, Secretary.

—The central branch of the Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn, at Fourth and Atlantic avenues, was merged on the 29th ult. into its Schermerhorn branch at Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street. The merger was made necessary by the building operations of the new subway. The bank is soon to open a new branch at Third Avenue and 51st Street, Bay Ridge.

—Robert M. Petty, President of the defunct Washington National Bank of Washington, N. J., was arrested on the 29th ult. on charges of misapplying \$30,295 of the bank's funds. He pleaded not guilty on the 6th inst. and was released under \$10,000 bail. A second dividend, amounting to 10%, was paid to the depositors of the institution on the 1st inst. A dividend of 25% was distributed last month. The institution closed its doors Nov. 17 last.

—The payment on the 4th inst. of the voting trust certificates issued to the stockholders of the Union Trust Co. of Providence, R. I., at the time of the reorganization in 1908, marks the final discharge of the claims of both depositors and shareholders outstanding against the company when the rehabilitation was effected four years ago. It is stated that shares of stock to the holders of the voting trust certificates will be issued by the voting trustees on the 20th inst.

—Frank C. Nichols was elected a Vice-President and director of the Industrial Trust Co. of Providence, R. I., on April 30. Mr. Nichols had been Assistant Treasurer of the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston, and is succeeded in the post by Wilbur W. Higgins.

—The friendly rivalry between the First National Bank of Boston and the National Shawmut Bank of Boston for leading position among the New England banks induces the "Boston News Bureau" in its issue of April 25 to call attention to the fact that the First National has for the first time passed the Shawmut in point of deposits. Under the Comptroller's call of April 18, the First National showed deposits of \$78,101,488, against \$76,904,593 reported by the Shawmut. The figures, it is pointed out, do not represent the maximum deposits for either institution. The high record for the First National was \$84,267,000, on Jan. 30, and for the Shawmut \$110,218,000, on Nov. 2 1911. The total resources of the First National on April 18 were \$95,460,000, while those of the Shawmut were \$87,755,000.

—George W. Parker, Cashier of the Park National Bank of Holyoke, Mass., died on the 2d inst. after a long illness. Mr. Parker had held the cashiership of the institution since its organization in 1892. He was 47 years of age.

—On April 22 the Inter-State Trust Co. opened for business in White River Junction, Vt. Chartered by the Legislature in January 1911, it has an authorized capital of \$100,000, of which \$25,000 has been subscribed and is now being paid in. Deposits are free of taxation to the depositor, whether residing in Vermont or elsewhere, the tax being paid by the bank to the State. Its officers are: Robert E. Smith, President; Leonard D. Wheeler, Vice-President, and William W. Russell, Secretary and Treasurer. Associated with them on the board of directors are Howard J. Miller of Hartland and Arthur G. Whitham of South Royalton. The company announces that it will, so far as its resources permit, consider

applications for well secured loans on improved real estate, and that loans on property in Vermont (and in New Hampshire within a reasonable distance of the bank) will have preference.

—The directors of the Commercial Trust Co. of Philadelphia decided on the 25th ult. to change the dividend periods from semi-annual to quarterly, and the distributions will hereafter be made in February, May, August and November instead of February and August. The company pays 8% yearly.

—The office of the old Equitable Trust Co. of Philadelphia which, since the consolidation with the Continental Title & Trust Co. several months ago, had been conducted as a branch of the succeeding Company—the Continental-Equitable Title & Trust, was discontinued on the 29th ult., the business having been moved to the main offices of the company in the Stephen Girard Building.

—The Germantown Avenue Bank of Philadelphia, which began business on Dec. 11 last, reports deposits on May 1 of \$120,000. The institution has a capital (in \$50 shares) of \$50,000 and undivided profits of \$25,000, \$75 per share having been paid on the stock. James Orr is President; Dr. Matthew H. Bohemer and John G. Buseman are Vice-Presidents, and A. W. Hecker is Cashier.

—The North American Bank & Trust Co. of Wilmington, Del., was closed on the 27th ult. by Insurance Commissioner Charles H. Maull, who decided that it would be "unsafe and inexpedient for the corporation to continue business." His action is said to be based on a report of an expert accountant recently employed by the Commissioner to examine the books of the institution. The company was organized in 1908 with an authorized capital of \$200,000. The deposits, it is reported, amount to about \$30,000.

—The Washington & Southern Bank, Washington, D. C., opened for business on the 25th ult. at 1413 G Street, N. W., with a capital and surplus of \$125,000. J. Selwin Tait is President and Robert J. Wynne, C. Mullikin and Thos. P. Morgan Jr. are Vice-Presidents.

—That the Pittsburgh Stock-Exchange House of Scully Painter & Beach, which suspended on April 25, with the filing of a petition in bankruptcy against it, expects to be released from these proceedings, is indicated from the following statement, emanating from Mr. Painter, and appearing in the Pittsburgh papers on the 26th:

The action was a complete surprise to us and could have been averted had my partners been in the city, but additional collateral was called for in such a hurry that I was personally unable to handle the matter, although I believe I could have done so had I been given a little time. I just got in from New York this morning. We will work out of bankruptcy in a very short time. A readjustment of our collateral is all that is necessary.

We have already had several offers of all the assistance we could use from New York financial institutions, so there is really nothing to fear. It is the suddenness of the whole proceeding which threw us out. Many of the stocks which we hold now are not readily negotiable into cash on account of the stagnation of the market, and that is what tied us up. We will have everything righted in a very short time.

—Paul D. Jones, Assistant Treasurer of the Guarantee Title & Trust Co., Cleveland, has been promoted to the office of Treasurer and E. B. Southwick has succeeded Mr. Jones as Assistant Treasurer.

—E. E. Galbreath, former President of the Second National Bank of Cincinnati, was arrested on the 2d inst., charged with having misappropriated \$33,000 of the bank's funds. He entered a plea of not guilty and was released under bail of \$15,000. The Cincinnati Clearing-House Association is temporarily supervising the affairs of the institution, as announced in our issue of April 20.

—The Marion County State Bank of Indianapolis commenced business on the 1st inst. with a capital of \$25,000. The officers are: B. D. Brooks, President; J. M. Gaston, Vice-President; John L. Duvall, Cashier, and Clarence C. Deupree, Assistant Cashier. The management of the Home Insurance Agency, it is understood, is interested in the new institution.

—The annual convention of the Illinois Bankers' Association will be held in Peoria on Sept. 25 and 26. B. F. Harris, the President of the Association, has announced the appointment of the following committee to prepare a bill to place all banks and trust companies in the State (except national banks) under State supervision: Charles G. Dawes, President of the Central Trust Co. of Illinois, Chicago; E. D. Hulbert, Vice-President of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Co., Chicago; M. O. Williamson, President of the People's Trust & Savings Bank, Galesburg, Ill.; Edward W. Payne, President of the State National Bank, Springfield, Ill.; John J.

Doherty, Cashier of the First National Bank of Dwight, Ill.; W. M. Fogler, President of the First National Bank, Vandalia, Ill.; F. B. Flanders, Cashier of the Bank of Noble, Noble, Ill.; John R. Wallace, Vice-President, Bartlett & Wallace, Clayton, Ill., and E. T. Walker, Cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Macomb, Ill.

—The stockholders of the Prairie State Bank of Chicago on the 4th inst. ratified the plans for merging their institution with the Central Trust Co. of Illinois, announced in this department April 6. On the same date the stockholders of the Central Trust Co. endorsed the proceedings, and authorized an addition of \$1,000,000 to its capital, increasing it from \$3,500,000 to \$4,500,000. Of the new stock \$750,000 will be exchanged for a like amount of stock in the Prairie State Bank (the latter having increased its capital from \$500,000 to \$750,000) and the remaining \$250,000 will be offered to the shareholders of the Central Trust at \$150 per share.

—William W. Le Gros, for twenty years in the employ of the Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago, has been made an Assistant Cashier of the institution.

—The Mercantile Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, which is being organized by F. H. Rawson, President of the Union Trust Co. of that city, will commence operations about June 1, with a capital of \$250,000 and a paid-in surplus of \$37,500. The bank will take over the business of the Mercantile Bank, a private institution with deposits of about \$110,000. The Mercantile Trust is intended to provide banking facilities for the manufacturing concerns located in the neighborhood of its headquarters at Clinton Street and Jackson Boulevard. Mr. Rawson is to be President of the new institution.

—Andrew J. Frame, President of the Waukesha National Bank of Waukesha, Wis., was the guest of honor at a public reception given on the 1st inst. to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the institution. The affair was presided over by Mayor H. W. Wilbur, and addresses were made, among others, by Judges M. S. Griswold and James G. Jenkins. On behalf of the directors and employees of the bank a solid gold loving-cup was presented to Mr. Frame by Cashier E. R. Estberg. Mr. Frame entered the bank as an office boy on May 2 1862. Before he was twenty-one years of age he had served as book-keeper, teller, Assistant Cashier and Cashier. His elevation to the presidency occurred with the death in 1880 of the former incumbent, Senator William Blair.

—The stockholders of the Michigan Savings Bank, Detroit, at a meeting on the 2nd inst., approved the proposition to increase the capital stock of the bank from \$250,000 to \$400,000. The plan provides for the distribution of a stock dividend of 40% among the shareholders, this amounting to \$100,000. The other \$50,000 of new stock (par value \$100) will be offered at \$160 per share, the premium of \$30,000 thus realized being added to the surplus. With the new \$400,000 capital, the bank's surplus will stand at \$180,000. The close approach of the deposits of the bank to the \$5,000,000 mark, and the desire of the management to anticipate the requirement of the State banking laws which calls for a minimum capital of \$400,000 for institutions whose deposits exceed that figure, has served to prompt the increase in capital. On April 18 the bank had deposits of \$4,824,805. The officers of the institution are: George Peck, President; C. C. Jenks, Jas. D. Standish and Jas. S. Holden, Vice-Presidents; George Wiley, Cashier and Hugh R. Burns, Assistant Cashier.

—We are advised that the State Bank of Utah, the Utah Commercial & Savings Bank and the Utah National Bank of Salt Lake City have been consolidated, forming the Utah State National Bank. Originally, as noted in these columns March 30, it was proposed to unite the business of the State Bank of Utah and the Utah National, but the third institution was finally brought into the merger. The State Bank of Utah had a capital of \$300,000, the Utah Commercial & Savings Bank a capital of \$150,000 and the Utah National a capital of \$200,000.

—Following the consolidation of the American Bank of Little Rock, Ark., with the German National Bank of that city, the latter has increased its capital, by a stock dividend and cash, from \$300,000 to \$750,000.

—The consolidation of the Fidelity Trust Co. and Columbia Trust Co. of Louisville went into operation on the 1st inst., when the organization of the succeeding institution—the Fidelity & Columbia Trust Co.—was completed. In

accordance with arrangements heretofore announced, John W. Barr Jr. was elected President of the newly-created company and L. W. Botts was made Vice-President. The others elected at the same time are John T. Malone, Manager; A. Y. Ford, Cashier; L. M. Render, Secretary; J. F. Speed, Treasurer; J. D. Winston, Assistant Treasurer, and Menifee Wirgman and J. G. McPherson, Assistant Secretaries. The merger was ratified on April 17. The basis of consolidation was set out in our issue of February 3.

—It is reported that the directors of the Waycross Savings & Trust Co. of Waycross, Ga., have voted to increase the capital of the institution from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

—The German-American Savings Bank of Los Angeles, Cal., which fixed its capital at \$1,000,000 at the time of its incorporation, but only issued \$700,000, has decided to put out the remaining \$300,000. The new issue of 3,000 shares will be sold at \$300 a share (par \$100), netting \$900,000, enabling the bank to add \$600,000 to surplus and profits, bringing the latter up to \$1,200,000.

—The eighteenth annual convention of the California Bankers' Association will be held at Long Beach May 23-25 inclusive. Prof. E. J. Wickson, Dean and Director of the College of Agriculture, University of California, will address the meeting on the subject of agricultural education and development; ex-Congressman Duncan E. McKinlay, Surveyor of Customs, Port of San Francisco, will discuss the Panama Canal; Charles H. Bentley, President California Fruit Canners' Association, will give his views on currency legislation; John W. Wilson, Examiner of the Los Angeles Clearing-House Association, will treat of the topic "Clearing-House Examination of Banks"; R. M. Welch, Vice-President Savings Union Bank & Trust Co., San Francisco, will speak on "Crossed Checks." Frank C. Mortimer, Cashier First National Bank, Berkeley; E. S. Waugenheim, President Bank of Newman; W. E. Benz, Cashier First National Bank, Bakersfield, and H. S. McKee, President First National Bank, Long Beach, will likewise address the meeting. The committee appointed at the last convention to consider the advisability of adopting the "Group System," will render its report, and it is expected that the trust companies and savings banks belonging to the Association will consider the advisability of establishing a "Trust and Savings Banks Section." Frederick H. Colburn of San Francisco is Secretary of the Association.

—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Montreal (head office Montreal) will be held on June 18 to consider the question of increasing the authorized capital from \$16,000,000 to \$25,000,000. Action toward increasing the paid-in capital from \$14,400,000 to \$16,000,000 was taken last September.

—With the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 3% for the current quarter, the Bank of Ottawa (head office Ottawa) has increased its dividend rate from 11 to 12% per annum.

TRADE AND TRAFFIC MOVEMENTS.

COPPER PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.—The April statement of the Copper Producers' Association, issued on Wednesday, showed an increase in the stock of marketable copper from 62,367,557 lbs. on April 1 to 65,066,029 lbs. on April 30. In the following we compare the various items for the months of April 1912 and 1911 and the four months ending April 30 1912 and 1911. We also add figures to show the European visible supply.

	April		Jan. 1 to April 30—	
	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.
Stocks begin. period lbs.	62,367,557	162,007,934	89,454,695	122,030,195
Production .....	125,464,644	118,085,223	486,532,807	474,142,191
Total supply .....	187,832,201	280,093,157	575,987,502	596,172,386
Deliveries for—				
Domestic consumption	69,513,846	52,407,850	255,573,581	211,085,994
Exports .....	53,252,326	62,129,599	255,347,892	219,530,484
.....	122,766,172	114,537,249	510,921,473	430,616,478
Stocks end of period .....	65,066,029	165,555,908	65,066,029	165,555,908
European visible supply—				
Beginning of period .....	112,766,080	184,278,080	128,688,000	197,797,120
End of period .....	111,861,120	174,872,320	171,861,120	174,872,320

ANTHRACITE COAL PRODUCTION.—The total shipments for the month of April 1912 reached only 266,625 tons, due to the practically complete suspension of mining operations since April 1. In the following we show the tidewater shipments of anthracite by each carrier for April and the four months ending April 30 this year and last year.

	April—		Jan. 1 to April 30—	
	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.
Road—				
Phila. & Reading .....	31,324	1,174,837	3,393,090	4,312,037
Lehigh Valley .....	4,840	1,049,164	3,334,231	4,057,420
Central RR. of New Jersey .....	68	777,438	2,393,203	3,251,480
Delaware Lack. & Western .....	112,558	756,019	2,604,079	3,043,972
Delaware & Hudson .....	.....	538,026	1,718,283	2,424,001
Pennsylvania .....	49,687	835,340	1,853,515	2,265,800
Erie .....	67,798	681,534	2,322,648	2,846,562
Ontario & Western .....	60	192,567	656,927	875,602
Total .....	266,625	5,804,916	18,475,976	22,776,874

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: Week ending May 10, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Lists various securities like Silver, Consols, French rentes, Amalgamated Copper Co., etc.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings for the week ending May 4 at Canadian cities, in comparison with the same week of 1911, show an increase in the aggregate of 14.1%.

Table showing Canadian Bank Clearings for 1912, 1911, 1910, and 1909. Columns include City, 1912, 1911, Inc. or Dec., 1910, 1909.

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

- APPLICATION TO CONVERT APPROVED. The Seaboard Bank, Norfolk, Va., into "The Seaboard National Bank of Norfolk." Capital, \$200,000. CHARTERS ISSUED TO NATIONAL BANKS APRIL 27 TO MAY 1. 10,180—The First National Bank of Waterloo, Ill. Capital, \$25,000.

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

Large table listing various companies (Railroads, Street and Electric Railways, Miscellaneous) with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive.

Auction Sales.—Among other securities, the following, not usually dealt in at the Stock Exchange, were recently sold at auction in New York, Boston and Philadelphia: By Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Sons, New York:

Table listing auction sales with columns: Shares, Per cent., Shares, Per cent. Lists items like 5 Lyons & Phelps Plank Road, 167 Wise Coal & Coke Co., etc.



By Messrs. R. L. Day & Co., Boston:

Table listing shares and prices for various companies like Arlington Mills, Bates Manufacturing Co., etc.

By Messrs. Francis Henshaw & Co., Boston:

Table listing shares and prices for Arlington Mills and Merrimack Chemical Co.

By Messrs. Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

Large table listing shares and prices for various Philadelphia-based companies like Phila. Bourse, Standard Oil, etc.

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

Table listing shares and prices for Bank of North America, Franklin Trust Co., etc.

DETAILED RETURNS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Table showing detailed returns for various trust companies including Brooklyn, Bankers, U. S. Mtge. & Tr., etc.

The capital of the trust companies is as follows: Brooklyn, \$1,000,000; Bankers, \$10,000,000; United States Mortgage & Trust, \$2,000,000; Astor, \$1,250,000; Title Guarantee & Trust, \$4,375,000; Guaranty, \$5,000,000; Fidelity, \$1,000,000; Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust, \$4,000,000; Columbia, \$1,000,000; Standard, \$1,000,000; People's, \$1,000,000; New York, \$3,000,000; Franklin, \$1,000,000; Lincoln, \$1,000,000; Metropolitan, \$2,000,000; Broadway, \$1,000,000; total, \$39,625,000.

SUMMARY COVERING BOTH BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Summary table covering both banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specta., Legal Tenders, On Dep. with C. H. Banks, 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 comparing State Banks and Trust Companies with columns for Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specta., Legal-tenders & bk. notes, Deposits, Reserve on deposits, and P. C. reserve to deposits.

+ Increase over last week. - Decrease from last week. \* As of March 21 1912. 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.

Table showing Reserve Required for Trust Companies and State Banks, categorized by location (Manhattan Borough, Brooklyn Borough, etc.).

The Banking Department also undertakes to present separate figures indicating the totals for the State banks and trust companies in the Greater New York not in the Clearing House. 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 May 4. 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. 836, 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.

Large table showing detailed returns of banks with columns for Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specta., Legal, Net Deposits, and Reserve.

Circulation.—On the basis of averages, circulation of national banks in the Clearing House amounted to \$48,165,000, and according to actual figures was \$48,056,000.

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 showing financial statements for NEW YORK CITY BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES, covering the week ended April 4. Columns include Capital, Surplus, Loans and Investments, Deposits, Specie, Legal-tenders, Banks' cash in vault, Trust cos., Aggr'te money holdings, Money on deposit with other bks., Total reserve, Surplus CASH reserve, and Cash reserves of trust cos.

Boston and Philadelphia Clearing-House Members.—Below is a summary of the weekly totals of the Clearing-House institutions of Boston and Philadelphia:

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

Table showing weekly totals of the Clearing-House institutions of Boston and Philadelphia. Columns include Capital and Surplus, Loans, Specls., Legals, Deposits, Circulation, and Clearings.

a Includes Government deposits and the item "due to other banks". At Boston Government deposits amounted to \$724,000 on May 4, against \$2,318,000 on April 27.

Imports and Exports for the Week.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending May 4; also totals since the beginning of the first week in January.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

Table showing Foreign Imports at New York for the week ending May 4 and totals since the beginning of the first week in January. Columns include For Week, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending May 4 and from Jan. 1 to date:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Table showing Exports from New York for the week ending May 4 and from Jan. 1 to date. Columns include For the week, Previously reported, Total 18 weeks, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909.

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending May 4 and since Jan. 1 1912, and for the corresponding periods in 1911 and 1910:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

Table showing Exports and Imports of Specie at New York, categorized by Gold and Silver, with sub-columns for Exports and Imports by Week and Since Jan. 1.

Of the above imports for the week in 1912, \$1,590 were American gold coin and \$1,702 American silver coin.

Banking and Financial.

Railroad and Industrial Stocks

Write for our Circular No. 614, entitled "Railroad and Industrial Stocks," which describes 136 issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and classified by us as follows: Investment Stocks, Semi-Investment Stocks, Speculative Stocks.

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.

14 WALL STREET THE ROOKERY 35 CONGRESS STREET NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON

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 showing combined results of banks and trust companies in Greater New York. Columns include Week ended, Loans and Investments, Deposits, Specls., Legals, Tot. Money Holdings, and Entire Res. on Deposits.

Reports of Clearing Non-Member Banks.—The following is the statement of condition of the clearing non-member banks for the week ending May 4, based on average daily results:

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

Table showing reports of clearing non-member banks. Columns include Banks, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Disc't and Investments, Specls., Legal Tender and Bank Notes, On Deposit with C.-H. Banks, and Net Deposits.





For record of sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see second page preceding

Main table with columns: STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES. Sub-columns: Saturday May 4, Monday May 6, Tuesday May 7, Wednesday May 8, Thursday May 9, Friday May 10. Includes sub-sections for Industrial and Misc. (Con), American Hide & Leather, Do prof., American Ice Securities, etc.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BANKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Table listing various banks and trust companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and other financial details. Includes entries like Brooklyn, Broadway, Coney Isl, First, Greenpoint, etc.

\* 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 day. §§ Ex stock dividend. ¶¶ Banks marked with a paragraph (¶) are State banks. ††† Ex-dividend.



BONDS										BONDS									
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE										N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE									
Week Ending May 10.										Week Ending May 10.									
		Price		Week's		Range				Price		Week's		Range					
		Friday		Range or		Since				Friday		Range or		Since					
		May 10.		Last Sale		Jan. 1.				May 10.		Last Sale		Jan. 1.					
		Bid	Ask	Low	High	No.	Low	High			Bid	Ask	Low	High	No.	Low	High		
<p><b>Cin Ham &amp; Dayton (Continued)</b>  Cin D &amp; I 1st gu g 5s. 1941 M-N  Cin F &amp; W 1st gu g 4s. 1928 M-N  Cin I &amp; W 1st gu g 4s. 1953 J-J  Day &amp; Mich 1st cons 4 1/2s 1931 J-J  Ind Dec &amp; W 1st g 5s. 1935 J-J  1st guar gold 5s. 1935 J-J  Cleve Cin C &amp; St L gen 4s. 1993 J-D  Calro Div 1st gold 4s. 1930 J-J  Cin W &amp; M Div 1st g 4s. 1901 J-J  St L Div 1st col tr g 4s. 1990 M-N  Registered. 1990 M-N  Spr &amp; Col Div 1st g 4s. 1940 M-N  W W Val Div 1st g 4s. 1940 J-J  C I St L &amp; C consol 6s. 1920 M-N  1st gold 4s. 1936 Q-F  Registered. 1936 Q-F  Cin S &amp; C 1st g 5s. 1928 J-J  C C &amp; I consol 7s. 1914 J-D  Consol sinking fund 7s. 1914 J-D  General consol gold 6s. 1934 J-J  Registered. 1934 J-J  Ind Bl &amp; W 1st pref 4s. 1940 A-O  O Ind &amp; W 1st pref 5s. 1938 A-O  Pca &amp; East 1st con 4s. 1940 A-O  Income 4s. 1990 Apr  Col Midland 1st g 4s. 1940 J-J  Colorado &amp; Sou 1st g 4s. 1937 F-A  Retund &amp; ext 4 1/2s. 1935 M-N  Ft W &amp; Den 1st g 5s. 1923 J-D  Conn &amp; Post Riva 1st g 4s. 1943 A-O  Cuba RR 1st 50-yr 5 g. 1952 J-J  D  Lack &amp; Western  Morris &amp; Essex 1st 7s. 1014 M-N  1st consol guar 7s. 1915 J-D  Registered. 1915 J-D  1st ref gu g 3 1/2s. 2000 J-D  N Y Lack &amp; W 1st 6s. 1921 J-J  Construction 5s. 1923 M-N  Term &amp; Improve 7s. 98 M-N  Warren 1st ref gu g 3 1/2s. 2000 F-A  Del &amp; Ind 1st Pa Div 7s. 1917 M-S  Registered. 1917 M-S  10-yr conv deb 4s. 1916 J-D  1st lien equip g 4 1/2s. 1922 J-J  1st &amp; ref 4s. 1943 M-N  Alb &amp; Sus conv 3 1/2s. 1940 A-O  Rens &amp; Saratoga 1st 7s. 1921 M-N  Denver &amp; Rio Grande  1st consol gold 4s. 1936 J-J  Improvement gold 5s. 1928 J-D  1st &amp; refunding 5s. 1955 F-A  Rio Gr June 1st gu g 5s. 1939 J-D  Rio Gr So 1st gold 4s. 1940 J-J  Guaranteed. 1940 J-J  Rio Gr West 1st g 4s. 1939 J-J  Mtze &amp; col trust 4s. 1949 A-O  Utah Cent 1st gu g 4s. 1917 A-O  Des Mol Un Ry 1st g 5s. 1917 M-N  Det &amp; Mack 1st lien g 4s. 1905 J-D  Gold 4s. 1905 J-D  Det Riv Tun Bel Refun 4 1/2s. 51 M-N  Det T &amp; I—O S Div 1st g 4s. 1914 M-S  Dul Missabe &amp; Nor gen 5s. 1941 J-J  Dul &amp; Iron Range 1st 5s. 1937 A-O  Registered. 1937 A-O  2d 6s. 1916 J-J  Dul So Shore &amp; All g 5s. 1937 J-J  Erie Jol &amp; East 1st g 5s. 1941 M-N  Erie 1st consol gold 7s. 1920 M-S  N Y &amp; Erie 1st ext g 4s. 1917 M-S  2d ext gold 5s. 1917 M-S  3d ext gold 4 1/2s. 1923 M-S  4th ext gold 5s. 1920 A-O  5th ext gold 4s. 1928 J-D  N Y L E &amp; W 1st fd 7s. 1920 M-S  Erie 1st con g 4s prior. 1996 J-J  Registered. 1996 J-J  1st consol gen lien g 4s. 1996 J-J  Registered. 1996 J-J  Penn coll tr g 4s. 1951 F-A  50-year conv 4s A. 1953 A-O  70s Sale. 1953 A-O  Buit N Y &amp; Erie 1st 7s. 1916 J-D  Chic &amp; Erie 1st gold 5s. 1982 M-N  Clev &amp; Mahon Val g 5s. 1938 J-J  Registered. 1938 J-J  Long Dock consol g 6s. 1935 A-O  Cont &amp; RR 1st cur gu 6s. 1922 M-N  Dock &amp; Imp 1st cur 6s. 1913 J-J  N Y &amp; Green L gu g 5s. 1946 M-N  N Y Sus &amp; W 1st ref 5s. 1937 J-J  2d gold 4 1/2s. 1940 F-A  General gold 5s. 1943 M-N  Terminal 1st gold 5s. 1943 M-N  Mid of N 1st ext 5s. 1940 A-O  Wlk &amp; Ea 1st gu g 5s. 1942 J-D  Ev &amp; Ind 1st con gu g 6s. 1928 J-J  Evans &amp; T H 1st cons 6s. 1921 J-J  1st general gold 5s. 1942 A-O  Mt Vernon 1st gold 6s. 1923 A-O  Sull Co Branch 1st g 5s. 1936 A-O  Florida E Coast 1st 4 1/2s. 1954 J-J  Port St U D Co 1st g 4 1/2s. 1929 J-J  Ft W &amp; Rio G 1st g 4s. 1928 J-J  At H &amp; B of 1882 1st 5s. 1913 A-O  Great Northern  C B &amp; Q coll trust 4s. 1921 J-J  Registered. 1921 J-J  1st &amp; refund 4 1/2s ser A. 1951 J-J  Registered. 1951 J-J  St Paul M &amp; Man 4s. 1933 J-J  1st consol gold 6s. 1933 J-J  Registered. 1933 J-J  Reduced to gold 4 1/2s 1933 J-J  Registered. 1933 J-J  Mont ext 1st gold 4s. 1937 J-D  Registered. 1937 J-D</p>																			

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued on Next Page.

Street Railway										Street Railways.									
		Price		Week's		Range				Price		Week's		Range					
		Friday		Range or		Since				Friday		Range or		Since					
		May 10.		Last Sale		Jan. 1.				May 10.		Last Sale		Jan. 1.					
		Bid	Ask	Low	High	No.	Low	High			Bid	Ask	Low	High	No.	Low	High		
<p>Minneapolis St 1st cons g 5s. 1919 J-J  New Or Ry &amp; Lt gen 4 1/2s. 1930 J-J  N Y Rys 1st R E &amp; ref 4s temp. J-J  Temporary adj inc 3s. A-O  Portland Ry 1st &amp; ref 5s. 1930 M-N  Portland Gen Elec 1st 5s. 1933 J-J  St Jos Ry, L, H &amp; P 1st g 5s. 1937 J-J  St Paul City Cab cons g 5s. 1937 J-J  Third Ave 1st ref 4s 4 1/2s. 1933 J-J  Adl inc 5s Interim etfs. 1923 J-J  Tri-City Ry &amp; Lt 1st g 5s. 1923 A-O  Underground of London 5s. 1920 M-N  4 1/2s. 1938 J-J  Income 6s. 1948 A-O  Union Elec (Chic) 1st g 5s. 1945 A-O  United Rys Inv 1st lien coll trust 5s Pitts issue. 1926 M-N</p>																			

\*No price Friday; latest bid and asked this week. a Due Jan. b Due Feb. c Due April. d Due July. e Due Aug. f Due Oct. g Option sale.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ending May 10.

Table of bond listings including titles like 'Manila RR—Sou lines 4s', 'Mexican Cent Inc g 3s', 'Equip & coll g 5s', etc. Columns include bid/ask prices, week's range, and range since Jan 1.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ending May 10.

Table of bond listings including titles like 'NY C & H R—(Com)—West Shore 1st 4s guar', 'Registered', 'NY Cent Lines eq tr 4 1/2s', etc. Columns include bid/ask prices, week's range, and range since Jan 1.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued on Next Page.

Table of miscellaneous bonds including 'Gas and Electric Light', 'Kings Co El L & P g 5s', 'Purchase money 5s', etc.

Table of miscellaneous bonds including 'Gas and Electric Light', 'Peo Gas & C 1st con g 6s', 'Refunding gold 5s', 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 Due sale.





# CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE—Stock Record—Daily, Weekly and Yearly

STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES							Sates of West Shares	STOCKS CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE		Range for Year 1912		Range for Previous Year 1911	
Saturday May 4	Monday May 6	Tuesday May 7	Wednesday May 8	Thursday May 9	Friday May 10	Lowest		Highest	Lowest	Highest			
39 40	39 39	39 40	39 40	39 40	39 40	50		Chicago Elev Ry's com	32	32	40	40	31

## Chicago Bond Record

BONDS CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending May 10.		Interest Period	Price Friday May 10		Week's Range or Last Sale		E'ds Sold	Range for Year 1912	
Bid	Ask		Low	High	No.	Low		High	
Am Tel & Tel coll 4s...1920	J - J	91	91	91	91	2	89 1/2	91 1/2	
Amour & Co 4 1/2s...1920	J - J	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	6	91 1/2	91 1/2	

## Chicago Banks and Trust Companies

NAME	Outstanding Stock (\$)	Surplus and Profits (\$)	Dividend Record			
			In 1910	In 1911	Per-iod	Last Paid, %
American State	\$200,000	\$158,430	Org. A	prt 3	1911	V.92, p.1004
Calumet National	100,000	248,881	6	0	A-J	Jan 11, 6
Chicago City	500,000	278,160	10	10	A-J	Jan 15, 7

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales were made on this day. † April 15 (close of business) for national banks and April 19 (opening of business) for State institutions. ‡ No price Friday; latest price this week. § Sept. 1, 1911. ¶ Dividends not published. †† Stock all acquired by the Cont. & Comm. Nat. Bank. ‡‡ Due Dec. 31. §§ Due June, capital for the new Second Security Bank. V. 93, p. 1235. ¶¶ Dec. 30, 1911. ¶¶¶ March 9, 1912. ¶¶¶¶ 1/4 of 50% paid in 1911 on Security Bank stock, to provide merged into the Central Trust Co.; see V. 94, p. 957. ¶¶¶¶ Sales reported beginning April 15. ¶¶¶¶¶ 5/15 of 1911. ¶¶¶¶¶¶ Feb. 20, 1912. ¶¶¶¶¶¶¶ Feb. 21, 1912.

Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

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

Table with columns: Week ending May 10 1912, Stocks (Shares, Par Value), Railroad, &c., Bonds, Stats Bonds, U. S. Bonds.

Table with columns: Sales at New York Stock Exchange, Week ending May 10, 1911, 1912, 1911.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Table with columns: Week ending May 10 1912, Boston (Listed shares, Unlisted shares, Bond sales), Philadelphia (Listed shares, Unlisted shares, Bond sales).

Inactive and Unlisted Securities

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

Large table listing various securities including Street Railways, Standard Oil Stocks, and other companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and price.

\* Par share. b Basis. c Sets on Stock Exchange see sales record on a preceding page. / Flat price. n Nominal. s Sale price. f New stock. z Ex-div. y Ex-right.





Investment and Railroad Intelligence.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS.

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

Main table of Railroad Gross Earnings with columns for Road, Latest Gross Earnings (Week of Month, Current Year, Previous Year), and July 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year). Includes various railroads like Ala N O & Tex Pac, N Y N H & Hartf, etc.

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly. Table with columns for Weekly Summaries (Cur't Year, Prev's Year, Inc. or Dec., %) and Monthly Summaries (Cur't Year, Prev's Year, Inc. or Dec., %).

a Mexican currency. b Does not include earnings of Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Ry., from Nov 1 1911; in 1910 these returns are included. c Includes the Boston & Albany, the New York & Ottawa, the St. Lawrence & Adirondack and the Ottawa & N. Y. Ry., the latter of which, being a Canadian road, does not make returns to the Interstate Commerce Commission. d Includes Evansville & Terre Haute and Evansville & Indiana RR. e Includes the Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling Ry. in both years. f Includes the Northern Ohio RR. g Includes earnings of Mason City & Ft. Dodge and Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific. h Includes Louisville & Atlantic and the Frankfort & Cincinnati. i Includes the Mexican International from July 1910. u Includes the Texas Central. e 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 fourth week of April. The table covers 41 roads and shows 16.73% increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Table with columns: Fourth week of April, 1912, 1911, Increase, Decrease. Lists various railroad companies and their earnings for 1912 and 1911, along with percentage changes.

Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.—The table following shows the gross and net earnings of STEAM railroads and industrial companies reported this week:

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists monthly earnings for various railroads and industrial companies.

Table with columns: Companies, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists earnings for companies like Fall River Gas Works, Houghton Co Elec, etc.

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes. b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes. c For Mch. 1912 additional income is given as showing a credit of \$2,175, against a debit of \$8,908 in 1911, and for period from July 1 to Mch. 31 was a debit of \$4,746 in 1912, against a credit of \$46,067 last year. d These figures represent 30% of gross earnings.

Table with columns: Roads, Interest Charges and Surplus (Current Year, Previous Year), Bal. of Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists interest charges and surplus for various roads.

Table with columns: Companies, Interest Charges and Surplus (Current Year, Previous Year), Bal. of Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists interest charges and surplus for various industrial companies.

Table with columns: SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, January 1912, 1911, July 1 to Jan. 31, 1910-11. Lists financial data for the Southern Express Company.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND TRACTION COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Name of Road, Latest Gross Earnings (Week or Month, Current Year, Previous Year), Jan. 1 to latest date (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists earnings for various electric railway and traction companies.







\$700,000 and to one-half the earnings in excess of \$700,000. These earnings were found to amount to \$762,578, of which the \$751,289 has been paid to the syndicate. The earnings in 1911 would have been larger but for the transfer of machinery and the tire manufacturing business to a second factory...

New Office Building.—The new 20-story office building of the U. S. Rubber Co. at Broadway and 58th St., N. Y., will be ready for occupancy at an early day. A portion has already been rented to tenants.

Resumption of Dividends on Common Stock.—Last October your directors became satisfied that they were warranted in then resuming dividends upon the common stock of the company and a 1% dividend thereon for the quarter-year was accordingly declared.

Profit Sharing.—In 1914 the company extended a stock option to its employees. Recently the directors concluded to give employees who receive \$1,300 per annum the option to subscribe at \$45 a share (payable in installments) for a number of shares of common stock...

The report of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co. (in which the company owns a large interest) is given separately below. The last report of the Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. will be found in the 'Chronicle' of April 6, p. 981.]

Table: CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES RUBBER CO. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES. Columns: 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09. Rows: Gross sales and misc., Less discounts, allowances, rebates & returns, Net sales and misc., Cost of goods sold, Manufacturing profits, Operating profits, Net income, etc.

a Does not include earnings of Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. or its subsidiaries. c After deducting \$1,354,891 for depreciation of properties, plant accounts and securities owned.

Table: CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET MARCH 31 OF UNITED STATES RUBBER CO. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES. Columns: 1912, 1911. Rows: Assets (Prop. & plants, Inventor's mfd. goods, Cash, etc.), Liabilities (1st pref. stock, 2d pref. stock, Common stock, etc.), Total.

a Property and plants include shares of Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. and Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Ltd. b Securities owned include \$3,333,000 General Rubber Co. stock and \$4,189,088 securities, including stock of U. S. Rubber Co. held by a subsidiary company.

The contingent liabilities for certain guarantees, which are offset by corresponding contingent assets, are not included. The reserve for contingencies, amounting to \$500,000, shown in the balance sheet of Mch. 31, 1911, was used for reduction in value of manufactured goods for which it was set up.—V. 93, p. 1607.

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Ltd.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1911.)

Pres. D. Lorne McGibbon, Montreal, Feb. 28, wrote:

Our operations for the year resulted in an increase of over 22% in the sale of general rubber goods, and although, owing to reductions in prices, the returns from sales of footwear have been less than in 1910, the actual number of pairs sold has been greater.

The retail shoe trade of this country has been given its first opportunity of buying rubber footwear on a large scale direct from the manufacturer. The success of this method of marketing a great proportion of your goods has now been demonstrated, notwithstanding that it involved the establishment of a large number of new branches and a greatly enlarged selling, shipping and accounting force.

The total manufacturing profits of the subsidiary companies amounted to \$489,465, from which has to be deducted \$74,155, being the net cost to the consolidated company for marketing the products of the subsidiary companies, in excess of the commissions to which it was entitled under its selling arrangement.

Improvements and additions have been made by your manufacturing companies to both their equipment and buildings, totaling \$742,621. We confidently expect that 1912 will produce results which will be most acceptable (compare U. S. Rubber Co. above).—V. 92, p. 1307.

Pennsylvania Steel Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1911.)

The report, dated May 1, says in substance:

Output.—Your companies produced in gross tons, compared with 1910, the following:

Table comparing output in 1911 and 1910 for Coal, Coke, Iron Ore, Pig Iron, and Steel. 1911: Coal 813,000, Coke 643,000, Iron Ore 1,587,000, Pig Iron 535,000, Steel 681,000. 1910: Coal 790,000, Coke 771,000, Iron Ore 1,471,000, Pig Iron 737,000, Steel 847,000.

The year 1911 was one of small production and low prices. The prices for steel products fell to the lowest point reached in the last 13 years, and the railroads, your principal customers, greatly curtailed their purchases. The earnings of your subsidiary companies, after making provision for sinking funds and depreciation, were not sufficient to meet their regular dividend, but in view of their large accumulated surplus earnings dividends at the usual rate have been paid by them to your company.

Capital Expenditures.—These in 1911 amounted to \$1,177,940, of which \$404,846 was expended on the mining properties, principally for new coal and ore-handling bridge, new traveling crane and runway, and additional miners' houses at the new mines in Cuba; and for additional coal lands (133 acres) and extension to power plant in connection with your coal-mining properties in Pennsylvania.

Coal Mines.—Your coal-mining properties in Cambria and Indiana counties, Pa., produced 813,000 tons of coal in 1911, an increase of 23,000 tons. To provide for the increasing needs of your manufacturing companies for coking coal, two new mines are now being opened which will make available a large area of coal not reached by any of the five existing workings.

Iron Ore Mines.—The mines of the Cornwall Ore Bank Co. at Cornwall, Pa., produced 374,000 tons of iron ore in 1911, a decrease of 163,000 tons, due to the depression in the pig-iron business.

The older of your mining properties in Cuba, located near Santiago, produced 513,000 tons of iron ore in 1911, a decrease of 10,000 tons. For economy in operating, these mines were worked at their full capacity, although only half of the ore mined was used by your manufacturing plants.

Manufacturing Properties.—At the Steelton plant open-hearth steel only was made, the small demand for steel making the operation of the Bessemer department out of the question. The superior quality of this Mayari steel is fast becoming recognized and the outlook for a largely increasing demand for it is very promising.

At Lebanon only one of the two blast furnaces was operated. At Sparrow's Point the steel and rail mills were shut down for three months and were only partially operated during two months. Both Bessemer and open-hearth rails made from the new Mayari ore were produced at this plant.

Improvements and Additions Urgently Needed.—The Sparrow's Point plant should immediately be put in condition to manufacture other products than rails, and the Steelton plant should be equipped with new open-hearth furnaces and with additional rolling mills and forges which will enable it to reduce costs and to supply the variety of sizes and shapes which are being called for by the increasing demand for the special steel made from Mayari ores.

Table: RESULTS FOR YEARS ENDING DEC. 31. Columns: 1911, 1910. Rows: Income from operation, Income from invest's, Earnings from all sources, Interest on bonds, Net income, Deprec'n of plants and equipment, Sinking fund on subd. cos.' bonds, Balance to profit and loss account, Profit and loss acct. beginning of year, Miscellaneous adjustments, Dividends, Profit and loss account end of year.

\* After payment of all expenses of operation, including ordinary and extraordinary repairs and upkeep, \$2,826,981 in 1911, (against \$4,903,463 in 1910), currently charged during year to cost of production.

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET JAN. 1.

Table: COMBINED BALANCE SHEET JAN. 1. Columns: 1912, 1911. Rows: Assets (Property account, Investments, Sinking funds, Materials, etc.), Liabilities (Preferred stock, Common stock, Sub. cos. stock, etc.), Total.

Waters-Pierce Oil Co., St. Louis, Mo.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1911.)

President Clay Arthur Pierce says:

The volume of business done during the year showed a small increase over 1910. The political disturbances in the Republic of Mexico greatly embarrassed the operations and reduced the profitable results of the company's business in that country.

Anti-trust suits were begun against the company in Missouri in 1905 and followed in Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, resulting in fines and legal expenses as below shown.

To provide funds to pay the fine imposed by the State of Texas, amounting to \$1,808,483, and those imposed by the States of Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma, and legal expenses resulting therefrom, and other obligations, the company issued on July 1 1907 \$5,000,000 1st M. 5% gold notes, which notes are still outstanding, and are used as collateral for notes payable and other obligations of the company.

The appropriations for construction of plant and equipment during the year 1911 were \$535,547. On Sept. 1 1911 the Standard Oil Co. of N. J. caused to be transferred its 2,747 shares of our capital stock to the names of 6,070 of its own stockholders, under the decree of the U. S. Supreme Court.

In a letter written to H.M. Telford of the Standard Oil Co., who, as holder of 17 shares of the stock, had asked permission to examine the company's books and accounts from Jan. 1 1907 to date, Mr. Pierce Apr. 17 said: 'As a managing director of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey you undoubtedly were advised that the Waters-Pierce Co. had sustained serious losses and had been subject to enormous fines in Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, solely by reason of the officiousness of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey in the affairs of the Waters-Pierce Co. through the ownership of practically two-thirds of the stock, and that for this reason alone the Waters-Pierce Co. has been unable to pay any dividends upon its stock, or to make any substantial progress in the extension of its business during the past three years. You are also aware that the Standard Oil Co. of N. J. has bent every energy and resource at command to destroy the Waters-Pierce Oil Co.'

"I may add that it is the present purpose of the Waters-Pierce Co. to provide itself with crude oil production and refineries in the United States adequate to its needs, so that it will not any longer be dependent upon any subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Co. of N. J. for its supply of oils or be subject to the unjust and unfair discriminations of that company and its controlled subsidiaries. This will necessitate an outlay of capital far in excess of the earnings, and will necessarily defer for some time the payment of dividends."

"You are one of the incorporators of the Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana, which took over business of the Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky in Tennessee after the latter company was ousted from that State, and also took charge of its business in Louisiana, where the Waters-Pierce Oil Co. had long had an established business. You are aware that all of the stock of the Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana was and still is owned by the Standard Oil Co. of N. J."

DISPOSITION OF NET PROFITS, YEAR 1911 (\$500,873). Increase in (a) real estate, plant and equipment, \$422,281; (b) merchandise and supplies, \$811,175; (c) deferred charges, \$7,743; (d) cash, \$81,500; total \$1,122,699

NET PROFITS, ETC., FOR CALENDAR YEARS. (No Dividends in These Years.) Table with columns for 1911, 1910, 1909, and Total.

Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines, N. Y. Pres. Henry R. Mallory, April 27 1912, writes in part:

While operating revenue shows a substantial increase, total income for the year shows a decrease, owing to the abnormal conditions surrounding the operation of some of the subsidiary companies. Cargo handled was greater by 57,405 tons, necessitating the employment of additional and larger steamers to move same, while the rates of freight on some of the traffic carried were greatly reduced, owing to competition. There was also increased cost of labor at ports and increased wages on steamers. The unsettled conditions in Mexico have caused a material decrease in net earnings on the service operated to the ports of that republic.

We have established new services in some of the lines which, while they show some growth and swell the gross receipts materially, the latter has been insufficient to cover the cost of operation. The ports covered by them are of value to this company, and we look for an improvement in the net results in due time. The new steamer Ishobla, which has been added to the fleet of the N. Y. & Porto Rico SS. Co., has been paid for and is performing satisfactorily.

The Clyde SS. Co. has contracted for a new passenger and freight steamer, which will be ready for service this fall. Plans are about completed for a new passenger and freight steamer for the Porto Rico line, and consideration is being given to building one new passenger and freight steamer for the N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co. and two for the Mallory SS. Co.

This company has recently purchased valuable terminal property in Charleston, S. C., which will be improved at once. The Jacksonville, Fla., terminals are in successful operation, as are those in San Juan, Porto Rico.

Subsidiary Companies, Comprising Clyde SS. Co., Mallory SS. Co., N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co., N. Y. & Porto Rico SS. Co. and Subsidiary Cos.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT OF AFORESAID SUBSIDIARIES FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with columns for 1911, 1910, and 1909. Rows include Gross voyage earnings, Miscellaneous earnings, Total, Oper. & extraor. repairs, Net profit, Deduct, Bond interest, Interest on notes payable, Depreciation, Dividends, Balance.

\* Includes N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co. for 10 months and N. Y. & Porto Rico SS. Co. and subsidiary companies for 11 months.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Table with columns for 1911, 1910, and 1909. Rows include Assets (Marine equip., Inv., Inventories, Notes and accounts receivable, Agents' balances, Ships' accidents, etc., Unexpired insurance, etc., Accrued interest on bonds in treasury, Cash for coupons due Jan. 1, Cash in banks and on hand, Def. charges, to oper. open-voyage acct), Total, Liabilities (Cap. stock issued, Bonded debt, Notes and accounts payable, Accrued interest on bonded debt, Other current liabilities, Def. cred. to oper. open-voyage acct, Reserve for depreciation, etc., Surplus), Total.

The Diamond Match Co., Chicago. (Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1911.)

The comparative income accounts and balance sheets were given in the "Chronicle" of Feb. 10, page 415, 418.

Pres. Edw. R. Stettinius, Chicago, May 1, wrote in subst.: Property Accounts, &c.—Net plant additions amounted to \$111,525, of which \$88,920 for match factories, &c., and \$22,607 for additional equipment in California. Pine lands received a net credit of \$124,513 for timber cut or otherwise disposed of, \$33,330 in California and \$91,183 in New Eng.

The sum of \$1,000,000 was credited to patents, rights, trade-marks, &c., and charged against surplus. Accounts receivable, \$1,709,080, less reserves, \$91,533, or \$1,617,546 net, shows a decrease of \$1,251,625, due to change in selling methods in October 1911. Prior to that time matches were shipped on commission and your company became entitled to remittances only as collections were made by its commission merchants. Partly because of the large capital required to thus carry stocks, the practice was abandoned.

Securities, &c.—During the year the issue of \$2,000,000 10-year 6% debentures was completed, and \$1,000,000 5% coupon notes and \$900,000 notes payable were retired. No debentures were converted during 1911, but \$74,500 were converted into stock during the quarter end, Mch. 31 1912.

The indebtedness to Bryan & May, Ltd., (account California timber lands) was reduced by \$301,459, \$191,175 through proceeds of sale at substantially book value of our entire interest in the Deutsche Zundholzfabrik Aktiengesellschaft and the Fabrique d'Alouettes "Diamond." The balance to credit of Bryan & May, Ltd., on Dec. 31 1911 was \$1,077,097, payable in equal semi-annual installments, the last due July 15 1921.

Depreciation, &c.—Under the policy adopted in 1909, \$150,000 was reserved from earnings and credited to depreciation reserve account (match factories, &c.).

Included in liabilities Dec. 31 1911 were reserves of \$1,153,661, viz.: General purposes and postage stamps, \$250,000; depreciation (general), \$563,349; California, \$267,349; \$320,000; insurance, \$37,266; U. S. Govt.—excise tax—\$18,525; sundries, \$7,174.

California Timber, &c., Debt.—The net amount invested in California plants, timber lands, &c., after deducting reserve for depreciation, was \$3,627,297 Dec. 31 1911, compared with \$3,732,512 Dec. 31 1910, while the total assets of this department, including "Inventory" (\$1,076,460, against \$756,405 in 1910), accounts receivable, &c., and after deducting accounts payable and pay-rolls (together aggregating \$62,014, against \$76,864), was \$5,099,175, against \$4,807,042. Notwithstanding economies, the earnings of the department continue unsatisfactory. The total profits were \$204,669 in 1911 and \$169,157 in 1910, and after deducting stampage and depreciation (\$133,927, against \$88,874), the net profits were \$70,742, contrasting with \$80,283.

The unsatisfactory results are due (1) to high cost of logging, because of the rough country; (2) to the high percentage of low-grade lumber, and (3) to the relatively low yield per acre of timber that can now be manufactured and sold at a profit.

During the past year it has been deemed advisable to check up earlier estimates of the amount of timber standing on the California lands, and, while this investigation has not been completed, it will probably become necessary to materially reduce former estimates of 3,100,000,000 feet.

Net Profits.—These were \$2,024,013 in 1911 and \$1,880,483 in 1910, divided into: "General operations," \$1,880,046 and \$1,085,049, respectively; California lumber operations, \$79,742 and \$80,283, and income from foreign and domestic investments, \$73,225 and \$87,150 respectively. The earnings from general operations (\$1,880,046) show an increase of \$196,997, wholly due to economies in the manufacturing department, the volume of sales having been substantially the same as in 1910. The volume of business for the first quarter ending March 31 1912 shows a small increase compared with 1911.

White Phosphorus Matches Forbidden.—On April 9 1912 President Taft signed the Hughes anti-white phosphorus match bill, which prohibits after July 1 1913 the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches. During the past 12 years the number of cases of phosphorus necrosis, mild and serious, in our match factories have only averaged a little over three per year among approximately 3,000 employees. The law will not prohibit any of the brands now made by us, but requires the substitution of a non-poisonous chemical ingredient for the poisonous white or yellow phosphorus now employed.

The new match will be somewhat harder to ignite on smooth or yielding surfaces, but will be fully as responsive as the white phosphorus match on abrasive surfaces. It will cost about 7% more than the white phosphorus match, but if a corresponding advance in the selling price be obtained, our earnings should not be materially affected. This departure will require practically no new machinery, and the company will be prepared before July 1 1913 to supply the trade with matches that will fully comply with the law.

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S. (Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1911.)

President Robert E. Harris says in substance: Results.—Substantial increases have been made in the output of every department, except as to coal, the shortage of which was due to an accident at No. 3 colliery. This colliery has again attained its normal output.

During the latter half of the year the iron and steel trade of Canada was very much disturbed by American competition resulting from the depression in the iron and steel industry in the U. S. This competition still continues. The low rate of duty on iron and steel products has enabled the manufacturers of the U. S. to dump their surplus in Canada at ruinous prices, and the market has been demoralized at extremely low prices have prevailed, materially affecting our profits. The results would have been much more serious but for the economies effected by the management.

Our profits for the year, however, amount to \$1,019,392, being the largest in our history except 1910.

In addition to the sinking fund payment, the sum of \$96,124 has been added to the reserve funds and \$73,881 expended for betterments and improvements has been written off, and \$10,577 has been transferred to insurance reserves. The sum of \$508,545 remains to the credit of the profit and loss account (including the balance of \$503,603 brought forward Dec. 31 1910), after providing for the above transfers and the payment of interest on bonds and debenture stock, dividends and other charges.

Some few years ago \$75,000 was transferred to special reserve accounts to meet possible mining accidents. A portion of this amount sufficient to cover the actual cost of restoring No. 3 colliery to the condition in which it was previous to the explosion of Jan. 1911 was used for that purpose. The total reserve funds now aggregate \$1,845,322, and with the balance to the credit of profit and loss amounts to \$2,344,067.

Bonds.—Since Dec. 31 \$1,040,000 treasury bonds have been sold in London. Additions.—The sum of \$1,101,145 has been expended during the year on capital account, upon buildings, plant and equipment at New Glasgow, Sydney Mines and Wabana. This amount less credits, including \$102,413 received from sale of the 12 1/2-mile Ferrona Ry. to the Intercolonial Ry.) has been added to property and mines account.

The two new mill buildings, which were under erection at New Glasgow in 1910, giving a much-needed floor space of nearly 100,000 sq. ft., were completed and new machinery and plant installed; a new forge and machine shop with a floor space of 45,000 sq. ft. has been erected, the former of which is being equipped with modern hydraulic forging plant, a new exhaust turbo-generator plant has been installed, and many other improvements and extensions have been made, both at New Glasgow and Sydney Mines. (The company is now spending \$500,000 on a new hydraulic forging plant and fluid steel compression plant.)

At Wabana mining has been carried on for some months in our submarine ore areas, and much further development work has been done. We have frequently referred to the extension of these submarine ore areas, and in the last year has confirmed and strengthened the views previously expressed.

Dividends.—Dividends at the rate of 8% on the pref. and 6% on the common shares for the year have been paid quarterly; and the regular quarterly dividends of 2% on the pref. and 1 1/2% on the common shares have been declared for the first quarter of 1912, payable April 15.

From Report of General Manager.

The company controls for periods of from 2 to 10 years, 6 large steamers, totaling about 42,000 tons dead weight, chartered some time ago. Several additional steamers will be required to move the ore and coal tonnage of 1912. Two steamers of about 13,000 tons deadweight capacity each were put in the service in May last. These boats are under contract for 10 years the hire paid being based on a certain percentage of the cost of the vessels, one of these actually landing 37,560 tons of ore in Philadelphia during August. The total tonnage carried by the fleet was in the vicinity of 1,000,000 tons, of which more than one-half was iron ore.

Iron-ore mining at Wabana passed through a period of transition, due to the substitution of submarine for surface mining; the quantity mined, however, was nearly 25,000 tons more than during 1910, but owing to the severe wet has during December and other causes, the actual shipments were less than would have been the case under normal conditions. It is expected that 1912 will show a substantial increase in shipments.

The main haulage slope at Wabana was driven 1,835 ft., while levels east and west of the main slopes have been driven 2,335 ft., opening up a considerable amount of productive territory. In all, more than 5,000 ft. of slopes, cross-cuts, rises and levels have been driven in the submarine ore

territory during the year. No serious difficulties were encountered, and exploration and development work done has further increased the quantity of proven ore in this property.

Output of Calendar Years (in tons).

Table with columns for Year (1911, 1910, 1909), Coal, Wab. Ore, Coke, Pig Iron, Steel In, S'l Bill, Bars, &c. and totals.

RESULTS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Financial results table for 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908 showing Profits for the year, Government bounties, Total profits, Balance brought forward, Deduct 20% stock div., Total available, Deduct, Interest on bonds, Accrued int. on bonds, Int. on debenture stock, Depreciation & renewals, Div. on pref. stock, Div. on common stock, Disc. &c. on bds., Improvs't & betterments, Sinking fund & miscel., Total, Surplus carried forward.

Under the Act of April 27 1907 the Government bounties expire in 1910. Commissions and premiums on converting bond issues written off.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Balance sheet table for December 31, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908 showing Assets (Property and mines, Inventories, Ledger accounts and bills receivable, Cash, Total) and Liabilities (Preferred stock, Common stock, Bonds, Sinking fund, Debenture stock, General reserve, Bills payable, Pay-rolls and accounts not due, Coupons, Coupons not presented, Debenture stock interest, Dividend on preferred, Dividend on common, Reserve for depreciation, Insurance funds, Profit and loss, Total).

V. 94, p. 829.

By-Products Coke Corporation.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1911.)

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Income account table for 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908 showing Total earnings, Expenses and taxes, Bond, &c., interest, Net earnings, Deduct—Dep'n & adjust., Dividends, Balance for year.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Balance sheet table for December 31, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908 showing Assets (Plant account, Real estate, Invest's in other cos, Sinking fund, Cash, Material & supplies, Accounts payable, Miscellaneous, Total) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Bonds, Bills payable, Accredited bond int., Wages, Accounts payable, Undivided earnings, Total).

\* From the undivided earnings as shown above, \$169,052, there was deducted a dividend of 3%, paid Feb. 15 1912, totaling for \$90,000...

Utah Consolidated Mining Co., New York.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1911.)

Pres. R. H. Channing Jr., Mch. 25 1912, says in part:

The product from the tonnage shipped was: 0,162,023 lbs. copper, 3,311,959 lbs. lead, 160,366.94 ozs. silver and 16,730,005 ozs. gold.

The exploration and development work resulted in the finding of lead ore bodies in the hitherto unexplored territory of the west of the previous mine workings. In the development of the known copper-ore bodies in depth, a steadily decreasing value in the ore has been shown, but further work in this direction is to be carried out the coming year, in addition to the continued exploration of the company's other territory.

Necessary additions have been completed to mine plant and a three-compartment main operating shaft has been sunk from the 7th to the 12th (bottom) level, and fully equipped.

The International Smelting & Refining Co., having submitted the lowest of competitive bids for the smelting of your lead ores, a contract was entered into with them for a period of five years, and later, with some modifications, this contract was made to cover lead concentrates as well.

Statement by Manager Fred K. Cowan, Salt Lake City, March 9 1912.

Mine Shipments.—There was mined and shipped to the smelter of the International Smelting & Refining Co. at International, Utah, 170,827 dry tons, namely: (a) 152,522 tons of copper ore, averaging 2.891% copper, 0.0935 ozs. gold and 0.9815 ozs. silver. (b) 7,793 tons of first-class lead ore, averaging 22.164% lead, 0.0854 ozs. gold, 5.413 ozs. silver and 0.653% copper. (c) 512 tons of lead concentrates, averaging 21.084% lead, 0.0795 ozs. gold, 5.038 ozs. silver and 0.999% copper.

The lead concentrates were obtained from the milling of 2,524 tons of second-class lead ore at the Winnamuck Mill, Bingham. In addition to the above, there was shipped to the American Smelting & Refining Co.'s smelter at Garfield, 3,238 dry tons of furnace bottoms and cleanings from our old smelter, and these yielded net: 704,800 lbs. copper, 1,460 ozs. gold and 16,803 ozs. silver.

Exploration and Development.—During the year 18,799 ft. of exploration and development work was done. The development of copper ore has not been satisfactory as to grade. All of the new ore encountered has been below the 8th level, and the ore bodies, though of a large size, are low in value. However, several cross-cutts are approaching favorable territory.

The lead ore bodies were the most important opened up, and the work now progressing is in good ore. The principal lead ore body is on the California Level, 150 feet below the top level, and extends for 300 ft. It has been opened up by incline raises on the ore, and is irregular in shape, extending

up on the dip (23 degrees) from a few feet to 90 feet; average width 3 feet. Drifts east and west, and also an incline raise to connect with the California Level, are being driven. The ore here is 4 feet wide, averaging: 14.6% lead, 0.06 ozs. gold, 3.6 ozs. silver and 0.8% copper.

Ore Reserves.—There is in sight in the mine (a) 239,650 tons of copper ore, averaging 2.24% copper, 0.051 ozs. gold and 0.603 ozs. silver; (b) 23,785 tons of first-class lead ore, averaging 15.44% lead, 0.032 ozs. gold, 3.01 ozs. silver and 1.04% copper, and 12,000 tons of lead ore which will require concentration, averaging 6.8% lead, 0.035 ozs. gold, 0.350 ozs. silver and 1.10% copper.

Maps showing in detail the location of each block of ore making up this tonnage are attached to the report; also detailed tabulated statement showing location, area, calculated tonnage and value of each particular block.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT YEARS ENDING DEC. 31.

Profit and loss account table for 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908 showing Sales of copper, Refining, freight, selling expenses, Net, Add stock of bullion end of year, Miscellaneous income, Total, Less stock of bullion at beginning, Total net income, Deduct: Mining expenses, Exploring & developm't, Mine plant, &c., writ. off, Smelting expenses, Miscellaneous expenses, Total deductions, Balance, surplus, Previous surplus, Total, Dividends, General reserve, Transferred to smelter prop. & realiz'n acct., Total surplus Dec. 31.

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Balance sheet table for December 31, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908 showing Assets (Cost prop's, &c., Smelter prop'ty, Debtors, Cop. bul. & sup'l's, Int. Sm. & Refr., Co. stock, Cash, Miscellaneous, Total) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Sundry creditors, Gen'l. reserves, Profit and loss, Total).

a Consists of cost of acquiring properties, &c., of the Highland Boy Gold Mining Co., incl. expenditures to Dec. 31 1910; all expenditures during year 1911 on plant and improvements have been written off. b Consists of estimated value of property not realized, \$38,802, less realization during year, \$3,799.—V. 94, p. 987.

McCrum-Howell Company.

(Receivers' Prelim. Statement of Assets & Liabil's Mch. 4 '12.)

Receivers Edward R. Stettinius and William H. Woodin filed in the U. S. Dist. Court at Phila. on April 29 a preliminary report of their investigation into the affairs of the company. In brief the report says:

Difficulties were experienced in preparing even an approximate statement of the company's condition, owing to the unsatisfactory manner in which its records and books had been kept. An analysis of the accounts receivable showed that a large number of the receivables were worthless or doubtful of collection. The accounts receivable were carefully examined and divided into four classes, namely—good, good but slow, doubtful, and worthless and the deduction in the balance sheet, \$1,182,239, was made on that basis.

The Kinney patent, under which the company manufactures its portable vacuum cleaner machines, is operated on a royalty basis of \$50,000 a year. It will be our effort to reduce this amount by one-half. Continuing negotiations which were under way at the time of our appointment, we have concluded an arrangement with the Vacuum Cleaner Co. by which the minimum royalty will, under certain conditions, be reduced to \$25,000 until a decision is rendered by the Court sustaining the validity of the patent.

Disputed claims aggregating \$613,686 are not taken into account in the following table. They consist of a claim of George C. Schmitz on an alleged contract with the company for royalty on portable vacuum cleaners for \$73,686, and one of a Mr. Machette for \$540,000, based on a contract which, it is alleged, was assumed or guaranteed by the company. These claims should be vigorously contested.

The company has no mortgage indebtedness other than \$29,000 on a warehouse in Philadelphia and a few small parcels of real estate, which are owned but not included among the operating properties. Included in the plant account is an item of \$182,049 for patterns and drawings and \$25,683 for furniture and fixtures.

APPROXIMATE FINANCIAL STATEMENT MARCH 4 1912.

Approximate financial statement table for March 4 1912 showing Assets (Cash, Accts. receiv., Bills receivable, Inventories, Real estate, Richmond sales, Liabilities (Merchandise creditors, Customers' returns and allowances, Personal, L. G. McCrum, Bills payable, Personal, L. G. McCrum, Accrued expenses, preferred stock Model Heating Co.), Balance, excess of assets over liabilities, Total).

National Candy Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1911.)

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Income account table for 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905 showing Year, Net Earnings, Dividends (1st Pref., 2d Pref., Common Dividend), Balance, Surplus, Total.

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31

Table with columns for 1911 and 1910, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Cash, Raw materials, Mfd. mds. & supp., etc. Liabilities include First pref. stock, Common stock, etc.

Total 10,781,057 10,774,927. There is in addition to the above assets \$705,400 of common stock, full paid and non-assessable, owned by the company and standing in the name of F. D. Seward, trustee.—V. 93, p. 535.

Michigan State Telephone Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1911.)

Pres. B. E. Sunny, Chicago, April 9 1911, wrote in subst.:

Results—The number of owned subscribers' stations and toll stations increased to 161,148, a net increase of 13,168; total number of stations owned and connected under sub-license arrangement was 223,805, a gain of 20,162. The gross revenue increased \$356,300, making a fairly satisfactory result, considering the unsettled business conditions that prevailed throughout the country for much of the year.

Additions.—Substantial additions were made to the property at a cost of \$899,682. Arrangements are being made to expend about \$2,500,000 for new plant during 1912, and it is believed that with a return of normal business conditions your property will show satisfactory returns upon this additional investment.

Operating Arrangement.—For convenience in operating and for benefits to users of the service, the management was early in the year grouped for operating purposes with four other companies, namely Chicago Telephone Co., the Cleveland Telephone Co., Central Union Telephone Co. and Wisconsin Telephone Co. Headquarters of all these properties are now centered at Chicago under one set of general officers. The new organization, it is believed, will increase both efficiency and economy.

FISCAL RESULTS.

Table with columns for 1911, 1910, 1909, and 1908. Rows include No. of stations, Miles of toll poll lines, Earnings, Gross earnings, Oper. expenses, Net earnings, etc.

a The common stock dividends deducted above are those paid out of the earnings of the years 1908 to 1911, inclusive, this method differing from that employed by the company in its statement of earnings. The dividends in 1911 include the quarterly payments on Sept. 1 and Dec. 1 1911 and Mch. 1 1912 of 1 1/4% each; also the div. of 7-12% paid Mch. 30 1912 for one month, due to change in div. period to Q-M, 30, and the quar. dividend to be declared payable June 30 1912, presumably at the present 7% rate.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Table with columns for 1911 and 1910, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Plant & property, Treasury stock, etc. Liabilities include Preferred stock, Common stock, etc.

\* Includes \$17,049,978 invested in plant, \$1,552,504 real estate, bldgs. and other investments and \$74,043 furniture and fixtures, tools and teams. z Against the total surplus Dec. 31 1910, \$315,499, the company charges the two quarterly dividends of 1 1/4% each on the common stock paid Mch. 1 and June 1 1911, \$121,048, and adds the surplus remaining for the year 1911, \$229,904, after allowing for the two quarterly dividends, 3 1/4%, \$121,047, paid in Sept. and Dec. 1911, and deducts the proportion of prof. div. declared Oct. 10 1911 applicable to 1912 earnings, \$11,416 and miscellaneous adjustments, \$38,247, leaving the total surplus Dec. 31 1911, \$874,692.—Ed.—V. 94, p. 1060, 355.

Buffalo Gas Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1911.)

Pres. Alex C. Humphreys, Buffalo, March 4, wrote:

The results as now reported are based upon 95c. as the price for the gas furnished to the city. While that price is equitable, and, we believe, can be enforced, it is to be borne in mind that the question of price between the city and the company is now being litigated.

The Natural Gas Co. continues to furnish gas at 30c. per 1,000 cubic ft., and as the gas is used for fuel and also for illumination, through the Weisbach burners, the competition continues to be difficult to meet.

Our sales of gas during the past year were increased 0.79% over the sales of the previous year. In 1910 the sales increased 7.05% and in 1909 5.43%. During 1911 many meters were removed, especially in central districts, making a net decrease of 406, due to extension of mains by the Natural Gas Co. During 1910 there was a net increase in meters of 593; during 1909 there was a net increase of 1,276. During 1911 there was a net increase in cooking stoves and other appliances of 388. In 1910 there was an increase of 553, and in 1909 a net increase of 606.

The gross profits for the past year were \$313,721, and there was required for bond interest (5% on \$3,805,000) \$290,250, showing net profits of \$23,471. No charges were made to construction or investment accounts which properly should have been charged to operating accounts.

During the past year \$20,192 was the net amount expended for extension and renewal of plants and mains; in 1910 \$64,119 and in 1909 \$75,134.

Including the Buffalo City accounts receivable (in dispute), there is an excess of floating debt over quick assets of \$13,088. There are in the treasury \$95,000 bonds taken out some years ago to cover extensions and improvements to plant, which are not included in the statement of quick assets and floating debt, and are available as additional working capital whenever their sale is deemed advisable.

The P. S. Commission Law has been so amended as to permit the company to file a complaint before the Commissioners against the City of Buffalo, and to obtain a determination of the rate it may charge the city for gas consumed by it. Acting under this amendment, such a complaint was filed previous to the last report, and the P. S. Commission of the 2d Dist. has finished taking testimony looking to the fixing of a reasonable rate.

Table with columns for 1911, 1910, 1909, Dec. 31 '08, and 6 Mos. end. Rows include Net profits, Interest on bonds, Balance.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Table with columns for 1911 and 1910, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Plant & equip't, Materials & supp., Treasury bonds, etc. Liabilities include Stock, common, Stock, pref., 6%, etc.

Total 15,412,911 15,326,928. Total 15,412,911 15,326,928.

\* Already charged to operating.—V. 92, p. 1104.

Western (Bell) Telephone & Telegraph Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Jan. 31 1912.)

Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, and 1908-09. Rows include Earnings, Interest, Dividends, Miscellaneous, Total receipts, etc.

BALANCE SHEET JANUARY 31.

Table with columns for 1912 and 1911, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Stocks, Bonds, Loans to sub. cos., etc. Liabilities include Common stock, Preferred stock, etc.

\* Par value, \$26,745,200.—V. 94, p. 567.

American District Telegraph Co. of New Jersey.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1911.)

The report says: "The decrease in earnings and expenses, respectively, are about the same, being principally caused by the leasing of the messenger business to the Western Union Co. as of Jan. 1 1911. Pursuant to mutually satisfactory agreement, the latter company relieves this company of further responsibility in the operation of the messenger business and pays an annual rental, in monthly instalments, based upon the operating returns formerly enjoyed by the American District Telegraph Co.; such rental payments are subject to increase dependent upon the growth of the messenger business. While the net earnings of the signal department show an increase for the year, the final balance carried to surplus is \$10,822.16 less than 1910, due to the company's general expenses being in course of adjustment subsequent to the elimination of the messenger business."

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with columns for 1911, 1910, 1909, and 1908. Rows include Gross (see remarks above), Expenses, Net, Dividends (4%), Surplus.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Table with columns for 1911 and 1910, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Properties acct., Securities owned, Cash, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock, Cap. stk. sub. cos., etc.

\* Current liabilities include bills payable, \$40,000 yearly; accounts payable, \$143,462 in 1911, against \$63,423; in 1910 also dividends payable, \$99,638.—V. 94, p. 1121.

Shredded Wheat Co. (Niagara Falls).

(Financial Statement Jan. 1 1912.)

Table with columns for 1912 and 1911, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Cash, products and material, Investments, etc. Liabilities include Common stock, Prof. 6% stock, etc.

The common stock received a dividend of 2% per annum in 1906; to and including Jan. 1 1911 a regular 3% per annum (3/4% quar.); beginning April 1911 the rate has been 4% per annum (1% quar.), with 1% extra in Jan. 1912. All dividends Q-J.—V. 92, p. 1106.

New England Cotton Yarn Co. and Union Mills, Boston.

(Combined Assets and Liabilities Nov. 25 1911.)

Table with columns for 1912 and 1911, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Real estate & machinery, N. E. C. Y. Co., Union Mills, etc. Liabilities include N. E. C. Y. pref. stock, do com. stock, etc.

\* These are notes of New England Cotton Yarn Co., endorsed by the Union Mills, and are issued in accordance with the provisions of the lease between the companies.—V. 90, p. 113.









**Earnings.—For calendar year:**

Calendar Year—	Rec'ds from Sub. Cos.	Expenses, Deprcc., &c.	Pref. Divs.	Balance, Surplus.
1911.	\$122,764	\$42,309	\$80,000	\$455
1910.	122,685	42,005	80,000	680

—V. 93, p. 729.

**Central Union (Bell) Telephone Co.—Bonds Called.—**

The \$2,500,000 1st M. 6% of 1896 have been called for payment at Ill. Tr. & Sav. Bank, Chicago, at 105 & Int. on July 1. Compare V. 94, p. 1251.

**Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Co., Cleveland.—Bonds, &c.—**

On April 25 1912 the plan for financing the building of the new piers, the retiring of the present funded debt and the erection of new piers was unanimously ratified.

It was authorized that the company issue \$1,000,000 20-year 5% 1st M. gold coupon bonds (to be dated Jan. 1 1913, Int. J. & J.), par \$1,000 each, maturing in series each Jan. 1, \$25,000 yearly 1913 to 1917; \$35,000 yearly 1918 to 1920; \$55,000 yearly 1921 to 1926; \$70,000 yearly 1927 to 1933. The bonds have been sold to the Detroit Shipbuilding Co. at par, but option is given to stockholders to subscribe for as many bonds at par as they wish.

The company was also authorized to offer 6,250 shares of its capital stock (par \$100 a share) at \$125 per share, payable either all cash on May 25 1912 or in ten equal monthly installments beginning with May 25 1912 and ending Feb. 25 1913. Each stockholder of record April 25 is entitled to subscribe, not later than May 10, for 50% of his present stockholdings (for whole shares only), and may subscribe for as much more as he desires, subject to pro rata apportionment in case of over-subscription. Interim receipts bear Int. at 5% and will be exchanged for stock Feb. 25 1913.

(Incorp. in Ohio in 1892. Present officers: Pres., M. A. Bradley; Sec., T. F. Newman; Treas., R. C. Moody, all of Cleveland. Total auth. stock, \$2,000,000, all common; issued, \$1,250,000; now offered, \$625,000. Dividends Q.—F.; total, 1911, 8%; 1912, Feb., 1 1/4%; May, 1 1/4%.—V. 94, p. 1188.)

**Columbus (O.) Gas & Fuel Co.—New Directors Elected.—**

George T. Spahr and James A. Campbell have been elected directors to succeed D. E. Putnam and P. C. Hubbard.

**Earnings.—For year ending March 31 1912:**

Year ending Mch. 31—	Net Income.	Pref. Divs.	Common Dividends.	Balance, Surplus.
1912.	\$473,319	\$275,000	(1 1/2%)\$841,250	\$157,069
1911.	378,997	275,000	(1)27,500	76,497

—V. 93, p. 288.

**Consolidated Rubber Tire Co., N. Y.—New Director.—**

James A. Todd has been elected a director, to fill a vacancy.—V. 94, p. 769.

**(Henry) Disston & Sons Iron & Steel Works., Philadelphia.**

The stockholders will vote July 9 on increasing the capital stock from \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000, in order to provide for the construction of a new steel plant.—V. 88, p. 1004.

**Dominion Steel Corporation, Ltd., Toronto.—Preferred Stock.—**

Speyer Brothers offered in London April 25 to 29 at 92 1/2% (at fixed exchange \$4 86 2-3 to the £) \$7,000,000 6% cum. pref. (p. & d.) shares of \$100 each. Circular shows:

The amount of preference shares is limited to 50% of the amount of ordinary shares from time to time outstanding. A special Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia provides that the corporation shall have the right to redeem the pref. shares at any time on 3 months' notice at 110 and accrued dividend. The corporation has undertaken not to increase the present issue of preference shares without the consent of Speyer Brothers, the Dominion Securities Corp., Ltd. (of Canada) and the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, unless its average yearly net earnings have for three years preceding such proposed increase exceeded four times the amount of the yearly dividend on the pref. shares, including shares to be issued.

The shares were also offered by Telxera de Mattos Brothers in Amsterdam and by Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas in Amsterdam and Brussels.

The dividends (Q.—F.) and also the principal, if redeemed, will be payable in Montreal, or, at holder's option, in London at Canadian Bank of Commerce, at \$4 86 2-3 to the £.

The corporation is paying quarterly dividends at the rate of 4% per annum on its ordinary shares.

**Data from Letter of Pres. J. H. Plummer, Toronto, Feb. 26 1912.**

The authorized capital is \$50,000,000; issued \$35,653,300 ordinary shares and \$7,000,000 pref. shares. [The latter just sold]. The corporation also has outstanding \$1,500,000 5% unsecured debentures [due Nov. 1915]. The whole of the ordinary shares and the debentures were issued for the acquisition of shares of constituent companies, chiefly: \$14,831,400 out of \$15,000,000 ordinary shares of the Dominion Coal Co., Ltd.; \$19,972,300 out of \$20,000,000 ordinary shares of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.

The Coal Company owns or holds under lease a large proportion of the best coal in Nova Scotia, estimated at over 5,000,000,000 tons, with collieries having an output of 4,250,000 tons per annum, 110 miles of well-equipped standard railway, and modern plants for handling coal at Sydney and Louisburg, and for discharging coal at Montreal, Quebec, St. John and elsewhere. The Iron & Steel Co. owns iron and steel works on Sydney Harbor, Nova Scotia, with a present capacity of 390,000 tons of finished steel per annum, which will be shortly increased to 400,000 tons. It owns iron ore mines on Bell Island, containing sufficient proved ore to supply its needs for over 100 years.

The \$7,000,000 preference shares were issued early in this month to the Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., and the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., in exchange for \$3,500,000 6% cumulative income bonds of each company. These bonds are entitled to receive their full interest before any dividends are paid by the company on its pref. stock, the total amount of which issued by both companies is \$8,000,000.

**New Works, to Defray the Cost of Which the Proceeds of the Pref. Shares Will Chiefly Be Used.**

Dominion Coal Co.—Equipment for collieries Nos. 12 and 14, recently opened; completion of Nos. 15 and 16, construction of colliery No. 17, of two new collieries in the Maricou estuary and of one at Springhill; the extension and further equipment of the Sydney & Louisburg Ry., new shipping pier, new wash plant, &c.

Dominion Iron & Steel Co.—Extensions now in progress, consisting of coke ovens, two blast furnaces, two 500-ton mixers or open-hearth furnaces, merchant mill, bar and rod mill, wire and nail bolts, bolt and nut mills, new power plant, new water supply, &c.

It is expected that the proceeds of the shares, with the amounts to be set aside from earnings, &c., will complete all the capital expenditure now in view. During the two years ending June 30 1911 \$3,089,770, derived from earnings, was expended on capital account by the two companies, and it is expected that at least \$2,000,000 will be available in the next two years.

The earnings of the Steel and Coal Cos. for the last 5 1/2 years, after deducting all charges ranking in priority to interest on income bonds, are certified by the auditors to have averaged \$2,133,214 per annum. These earnings exclude the bounties received on pig iron and steel ingots, but include bounties received on wire rods up to June 30 1911 (when they expired), since the completion of the new mills above mentioned will provide a profitable outlet for the material thereto used in making wire rods, and thus compensate for the loss of the bounties. The increase in earning power which will be created by the expenditure of the new capital and by the completion of the plant, in which part of the capital previously obtained by the Steel Co. has been expended, is estimated at over \$1,000,000 per annum.

**Net Profits (see above) after Deprcc. and Int. on Bonds and Loans.**

Year end.	May 31 or June 30 1907.	I. & S. Co.	Coal Co.	Together.
" "	" " 1908.	\$1,484,734	\$603,858	\$2,088,592
" "	" " 1909.	1,322,357	801,267	2,123,624
" "	" " 1910.	994,420	1,380,230	2,374,650
" "	" " 1911.	1,161,781	214,741	1,376,522
18 mos. end.	Nov. 30 or Dec. 31 1911.	1,258,416	2,510,872	3,769,288
Annual average for the 5 1/2 years.		1,131,220	1,001,994	2,133,214

The interest here deducted does not include interest on uncompleted construction properly chargeable to capital account and interest on indebtedness of the Steel Co., amounting to \$2,900,000, intended to be discharged out of the proceeds of the preference shares.—V. 94, p. 1188, 282.

**Eastern Steamship Corporation.—Stock.—**

The shareholders on May 3 voted to increase its capital stock from \$6,075,000 to \$9,000,000. See V. 94, p. 70.

**Empire District Electric Co.—Bonds.—Parrs Bank, Ltd.,**

London, offered at 92 1/2, April 29-30, on behalf of the owners, and have wholly sold, \$1,500,000 1st M. 5% sinking fund gold bonds, due 1949, but callable at 105. An advertisement says:

Total auth. issue, \$6,000,000; \$2,800,000 now outstanding, including the \$1,500,000 unsold and called \$275,000 are reserved in the treasury to retire existing prior bonds on part of the property. There is also outstanding \$1,003,900 6% cum. pref. stock. Cities Service Co. owns entire \$3,000,000 common stock.

Has acquired (a) entire assets of Consol. Lt. Power & Ice Co., Joplin; Joplin Lt. Power & Water Co., Joplin; Galena Lt. Power Co., Galena; Columbus Et. Co., Columbus; and (b) the capital stock of the Empire Elec. Power & Supply Co., Carthage; Webb City & Cartersville Gas Co., Carthage Gas Co., Spring River Power Co. (99.45% of stock acquired).

A first lien on the power stations, transmission lines, &c., and also on the whole of the properties and capital stock above enumerated, subject only to \$275,000 underlying bonds which are a first charge on the properties acquired from the Consol. Lt. P. & Ice Co., to retire which \$275,000 bonds are reserved. The companies whose capital stock is held have an aggregate bonded debt of \$1,262,000.

Net earnings for 6 months ending Jan. 31 1912, \$155,233; 5% on \$2,800,000 bonds for 6 mos., \$70,000; bal., sur. over interest, \$85,233; or at rate of \$170,000 per ann. Estimated net for 1912 (after deducting \$80,640 interest on underlying bonds), \$385,000; Interest, \$140,000; bal., sur., \$245,000. See V. 94, p. 1122.

**Escanaba (Mich.) Water Co.—Sold.—**

This property was recently sold under foreclosure of the 2d M. for \$75,125.

The purchaser was J. Edwin Weissentush, representing Brooks & Co., of Scranton, Pa., who bid in the property to protect the 1st M. bondholders.—V. 92, p. 1314.

**General Electric Co.—New Director Elected.—**

I. S. Keeler, Asst. Sec., has been elected a director to succeed T. Jefferson Coolidge Jr., deceased.—V. 94, p. 1192, 1180.

**Glidden Varnish Co., Cleveland.—Preferred Stock.—**

The company was recently reported to have sold to Hollingshead & Campbell of Chicago \$500,000 of its new 7% pref. stock.—V. 94, p. 701.

**Goldfield (Nev.) Consolidated Mines Co.—Dividend.—**

Earnings.—An official circular dated April 30 announces quarterly dividend No. 15 of 50 cents per share (including the extra 20 cents per share).

**Production (Tons Treated and Shipped) and Earnings for First Quarter (March Approximated).**

Month—	Dry tons.	Gross value.	Oper. cost.	Construc.	Tot. costs.	Net profit.
January.	28,870	\$696,875	\$210,736	\$15,000	\$225,736	\$471,139
February.	27,641	693,212	190,950	15,000	205,950	487,262
March.	30,132	685,000	190,000	10,000	200,000	485,000

Total \$6,643 \$2,075,087 \$591,686 \$40,000 \$631,686 \$1,443,401

The fiscal year has been changed so as to end in future on Dec. 31; instead of Oct. 31 as heretofore. The annual meetings will take place on the third Monday in March instead of the second Monday in Jan.—V. 94, p. 419.

**Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Straus Brewing Co., Baltimore.—**

Albert H. Wehr (Pres. of Balt. County Water & Elec. Co.) was on May 9 elected President of this company. Col. Gustave Pabst of Milwaukee, alone or with associates, has bought control, but only, he states, as a private investment, with no brewery merger in view.—V. 94, p. 1189, 1122.

**Great Eastern Telephone Co., New York.—Suit Dismissed.**

Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court on May 6 dismissed the suit brought by the New York Electric Lines Co. against the Board of Estimate. The company asked that the action of the Board in May 1906, which canceled permission granted to the company in 1883 to lay subways for electric and telephone conduits, or to use the subways of the Empire City Subway Co., be revoked. Justice Greenbaum said that he could not consider the question, but was compelled to decide against the Electric Lines Co. because it had neglected to preserve its franchise by installing any construction work during the life of its franchise.

The Court stated that there was no evidence that the plaintiff ever attempted to lay electrical wires underground or broke any ground for the purpose or spent a single dollar in an effort to lay wires for its use either as an operating or leasing company, in reliance upon the municipal franchise. Compare V. 92, p. 884; V. 91, p. 1773, 1098.

**Hamburg-American Steamship Co.—New Shares Flotation.**

Cable advices state that the company has floated an issue of \$6,250,000 of new shares, and in connection therewith that the membership of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines in the steamship pool with the International Mercantile Marine Co. was terminated in Feb. 1912, after an existence of ten years.

The German lines during the existence of the arrangement were, it is said, obligated to pay to the Morgan syndicate dividends equal to those accruing on \$5,000,000 of shares if their earnings exceeded a specified amount, and the syndicate, for its part, was obligated to pay to the German lines a sum equivalent to 6% on \$5,000,000.

The company, presumably in consequence of the recent Titanic disaster, has re-insured the self-insurance which it carries against loss of vessels, &c.—V. 83, p. 364.

**(S. S.) Kresge Co. (Five-and-Ten-Cent Stores), Detroit.—**

Preferred Stock Offered.—There was offered in N. Y. City this week \$2,000,000 7% pref. cumulative stock at 99 and accrued dividend; par \$100 a share. A circular shows:

Assets of the Combined Companies as at Jan. 1 1912.	\$7,250,698.
(Offsetting the \$7,000,000 stock of the new co. and \$250,698 current acc'ts.)	
Merchandise.	\$1,127,790
Receivables, &c., paid in advance.	\$120,429
Bills and accounts receivable.	\$31,961
Cash.	\$440,091
	\$1,720,271
Furniture, fixtures, permanent improvements on leased properties and real estate.	976,317
Good-will, leases, &c.	4,554,110

**Digest of Letter from Pres. S. S. Kresge, Detroit, April 30 1912.**

Began business in 1897 with an investment of \$6,700. Incorporated April 5 1912 in Delaware, and owns and operates on a cash basis (either directly or through subsidiary corporations, all of whose stocks are owned by it) 66 retail 5-and-10-cent stores, located in Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Greater New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston and other important cities north of Washington, D. C., and east of St. Joseph, Mo. Capital stock auth. and outstanding, 7% cum. pref. stock, \$2,000,000; common stock, \$5,000,000. No mortgage or bonded debt.

Sales.—1909, \$5,116,099; 1910, \$6,508,752; 1911, \$7,323,064. Net profits: 1909, \$310,993; 1910, \$408,957; 1911, \$470,866. There should be a gradual increase in the earnings due to the normal growth of the business and the operation of the stores opened during the past year, but not operated for the full year.

Preferred Stock.—Preferred both p. & d. (Q.—J.), and in case of dissolution has preferential right to \$100 per share and all accrued dividends. No mortgages or liens can be created, nor can pref. stock be increased without consent of two-thirds of each class of outstanding stock. Pref. and common stock have equal voting powers. After the payment of or provision for all pref. dividends in any year, the remaining earnings in any such year to the following extent must be used in purchasing pref. stock or calling same at \$110 per share and accumulated dividends, viz.: Within 6 mos. of Jan. 1 1913, \$50,000; Jan. 1 1914, \$75,000; Jan. 1 1915, \$75,000; on and after Jan. 1 1916, \$100,000 yearly. No dividends shall be paid on common stock until a surplus of \$250,000 shall be created and maintained, nor in excess of 4% until the surplus shall amount to at least \$500,000. There is no change contemplated in the management. All legal matters as to this issue have been passed upon by your counsel, Gifford, Hobbs & Beard, N. Y., and by Brennan, Donnelly & Van de Mark, Detroit, the company's counsel.

**Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.—Preferred Stock Offered.**—William Salomon & Co., New York and Chicago, offered on May 6 at 102 and dividend (from April 1 1912) \$5,000,000 7% cumulative first pref. stock., pref. p. & d. Par \$100 a share. Dividends Q.-J. Principal callable all or part at 120 plus accrued dividends, a sinking fund providing for its purchase or ultimate redemption at that price. The entire amount has been sold, but the offering is advertised for purposes of record on another page of this issue.

**Digest of Statement by Pres. J. L. Loose May 1 1912.**

**Organization.**—Will be incorporated in N. Y. State [so incorporated May 4] to take over the assets and properties, good-will and franchises, free of encumbrances (except an unmatured mtge. of \$135,000 on St. Louis real est.) of the present Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. of New Jersey; and also, either directly or by ownership of all outstanding stock, the property of its subsidiaries. Will have no funded debt except the \$135,000 mortgage.

Capitalization (Par \$100 a share)	Authorized.	To be issued.
7% cumulative preferred stock	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
7% cum. 3d pref. stock (convertible into com. stk.)	2,000,000	2,000,000
Common stock	8,000,000	8,000,000

Officers and managers of the company are purchasing at par \$500,000 1st pref. stock and \$500,000 2d pref. stock, in addition to common stock. The present financing, besides providing funds for the acquisition of the existing plants, will furnish \$1,500,000 for additional manufacturing facilities, \$200,000 for development and extension of business and \$300,000 for additional working capital and for other corporate purposes.

**Business.**—The second largest manufacturer of biscuits and fancy crackers in the United States, owning the widely-known "Sunshine" brand. Operates large, modern factories in Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha and Dallas. Also manufactures candy in its factories at Boston, Kansas City and Dallas at a very satisfactory profit.

Business established in Nov. 1902 in Kansas City, Mo., by J. L. and J. S. Loose, successful biscuit manufacturers since 1882. The National Biscuit Co. reports sales amounting to \$45,340,231 for the year ended Jan. 31 1911; the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., the only other large producer, reports sales of \$11,696,461 for the cal. year 1911, and since Feb. 15 1904 has paid pref. dividends of 7% per annum, aggregating \$1,260,731, and has returned to the business nearly \$2,000,000 undivided profits.

Our products are distributed throughout the United States, being a prominent factor west of the Mississippi and generally in the New England markets; they are also marketed in the Middle and Southern Atlantic States. The demand now necessitates overtime work. The consumption of crackers is often greater in hard times than during prosperity. At present each person in the U. S. consumes less than 70c. worth of crackers per annum, whereas in England the total is over \$4.50 per annum.

**Growth of Business as Indicated by Gross Sales—Increase in 8 Years 275%.**

1905.	1907.	1909.	1910.	1911.
\$2,488,068	\$4,653,653	\$7,695,402	\$9,485,021	\$11,030,683

(Of the yearly business, not over 5% was acquired through purchase of other companies.)

During 1911 we sold over 55,000,000 packages of biscuits, as well as a large volume in bulk and large boxes. It is estimated that the volume of business this year will increase at least \$1,500,000. The first three months already show an increase of over \$500,000. Employs about 5,500 persons.

**First Preferred Stock.**—(a) Entitled to prior payment of 7% cum. dividends (Q.-J.); also, out of assets upon involuntary liquidation, to par and all arrearages of dividends, and upon any voluntary liquidation to an additional premium of 20%. (b) Redeemable in whole or in part at option of company on 60 days' notice at 120 and accrued dividends. (c) Cumulative sinking fund for redemption or purchase of the first pref. stock out of surplus profits—\$75,000 yearly 1915 to 1919 and \$150,000 yearly thereafter, to be credited only after paying all accrued dividends on the 1st pref. (d) Without consent of at least 75% of the first pref. stock, no dividends shall be paid upon common stock unless the net quick assets shall thereafter equal 50% of the first pref. stock. (e) Without similar consent, there can be (1) no mortgage or other lien nor any evidences of debt maturing later than one year from date of issue; (2) no disposal of the property as an entirety; (3) no issue of stock with priority over or equal to the first pref. stock; (4) no change of voting powers. (f) This stock has full voting rights, and, voting separately, will elect one-third of the directors, the remainder being elected by the 2d pref. stock and the common stock. (g) Subject only to said mortgage of \$135,000, the first pref. stock has preferential claim on the net surplus assets.

**Net Appraised Assets (Exclusive of Good-Will, Trade-marks, &c.)**, \$7,029,456. [As of Dec. 31 1911, after adding \$2,000,000 cash now provided.]  
 Real estate, plants and equipment, \$3,038,033; mize., \$135,000; \$2,903,033  
 Prepaid expenses, &c. 62,069  
 Inventory, \$1,211,641; acc'ts receivable, \$1,148,571; invest-  
 ments, \$403,350; cash, \$85,067; total, \$2,848,629; less cur-  
 rent liabilities, \$785,176 2,063,453

**Earnings.**—The net earnings available for dividends, as certified by Price, Waterhouse & Co., were \$531,377 for the cal. year 1911 (or over 1 1/2 times the first pref. div.), contrasting with average earnings for the nine years ended Dec. 31 1911 of \$349,652 and for the three years ended Dec. 31 1911 of \$453,118. The volume of gross sales having increased 53% in the past three years, the expenses have been unduly high. The earnings available for dividends, I estimate, will for 1912 be over \$700,000, and, with the proposed additional manufacturing facilities, for 1914 should be in excess of \$1,000,000, or about three times the first pref. div.—V. 94, p. 1253.

**McCrum-Howell Co.—Report.**—See "Annual Reports."  
**Deposit of Stock.**—Agreement of April 24 1912 shows:

Stockholders' protective committee: J. M. Pratt, Chairman; H. T. Ambrose, A. L. Shapleigh, Edward P. Russell, William C. Niblack and B. E. Tilden. Depositories: Chicago Title & Trust Co., Chicago, and Standard Trust Co., N. Y. Any plan of reorganization adopted by the committee will be binding upon all depositors, provided, within 30 days after two weeks' notice by advertisement, a majority of all the deposited stock assents thereto, or, at the option of the committee, in case a majority of the pref. stock deposited assents, holders who do not dissent in writing within said time, to be assumed to have assented.—V. 94, p. 1189, 1059.

**Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America.—Decision.**—See United Wireless Teleg. Co. below.—V. 94, p. 1253, 1189.

**May Department Stores Co.—Dividend Increased.**—A quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% has been declared on the \$15,000,000 common stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 15, comparing with 1% each in March 1912 and Dec. 1911, the first payment made.—V. 94, p. 909.

**Mexican Midland Light & Power Co., Ltd.—Bonds.**—The Royal Bank of Scotland and the British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., London, offered at 88 from April 22 to 25, with bonus of 25% in stock, on behalf of the purchaser, \$3,000,000 5% 1st M. 50-year gold bonds, forming part of a total authorized bond issue of \$15,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 had already been sold to Paris bankers. An adv. says:

Secured by a trust deed (Union Tr. Co., Ltd., Toronto, trustee) as a specific first charge on the entire \$1,000,000 share capital of the Compania Hidro-Electrica Mexicana, S.A., and also on all property and securities hereafter acquired with the bonds or their proceeds. Redeemable at par on or before Jan. 1 1962 by a cumulative sinking fund of 1% per annum, commencing Jan. 1 1917, to be applied in semi-annual drawings at par and int. Denominations \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 (ca\*). Interest payable J. & J. in London and Toronto.

Company incorporated in Ontario [in Sept. 1911] with \$15,000,000 cap. stock, in \$100 shares, and owns the Compania Hidro-Electrica Mexicana, S.A., which has acquired hydro-electric concessions granted by the Federal Gov. of Mexico, 1908 to 1911, on the Rio Naranjo concession in perpetuity and the Rio Blanco for 99 years, authorizing the development of the waterfalls of the Rio Naranjo and the Rio Blanco, and affording (a) a practical monopoly for the supply of hydro-electric power over a great part of Central and th-

whole of Northeastern Mexico; (b) the right to transmit power anywhere throughout the Republic; (c) the right to import necessary machinery, &c., free from custom dues till 1916, also freedom from Federal taxation on capital invested except stamp tax.

The h.p. available from the Rio Naranjo, with the construction of only one small reservoir, will be 65,000 h.p. during the whole year, which will be at the disposition of the company on the completion of the works under the contracts mentioned below within 18 months from date. The h.p. available from the Rio Blanco is 35,000 h.p., which it is intended to develop after the completion of Rio Naranjo. This combined 100,000 h.p. can be increased up to 200,000 h.p. at a relatively small cost. The contracts already entered into with Paris and London concerns include all the necessary plant, transmission lines of a total length of 403 miles running from Naranjo to Tampico and St. Luis Potosi, and from Naranjo through Rio Blanco to Monterey, &c., and the total cost to be paid, which will provide a minimum of 65,000 h.p. per annum, is \$494,181.

The proceeds of this issue, together with the proceeds of the \$5,000,000 bonds sold in Paris, will be amply sufficient to provide this sum and to pay interest on the bonds during construction. The installation on the Rio Blanco concession will be constructed out of the proceeds of the second issue of \$7,000,000 bonds.

The Compania Hidro-Electrica Mexicana, S.A., has entered into a contract for the supply of 20,000 h.p. at \$75 gold per h.p. per annum, and is in negotiation with the principal consumers in Tampico (population 28,000), San Luis Potosi (pop. 83,000), Catorce and Matahuila (pop. 25,000), Zacatecas (pop. 35,000), Monterey (pop. 100,000) and Salinas (pop. 10,000). Upon sale of the whole 65,000 h.p. at an average of \$2.50 per h.p., there would be a gross revenue of \$4,062,500 per annum and a net revenue of, say, \$3,412,500 per annum.

Directors: T. Makinson Sanders, Edenhurst, Sevenoaks, Kent, President; Alexander Stewart, Toronto, Vice-Pres.; Richard Honey, Mexico City; Ernest Innis Hussey and John MacGregor, London; Emil Carl Boeckh and Thomas Henry Kilgore, Toronto. Secretary and head office, Thos. Henry Kilgore, Standard Bank Bldg., Toronto, Can.

**Nashville (Tenn.) Gas & Heating Co.—Stock.**—A charter amendment was filed at Nashville May 3, increasing—

the capital stock from \$100,000 to \$3,100,000, consisting of 1,600,000 common stock and \$1,500,000 6% cum. pref. stock, the latter callable after May 1 1915 at 105 and accum. dividends and possessing voting power only in case 18% in dividends shall at any time remain unpaid thereon. Payment for the stock of the old Nash. Gas Co. was to begin May 6 at the Nash. Tr. Co. The directors of the new company include J. H. Fall, Edwin A. Price, John H. Moore, T. W. Wrenne and C. H. Brandon. See V. 94, p. 1189, 1123.

**Nevada-California Power Co.—Earnings—Bonds.**—

Cal. Year	Gross.	Net.	Fixed Chgs.	Sink. Fund.	Bal. Surp.
1911	\$772,235	\$633,025	\$263,514	\$74,302	\$297,209
1910	750,131	589,075	252,903	67,704	268,464

Output of power in month of Oct. 1912, 9,000 h. p.; Oct. 1911, 8,700 h. p.; Oct. 1910, 8,300 h. p.; Oct. 1908, 5,325 h. p. Present capacity about 16,500 h. p.; ultimate proposed development on Bishop's Creek, 34,000 h. p. The Southern Sierras Power Co. (a subsidiary) which is building a steam turbo-generating plant at San Bernardino and an 80-mile distributing system from Bishop covering the San Bernardino, Riverside, Corona and Perris Valley districts is expected to begin taking the surplus power about July 1 1912, distributing some 3,500 k. w. the first year.—(See V. 93, p. 1263.)

Boettcher, Porter & Co., Denver, are offering at the market, yielding about 6%, the 1st M. sinking fund 6% gold bonds, dated 1907, due April 1 1927, but callable after April 1 1912 at 105 and int. Issued \$5,000,000; retired by sinking fund and canceled, \$138,000. The Cont. & Comm. Tr. & Sav. Bk., Chicago, offers the bonds at 101 and int.—V. 94, p. 283.

**Nevada-Utah Mines & Smelters Corporation, New York.**—

**Modified Plan.**—The modified plan of readjustment dated Feb. 26 1912 and signed by Trippe & Co., 25 Broad St., New York [successors of T. Gross as syndicate managers], and Robert G. Mead (Pres.), has now been approved by the stockholders' protective committee, of which Frank D. Pavey is Chairman, and the stockholders' co-operative committee, of which F. V. Sullivan is Sec. The plan provides in brief:

**Capitalization of Proposed "Consolidated Nevada-Utah Co." (of Delaware)**  
 Capital stock, par value of shares \$3 each. \$5,000,000  
 To holders of present \$15,000,000 stock who deposit their stock and take bonds thereunder to an amount equivalent at par to 50 cents per share so deposited, one share of stock, par \$3, of the new company for each share deposited (par \$10 each) in all \$4,500,000  
 To syndicate managers and to subscribers who have underwritten not less than \$200,000 new bonds. 450,000  
 To the treasury of the new company. 150,000  
 Reserved for conversion of bonds. 900,000

1st M. 6% serial convertible bonds, payable \$90,000 on July 1 in each year beginning with 1918, and bearing interest at 4% from Jan. 1 1913. Secured by pledge of the stock and 1st M. notes of the subsidiary corporations acquired by the new company, covering the Nevada and Utah properties. Convertible into stock at par at any time. Par \$100 and \$1,000. Total auth. 900,000  
 Offered to shareholders at par as above stated in return for derivative (not less than \$200,000 thereof underwritten) \$750,000  
 To remain in treasury 150,000  
 Assenting shareholders must deposit their certificates with the depository, the Columbia Trust Co., 135 Broadway, N. Y. City, or the New England Trust Co., Boston, on or before May 18 1912, with check for 60% of the par value of the bonds subscribed, the remaining 40% thereof to be payable 20% each on May 31 and Sept. 30 1912.

**New England Power Co.—Securities Sold.**—Baker, Ayling & Co., Boston, announce that the entire issue of \$3,000,000 5% bonds and \$750,000 6% pref. stock have been sold privately.—V. 94, p. 961, 634.

**New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Earnings.**—

Cal. Year.	Total Earnings.	Exp., Taxes, Repairs, &c.	Net Earnings.	Inter-est.	Dividends.	Balance, Surp.
1911	\$3,849,394	10,718,591	3,150,803	135,316	(6 1/2)	2,641,522 350,965
1910	3,171,709	9,838,907	3,312,802	118,808	(6)	2,350,686 845,304

From the surplus as above in 1911, \$350,965, there was deducted \$89,281 for depreciation of stocks and bonds (against \$200,000 in 1910), and \$100,000 to provide for a retired pay account, leaving \$161,684 (against \$643,308)—V. 95, p. 1705.

**New York & Richmond Gas Co.—Quarterly Dividends.**—A quarterly dividend of 1% has been declared on the \$1,500,000 stock payable May 11 to holders of record May 6, comparing with 1% semi-annually (Feb. and Aug.) from Aug. 1 1905 to Feb. 1912, inclusive, with 1% extra in Feb. 1910. This increases the rate from 2 to 4%.—V. 94, p. 490.

**Northern Pipe Line Co.—Dividend.**—This former subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of N. J. (V. 85, p. 216, 790) has declared a dividend of 5% on its \$4,000,000 stock, par \$100, payable July 1 to holders of record June 15.

Dividends have been paid irregularly in the past and this is the first div. since the dissolution of the Standard Oil Co.—V. 85, p. 225.

**Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd.—Additional Bonds.**—

The London Stock Exchange has listed a further issue of £213,680 1st M. 5s, making the total listed £513,680.—V. 94, p. 829.

**Omaha Water Co.—City Bonds Sold to Purchase Property.**—See "Omaha" in "State & City" dept.—V. 93, p. 1671.

**Oro Electric Corporation, San Francisco.—Bonds Offered.**—Goodwin, Garby & Holton, Inc., San Francisco, are offering

at 98 and int. \$3,500,000 1st M. 6% bonds dated Oct. 1 1911 and due Oct. 1 1951, but callable on any int. date at 105 and int. Par \$1,000. Int. A. & O. at Federal Trust Co., trustee, San Francisco. Listed on the San Fran. Stock & Bond Exchange. Total auth., \$10,000,000. The bankers say:

Incorp. in California Oct. 1 1911, and is engaged in supplying electric power and lighting, also water, to Oroville and vicinity. The bonds, subject to \$300,000 1st M. 6s of the Oro Water, Light & Power Co., are a first lien on all the property of the Oro Electric Corporation and its controlled company, the Oro Water, Light & Power Co. (V. 81, p. 35, 1496, 1553). All bonds of the old company, it is stated, are to be retired. Present installed capacity will be about 26,000 h. p.; ultimate capacity, 33,000 h. p. For calendar year 1911 the gross earnings were \$776,041; net, after taxes, \$360,694; interest charges on bonds then out, \$38,374. Capital stock, in \$100 shares, \$6,500,000 com. and \$3,500,000 6% pref. Pres. J. W. Goodwin, V.-P., L. J. Holtz; Sec., J. K. Moffitt. Offices, First National Bank Building, San Francisco.

**Oro (Cal.) Water, Light & Power Co.—Control, &c.**—See Oro Electric Corporation above.—V. 90, p. 1365.

**Penn Public Service Co., New York.—New Company—Merger—Bonds.**—This company, which was incorporated in Pa. in Jan. 1912 and on Mch. 26 increased its auth. capital stock from \$16,000 to \$1,300,000 in \$100 shares (\$1,100,000 being common stock and \$200,000 6% cum. pref.), merged on April 1 several gas, electric and heating companies doing business in Center, Clearfield, Indiana and adjacent counties in Pennsylvania, and has filed for record a \$4,000,000 mortgage to the Bankers Tr. Co. of N. Y., as trustee, to secure the bonds below described. The plan now effective was issued by H. D. Walbridge & Co., 7 Wall St., N. Y., under date of Jan. 10 1912, and provides in substance:

Through such merger the company acquires (a) electric-light and power business in Phillipsburg, South Phillipsburg, Decatur, Rush, Chester Hill, Osceola Mills, Morrisdale Mines, Winburne, Munson, Clearfield, Gramplan, Lawrence, Bradford, Pike, Balford, Balfordville Intersections, Coketown, Indiana and Curwensville. (b) By merger, the gas business in Clearfield and the steam-heating business in Phillipsburg. (c) By acquisition of the authorized capital stock and bonds the Centre & Clearfield St. Ry. Co. operating in Phillipsburg and through Morrisdale Mines, Munson, Winburne, &c., connecting at Munson with the Pennsylvania division of the N. Y. Central R.R. Population to be directly supplied exceeds 30,000 and can probably be increased to 60,000 at a comparatively small cost for extensions.

Physical property owned by the company: (a) Six electric generating stations, combined capacity 2,700 k. w., and site, underlain with coal, available for a large electric generating station when the business requires same. (b) Electric distribution systems in the various boroughs and 36 miles of transmission lines beyond their corporate limits. (c) Gas manufacturing plant, capacity 100,000 cu. ft. daily, with gas holder and 3 miles of gas mains supplying 100,000 cu. ft. daily. (d) Steam-heating plant with about 4 miles of street mains in Phillipsburg. (e) About 12 miles of trolley track, largely on private right of way, semi-convertible Brill passenger and baggage cars, car barn and repair shops at Phillipsburg. (f) Franchise rights, all construed perpetual, or expiring many years after 1962.

**Securities Now to be Issued in Payment for Properties Acquired.**

(a) 1st M. 6% 50-year gold bonds dated Feb. 1 1912, due Feb. 1 1962, redeemable at any int. period at 103 and int. Int. F. & A. Par \$1,000 (6%). Trustee, Bankers Trust Co., N. Y. Tax-free in Pennsylvania. Total auth., \$4,000,000. Presently issued in part payment for the properties acquired	\$900,000
(b) Preferred stock 6% cumulative, dated Feb. 1 1912	200,000
(c) Common stock	1,100,000

Additional bonds may be issued to pay for additions and improvements at not to exceed 85% of the actual cash cost thereof, also to pay for other public utility properties that may be acquired free from prior lien at not to exceed 85% of the actual cost thereof, provided that the annual net earnings of such other properties shall be double the annual interest charge on the bonds taken down for their purchase.

There are no underlying liens on any of the properties purchased. The gross earnings of the several properties for the 12 mos. end. Oct. 31 1911 were \$203,515, and the net earnings, after taxes, were \$92,200. Int. on the \$900,000 bonds will call for \$45,000 and 6% on pref. stock for \$12,000; leaving on above basis for the com. stock 3.2%, or \$35,200. The plan provides the company with ample funds for extensions and improvements during 1912, from which a material increase in earnings is expected. Within the territory now served or within easy reach, there are steam plants operating coal mines, clay-product mills, factories, &c., aggregating several thousand horse-power, which, when secured as consumers, will greatly increase the company's earnings. (Officers: Pres., H. D. Walbridge; V.-P., H. H. Weaver and F. T. Hepburn; Sec., F. E. Taylor; Treas., F. S. Dunlap.)

**Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corp.—New Directors.**

James T. Gardner, F. B. Kerr, J. H. Lang, S. T. Peters, Everett Warren, L. A. Waters and R. H. Williams have been elected directors. The remaining two directors, C. D. Simpson and T. H. Watkins, were re-elected.

**Pittsburgh Steel Co.—\$3,500,000 New Pref. Stock.**

The privilege of subscribing to this stock at par is offered to pref. and common stockholders of record May 13 1912 to the extent of 25% of their combined holdings, the subscription to be payable in cash on or before May 31. Speyer & Co. have contracted to take any of the new stock not subscribed for by the stockholders. See V. 94, p. 1253, 76d.

**Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois.—Bonds Resold.**

Russell, Brewster & Co. and N. W. Halsey & Co. announce that of the \$3,300,000 1st & ref. M. 5% bonds recently offered by them at 99½ have all been sold.—V. 94, p. 1190, 213.

**Rockland-Rockport Lime Co., Boston.—Balance Sheet.**

<b>Assets (\$3,831,134)—Balance Sheet Jan. 1 1912—Liabilities (\$3,831,134).</b>	
Real estate, plant and machinery	\$3,130,650
Cash and debts receivable	495,529
Materials and supplies	204,949
See V. 92, p. 960; V. 93, p. 537.	
Capital stock	\$1,437,500
Accounts payable	167,430
Funded debt	1,988,500
Floating debt	226,827
Surplus	10,877

**San Angelo (Tex.) Water, Light & Power Co.—New Mtg.**

Press dispatches report the filing of a \$750,000 mortgage to the Commercial & Continental Tr. & Sav. Bank, Chicago, as trustee; also the filing of an amendment to the charter increasing the auth. capital stock from \$225,000 to \$500,000. See V. 94, p. 1060, 1190.

**Sayre Electric Co.—Bonds Listed in Philadelphia.**

The Philadelphia Stock Exchange has listed \$207,500 1st M. 5% gold bonds due April 1 1947. Earnings cal. year 1911, gross, \$69,309, against \$64,250 in 1910; net, after op. exp., taxes and rentals, \$27,455, agst. \$27,170. Dividends paid: On pref., July 1907 to Jan. 1912, 6%; on common, Oct. 1910 to Jan. 1912, 4%. See V. 94, p. 1566; V. 92, p. 193.

**(C. A.) Smith Timber Co., Marshfield, Ore., and Oakland, Cal.—Bonds Offered.**

The bankers named below are placing at par to 99 \$4,500,000 1st M. 6% sinking fund gold bonds, prin. and int. unconditionally guaranteed by C. A. Smith of Minneapolis. A circular shows:

Dated Feb. 1 1912, due in semi-annual installments of \$112,500 in 1915, 1916 and 1917, of \$150,000 in 1918 and 1919, of \$187,500 in 1920 and 1921, of \$225,000 from 1922 to Feb. 1926 and of \$150,000 in Aug. 1926 and Feb. and Aug. 1927, but callable on any int. date at 101½ and int. Int. F. & A. Par \$1,000 and \$500 (6%). Trustee, Merchants Loan & Tr. Co., Chicago. Total value of properties on which these bonds are a first lien, \$22,146,427, or over 3½ times the amount of the entire authorized bond issue of \$6,000,000, while the value of the guaranty of Mr. Smith is evidenced by the state-

ment of Price, Waterhouse & Co., who having audited the books of his several timber and lumber companies (his ownership including 99% of the capital stock of C. A. Smith Timber Co. and over 95% of the capital stock of his other lumber and timber companies), report their total assets as \$29,212,999, viz.: Combined timber holdings, 16,428,686,000 ft., at \$1 40 per 1,000 ft., \$22,971,283; real estate, buildings, saw mills, machinery, tools, equipment, &c., \$2,032,016; cash, securities and current assets, \$4,609,700. Mr. Smith began lumber operations in Minnesota in 1879. Proceeds of these \$4,500,000 bonds pay all of the bonded and other indebtedness of the C. A. Smith companies (except current monthly accounts of about \$350,000 and the outstanding bond issue of the Llan & Lane Timber Co. of \$1,423,000 (V. 91, p. 97), and leave the companies with unpledged net quick assets of over \$3,500,000 or 58% of the total bonded debt.

The bonds are offered by Clark L. Poole & Co. and the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; A. B. Leach & Co., Chic.; Bost., N. Y., Phila.; McCoy & Co., Chic.; and the William R. Compton Co., Chicago and St. Louis.

**Data from President C. A. Smith, Mansfield, Ore., April 16 1912.**

<b>Security for This Bond Issue.</b>				
	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Timber.</b>	<b>Feet.</b>	<b>Timber value.</b>
Humboldt Co., Cal.	30,960	Redwood and fir	2,515,705,000	\$21,346,427
Coos, Curry & Douglas Counties, Ore.	79,568	Fir, cedar & hemlock	4,209,580,000	\$1, for pine, \$2 50 for redw.
Eldorado Co., Cal.	60,083	Sugar, wh. p. & fir	632,405,000	\$2 50 redw.
Lincoln Co., Ore.	11,000	Spruce & hemlock	664,085,000	other \$21.
Saw-mill properties		(cost in excess of \$900,000)		800,000

Total ————— 181,611 ————— 9,021,775,000 \$22,146,427

These lands are all owned in fee simple, except 11,500 acres under timber deeds in Eldorado Co., Cal., having 45 years to run. The bond issue is a first mortgage on one of the largest and probably the most modern lumber-manufacturing plants on the Pacific Coast, located on tidewater on Coos Bay, at Marshfield, Ore.; output capacity over 120,000,000 ft. per annum. The company also owns another mill on Coos Bay, annual capacity about 45,000,000 ft. The total output of the two mills is 165,000,000 ft. annually, now being increased to 200,000,000 ft. At Bay Point, Cal., near San Francisco, we operate one of the largest lumber-finishing plants and distributing yards in the U. S., with electric yard-traveling cranes and lumber-carrier system like that at Coos Bay.

**Profits 1911.**—Our two coast mills last year manufactured 128,000,000 ft. of lumber and our total sales were 111,000,000 ft.; the net gain, after charging \$129,000 to depreciation, was \$467,000, or \$4 20 per 1,000 ft. on lumber sold. The year was the poorest in the history of the lumber business on the Pacific Coast. With the improvements now being made we expect to increase our output about 25% and reduce the cost of production.

**Bonds.**—The proceeds from these \$4,500,000 bonds will fund the present outstanding bonds against part of the above lands and also liquidate all floating debt of my different interests. The \$1,500,000 of bonds left with the trustee for building other saw mills, railroads and developing other timber lands, &c., subject to the approval of the trustee and yourselves, I believe will not be needed except in case of some extraordinary outlays. Staking fund for retirement of bonds: Before we can cut or remove any timber covered by the mortgage, we must pay to the trustees 53¢ per 1,000 ft. for sugar and white pine, \$2 for redwood and \$1 50 for fir and other timbers. This will operate to retire the entire bond issue before cutting more than 36% of its timber.—V. 94, p. 831.

**Swan & Finch, N. Y.—Increase in Stock to \$500,000.**

The shareholders on May 7 voted to increase the stock from \$100,000 to \$500,000. See V. 94, p. 1190, 1124.

**Tennessee Power Co.—Tenn. Ry., Light & Power Co. Plan.**

This company was incorporated in Tennessee on April 24 with \$20,000,000 auth. capital stock, per plan in V. 94, p. 1120, 1187.

**Thirtieth Street Bridge Co., Pittsburgh.—Bonds Called.**

The Colonial Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, trustee under mortgage of Oct. 1907, gives notice that, owing to the recent purchase of the bridge by Allegheny County, the bonds will be redeemed on presentation at par and int. up to and including May 10 1912.

**United States Radiator Corp., Detroit.—Filed in Mass.**

<b>Assets (\$9,070,229)—Bal. Sheet Feb. 23 1912.</b>		<b>Liabilities (\$9,070,229).</b>	
Real estate and machinery	\$2,299,069	Preferred stock	\$2,800,000
Cash and debts receivable	1,053,028	Common stock	4,000,000
Merchandise	1,217,132	Accounts payable	125,134
Good-will	4,000,000	1st M. 6s (V. 91, p. 158)	1,000,000
Stocks, bonds, &c.	501,000	Floating debt	1,000,000
		Bills receiv' discounted	30,062
		Surplus	17,694
		Reserve for losses	95,330

The stock given in exchange for properties acquired at the time of organization was at organization placed in a voting trust, with Fidelity Trust Co., Buffalo, trustee. Compare V. 93, p. 108.

**United States Steel Corporation.—Hearings in Government Suit Begun.**

The hearings before Henry P. Brown of Philadelphia, the examiner appointed by the Federal Court in the dissolution suit brought by the Government, have begun.

Ex-Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickenson appears as special counsel for the Government, which is also represented by George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia as special assistant Attorney-General and Henry E. Cotton and Barton Conneau. Richard V. Lindabury, Joseph H. Choate, Francis Lynde Stetson, John G. Johnson, David A. Reed and Raynal C. Bolling represent the corporation.

**Subsidiaries' Orders March 31.**

The report of orders given out May 10 shows unfilled orders on the books April 30 aggregating 5,664,885 tons, being an increase of 360,044 tons, against a decrease of 149,359 tons during March, an increase of 74,479 tons during Feb. and of 294,960 tons during Jan.

**Tonnage of Unfilled Orders (00,000) omitted—All on New Basis.**

1912	1911	1910	1909	1904
Apr. Mch. Feb. Jan. Dec.	Oct. Aug. Jns. May Mch. Jan. Dec.	Oct. Sept.		
5.7 5.3 5.5 5.4 5.1 3.7 3.7 3.3 3.1 3.4 3.1 2.7 5.9 2.4				

**United Wireless Telegraph Co.—Injunction.**

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston on May 3, in the suit of the National Electric Signal Co. against the company for alleged infringement of patents (V. 94, p. 921), ordered that no sale of the property of the United company held by the Circuit Court of the Maine District to infringe the patent, be made pending appeal or further order of the Court.

Counsel for the Marconi company state that the order of the Boston Court merely holds up temporarily the transfer of certain assets of the United company to the Marconi company under the contract of sale to the latter drawn subsequent to the bankruptcy of the former company, and does not affect the status of the Marconi company; that the decision precludes the transfer of specific assets—namely title in and to any apparatus or instruments which are the property of the United company, but not certain other assets, such as real estate and patents, included in the contract. It is thought likely, however, that the whole matter will remain in abeyance pending the appeal of the United company in the suit.

The suit of Reginald A. Fessenden against the National Electric Signalling Co. for alleged infringement was begun on May 3 in the U. S. District Court before Judge Dodge and a jury (V. 93, p. 1025).—V. 94, p. 1060, 922.

**Utah Copper Co.—Earnings.—For 3 mos. ending Mch. 31:**

<b>1912.</b>		<b>1911.</b>		<b>1910.</b>	
Gross pro. lbs.	24,929,550	21,296,709	Net tot. profit	\$1,797,652	\$1,174,568
Net profits.	\$1,409,985	\$787,936	Divs. paid	1,181,288	1,171,987
Rents, &c.	12,479	11,385			
Rev. Cons. divs.	375,187	375,187	Net surplus.	\$616,364	\$2,521

The above earnings are computed in 1912 upon the basis of 14.25c. per lb. of copper for Jan. and Feb. and 15.25c. for March, against 12¼c. for Jan. and 12¼c. for Feb. and March in 1911.—V. 94, p. 1191, 357.

For other Investment News see page 1327.

## Reports and Documents.

### INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 1911.

#### To the Stockholders:

The Board of Directors submits the following report of the business of the International Harvester Company and affiliated companies for the fiscal year ending December 31 1911, together with a statement of the financial condition at that date:

#### INCOME ACCOUNT FOR 1911.

Sales of Harvesting Machinery, Tillage Implements, Engines, Tractors, Cream Separators, Farm Wagons, Manure Spreaders, Auto-Wagons, Twine, and Steel Products.....	\$108,033,595 61	
Miscellaneous Earnings and Charges (Net).....	715,572 37	
		\$108,749,167 98
Deduct—		
Cost of Manufacturing and Distributing.....	\$82,393,687 92	
Ordinary Repairs and Maintenance.....	3,488,949 52	
Renewals and Minor Improvements.....	678,867 00	
Experimental, Development and Patent Expenses.....	640,505 32	
Administrative and General Expenses.....	670,754 97	
Interest on Loans.....	1,547,095 42	
Appropriation for Fire Insurance Fund.....	250,000 00	
Reserve for Pension Fund.....	250,000 00	
Reserve for Industrial Accident Fund.....	250,000 00	
Reserves for Plant Depreciation and Ore Extinguishment.....	1,987,909 94	
Reserves for Contingent Losses and Collection Expenses on Receivables.....	1,070,000 00	
		93,227,770 09
Net Profit.....		\$15,521,397 89

#### SALES.

The volume of total sales increased 7% over the preceding year. The domestic trade showed only a slight increase. Serious damage to the hay and grain crops in the important agricultural sections of the United States caused a falling off in the demand for harvesting machinery, while the unsatisfactory business conditions prevailing throughout the entire country retarded in some degree the anticipated increase in the volume of tractor, engine, wagon, and other sales.

The extension of agricultural operations in Canada, Russia, and other foreign countries and the increasing need of modern farm machinery and appliances throughout the world enabled the Company to increase its foreign trade almost 24%, a result which emphasizes the excellence of the Company's products, its facilities for world-wide distribution and the efficiency and scope of its foreign selling organization. The Company's foreign trade now constitutes 40% of its entire business, contributes more than proportionately to the net earnings, and has become an important factor in the foreign commerce of the United States.

The sales of harvesting machinery, tillage implements, and twine in the United States now constitute only one-third of the Company's total sales.

	Season 1911.	Season 1910.	Season 1909.
Harvesting Machinery, Tillage Implements and Twine—	\$	\$	\$
United States.....	37,536,394 83	37,730,447 61	34,616,558 74
Foreign Countries.....	28,965,272 72	35,202,914 38	22,894,797 55
	66,501,667 55	62,933,361 99	57,511,356 29
Wagons, Manure Spreaders, Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Auto-Wagons, Tractors—			
United States.....	19,331,514 41	18,772,535 35	15,480,606 95
Foreign Countries.....	13,349,405 95	8,993,141 22	5,239,578 11
	32,680,920 36	27,765,676 57	20,720,185 06
Steel Products, Fiber Sales, &c.....	99,182,587 91	90,699,038 56	78,231,541 35
	8,851,007 70	10,467,320 32	8,383,068 20
Total Sales.....	108,033,595 61	101,166,358 88	86,614,549 55

#### SURPLUS.

Balance at December 31 1910.....	\$16,069,549 01
Add—	
Net Profit for Season 1911.....	\$15,521,397 89
Less—	
Preferred Stock Dividends for Season 1911—	
No. 17, 1 3/4%, paid June 1, 1911.....	\$1,050,000
No. 18, 1 3/4%, paid September 1, 1911.....	1,050,000
No. 19, 1 3/4%, paid December 1, 1911.....	1,050,000
No. 20, 1 3/4%, payable March 1, 1912.....	1,050,000
	\$4,200,000
Common Stock Dividends for Season 1911—	
No. 5, 1 3/4%, paid April 15, 1911.....	\$1,000,000
No. 6, 1 3/4%, paid July 15, 1911.....	1,000,000
No. 7, 1 3/4%, paid Oct. 15, 1911.....	1,000,000
No. 8, 1 3/4%, payable Jan. 15, 1912.....	1,000,000
	\$4,000,000
	8,200,000 00
Undivided Profits for Season 1911 carried to Surplus.....	7,321,397 89
Surplus at December 31 1911.....	\$23,390,946 90

The above Surplus is composed solely of the balance of net earnings of the business, after deducting dividends.

#### COMBINED BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31 1911.

ASSETS.	
Property Account—	
Real Estate and Plant Property, Ore Mines, Coal and Timber Lands at December 31 1910.....	\$70,936,328 05
Net Capital Additions during 1911.....	4,690,769 16
	\$75,527,097 21
Expenditures for Stripping and Development at Ore Mines.....	1,057,903 49
	\$76,585,000 70
Deferred Charges to Operations.....	206,888 08
Fire Insurance Fund Assets.....	1,514,312 66
Current Assets—	
Inventories—	
Finished Products, Raw Materials, &c., at close of 1911 Season.....	\$49,168,601 18
Subsequent Material Purchases and Manufacture for 1912 Season.....	20,424,179 68
	\$69,592,780 86
Receivables—	
Farmers' and Agents' Notes.....	\$52,910,943 11
Accounts Receivable.....	19,977,644 65
	\$72,888,587 76
Deduct—	
Accumulated Reserves for Contingent Losses.....	3,137,166 22
	\$69,751,421 54
Cash.....	6,074,151 86
	<b>145,418,354 26</b>
	<b>223,724,555 54</b>

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock—		
Preferred.....	\$60,000,000 00	
Common.....	80,000,000 00	
		140,000,000 00
Purchase Money Obligations.....		879,500 00
Current Liabilities—		
Bills Payable.....	\$30,918,341 68	
Accounts Payable—		
Current Invoices, Payrolls, Accrued Interest and Taxes, &c.....	\$8,334,729 84	
Preferred Stock Dividend (payable March 1 1912).....	1,050,000 00	
Common Stock Dividend (payable Jan. 15 1912).....	1,000,000 00	10,384,729 84
		41,303,071 52
Reserves—		
Plant Depreciation and Extinguishment.....	\$9,708,607 37	
Special Maintenance.....	1,340,810 66	
Collection Expenses on Receivables.....	1,000,000 00	
Fire Insurance Fund.....	2,061,399 82	
Pension Fund.....	1,027,719 27	
Industrial Accident Fund.....	512,500 00	
Contingent.....	2,300,000 00	
		18,151,037 12
Surplus.....		23,390,946 90
		<b>\$223,724,555 54</b>

#### CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital stock of the International Harvester Company at Dec. 31 1911, all of which was issued and outstanding, was:

Preferred Stock, 7% Cumulative—	
600,000 shares of \$100 each, par value.....	\$60,000,000
Common Stock—	
800,000 shares of \$100 each, par value.....	80,000,000
	<b>\$140,000,000</b>

No portion of the Capital Stock has ever been issued for Good-will or Patents. The Company's properties are free and unencumbered and it has no bonded indebtedness.

#### CURRENT LIABILITIES.

	December 31 1911.	December 31 1910.
Purchase Money Obligations—		
Obligations issued in part payment for new properties acquired still outstanding.....	\$879,500 00	\$1,125,000 00
Bills Payable—		
Loans maturing from 1913 to 1921.....	\$12,000,000 00	\$4,000,000 00
Bank loans maturing in 1912.....	17,400,509 18	7,418,035 46
Fiber drafts discounted in Manila, P. I.....	1,517,832 50	2,360,010 00
	\$30,918,341 68	\$13,778,045 46
Accounts Payable—		
Current Invoices, Payrolls, &c.....	\$7,569,395 64	\$7,171,932 93
Interest accrued.....	163,443 75	137,879 58
Taxes accrued—		
State, Municipal, &c., Taxes.....	406,367 13	393,986 56
Federal Corporation Tax.....	195,523 32	209,312 61
Preferred Stock Dividend, payable March 1.....	1,050,000 00	1,050,000 00
Common Stock Dividend, payable Jan. 15th.....	1,000,000 00	800,000 00
	\$10,384,729 84	\$9,763,111 68
Total Current Liabilities.....	\$42,182,571 52	\$24,666,157 14

WORKING CAPITAL.

	December 31 1911.	December 31 1910.	Increase.
Currents Assets—			
Inventories	\$69,592,780 86	\$61,646,434 80	\$7,946,346 06
Receivables (Net)	69,751,421 54	35,506,547 27	14,244,874 27
Cash	6,074,151 86	4,561,171 25	1,512,980 61
	\$145,418,354 26	\$121,714,153 32	\$23,704,200 94
Deduct—			
Current Liabilities—			
Purchase Money Obligations	879,500 00	1,125,000 00	*245,500 00
Bills and Accounts Payable	41,303,071 52	23,541,157 14	17,761,914 38
Net Working Capital	103,235,782 74	\$97,047,996 18	\$6,187,786 56

\*Decrease.

The increase in inventories occurs principally at foreign manufacturing plants and foreign selling agencies, and is required to meet the demands of the rapid increase in the foreign trade.

The increase in farmers' and agents' notes is occasioned partly by the larger volume of business transacted and partly by the decline in cash collections affecting most lines of industry during the year 1911. The poor harvest in the important agricultural States and the unfavorable threshing conditions in Western Canada retarded fall collections.

The additional investment in inventories and receivables naturally resulted in a larger volume of bills payable carried by the Company at the close of the fiscal year. Anticipating this condition, a loan of \$10,000,000 maturing in 1921 was negotiated during the year 1911, and early in the fiscal year 1912 \$20,000,000 three-year 5% notes were issued.

The Working Capital requirements of the Company are very large: first, because of the heavy investments in Works inventories required in the many months of manufacturing in advance of the short selling season; second, because of the large stocks of harvesting machinery, repairs and twine carried at all convenient locations throughout the world to be immediately available to meet the varying demands of a trade which cannot be known until the harvest is at hand; third, because of the liberal credits extended to the farmers in the sale of these machines. For these reasons, the Company is required to have in working capital at all times an amount nearly equal to its entire annual sales; and, in the harvester lines, the investment in inventories and receivables largely exceeds the amount of the annual sales.

INVENTORIES.

	Season 1911.	Season 1910.
	\$	\$
At Harvester Works, Wagon Works, Twine Mills, &c., at close of manufacturing season, September 1st—		
Raw Materials and Supplies—		
Pig Iron and Scrap	568,083 29	807,734 14
Steel	1,968,875 84	1,666,057 06
Lumber	7,165,688 32	7,254,083 64
Cotton Duck	132,204 90	157,839 51
Fiber and Flax Straw	2,734,930 00	3,165,091 02
Pipe, Belt, Chain, Paint, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, &c.	2,047,685 53	2,110,399 82
	14,617,467 88	15,161,205 19
Work in Process of Manufacture	10,918,624 93	7,985,648 45
Finished Machines	2,927,855 32	1,783,806 11
Repair Parts	1,255,097 32	905,820 4
Twine	124,310 90	940,259 22
	29,843,356 55	26,776,739 45
Deduct—		
Manufacturing cost of shipments between September 1st and December 31st, which were included in the season's sales	4,568,293 91	4,869,072 31
	25,275,062 64	21,907,667 14
At Agency Warehouses, Transfer Points and on the Territory—		
Finished Machines, Repair Parts, Twine &c.—		
United States	9,537,933 44	8,812,825 25
Foreign Countries	11,679,267 38	7,845,270 11
	21,217,200 82	16,658,104 36
At Ore Mines, Furnaces and Steel Mills—		
Iron Ores	1,127,609 35	1,207,483 72
Pig Iron, Steel Billets, Bars, Scrap, &c.	274,496 82	632,451 22
Rolls, Moulds, Stools, &c.	109,517 99	118,922 18
Coal and Coke	35,145 99	63,910 93
Stores and Supplies	246,199 71	144,822 58
	1,792,969 86	2,168,590 63
At Saw Mills—		
Lumber, Logs, Stores and Supplies	290,427 25	199,777 50
Advertising Supplies for the succeeding season	210,499 20	190,304 45
Stationery Stores, Paper Stock and Miscellaneous	382,441 41	300,780 52
	49,168,601 18	41,425,224 60
Material purchases and manufacture at Works between September 1st and December 31st, on account of production for the following season	20,424,170 68	20,221,210 20
	69,592,780 86	61,646,434 80

Inventories are taken on the territory at the close of harvest; at the Works, on September 1st. Raw materials, Work in Process and Finished Products on hand are valued at cost, or at market values December 31 1911, if lower. An allowance has been made for depreciation on finished machines carried over on the territory and on repair parts for old-type machines.

RESERVES.

RESERVES FOR PLANT DEPRECIATION AND EXTINGUISHMENT.

The annual appropriations from earnings for depreciation and extinguishment reserves constitute the necessary provision for the impairment and consumption of the plant assets in production and should prove sufficient to reproduce the properties as their replacement becomes necessary. Amortization of ore is calculated at rates which will provide sinking funds sufficient to retire the whole of the Company's capital invested in mining properties before the extinguishment of the ore bodies. Timber depletion is computed at the market values of stumpage for the various kinds of timber cut. This stumpage provision will equal the original cost of the timber properties when the present standing timber is exhausted, after allowing a fair residual value for the lands either for reforestry or for agricultural purposes.

	Plant Depreciation.	Ore and Timber Extinguishment.	Total.
Balance of Reserves for Plant Depreciation and Extinguishment at December 31 1910	\$6,862,759 91	\$1,119,313 24	\$8,082,073 15
Add—			
Provision for 1911	1,757,404 84	230,505 10	1,987,909 94
	\$8,720,164 75	\$1,349,818 34	\$10,069,983 09
Deduct—			
Replacement Charges, &c.	361,375 72		361,375 72
Balance at December 31 1911	\$8,358,789 03	\$1,349,818 34	\$9,708,607 37

REPAIRS RENEWALS AND MAINTENANCE.

In accordance with the Company's policy, liberal expenditures have been made for repairs and renewals in order to maintain the properties at their maximum of efficiency. All such expenditures are charged to operating expenses and have been included in the cost of production. A comparison of these expenses for the last three seasons is:

	Season 1911.	Season 1910.	Season 1909.
Harvester Works and Twine Mills	\$2,889,639 72	\$2,235,541 09	\$1,666,597 85
Furnaces and Steel Mills	407,546 86	455,304 35	444,615 49
Miscellaneous Properties	191,762 94	191,100 04	133,191 13
	\$3,488,949 52	\$2,911,945 49	\$2,244,404 47

SPECIAL MAINTENANCE.

These reserves provide for relining of blast furnaces, maintenance of docks and harbors, conversion of power systems, elevation of railroad tracks, and other renewal work of a current nature, the expenditure for which occurs at irregular intervals. To provide for such renewals when they become necessary, the future cost of the work is apportioned over current earnings.

Balance of Reserves for Special Maintenance at December 31 1910	\$1,282,120 54
Add—	
Operating Provision for 1911	678,667 00
	\$1,960,787 54
Deduct—	
Relining, Renewal and other Charges during 1911	620,176 88
Balance at December 31 1911	\$1,340,610 66

FIRE INSURANCE FUND.

The Company pursues the policy of carrying a reasonable portion of its own fire insurance. The risk is at present limited to plant and inventory valuations not exceeding \$300,000 at any one location. In order that this policy may be more rapidly extended to cover larger risks, a special appropriation of \$250,000 was again made to the Fire Insurance Fund out of 1911 earnings, in addition to the regular credits through monthly insurance charges to operations.

Balance of Fire Insurance Fund Reserves at December 31 1910	\$1,544,892 25
Add—	
Credit for 1911 from regular charges to operations	227,179 51
Income from Fund for year 1911	102,465 76
Special Appropriation from 1911 Earnings	250,000 00
	\$2,124,537 52
Deduct—	
Losses by Fire during 1911	63,137 70
Balance at December 31 1911	\$2,061,399 82

At December 31 1911 \$1,514,312 50 of the Fire Insurance Reserves was invested in income-bearing securities.

CONTINGENT.

Assuming a continuance of present credit methods and the same proportion of forward sales, it is considered advisable to gradually establish a contingent reserve for deferred profits on forward sales. Theoretically and technically, a profit is earned when the sale is made; but when the actual realization of the profit on certain sales is deferred a considerable time beyond the close of the fiscal year, it is obviously a conservative and sensible policy to establish a contingent reserve to meet this condition inherent in the business. This policy prevents the misleading transfer of book earnings to surplus, where a long period of time elapses between the date of the sale and the realization of the profit in cash.

Balance of Contingent Reserve at December 31 1910	\$1,750,000
Add—	
Provision for 1911	750,000
Balance at December 31 1911	\$2,500,000

## CONTINGENT LOSSES ON RECEIVABLES.

The annual deductions from earnings to provide for losses which may ultimately be sustained in the realization of Bills and Accounts Receivable taken on each season's sales are based on long experience in this business and are considered adequate to cover such contingencies. A systematic and careful investigation into the financial responsibility of prospective customers insures to the Company a high grade of notes and accounts; moreover, the greater portion of the receivables consists of farmers' notes or agents' acceptances, which have proved to be excellent credits.

In addition to the bad debts actually charged off during the year, there was transferred to a Suspended Debt account old and doubtful notes aggregating \$452,845, against which there has been applied a similar amount from the Reserve for Contingent Losses. This plan excludes old notes of doubtful value from the receivables in the Balance Sheet.

Balance of Reserve for Contingent Losses on Receivables at December 31 1910.....	\$3,074,024 02
Add—	
Provision for 1911.....	970,000 00
	\$4,044,024 02
Deduct—	
Bad Debts charged off during 1911.....	\$454,012 58
Suspended Debts.....	452,845 22
	906,857 80
Balance at December 31 1911.....	\$3,137,166 22

## COLLECTION EXPENSES ON RECEIVABLES.

In most lines of business the time which elapses between the date of a sale and the collection of the proceeds in cash is comparatively short, and the need of a reserve to meet the future cost of collecting receivables outstanding at the date of the Balance Sheet would arise only in the event of liquidation. In the harvester business, where long credits in some lines are extended to the farming community, conservative management has adopted the principle of providing currently for such a reserve, which will be gradually built up to a reasonable amount.

Balance of Reserve for Collection Expenses on Receivables at December 31 1910.....	\$800,000
Add—	
Provision for 1911.....	100,000
Balance at December 31 1911.....	\$1,000,000

## PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

Summary of the net value of the real estate and plant property acquired at organization, and the expenditures for capital additions and improvements from that date to December 31 1911, chargeable to Property Account:

Net Appraisal Value of Real Estate and Plant Property at organization.....	\$44,194,504 47
Add—	
Expenditures for capital additions and improvements and purchase of new properties from October 1 1902 to December 31 1911—	
For Raw Material Facilities—	
Equipment of iron ore mines on the Mesaba Range, construction of blast furnaces and steel mills at South Chicago, construction of coke ovens at Benham, Kentucky.....	\$7,223,003 92
Purchase of additional timber properties in Mississippi and Missouri; construction of new saw mills, &c.....	684,215 31
	7,907,219 23
For Manufacturing Facilities—	
In United States—	
Additional Real Estate, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment for the manufacture of the increased requirements of harvesting machines and tillage implements, and for the production of the Company's allied lines of wagons, manure spreaders, gasoline engines, cream separators, auto-wagons, tractors, drills, &c.....	\$13,922,046 85
In Foreign Countries—	
Real Estate, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment for the manufacture of harvesting machines and tillage implements in Canada, France, Germany, Russia and Sweden.....	8,033,645 99
	21,956,592 84
For Agency Warehouse and Transfer Properties—	
Construction of new warehouses for additional storage and transfer facilities on the territory.....	2,188,671 87
For Railroads—	
Track extension and additional rolling stock.....	1,275,926 72
	\$77,523,915 13
Deduct—	
Miscellaneous Property Sales, &c.....	1,995,817 92
	\$75,527,097 21
Add—	
Stripping and development at ore mines in advance of ore extraction.....	1,057,903 49
Balance at December 31 1911.....	\$76,585,000 70

The principal capital expenditures for new property acquired or constructed and for additional equipment purchased during the fiscal year 1911 were as follows:

*International Harvester Company.*—Akron Works, tooling equipment for heavy delivery wagon. Champion Works, new foundry, new forge shop, auxiliary power station. Deering Works, first unit of new manufacturing building, forge shop extension, equipment for grain drills. McCormick Works, new fire station, waste-heat-utilizing apparatus, air compressor and pumping engine. Milwaukee Works, completion of new gray iron foundry, new wood shop, new six-story manufacturing building, equipment for additional gas engine and tractor capacity. Osborne Works, new

malleable foundry. Plano Works, new power house and turbine generators. Tractor Works, extension to machine shop, forge shop, warehouse and painting shed, machinery and equipment for additional tractor capacity. Weber Works, purchase of additional real estate, new power house and equipment, new lumber sheds and dry kilns.

*International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited.*—Chatham Works, purchase of real estate, new warehouse, additional lumber sheds and dry kilns, new power equipment. Hamilton Works, completion of new manufacturing building, new warehouse, new wood shop, new office building, additional equipment for expansion of Canadian trade. Paris Works, purchase of real estate and buildings previously leased. Peterboro Works, purchase of machinery and equipment for twine manufacture.

*Compagnie Internationale des Machines Agricoles.*—Croix Works, France; new warehouse, miscellaneous machinery and equipment.

*International Harvester Company m. b. H.*—Neuss Works, Germany; purchase of land, construction of twine mill and installation of machinery for twine manufacture, additional machinery and equipment for manufacture of mowers, rakes and tedders.

*International Harvester Company in Russia.*—Lubertzy Works, Russia; completion of manufacturing building, forge shop, malleable foundry, railroad tracks, club house, hospital, dwelling houses, additional machinery and equipment for the manufacture of lobogreikas, mowers, reapers and gas engines.

*Aktiebolaget International Harvester Company.*—Norrkoping Works, Sweden; addition to forge shop and wood shop.

*Wisconsin Steel Company.*—Purchase of new ore boat—"The Harvester." Extension of machine shop at South Chicago Steel Mill. Construction of coke ovens, buildings and improvements at Benham, Ky., for operation of coking plant.

*Wisconsin Lumber Company.*—Equipment for Dimension Mill at Huttig, Ark. New store room and blacksmith shop, new dwelling houses and cottages at Deering, Mo.

*Railroad Companies.*—Extensions of Deering Southwestern Railway to Caruthersville and Hornersville, Mo., purchase of 2 engines, 10 box cars, 25 flat cars and logging cars, 3 passenger coach and baggage cars.

*International Harvester Company of America.*—new general agency warehouses at: Aberdeen, S. D.; Brandon, Man.; Ft. William, Ont.; Yorkton, Sask. Additions to agency warehouses at Harrisburg, Pa.; Kansas City, Mo. Tractor sheds at Elmira, N. Y.; Fargo, N. D.; Minot, N. D.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Sioux City, Ia.; Sioux Falls, S. D. Purchase of real estate for warehouse sites at Edmonton, Alta.; Lethbridge, Alta.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Madison, Wis.

Total amount of above Capital Expenditures.....	\$5,628,104 00
Deduct—	
Miscellaneous property sales and adjustments.....	1,037,334 84
Net Capital Additions during 1911 Fiscal Year.....	\$4,590,769 16

## PATENTS AND EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

No capital stock was issued or cash paid for the patents, trademarks, shoprights, etc., which this Company acquired through the purchase of plants and properties at the time of organization. Those patents, trademarks, etc., were purchased, originated, or established at great cost by the former owners during long and successful terms of business, and are a valuable asset of the Company. The cost of all patents purchased since organization has been charged to Profit and Loss.

The Company maintains a skilled force of inventors and designers for the purpose of producing new devices and improvements in type, design, or construction of its products. All experimental and development expenses have been charged to cost of operation.

The experimental, patent and development expenditures amounted to \$640,505 for 1911 compared to \$567,932 for 1910.

## EMPLOYEES.

The average number of employes of all companies during the past year was 41,690. Since 1903 the first year of the Company's operation, the average wages paid Works' employes in the United States have increased 27%.

## PENSION FUND.

At December 31 1911 pensions had been granted to one hundred and eight employes on the regular pension roll, eighteen of whom have died. The remaining ninety have averaged nearly thirty years of service; their average age is sixty-seven years. Pensions are paid by the Company without any contribution from employes. A permanent pension fund is being established by annual appropriations from earnings until its amount shall be sufficient to provide the revenue necessary for future payments.

Balance of Pension Fund at December 31 1910.....	\$761,291 44
Appropriation from 1911 Earnings.....	250,000 00
	\$1,011,291 44
Add—	
Income from fund for year 1911.....	\$37,600 58
Less—	
Pension payments during 1911.....	21,172 75
	16,427 83
Balance at December 31 1911.....	\$1,027,719 27

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT FUND.

The Company's plan for compensating its employes for injuries resulting from industrial accidents is based upon the principle that the industry should bear this burden regardless of legal liability.

The plan is administered by an Industrial Accident Department, which promptly investigates every accidental injury or death. Payments are made directly to the person entitled to receive the benefits, and an earnest effort is made to see that every dollar due under the plan is promptly paid without any expense on the part of the injured employe.

From May 1 1910 (the date of institution of the plan) to December 31 1911 the Company has voluntarily paid \$168,000 to employes injured in the course of their duty. No portion of this sum has been charged against the permanent Industrial Accident Fund which is being established.

Balance of Industrial Accident Fund at December 31 1910.....	\$250,000 00
Add—	
Income from Fund for year 1911.....	12,500 00
Appropriation from 1911 earnings.....	250,000 00
Balance at December 31 1911.....	\$512,500 00

## EMPLOYEES BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

The Employees' Benefit Association is a mutual organization to provide for the payment of sickness, accident, and death benefits to its members. The average membership during the year 1911 was 29,546 and the Company, in accordance with its agreement, again contributed \$50,000 to the funds of the Association. The financial statement of the Association for the fiscal year ending December 31 1911 is:

Cash Balances at December 31 1910.....	\$234,898 88
Operating Receipts during 1911.....	\$333,491 55
Operating Payments—	
Benefits Paid.....	\$265,561 14
Expenses.....	41,068 75
	306,629 89
	26,861 66
	\$261,760 54
Add—	
Contribution of International Harvester Company for year 1911.....	50,000 00
Cash on Hand December 31 1911.....	\$311,760 54
Deduct—	
Liabilities for unsettled claims (partly estimated).....	69,901 18
Total Estimated Surplus at December 31 1911.....	\$241,859 36

## GENERAL.

While the gross sales for 1911 exceeded those of any previous year, general trade conditions have not been as favorable, and the net earnings are slightly less than in 1910. The domestic sales are practically the same as the preceding year. The failure of the grain and hay crops in certain sections and the general trend of retrenchment throughout the country, due to the unsettled condition of business, operated against an increase in sales and naturally resulted in an increased ratio of selling expense. The foreign trade again shows a substantial gain. The rapid agricultural development of the Canadian Northwest produced largely increased sales, but late fall rains, immediately followed by heavy snows and a severe winter, made it impossible to fully harvest the greatest crop in the history of the country; consequently, collections have been seriously delayed, and a large amount of working capital is tied up in Canada.

The Company's foreign trade now equals 40% of its total sales, having increased from \$10,400,000 in the year of organization to \$42,300,000 in 1911. The possibilities presented in foreign countries for still further extending that trade emphasize the necessity for continued and vigorous efforts on the part of the Government to foster and encourage trade relations between the United States and foreign countries, so that American manufacturers may secure their share of the world's trade. American manufacturers of farm machinery have played a large and important part in the extension of agriculture in the Russian Empire, and this Company is not alone in expressing the hope that the cordial relations now existing with our Russian friends will not be disturbed by a trade war, which would divert the business to other countries eager for the trade.

During the year 1911 advantage was taken of the general decline in the raw material markets, whereby the Company was able to announce a reduction in the selling prices of its principal products for 1912 season, effective August 1 1911.

Extensive additions to American Works were completed during 1911, representing an expenditure of \$2,870,000. At the four Canadian Works capital expenditures for the year amounted to \$675,000. At the European Works, capital expenditures amounting to \$1,040,000 were made during the year for the acquisition of additional land, the construction of manufacturing buildings and the purchase of equipment. The raw material properties have been further developed at an outlay of \$1,204,000. The ore-washing plant at Hawkins Mine is completed and the new coking plant at Benham, Kentucky, is in operation. The steamship "The Harvester", with a capacity of 10,000 tons, built to carry ore from the Company's mines in Minnesota to the Steel Mills at South Chicago, was launched and put in commission last summer. On the territory five new agency warehouses were completed at a cost of \$350,000. Three of these new buildings were erected in Western Canada.

Desiring to assist and further the campaign for the betterment of American agriculture, carried on by the Government and the various State and agricultural colleges, the Company maintains a Service Bureau to disseminate, by means of

printed matter and lectures, information concerning the preparation of soil for seeding, the planting, cultivating and harvesting of crops, and generally to aid the farmer in making his acres bring forth a better and more abundant yield.

The Employees' Benefit Association continues to fulfil the purposes for which it was organized. During the year 1911 its average membership was 29,546, and as 75% of the Works' employes were members, the Company, in accordance with its agreement, has contributed \$50,000 to the Association. Since its organization on September 1 1908 it members and their beneficiaries have received benefits amounting to \$745,000; and on December 31, 1911 the Association had a surplus of \$241,859.36 after making ample provision for unpaid claims.

The plan of compensation for industrial accidents inaugurated May 1 1910 has been in successful operation. The prompt payment of compensation at the time when most needed, regardless of the old, troublesome question of liability, and the care and attention exercised by the Company through its doctors and other responsible officials, have been appreciated by the employes. Under this plan the sum of \$168,686 has been voluntarily paid to employes injured in the course of their duty. Since the adoption by this Company of its workmen's compensation plan, several States have enacted workmen's compensation laws. The Company is satisfactorily operating under the new Wisconsin law, and has signified its intention of complying with the new Illinois law on May 1 1912, when it becomes effective. To insure the continued successful operation of the workmen's compensation plans, the Company is establishing a permanent Industrial Accident Fund, towards which it has already contributed \$500,000.

The campaign of accident prevention is going steadily forward and the results are gratifying. The establishment of safety organizations at the various Works and the education of employes in the meaning of the words "Safety First" has the careful attention of the Chief Safety Inspector and the Superintendents.

To assist in the crusade against tuberculosis, the Company has undertaken an investigation to discover employes suffering from this disease. This investigation is in charge of an expert tuberculosis doctor and nurse, assisted by the Works' physicians. Every effort is made to prevent the disease in the Company's Works. Instructions are given for the proper care of employes at their homes, and out-of-door work secured wherever possible for those who, by exercising care in their mode of living, can arrest the advance of this disease. Incipient and moderately advanced cases are sent to sanatoriums for treatment, and the Company has erected a ten-bed building for tubercular employes at the Edward Sanatorium, Naperville, Illinois.

Plans have been adopted for establishing schools for boys at the larger Works which will be conducted along the lines of the successful Cincinnati Continuation School.

The books and accounts for the fiscal year have been audited by Messrs. Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants, and their certificate is presented herewith.

The Supreme Court of Missouri in November 1911 decided the case of *State v. International Harvester Company of America*. While holding that the Company had technically violated the Missouri anti-trust law, the Supreme Court, after the fullest investigation, not only found that none of the charges of excessive prices, unfair methods and injury to the public had been proven, but, on the contrary, specifically found that:

"The price of harvesting machines has not increased in proportion to the increased cost of construction, or the increased merit of the machines. \*\*\* The evidence also shows that whilst harvesting machines were the chief products of the companies absorbed by the International Harvester Company, that Company has greatly enlarged its business and extended it to many other farm implements and has thus put itself in competition with the many concerns that theretofore were and still are engaged in manufacturing such other farm implements and the farmers generally have profited thereby. The evidence also shows that the machines manufactured by the International Harvester Company have been greatly improved in quality and the item of repair material has been reduced in price and placed within closer reach of the farmer. On the whole the evidence shows that the International Harvester Company has not used its power to oppress or injure the farmers who are its customers."

The final judgment was a fine of \$25,000 and that the International Harvester Company of America be deprived of its right to do business in Missouri unless it severed its connection with the International Harvester Company. The case has been taken by writ of error to the United States Supreme Court.

The many unjust attacks made upon the Company during the past year have only tended to increase the loyalty, efficiency and spirit of co-operation throughout the entire organization, and the Board of Directors desires to express its appreciation of the splendid attitude exhibited by the employes, upon whom rests the responsibility for the successful continuation of its policies.

By order of the Board of Directors,

CYRUS H. McCORMICK,

Chicago, April 16 1912.

President.

## UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT COMPANY

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1911.

To the Stockholders of the United Railways Investment Company:  
On behalf of the Board of Directors, I hand you herewith the Tenth Annual Report of your company, which includes its General Balance Sheet and the Statement of its Income and Profit and Loss Account for the fiscal year ended December 31 1911.

In February last there was compiled and sent to you a circular giving, in much detail, facts and figures with regard to the Philadelphia Company. Inasmuch as I have at present nothing to add to the statements contained in said circular, and as the fiscal year of that company did not end until March 31 last, and its Annual Report will not be completed for some weeks, it has been decided not to include its Income Account and that of its affiliated companies in my report for this year, but, instead thereof, to send the full report of the Philadelphia Company, when published, to each stockholder of United Railways Investment Company, thus bringing their information in that regard down to the latest practical moment. So far as I am at present advised regarding the principal facts to be included in that report, the showing may be expected to be gratifying.

The annexed Income Account of United Railroads of San Francisco for the year ended December 31 1911, prepared and audited by Messrs. Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants, shows the gross earnings of that company for said period to have increased \$232,647, while the net earnings increased \$254,947 over the previous year.

The advance monthly reports of the United Railroads of San Francisco show that the gross earnings of that company for the first three months of 1912 exceed said earnings for the first three months of 1911 by \$139,358, and they further show, to which I desire especially to call your attention, the fact, unusual in any company, that the net earnings for said period exceed the net earnings for the same period of last year by \$153,869; in other words, more than every dollar of the above-named increase in gross earnings was saved to the company and reflected in its net earnings. The gross earnings of this property for 1911 exceeded by 11½% the gross earnings of the year prior to the fire in 1906, and the results from the operation of these properties are now fully justifying your judgment in authorizing the use of the Investment Company's funds for the conservation of the railroads, following the many disasters which succeeded each other so closely after the earthquake and fire. A committee of your Board of Directors, consisting of Messrs. Patrick Calhoun, President of United Railroads of San Francisco; George W. Bacon, of the firm of Ford, Bacon & Davis, Engineers; James H. Reed, President of the Philadelphia Company, and your President, made an inspection of your California properties in November last, and found them well maintained, with excellent prospects for an increase of their gross and net earnings.

It is confidently anticipated that the opening of the Panama Canal, to celebrate which the great International Panama-Pacific Exposition will be held in San Francisco in the year 1915, will certainly mean increased earnings for your properties. The railroads now have a sufficient supply of power, admirably regulated, and delays to traffic and operation incident to an irregular or intermittent power supply have been practically eliminated by the adequate and regular supply furnished by the Sierra & San Francisco Power Company.

Accompanying this report is the Income Account of Sierra & San Francisco Power Company for the year ended December 31 1911, prepared and audited by Messrs. Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants. This Company is steadily growing and finding a market for its surplus power, and in my opinion many years will not elapse before it becomes a source of substantial revenue to your company.

### DIVIDENDS.

Dividends upon the common stock of the Philadelphia Company were paid during the year 1911 to the amount of 7%, which included an extra dividend of 1%, the regular dividend being 6%. From the present outlook it may reasonably be expected that the Philadelphia Company will, at an early date, place its common stock upon a regular dividend basis of 7%, payable 1¾% quarterly.

Seven per cent dividends upon the First Preferred Stock of United Railroads of San Francisco were paid during the year 1911; since July 1 1908 the company has continuously paid 7% per annum upon this stock, all of which is owned by your company.

The Sierra & San Francisco Power Company has as yet paid no dividends.

With regard to dividends upon the Preferred Stock of United Railways Investment Company, I beg to call your attention to the fact that the terms of the "Preferred Stock Dividend Certificates" specifically provide that no cash dividends shall be paid while said certificates remain outstanding and unpaid; also that the agreement under which the 6% Serial Notes of 1908 were issued provides that no dividends shall be paid until 50% of said notes have been paid. The original issue of said notes was \$3,500,000.00, of which you

will observe by reference to the Balance Sheet contained in this report that up to the close of the last fiscal year \$1,200,000.00 have been paid. \$200,000.00 more of these notes were paid February 15 1912, so that there now remain outstanding only \$2,100,000.00 of them. \$200,000.00 of these notes will mature August 15 1912 and \$200,000.00 more on February 15 1913, after payment of which the terms of agreement regarding them will cease to prohibit dividends.

The "Discount on 6% Notes of 1908—\$99,375.00" as per Balance Sheet of December 31 1910, has been written off against Surplus and eliminated from annual consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

MASON B. STARRING, *President.*

April 30 1912.

### UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT COMPANY.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31 1911.

#### ASSETS.

Securities Owned:	
United Railroads of San Francisco Stock:	
50,000 shares First Preferred, \$100 par value each:	
200,000 Shares Preferred, \$100 par value each:	
88,014 Shares Common, \$100 par value each:	
Philadelphia Company Stock:	
484,000 Shares Common, \$50 par value each:	
The Railroads and Power Development Company Stock:	
55,000 Shares Capital Stock, \$100 par value each:	\$60,933,071 81
Other Securities:	577,910 11
<b>Total Securities Owned:</b>	<b>\$61,510,981 92</b>
Notes Receivable—United Railroads of San Francisco:	1,289,000 00
Current Assets:	
Cash on Deposit:	\$29,850 18
The Railroads & Power Development Co.:	12,114 25
Accrued Interest on Bonds Owned:	9,000 00
Accrued Interest on Notes Receivable:	30,735 00
Two Months' Proportion of Dividend of 1½% on Capital Stock of Philadelphia Company declared December 22 1911, and payable February 1 1912:	242,000 00
<b>Total Current Assets:</b>	<b>323,599 43</b>
<b>Total Assets:</b>	<b>\$63,123,681 35</b>

*Note.*—The Company has a contingent liability of \$350,000.00 on account of its guaranty of United Railroads of San Francisco Equipment Notes.

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock:	
Preferred—160,000 Shares, \$100 par value each:	\$16,000,000 00
Common—204,000 Shares, \$100 par value each:	20,400,000 00
<b>Total Capital Stock:</b>	<b>\$36,400,000 00</b>
Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds:	18,150,000 00
Six Per Cent Convertible Gold Bonds of 1910:	1,229,000 00
Six Per Cent Serial Notes of 1908:	2,300,000 00
Preferred Stock Dividend Certificates:	
Bearing Interest at 6%:	\$712,500 00
Bearing Interest at 5%:	750,000 00
<b>Total Preferred Stock Dividend Certificates:</b>	<b>1,462,500 00</b>
Current Liabilities:	
Loans and Notes Payable:	\$200,000 00
Bond Coupons Due—Not Presented:	9,425 25
Interest on Dividend Certificates, Payable January 2 1912:	18,732 22
<b>Total Current Liabilities:</b>	<b>228,177 47</b>
Accrued Accounts:	
Interest on Collateral Trust 5% Bonds:	\$151,250 00
Interest on 6% Convertible Gold Bonds of 1910:	30,725 00
Interest on 6% Notes of 1908:	51,750 00
Interest on Dividend Certificates:	7,125 00
Interest on Loans and Notes Payable:	2,923 61
<b>Total Accrued Accounts:</b>	<b>243,773 61</b>
Profit and Loss—Surplus:	3,110,230 27
<b>Total Liabilities:</b>	<b>\$63,123,681 35</b>

We have audited the books and accounts of the United Railways Investment Company for the year ended December 31 1911;

We verified the securities, cash and notes receivable accounts by examination of securities and notes in hand and by confirmations obtained from depositaries covering securities and cash, and

We hereby certify that the above General Balance Sheet as at December 31 1911 and the accompanying Statement of Income and Profit and Loss for the year ended on that date are correct.

(Signed) HASKINS & SELLS,

Certified Public Accountants.

New York, March 19 1912.

### UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND PROFIT AND LOSS—FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1911.

Income:	
Dividends on Stocks Owned:	\$2,044,672 00
Interest on Bonds Owned:	13,500 00
Interest on Loans and Accounts Receivable:	77,516 44
Interest on Bank Balances:	747 31
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$2,136,535 75</b>



Brought forward.....	\$2,135,535 75
Expenses and Other Charges:	
Expenses:	
Salaries.....	\$54,388 08
Legal.....	11,580 15
Corporation Taxes.....	5,370 00
Transfer Agents', Registrars' and Trustees' Fees.....	3,175 00
Fees of Trust Companies for Paying Coupons, etc.....	992 18
Tax on Bonds held in Pennsylvania.....	1,165 32
Directors' Fees and Expenses.....	1,599 00
Stationery, Printing and Postage.....	620 08
Travelling.....	3,023 10
General.....	8,423 61
Total Expenses.....	\$70,536 72
Other Charges:	
Interest on Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds.....	\$907,500 00
Interest on 6% Convertible Gold Bonds of 1910.....	73,740 00
Interest on 6% Notes of 1908.....	146,999 97
Interest on Loans and Notes Payable.....	16,676 02
Interest on Dividend Certificates.....	80,256 36
Total Other Charges.....	\$1,225,172 35
Total.....	1,295,700 07
Net Income for the Year.....	\$840,826 68
Profit and Loss Surplus at Beginning of Year.....	2,368,778 59
Profit and Loss Gross Surplus.....	\$3,209,605 27
Profit and Loss Charge—Balance of Discount on Six Per Cent Serial Notes of 1908.....	99,375 00
Profit and Loss Surplus December 31 1911.....	\$3,110,230 27

**UNITED RAILROADS OF SAN FRANCISCO.**

**STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31 1911.**

Gross Earnings:	
Passenger.....	\$7,836,136 08
Advertising.....	50,000 00
Total.....	\$7,886,136 08
Operating Expenses and Taxes:	
Maintenance of Way and Structures.....	\$368,612 75
Maintenance of Equipment.....	535,996 02
Transportation Expenses.....	2,798,353 68
General Expenses.....	600,026 53
Total Operating Expenses.....	\$4,302,970 98
Ratio to Gross Earnings.....	54.57%
Taxes.....	404,000 00
Ratio to Gross Earnings.....	5.12%
Total Operating Expenses and Taxes.....	4,706,970 98
Ratio to Gross Earnings.....	59.69%
Net Earnings.....	\$3,179,165 10
Other Income:	
Sinking Fund Earnings.....	\$183,766 04
Interest.....	51,705 00
Rentals.....	9,637 27
Miscellaneous.....	19,500 47
Total.....	264,626 78
Gross Income.....	\$3,443,791 88
Current Income Charges:	
Interest on 5% Promissory Gold Notes.....	\$50,000 00
Interest on Income Notes.....	73,740 00
Interest on Equipment Notes.....	22,375 00
Interest on Bills and Accounts Payable.....	47,687 76
Rentals and Leases.....	89,000 00
Total.....	282,802 76
Net Income before Bond Interest Charges.....	\$3,160,989 12
Bond Interest:	
United Railroads' Bonds.....	\$1,013,360 00
Underlying Bonds.....	799,050 00
Total.....	1,812,410 00
Net Income for the Year.....	\$1,348,579 12
From the above Net Income the following appropriations were made:	
For Renewals, Depreciation and Contingencies.....	\$473,168 16
For Bond Sinking Fund Reserve.....	339,619 55
For Dividends on First Preferred Stock.....	350,000 00

We have audited the Books and Accounts of the United Railroads of San Francisco for the year ended December 31 1911, and Certify that the above statement is correct.

(Signed) HASKINS & SELLS,  
Certified Public Accountants.

New York, April 22 1912.

**SIERRA & SAN FRANCISCO POWER COMPANY.**

**STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1911.**

Gross Earnings.....	\$834,324 38
Operating Expenses and Taxes.....	258,271 11
Net Earnings.....	\$576,053 27
Deductions from Income, including Interest on First Mortgage Bonds and Interest on Second Mortgage, Series "A," Bonds, &c.; Less Interest received on unexpended balances.....	328,325 90
Net Income before allowing for Depreciation.....	\$247,727 37

We have audited the books and accounts of the Sierra & San Francisco Power Company for the year ended December 31 1911 and Certify that the above statement is correct.

(Signed) HASKINS & SELLS,  
Certified Public Accountants.

New York, April 25 1912.

—W. E. Hutton & Co., members of the N. Y. Stock and Cotton exchanges, have moved their New York offices to the Knickerbocker Trust Co. Building, 60 Broadway. The new quarters are double the size of the old offices, with better facilities, and private wires to principal cities throughout the United States. W. E. Hutton & Co. are offering at par the first mortgage 6% bonds of a company which operates all the electric-light, power, gas and street railway facilities in a rapidly growing city. Actual cost of this property is twice the bonded debt. Strong sinking fund provisions have been made and operation of this company is under the Henry L. Doherty & Co. organization. Full particulars can be obtained on request from the N. Y. or Cincinnati office of W. E. Hutton & Co.

**Vincennes (Ind.) Sewer Association.—Bonds.**—C. F. Childs & Co., Chicago, are placing, at a price to yield 5 3/4% per annum, \$334,500 1st M. 6% bonds. The bankers report:

Dated March 1 1912, due semi-annually March 1 1913 to Sept. 1 1936, but callable at 102 1/2 and int. on any int. date. Par \$1,000 and \$500 (e\*). Prin. and int. (M. & S.) payable at Security Tr. Co., trustee, Indianapolis, or at Central Tr. Co. of Illinois, Chicago. Cover a complete trunk-line sewer system leased to city of Vincennes for 24 1/2 years; annual rental \$26,425, being sufficient to pay all interest and principal as they mature. City has levied a continuing irrevocable tax upon all property in Vincennes, and has pledged its faith and credit that the proceeds of this levy (which on present valuation will exceed the rental by 13%) and other funds, if needed, shall be applied to the payment of such rental. The city also agrees to operate the sewer system at its own expense and, as part rental, to make all repairs, &c. Assessed value, Vincennes (1911), \$8,131,210; bonded debt, \$59,000; population (1910), 14,895.

**Westinghouse Machine Co.—Again Postponed.**—The special meetings of stockholders to vote on issuing preferred stock and increasing the debt has been adjourned to May 30.

It is reported that a large New York financial institution, with the Westinghouse Electric & Mfr. Co. and others, is negotiating for the purchase of certain securities now owned by the machine company, the sale of which will enable the latter to cancel a considerable block of its notes. It is expected that the deal will be worked out before May 30. This, of course, will necessitate a change in the tentative plan which was approved by the creditors' committee several weeks ago.—V. 94, p. 1191, 1124.

—On another page, William Saloman & Co., 25 Broad St., this city, are to-day advertising as a permanent record the sale of \$5,000,000 Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. 7% cumulative 1st preferred stock, preferred as to both assets and earnings, at 102 and accruing dividend. As soon as this offering was made, the entire issue was immediately sold by the bankers. See the advertisement and our item in the "General Investment News Dept." for the investment features of the property. In another page advertisement elsewhere in the Chronicle, William Saloman & Co. announce that on and after June 1 1912 the firm will pay the holders of the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co. \$8,000,000 three-year 5% secured notes at face value with interest up to June 1 1912, and will receive these notes at 100 and full interest up to June 1 1912, less discount for the unexpired term at 3% per annum, in exchange for St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co., New Orleans Texas & Mexico Division, 1st mortgage 5% bonds due 1940, at 95 and interest. This offer is subject to termination without notice. A full description of the bonds appears in to-day's advertisement and for further information see our "General Investment News Department."

—The Mines Management Co., 60 Broadway, New York, Mexico and London, England, now have under their management the Ashotla Mines Co., Mexico; the Trinidad Mines Co., Mexico, and Surina Mining & Smelting Co., Mexico, and have been appointed consulting engineers for the Vermont Copper Co. and the Empire Steel & Iron Co. The Mines Management Co. was organized in 1909 and acts as consulting engineers for mining companies and individuals, makes professional examinations and expert reports for investors, and bankers interested in the purchase of mining properties, and manages mines for owners or companies whose directors desire the best and most profitable mining practice and organization in the operation of them. The company does not buy mines or finance properties. The officers are: H. A. J. Wilkens, President; Edwin O. Holter, Vice-President; W. B. Devereux Jr., General Manager; H. O. Osborn Jr., Asst. Sec. and Treas. H. P. Henderson is the head consulting engineer and W. B. Rogers head mining engineer.

—William R. Compton Co. of St. Louis and Chicago, specialists in municipal and other high-class bonds, have this week opened New York offices in the Mechanics' & Metals' National Bank Building at 33 Wall St. John B. Thayer of the St. Louis offices will be the manager of the New York office.

—Breitung & Co., Ltd., of New York, Cleveland and Marquette, Mich., have opened an office in the Marquette Building in Chicago, which will handle their finance and bond departments, taking over the bond business of W. L. Rohrer of Chicago. Mr. Rohrer will be associated with the new firm in full charge of the finance and bond departments.

—It is reported that Addison Hough will retire on July 1 as a general partner in the firm of Otis & Hough of Cleveland. The firm name will then be changed to Otis & Co., and the members will consist of C. A. Otis, William A. Otis, M. C. Harvey and George W. York. Addison Hough will be a special partner.

—Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. of New York will shortly open an office in The Rookery Bldg., Chicago, through which their Western business will in future be handled. This office will be under the management of Robert Stevenson Jr., who has for the past six years been connected with the Chicago office of Lee, Higginson & Co.

—H. D. Walbridge & Co. have moved to the Bankers Trust Co. Building, 14 Wall St. The firm purchases and operates public utility properties and finances attractive underwritings.

—The First National Bank of Chicago, bond department, has issued its May circular, eight pages, describing a large number of securities, municipals, railroads and industrials.

—Messrs. George H. Burr & Co. have taken new offices in the Bankers Trust Co. Building.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, May 10 1912.

The improvement in trade has received something of a check, especially at the South and East, where bad weather has prevailed. On the other hand, warmer weather has been helpful to business in the West and Southwest. Mean-time the coal strike remains unsettled and it looks as though the winter wheat crop will be the smallest for years past. Conditions in the cotton belt are not altogether favorable, either. Still there is a substantial increase in the bank exchanges for the week over those for same week last year.

LARD on the spot has been firm with trade moderately active; prime Western 11.30c.; middle Western 11.20c.; City steam 10 1/2c. Refined lard has been firm; Continent 11.60c.; South America 12.25c.; Brazil in kegs 13.25c. At the West the speculation has been fairly active. Some of the grain trade have been buying. Packers sold to some extent.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN NEW YORK. Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. May delivery 11.00 11.00 11.00 11.00 11.00 10.70 July delivery 11.30 11.30 11.30 11.30 11.20 10.90

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO. Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. May delivery 10.90 10.87 10.87 10.87 10.85 10.60 July delivery 11.07 11.02 11.02 11.05 10.97 10.72

PORK on the spot has been quiet but steady, in sympathy with other products and a rise of late in live hogs; mess \$19 75@20 25, clear \$18 50@19 50, family \$20 25@21 25. Beef has been in moderate demand and steady; mess \$15@16, packet \$16, family \$18@18 50; extra India mess nominal. Cut meats rather quiet; pickled hams, regular, 10@20 lbs., 12@13 1/2c.; pickled bellies, 6@12 lbs., 11 1/2@11 3/4c. Butter has been dull; creamery extras 32 1/2c. Cheese has been firm. State, whole milk, specials, white, 15 1/2c. Eggs quiet and easier; Western firsts 19@19 1/2c.

OIL.—Linseed has been quiet and steady; the recent bad weather had hurt business throughout the country. City raw, American seed, 75@76; boiled 76@77c; Calcutta raw, 80c. Cotton seed has been rather depressed under the influence of liquidation; winter 7.25@8c; summer white 7.20@7.25; crude 6.18@6.27c; Coconut with a moderate demand; Cochin 9 1/4@10; Ceylon 9@9 1/4c. Chinawood has been 10 1/2@11c. Lard has been firm in sympathy with the crude product; and there has been a fair jobbing demand; prime 85@88c. Corn has been in steady demand at 6.15@6.20c. Cod in moderate demand; domestic 52@53c.

COFFEE on the spot has been quiet and rather easier; Rio No. 7 14 1/4@14 1/2c; Santos No. 4 15 3/4@16c. West India growths have been dull, fair to good Ceuca 16@16 1/2c. Speculation in futures has been rather light and at times prices have been nearly stationary and at others showing a declining tendency owing to the continuance of large receipts. The warehouse deliveries too, show some decrease as compared with recent figures. The outside public holds aloof. European markets have latterly been sluggish. There is still a strong bull party here which predicts a speedy reduction in the receipts, a large decrease in the visible supply of the world in the May statement and a much smaller crop next season. Many think that manipulation alone seems to be sustaining prices. Closing prices were as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Month, Price, Month, Price. Rows: May, June, July, August.

SUGAR.—Raw has been overshadowed by declining beet-sugar prices in London. Very good weather has favored the sowing of beets; rains have been beneficial. The visible supply of sugar in the world is now 2,720,000 tons, or 420,000 less than at this time in 1911. Centrifugal, 96-degrees est, 3.98 1/2c; muscovado, 89-degrees test, 3.48 1/2c.; molasses, 89-degrees test, 3.23 1/2c. Refined has been dull, with most sellers quoting 5.12c. for granulated standard.

PETROLEUM.—Refined has been in good demand and firm. Barrels 8.60c., bulk 5c. and cases 10.50c. Crude has been firm and had an upward tendency. Gasoline in brisk demand at home and abroad and firm; 86-degrees in 100-gallon drums, 22c.; drums \$8 50 extra. Naphtha in excellent demand and firm; 73@76-degrees in 100-gallon drums, 16c.; drums \$8 50 extra. Spirits of turpentine firmer at 50 1/2@51c. Common to good strained rosin steady at \$6 50.

TOBACCO.—Trade has been quiet. There is a good supply of filler, but the demand is sluggish. Binder, on the other hand, is scarce, with quite a good inquiry at times for it. Supplies of Sumatra have become considerably reduced, and there is a steady demand, despite the fact that current prices look high to most people. To-day another inscription takes place in Holland. American buyers are there in considerable numbers and are expected to purchase rather heavily. Little business in Cuban tobacco is being done. In general buyers continue to purchase most descriptions of tobacco in a hand-to-mouth way.

COPPER has been in larger demand and firmer; Lake 15 3/4@16c.; electrolytic 15.80@15 3/4c. Tin on the spot has been firmer at 46 1/2c., with an increased demand. Lead has been quiet on the spot, but prices have continued steady at 4 1/2c. Spelter 6.80c. Iron has been firm with rather more activity. No. 1 Northern pig \$15 50@15 75; No. 2 Southern \$15@15 50, with less trade in pig iron after the outburst of activity in April.

COTTON.

Friday Night, May 10 1912.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 56,517 bales, against 75,737 bales last week and 104,549 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Sept. 1 1911 11,185,367 bales, against 8,154,773 bales for the same period of 1910-11, showing an increase since Sept. 1 1911 of 3,030,594 bales.

Table with 8 columns: Receipts at, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Total. Rows: Galveston, Texas City, Port Arthur, etc., New Orleans, Gulfport, Mobile, Pensacola, Jacksonville, etc., Savannah, Brunswick, Charleston, Georgetown, Wilmington, Norfolk, N'port News, &c., New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Tot. this week.

The following shows the week's total receipts, the total since Sept. 1 1911, and the stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Table with 7 columns: Receipts to May 10, 1911-12, 1910-11, Stock, 1912, 1911. Rows: Galveston, Texas City, Port Arthur, etc., New Orleans, Gulfport, Mobile, Pensacola, Jacksonville, etc., Savannah, Brunswick, Charleston, Georgetown, Wilmington, Norfolk, N'port News, &c., New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Total.

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Table with 7 columns: Receipts at, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907. Rows: Galveston, Texas City, etc., New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Brunswick, Charleston, etc., Wilmington, Norfolk, N'port N., etc., All others, Total this wk., Since Sept. 1.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 99,722 bales, of which 36,912 were to Great Britain, 6,132 to France and 56,678 to the rest of the Continent. Below are the exports for the week and since Sept. 1 1911:

Table with 9 columns: Exports from, Week ending May 10 1912, From Sept. 1 1911 to May 10 1912. Rows: Galveston, Texas City, etc., New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Gulfport, Savannah, Brunswick, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Portland, Me., San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma, Detroit, Total, Total 1910-11.

In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named. We add similar figures for New York.







Table with columns for years 1911-12, 1910-11, and 1909-10. Rows include Gross overland for April, Net overland for April, Port receipts in April, Exports in 3 months, etc.

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

Table showing market prices for Spot, Futures, and Market on days Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Includes categories like Mid. Upl'ds, Sales, and Futures.

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.

Table with columns for Cotton Takings Week and Season, and rows for Visible supply May 3, American in sight to May 10, Total supply, etc.

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

Table showing prices of futures at Liverpool for days May 4 to May 10. Columns for Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri. Includes sub-columns for 12 1/2 and 4 p.m.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market is quiet for yarns and steady for shirtings. Manufacturers are generally well under contract.

Table showing shipping news for 1912 and 1911. Columns for 32s Cop Twists, 8 1/4 lbs. Shirtings, and Col'n Mid. Upl'ds. Rows for Mar, Apr, May.

SHIPPING NEWS.—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 99,722 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic returns, are as follows:

Table listing shipping destinations and bales for various ports including New York, Galveston, Brunswick, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Seattle.

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

Table showing Liverpool weekly sales, stocks, and imports. Columns for April 19, April 26, May 3, May 10. Rows for Sales of the week, Forwarded, Total stock, etc.

BREADSTUFFS.

Friday Night, May 10 1912. Flour has been in the main firm, although it is quite as true that the transactions have been on a comparatively small scale. Buyers have shown the same disinclination as heretofore to abandon the policy of buying very cautiously at this level of prices, based on wheat quotations 25 to 30 cents a bushel higher than a year ago.

Wheat broke sharply on Wednesday, the day following the Government report (see full details elsewhere). It put the condition at 79.7%, showing but little decrease for the month of April. A big decrease had been expected. The percentage, too, as given, was some 4% better than that given by private crop experts. On Wednesday prices fell approximately 2 1/2 to 3 cents, accompanied by very heavy liquidation. Yet the report gave a percentage of condition which was 5.5% below the 10-year average at this time.

Chicago people in not a few cases maintain that under the most favorable conditions a large crop of winter wheat cannot be expected this year. Also it is contended that the large deficit in spring ploughing and seeding, as shown by the Government report, is adverse to large crops unless conditions are decidedly propitious during the whole season. The acreage abandoned was 20.1%, the largest on record for May. This point has been much dwelt upon. Bad reports have been coming from Missouri. The cash demand has been great at Chicago. The visible supply has fallen off sharply. The stock at Minneapolis is rapidly decreasing. In four days it decreased 700,000 bushels. The receipts primary points have been small. On the other hand, it has been pointed out that the trans-Missouri States seem likely to yield 157,000,000 bushels, against 105,000,000 bushels last year.

Table showing Daily Closing Prices of Wheat Futures in New York. Columns for No. 2 red, May delivery in elevator, July delivery in elevator. Rows for Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri.



UNITED STATES GRAIN STOCKS.

Table of United States Grain Stocks showing Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, and Buckwheat in thousands of bushels for various locations and dates.

CANADIAN GRAIN STOCKS.

Table of Canadian Grain Stocks showing Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, and Buckwheat in thousands of bushels for various locations and dates.

SUMMARY.

Summary table comparing United States and Canadian grain stocks for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, and Buckwheat.

Note.—In the grain stocks of the United States it will be noticed that the stocks in bonded warehouses are now given as separate items. They will be reported regularly hereafter by the New York Produce Exchange.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Friday Night, May 10 1912

From the standpoint of new business dry goods markets have been quiet throughout the week. In cotton goods the prolonged unseasonable weather greatly retarded retail trade and jobbers' receipts of mail orders have been light. There has been a conspicuous absence of buyers in the market over the entire week and business in wash fabrics and lightweight knit goods practically came to a standstill.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending May 4 were 4,739 packages, valued at \$352,356, their destination being to the points specified in the table below.

Table showing Domestic Cotton Goods exports by destination from New York to May 4, comparing 1912 and 1911 data.

The value of these New York exports since Jan. 1 has been \$10,721,601 in 1912, against \$7,905,488 in 1911.

Until the weather becomes more generally settled, it is expected that domestic cotton markets will continue to rule quiet. The mail order business of late has been less encouraging, notably from the South, where business has been hampered by continuous rains, floods and less favorable crop reports.

WOOLEN GOODS.—Markets for men's wear and dress goods continue active and firm. The large business booked in cloths for fall delivery has resulted in the withdrawal from sale of many heavyweight fabrics.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Activity continues to prevail in linens, there being a considerable amount of inquiry for goods for late delivery. Prices are firm and in many instances quoted higher.

Importations and Warehouse Withdrawals of Dry Goods.

The importations and warehouse withdrawals of dry goods at this port for the week ending May 4 1912 and since Jan. 1 1912, and for the corresponding periods of last year:

Large table showing Importations and Warehouse Withdrawals of Dry Goods for the week ending May 4 1912 and since Jan. 1 1912, and for the corresponding periods of last year, categorized by warehouse and imports.



STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

MUNICIPAL BOND SALES IN APRIL.

During the month of April there were disposed of \$22,324,687 municipal bonds. In addition, \$27,937,084 temporary loans were negotiated and \$8,047,191 debentures placed by Canadian municipalities.

In the following we furnish a comparison of all the various forms of obligations put out in April in the last five years:

Table with 5 columns: 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908. Rows include Permanent loans (U. S.), Temporary loans (U. S.), Canadian loans (perm.), and Bonds of U. S. Posses'ns.

Among the larger and more important issues sold last month were \$2,700,000 5 1/8s of the East Denver (Colo.) Park District; \$925,000 4s of Evansville, Ind.; \$843,000 4 1/8s of Tacoma, Wash.; \$450,000 4 1/8s and \$220,000 6s of Memphis, Tenn.; \$400,000 4 1/8s of San Francisco, Cal., and \$350,000 5s of Hoboken, N. J.

The number of municipalities emitting permanent bonds and the number of separate issues made during April 1912 were 327 and 407, respectively. This contrasts with 301 and 427 for March 1912 and with 365 and 535 for April 1911.

For comparative purposes we add the following table, showing the aggregates of long-term issues for April and the four months for a series of years:

Table with 4 columns: Month of April, For the Four Months, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905. Rows show bond sales for each year.

In the following table we give a list of April loans to the amount of \$22,324,687 issued by 327 municipalities. In the case of each loan reference is made to the page in the "Chronicle" where an account of the sale is given.

APRIL BOND SALES.

Main table listing bond sales with columns: Page, Name, Rate, Maturity, Amount, Price. Lists various municipalities and their bond issues.

Continuation of the main table listing bond sales with columns: Page, Name, Rate, Maturity, Amount, Price. Lists various municipalities and their bond issues.

Page	Name	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price
1077	New Bedford, Mass. (2 issues)	4	1913-1922	\$196,000	101.42
1205	New Bern, N. C.	5	1932	50,000	102.854
1134	New Guilford Spec. S. D., Ohio	4 1/2	1913-1922	3,250	100
1205	Newport, R. I.	4	1913-1922	30,000	99.78
1340	Newport Beach S. D., Cal.	5	1913-1939	27,000	
1134	Northampton Twp., N. J.	4 1/2	1913-1939	25,000	100.404
1342	North Charleroi S. D., Pa.	5	'22, '33 & '41	24,000	101.416
1077	North Hempstead, N. Y.	5	1917-1932	145,000	
1134	Oakmont School District, Pa.	4 1/2		110,000	101.947
1134	Olney Ind. Sch. Dist., Tex.	5	d1922-1932	12,500	100
1342	Osage County, Okla.	6	1937	85,000	
1134	Ossining, N. Y.	4 1/2	1917	54,500	100.09
1342	Owatonna, Minn.	4 1/2	1922	10,000	100.80
1343	Payette, Idaho	5 1/2	d1922-1932	16,000	100
1134	Parker Co. Com. S. D. No. 83, Tex.	5	d1922-1932	3,300	100
1134	Pasadena, Cal.	4 1/2	1913-1927	60,000	100.833
1266	Passaic, N. J. (3 issues)	4 1/2	1942	97,000	105.812
1134	Paterson, N. J. (2 issues)	4 1/2	1922 & 1932	125,000	
1266	Peoria, Ill.	4	1913-1922	59,000	98.257
1343	Pleikaway County, Ohio	4 1/2	1913-1930	17,500	103.33
1134	Pierceland, N. Y.	4 1/2	a1919	13,000	100
1001	Pittsburgh, Pa. (2 issues)	4 1/2	1912-1941	735,000	100.885
1077	Plain City, Vll. S. D., Ohio	4 1/2		2,500	104.04
1077	Pleasant Hill, Mo.	5	1932	19,500	100
1343	Plymouth S. D., N. H.	3 1/2		20,000	
1206	Pocahontas County, Iowa	6		364,000	
1136	Polk County, Iowa	4 1/2	1920, '22 & '32	55,000	100.99
1205	Port Chester, N. Y.	5	1916-1921	3,000	102.23
1267	Portland, Ore.	6	1922	298,505	103.375
1135	Portland, Ore.	6	1922	518,391	104.825
1206	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	4 1/2	1932	98,000	105.173
1135	Prosper Ind. S. D., Tex.	5	1922-1932	6,000	100
1135	Pulaski, N. Y.	4.45	1913-1918	15,000	100.073
1001	Quincy, Mass.	4	a1925	40,000	103.27
1077	Quitman, Ga. (2 issues)	4 1/2		52,000	97
1077	Racine, Wis.	4 1/2	a1921	26,000	102.419
1206	Ramona Un. H. S. D., Cal.	6		10,500	108.466
1267	Richland County S. D. No. 13, So. Caro.	5	1932	20,000	100
1135	Richmond Ind. S. D., Tex.	5	d1932-1952	23,500	100
1077	Rio Vista, Cal. (2 issues)	5	1913-1927	25,000	101.50
1206	Rochester, N. Y.	3 1/2	1924	125,000	100
1206	Roseco School District, Ohio	4 1/2	1913-1932	10,000	102.01
1077	Rosedale Sch. Dist., Kan.	5	1932	20,000	101.60
1135	Roswell Sch. Dist., New Mex.	5	d1932-1942	35,000	
1135	Roxboro, N. C.	5	1942	25,000	100
1206	St. Anthony Sch. Dist., W. Va.	5	d1922-1946	17,000	100.794
1077	St. Anthony Ind. S. D. No. 2, Ida.	5	1914-1932	10,000	100
1135	St. Louis Co. S. D. No. 24, Minn.	5	1932	50,000	101.61
1135	St. Louis Co. S. D. No. 35, Minn.	5		125,000	100.328
1267	Sale City, Ga.	5 1/2	1931	100,000	100.567
1135	Salem, Mass. (3 issues)	4		7,000	
1206	Salina, Kans.	5	1913-1922	124,000	101.637
1077	Sand Point, Idaho	5 1/2		17,800	101.152
1135	San Francisco, Cal.	4 1/2		44,000	101.306
1135	Sanger Union H. S. D., Cal.	5	1917-1936	400,000	100.516
1206	Scotts Bluff, Neb.	5	d1917-1932	60,000	103.83
1135	Sequin Ind. Sch. Dist., Tex.	5	d1922-1932	12,000	100
1267	Seaton, Ill.	6		3,000	100
1267	Sherman Twp., Ohio	5		7,400	
1135	Shoshone Sch. Dist., Idaho	5	1922-1932	16,000	105.69
1206	Shreveport, La.	4 1/2	1913-1932	50,000	102.81
1267	Sisson, Cal.	5		6,000	100.5035
1344	Sikamania Co. S. D. No. 7, Wash.	5 1/2	d1913-1917	40,000	100
1206	Southampton Twp. S. D., Pa.	4		2,500	100
1135	South Bend Sch. Dist., Ind.	4	1918-1927	6,000	100
1078	So. Orange Twp. S. D., N. J.	4 1/2	1932-1936	130,000	100
1344	Spokane, Wash. (6 issues)	6		65,000	103.17
1344	Spokane Co. S. D. No. 83, Wash.	5	d1922-1932	29,720	
1344	Springfield, Ill.	4 1/2		10,000	100
1078	Springfield, Ohio	4 1/2		39,000	100.50
1078	Springfield, Ohio	4 1/2	d1922	9,000	103.388
1078	Springfield, Ohio	5	1933	6,025	106.059
1078	Springfield, Ohio	5	1914	4,622	101.968
1078	Springfield, Ohio	4 1/2	d1920	60,000	102.95
1078	Springfield, Ohio	4 1/2	d1933	38,852	106.177
1078	Steubenville, Ohio	4 1/2	d1916	10,000	101.45
1267	Summit, N. J.	4 1/2	1942	27,000	104.415
1135	Summit County, Ohio	4 1/2	1913-1922	7,500	101.66
1078	Sumner County, Tenn.	4 1/2	Various	200,000	100.875
1135	Sumter County, Fla.	5	1917-1923	7,000	
1267	Sycamore, Ga.	5	1914-1919	6,000	
1135	Tacoma, Wash. (3 issues)	4 1/2	1932	843,000	101.502
1267	Talent, Ore.	6	1932	20,000	100
1206	Temperance Sch. Dist., Cal.	6	1916	7,500	103.293
1345	Thomasville, No. Car.	5	1942	10,000	101.291
1078	Tiffin City Sch. Dist., Ohio	4	1914-1921	40,000	
1078	Tippecanoe Co., Ind. (5 issues)	4		26,900	
1002	Toledo, Ohio	4	1927-1929	150,000	101.098
1267	Tonopah Sch. Dist., Nev.	7	d1924	50,000	104.05
1206	Trego County, Kan.	5		20,000	101
1267	Troy Ind. Sch. Dist., Tex.	5	d1922-1932	20,000	100
1078	Troy Sch. Dist., No. Car.	6	d1932-1942	20,000	
1207	Trumbull County, Ohio	5	a1915	6,300	
1267	Turlock, Cal.	5		25,000	100
1003	Uhrichville Vll. S. D., Ohio	4	1932	15,000	100.09
1078	Underwood, No. Dak.	7	1932	2,000	100
1003	Union, Mo.	4 1/2	d1917-1932	10,000	100
1267	Union (Town), N. J.	4 1/2	1913-1918	12,000	100.35
1078	Ventnor City, N. J.	5	1952	15,000	100.40
1207	Vineland Sch. Dist., Cal.	5	1913-1932	15,000	4.75% basis
1136	Washington Mag. Dist. No. 5, Va.	5	1932	20,000	
1267	Waterville Consol. Sch. Dist. No. 105, Wash.	5		40,000	101.875
1207	Waterford, N. Y.	4 1/2	1913-1932	110,000	102.39
1078	Warren County, Miss.	5	d1917-1932	3,200	103.125
1003	Warren County, N. Y.	5		50,000	101.45
1136	Washington C. H., Ohio	4 1/2	1914-1918	2,500	101.08
1136	Washington County, Okla.	6		115,000	102.51
1079	Waverly, N. Y.	4.25	1915-1942	238,852	100
1267	Waynesfield Spec. S. D., Ohio	5		3,000	103.45
1136	Wayne County, Mich.	4	1914-1918	138,000	100
1207	West Caldwell, N. J.	4 1/2	1922	3,500	100
1137	Western Branch Mag. Dist. No. 1, Va. (2 issues)	5	1932	101,600	
1137	Wharton Co. Com. Sch. Dist. No. 3, Texas	5	d1932-1952	5,000	100
1207	Whitakers, No. Car.	5	1932	10,000	
1004	White County, Ind. (2 issues)	5		27,970	100
1079	Winfield, Kan.	4 1/2	a1927	20,000	100
1345	Winner, So. Dak.	5	1932	17,000	100
1137	Winnetka S. D. No. 36, Ill.	4 1/2	1919-1930	45,000	102.248
1207	Winchester, Mass.	4	1913-1916	12,000	100.58
1137	Winsor Twp., Mich.	4 1/2		50,000	101.25
1268	Woodburn, Ore.	5	1917-1931	15,000	101.06
1207	Woodsport S. D., So. Dak.	5	d1922-1932	24,000	101.879
1208	Wray, Colo.	6	d1922-1927	35,000	
1079	Wyandot County, Ohio	5	1913-1922	41,000	104.407
1208	Yakima Co. S. D. No. 14, Wash.	5	d1913-1932	11,500	100
1137	Zavalla Co. Com. Sch. Dist. No. 4, Tex.	5	d1932-1952	12,000	100

Total bond sales for April 1910 (325 municipalities, covering 400 separate issues) \$422,324,687

REVISED TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS MONTHS.  
The following items included in our totals for previous months should be eliminated from the same. We give the page number of the issue of our paper in which the reasons for these eliminations may be found.

Page	Name of Municipality	Amount
1203	Box Elder County, Utah (January list)	\$200,000
1075	Dubuque, Iowa (March list)	49,000
1206	Sullivan County, Tenn. (March list)	200,000

We have also learned of the following additional sales for previous months:

Page	Name	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price
1131	Bethany Sch. Dist., Mo.	5	d1922-1932	\$40,000	102.82
1132	Clarette Ind. Sch. Dist., Tex.	5	d1922-1932	6,000	100
1132	Corpus Christi, Tex. (Feb.)	5	d1922-1932	150,000	
1132	Decker Twp. S. D., Ind. (Feb.)	4 1/2	1913-1927	13,500	100.50
1339	Hubbard, Ohio	4 1/2	1913-1943	30,000	107.80
1266	Limestone County Com. Sch. Dist. No. 73, Tex.	5	d1922-1952	4,000	
1134	McAlester, Okla.	5	1937	50,000	100.35
1266	Manitou, Colo.	5	d1922-1927	40,000	
1342	Nuckolls Co. S. D. No. 9, Neb.	5	d1916-1931	19,000	4 1/2% basis
1135	Spencer Sch. Dist., Iowa	4 1/2	1918-1922	55,000	101.08
1136	Tyler Sch. Dist., Texas	5	d1922-1952	50,000	102.19
1136	Vanderburgh Co., Ind. (2 iss.)	4 1/2		19,400	100

All the above sales (except as indicated) are for March. These additional March issues will make the total sales (not including temporary loans) for that month \$21,132,469.

DEBENTURES SOLD BY CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES IN APRIL.

Page	Name	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price
1268	Allenburg, Ont.	5	1913-1927	\$2,600	100.115
1137	Alliston, Ont.	5	1913-1937	4,200	
1137	Alliston, Ont.	5	1913-1937	4,000	97.02
1137	Alliston, Ont.	4	1913-1929	4,482	
1137	Alliston, Ont.	4	1913-1932	6,614	
1208	Battleford, Sask.	5		27,000	
1345	Battleford, Sask.	5	1913-1942	18,000	
1208	Beaverton, Ont.	5	1932	4,000	100.45
1345	Berlin, Ont.	5	1913-1942	14,669	
1345	Berlin, Ont.	5	1913-1932	20,507	
1080	Canora, Sask. (5 issues)	5	1913-1922	44,436	
1208	Edmonton S. D. No. 7, Alta.	4 1/2	1913-1932	51,500	
1346	Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.	5 1/2	d1913-1932	840,000	95
1208	Forward, Sask.	5		20,000	
1137	Gleichen, Alta.	6	1913-1932	2,000	
1268	Greenfield Park, Que.	5		9,000	
1269	Halleyburg, Ont.	5		23,000	
1080	Haldimand County, Ont.	4 1/2	1913-1942	26,000	
1080	Humboldt, Sask.	6	1932	100,000	98.211
1080	Humboldt, Sask.	5	1942	7,600	99.61
1346	Huron Twp., Ont.	5	1942	2,500	
1346	Lindsay, Ont.	5	1913-1922	34,000	
1137	Louthheed, Alta.	4 1/2		61,187	
1208	Mattawa, Ont.	5	1922	1,000	
1269	Melfort, Sask.	6	1913-1932	6,000	
1346	Melville, Sask.	5	1952	9,000	99.32
1346	Melville, Sask.	5	1913-1918	5,000	
1080	Milton, Ont.	5	1913-1932	12,000	
1138	Miry Creek S. D. No. 397, Sask.	6		1,800	100.277
1208	Morse, Sask.	6	1927	4,000	
1209	New Westminster, B. C.	4 1/2		494,000	
1138	North Gower Twp., Ont.	5	1913-1927	10,000	
1138	Osage, Sask.	6	1927	3,000	
1209	Penticton, B. C.	6		101,000	
1269	Redville, Sask.	6	1927	7,500	
1209	Red Deer, Alta. (3 issues)	6	1913-1942	17,423	107.03
1209	Ridgetown, Ont.	4 1/2	1942	35,000	
1080	Rural Mun. of Blggar No. 247, Sask.	6	1913-1932	8,000	
1080	Rural Mun. of Francis, Sask.	5	1913-1932	12,500	
1080	Rural Mun. of Tramping Lake No. 380, Sask.	5 1/2	1913-1922	10,000	
1346	Sandwich, Ont.	5	1913-1922	14,348	
1209	Saskatoon, Sask.	4 1/2	d1941-1961	1,148,530	
1138	Tibury, Ont.	5	1913-1922	5,000	100</

Emerson, Bergen County, N. J.—Commission Form of Government Rejected.—The election held May 7 resulted in the defeat of the question of adopting the commission form of government (V. 94, p. 1131). The vote was 15 "for" and 44 "against."

Helena, Mont.—Election on Commission Form of Government.—An election will be held May 10 to vote on the question of adopting a commission form of government.

Hoquiam, Wash.—Recall Election.—An election has been called for June 3, it is stated, to vote on the question of recalling Mayor Harry Ferguson.

Newport, Ky.—Bonds Declared Invalid.—On May 7 the Court of Appeals declared invalid the \$100,000 street-improvement bonds awarded to the Newport National Bank and which the city sought to compel it to accept. The bond issue is declared void, it is stated, because the ordinance providing for it was not published in a newspaper, as required by the charter. The Court holds further, however, that the city still has the power through the Commissioners to issue the bonds by proper steps as indicated by the charter, because the power to issue such bonds was not taken from the city by the legislative Act of 1910. The bonds will now be re-advertised. See V. 94, p. 1073.

St. Paul, Minn.—Voters Adopt Commission Form of Government.—An election held May 7 resulted, it is said, in the adoption of a charter calling for the establishment of the commission form of municipal government two years hence.

Seattle, Wash.—Proceedings Commenced for Condemnation of Seattle Renton & Southern Ry.—See Seattle Renton & Southern Ry. in our "General Investment News" on a preceding page.

Tallahatchie Drainage District (P. O. Clarksdale), Coahoma County, Miss.—Act Creating District Declared Unconstitutional.—The Act creating this district has been declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court. See V. 93, p. 1211.

United States—Nicaragua and Honduras Loan Treaties.—Senate Committee Refuses to Report Favorably.—By a tie vote (7 to 7) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the U. S. Senate on May 8 refused to report favorably the Honduras and Nicaragua loan conventions.

Wisconsin.—Legislature Defeats Plan for Income Tax Repeal.—On April 30, the opening day of the special session, resolutions were introduced in each house of the Legislature requesting the Governor to call another special session at the close of the present sitting to repeal the Income Tax Law. Both measures were defeated on points of order, it having been ruled that the resolutions were not germane to the call for the special session.

Bond Calls and Redemptions.

Denver, Colo.—Bond Call.—The following bonds are called for payment:

- Storm Sewer Bonds. Sub-Dist. No. 1 of the Capitol Hill Storm Sewer Dist. No. 1—Bonds Nos. 1 to 4 inclusive. Sub-Dist. No. 4 of the Capitol Hill Storm Sewer Dist. No. 1—Bonds Nos. 1 to 4 inclusive. North Denver Storm Sewer Dist. No. 1—Bonds Nos. 280 and 281. Sub-Dist. No. 3 of the North Denver Storm Sewer Dist. No. 1—Bond No. 7. South Capitol Hill Storm Sewer Dist. No. 2—Bonds Nos. 88 and 89. Sanitary Sewer Bonds. East Side Sanitary Sewer Dist. No. 1—Bonds Nos. 251 to 255, inclusive. Sub-Dist. No. 5 of the East Side Sanitary Sewer Dist. No. 1—Bond No. 25. Sub-Dist. No. 8 of the East Side Sanitary Sewer Dist. No. 1—Bond No. 91. Improvement Bonds. Arlington Park Improvement Dist.—Bonds Nos. 28 and 29. Capitol Hill Improvement Dist. No. 5—Bonds Nos. 94 to 98 inclusive. East Denver Improvement Dist. No. 5—Bonds Nos. 64 and 65. East Denver Improvement Dist. No. 5—Bonds Nos. 42 and 43. East Side Improvement Dist. No. 1—Bonds Nos. 56 to 58 inclusive. Evans Improvement Dist.—Bonds Nos. 71 and 72. North Side Improvement Dist. No. 1—Bond No. 94. North Side Improvement Dist. No. 3—Bonds Nos. 142 to 149 inclusive. North Side Improvement Dist. No. 4—Bonds Nos. 51 and 52. North Side Improvement Dist. No. 7—Bond No. 9. North Side Improvement Dist. No. 14—Bonds Nos. 1 and 2. South Broadway Improvement Dist. No. 2—Bonds Nos. 80 and 81. South Capitol Hill Improvement Dist. No. 2—Bond No. 19. South Denver Improvement Dist. No. 4—Bond No. 32. West Denver Improvement Dist. No. 1—Bonds Nos. 132 to 134 inclusive.

- Paving Bonds. Alley Paving Dist. No. 18—Bonds Nos. 14 and 15. Lincoln St. Paving Dist. No. 1—Bond No. 29. Curbing Bonds. South Side Curbing Dist. No. 3—Bonds Nos. 43 to 77 inclusive. Town of Berkeley Water Bonds. Bonds Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive. Int. on the Berkeley water bonds will cease June 10 1912. Int. on all the other bonds called will cease May 31. Upon the request of the holders of any of the above bonds received 10 days before the expiration of this call, the Treasurer will arrange for their payment at the Bankers Trust Co., New York City, but not otherwise.

New Orleans, La.—Bond Call.—Payment will be made by C. R. Kennedy, City Comptroller, on June 1 1912, of the following public improvement certificates, issued under Act 56 of 1908:

- Issue of 1911, Series "A"—Bonds Nos. 153 to 308, inclusive. Issue of 1911, Series "B"—Bonds Nos. 8 to 18, inclusive. Issue of 1911, Series "C"—Bonds Nos. 29 to 52, inclusive. The official notice of this bond call will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

Pueblo County School District No. 1, Colo.—Bond Call.—Payment will be made May 19 by H. J. Smith, Treas., of 4% bonds numbered 6 and 7, of \$1,000 each, and dated Sept. 1 '05.

St. Joseph School District (P. O. St. Joseph), Mo.—Tenders of Bonds Requested.—The District Secretary writes us under date of April 23 that they will consider the purchase of any of its bonds now outstanding. The Secretary further states that "specific offers at net prices only can be considered, as we cannot price another's goods nor bid on our own paper."

Spokane, Wash.—Bond Call.—The following special improvement bonds are called for payment on May 15 at the City Treasurer's office:

- Grade Bonds. Cedar District No. 399—Bond No. 7. Fairview District No. 568—Bonds Nos. 5 to 9, inclusive. Jackson District No. 592—Bonds Nos. 4 and 5. Lacey District No. 509—Bonds Nos. 10 to 14, inclusive. Sherwood District No. 824—Bonds Nos. 2 to 5, inclusive. 20th District No. 277—Bonds Nos. 16 to 18, inclusive. Walk Bonds. Altamont District No. 124—Bond No. 15. Wall District No. 67—Bond No. 10. Sewer Bonds. Gardner District No. 707—Bonds Nos. 2 and 3. Third Ward District No. 4—Bonds Nos. 2 to 13, inclusive. Paving Bonds. Olive District No. 679—Bonds Nos. 10 to 20, inclusive.

Tacoma, Wash.—Bond Call.—The following bonds are called for payment:

- Local Improvement District No. 777—1 to 5, inclusive, April 28 1912. Local Improvement District No. 195—1 to 3, inclusive, April 28 1912. Local Improvement District No. 566—1 to 9, inclusive, April 28 1912. Local Improvement District No. 377—35 to 42, inclusive, April 25 1912. Local Improvement District No. 165—28 to 31, inclusive, April 25 1912. Local Improvement District No. 419—42 to 78, inclusive, May 2 1912. Local Improvement District No. 421—41 to 80, inclusive, May 2 1912. Local Improvement District No. 729—5 and 6, May 2 1912. Local Improvement District No. 563—1 to 15, inclusive, May 2 1912.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations this week have been as follows:

ALAMEDA, Alameda County, Cal.—Result of Bond Election.—We are advised that the election held April 30 to vote on the 3 propositions to issue the 5% bonds, aggregating \$209,000 (V. 94, p. 997), resulted as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Amount, Purpose, and For/Against counts. Includes \$150,000 municipal electric-light-plant-constr. bonds and \$8,000 fire-alarm and police-telephone and signal-system bonds.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Bond Sale.—Among the bids received on May 8 for the eight issues of 4 1/2% bonds, aggregating \$446,000 (V. 94, p. 1202), were the following:

- Wm. A. Read & Co., N. Y. \$453,983 40. Curtis & Sanger, N. Y. \$450,528 75. Bond & Goodwin, N. Y. 450,037 50. Estabrook & Co., N. Y. 451,958 56. Blodgett & Co., N. Y. 449,657 20. Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y. 451,287 46. A. B. Leach & Co., N. Y. 449,000 00. Watson & Pressprich, N. Y. 451,057 64. Parson, Son & Co., N. Y. 447,000 00. Adams & Co., N. Y. 450,670 00. E. H. Rollins & Sons, N. Y. 450,593 80. According to reports this was the successful bid. There were 19 other bidders for specific amounts less than the whole.

ALLIANCE, Stark County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 31 by Chas. O. Silver, City Auditor, for the following bonds:

- \$4,000 4 1/2% crossing-construction bonds. Denom. \$500. Date March 1 1912. Int. M. & S. Due March 1 1934. 3,400 4 1/2% grade-crossing-abolition (city's portion) bonds. Date March 1 1912. Int. M. & S. Due March 1 1934. 7,800 4 1/2% street-improvement (city's portion) bonds. Denom. \$500 and \$500. Date March 1 1912. Due March 1 1932. 15,400 5% street-impt. assess. bonds. Denom. \$500, \$80 and \$30. Date June 15 1912. Int. semi-annual. Due \$3,080 yearly Sept. 1 from 1913 to 1917 inclusive. 16,300 5% street-impt. assess. bonds. Denom. \$500 and \$260. Date June 15 1912. Int. semi-annual. Due \$3,260 yearly Sept. 1 from 1913 to 1917 inclusive.

Int. payable at the City Treas. office. Bids must be made on blanks furnished by the Auditor. Cert. check on a national or State bank for 3% of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treas., required. Purchaser to furnish at his own expense the necessary blank bonds.

ANDOVER, Ashtabula County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. June 4 by P. A. Woodard, VII. Clerk, for \$21,800 4 1/2% coup. sewer-const. assess. bonds. Auth., Sec. 3814 of sec. Code. Denom. (40) \$500 and (9) \$200. Date March 1 1912. Int. M. & S. Code. Due \$2,090 Sept. 1 1913 and \$2,300 yrlly. Sept. 1 from 1914 to 1922 incl. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from date of award. Cert. check for 1% of bonds bid for, payable to the VII. Treas., required. Purch. to pay accrued int. A copy of the opinion of Peck, Shaffer & Peck of Cincinnati as to the legality of the bonds will be furnished to each bidder.

ARLINGTON, Hancock County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. June 1 by C. J. Orwick, VII. Clerk, for \$2,500 5% electric-light-plant-impt. bonds. Auth., Sec. 3939, Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date March 15 1912. Int. M. & S. at the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank Co., Arlington. Due \$500 yrlly. on March 15 from 1916 to 1920 incl. Cert. check for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to Treas., required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days after time of award. In description and amount the above correspond exactly with the issue reported sold to the Security Sav. Bank & Trust Co. of Toledo on April 1 (V. 94, p. 997), but we are not advised whether the present is a re-sale or not.

ATHENS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Athens), Athens County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 24 (bids to be opened at 1 p. m. May 25) by J. B. Christmann, Clerk Bd. of Ed., for the \$7,000 5% coup. building bonds voted at the election held April 27. Denom. \$1,000. Date "day of sale." Int. M. & N. at the Clerk Bd. of Ed. office. Due part yrlly. from 1 to 7 years incl. Cert. check for 1% of bonds bid for, payable to the Bd. of Ed., required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

AUGLAIZE COUNTY (P. O. Wapakoneta), Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On April 25 the three issues of 6% ditch bonds, aggregating \$14,000 (V. 94, p. 1073) were awarded to the First Nat. Bank of St. Marys for \$14,010, making the price 100.077.

Bonds aggregating \$16,000 were awarded to Breed & Harrison of Cin. for \$16,195, making the price 101.318. The bids received for the \$14,000 and \$16,000 bonds follow:

Table with 3 columns: Issue, \$14,000 Issue, and \$16,000 Issue (both issues). Lists various banks and their bid amounts for the two bond issues.

**AUSTIN, Travis County, Tex.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. June 4 by H. L. Haynes, Commissioner of Receipts, Disbursements and Accounts, for the following 5% bonds voted April 30 (V. 94, p. 1202):

- \$250,000 sanitary sewer bonds. Due \$5,000 yrly. July 1 from 1913 to 1922, incl., and \$10,000 yrly. July 1 from 1923 to 1942, incl.
- 250,000 permanent-street-impt. bonds. Due \$5,000 yrly. July 1 from 1913 to 1922, incl., and \$10,000 yrly. July 1 from 1923 to 1942, incl.
- 50,000 cemetery bonds. Due \$2,000 yrly. July 1 from 1913 to 1937, incl.
- 150,000 school-bldg. bonds. Due July 1 1922; opt. after July 1 1932.
- 50,000 city-hospital-bldg. bonds. Due July 1 1922; opt. after July 1 1932.

Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1912. Int. J. & J. in New York and Austin. Cert. or cashier's check of an Austin bank for 1% of bonds bid for required.

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

**BATTLE CREEK, Calhoun County, Mich.—Bond Sale.**—E. H. Rollins & Sons of Chicago and H. W. Noble & Co. of Detroit jointly purchased on April 30 \$15,000 13 1/2-yr. (av.) and \$15,000 20 1/2-yr. sewer and \$10,000 14-yr. (av.) bridge 4% bonds. These issues are tax-exempt in Michigan.

**BENTON HARBOR, Berrien County, Mich.—Bonds Offered by Bankers.**—The Harris Trust & Sav. Bank of Chic. is offering to investors \$20,000 4 1/2% 20-yr. refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 2 1912. Int. M. & N. at the Harris Trust & Savings Bank.

**BOISE CITY, Ada County, Idaho.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 17 by Emily L. Savidge, City Clerk, for the \$90,000 5% gold coup. refunding bonds voted April 22 (V. 94, p. 1244). Auth., Sec. 42, Boise City Charter. Denom. \$500. Date April 1 1912. Int. A. & O. at the City Treas. office or Chase Nat. Bank in New York, at the option of holder. Due April 1 1922; opt. after April 1 1922. Cert. check on a bank of Boise City for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to "Boise City," required.

**BONNER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37, Idaho.—Bond Sale.**—The State Board of Land Comm. have been awarded at par \$2,500 5% 2 1/2-yr. (opt.) bonds. Denom. \$500. Int. A. & O.

**BOONE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Boone), Boone County, Iowa.—Bond Sale.**—On May 6 the following bids were received for the \$100,000 4 1/2% 10-yr. coup. tax-free bldg. bonds (V. 94, p. 1131):

H. T. Holtz & Co., Chicago.	\$109,537	Int. and blank bonds.
S. A. Kean & Co., Chicago.	101,600	Int. and blank bonds.

Boone Nat. Bank, Boone. 100,333  
Geo. M. Bechtel & Co., Dav. 102,437 50 and blank bonds, June dating, \$10,000 to be paid Aug. 1 and \$10,000 each month thereafter.

Investors' Security Co., D.M. 100,315  
N. W. Halsey & Co., Chicago 100,055 and blank bonds, July dating. Int. payable in Chicago.

\*According to reports, this bid was successful.

**BOWLING GREEN, Wood County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. June 1 by R. S. Sweet, City Auditor, for \$8,500 4 1/2% South Grove St. Impt. bonds (V. 94, p. 1131), Gen. Code. Denom. (1) \$400 and (27) \$500. Date March 1 1912. Int. M. & S. Due \$400 March 1 1913 and \$900 yearly March 1 from 1914 to 1922 incl. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Cert. check for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treas., required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

**BREMERTON, Kitsap County, Wash.—Description of Bonds.**—The \$150,000 gold coup. bonds voted April 16 to purchase the plant of the Bremerton Water & Power Co. (V. 94, p. 1203) bear interest at 5% and are in denom. of \$1,000. Date April 24 1912. Int. A. & O. at place designated by the Council. Due 20 yrs. Bonds are exempt from city and county taxes.

**BUCHTELSCHUL DISTRICT (P. O. Buchtel), Athens County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On May 3 the \$40,000 4 1/2% 11 1/2-year (av.) bonds (V. 94, p. 1351) were awarded to the New First Nat. Bank of Col. at 102.0775 and Int.—a basis of about 4.273%. No other bids were received.

**BUFFALO, N. Y.—Bonds Authorized.**—Ordinances have been passed providing for the issuance of \$200,000 20-yr. hospital-site-purchase and \$95,500 20-50-yr. (opt.) park-site-purchase 4 1/2% bonds. Date June 1 1912. Int. J. & D. at the City Compt. office, or at the Gallatin Nat. Bank in New York, as purchaser may elect.

**Bond Sales.**—During April the following 8 issues of bonds, aggregating \$455,634 48, were disposed of at par:

Amount.	Interest.	Purpose.	Date.	Due.
\$150,000 00	4%	School	April 1 1912	April 1 1913-32
15,000 00	4%	Police and fire depart.	April 1 1912	April 1 1932
15,000 00	4%	Certificate indebtedness	April 1 1912	July 1 1913
45,000 00	4%	Park	April 1 1912	April 1 1932
15,000 00	4%	Certificate indebtedness	April 1 1912	July 1 1913
200,000 00	4 1/2%	Non-negotiable	April 15 1912	July 1 1912
10,000 00	4%	Water-reclunding	April 25 1912	April 25 1937
6,734 48	4%	Monthly local works	April 15 1912	April 15 1913

The \$200,000 issue was sold to C. W. West and the remaining issues to the Comptroller for the city's various sinking funds.

**BUTLER COUNTY (P. O. Hamilton), Ohio.—Bond Election.**—Local papers state that the question of issuing \$50,000 coup. court-house-impt. bonds will be submitted to the voters at the May primary.

**CALHOUN INCORPORATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Calhoun), Henry County, Mo.—Bond Sale.**—On May 1 the \$5,000 5% bldg. bonds (V. 94, p. 1203) were awarded to the Wm. R. Compton Co. of St. Louis at par. Other bids follow:

Francis, Bro. & Co., St. Louis. Par "less expense of bonds."  
C. H. Coffin, Chicago. Par less \$160 for expenses.

**CANBY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Clackamas County, Ore.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 6 p. m. May 20 by J. A. Tufts, County Treas. (P. O. Oregon City), for \$20,000 6% building bonds. Auth. vote of 116 to 19 at an election held April 15. Denom. \$500. Int. semi-annual. Due 20 yrs, optional one-tenth yearly after ten years.

**CASCADE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, Mont.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. June 6 by K. B. McIvor, Chairman Board of School Trustees (P. O. Great Falls), for \$170,000 5% sehoo bonds voted at an election held April 6. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1912. Int. J. & J. at the County Treas. office. Due July 1 1932; opt. after July 1 1927. Bidders will satisfy themselves as to the legality of the bonds, and certified transcripts of the records of the same will be furnished upon application. An unconditional certified check on a bank in Great Falls for \$5,000 payable to the Chairman Board of Trustees, required. Bonds will be placed with a local bank for delivery.

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

**CASTLEWOOD IRRIGATION DISTRICT, Arapahoe County, Colo.—Bonds Offered by Bankers.**—Westling, Emmett & Co. of Phila. are offering to investors \$828,000 6% water bonds of this district, which adjoins the city of Denver. Denom. \$500 and \$100. Int. J. & D. at the County Treas. office or the Cent. & Com. Trust & Sav. Bank of Chicago. Due on June 1 as follows: \$42,000 in 1922; \$50,000 in 1923; \$58,000 in 1924; \$67,000 in 1925; \$75,000 in 1926; \$83,000 in 1927; \$92,000 in 1928; \$108,000 in 1929; \$125,000 in 1930 and \$128,000 in 1931. The advertisement states that the bonds are the direct obligation of the Castlewood Irrigation District, a quasi-municipal corporation, and are a valid tax lien next to general taxes upon all of the real property in the district. The principal and interest of the bonds is provided. It is stated, by revenue derived from the taxes and annual assessments levied under the laws of the State of Colorado and collected by the county officers, upon all real property included within the district. The taxable area embraced in the district comprises 10,000 acres, the present market price of which is said to be from \$250 to \$600 per acre. The organization of the district and the validity of the bonds is upheld, the advertisement states, in a decree entered by the District Court of Arapahoe County.

**CHAMPLAIN, Clinton County, N. Y.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until May 15 (to be opened at 2 p. m. May 16) by J. W. Clark, VII, Treas., for \$5,000 reg. sidewalk bonds at not exceeding 5% Int. Denom.

\$250. Date June 15 1912. Int. annual. Due \$250 yrly. for 20 years. Cert. check for \$250 required.

**CHANCELLOR SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Chancellor), Turner County, Pa.—Bonds Voted.**—Reports state that an election held recently resulted in favor of the question of issuing \$4,500 building bonds.

**CHARITON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Moravia), Iowa.—Bond Sale.**—On May 1 an issue of \$1,000 5% building bonds was awarded to J. Free at par. Denom. \$500. Date May 4 1912. Int. ann. in May. Due \$500 June 1 1913 and Jan. 1 1914.

**CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Bond Sale.**—On April 29 three issues of paying bonds aggregating \$3,850 80 were awarded, it is stated, to the First Nat. Bank of Cleveland, O., for \$3,896 50 (100.187) and Int.

**CHEHALIS COUNTY (P. O. Montesano), Wash.—Bond Sale Not Consummated.**—We learn that the sale of the \$200,000 coup. funding bonds to the Dexter-Horton Nat. Bank of Seattle on Nov. 6 (V. 93, p. 1414) was not consummated. The \$150,000 5% 1-10-year (sec.) refunding bonds awarded on March 18 to E. H. Rollins & Sons of Denver (V. 94, p. 930) take the place of these securities.

**CHELSEA, Rogers County, Okla.—Description of Bonds.**—The \$8,000 6% 25-yr. water-works-ext. bonds awarded in April to W. A. Brooks of Okla. City at 98.75, Int. and blank bonds (V. 94, p. 1203), are in the denom. of \$1,000 each and dated Feb. 1 1912. Int. F. & A.

**CLALLAM COUNTY (P. O. Port Angeles), Wash.—Bond Sale.**—On May 2 the \$10,000 road bonds (V. 94, p. 1074) were awarded to the State of Wash. at par as 5% 1-20-yr. (opt.) bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1912. Int. J. & D. Other bids follow:

Name of Bidder	Rate.	Acc.Int.	Prem.	Price.	Blank Bonds.
Chas. S. Kidder & Co., Chic.	5%	Yes	\$238 00	Par	Yes
Eyman & Co., Sea	6	Wash.	5 1/2	or	Yes 125 00 Par
	5%	Yes	\$150 00	Par	Yes (no opt.)
Morris Bros., Portland, Ore.	5	or	Yes	\$57 50	Par
	5 1/2	or	Yes	\$164 50	Par
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Port-	5	or	Yes	\$170 00	Par
land, Ore.	5 1/2	or	Yes	\$170 00	Par
John E. Price & Co., Seattle.	5%	Yes	\$111 00	Par	Yes (10-yr. opt.)
Cutter, May & Co., Chicago.	5%	Yes	---	Par	Yes
Henry Pratt & Co., Tacoma.	5%	Yes	\$44 00	Par	Yes
Union Tr. & Sav. Bank, Spok.	5%	Yes	\$60 00	Par	Yes
Bragg & Stevens, Ltd., Los	6	or	Yes	\$64 22	Par
Wm. D. Perkin & Co., Seattle.	5 1/2	or	disc.	\$149 86	Par
S. A. Kean & Co., Chicago.	5 1/2	or	---	Par	Yes
Sec. Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Tol.	6%	Yes	\$104 40	Par	Yes
	6%	Yes	\$110 00	Par	Yes

**CLALLAM COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7, Wash.—Bond Offering.**—Papers state that the County Treasurer at Port Angeles will receive proposals until 2 p. m. May 18 for \$51,200 bonds at not exceeding 6% Int.

**CLARINDA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Clarinda), Page County, Iowa.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 7:30 p. m. June 5 by E. Peters, Sec. Board of Directors, for \$50,000 4% coup. or reg. site-purchase and bldg. bonds. Denom. \$500. Date May 1 1912. Int. M. & N. at the purchaser's office. Due May 1 1922; opt. after May 1 1917. Bonds are exempt from all taxation. Cert. check on a bank for \$1,000, payable to the Dist. Treas., required. Bonded debt, \$18,500. Floating debt, \$1,541 40. Assess. val. for 1911, \$743,333.

**CLARKE COUNTY (P. O. Athens), Ga.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. June 4 by Tate Wright, Clerk, for the \$200,000 5% coup. court-house, jail and site-purchase bonds voted April 3 (V. 94, p. 1074). Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1912. Int. J. & J., except that the last installment is to be paid June 30 1942. Due \$7,000 yrly. Jan. 1 from 1923 to 1927 incl., \$8,000 yrly. Jan. 1 from 1928 to 1932 incl., \$10,000 yrly. Jan. 1 from 1933 to 1937 incl., \$15,000 yrly. Jan. 1 from 1938 to 1941 incl., and \$15,000 June 30 1942. Cert. check for 10% of bonds bid for, payable to the County Clerk, required.

**CLARKSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Clarksburg), Harrison County, W. Va.—Bond Sale.**—On May 6 the \$275,000 5% gold coup. bldg. bonds (V. 94, p. 1074) were awarded to the Empire Nat. Bank of Clarksburg for \$279,353 (101.582) and Int. Other bids follow:

Well, Roth & Co., Cin.	\$279,262	S. A. Kean & Co., Chic.	\$278,437
Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y.	278,902	Seasongood & Mayer, Cin.	277,510
J. S. & W. S. Kuhn, Inc., Pitt.	278,678	Boiger, Mosser & Willaman, Chi	277,241
Townsend Scott & Son, Balt.	278,492	Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleve.	276,512

Due Sept. 1 1941; opt. after Sept. 1 1921.

**CLIFTON FORGE, Alleghany County, Va.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. June 1 by T. P. Halloran, Chairman Finance Committee, for \$190,000 water-works bonds. Bids are requested for 4 1/2% or 5% bonds. Auth. vote of 298 to 39 at an election held April 22. Date June 1 1912. Int. J. & D. Due June 1 1942, opt. any interest period on and after June 1 1927. Cert. check for 2 1/2% required. See V. 94, p. 644.

**COEUR D'ALENE, Kootenai County, Idaho.—Bond Election.**—An election will be held May 14 to vote on the question of issuing bonds.

**COLLEGEVIEW, Lancaster County, Neb.—Bond Election.**—The proposition to issue \$25,000 water-works-system bonds will be submitted to a vote on May 14.

**COLUMBIANA COUNTY (P. O. Lisbon), Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On May 6 the \$8,281 51 1/2% road bonds (V. 94, p. 1132) were awarded to the First Nat. Bank of Cleve. for \$8,593 90 (103.409) and Int. Other bids follow:

Premium.	Premium.		
Seasongood & Mayer, Cin.	\$269 06	Well, Roth & Co., Cin.	\$215 50
Otv & Hough, Cleveland.	226 00	New First Nat. Bank, Col.	163 00
Prov. Sav. Bank & Tr. Co., Cin.	217 81	Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleve.	158 00

**COLUMBUS, Muscogee County, Ga.—Bond Offering.**—This city will offer for sale on June 3 \$50,000 5% gold coup. bridge bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1912. Int. J. & J. at the City Treas. office. Due \$5,000 yrly. July 1 from 1913 to 1922 incl. L. H. Chappell is Mayor.

**COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Bonds Authorized.**—An ordinance was passed April 39 providing for the issuance of \$25,000 4% coup. Durancou Park purchase bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date not later than Sept. 1 1912. Int. M. & S. at the agency of the city of Columbus in New York. Due Sept. 1 1942.

An ordinance was also passed on April 29 providing for the issuance of \$4,000 4% coup. Sixth St. Impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date not later than Dec. 31 1912. Int. M. & S. at the City Treas. office. Due Dec. 1 1932.

**COOK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 15 (Palatine), Ill.—Bond Sale.**—On May 3 the \$17,800 5% bonds (V. 94, p. 1203) were awarded to H. T. Holtz & Co. of Chic. for \$18,807 (105.657) and blank bonds. Other bids follow:

Premium.	Premium.		
Boiger, Mosser & Willaman, Chi	\$891 00	E. B. Shapker & Co., Chic.	\$633 68
Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Chic.	819 00	Cont. & Com. Tr. & Sav. Bk., Chi	\$611 00
Wm. R. Compton Co., St. L.	\$756 00	John Nuveen & Co., Chic.	\$569 00
Well, Roth & Co., Chicago.	\$726 24	Ulen & Co., Chicago.	\$507 50
N. W. Halsey & Co., Chic.	\$726 00	Palatine Bank of C. H. Patten	\$391 60
A. B. Leach & Co., Chicago.	720 00	E. H. Rollins & Sons, Chic.	363 12
Cutter, May & Co., Chicago.	\$681 74	Mercantile Trust Co., St. L.	\$15 00

\*And blank bonds.  
A bid was also received from C. H. Coffin of Chicago.

**COOK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 97, Ill.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 7:30 p. m. May 24 for \$60,000 4 1/2% bldg. bonds. Auth. vote of 48 to 3 at an election held Dec. 9 1911. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1912. Int. J. & D. Due \$15,000 in 1925, \$20,000 in 1926 and \$5,000 in 1928. Cert. check for \$1,000 required. Bidder must furnish blank bonds. Total bonded debt after June 1 1912, including this issue, \$299,000. No floating debt. Equalized val. 1911, \$6,923,232. Official circular states that there has never been any controversy or litigation in reference to bonds, interest or membership on the Board of Education. W. H. Hatch, Sec. Bd. of Ed. (P. O. Oak Park).

**CORONADO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Coronado), San Diego County, Cal.—Bonds Voted.**—The proposition to issue the \$80,000 5% building bonds (V. 94, p. 1074) carried at the election held April 17 by a vote of 272 to 75. Due \$4,000 yrly. for 20 yrs.

**COVINGTON, Kenton County, Ky.—Bond Election Proposed.**—Local papers state that a resolution was passed instructing the solicitor to prepare an ordinance calling for an election on Nov. 5 to vote on a proposition to issue \$200,000 4% water-works-ext. and Impt. bonds.

COVINGTON, St. Tammany Parish, La.—Bond Election.—The question of issuing the \$60,000 (not \$55,000 as first reported) municipal water-works-system bonds (V. 93, p. 1548) will be submitted to a vote on May 14, according to reports.

COVINGTON, Miami County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 15 by G. F. Shawver, Vll. Clerk, for \$3,000 5% coup. armory-site bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Mch. 15 1912. Int. M. & S. Due \$500 yrly. Mch. 15 from 1918 to 1923 incl. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from date of award. Cert. check on a bank for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to the Vll. Treas., required. Purchaser to pay accrued int. Bonded debt at present, \$34,540. No floating debt. Assess. val. 1912, \$1,394,536.

COVINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Collins), Miss.—Bonds Voted.—According to reports, the voters of this county have authorized the issuance of \$50,000 road-improvement bonds.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, Copiah County, Miss.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until May 15 by P. Moody, Mayor, for the \$10,000 5% coup. tax-exempt improvement bonds (V. 94, p. 938). Denom. \$500. Date May 1 1912. Int. ann. In May at the Bank of Commerce in Crystal Springs. Due 20 years. Cert. check for 1%, payable to the Mayor, required. Bonded debt, incl. this issue, \$40,000. Assess. val., \$900,000.

DARLINGTON, Darlington County, So. Caro.—Bonds Offered by Bankers.—John W. Dickey of Augusta is offering to investors \$14,000 5% 20-yr. town-hall refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 15 1912. Int. J. & J. at the Nat. Bank of Commerce in New York.

DEDDHAM, Norfolk County, Mass.—Loan Offering.—Proposals will be received until 5 p. m. May 14, it is stated, for a temporary loan of \$30,000 in anticipation of taxes, due Nov. 2.

EDEN TOWNSHIP, Seneca County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. June 6 by W. G. Herbst, Twp. Clerk (P. O. Meimoro), for \$15,000 4 1/2% coup. road-impt. bonds. Denom. \$500. Int. M. & S. Due \$500 each six months from March 1 1921 to Sept. 1 1927 incl. and \$1,000 each six months from March 1 1928 to Sept. 1 1931 incl. Bonds to be delivered within 10 days after June 6 1912. Cert. check (or cash) for \$500, payable to the Twp. Treas., required.

EL SEGUNDO SCHOOL DISTRICT, Los Angeles County, Cal.—Bond Election.—An election will be held May 20 to vote on the question of issuing \$5,500 5% school-building and site-purchase bonds. Denom. \$500. Int. annual. Due \$500 yrly. from 1 to 11 years, inclusive.

ELYRIA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Elyria), Lorain County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On May 4 the \$30,000 4 1/2% school bonds (V. 94, p. 1075) were awarded to Mayer, Deppe & Walter of Cin. at 107.49 and int.—a basis of about 3.830%. Other bids follow:

First Nat. Bank, Cleve. \$31,483.90 Well, Roth & Co., Cin. \$31,265.00
Davies-Bertram Co., Cin. \$31,452.00 E. E. Denison & Co., Cleve. \$31,222.60
Stacy & Braun, Toledo \$31,310.25 Otis & Hough, Cleveland \$31,205.00
Seasongood & Mayer, Cin. \$31,241.00 S. A. Keam & Co., Chicago \$31,125.00
New First Nat. Bk., Col. \$31,323.00 Hayden, Miller & Co., Cle. \$30,990.00
Breed & Harrison, Cin. \$31,305.00

Authority, Sec. 7629, Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date May 4 1912. Int. M. & N. at the Elyria Sav. & Banking Co. in Elyria. Due \$1,500 yrly. Nov. 4 1917 to 1930 incl.

EMPIRE VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Empire), Jefferson County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On May 1 the \$30,000 4 1/2% coup. school bonds (V. 94, p. 1132) were awarded to Otis & Hough of Cleveland for \$30,935 (103.116) and interest. Other bids follow:

Provident Sav. Bank & Trust Co., Cincinnati \$30,876.00 Stacy & Braun, Toledo \$30,685.30
Trust Co., Cincinnati \$30,876.00 Barto, Scott & Co., Co. \$30,357.00
New First Nat. Bk., Col. \$30,840.00 Columbus \$30,102.30
Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleve. \$30,752.00 S. A. Keam & Co., Ohio \$30,102.30

Bonds are dated "Day of sale." Int. A. & D. at the Nat. Exch. Bank of Steubenville. Bonds are tax-exempt in Ohio.

EMPORIA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Emporia), Lyon County, Kans.—Bond Sale.—On May 6 the \$155,000 (100-30-yr. opt.) high-school-bldg. bonds (V. 94, p. 1075) were awarded to the Fidelity Trust Co. of Kansas City, Mo. for \$135,481.50 (100.35%) int. and blank bonds for 4 1/2%. Bonds to be delivered \$35,000 July 1 1912 and \$50,000 Oct. 1 1912 and Jan. 1 1913.

EUGENE, Lane County, Ore.—Bond Sale.—On April 29 the \$50,000 10-year paving bonds (V. 94, p. 1075), were awarded, it is stated, to Merrill, Oldham & Co., of Boston at 101.32, int. and blank bonds for 5%.

FAIRMONT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fairmont), Marion County, W. Va.—Bond Sale.—The \$140,000 5% 15-30-yr. (opt.) coup. building bonds voted in Feb. (V. 94, p. 428) have been disposed of. Date June 1 1912. Int. ann. In June at the First Nat. Bank of Fairmont.

FINDLAY, Hancock County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 27 by A. B. Crozier, City Auditor, for \$9,570 7 1/2% Centre St. and McManness Aves. paving and sewerage bonds. Auth. Sec. 97, Municipal Code. Denom. (1) \$670 75 and (18) \$500. Date May 1 1912. Int. M. & N. Due \$370 75 May 1 1913 and \$500 each six months from Nov. 1 1913 to May 1 1922 incl. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from date of award. Cert. check for 3% of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treas., required. Purch. to pay accrued int.

FLORENCE, Lauderdale County, Ala.—Purchaser of Bonds.—The purchaser of the \$15,000 5% 20-year school-building bonds sold on April 11 (V. 94, p. 1132) was the New First Nat. Bank of Columbus, Ohio, at par and int. Denom. \$500. Date Mch. 1 1912. Int. M. & S.

FORT CALHOUN, Washington County, Neb.—Bonds Defeated.—The question of issuing water bonds failed to carry at an election held April 2.

FRANKFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Spink County, So. Dak.—Bond Sale.—On April 19 \$12,000 5% 20-yr. school bonds were awarded to the Union Investment Co. of Minneapolis at 101.06. Denom. \$500. Date May 1 1912. Int. M. & N.

FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Brookville), Ind.—Bond Offering.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on June 1 of the \$17,000 4% coup. court-house furniture bonds (V. 94, p. 1204). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 12 m. on that day by C. G. Relfel, County Auditor, Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1912. Int. J. & D. at the Franklin County Nat. Bank of Brookville. Due \$500 each six months from June 1 1913 to Dec. 1 1929 incl. Cert. check drawn against moneys deposited in any reliable bank in Franklin County for 3% of bonds bid for, payable to the Commissioners, required.

GADSDEN COUNTY (P. O. Quincy), Fla.—Bond Offering.—The County Commissioners will sell on May 27 \$55,000 of the issue of \$60,000 5% 20-year court-house construction bonds declared valid on March 20 by the State Supreme Court (V. 94, p. 995). Int. ann. on July 1 at Quincy. Cert. check for 5% of bid, payable to A. S. Woodberry, Co. Treas., required.

GAINESVILLE, Alachua County, Fla.—Bond Sale.—On Apr. 29 the three issues of gold coup. tax-free bonds aggregating \$125,000 (V. 94, p. 1076) were awarded to the Dutton Bank of Gainesville. Eleven bids were submitted.

GERMAN TOWNSHIP SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9, Darke County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 15 by B. F. Cole, Clerk Bd. of Ed. (P. O. F. R. D. No. 8, Greenville), for \$4,000 5% coup. bonds. Auth. Secs. 7625 to 7629 incl., 2294 and 2295, Gen. Code. Due May 18 1912. Int. M. & N. Due \$120 on May 18 and Nov. 18 in 1913 and 1914, \$150 on May 18 and Nov. 18 in 1915 and 1916, \$150 each six months from May 18 1917 to Nov. 18 1920, incl., and \$200 each six months from May 18 1921 to May 18 1925 incl. Cert. check for 5% of bid, payable to the Clerk Bd. of Ed., required.

GOGEBIC COUNTY (P. O. Bessemer), Mich.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. May 20 by J. Luxmore Jr., Co. Clerk, for \$150,000 4 1/2% road bonds. Auth. vote of 1,744 to 767 at an election held April 1. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1912. Int. J. & J. at the Co. Treas. office. Due \$15,000 yrly. July 1 from 1915 to 1924 incl. Cert. check for \$1,500 required, \$75,000 for delivery July 1 1912 and \$75,000 for Nov. 1 1912.

GRAND TRAVERS COUNTY (P. O. Traverse City), Mich.—Bond Sale.—The \$10,000 fair-ground bonds voted April 1 (V. 94, p. 1133) were awarded to the First Nat. Bank at par as 5%, according to reports.

GRANDVIEW HEIGHTS, Franklin County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. June 15 by J. Hintersched, Vill. Clerk, for the following 4 1/2% coupon bonds: \$3400 Grandview Ave. and First Ave. water-main-and-sewer (village's portion) bonds. Due March 15 1922. \$5000 Grandview Ave. and First Ave. water-main-and-sewer assess. bonds. Denom. \$500. Due \$1,000 yearly Sept. 15 from 1918 to 1922 incl.

Auth. Secs. 3821, 3914 and 3930, Gen. Code. Date March 15 1912. Int. M. & S. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Cert. check for 1% of bonds bid for, payable to the Vill. Treas., required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

GRISWOLD, Cass County, Iowa.—Bond Sale.—On May 6 the \$7,000 5 1/2-20-yr. (opt.) water-works bonds (V. 94, p. 1155) were awarded to H. M. Ribbing of Griswold for \$7,025 (100.35) and blank bonds. Other bids follow:

Bolet, Mosser & Willaman, Chic. \$7,000 less \$50 for bonds.
Geo. M. Bechtel & Co., Davenport \$7,000 less 72 for bonds.
C. H. Coffin, Chlc. \$7,007 less 200 for bonds.
Kane & Co. \$7,000 and blank bonds.
S. A. Keam & Co., Chic. \$7,014 and blank bonds.
Date June 1 1912.

HADDON HEIGHTS, Camden County, N. J.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 4 p. m. May 14 by F. Fries, Mayor, for \$30,000 4 1/2% coup. or reg. street-impt. bonds. Int. semi-ann. Due 20 years, bonds are exempt from taxation in New Jersey. Cert. check on a national bank for at least 5% of bid, payable to Haddon Heights. Purch. to pay accrued int. The bonds are part of an issue of \$60,000 voted Feb. 28 1911, of which \$30,000 has already been disposed of (V. 93, p. 548).

HANCOCK COUNTY (P. O. Findlay), Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On April 27 the \$12,500 and \$16,000 5% 1-10-yr. coup. tax-free road-impt. bonds (V. 94, p. 1204) were awarded to C. E. Denison & Co. of Cleveland for \$13,087 60 (104.70) and \$16,653 60 (104.0975), respectively. Other bids:

\$16,000 issue \$12,500 issue
First National Bank, Findlay \$16,643 80
Davies-Bertram Co., Cincinnati \$16,648 00 \$15,076 00
Security Sav. Bank & Trust Co., Toledo \$16,637 50 \$13,052 50
Stacy & Braun, Toledo \$16,632 80 \$13,060 55
Mayer, Deppe & Walter, Cincinnati \$16,622 40 \$13,061 25
Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland \$16,617 00 \$13,058 00
New First National Bank, Columbus \$16,608 00 \$13,050 00
Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati \$16,604 00 \$13,048 00
Tillotson & Wolcott Co., Cleveland \$16,596 80 \$15,041 25
Barto, Scott & Co., Cincinnati \$16,590 40 \$13,036 25
Breed & Harrison, Cincinnati \$16,576 00 \$13,032 50
Well, Roth & Co., Cincinnati \$16,565 00 \$12,973 75
Breed & Harrison, Cincinnati \$16,561 00 \$12,970 00
Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co., Cincinnati \$16,531 20 \$12,920 75
A. E. Aub & Co., Cincinnati \$16,501 00 \$12,863 75
S. A. Keam & Co., Chicago \$16,056 43 \$12,544 08
American Nat. Bank, Findlay (for \$4,500) \$4,337 05
Buekeye National Bank, Findlay \$4,279 70
First National Bank, Cleveland \$3,983 80

HARMONY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Beaver County, Pa.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until May 13, it is stated, by P. W. Fisher, Sec'y. (P. O. Baden), for \$12,000 5% 12-13-year (av.) school bonds. Int. semi-annual. Cert. check for \$250 required.

HASTINGS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hastings), Adams County, Neb.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 7 p. m. May 15 by P. L. Groom, Sec. Bd. of Ed., for the \$50,000 5% coup. building bonds (V. 94, p. 1204). Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1912. Int. J. & D. at the State fiscal agency in New York. Due June 1 1912, opt. after 1922 on any interest-paying date. Cert. check for 2% of bid, payable to the Sec. Bd. of Ed., required.

HENDRICKS COUNTY (P. O. Danville), Ind.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. June 24, by L. W. Brown, Co. Auditor, it is stated, for \$25,000 4 1/2% bonds. Denom. \$500. Date July 15 1912. Int. J. & J. Due \$25,500 yrly. July 15 from 1923 to 1932, incl.

HERKIMER UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Herkimer), Herkimer County, Cal.—Bond Offering.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on May 15 of the \$42,500 school bonds (V. 94, p. 1265). These bonds will be sold at public auction at 3 p. m. on that day by the Bd. of Ed., P. Lynch, Clerk. Denom. (2) \$1,000 and (1) \$500. Date May 1 1912. Int. (rate not to exceed 4 1/2%) M. & N. at the First Nat. Bank of Herkimer in New York exchange. Due 1 bond July 1 1913 and Jan. 1 1914, 2 bonds yearly Jan. 1 from 1915 to 1920, incl. and 3 bonds yearly on Jan. 1 thereafter. Purchaser must pay in cash, certified check or N. Y. draft 10% of amount of such bonds at the time of sale, and the balance with accrued interest at the time the bonds are delivered.

HILLSBORO (P. O. San Mateo), Cal.—Description of Bonds.—The \$115,000 street-impt. and \$15,000 fire-dept. 5% 1-20-yr. (ser.) bonds awarded on April 9 to the Mercantile Trust Co. of San Fran. for E. H. Rollins & Sons for \$134,020 (103.922) (V. 94, p. 1133) are in the denom. of \$1,000 and \$500 each and dated April 1 1912. Int. A. & O.

HONEOYE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Honeoye), Ontario Co., N. Y.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 23 by the Bd. of Ed., J. Potter, Clerk, for the \$11,000 bonds at not exceeding 5% int. (V. 94, p. 1076). Auth. vote of 41 to 34 at an election held Apr. 25. Denom. (17) \$600 and (1) \$500. Date May 1 1912. Int. annually at the Woodruff & Thurston Bank in Livonia, to the holder thereof, in N. Y. exchange. Due one bond yearly beginning May 1 1914. A default in cash, cert. check or bank draft for 10% of bonds bid for required from purchaser, the balance to be paid with accrued interest when bonds are delivered.

HUBBARD, Trumbull County, Ohio.—Description of Bonds.—The \$30,000 4 1/2% 2-31-yr. (ser.) coup. water-works bonds awarded on Mch. 18 to Hayden, Miller & Co. of Cleve. at 107.80 (V. 94, p. 1204) are in the denom. of \$1,000 each and dated Mch. 1 1912. Int. M. & S. at the Hubbard Banking Co. in Hubbard. Bonds are tax-free in Ohio. Bonded debt, including this issue, \$51,225 64. Assess. val. \$1,200,000.

HUNTINGTON BEACH, Los Angeles County, Cal.—Bonds Voted.—The proposition to issue \$70,000 pier-constr. bonds carried, it is stated, by a vote of 321 to 92 at an election held April 22.

IDAHO FALLS, Bonnerville County, Idaho.—Bond Sale.—E. H. Rollins & Sons of Chic. have purchased, at 100.66 and int., \$55,000 5% 10-20-yr. water and electric-light bonds.

IRONTON, Lawrence County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on May 24 of the \$25,000 sewer and \$15,000 street 4% 20-year coup. bonds (V. 94, p. 1133). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 12 m. on that day by G. K. Turley, City Auditor. Auth. Secs. 3916 to 3917, Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1912. Int. J. & D. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Cert. check on a bank for \$100, payable to the City Treas., required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

JACKSON, Hinds County, Miss.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 3:30 p. m. June 4, it is stated, by A. B. Lusk, City Clerk, for \$30,000 street-impt. and \$60,000 funding 5% 20-yr. bonds. Int. semi-ann.

JACKSON COUNTY (P. O. Gainesboro), Tenn.—Purchaser of Bonds.—The purchaser of the \$150,000 4 1/2% 20-30-yr. (opt.) coup. road bonds awarded on Apr. 2 (V. 94, p. 1204) was Ulen & Co. of Chicago, at par.

JAMESTOWN, Chautauqua County, N. Y.—Bond Election.—Local papers state that an election will be held May 18 to decide whether or not this city shall issue \$25,000 site-purchase and \$25,000 market-bldg. bonds.

JEFFERSON COUNTY JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (F. J. Atkinson), Wis.—Bond Sale.—On April 23 \$45,000 4 1/2% 10-year high-school-bldg. bonds were awarded to the Wisconsin Trust Co. of Milwaukee for \$45,480 50 (101.067) and int. Date Feb. 1 1912.

JOHNSTOWN SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Johnstown), Licking County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. June 1 by P. E. Simpson, Clerk Bd. of Ed., for \$22,000 5% coup. site-purchase and school-bldg. bonds. Auth. Sec. 7625, 7626 and 7627, Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1912. Int. J. & D. at the Treas. Bd. of Ed. office. Due \$500 each six months from June 1 1913 to Dec. 1 1934 incl. Bids must be unconditional. Cert. check (or cash) for 10% of bid, payable to the Pres. Bd. of Ed., required. Purch. to pay accrued int.

JUNIATA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Juniata), Blair County, Pa.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 7:30 p. m. May 20 by P. E. Bishop, Sec'y. Bd. of Directors, it is stated, for \$30,000 5% school bonds. Int. semi-annual. Cert. check for 5% required.

KALAMAZOO, Kalamazoo County, Mich.—Bids.—The following bids were also received on Apr. 30 for the six issues of 4 1/2% bonds, aggregating \$281,000, awarded to H. W. Noble & Co. of Detroit at 104.20 and int. (V. 94, p. 1265):

Detroit Trust Co., Detroit \$289,828 N. W. Halsey & Co., Chic. \$286,732
S. A. Keam & Co., Chicago \$288,305 Otis & Hough, Cleveland \$286,660
Continental & Com'l Tr. & Security Trust Co., Detroit \$285,910
Sav. Bank, Chicago \$27,550 Bolger, Mosser & Willaman, Chicago \$282,405

KANDIYOHI COUNTY (P. O. Willmar), Minn.—Bond Sale.—On April 30 the \$85,000 13 1/2-yr. (av.) drainage bonds (V. 94, p. 931) were awarded to the Minnesota Loan & Trust Co. of Minneapolis as 4 1/2%.

KANSAS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Kansas City), Mo.—Bond Election.—An election will be held June 1, reports state, to decide whether or not this district shall issue \$2,000,000 building bonds.

KERRVILLE, Kerr County, Tex.—Bonds Voted.—An election held April 23 resulted, it is stated, in favor of the question of issuing \$20,000 street-impt. bonds, the vote being 106 to 48.

KOOCHICHING COUNTY (P. O. International Falls), Minn.—Bond Sale.—On April 30 \$80,000 4 1/2% 20-yr. refunding bonds were awarded to Coffin & Crawford of Chicago at par and int. Denom. \$1,000. Int. A. & O.

LA FAYETTE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. La Fayette), Yamhill County, Ore.—Bond Sale.—Reports state that an issue of \$12,000 5% building bonds was purchased by the Lumbermen's Nat. Bank, of Portland, at par.

LANCASTER COUNTY (P. O. Lancaster), So. Caro.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be opened 12 m. June 29 for \$48,000 5% 40-year coup. nontaxable township-railroad-refunding bonds. Date July 1 1912. Int. annual. Cert. check for \$500 required. M. G. Gardner is County Supervisor.

LANCASTER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lancaster), Garrard County, Ky.—Bond Sale.—On May 1 the \$29,000 5% 15-yr. (av.) building bonds (V. 94, p. 1133) were awarded to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago at 102.017 and int.—a basis of about 4.81%. Bids were also received from Woodin, McNear & Moore, Chicago; C. H. Coffin, Chicago; Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati; Mayer, Deppe & Walter, Cincinnati; A. J. Hood & Co., Detroit; W. H. Compton Co., Farson, Son & Co., Yard, Otis & Taylor, Ulen & Co., and Well, Roth & Co., of Chicago, and Hoehler & Cummings of Toledo. The above bonds are dated April 8 1912.

LIBBY, Lincoln County, Mont.—Bond Sale.—On Apr. 29 the \$15,000 6% 10-20-yr. (opt.) sewer bonds (V. 94, p. 999) were awarded to S. A. Kean & Co. of Chicago at 101.20. Denom. \$100. Int. J. & J.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Bond Sale.—The \$37,300 1-10-yr. (ser.) paving bonds offered on April 20 (V. 94, p. 931) were awarded on April 29 to the Lincoln Safe Deposit & Trust Co. of Lincoln for \$37,812.87, making the price 101.374. A bid of \$37,760.65 was also received from Spitzer, Rorick & Co. of Toledo.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY (P. O. Chillicothe), Mo.—Bonds Voted.—By a vote of 1,915 to 646 the question of issuing \$100,000 court-house-bldg. bonds carried, it is stated, at an election held April 30.

LOGAN, Logan County, W. Va.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 7.30 p. m. to-day (May 11) by G. Justice, City Treas., and I. P. Baer, City Attorney, for \$20,000 6% coup. Straton St. Impt. bonds. Authority, vote of 140 to 45 at an election held April 10. Denom. \$500. Int. annually at the First Nat. Bank of Logan in Logan. Due \$4,000 in 10 yrs., \$3,000 in 15 yrs., \$4,000 in 20 yrs., \$5,500 in 25 yrs. and \$3,500 in 30 yrs.

LUCAS COUNTY (P. O. Toledo), Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On May 3 the \$33,720 93 1/2% road-impt. bonds (V. 94, p. 1134) were awarded to Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Toledo, for \$34,633.68. Other bids follow: Stacy & Braun, Toledo—\$84,925.12; New First Nat. Bk., Col.—\$84,605.93

LYNN, Essex County, Mass.—Bond Sale.—On May 7 the \$35,000 school and \$18,000 engine-house reg. 4% bonds (V. 94, p. 1266) were awarded to E. M. Farnsworth & Co. of Boston at 102.58 and int. Other bids follow: Biogdget & Co., Boston—102.41; N. W. Harris & Co., Inc., Boston—102.07; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Boston—102.145; Estabrook & Co., Boston—101.91; Merrill, Oldham & Co., Boston—102.098; Blake Bros. & Co., Boston—101.41. Due \$3,000 yearly. May 1 1913 to 1925 incl. and \$2,000 yearly. May 1 1926 to 1932 incl.

MALDEN, Middlesex County, Mass.—Loan Offering.—Proposals will be received until 4 p. m. May 11, it is stated, for a temporary loan of \$200,000 due in six months.

MANHATTAN, Riley County, Kan.—Description of Bonds.—The \$8,350 6% 10-yr. sewer bonds sold on April 1 (V. 94, p. 1134) are in the denom. of \$335 each and dated Feb. 1 1912. Int. P. & A.

MANHEIM AND OPPENHEIM UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2, Herkimer and Fulton Counties, N. Y.—Bond Sale.—On May 8 the \$15,000 1-15-yr. (ser.) school bonds (V. 94, p. 1266) were awarded to Adams & Co. of N. Y. as 4.608. Other bids follow: Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y. \$15,013 for 4.608. Isaac W. Sherrill, Poughkeepsie 15,030 for 4.708. John J. Hart, Albany 4,770 for 4.708. Douglas Fenwick & Co., N. Y. 15,520 for 5%.

MAPLE PLAIN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 91 (P. O. Maple Plain), Minn.—Bond Sale.—On May 4 \$5,200 5% bldg. bonds were awarded to the Union Investment Co. of Minneapolis at par less \$15 for blank bonds. A bid of par less \$50 was also received from S. A. Kean & Co. of Chicago. Denom. \$500 and \$600. Date June 1 1912.

MARION, Marion County, Ohio.—Bond Offerings.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 13 by S. H. Delong, Sec. of Sinking Fund Trustees, for the \$1,917 4 1/2% coup. street-impt. (city's portion) bonds (V. 93, p. 1340) Denom. (3) \$500 and (1) \$417. Date Sept. 1 1911. Int. M. & S. at the City Treas. office. Due \$500 each six months from March 1 1914 to March 1 1915 incl. and \$417 Sept. 1 1915. Bonds are tax-exempt. Cert. check on a local bid for \$100, payable to the Sec. of Sinking Fund Trus., required. Proposals will also be received until 12 m. May 23 by H. E. Mason, City Auditor, for the following 4 1/2% non-taxable bonds: \$10,000 fire-engine-house-slice-purchase bonds (V. 94, p. 721). Denom. \$1,000. Date Mch. 1 1912. Due \$1,000 yearly. Mch. 1 from 1915 to 1924 incl. Cert. check for \$500 required. 1,172 street-impt. (city's portion) bonds. Denom. \$300, except one for \$272. Date Sept. 1 1911. Due \$300 yearly. Mch. 1 from 1914 to 1916 incl. and \$272 Mch. 1 1917. Cert. check for \$300 required. Int. M. & S. The above checks and amounts are payable at the City Treasurer's office.

MARLINTON, Pocahontas County, W. Va.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. May 20 by A. P. Edgar, Mayor, for \$7,500 6% coup. improvement bonds. Denom. \$100. Date June 15 1912. Int. J. & D. at the City Treas. office. Due June 15 1932, "with right to anticipate to the extent of \$700 per year." Cert. check for 5% of bid, payable to the Town Treas., required. Bonds are taxable. Bonded debt, including this issue, \$11,500. Assessed valuation, 1911, \$1,275,000.

MARTIN COUNTY (P. O. Fairmont), Minn.—Bond Sale.—On April 30 the \$125,000 10 2-3-yr. (av.) drainage bonds (V. 94, p. 1133) were awarded to C. B. Enkema & Co. of Minneapolis at 103.68 for 5%—a basis of about 4.56%. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1912. Int. J. & D.

MEDING, Koochiching County, Minn.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until May 27 by R. N. Eastman, Town Clerk (P. O. Ray), for the following 6% bonds: \$7,000 road and bridge bonds. Due on Dec. 1 as follows: \$1,000 yearly from 1914 to 1918 incl. and \$2,000 in 1919. 3,000 town-hall-construction bonds. Due \$1,000 on Dec. 1 in 1914, 1915 and 1917. Date June 1 1912. Int. annual on Dec. 1 beginning 1913. Certified check for \$500, payable to the "Town of Meding," required.

MEIGS, Thomas County, Ga.—Bond Sale.—On May 6 the \$15,000 water works and \$5,000 electric-light 5% 21-30-yr. (ser.) gold bonds (V. 94, p. 1265) were awarded to C. H. Coffin of Chicago at 98.625. Other bids follow: Farson, Son & Co., Chicago—\$19,550.00 (Stacy & Braun, Tol.—\$10,066 John W. Dickey, Augusta 18,425.00; J. H. Hillsman & Co., Atlanta 18,600

MERCER COUNTY (P. O. Celina), Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 24 by J. L. Morrow, Co. Auditor, for \$10,800 4 1/2% coup. Oak Grove free turnpike bonds. Auth. Sec. 4808, Rev. Stat. Date June 20 1912. Int. J. & D. at the Co. Treas. office. Due on June 20 as follows: \$600 in 1913, 1914 and 1915, \$700 in 1916, 1917 and 1918, \$800 in 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922, \$900 in 1923, 1924 and 1925 and \$1,000 in 1926. Bonds are tax-exempt. A deposit of \$100 in cash required.

METALINE FALLS, Pend Oreille County, Wash.—Bond Sale.—On April 23 \$4,000 coup. municipal-bldg. bonds were awarded to the State of Wash. at par for 6%. No other bids were received. Denom. \$500. Date May 1 1912. Int. semi-ann. at the Town Treas. office or at the fiscal agency in N. Y. Due May 1 1922; opt. after May 1 1917.

METALINE FALLS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Metaline Falls), Pend Oreille County, Wash.—Bonds Voted.—The question of issuing \$20,000 building bonds received a favorable vote, it is stated, at an election held April 27.

MIAMI COUNTY (P. O. Troy), Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On May 6 the three issues of 5% 1-10-yr. (ser.) road bonds (V. 94, p. 1134) were awarded to the Pluqua National Bank of Pluqua for \$41,495 (103,737) and int. Two conditional bids were also received as follows: Seasongood & Mayer, Cin.—\$41,842; Well Roth & Co., Cin.—\$41,306

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. May 14 (award to be made May 15) by the Commissioners of Public Debt, for the following 4 1/2% coup. tax-exempt bonds: \$300,000 water-works bonds. Denom. \$1,000. 75,000 park bonds. Denom. \$750. 10,000 hospital bonds. Denom. \$500. 40,000 fire department bonds. Denom. \$1,000.

Auth. Chap. 40b and 41, Stat. of 1893 and Acts amendatory thereof. Date Jan. 1 1912. Int. J. & J. at City Treas. office or by duly authorized agent of Milwaukee in New York. Due one-twentieth each issue yearly. All legal papers to establish the validity of the bonds will be furnished to the successful bidder. Cert. check on a national bank for 1% of bonds bid for required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest and expenses of delivery. L. M. Koticki is City Comptroller. These bonds were sold on May 3 to S. A. Kean & Co. of Chicago, but this sale was not consummated, the purchaser not furnishing the required deposit.

MINNESOTA.—Bonds Purchased by State.—During the month of April the State purchased at par the following 14 issues of 4% bonds aggregating \$204,313:

Table listing bond purchases by state: Albert Lea, Freeborn County, \$30,000; Polk County District No. 45, \$1,500; Glenwood, Pope County, \$25,000; Polk County Ditch No. 86, \$10,500; Hubbard County Dist. No. 79, \$500; Redwood County Dist. No. 28, 4,000; Jackson, Jackson County, \$4,000; Roseau Co. Sch. Dist. No. 41, 12,000; Lakewood, Beltrami County, \$500; St. Louis Co. Dist. No. 39, \$60,000; Pennington County, \$35,900; Steele County District No. 5, \$17,000; Polk County Jud. Ditch No. 24, 2,213; Todd County District No. 3, \$1,200.

MINNETONKA TOWNSHIP COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 115, Hennepin County, Minn.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 5 p. m. May 15 by J. R. Jackson, Clerk Bd. of Ed., care First Nat. Bank, West Minneapolis (P. O. Hopkins), for \$7,000 5% building bonds. Denom. (15) \$450 at \$1,320. Date April 13 1912. Int. payable at the First Nat. Bank of Hopkins. Due \$250 April 13, 1913 and \$450 yearly, April 13 from 1914 to 1923 incl. Cert. check for \$350, payable to the Treasurer, required. No debt at present. Assess. val. 1912, \$118,750.

MOKANE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mokane), Callaway County, Mo.—Bonds Voted.—Reports state that an election held May 4 resulted in favor of the question of issuing \$2,500 building-impt. bonds.

MONTICELLO, Platt County, Ill.—Bond Sale.—On April 30 the \$15,000 5% 5 1/2-yr. (av.) city-hall bonds voted April 16 (V. 94, p. 1205) were awarded to the First Nat. Bank of Monticello at 101 and int. Eight bids were received.

MOUNT VERNON, Westchester County, N. Y.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. May 21 by the Common Council for the following coupon bonds: \$200,000 city-hall bonds. Due \$20,000 yearly May 1 from 1916 to 1965 incl. 105,000 fire-and-police-department-building bonds. Due \$15,000 yearly May 1 from 1916 to 1942 incl.

Bids are requested at both 4 1/2% and 4 3/4%. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 1 1912. Int. M. & N. at the City Treas. office. Cert. check for \$1,000 required. Bonds will be delivered on or before May 28 1912, and will be certified as to their genuineness by the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. of New York and their legality approved by Caldwell, Masslich & Reed of New York, whose opinion will be furnished to the purchaser. Edwin W. Fiske is Mayor and Peter Collins is City Clerk. The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

MT. VERNON, Westchester County, N. Y.—Bond Sale.—On May 7 the \$25,000 4 1/2% 39-yr. road bonds (V. 94, p. 1260) were awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons at 106.56 a basis of about 4.159%. Other bids follow: Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y. \$26,598.50; Bond & Goodwin, N. Y. \$26,277.50; W. N. Goler & Co., N. Y. 26,508.00; Kountze Bros., N. Y. 26,255.00; A. B. Leach & Co., N. Y. 26,450.00; James R. Magoffin, N. Y. 26,250.00; Farson, Son & Co., N. Y. 26,432.00; Douglas Fenwick Co., N. Y. 26,200.00; Ferris & White, N. Y. 26,402.50; Parkinson & Burr, N. Y. 26,133.00; Curtis & Sanger, N. Y. 26,347.68; Estabrook & Co., N. Y. 26,027.00

MUSKOGEE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Muskogee), Muskogee County, Okla.—Bond Sale.—On May 1 the \$130,000 25-yr. high-school-bldg.-impt. bonds (V. 94, p. 1205) were awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons of Chic. as 5a at 103.51, int. and blank bonds. Other bids, all based on 5% bonds, follow: R. J. Edwards, Okla. City—\$133,263; City Loan & Trust Co.—\$132,000; Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Tol.—132,317; Mercantile Trust Co.—132,089; John Nuyven & Co., Chic.—132,800; A. J. McMahon, Okla. City—131,980; W. A. Brooks, Okla. City—132,690; T. T. Tooley—131,860; H. C. Speer & Sons Co., Chic.—132,613; R. H. Beard—131,661; G. T. Gilbert, Okla. City—132,550; Territorial Trust & Sur. Co.—131,350; W. R. Compton Co., St. L.—132,132; Woodin, McNear & J. S.—80,000; Moore, Chicago—1438—50,000

a-And blank bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 1 1912. Int. M. & N.

NAPOLEON, Henry County, Ohio.—Bonds Voted.—A favorable vote was cast on April 26, it is stated, on the question of issuing \$4,200 armory site-purchase bonds. The vote was 671 to 101.

NEWBURGH (P. O. Cleveland), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. June 8 for \$4,000 Buckeye Road, \$9,000 Kinsman Road and \$40,000 East 116th St. 4 1/2% 20-year sewer bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date April 1 1912. Int. A. & O. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Cert. check for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treas., required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Roy A. Wood is City Auditor.

NEWELL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Newell), Hancock County, W. Va.—Bond Election.—According to reports, the proposition to issue the \$20,000 high-school-building bonds (V. 94, p. 1000) will be submitted to a vote at the primary elections on May 21.

NEWPORT BEACH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Newport Beach), Orange County, Cal.—Bond Sale.—Reports state that W. R. Staats Co. of Los Angeles have purchased the \$27,000 5% site-purchase and bldg. bonds recently voted (V. 94, p. 1000). Due \$1,000 yearly for 27 years.

NEWPORT, Newport County, R. I.—Note Offering.—Proposals will be received until 5 p. m. May 16, it is stated, for \$20,000 4% notes, dated May 18 1912, and due \$10,000 in 1913 and \$10,000 in 1914.

NEW YORK CITY.—Bond Sale.—The \$65,000,000 4 1/2% 50-year gold registered or coupon corporate stock offered by this city last Tuesday (May 7) was considerably oversubscribed. There were 372 offers submitted calling for \$265,985,870 worth of stock. The final allotment was made to 265 bidders at an average price of 100.747—an income basis of about 4.21%. There were two offers for the whole issue, one of which was made by J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank and the First National Bank for "all or any part" of the bonds at 100.01 and for "all or none" at 100.4907. The other offer was made by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who bid for all of the stock in separate lots at prices ranging from 100.352 to 100.702. This latter firm was awarded \$6,500,000 at 100.602 and \$5,000,000 at 100.702. The highest price paid was 102.75 for \$1,000 of the stock and 102.50 for \$4,000 made by an individual investor, and the lowest price at which bonds were awarded was 100.579 bid jointly by Harvey Plisk & Sons and A. B. Leach & Co., both of this city. They were allotted \$2,458,730 at this figure, \$4,000,000 at 100.679 and \$4,000,000 at 100.779. The Guaranty Trust Co. offered to take \$13,600,000 of the stock in separate lots at prices ranging from 100.113 to 101, and was finally awarded \$6,000,000 at, from 100.613 to 100.913 and \$50,000 at 101. At the last previous sale, which was on Jan. 24 1911, an issue of \$60,000,000 4 1/2% 50-year corporate stock was disposed of to 231 bidders at an average price of 100.90, making the income basis about 4.207%. These bonds were oversubscribed five times, 571 offers being submitted aggregating \$324,933,030.

Below we give a list of the successful bidders at last Tuesday's offering:



F. R. Harreus	500	101.25
Albert Mason	1,000	100.80
Edwin A. Ames	20,000	100.987
C. E. Mitchell & Co.	10,000	100.63
George Toepfritz	20,000	100.875
	20,000	101
	20,000	101.125
Blodget & Co., N. Y.	100,000	100.75
Fred. H. Klevesahl	1,000	101
	100	101.150
	100	101.168
	100	101.177
	100	101.186
	100	101.195
	100	101.204
	100	101.215
	100	101.232
	100	101.233
Warren A. Bedell	4,000	102.30
	1,000	102.75
Connecticut Sav. Bank, New Haven	25,000	101.05
	10,000	100.805
	10,000	100.755
E. C. Benedict & Co.	10,000	100.705
	10,000	100.655
	40,000	100.605
C. W. Kraushaar	10,000	100.71
S. C. Powell	2,000	100.60
Joseph A. Cella	10,000	101.25
Colonial Assur. Co., N. Y.	25,000	100.65
Julia W. Fairchild	500	102.50
Dorus Healy	10,000	100.69
	20,000	100.324
H. I. Nicholas & Co.	50,000	100.58
	10,000	100.59
	10,000	100.64
Jos. D. Buttenwieser	5,000	100.68
	5,000	100.76
	5,000	100.84
	5,000	100.92
	25,000	100.85
W. N. Coler & Co., New York	25,000	100.77
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York	50,000	100.67
	294,000	101
	1,000,000	100.65
	100,000	100.70
	100,000	100.75
	100,000	100.80
German-Amer. Insurance Co.	100,000	100.85
	100,000	100.90
	100,000	100.95
	100,000	101
	100,000	101.05
	100,000	101.10
	100,000	101.15
William Salomon & Co., New York	150,000	100.75
	25,000	100.625
Greenwich Bank, New York	25,000	100.77
	25,000	100.87
	25,000	100.97
Sellsberg & Co.	20,000	100.583
	20,000	100.61
	10,000	100.625
	10,000	100.75
	10,000	100.875
Seaman's Bank for Savings, N. Y.	1,000,000	101
Asiel & Co.	10,000	100.63
	100,000	100.77
Dominick & Dominick, New York	100,000	100.71
	100,000	100.67
	100,000	100.65
	100,000	100.61
William M. Myers	40,000	100.751
Benedict, Drysdale & Co.	16,000	100.625
Alberg, Goldberg & Co.	10,000	100.625
	15,000	100.75
	25,000	100.62
	25,000	100.69
Blgelow & Co.	25,000	100.75
	10,000	100.81
	10,000	100.875
	500	100.75
Sheldon Ward	50,000	100.75
George H. Burr & Co.	25,000	100.611
	25,000	100.711
	20,000	100.66
	10,000	100.73
	10,000	100.78
	50,000	100.583
	50,000	100.641
Cyrus J. Lawrence & Sons	50,000	100.712
	50,000	100.701
	50,000	100.782
	50,000	100.812
	50,000	100.841
	10,000	100.912
	10,000	101
Grace A. Woodlton	1,000	100.75
	1,000	101
	1,000	101.125
	1,000	100.80
W. D. Morton	1,000	100.90
	1,000	101

John D. Everett & Co., New York	25,000	100.68
	25,000	100.84
	20,000	100.62
James R. Magoffin, New York	20,000	100.70
	20,000	100.75
	20,000	100.80
	20,000	100.85
	20,000	100.90
Mrs. Eleanor S. Turney	5,000	100.61
William D. Brown	20	102
	5,000	100.656
	5,000	100.776
Ephraim B. Levy	5,000	100.816
	5,000	100.916
	5,000	101.007
	20,000	100.76
L. F. Rothschild & Co.	20,000	100.69
	20,000	100.63
Arthur M. Morse	1,000	102
Minnie Lewistash	1,000	100.75
G. T. Bonner	100,000	101.125
	5,000	100.60
	5,000	100.65
	5,000	100.71
Montauk Bank	5,000	100.75
	5,000	100.80
	5,000	100.85
	5,000	100.90
H. B. Hollins & Co., New York	120,000	100.651
	200,000	100.751
	10,000	100.63
Elmer E. Cooley	10,000	100.68
	10,000	100.71
	10,000	100.78
S. Pretzfeld	2,000	100.71
	2,000	100.91
Clark, Dodge & Co.	250,000	100.66
	250,000	100.76
	5,000	100.60
Louis Wechsler	5,000	100.79
	5,000	100.80
	5,000	100.90
	5,000	101
Dominick Bros. & Co.	40,000	100.65
Milton Watkins	1,000	100.58
	1,000	100.625
	1,000	100.65
	1,000	100.70
Alexander M. McClean	5,000	100.75
Ladd & Wood	115,000	100.58
A. B. Gaines & Sons	50,000	100.62
	50,000	100.614
Werner Bros. & Goldschmidt	50,000	100.682
Edgar A. Sterek	25,000	100.771
People's Trust Co., Brooklyn	5,000	100.97
	100,000	100.60
	50,000	100.59
	50,000	100.65
Murphy Bros. & Miles	50,000	100.71
	50,000	100.73
	50,000	100.77
	50,000	100.79
	50,000	100.83
Morris Morrison	2,000	100.75
John T. Fisher & R. G. Fisher, trustees, &c. of Mary A. Fisher	5,000	100.625
	5,000	101.125
	20,000	100.74
	25,000	100.71
E. D. Levinson & Co.	25,000	100.68
	25,000	100.64
	21,000	100.61
	25,000	100.58
	25,000	100.63
Fidelity Trust Co., New York	25,000	100.70
	25,000	100.76
	25,000	100.78
Webb & Prall	15,000	101.125
D. Schnakenburg	10,000	101.1
George Rudd	25,000	100.75
	50,000	100.67
	50,000	100.612
	100,000	100.613
Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and L. von Hoffman & Co.	100,000	100.6913
	50,000	100.7112
	50,000	100.7512
	50,000	100.8122
	50,000	101
	10,000	100.70
	10,000	100.80
	15,000	100.85
	15,000	100.90
	10,000	100.95
Isidor Kahn	34,000	100.626
	10,000	100.655
	10,000	100.705
	10,000	100.73
Miller & Co.	10,000	100.753
	20,000	100.78
	20,000	100.80
	20,000	100.831
R. L. Day & Co.	1,000	100.601
M. M. Smith & Co.	2,000	100.625
	2,000	100.75
Total	\$65,000,000	

We give below a few of the important bids received at Tuesday's offering, but which were unsuccessful:

J. P. Morgan & Co., All or any	200,000	100.125
First Nat. Bank, part	100.01	to 100.50
Nat. City Bk., N.Y., All or none	100.4007	
	\$1,000,000	100.01
	1,000,000	100.08
J. & W. Seligman & Co., N. Y.	1,000,000	100.13
	2,000,000	100.22
	to 100.31	
	250,000	100.51
Bankers Trust Co., New York	10,000,000	100.2101
	to 100.4201	
Columbia Trust Co., New York	500,000	100.21
	to 100.33	
G. S. Nichols & Co.	100,000	100.50
Excelsior Sav. Bank	250,000	100.21
Bank for Savings	500,000	100.55
T. G. Coombe & Co.	100,000	100.29
Raymond, Pynehon & Co.	100,000	100.39
	100,000	100.27
Redmond & Co., New York	600,000	100.35
	to 100.55	
Seligman & Mayer	80,000	100.015
	to 100.301	
	10,000	100.401
	10,000	100.501
Fulton Tr. Co., N.Y.	181,000	100.127
Merchants' Nat'l Bank, N. Y.	200,000	100.125
Henry Clews & Co., New York	to 100.50	
Herzog & Glazier, New York	500,000	100.27
Lincoln Tr. Co., N.Y.	650,000	100.05
Thomas Denny & Co., New York	to 100.54	
Nassau Trust Co., Brooklyn	100,000	100.25
R. Schumacher & Co.	50,000	100.515
	50,000	100.25
Lewisohn Bros.	1,000,000	100.279
Chas. H. Delano	100,000	100.25
Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York	1,000,000	100.29
Hartfield, Solari & Co.	1,000,000	100.19
	to 100.501	
Geo. Leask & Co.	50,000	100.125
Rogers & Sons	10,000	100.50
E. B. Smith & Co.	200,000	100.35
H. Content & Co.	25,000	100.25
L. L. Oppenheimer	300,000	100.125
	to 100.50	
Sartorio & Einstein	150,000	100.39
Hamilton Trust Co.	100,000	100.28

**NEW YORK STATE.**—Bonds to be Offered Shortly.—It is reported that the State Comptroller will shortly advertise for sale about 25 million canal improvement, highway improvement, Saratoga state reservation and barge canal terminal bonds. The bids are expected to be opened around June 16.

**NORTHCHARLEROI SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Charleroi), Washington County, Pa.**—Description of Bonds.—The \$24,000 5% bidg. bonds awarded to the Western Reserve Investment Co. for \$24,340 (101.416) and Int. on April 2 (V. 94, p. 1134) are in the denom. of \$1,000 each and dated April 1 1912. Int. A. & O. Due \$5,000 April 1 1922; \$8,000 April 1 1932 and \$11,000 April 1 1941.

**NORWALK TOWNSHIP, Huron County, Ohio.**—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. June 1 by the Board of Trustees, J. M. Bechtol, Clerk (P. O. Norwalk), for \$12,000 5% coup. Norwalk Twp. Road District road-impt. bonds. Auth., Sees. 7033-7052 Incl., Gen. Code; also an election held April 4. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1912. Int. J. & D. at the Twp. Clerk's office. Due \$500 yrly. Dec. 1 from 1913 to 1920 incl., \$500 each six months from June 1 1921 to Dec. 1 1925 incl., \$500 yrly. Dec. 1 from 1926 to 1930 incl. and \$500 June 1 1931. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days after time of award. An unconditional cert. check on a bank other than the one making the bid, for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to the Twp. Trustees, required. Purch. to pay accrued Int.

**NORWAY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Norway), Orangeburg County, So. Caro.**—Bonds Voted.—An election held April 23 resulted. It is stated, in a vote of 35 to 1 in favor of the question of issuing \$10,000 building bonds.

**NUCKOLLS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9, Neb.**—Bond Sale.—The State of Nebraska purchased in March \$19,000 5% school-house bonds on a 4 1/2% basis. Date July 1 1911. Due July 1 1931, opt. after July 1 '16.

**OLIG SCHOOL DISTRICT, Kern County, Cal.**—Bonds Defeated.—An election held April 6 resulted in the defeat of the proposition to issue \$8,500 bonds. The vote was 5 "for" to 37 "against."

**OMAHA, Neb.**—Bonds Awarded in Part.—Of the \$8,250,000 4 1/2% 30-yr. bonds voted last August to purchase and improve the plant of the Omaha Water Co., \$7,000,000 have been awarded to Kountze Bros. of New York at 100.75 and \$50 premium. See V. 93, p. 1682.

**ONTARIO COUNTY (P. O. Canandaigua), N. Y.**—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. May 15 by P. R. Cole, Co. Treas., for \$15,000 4 1/2% road-impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1912. Int. J. & J. at the First Nat. Bank in Geneva. Due \$3,000 yrly, July 1 from 1913 to 1917 incl. Bonds to be paid for and delivered on or before July 1 1912. Cert. check for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to the Treas., required. Purchaser to furnish printed bonds and pay accrued interest. Bids must be made on printed forms furnished by the Treas. Official circular states that the county's obligations have always been promptly met.

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

**ORANGE COUNTY (P. O. Hillsboro), No. Caro.**—Bond Election Proposed.—Reports state that a vote will be taken in the near future on a proposition to issue \$250,000 highway-construction bonds.

**OSAGE COUNTY (P. O. Pawhuska), Okla.**—Description of Bonds.—We are advised that the amount of the 6% refunding bonds awarded to A. J. McMahan, of Okla. City, is \$85,000 and not \$75,000, as we were at first informed (V. 94, p. 1205). Denom. \$1,000. Date Dec. 15 1912. Int. M. & S. Due Dec. 15 1937.

**OTTAWA COUNTY (P. O. Grand Haven), Mich.**—Bond Sale.—On May 6 the \$100,000 1-20-yr. (scr.) coup. road bonds (V. 94, p. 1206) were awarded to the Grand Haven State Bank of Grand Haven at 101.015 for 4 1/4%. Other bids follow:

N. W. Halsey & Co., Chicago	100,380
John Nuveen & Co., Chicago	101,390
Harris & Hough, Cleveland	101,100
Harris Tr. & Sav. Bk., Chic.	101,030
N. W. Noble & Co., Detroit	101,950
J. W. Holmes, Detroit	101,600
Security Trust Co., Detroit	101,350
Chapman, Mills & Co., Chic.	100,680

Interest semi-annual.

**OWATONNA, Steele County, Minn.**—Bond Sale.—On April 16 the \$10,000 4 1/2% 10-year paving bonds (V. 94, p. 1077) were awarded jointly to the National Farmers' Bank and the First National Bank of Owatonna at 100.80 and interest.

**OWENSVILLE, Clermont County, Ohio.**—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 6 p. m. May 31 by E. H. Thibery, Village Clerk, for \$1,100 5% coup. sidewalk const. (village's portion) bonds. Denom. (16) \$50 and (5) \$100. Date April 5 1912. Int. annual. Due, part yearly, on April 5 from 1913 to 1931, incl. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days of time of award. Cert. Check for \$500, payable to the Vil. Treas., required. Purch. to pay accrued Int.

**PALA SCHOOL DISTRICT, San Diego County, Cal.**—Bond Election Proposed.—Papers state that this district has under consideration the holding of an election to vote on a proposition to issue \$12,000 school bonds.

**PALO ALTO, Santa Clara County, Cal.**—Bond Election.—An election will be held May 20 to vote on the following 5% bonds (V. 94, p. 579):

- \$10,000 for an addition to library building.
- 20,000 to purchase a lot adjoining library building.
- 20,000 municipal light and water-plant bonds.
- 12,500 for a 500 k. w. turbo-generator for the municipal power plant.
- 3,500 for the construction of a pressure oil-pipe line from the Southern Pacific RR. to the power plant.
- 18,000 for a street-improvement plant to carry on paving at a reduced cost. The first three issues are payable in 40 years and the latter three in 15 years.

**PARIS, Lamar County, Tex.**—Bonds Registered.—The \$15,000 5% 10-50-yr. (opt.) water-works bonds sold to N. W. Halsey & Co. of Chicago (V. 94, p. 932) were registered by the State Comptroller on April 24.

**PARKERSBURG, Wood County, W. Va.**—Bids Rejected.—The bids received on May 9 for the \$100,000 4% 20-yr. coup. water-works bonds (V. 94, p. 1134) were rejected, according to reports.

**PATERSON, Passaic County, N. J.**—Bond Offering.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on May 23 of the \$175,000 4 1/2% gold coup. (with privilege of registration) park bonds (V. 94, p. 1266). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 4 p. m. on that day by the Board of Finance, J. J. Brophy, Clerk. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1912. Int. J. & D. at the Hanover Nat. Bank, New York, or at the City Treas. office, at the option of purchaser. Due June 1 1942. Cert. check on an incorporated bank or trust company for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treas., required. Purch. to pay accrued Int. Bonds to be certified as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., and will be approved as to legality by Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York, whose opinion will be furnished to the purchaser. Bonds are tax-exempt in N. J.

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

**PAYETTE, Canyon County, Idaho.**—Bond Sale.—On April 29 the \$16,000 5 1/2% 10-20-yr. (opt.) gold coup. funding bonds (V. 94, p. 1206) were awarded to Wm. E. Sweet & Co. of Denver at their unconditional bid of par, Int. and blank bonds ready for delivery and signatures. Other bids follow:

Union Tr. & Sav. Bk., Spok.	\$16,365
Morris Brothers, Portland	16,337
Hoehler & Cummings, Tol.	16,309
John Nuveen & Co., Chic.	16,275
Carstens & Earles, Inc., Sea.	16,227
Munie. Bd. & Stk. Exch., Chic.	16,163
C. H. Coffin, Chicago	16,161
Bolger, Mosser & Williams, Can.	\$16,150
Brand & Stevens, Los Ang.	16,132
Chas. S. Kidder & Co., Chic.	16,117
Seasongood & Mayer, Cin.	16,085
Security Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Tol	16,051
Parson, Son & Co., Chic.	16,030
Otis & Hough, Cleveland	16,025
S. A. Kean & Co., Chicago	15,950

\* And blank bonds.

We are advised that all bids were conditional except the one submitted by John Nuveen & Co. A bid for \$8 at par and Int. less \$137 for blank



PENNINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Rapid City), So. Dak.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until July 1 for \$40,000 5% bridge bonds. Authority, vote of 1,242 to 526 at an election held March 30.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Loan Authorized.—It is stated that Councils have passed a bill providing for a 30-year loan of \$4,225,000 to be used for the following departments: \$2,726,763 for public works, \$382,711 for public safety, \$700,000 for supplies, \$194,176 for county commissioners, \$63,350 for health and charities, \$7,000 for wharves and docks and \$121,000 for Fairmont Park commission.

PICKAWAY COUNTY (P. O. Circleville), Ohio.—Description of Bonds.—The \$17,500 4 1/2% bridge bonds awarded on April 15 to Well, Roth & Co. of Cin. at 103.33 (V. 94, p. 1184) are in the denom. of \$500 each and dated April 15 1912. Int. M. & S. Due \$500 each six months from March 1 1913 to March 1 1930 incl.

PINELLAS COUNTY (P. O. Clear Water), Fla.—Bond Election.—The election to vote on the question of issuing the \$275,000 road bonds (V. 94, p. 782) will be held June 4.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Purchaser of Bonds.—The purchasers of the \$1,871,000 4 1/2% bonds, bids for which were received on May 2, were J. S. & W. S. Kuhn, Inc., and the Mellon Nat. Bank of Pittsburgh at their joint bid of 101.659 and int. The list of bids received will be found in last week's "Chronicle."

PLYMOUTH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Plymouth), Grafton County, N. H.—Bonds Awarded in Part.—We are advised that this district has sold \$20,000 of an issue of \$38,000 3 1/2% gold coup. bldg. bonds. Denom. \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Date Mch. 30 1912. Int. J. & J. at the Pemigewasset Nat. Bank of Plymouth. Bids will be received at any time for the remainder of this issue.

PONTCHARTRAIN DRAINAGE DISTRICT, La.—Bonds Proposed.—According to New Orleans papers, an issue of \$220,000 drainage bonds is contemplated by Sub-Drainage District No. 1.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Bids.—The following bids were received for the \$298,505 5 1/2% 10-yr. Impmt. bonds, the sale of which on April 22 was reported in V. 94, p. 1267.

Table with 4 columns: Bidder, Amt., Price, Bidder, Amt., Price. Lists bids from U.S. Nat. Bank, Morris Bros., Astoria Nat. Bank, Lumbermen's Nat. Bank, Henry Teal, etc.

Bond Election Proposed.—This city is said to be considering holding an election to submit to the voters the question of issuing \$200,000 auditorium bonds.

PORTSMOUTH, Scioto County, Ohio.—Bonds Authorized.—An ordinance has been passed providing for the issuance of \$14,000 4% coup. fire-dept. bonds. Denom. \$500. Date May 1 1912. Int. M. & N. Due \$5,000 May 1 1917 and 1918 and \$4,000 May 1 1919.

POULSBORO, Kitsap County, Wash.—Bonds Voted.—By a vote of 71 to 35 the proposition to issue \$5,000 water-system-construction bonds carried. It is stated, at an election held April 30.

PROSPECT VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Prospect) Marion County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On May 7 the \$3,000 5% 5 yr. (av.) coup. tax-free bonds (V. 94, p. 1257) were awarded to the Citizens Nat. Bank of Wooster at 104.252 and int.—a basis of about 4.191%. Other bids were received from the New First Nat. Bank of Col., M. S. Pond of Somerset and the Security Sav. Bank & Trust Co. and Stacy & Braun of Toledo.

PROVIDENT CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Provident City), Colorado County, Tex.—Bonds Voted.—The proposition to issue \$4,000 building bonds carried, it is stated, by a vote of 28 to 4 at an election held May 2.

READING, Middlesex County, Mass.—Temporary Loan.—A loan of \$30,000 due April 10 1913 was awarded, it is stated, at 3.84% discount jointly to Bond & Goodwin and Loring, Tolman & Tupper of Boston.

REDLANDS, San Bernardino County, Cal.—Bond Election Proposed.—Newspapers state that preliminary steps were taken by the City Trustees for calling an election to vote on the question of issuing \$500,000 water-works-system bonds. It is stated that the election will be held about May 30.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Logan County, Ohio.—Bond Election.—On May 21 the voters will decide whether or not this district shall issue \$4,000 building bonds, it is reported.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Note Offering.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. May 15 by E. S. Osborne, City Comptroller, for \$300,000 local-improvement notes, due in 8 months from May 22 1912. Denom. of notes and rate of interest desired, to be named in bid. Principal and interest will be payable at the Union Trust Co. in New York.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY (P. O. Wentworth), No. Caro.—Bond Election.—Local papers state that the election to vote on the question of issuing the \$500,000 road-construction bonds (V. 94, p. 1001) will be held June 4.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY (P. O. Harrisonburg), Va.—Bond Offering.—We are advised that this county will sell an issue of \$10,000 Plains District road-constr. bonds on May 16.

ROSEDALE, Wyandotte County, Kan.—Bond Election.—An election will be held May 8. It is stated, to decide whether or not this city shall issue \$25,000 city-hall and \$25,000 water-works-system bonds.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY (P. O. Sacramento), Cal.—Bond Election Proposed.—According to reports this county contemplates calling an election to vote upon a proposition to issue \$300,000 additional court-house bonds.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. St. Clairsville), Belmont County, Ohio.—Bonds Defeated.—The election held April 15 resulted in the defeat by a majority of 41 votes of the proposition to issue the \$60,000 high-school-bldg. bonds (V. 94, p. 1077).

ST. LOUIS PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. St. Louis Park), Hennepin County, Minn.—Bonds Not Sold.—Bond Offering.—No bids were received on May 6 for the \$5,000 4% bonds (V. 94, p. 1206). Proposals will again be received, this time until 8 p. m. May 20, for 5% bonds.

NEW LOANS.

\$750,000

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS

5% BONDS

The City of Austin offers to the investing public \$750,000 in municipal bonds, voted by the taxpayers of this city on April 30th, 1912, by more than the requisite two-thirds majority.

(1) \$250,000 for Sanitary Sewer Purposes. These bonds bear five per cent per annum interest, payable semi-annually in New York City and Austin, Texas, and are payable at the rate of \$5,000 each year for ten years after their date and \$10,000 each year for twenty years after said ten years have expired.

(2) \$250,000 for Permanent Street Improvements. These bonds bear five percent per annum interest, payable semi-annually in New York City and Austin, Texas, and are payable at the rate of \$5,000 each year for ten years after their date and \$10,000 each year for twenty years after said ten years have expired.

(3) \$50,000 for Cemetery Purposes. These bonds bear five per cent per annum interest, payable semi-annually in New York City and Austin, Texas, and are payable at the rate of \$2,000 each year from and after their date.

(4) \$150,000 for School House Purposes. These bonds bear five per cent per annum interest, payable semi-annually at New York City and Austin, Texas, and are payable at the rate of \$5,000 each year from the date of the redemption of the same, or any part of the same, at twenty years from their date.

(5) \$50,000 for a City Hospital Building. These bonds bear five per cent per annum interest, payable semi-annually in New York City and Austin, Texas, and are payable at forty years from their date, with an option of the redemption of the same, or any part of the same, at twenty years from their date.

All bonds will be dated July 1st, 1912.

Bonds are in the denomination of \$1,000 each.

Bids must be submitted in writing and filed with Hon. Harry L. Haynes, Commissioner of Receipts, Disbursements and Accounts of this city, and must be filed on or before three o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1912. The bids will be opened promptly after three o'clock on June 4th, 1912. All bids must be accompanied by certified check or cashier's check of an Austin bank in the amount of one per cent of the amount of the bonds bid for.

Facts about Austin.

Austin is the capital of Texas. It is a University town. University students alone, not included in Census, approximate two thousand people. Population U. S. Census 1910, 29,869. U. S. Census 1911, 30,758. Assessed values 1911, \$20,157,756. Municipal tax-rate, \$1.56 1-3 on the \$100 values. Bonded debt, \$1,547,000. Of this \$1,547,000, \$1,327,000 are water, light and power plant bonds.

For further particulars address the undersigned. A. P. WOOLDRIDGE, Mayor of Austin, Texas.

Sutherland & Company

MUNICIPAL BONDS Commerce Building KANSAS CITY MISSOURI

NEW LOANS.

\$200,000

City of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

CITY HALL BONDS

The Common Council of the City of Mount Vernon, N. Y., will at its chambers in the Lucas Building, Depot Place, in the City of Mount Vernon, N. Y., on the 21ST DAY OF MAY, 1912, at 8 o'clock P. M., receive sealed proposals for the purchase of \$200,000 of bonds to be denominated "City Hall Bonds of the City of Mount Vernon," numbered consecutively as issued from 1 to 200, both inclusive, each bond to be for the principal sum of One thousand (\$1,000) Dollars.

That said Common Council will then and there open such proposals as may be received, and accept the highest thereof unless it deem it for the best interest of the city to reject any or all of said proposals.

Each bond will be for the principal sum of One thousand (\$1,000) Dollars, with interest coupons attached at the rate of four and one-quarter per cent per annum, or at four and one-half per cent, as stated below, payable semi-annually at the office of the City Treasurer of the City of Mount Vernon, N. Y., on the 1st days of November and May in each year. They will be dated the first day of May, 1912, and payable as follows:

- \$20,000 thereof on the 1st day of May, 1916; \$20,000 thereof on the 1st day of May, 1917; \$20,000 thereof on the 1st day of May, 1918; \$20,000 thereof on the 1st day of May, 1919; \$20,000 thereof on the 1st day of May, 1920; \$20,000 thereof on the 1st day of May, 1921; \$20,000 thereof on the 1st day of May, 1922; \$20,000 thereof on the 1st day of May, 1923; \$20,000 thereof on the 1st day of May, 1924; \$20,000 thereof on the 1st day of May, 1925.

The bonds will be delivered to the purchaser on or before the 28th day of May, 1912.

Each bid for said bonds must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of One thousand (\$1,000) Dollars as security for the performance of bid if accepted. No interest will be allowed on the certified check of deposit.

Bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to their genuineness by the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, and their legality approved by Messrs. Caldwell, Masslich & Reed of New York City, whose opinion as to legality will be furnished to the purchaser.

By statute, the bonds cannot be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

Bids will be considered at four and one-half per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, if no satisfactory bids are received at four and one-quarter per cent, as called for.

By order of the Common Council. EDWIN W. FISKE, Mayor.

Dated, May 8, 1912. PETER COLLINS, City Clerk.

HODENPYL, HARDY & CO.

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

NEW LOANS.

\$105,000

City of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FIRE AND POLICE DEPARTMENT BUILDING BONDS

The Common Council of the City of Mount Vernon, N. Y., will at its chambers in the Lucas Building, Depot Place, in the City of Mount Vernon, N. Y., on the 21ST DAY OF MAY, 1912, at 8 o'clock P. M., receive sealed proposals for the purchase of \$105,000 of bonds to be denominated "Fire and Police Department Building Bonds," numbered consecutively as issued from 121 to 225, both inclusive, each bond to be for the principal sum of One thousand (\$1,000) Dollars.

That said Common Council will then and there open such proposals as may be received, and accept the highest thereof unless it deem it for the best interest of the city to reject any or all of said proposals.

Each bond will be for the principal sum of One thousand (\$1,000) Dollars, with interest coupons attached at the rate of four and one-quarter per cent per annum, or at four and one-half per cent, as stated below, payable semi-annually at the office of the City Treasurer of the City of Mount Vernon, N. Y., on the 1st days of November and May in each year. They will be dated the first day of May, 1912, and payable as follows:

- \$15,000 thereof on the 1st day of May, 1916; \$15,000 thereof on the 1st day of May, 1917; \$15,000 thereof on the 1st day of May, 1918; \$15,000 thereof on the 1st day of May, 1919; \$15,000 thereof on the 1st day of May, 1920; \$15,000 thereof on the 1st day of May, 1921; \$15,000 thereof on the 1st day of May, 1922; \$15,000 thereof on the 1st day of May, 1923; \$15,000 thereof on the 1st day of May, 1924; \$15,000 thereof on the 1st day of May, 1925.

The bonds will be delivered to the purchaser on or before the 28th day of May, 1912.

Each bid for said bonds must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of One thousand (\$1,000) Dollars as security for the performance of bid if accepted. No interest will be allowed on the certified check of deposit.

Bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to their genuineness by the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, and their legality approved by Messrs. Caldwell, Masslich & Reed of New York City, whose opinion as to legality will be furnished to the purchaser.

By statute, the bonds cannot be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

Bids will be considered at four and one-half per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, if no satisfactory bids are received at four and one-quarter per cent, as called for.

By order of the Common Council. EDWIN W. FISKE, Mayor.

Dated, May 8, 1912. PETER COLLINS, City Clerk.

MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD BONDS

LIST ON APPLICATION SEASONGOOD & MAYER Ingalls Building CINCINNATI

**SALEM, Columbiana County, Ohio.**—*Bond Sale.*—On May 7 the \$13,520 4 1/2% coupon refunding bonds (V. 94, p. 1077) were awarded to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati for \$13,930, making the price 103.032. Other bids follow:

Premium.	
Davies-Bertram Co., Cin. ....	\$390 00
Provident S. B. & Tr. Co., Cin. ....	377 20
Stacy & Braun, Toledo. ....	371 80
Weil, Roth & Co., Cincinnati. ....	325 00

Mayer, Deppe & Walter, Cin. \$321 25  
 New First Nat. Bank, Columbus 127 75  
 Breed & Harrison, Cincinnati 301 00  
 Otis & Hough, Cleveland .... 233 00

**SAN BUENAVENTURA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ventura County, Cal.**—*Bond Election.*—On May 18 propositions to issue the following 5% bonds will be submitted to a vote:  
 \$13,000 site-purchase and building bonds. Due \$1,000 yearly from 1 to 6 years incl., \$1,500 in 7 and 8 years and \$2,000 in 9 and 10 years.  
 4,000 site-purchase and kindergarten-building bonds. Due \$500 yearly from 1 to 8 years incl.  
 Denomination \$500. Interest semi-annual.

**SAN LUIS VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT, Saguache County, Colo.**—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. May 29 by the Board of Directors, D. Miles, Sec. (P. O. Center), for \$170,000 6% bonds. Denom. (\$20) \$100 and (\$300) \$500. Date June 1 1912. Int. J. & D. This is the second issue of bonds of the district, the first amounting to \$330,000, having been issued June 1 1909.

**SANTA BARBARA, Santa Barbara County, Cal.**—*Bond Sale.*—On May 2 the \$39,000 4 1/2% 19-4-yr. (avge.) coupon water-works-extension-tunnel bonds (V. 94, p. 1135) were awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons of San Francisco at 100 3/32 and interest. Other bids follow:  
 Santa Barbara County National Bank, Santa Barbara ..... \$39,026 and Int.  
 Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago ..... 39,000 and Int.

**SAUK RAPIDS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sauk Rapids), Benton County, Minn.**—*Bond Election.*—It is reported that the question of issuing \$6,000 school-building-bond. bonds will be submitted to a vote on May 20.

**SEATTLE, Wash.**—*Bond Offering.*—Reports state that bids will be opened June 14 for \$500,000 4 1/2% 20-year park-ext. bonds dated July 1 1912.

**SHAMROCK, Wheeler County, Tex.**—*Bonds Voted.*—The proposition to issue the \$12,000 water-works and \$6,000 street-impt. bonds (V. 94, p. 1206) received a favorable vote. It is stated, at the election held May 1. The vote was 64 to 18.

**SHELBYNA SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Shelbyna), Shelby County, Mo.**—*Bonds Voted.*—Reports state that the question of issuing \$22,000 building bonds received a favorable vote at an election held Apr. 30.

**SHELBY, Teton County, Mont.**—*Bond Offering—Correction.*—The \$19,000 water bonds to be offered for sale on June 10 and described in V. 94, p. 1267, take the place of the \$22,000 bonds which it was originally intended to offer on May 29. Both advertisements were inadvertently given in last week's "Chronicle" and we make this notation to prevent any misunderstanding. The official notice of the offering of \$19,000 bonds appears again in this week's issue.

**SIBLEY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sibley), Osceola County, Iowa.**—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 1:30 p. m. May 27 by the Board of Directors, W. B. Steiner, Sec., for \$13,900 5% school funding bonds. Denom. \$300. Date June 1 1912. Int. J. & D. at the Dist. Treas. office. Due \$500 yearly June 1 from 1917 to 1921 incl.

and \$10,500 June 1 1922. Bonded debt \$14,500. No floating debt. Assessed val. 1911, \$260,864; actual value 1911, \$1,043,456. Official circular states that this district has never defaulted in the payment of principal or interest of any of its indebtedness and that there has never been any litigation or controversy affecting the district.

**SKAMANIA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7, Wash.**—*Bond Sale.*—On April 27 \$2,500 5 1/2% 1-5-yr. (opt.) bldg. bonds were awarded to the State of Wash. at par. Denom. \$500.

**SOCIAL CIRCLE, Walton County, Ga.**—*Bond Offering Postponed.*—The Mayor advises us that the offering of the \$8,000 5% 20-year reg. tax-free school-bldg. bonds which was to have taken place on May 1 (V. 94, p. 1135) has been postponed until July 1.

**SPOKANE, Wash.**—*Bond Sales.*—The following 6% special impt. bonds, aggregating \$29,720 were issued during April:

Amount.	Purpose.	Date.	Due.
\$8,480	Jefferson Street grade	April 15 1912	April 1 1922
950	13th Avenue re-grade	April 1 1912	April 1 1917
6,230	25th Avenue sewer	April 1 1912	April 1 1922
4,440	18th Avenue sewer	April 1 1912	April 1 1922
2,050	16th Avenue sewer	April 1 1912	April 1 1922
\$7,610	23d Avenue grade	April 1 1912	April 1 1922

**SPOKANE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 88, Wash.**—*Bond Sale.*—On April 27 \$10,000 10-20-yr. (opt.) building bonds were awarded to the State of Wash. at par for 58. Auth. vote of 56 to 6 at an election held March 16. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1912. Int. ann. in June at the County Treasurer's office.

**SPRINGFIELD, Sangamon County, Ill.**—*Bond Sale.*—On April 29 the \$39,000 reg. bonds (V. 94, p. 1206) were awarded to R. C. O. Matheny & Co. of Springfield as 4 1/2% at 100.50, Int. and blank bonds. Other bids: N. W. Halsey & Co., Chicago—\$39,106 for 4 1/2% and \$38,252 for 4% and blank bonds.  
 A. B. Leach & Co., Chicago—\$39,106 for 4 1/2%.  
 Emery, Peck & Rockwood, Chicago—\$39,050 and blank bonds for 4 1/2%.  
 A. G. Edwards & Sons, St. Louis—\$39,507 75 and blank bonds for 5%.  
 Ridgely National Bank—\$38,801 and blank bonds for 4 1/2%.

**STAPLES, Todd County, Minn.**—*Certificate Offering.*—Proposals will be opened at 8 p. m. May 14 by F. W. Findsen, City Clerk, for \$35,000 5% certificates of indebtedness. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1912. Int. J. & D. Due June 1 1932.

**STEVENSON, Jackson County, Ala.**—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until June 15 by B. G. Houser, Chairman Bd. of Water Comm'r's, for \$14,500 5% 30-year coupon first mortgage water-works bonds. Date March 1 1912. Int. annual. Cert. check for 2% of bid, payable to the Town Treasurer, required.

**SUFFOLK, Nansemond County, Va.**—*Bond Sale.*—On May 3 the \$40,000 5% 30-year bonds (V. 94, p. 1002) were awarded. It is stated, to Cutter, May & Co. of Chicago for \$41,825 (104.5625) and blank bonds.

**SUMMIT COUNTY (P. O. Akron), Ohio.**—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. May 20 (date changed from May 15) by the Board of County Commissioners, C. L. Bower, Clerk, for the following 4 1/2% coup. road-impt. bonds (V. 94, p. 1267):  
 \$6,675 Manchester Road assess. bonds. Due \$1,000 yrly. Oct. 1 from 1913 to 1917 incl. and \$1,675 Oct. 1 1918.  
 25,000 Manchester Road (county's portion) bonds. Due \$5,000 yearly Oct. 1 from 1913 to 1917 inclusive.

**NEW LOANS.**

**\$365,588**

**CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS,  
BONDS**

Sealed bids will be received by the Committee on Ways and Means of the City Council of Minneapolis, Minnesota, at the office of the undersigned, **THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1912 AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.**, for the whole or any part of \$80,000 00 Playground, \$50,000 00 Park, \$3,588 00 Special Street Acquisition and Improvement and \$200,000 00 Hospital Bonds, and by the City Comptroller of said City on and after May 23d, 1912, until fully sold, for the whole or any part of \$25,000 00 Permanent Improvement Fund Bonds.

The above-described bonds will bear interest at the rate of four (4%) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, except the \$10,588 00 Special Street Acquisition and Improvement Bonds upon which the bidder is expected to state the rate of interest acceptable to him, at a rate not in excess of five (5%) per cent per annum, payable annually.

The Playground, Park and Permanent Improvement Fund Bonds will be dated May 1st, 1912, payable May 1st, 1942; Hospital Bonds will be dated July 1st, 1911, payable July 1st, 1941; and the Special Street Acquisition and Improvement Bonds will be dated July 1st, 1912, payable one-fifteenth each year thereafter on July 1st until and including the last one-fifteenth, which will be payable July 1st, 1927, and no bid or proposal will be entertained for a sum less than 95 per cent of the par value of the Hospital Bonds, and not less than the par value of the balance of the bonds herein described, and accrued interest on same to date of delivery.

The above bonds are tax-exempt in the State of Minnesota. The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved.

A certified check for two (2%) per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for, made to C. A. Bloomquist, City Treasurer, must accompany each bid.

Circular containing full particulars will be mailed upon application.

By order of the Committee on Ways and Means at a meeting held April 25th, 1912.

DAN C. BROWN,  
City Comptroller.

**NEW LOANS**

**\$170,000**

**SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1  
CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA  
5% BONDS**

Great Falls, Montana, April 29, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that the School Trustees of School District No. 1, Cascade County, Montana, on **JUNE 6, 1912, AT 10:00 A. M.**, at the meeting place of the School Board in the City of Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana, being the County Commissioners' Rooms in the Court House in the said City, will receive sealed bids for and sell additional school bonds to the amount of One hundred seventy thousand (\$170,000) dollars, as voted at the election held on the 6th day of April, 1912. Said bonds will be of the denomination of One thousand (\$1,000) dollars each, dated July 1st, A. D. 1912, due July 1st, A. D. 1932, and redeemable July 1st, 1927. Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of five per cent (5%) per annum, payable semi-annually at the office of the County Treasurer of Cascade County, Montana, in the City of Great Falls, Montana.

Bidders will satisfy themselves in advance of the sale as to the legality of said bonds, and properly certified transcripts of the records relating to said bonds will be furnished upon application and an unconditional certified check, certified by some bank in the City of Great Falls, Montana, in the amount of Five thousand dollars, payable without conditions to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of School District No. 1, Cascade County, Montana, must accompany each bid, as a guaranty of good faith. Said bonds will be placed with a local bank in the City of Great Falls, Montana, to be delivered to the successful bidder upon payment of the amount bid.

Said Board of School Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids made.

All bond bids should be enclosed in a separate envelope (marked bond bid) under cover of addressed envelope.

Bids should be addressed to K. B. Melver, Chairman of the Board of School Trustees, School District No. 1, Great Falls, Montana.

K. B. MELVER.

**NEW LOANS.**

**\$15,000**

**ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.  
ROAD IMPROVEMENT BONDS**

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock a. m. **MAY 15, 1912**, for the purchase of \$15,000 Ontario County Road Improvement Bonds. Said bonds were authorized by vote of the Board of Supervisors of Ontario County April 30, 1912, and are to be of the denomination of \$1,000 each, dated July 1, 1912, to bear 4 1/2 per cent interest, payable January 1 and July 1, and to mature as follows:

Series A-7, denomination \$1,000, due \$3,000 July 1, 1913.  
 Series A-8, denomination \$1,000, due \$3,000 July 1, 1914.  
 Series A-9, denomination \$1,000, due \$3,000 July 1, 1915.  
 Series A-10, denomination \$1,000, due \$3,000 July 1, 1916.  
 Series A-11, denomination \$1,000, due \$3,000 July 1, 1917.

Principal and interest payable at the First National Bank, Geneva, N. Y.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part of said bonds, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids. A certified check for two per cent of the amount bid for, payable to the Treasurer of Ontario County, must accompany each proposal. Bonds to be printed by purchase, and payment and delivery made on or before July 1st, 1912. At the time of delivery of bonds the purchaser will be required to pay the accrued interest in addition to the amount of bids. Bidders must use the printed forms of proposal furnished by the undersigned.

The bonded debt of Ontario County is \$322,000 (\$25,000 of which will be paid July 1st, 1912.) Ontario County's obligations have always been promptly met.

Assessed Valuation of Real Estate . . . \$32,087,864  
 Current Tax Rate, State and County . . . 005378864  
 Population of County (1910 Federal Census) . . . . . 52,286

PETER R. COLE, County Treasurer.  
Canadagua, N. Y., May 2, 1912.

**Charles M. Smith & Co**  
CORPORATION AND  
MUNICIPAL BONDS  
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUIL  
CHICAGO  
ESTABLISHED 1885.  
**H. C. SPEER & SONS CO.**  
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GUARANTEED All issues  
BONDS  
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30 Pine Street, New York

**BLODGET & CO.**  
BONDS  
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80 PINE STREET, NEW YORK  
STATE, CITY & RAILROAD BONDS  
MUNICIPAL BONDS  
Yielding 3.85% to 5.00%  
**STACY & BRAUN**  
Toledo, O. Cincinnati, O.

Auth. Secs. 2294, 2295 and 6912, Gen. Code. Date May 20 1912. Int. A. & O. beginning Oct. 1 1912, payable to the County Treas. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days after time of award. Cert. check on a bank other than the one making the bid, for at least 5% of bonds bid for, payable to the County Treas., required. Purchaser to pay accrued int.

**TAYLOR, Williamson County, Tex.**—Bonds Voted.—The proposition to issue the \$25,000 5% paving (city's portion) bonds (V. 94, p. 1002) carried, reports state, by a vote of 293 to 34 at the election held April 30.

**THOMASVILLE, Thomas County, No. Car.**—Bond Sale.—On April 20 the \$10,000 5% 30-yr. gold coup. water and sewer bonds (V. 94, p. 1078) were awarded to C. H. Coffin of Chicago at 101.01.

**TRAVERSE CITY, Grand Traverse County, Mich.**—New Bond Election.—The election which was to have been held May 1 at which "all" electors, would be given an opportunity to vote on a proposition to issue \$150,000 bonds, to purchase the Queen City Electric Light & Power Co. plant, privileges and franchises (V. 94, p. 1156), has been postponed, we are advised, until May 14.

**TYMOCHEE TOWNSHIP, Wyandot County, Ohio.**—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. June 3 by W. B. Houpf, Twp. Clerk (P. O. McCutcheville), for \$20,000 4½% coup. turnpike const. bonds. Auth. Secs. 3295, Gen. Code; also an election held April 23. Int. J. & D. Due on Dec. 1 as follows: \$1,000 yearly from 1915 to 1918 incl. \$2,000 in 1919, 1920 and 1921, \$3,000 in 1922, \$4,000 in 1923 and \$3,000 in 1924. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Cert. check for 2½% of bonds bid for, payable to the Twp. Treas., required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

**UNION COUNTY (P. O. Marysville), Ohio.**—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 25 for \$16,070 5% ditch const. bonds. Auth. Secs. 6489, 6492 and 6493, Gen. Code. Date July 1 1912. Int. J. & J. Cert. check (or cash), on some Marysville bank for \$500, payable to the Co. aud., required. C. A. Morelock is Co. Aud.

**UHRICHSVILLE, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.**—Bond Sale.—On May 3 the two issues of 4½% 1-10 yr. (ser.) assess. street imp't. bonds, aggregating \$9,400 (V. 94, p. 1078) were awarded to the Security Sav. Bank & Trust Co. of Toledo for \$9,485 50 (100,909) and int. Other bids follow: Seasongood & Mayer, Cin. \$9,485 00 Union Bank, Uhrichsville. \$9,400 New First Nat. Bank, Col. 8,432 60.

**UNIVERSITY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. St. Louis), Mo.**—Bonds Voted.—At an election held Apr. 30 the question of issuing \$60,000 building bonds was authorized, it is stated, by a vote of 253 to 98.

**UPPER MERION TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Montgomery Co., Pa.**—Bond Sale.—On May 4 the \$15,000 4½% 20 yr. (av.) reg. tax-free funding bonds (V. 94, p. 1136) were awarded to Townsend Whelen & Co. for \$15,658 84 (104,378) and int.—a basis of about 4.175%.

**UTICA, Oneida County, N. Y.**—Bonds Authorized.—Local papers state that an ordinance has been passed providing for the issuance of \$93,000 park and boulevard-system-extension bonds.

**Temporary Loan.**—On May 6 a loan of \$50,000 in anticipation of taxes was negotiated, it is reported, with W. Morris Imbric & Co. of New York at 3.80%.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Washington), Pa.**—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. May 15 by J. H. Moffitt, County Comptroller, for \$60,000 4½% taxable bridge bonds. Date June 1 1912. Int. payable at the County Treas. office. Due \$5,000 yearly from 1913 to 1924 incl. Cert. check for \$5,000, payable to the Comptroller, required.

**WAYNE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Fayette County, Ohio.**—Bond Sale.—On May 4 the \$30,000 5% bldg. bonds (V. 94, p. 1079) were awarded, it is stated, to Stacy & Braun of Toledo for \$30,143, making the price 100.476.

**WENATCHEE, Wash.**—Bond Offering.—Local newspapers state that the City Clerk is asking for bids for \$44,000 refunding bonds.

**WEST NEW YORK, Hudson County, N. J.**—Bond Sale.—On May 7 the three issues of 5% coupon bonds, aggregating \$165,000 (V. 94, p. 1207) were awarded to R. M. Grant & Co. of New York at 101.071 and interest. Other bids follow:

A. B. Leach & Co., N. Y. ....100.871 Hudson Tr. Co., West Hoboken. ....100 Kean, Taylor & Co., N. Y. ....100.799 First Nat. Bank of Guttenberg. ....100

**WILMERDING SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wilmerding), Allegheny County, Pa.**—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. May 15 by D. A. Barbor, Sec. Board of Directors, for \$65,000 4½% school bonds. Date May 1 1912. Int. M. & N. at the East Pittsburgh Nat. Bank, Wilmerding. Due on May 1 as follows: \$4,000 in 1917, \$3,000 yearly from 1918 to 1921 incl.; \$3,000 in 1922; \$2,000 in 1923; \$5,000 yearly from 1924 to 1929 incl.; \$4,000 in 1930; \$3,000 in 1931; \$4,000 in 1932 and 1933; \$5,000 in 1934; \$4,000 in 1935; \$5,000 in 1936 and \$1,000 in 1937. Cert. check on a national bank for \$500 required.

**WILSON, Wilson County, No. Caro.**—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. July 1 by Theo. A. Hinant, Clerk Bd. of Comm., for \$74,000 5% 20-yr. coup. refunding electric-light, water-works and sewerage bonds. Int. semi-annually at the Town Treas. office or in N. Y. Cert. check for \$2,000, payable to the Treasurer, is required.

**WINNER, Tripp County, So. Dak.**—Bond Sale.—On April 18 the \$17,000 5% 20-yr. water-works bonds (V. 94, p. 508) were awarded to S. A. Kean & Co. of Chic. at par. Denom. \$500. Date April 1 1912.

**YAZOO CITY, Yazoo County, Miss.**—Bond Election.—An election will be held May 17, reports state, to decide whether or not this city shall issue the \$30,000 water-works-improvement bonds (V. 94, p. 867).

**YORBA LINDA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Santa Ana), Cal.**—Bonds Voted.—An election held Apr. 20 resulted in a vote of 22 to 5 in favor of the question of issuing \$10,000 5% building bonds. Due \$1,000 yearly from 4 to 13 years, incl.

Canada, its Provinces and Municipalities.

**BATTLEFORD, Sask.**—Debenture Sale.—Reports state that the Ontario Securities Co., Ltd., of Toronto, has purchased \$18,000 5% 30 installment high school debentures.

**BELLEVILLE, Ont.**—Loan Election Proposed.—A by-law providing for a loan of \$2,500 for publicity bureau will shortly be submitted to the rate-payers, according to reports.

**BERLIN, Ont.**—Debenture Sale.—Reports state that Goldman & Co. of Toronto have been awarded the following 5% debentures, aggregating \$79,613 08: \$14,669 36 30-installment sewer, \$13,446 13 20-installment walk, \$44,030 44 10-installment roadway, \$406 21 10-installment storm-drain and \$7,066 94 20-installment curb and gutter debentures.

**Loan Election Proposed.**—An election will be called soon, reports state, to vote on a by-law providing for a loan of \$15,000 as a bonus to the Foster-Armstrong Co.

NEW LOANS.

\$175,000

CITY OF PATERSON, N. J.  
PARK BONDS

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Finance of the City of Paterson, N. J., up to four o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1912, for all or any part of \$175,000 4½% Coupon Park Bonds of the City of Paterson, N. J.; said bonds to be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) each, dated June 1, 1912, and to mature June 1, 1942, with interest payable on the first days of December and June in each year until the payment of the principal.

Both principal and interest of said bonds will be payable at the Hanover National Bank, New York City, N. Y., or at the office of the City Treasurer in Paterson, N. J., at the option of the purchaser, in gold coin, and the bonds may be registered as to principal only, or converted into registered bonds, payable both principal and interest to the registered holder.

A sinking fund is provided for the payment of said bonds at maturity, as provided by law.

Proposals should be addressed to Board of Finance, John J. Brophy, Clerk, City Hall, Paterson, N. J., and each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check on an incorporated bank or trust company to the order of the City Treasurer of the City of Paterson, N. J., for five per cent (5%) of the par value of the bonds bid for, and all proposals must provide for the payment of accrued interest on the bonds to the date of delivery. Said bonds to be prepared and certified as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, and will be approved as to legality by Hawkins, DeLafield & Longfellow, attorneys, of New York City, whose opinion will be furnished to the successful bidder.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Dated May 7, 1912.

(Signed) WILLIAM BERDAN, President.

JNO. J. BROPHY, Clerk.

NEW LOANS.

\$19,000

Town of Shelby, Montana,  
WATER BONDS

Notice is hereby given by the Town Council of the Town of Shelby, in the State of Montana, that the Water Bonds of said Town in the sum of Nineteen Thousand and \$19,000 Dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually on the first of January and first of July in each year, will be offered for sale at public auction to the bidder offering the highest price therefore, at the Council Chamber of the Town Council of the Town of Shelby, in the Town of Shelby, County of Teton, State of Montana, on the 10TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D., 1912, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The Council reserves the right to reject all or any bids or offers of purchase.

Said bonds are to be dated January First, A. D. 1912, and issued in denominations of One Thousand and (\$1,000) Dollars each, and shall be payable in twenty years from the date thereof, and Two Thousand (\$2,000) Dollars thereof shall be redeemable in 5 years. Five Thousand (\$5,000) Dollars redeemable in 10 years and Five Thousand (\$5,000) Dollars redeemable in 15 years, at the option of the Town Council. All tenders, bids or offers to purchase to be addressed to F. A. Sullivan, Mayor, and a certified check for not less than Three Hundred (\$300) Dollars to accompany each bid to insure good faith on behalf of the bidder.

Dated at Shelby, Montana, this 25th day of April, 1912.

By order of the Town Council,  
J. H. MAC FARLANE, Town Clerk.

BOND CALL.

City of New Orleans, La.,  
BOND CALL

30th April, 1912.  
Notice is hereby given that the following PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT CERTIFICATES of the City of NEW ORLEANS, issued under Act 56 of 1908, will be paid at this office on the 1st June, 1912, with interest to said date.  
Issue of 1911—Series "A"—Nos. 153 to 308.  
Issue of 1911—Series "B"—Nos. 6 to 18.  
Issue of 1911—Series "C"—Nos. 29 to 52.  
All numbers inclusive.  
CHAS. R. KENNEDY,  
City Comptroller.

THE AMERICAN MFG. CO.

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

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LYBRAND,  
ROSS BROS &  
MONTGOMERY

Certified Public Accountants  
(Pennsylvania)

NEW YORK, 55 Liberty St.  
PHILADELPHIA, Morris Bldg.  
PITTSBURGH, Union Bank Bldg.  
CHICAGO, First Nat. Bank Bldg.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Kohl Bldg.  
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CHICAGO, ILL.

**COBALT, Ont.**—*Loan Authorized.*—According to reports, the Township Council has voted a loan of \$10,000 for street improvements.

**CRAK, Sask.**—*Loans Voted.*—Reports state that by-laws providing for loans of \$22,000 for a town hall and \$5,000 for a municipal skating rink received a favorable vote at a recent election.

**CRAM LAKE SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 373, Sask.**—*Debenture Offering.*—Proposals will be received at any time, it is stated, by R. W. Allen, Sec.-Treas. (P. O. Plapob), for an issue of \$1,200 school debentures.

**DUBUC, Sask.**—*Debenture Offering.*—This village is offering for sale an issue of \$2,000 6% debentures payable in 15 annual instalments of principal and interest.

**EAST WHITLEY TOWNSHIP, Ont.**—*Debenture Sale.*—On May 6 the \$20,000 4½% 20-installment debenture (V. 94, p. 1208) were awarded to Brent, Noxon & Co. of Toronto at 96.26 and int. Other bids follow:  
Ont. Sec. Co., Ltd., Tor. \$19,267 Dominion Sec. Corp. Ltd. Tor \$19,020  
W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Tor. 19,177 Goldman & Co., Tor. 18,974  
Aemilius Jarvis & Co., Tor. 19,076 Nat. Finance Co., Ltd. Tor. 18,938  
G. A. Stimson & Co., Tor. 19,062 C. H. Burgess & Co., Tor. 18,907  
Bids were also received from Wood, Gundy & Co. of Tor. and the Maple Leaf Ins. Co.

**ENDERBY, B. C.**—*Loan Election Proposed.*—An election will probably be held, it is stated, to submit to the rate-payers a by-law providing for a loan of \$6,000 to construct drains.

**FORT SASKATCHEWAN, Alta.**—*Debenture Sale.*—On April 30 the \$20,000 5½% 20-installment hydro-electric debentures (V. 94, p. 1005) were awarded to Curran, Lalrd & Curran of Regina. Bids were also received from C. H. Burgess & Co. of Toronto, Nay & James and the National Finance Co., Ltd., of Regina.

**GRAVENHURST, Ont.**—*Debenture Sale.*—On May 7 the \$8,000 5½% 20-installment gold refunding debentures (V. 94, p. 1208) were awarded to Goldman & Co. of Toronto at 98.125 and int. Other bids follow:  
R. C. Matthews & Co., Tor. \$7,810 National Finance Co., Ltd.,  
Ont. Sec. Co., Ltd., Toronto 7,807 Toronto 7,718

**HURON TOWNSHIP, Ont.**—*Debenture Sale.*—An issue of \$34,000 5% 10-installment debentures was purchased, it is reported, by C. H. Burgess & Co. of Toronto.

**LINDSAY, Ont.**—*Debenture Sale.*—The Ontario Securities Co., Ltd., of Toronto has been awarded, it is stated, \$51,187 88 4½% 10 and 20-installment debentures.

**MAPLE CREEK, Sask.**—*Loan Election Proposed.*—According to reports the rate-payers will vote on a by-law providing for a loan of \$10,000 for water-works and sewerage-systems extensions.

**MELVILLE, Sask.**—*Debenture Sale.*—On April 29 the \$55,000 40-year town-hall and \$6,000 6-installment bonus 5% debentures (V. 94, p. 1208) were awarded to the National Finance Co., Ltd., of Toronto. Bids were

also received from Goldman & Co. of Toronto, C. H. Burgess & Co. of Toronto and the Ontario Securities Co., Ltd., of Toronto.

**MINNEBOSA, Man.**—*Debenture Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 6 p. m. June 4 by G. T. Turley, Town Clerk, for \$10,000 5% general debentures, repayable as to principal March 1 1941. Int. ann. on March 1.

**PETERBOROUGH, Ont.**—*Loan Election Proposed.*—The burgesses will probably vote in the near future on a by-law providing for a loan of \$30,000 for the purchase of fair-grounds, it is stated.

**PORT ARTHUR, Ont.**—*Loan Election Proposed.*—Reports state that by-laws providing for the following loans will be submitted to the rate-payers: \$25,000 to cover old capital balances, \$7,500 for installation of pumps, \$35,000 for extension of telephones, \$15,000 for extension of electric lighting, \$35,000 for fire-hall, \$14,000 for street purposes and \$11,500 steel rails for roads.

**RIDGETOWN, Ont.**—*Loan Election Proposed.*—A by-law providing for a loan of \$10,500 for electric-light-plant-impt. will be submitted to the rate-payers in a few weeks, according to reports.

**ST. MARY'S, Ont.**—*Loan Election.*—An election will be held June 1, reports state, to vote on a by-law providing for a loan of \$40,000 for the erection of a central public school.

**SANDWICH, Ont.**—*Debenture Sale.*—An issue of \$14,348 5% 20-installment debentures was purchased by the Dominion Securities Corp., Ltd., of Toronto during the month of April.

**TILBURY EAST, Ont.**—*Debenture Sale.*—It is reported that \$2,788 20 4-installment, \$5,480 65 5-installment and \$6,887 70 10-installment 5% debentures were purchased by the Dominion Secur. Corp., Ltd., of Toronto.

**TORONTO, Ont.**—*Loan Election Proposed.*—It is reported that the burgesses will probably vote on loans of \$21,500 and \$140,000 for the purchase of property.

**VERNON, Ont.**—*Loan Election Proposed.*—It is reported that a by-law providing for a loan of \$25,000 will shortly be submitted to the rate-payers.

**WESTMOUNT, Que.**—*Loan Election.*—A vote will be taken to-day (May 11) on a by-law providing for a loan of \$601,033 to purchase park sites, according to reports.

**WINNIPEG, Man.**—*Description of Loan.*—The £960,000 loan recently offered in London at 98 (V. 94, p. 1269) was in the form of 4% consolidated registered stock. Denom. £100. Int. M. & S. at the Bank of Montreal. Due March 1 1950, opt. after March 1 1940.

**WYNYARD, Sask.**—*Debentures Authorized.*—It is reported that the Town Burgesses have passed a by-law providing for the issuance of \$8,500 debts.

**ZEELANDIA, Sask.**—*Loan Election.*—Reports state that the rate-payers will vote on May 15 on two by-laws providing for loans of \$3,000 for a park and \$3,000 for refunding purposes.

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