



*"RAILWAY AND INDUSTRIAL SECTION."*

A new number of our "Railway and Industrial Section," revised to date, is sent to our subscribers to-day. In the editorial columns of the same will be found articles on the following subjects: "The Independent Car in Railway Operation," "The Railway Safety Movement" and "Railroads and Water Carriage Connections."

*THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.*

The marvelous activity of the iron and steel trades continues unabated, and prices are so generally and so rapidly advancing that efforts are now being made to prevent what is termed a run-away market. There is a lesson in this which should not be disregarded. The revival is not a manipulated affair. It is devoid of the least artificiality. It has not come about as a result of collective or co-operative efforts of any kind. It is, indeed, the most natural and the most assuring period of activity we have had in a decade. It has occurred, too, in face of some deterrents and obstacles which might have been expected to retard recovery. Political drawbacks have been such as to impose a serious restraint on enterprise. Yet recovery has been proceeding at a constantly growing pace. The change has come about by simply giving free play to natural forces and letting the law of supply and demand, which by some is regarded as obsolete, work out a cure in the old-fashioned way.

Up to fifteen or sixteen months ago prices of iron and steel were largely regulated by co-operative efforts. The Gary dinners furnished the opportunity for an exchange of views under which price fluctuations were kept within narrow limits. There was a certain advantage in this, as there always is in the maintenance of price stability. But the course of events since then has shown that co-operative effort is not indispensable to success in the trade. On the contrary, the fact that prices were not being fixed by arbitrary methods furnished a basis such as had not existed for years on which to rear an enduring structure of activity and prosperity. There have been no conferences of the steel men in the old way for over a year. It was supposed that the absence of such conferences would lead to general disaster and universal ruin. It was argued that industrial operations are now being conducted on so large a scale that competition can no longer be allowed to regulate prices—that there must be concert of action, and more or less binding general agreements; otherwise wholesale destruction will ensue.

The result shows that such fears are groundless and such theories unsubstantial. Common sense will rule in the end, whether business is conducted on a large scale or on a small scale—in fact, is a little more likely to hold sway in the former case, since by reason of the magnitude of the undertakings those in control are charged with the conduct of the property of others and hence become the trustees of such property instead of the individual owners. In that capacity they are certain to proceed with greater caution than when it is within their power to deal in a free-handed way with their own property.

After the meetings were discontinued last year, prices did for a time drop to very low levels, but this very fact inspired confidence on the part of consumers and buying orders at once began to pour in, and have been steadily growing in volume ever since. With the increase in orders, there also soon came an improvement

in prices, and now the books of mills and furnaces are loaded with orders at profitable prices, which will engage their full capacity for many months to come. Even Judge Gary was obliged to say at the meeting in Pittsburgh yesterday, of the American Iron and Steel Institute, that "we are in the midst of an era of prosperity never before surpassed, so far as it affects our particular lines."

The experience thus gained has a political as well as an economic value, particularly at this time, when we are nearing the close of a Presidential campaign where at least one of the candidates proclaims that business now-a-days is conducted on such a large scale that it can no longer be allowed to go on in the old way—that Government must step in and control the whole thing. Such propositions find no support in the course of the steel trade during the last twelve months, and it is gratifying that the demonstration of the unsoundness of all theories of that kind should have come so soon. In the economic as in the physical world, natural forces act with similar effect on large bodies and small bodies alike.

This year's Electrical Exposition here recalled to mind, by a formal luncheon given there to Mr. Edison, that it is only just past thirty years since electric lighting began with the opening of the first crude and humble plant in Pearl Street near Fulton. It had long been known that electricity was capable of producing light by causing incandescence of some material which (as one might say) angers the current by opposing some difficulty to its rush around its circuit, but the great discovery of Edison was primarily how to turn this knowledge to practical use by "dividing" the light. It is a long and marvellous advance from the yellowish and comparatively feeble bulbs of 1882 to the almost unlimited variety and effectiveness of electric lighting now, the advance being in quantity, color, ease of control and facility of application to so many purposes that it is hardly extravagant to have faith that this bewilderingly facile servitor is able to perform any conceivable task. The nightly display which flashes along upper Broadway and the lines and whirls of decorative lamps in public buildings and grounds are a continuous exhibition to which most city dwellers have grown wonted. Besides, the once marvellous agent, gas, has advanced in its turn, using incandescent materials.

Electric power has marched with a more wonderful development. It is hardly a quarter-century since the trolley car came in, and in this term electricity has wrought changes as if Aladdin had come with his lamp. It has made subways possible. It has tunneled under rivers and has built great urban terminals. It has spread practicable local travel outward from congested districts. It has done more than create an electric-railway system which possibly existed, a quarter of a century ago, in the imagination of some unrestrained dreamer. It is revolutionizing industries and redistributing population, yet it is raising new problems almost as it seems to dispose of old ones.

What this substance is, or whether it can be spoken of as substance, is still a mystery; the wisest know only some of its phenomena of working, and even they are doubtful whether mankind has got farther than the first few letters in the alphabet of electricity. One of the most suggestive exhibits at the recent Show was that of an "Overhead Electrified Irrigation Company," which claims ability to greatly stimulate

plant growth by a system of artificial rain sprayed from overhead piping, the water itself being electrically charged. The specific exhibit of this company (which comes from Buenos Aires and claims to have thoroughly proved itself in the Argentine Republic) was a model of a farm on Long Island which is using the device, and samples of vegetables grown there and the very inferior soil that produced them, under the electric stimulus, were shown. We need not take such claims unqualifiedly, yet they should not be met by obstinate incredulity, for it has been repeatedly told, with such circumstance as compels some belief, that electricity does aid plant growth and has a potential importance in ability to do this. It is also repeatedly affirmed that electricity can aid in developing backward and defective specimens of the human race, one of the very latest tales being that it can woo sleep. Nothing said about it can be summarily dismissed as idle, because we simply do not know. Of what electricity is already doing in power-transmission we have evidence. It is hauling over lengthening sections on our steam railroads; it is converting waterfalls and melting icecaps into transmissible and transmitted power; the forecasts of Sir William Ramsay about what might be done, in worn-out or unprofitable mines, in burning the fuel where it lies and sending its energy by wire on the surface have not been forgotten and are significant. Whether electricity is concerned in the wireless wave is probably unknown; what we do know is that marvel follows upon marvel and the end is beyond vision, if not beyond imagination.

There is also an aid to faith in this march of thirty years. Will the coal supply be exhausted and will the earth grow cold because the sun gives out? Not soon enough for ourselves or our immediate descendants to justly worry. Discoveries come as they are timely because needed as means of evolution. Noah could have photographed his queer craft, if he had possessed the materials and the knowledge in hand, for they existed. The intelligent power that planned creation may reasonably be supposed to have seen the end from the beginning and to have provided for it, each successive step being taken in its due season and not possibly before.

The large number of thirty-eight amendatory or enacting propositions to be passed on by the electorate of Oregon on Nov. 5 are sketched elsewhere in this issue of the "Chronicle," but some of them, as in case of those lately disposed of in Ohio, suggest a passing comment. The first and most notable feature in them is that they are a jumble, produced by the present fad of an imaginary restoration to the people of imaginary lost powers, through initiation and approval, and these functions (alleged to be new but really exercised since the country was founded) are to be exercised simultaneously.

There is a batch of constitutional amendments, and there is a long batch of "bills for Acts," proposed by initiative petition, which means that a portion of the people recommend things to all the people and a portion of the people recommend things to the Legislature (these recommendations being practically equivalent to mandates), and then the whole people formally pass on them. The "bills for Acts," proposed by initiative, and the Acts on which a referendum was ordered by petition, relate to a great number of matters, of which the largest in details is a revision of inheritance taxes; many of them are local, the most

marked example of this being a proposition to erect a part of one county into a new county. Because these are local matters, observers outside can pass them without an opinion on their merits, yet we may remark that these are matters which are ordinarily left for legislatures to deal with.

There are many constitutional amendments which have been referred to the people by the Legislature in the customary manner. The most notable of these provides that constitutional amendments thereafter can be ratified only by a majority of all electors voting at the election instead of by the handful that may happen to vote on the particular propositions. This is repeated in the amendments proposed by initiative petition, for one of those requires "a majority vote of all electors to adopt constitutional amendments and propose initiative measures, and a majority vote only of electors voting thereon to reject measures referred to the people." The evident purpose of this is to require a fuller popular action in case of constitutional amendments than in case of ordinary "measures," namely laws. The genesis of this change in respect to ratifying constitutional propositions has not been publicly stated, but its adoption seems to be indicated by its being brought up in two ways: it is the very amendment which, as we have often said, is most sorely needed in this State and ought to be in effect everywhere. Another of the initiative amendment propositions bunches several striking and advanced notions, such as: proportionate election of legislators; having the Executive introduce all appropriation bills; making him (and unsuccessful party candidates for his office) ex-officio members of the House of Representatives; allowing proxy voting on bills; putting over to the next session all bills introduced after the first twenty days; and abolishing the State Senate.

Here are too many and too varied and serious matters for proper consideration at a Presidential election; yet if they were referred to a special election (as in Ohio) another objection equally grave would arise. If mixed in with ordinary elective matters, the people will not sufficiently consider these, and if treated separately the people will not take the trouble to vote; we are therefore brought to the inevitable deduction that there is vastly too much amendatory tinkering going on in this year. Moreover, it may not be quite in vain (after the people get down to thinking soberly again) to point out that the certain tendency of the referendum, and much more of the initiative, will be to lower the responsibility and character of legislatures. The same thing may be said of the judiciary, and with still more emphasis and seriousness. It cannot be made more clear by enlarging upon it, for as soon and as far as persons who are intended to exercise representative powers, either legislative or judicial, are reduced to a mere clerical status by requiring their work to be indorsed before it is complete or by keeping a recall string tied to themselves, they will degenerate.

Thus far there seems no uncertainty as to the trend of the Balkan War. It is very strongly against the Turkish arms. Not that the Ottoman troops have failed to display their accustomed bravery and fanatical disregard of death. But they have been overwhelmed apparently by the greater preparedness of the invading troops. The armies of Bulgaria, Servia and Greece have all followed Montenegro's lead and are invading the territory of the Sultan and are certainly making active progress. Latest dispatches tell of the capture on Thursday by the Bulgars of the town and

Turkish fortress of Kirk-Kilisseh in Thrace. This is regarded of great strategic importance in guarding Adrianople, against which the Bulgarians have since Monday been directing their main attack. The fortress is thirty-five miles to the east of Adrianople, and the capture of the town itself, which now seems probable, according to military authorities, may develop to be the most decisive engagement of the war. The Turkish positions at the fortress were finally carried at the point of the bayonet. The Bulgars now occupy a line as long as their Turkish frontier and are more than twenty miles within Turkish territory. Their plans are supposed to be to invest Adrianople from the west, north and northeast. So far as the Servian invasion is concerned, both the Turks and Servians claim sensational victories in Albania. Official Turkish advices claim to have put the main Servian army to flight at Koumanovo. According to these advices, Zekki Pasha with thirty thousand men attacked the Servians before the Bulgarian force, which was hastening to join them, arrived. After several hours of severe fighting the Servians were completely routed and fled. Meanwhile—still quoting Turkish advices—the Bulgars tried to help the Servians by a flank attack, but Zekki Pasha detached one of his divisions and drove them across the border. The Turkish War Office professes to believe that this blow finally disposes of the Servians, but it is officially admitted that the Ottoman troops who opposed the Bulgarians to the eastward of the Tunja River are retreating. It is also stated that all the forces except the army corps which is holding Adrianople will fall back on the main army, which is concentrated between Baba-Eski and Lule Burgas. The Turks will then have there seven corps and four more in reserve, which are now being formed near Constantinople. It is further stated at Constantinople that the retirement from Kirk-Kilisseh was purely a strategical move to enable all the units of the army to concentrate and was in no way due to Thursday's battle. Adrianople can, it is asserted, stand a siege if necessary.

The Montenegrin troops, advancing in a southeasterly direction, reached a point  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Turkish town of Scutari on Thursday afternoon. Their military operations have been greatly interfered with by rain. So far as the operations of the Greek army are concerned, it is reported from Athens that the Ottoman troops under Riza Bey, which have been driven by the Greeks through Stone Gates Pass and out of the town of Servidje, are threatened with annihilation. They are hedged in on the east by the cliffs of Mt. Freria, on the west by the Haliakmon Fords, which are held by the Greek Highlanders, and on the south by the Greek army flushed with victory. Fully twenty-two thousand men are face to face with the alternative of unconditional surrender or slaughter. On Wednesday the Turkish army before Servidje was routed. The occupation of the town by the Greek force and the capture of twenty-two field guns and of a large amount of war material has created great enthusiasm in Greece, and has lifted the depressing memory of the collapse of the Greek army in 1897. Before the Turks evacuated Servidje they are reported to have massacred the Christians there. This, it is stated in dispatches from Athens, has aroused a sentiment of horror among the Greeks, and still further intensified their resolution to free Macedonia for ever from Turkish barbarity. After a short engagement on Tuesday with the Turkish garrison, a landing party of five hundred Greeks occupied Kastro, the capital of the island of Lemnos, near

the entrance to the Dardanelles, and hoisted the Greek flag. They have thus secured a base from which they can attack the Turkish squadron should it emerge from the Dardanelles. Admiral Countouriotis issued a proclamation to the inhabitants announcing the occupation of the island by Greece.

Thus far there have been no open developments suggesting the interference by any of the great Powers in the war, although it is evident that great nervousness over possible developments in this direction prevails at all the foreign financial centres.

The revolt headed by Gen. Felix Diaz, nephew of former President Diaz, against Madero rule in Mexico, seems to have collapsed as suddenly as it developed. The leader and his staff and most of his troops were captured almost without resistance. Two of the staff officers were shot after court-martial and the same fate awaited Diaz himself. But President Madero insisted on clemency and the prisoner will be confined in Vera Cruz fortress instead of being executed. The entire collapse of the so-called revolution is not without its ludicrous side. It certainly shows that whatever skill the new leader had as a military man was completely obscured by his inexperience in intrigue. Advices from Mexico City state that the Diaz revolt was little more than a Madero trap set and sprung by the President himself. Diaz had long been suspected of intriguing against the Government. To catch him at his own game Madero permitted him, apparently, to go about Vera Cruz without being spied upon, but as a matter of fact the Administration's secret service men were his constant advisers. Diaz was led to believe that the major part of the Federal army would join the revolt, and he failed to see the plot until too late. Even when the Federal troops appeared before Vera Cruz, he believed they were coming to join him, and would attack those who remained loyal the moment he (Diaz) gave the word. This accounts for the apparent neglect of Diaz to give battle the moment the Federals came in range.

According to a cable dispatch from Vienna, negotiations are approaching completion between Washington and St. Petersburg for a year's extension of the Russo-American treaty, with the object of gaining time that is necessary for discussing and negotiating a new treaty. William Sulzer, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House, when shown the dispatch, declared that he was cognizant of such negotiations, but did not care to discuss them nor the circumstances attending them for the present. On the other hand, A. A. Adee, Acting Secretary of State, said that the Department had no knowledge of such negotiations, although there has been discussion of a new treaty in which the contention of the United States that the passports of American citizens of Jewish faith should be recognized would be adhered to. No representations had been made by the Russian Government to the State Department about extending the present treaty, but it was possible that such an expedient had been proposed in St. Petersburg. The Vienna cables announce that a Russian commission composed of high dignitaries and economic experts will come to Washington soon after the Presidential election to begin negotiations for a new commercial treaty.

The European markets for securities have continued to display extreme nervousness rather than spectacular weakness. It is to the State funds that we must

naturally turn for a record of the effect of the Balkan war on securities. The changes are not as large as a superficial reading of the cable dispatches would lead one to suspect. British Consols, for instance, closed at 73 1-16, which compares with 73 3-16 at the close of last week; French Rentes are 89.25, against 89.75 a week ago; Russian 4s are  $\frac{1}{2}$  point lower in London at 88, and Turkish 4s 2 points lower at 79. Bulgarian 6s, on the other hand, closed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  higher at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Greek Monopoly 4s closed 1 point higher at 50, Servian Unified 4s without net change for the week at 70 and German Imperial 3s 1 point higher at 77.

Our own market for securities may now be regarded as taking little more than an academic interest in the Balkan war. It is hardly likely that Europe will again become a heavy seller of American securities. In the first place, the recent sales did not result from any fear of the soundness of the securities themselves. The liquidation was more or less compulsory, and its main object was to provide holders of the securities with ready money with which to protect other commitments that were not so readily salable. This crisis having passed, there is no longer any apparent necessity for disposing of additional amounts of securities that have just stood the test so admirably. Especially is this the case when we consider that as we are not at all likely to become involved in any European conflagration—and in this we occupy an exceptionally favored position among the great Powers—our securities presumably will not be directly affected by European political intrigues or jealousies, and are for this reason apt to appreciate because of their safety during current disturbed conditions abroad. A suggestion to this effect is cabled by the Paris correspondent of the "Journal of Commerce" in the following paragraph: "Your correspondent to-day interviewed the representative of one of the largest French banks, who has been reported to be advising his clients to buy American railroads. He frankly confirmed the statement that he was giving such advice, and instanced Union Pacific, Atchison and Louisville & Nashville as being particularly safe and profitable investments at the present moment. The outlook in America, he said, was without question brighter than in Europe. The Balkan war cannot be settled off-hand, and will probably drag along all winter. In this event there will be constant encouragement for outside interference, which can spring into a conflagration at a moment's notice." Paris, being the leading market for State securities of Russia and the Balkan States generally, has not unnaturally been affected most severely by the current crisis. On Tuesday, the cable reported that three agents de change—as members of the Bourse are called—were embarrassed and that their obligations having been taken over by their fellow members, they would resign. Official confirmation of this report has not been received, so far as we can learn through press channels; but as the cable reports containing the information came to responsible houses here, having reliable French connections, it seems reasonable to suppose that the reports are accurate. It is at any rate the way embarrassments are handled on the Paris Bourse where the agents de change as a body are responsible for the obligations incurred on the Bourse of each individual member. In London considerable apprehension exists regarding the ability of that market to successfully complete, without embarrassments, the approaching fortnightly settlement which begins on Monday. A large failure has been indefinitely re-

ported to have taken place in Vienna, but in this instance also there is still absence of official information. Berlin reports a number of minor failures. The advance by the Reichsbank of its discount rate to 5% from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % was accompanied by a statement from President Havenstein to the effect that the Bank's recovery following the September quarter-end settlement had not been satisfactory and that the heavy pressure of bills in the Provinces had so affected exchange rates as to endanger the Bank's gold supply. The failure of a large Glasgow speculator, with liabilities of \$2,500,000, was reported on Thursday and resulted in considerable liquidation in London. This speculator had extensive continental and colonial connections. The Austro-Hungarian Bank yesterday advanced its rate of discount to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % from 5%.

So far as the technical bearing of the Balkan War on the European bourses is concerned, there seems to be an agreement that favorable news from the standpoint of the market is contained in Turkish victories while progress by the allied States is unfavorable. This also is the position of sterling exchange houses on this side in their operations in their particular lines of business, exchange ruling easier when reports of Turkish successes are received. The explanation, which seems so out of line with the sympathies of the Christian nations, is that the prompt success of Turkey would preserve the status quo of Europe, while, should the allied armies succeed in severely rupturing Turkish prestige, European territorial complications of a most serious character would undoubtedly ensue.

The Imperial Bank of Germany on Thursday announced the expected advance in its minimum discount rate to 5% from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, and yesterday, Friday, the Austro-Hungarian Bank, advanced its rate to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % from 5%. No additional change was made by the Bank of England from 5%, although open money rates in Lombard Street are approaching so close to the official rate that it would not be surprising if the latter were to be forced up still further in the near future. An advance may next be expected in the official rate at St. Petersburg. Private bank discounts at the European centres are firm and higher. Closing rates in London for sixty-day bills were 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ @4 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, while ninety-day bills were 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ @4 15-16%. A week ago 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % was the ruling quotation for short bills and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @4 $\frac{3}{4}$ % for long. Bills to arrive closed at 5@5 $\frac{1}{8}$ % for sixty days and 4 15-16% for ninety days. In Paris the open market rate, as reported by cable yesterday, was 3 9-16%, although early in the week 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ % was quoted. Last week, at the close, spot bills were quoted at 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ % and bills to arrive at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, but there is now no quotable difference between the two classes of bills. In Berlin the open market rate closed only  $\frac{1}{8}$ % higher for the week at 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ % for 60-day bills, notwithstanding the advance in the official Bank rate to 5%. Ninety-day bills closed at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, which is a concession of  $\frac{1}{8}$ % from last week's closing figures. Amsterdam remains at 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ % and Brussels at 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ %. At Vienna the market rate is still 5%, notwithstanding the advance to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % in the official rate. The official bank rates at the leading foreign centres are: London, 5%; Paris, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; Berlin, 5%; Vienna, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; Brussels, 5%; Amsterdam, 4%; Bengal, 3%; and Bombay, 4%.

In its weekly statement the Bank of England reported an increase in its gold coin and bullion holdings of only £20,576, notwithstanding that it has been buying gold freely all week. The total reserve increased £113,000 and the proportion of reserve to liabilities is

now 49.53%, comparing with 48.73% last week and 52.80% one year ago. The Bank's bullion holdings are still above those of last year, the total this week being £37,586,372, comparing with £37,430,543 in 1911 and £31,318,335 in 1910. The reserve stands at £27,500,000, comparing with £27,211,293 in 1911 and £22,017,700 in 1910. Public deposits were increased £2,003,000, while ordinary deposits indicated a contraction of £2,667,000. A reduction of £780,000 in loans was recorded. The total outstanding, however, is still the highest for the corresponding week since 1906, when the Bank rate was 6%. It now is £32,725,000, against £27,905,256 in 1911, £28,443,321 in 1910 and £33,394,745 in 1906. Notes reserved decreased £26,000 during the week and notes in circulation decreased £93,000. The Continent did not bid at the London auction on Monday for the gold which arrived from Cape Town. The amount was about £800,000, of which India secured £150,000. The Bank, it is understood, took the remainder. Our special correspondent furnishes the following details of the movement of gold into and out of the Bank for the Bank week: Imports, £530,000 (wholly bought in the open market); exports, £579,000 (of which £150,000 to Egypt, £50,000 to Sweden, £349,000 to Continent and £30,000 to miscellaneous destinations), and receipts of £70,000 *net* from the interior of Great Britain.

The Bank of France also recorded a slight decrease in its gold supply, which, following as it does a succession of weekly declines in this item, may be regarded as the effective work of the higher Bank rate. The increase amounted to only 1,274,000 francs. Silver also, for the first time in several weeks, registered an increase in the holdings. The total stock of gold in the Bank amounts to 3,232,041,000 francs, comparing with 3,140,225,000 francs one year ago and 3,337,850,000 francs at this date in 1910. The silver comparisons are not quite so favorable. The week's total is 756,966,000 francs, which compares with 791,600,000 francs in 1911 and 840,650,000 francs in 1910. The bills discounted increased 76,325,000 francs. Treasury deposits increased 54,525,000 francs, advances decreased 1,100,000 francs and general deposits increased 7,175,000 francs. A contraction in note circulation of 54,475,000 francs brought the total outstanding down to 5,388,091,000 francs, comparing with 5,331,097,880 francs in 1911 and 5,281,395,040 francs in 1910.

Notwithstanding the remark of the President of the Imperial Bank of Germany that accompanied the advance in the discount rate, that the Bank had not shown a satisfactory recovery from the September payments, the weekly statement of the Bank, published yesterday indicated an increase of 21,136,000 marks in the gold on hand and of 41,293,000 marks in gold and silver combined. There was a contraction of 91,382,000 marks in the outstanding note circulation and of 38,920,000 marks in the Treasury bills, while loans decreased 16,113,000 marks. Discounts were 7,942,000 marks higher and deposits indicated an increase of 101,737,000 marks. The total stock of gold and silver held by the Reichsbank is 1,224,771,000 marks, which compares with 1,096,720,000 marks one year ago and 991,740,000 marks in 1910. Loans and discounts aggregate, however, 1,501,325,000 marks, which compares with 1,275,440,000 marks in 1911 and 1,188,300,000 marks in 1910. The outstanding circulation is but slightly in excess of last year, amount-

ing at this time to 1,850,849,000 marks, comparing with 1,806,080,000 marks one year ago and 1,655,900,000 marks two years ago.

In the local money market a considerable degree of nervousness has developed during the week. The interior demand for funds has been resumed on an active scale and the banks lost through the Sub-Treasury \$9,862,000, which, in view of the fact that last Saturday's bank statement the cash surplus of the Clearing-House banks and trust companies amounted to only \$9,408,950, indicates that a period of some strain is not unlikely, especially when we consider that a rather peculiar combination of urgent demands is in sight for the closing days of the month. During the coming week, aside from meeting the interior requirements, the banks will be called upon to accumulate funds for the November dividend and interest disbursements, which are large. The banks, moreover, have been using in their call loans the so-called tax moneys that have been accumulated for payment in November. November 1 is tax day in New York. On that day the final half of taxes for 1912 is due and payable. But as no penalty accrues if payment is made within 30 days, it is hardly probable that these deposits will be at once withdrawn. Nevertheless the banks will be compelled to call funds quite freely to meet the concentrated demand on their deposits. New York is thus confronted with the necessity of supplying the exceptional demands at home and of interior correspondents. The local institutions can expect no relief in the form of additional gold imports, as all the precious metal that was engaged in London has already arrived, the final consignment, as we reported in the "Chronicle" last week, having reached New York on the steamer Caronia. The only alternative, therefore, for the banks is to call loans. Demand rates during the week were on about a 5% basis, the renewal rates having ranged between  $4\frac{7}{8}$  and  $5\frac{1}{2}$ %.

Referring to money rates in detail, it may be said that the extreme quotations on Monday were  $4\frac{3}{4}$ @5%, with the higher figure the ruling one; on Tuesday the range was  $4\frac{1}{2}$ @5%, with  $4\frac{7}{8}$ % the ruling basis; Wednesday's range was also  $4\frac{1}{2}$ @5%, but the ruling rate was marked up to 5%; Thursday's highest was 6%, lowest  $4\frac{3}{4}$ %, and the renewal figure  $4\frac{7}{8}$ %; on Friday  $6\frac{1}{4}$ % was the highest, 4% the lowest and  $5\frac{1}{2}$ % the ruling quotation. Time money rates were well maintained and closed at fractional advances. Final quotations were  $5\frac{3}{4}$ @6% for sixty days, ninety days and for four months, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ % for five and six months. The offerings of mercantile paper were not active and quotations remain  $5\frac{3}{4}$ @6% for choice six months' names and also for sixty and ninety-day endorsed bills receivable. Names not classed as choice still remain at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ %.

Sterling exchange this week has been active and excited, although the latter feature has not shown itself specifically in the form of erratic or important changes in quotations. Cable transfers have evinced greatest strength, owing to the urgent demand for remittances for American securities sold by former foreign holders. A feature of the transactions of this nature have been what is technically known in sterling exchange parlance as "swapping" credits on joint account. For instance, one large London bank cabled to a bank here that it would "swap" a million pounds. Another London bank sent a similar cable to a leading trust company here that deals in a large way in sterling,

that it would "swap" £1,250,000. Both these transactions were on joint account—that is to say, the London and New York institutions in each case were to share equally in the profits. It may perhaps be of interest to explain how a transaction of this character is conducted. The offer was at once accepted by cable. The New York institution thereupon sold cable transfers to New York bankers or others who desired to remit by cable on account of American securities that either had already been received from London or were on their way here. These cable transfers were immediately covered by grain bills, cotton bills, merchandise bills of every description or finance bills, which were shipped on the next fast steamer sailing. All sorts of reports have been current as to the value of the securities sold by Europe. London cables from usually conservative correspondents state that estimates of £10,000,000 are considered excessive at that centre, though there is a disposition among banking interests on this side to estimate somewhat higher than the figures named. In any event, the amount involved has not proved a strain upon the ability of the foreign exchange interests at this centre to handle the matter in a routine manner. There is no general rule as to the manner of paying for American securities when they are returned from abroad in large quantity. The movement is, of course, handled by the great banking interests, and it is a matter of negotiation as to the manner in which remittances shall be made.

The London check rate in Paris closed yesterday 25.23½ francs, which compares with 25.25 francs a week ago and suggests a demand for funds at the French capital. Demand sterling in Berlin closed 20.52 marks, which compares with last week's closing figure of 20.50¼ marks. The closing Berlin check rate in Paris is 122.95, which is a decline of 17 centimes for the week.

Compared with Friday of last week, sterling exchange on Saturday was firmer with demand quoted at 4 8580 @4 8590, cable transfers at 4 8630@4 8640 and sixty days at 4 8175@4 8185. On Monday, after early weakness on account of continued large offerings of grain and cotton bills, the undertone again became firm on selling of stocks by Europeans, and demand advanced to 4 8585@4 8595 and cable transfers to 4 8635@4 8645; sixty days declined to 4 8170@4 8180. Firmness in discounts at London and the financial difficulties in Paris were in some measure responsible for an advance in sterling on Tuesday; the close was at 4 86@4 8610 for demand, 4 8645@4 8655 for cable transfers and 4 8180@4 8190 for sixty days. On Wednesday the market opened weak, then rallied, although trading was dull throughout; demand and sixty day bills declined to 4 8595@4 8605 and 4 8175 @4 8185, respectively, but cable transfers advanced to 4 8650@4 8660. On Thursday sterling first advanced sharply, demand going up to 4 8615 and cables to 4 8675 during the forenoon, then reacted, largely on speculative operations by brokers and the effects of the continued foreign selling of American stocks demand at the close was lower at 4 8590@4 86, while cable transfers were firmer at 4 8655@4 8665 and sixty days remain unchanged. On Friday there was a sharp break at the opening, demand touching 4 8570 and cable transfers 4 8635 on the rise in local money rates. Before the close a partial rally took place. Closing quotations were 4 8155@4 8165 for sixty days, 4 8575@4 8585 for demand bills and 4 8645@4 8655 for cable transfers. Commercial on banks closed 4 79¼@4 81½ and documents for payment 4 80¾@

4 82¼. Cotton for payment ranged from 4 81 to 4 81¼; grain for payment from 4 81½ to 4 81¾.

The New York Clearing-House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have lost \$423,000 net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ending Oct. 25. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated \$11,520,000, while the shipments have reached \$11,943,000. Adding the Sub-Treasury operations, which occasioned a loss of \$9,862,000, the combined result of the flow of money into and out of the New York banks for the week appears to have been a loss of \$10,285,000, as follows:

Week ending Oct. 25 1912.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement, as above.	\$11,520,000	\$11,943,000	Loss \$423,000
Sub-Treasury operations.	20,100,000	29,962,000	Loss 9,862,000
Total	\$31,620,000	\$41,905,000	Loss \$10,285,000

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

Banks of	Oct. 24 1912.			Oct. 26 1911.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England	£ 37,586,372	-----	37,586,372	£ 37,430,543	-----	37,430,543
France	129,281,760	30,278,850	159,560,610	125,608,620	31,663,520	157,272,140
Germany	44,328,430	15,600,000	59,888,430	40,749,500	14,086,200	54,835,700
Russia	155,943,000	6,768,000	162,701,000	143,344,000	6,326,000	149,670,000
Aus.-Hun.	51,933,000	11,060,000	62,993,000	54,179,000	11,697,000	65,876,000
Spain	17,254,000	29,579,000	46,833,000	16,672,000	30,410,000	47,082,000
Italy	42,512,000	3,533,000	46,045,000	40,220,000	3,550,000	43,770,000
Nether'ds	13,037,000	553,700	13,590,700	11,767,000	1,125,600	12,892,600
Nat.Belg.	7,722,000	3,861,000	11,583,000	6,694,667	3,347,333	10,042,000
Sweden	5,413,000	-----	5,413,000	4,739,000	-----	4,739,000
Switzerl'd.	7,005,000	-----	7,005,000	6,434,000	-----	6,434,000
Norway	2,142,000	-----	2,142,000	2,220,000	-----	2,220,000
Total week	514,157,582	101,223,550	615,381,132	490,058,330	102,205,653	592,263,983
Prev. week	512,547,246	101,800,020	614,356,266	487,296,058	102,025,373	589,321,431

THE STOCK MARKETS AND THE WAR.

The first week of actual fighting in the Balkans leaves the military situation at this moment in some obscurity. This is largely because of the exclusion of war correspondents from the front—a policy which the commanders on both sides seem to have adopted even more systematically than did the Japanese and the Russians at the outbreak of the Manchurian War. Such news as has come from the actual line of battle has undoubtedly been colored by the prejudices of the government offices where it was officially given out, and it has therefore followed that reports from Sofia or Athens would at times diametrically contradict the version of the same engagements given out at Constantinople. What has apparently been established, however, even by these conflicting reports, is the fact that the Greeks have shown a staying power in battle rather different from that of 1897, when their army broke in panic during the first serious engagement with the Turks, and that the armies of the Balkan States have won undoubted preliminary successes in their advance on the first objective point, the fortified Turkish city of Adrianople. Whether these early successes of the allies indicate a permanent advantage on their part, or are only the result of inability of the Turks to effect at once the concentration of their various scattered armies, it is impossible yet to say.

On the European stock exchanges the news of actual war operations has been received with greatly increased composure. Even the hard-pressed Paris market has recovered, and in fact all the European markets have shown that, at any rate, the panicky feeling which prevailed in the second week of October has been effectively allayed. This recovery of financial equilibrium is the more noteworthy in that it has occurred in the face of the advance of bank rates at London, Paris and in Sweden on Thursday of

last week and at Berlin and Vienna during the present week.

Of the New York market, it may perhaps be said that the after-effects of the sudden Balkan news have been most severely felt this week. The repeated and at times very violent decline in prices on our Stock Exchange has been ascribed for the most part purely to liquidation here for European account. These sales by Europe, which were heaviest at the beginning of last week, and which have been recurrent since that time, have in fact reached very substantial dimensions. Some of the Wall Street estimates as to the values involved in this liquidation have been altogether extravagant; but conservative banking houses are inclined to believe that as much as \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 in American securities may actually have been thrown by Europe on our market during the fortnight past.

This is a sufficient burden for any market to be confronted with on so slight notice and with such rapidity as have characterized the present occasion. More than this, the reason why the pressure of stocks this present week was particularly heavy, and why it came with something like a shock to Wall Street itself, is that people are apt to forget that securities sold by Europe to America are financed by international capital while they are on the ocean, and therefore do not exert their full influence on the market, which must absorb them until the share certificates have actually arrived and are in process of distribution. The Stock Exchange, which had been considerably reassured by the absence of extreme pressure here, immediately after the heavy liquidation on Europe's own markets, two weeks or so ago, was caught considerably off its guard by the pressure of actual stock when the shares were delivered from the incoming steamers of the present week.

A number of questions naturally arise in connection with this episode. Not only will it be asked why European holders of securities should have been selling so persistently, but why they should sell American securities, representing enterprises so remote from the field of warfare, and what is to be looked for as the ultimate effect of this liquidation abroad and here.

It is now reasonably clear that, although Europe's selling of stocks was largely based on apprehension of serious complications among the larger Powers, it is more recent and more heavy liquidation was particularly due to existing conditions on the Continental stock exchanges. Notably at Paris and Berlin, warnings had been repeatedly given out, even before the first Balkan news, to the effect that the financial position on those markets was vulnerable. The basis for these warnings was that, in several Continental markets, there had been a prolonged and in many respects overdone speculation for the rise, and that the conditions thereby created were aggravated by the growing tightness of money, and especially by the beginning of active withdrawal of gold for America. Subsequent events have shown that apprehensions regarding Berlin had been exaggerated—largely because that market had been sufficiently disturbed about itself to make thoroughgoing preparation before its quarterly October settlements. At Paris there does not seem to have been a similar preparation. At all events, when the shock of the Balkan news startled all these Continental markets into liquidation, all of them sold very heavily in London, which is apt to be the easiest market on which to realize.

But London, confronted with this large Continental liquidation, very naturally turned to New York to realize on the American securities sold to it by the Continent. In short, then, these heavy sales of American stocks by Europe have occurred partly because the embarrassed Continental markets held a very substantial amount of them, but also because, under present circumstances, New York was one of the best markets on which to sell—perhaps the single market, so far as concerned American securities, on which it was possible to sell large quantities of stock immediately without panicky sacrifice in prices.

That fact partly answers the question, what is to be the ultimate effect of this European liquidation on our own position? While it was in progress it was bound to be seriously disturbing and unsettling at New York. But that our own financial situation is strong and sound has been abundantly proved by the ease with which this enormous and sudden liquidation of our securities has been taken care of by the market. No one has heard any talk to the effect that our trade revival will be upset by the outbreak of the Balkan War. There have been no rumors, in or out of the Stock Exchange, of even such temporary distresses on financial markets and in general trade as occurred shortly after the Transvaal War broke out in 1899. Indeed, it should be remembered of the 1899 episode itself, that despite the numerous small complications which followed the British reverses and the stringent money of December, it was only a few months more before the American markets had recovered their equilibrium and the American trade revival was pursuing its course with no serious interruption.

In some respects it is possible to argue that the re-sale of these foreign holdings of our securities has been a good thing for the American situation itself. A month ago there existed a feeling of something not wholly unlike apprehension in conservative financial quarters as to what might be the result if we were to be confronted with anything like a sustained and excited rise in prices from the prevailing level at a moment when Europe was already carrying such large lines of American stocks and bonds. In the present situation, with these foreign holdings so greatly reduced, with our own prices brought to a more conservative level, and with the tendency to any "run-away bull movement" checked, such apprehensions have been effectively removed.

The case of the foreign financial markets is not in all respects the same. With us the war scare and the war liquidation came at a moment when a genuine trade revival was only at its beginning, and when underlying conditions were exceptionally strong and sound. With some of the European markets, on the other hand, these incidents occurred at the climax of a prolonged, and in some quarters seriously overextended, financial boom. What will be the longer sequel to the check thus rudely applied to those speculations is a question of considerable interest. In any case, the violent European liquidation during the past three weeks will test the soundness of the position of those markets. It is possible that, when acute apprehensions regarding the Balkan War and its possible complications have passed away, the movement of foreign prosperity and even the advance on the foreign stock exchanges may be resumed. Under similar circumstances, after the outbreak of the Manchurian War of 1904, exactly this occurred. The sequel to the Boer War outbreak of 1899 was the opposite; the European boom was definitely ended.



*THE RAILWAY AND THE SHIPPER.*

The address of President Finley of the Southern Railway at a dinner given by the Transportation Club of Indianapolis treated the chief topic of the evening in a somewhat unusual manner. As to the railway and the shipper, he began with the self-evident, yet often half-obscured, proposition that each is dependent on the other for not health merely but existence. Recognition of this has led the roads to policies aimed directly at increasing the number and the business of shippers on their lines. These policies take form in rate adjustments intended to permit shippers along one line to meet competition of producers of the same or similar commodities in common markets, in soliciting immigrants and industries, and in broad and far-sighted work to stimulate agricultural production by all known means of aiding farmers. The purpose in this is not merely altruistic; it is self-protective, as it seeks to lay a broad foundation for future prosperity; but (for this was the speaker's point) such prosperity for the carrier is dependent on the lasting prosperity of the country it serves.

Equally dependent is the shipper on the carrier, said Mr. Finley. The shipper or producer who does not trouble himself to look ahead may think his interest in the matter ends with getting the lowest rate of haul which can be extorted by any means. This might be true if to-day were the last day; but the shipper's real interest is his permanent interest, and that is that railway facilities shall be equal to secure prompt and efficient movement of all goods.

That the roads are not now fully in such condition of ability, and especially when crops are as abundant as in this season, is known to all persons who take the trouble to get accurate information rather than mere assertions. The reasons why the roads, even with increases in gross operating receipts and some undoubted increases in efficiency also, have been unable to increase their net receipts in the same proportion were compactly stated by Mr. Finley once more, and they ought to be well-known and understood. The largest railway outgo is for wages, and wage adjustments have tended upward in recent years, as is notorious. Figures have been compiled which show that on roads in the section east of Chicago and St. Louis and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers the wages of engineers and other trainmen were about 43 millions more in 1911 than the wage scale in 1910 would have made them, and this is only a statement covering one section. Materials and supplies have also risen, and taxes laid by Government have risen 167% since 1900 and call for about 130 millions for the fiscal year 1912.

Current returns do show increased gross earnings over last year, but this increase comes from greater business done, so that some companies cannot match their increase in gross by any increase in net earnings, and, as a whole, the gross increase is not yielding a proportionate increase in net. Extensions and improvements mean new capital coming in; "the ability of the companies to attract the investment of new capital on reasonable terms will be measured by their net-earning capacity." This is a truism, and Mr. Finley might have brought it sharply home by challenging the loudest-spoken advocate of rate-reduction to say how much of his own private money he would put into an enterprise which is not now doing a profitable business and is menaced and harassed by Government.

But Mr. Finley introduced an encouraging and foreseeing note also. We railway men, he said, have been in a practical school, having taken a thorough course in working economics; "we have learned that a railway can thrive only as a result of the prosperity of the communities it serves and that the best policy, from the viewpoint of permanent railway interest, is one of co-operative helpfulness." The shipper also "will" learn the same, and in the same school. He "will recognize his paramount and permanent interest in railway efficiency." He will see that if he is to grow in business and prosperity, the carrier must grow. He will see that new capital investment is indispensable, "and he will find the railways dominated by the economic law that private capital is attracted to investment by the soundness of the security and the rate of return, and this will open to the shipper a very broad field of co-operative helpfulness." In this way will come the solution of railway problems.

Observe that Mr. Finley did not say "should"; he said "will." He might have said "must" also, since the alternative is solely a prolongation of difficulties and a retardation of possible prosperity. Between a continuation of political jeremiads slinging charges and screaming woes, with throttling Governmental policies, and, on the other hand, increasing production aided by, and aiding, increased carrying facilities—between these, who would hesitate to choose? Yet really we must have one or the other, to speak broadly. Therefore we may safely accept Mr. Finley's prophetic tone.

*GOLD PRODUCTION IN NINE MONTHS OF 1912.*

The virtual dependence of the world upon South Africa for any increasing supplies of gold is being demonstrated in 1912 as it was in 1911 and in a number of earlier years. In fact, between 1903 and 1911 the aggregate products of all mining fields except those of Africa advanced only about 800,000 fine ounces, with the product of the last-named year actually smaller than in 1908, while the yield of Africa in the interim rose from 3,317,662 fine ounces to 9,366,001 fine ounces. This latter is, of course, an example of marvelous progress, but further noteworthy expansion thus far in the current year in the Transvaal promises to carry the 1912 yield from the Dark Continent well above 10 million ounces, or more than was produced in the whole world as late as 1896.

As the progress making in Africa (almost wholly in the Transvaal, of course) has been so often referred to by us, no especially extended further comment is necessary. Suffice it to say, therefore, that, following the development of 1911, during which production advanced from a per diem rate of 21,001 fine ounces in January to near 24,000 fine ounces before the year closed, the daily average has further risen, standing for the nine months of 1912 at 24,898 fine ounces. This gives for the Transvaal a product of 6,821,875 fine ounces for the period, against only 6,099,442 fine ounces for the nine months of 1911 and 5,597,387 fine ounces in 1910. Districts of Africa outside the Transvaal, while making comparatively slow progress, have, nevertheless, quite generally done better than in the previous year. Rhodesia reports for the nine months a yield of 485,000 fine ounces, against 474,180 fine ounces a year ago, and West Africa 250,000 fine ounces, against 182,577 fine ounces. Finally, there is the product of Mozambique, Algeria, the Sudan, &c., which, being included, gives for the whole of Africa

an aggregate yield of about 7,677,515 fine ounces for the nine months of the present year, which compares with 6,856,199 fine ounces for the like period of 1911 and 6,275,856 fine ounces in 1910.

Australasia continues to report diminishing results from practically all the various fields, the total output of gold for the nine months of 1912, as we compile it, having been only about 1,901,457 fine ounces, against 2,162,905 fine ounces in 1911 and not much over half what it was in 1903. The Colar field of India makes a little better showing this year, returning for the nine months ended Sept. 30 a product of 434,006 ounces, against 424,307 ounces a year ago. These various totals (for Africa, Australasia and India), comprising the only actual returns obtainable for periods less than a year, and covering countries that last year gave 56% of the world's product, furnish a grand aggregate of 10,012,978 ounces, against 9,443,411 ounces for the corresponding nine months of 1911, an increase of 569,567 ounces, or about 6%. This gain, however, does not fully measure the augmentation in gold production looked for the current year. On the contrary, some increase over the 4,687,053 fine ounces produced in the United States in 1911 is anticipated as a result of further development in Nevada and Alaska, and better results recently reported in the Klondike presage an addition to Canada's yield. Consequently, it seems conservative to conclude from the information at hand that the output of gold from the mines of the world for the full year 1912 will reach approximately 23½ million fine ounces, the equivalent of 485 million dollars, and comparing with 22½ million fine ounces, valued at 467½ million dollars, in 1911.

Needless to say, the large supplies of new gold coming forward are quickly absorbed and the thirst for the metal still continues. While it is not possible to trace definitely and fully all of the new gold to its final destination, the points of lodgment of an amount equal to much the greater part of this year's nine months' production are clearly apparent. In the United States, for instance, the holdings of gold increased 44 million dollars during the nine months, the Bank of England added 22½ millions to its stock during the same interval, the Bank of France 16 millions, the Bank of Germany 27 millions, the Bank of Russia 62 millions, and the other European banks 17½ millions. Furthermore, the net exports of gold from Great Britain to Turkey, Egypt, Java, India and South America made up a further 80 million dollars. These various items reveal the lodgment of 269 million dollars during the period from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 1912, leaving of the world's approximate production for the period only some 95 millions to be otherwise accounted for—used in the arts or absorbed by the banks and treasuries of countries not included in our remarks.

#### *THE NORTHERN PACIFIC IN A PERIOD OF DEPRESSION.*

In contemplating the Northern Pacific report, it is well to recall that the road has had unusually trying conditions to contend with during the last few years. This will account for the fact that, on top of a tremendous shrinkage in gross earnings in the preceding fiscal year, there was a further considerable shrinkage in the year under review. In brief, gross revenues fell off \$9,612,994 in the fiscal year 1911 and fell off \$1,488,885 more in the fiscal year 1912, making a loss for the two years combined of over \$11,000,000, so

that the gross for 1912 was only \$63,423,946, against \$74,525,826 in 1910. Fortunately, in the case of the net earnings, after a decrease from \$28,538,420 in 1910 to \$25,183,071 in 1911, further reduction in 1912 was prevented through curtailment of expenses as a result of higher efficiency of operations.

The causes of the large losses in traffic and earnings during the last two years are found in the fact that trade and crop conditions alike were unfavorable, and that the system had important new competition to meet—principally because of the opening of the Puget Sound line of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, but also because of the opening of some other new lines. The spring-wheat yield in the territory traversed by the lines of the system was doubtless better in 1911 than it had been in 1910, and we note that President Howard Elliott observes that 21,639 more cars of grain were delivered at important terminals in 1911-12 than in 1910-11. But this gain comes after a large loss in the grain tonnage in 1910-11, and the crop was considerably below the normal in both seasons. We note, too, that, following a loss of nearly 10,000 cars of lumber in the previous fiscal year, a further loss occurred in 1912, the report making the following statement, namely, that "the lumber business, which is an important part of the tonnage handled by your company, was smaller than for several years past."

As concerns the effect of business depression, pronounced evidences of this were present in the previous year, and though some recovery in general trade occurred in the late year, the recovery was partial only. In the previous report, President Elliott pointed out that there had been a decrease of \$700,000 in the earnings from long-haul freight moving from the Mississippi River, and points east thereof, to Butte, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, on account of less construction and less expansion of general business facilities. In the fiscal year 1912 there was evidently very little improvement in that respect. Aggregate freight earnings from all sources increased a trifle—\$460,603—but this was the result, presumably, of the larger grain movement and followed a loss in freight revenues of \$5,425,818 in 1911.

The greatest shrinkage of all, however, occurred in the passenger revenues. Here there was a decrease of \$4,054,500 in 1911 and an added decrease of \$1,935,060 in 1912, bringing the passenger revenue down to only \$15,343,752 in 1912, against \$21,333,312 in 1910. In this we see the effects of new competition. In 1910-11 the Puget Sound line made inroads mainly on the freight traffic of the Northern Pacific, while in 1911-12 the further encroachment was chiefly, it would seem, in the passenger department. Other newly opened lines, however, have also served to encroach upon the business of the Northern Pacific, both passenger and freight. Two years ago the company's report spoke of the making of a connection between the Chicago Burlington & Quincy and the Great Northern at Billings, of the building of the Spokane Portland & Seattle Ry. between Portland and Spokane and of the opening of the Minneapolis St. Paul & Saulte Ste. Marie line to Duluth as having adversely affected the Northern Pacific. All this new competition, of course, continues in operation.

It is proper to say, with reference to the striking loss in the passenger traffic, that the previous year's falling off arose in considerable part from the fact that in 1909-10 the total of the passenger revenues had been swollen to unusual figures by special circumstances and conditions which greatly stimulated passenger

travel for the time being. Thus, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, held in Seattle from June 1 to Oct. 16 1909, induced a very large passenger movement, and the opening of certain Indian reservations to settlement also created a large amount of passenger business.

President Elliott goes into an extended analysis of the further decrease of \$1,935,060 in passenger earnings in 1912. He says this heavy decrease was a result of several causes. General conditions were such that people felt poor and were much more careful about expenditures than during previous years. The Milwaukee & St. Paul on May 29 1911 established double daily passenger train service between Chicago and Puget Sound points via St. Paul. These trains, making 1,464 trips during the year, naturally took a very considerable proportion of the business that they did from the Northern Pacific, not only the long-haul through business, but much intermediate business handled heretofore exclusively by the Northern Pacific. Mr. Elliott also says that the passenger business moving between Portland, Tacoma and Seattle and intermediate points over the lines of the company leased to the Union Pacific and Great Northern is gradually being divided up into more nearly equal parts between the three companies using the property. The equalizing process results in loss to the Northern Pacific that formerly handled all of the business. Likewise, there was greater competition than ever before in the Gray's Harbor and Yakima Valley districts in the State of Washington.

Another cause of decrease mentioned is worth special notice and is of general application. There is little doubt, he asserts, but that the growing use of the automobile has had its effect on the volume of the passenger business. In the States served by the company's lines there is one automobile for about every 90 persons. This results in considerable decrease in the short travel on the railroad, and also has had the effect of reducing the volume of pleasure travel, temporarily at least, because persons of moderate means cannot own automobiles, he argues, and also make trips to the mountains, parks and lakes. The same causes that have affected passenger earnings also occasioned reductions in express and other sources of classified revenue.

The really gratifying feature is the reduction in expenses, denoting growing operating efficiency. With \$1,488,885 decrease in aggregate gross earnings in 1912, operating expenses were reduced \$1,571,243, bringing about a slight gain in the net. The reduction in expenses extended in all directions, but was largest in amount in the case of the transportation expenses, where a saving of \$845,090 was effected. This decrease in the transportation expenses is the more significant in view of the larger amount of transportation service rendered. The passenger traffic registered a considerable falling off, as already stated; but the passenger train mileage was practically the same as in the previous fiscal year, and hence there was no saving here. On the other hand, in the case of the freight tonnage the number of tons of freight moved one mile increased 250,515,455 ton miles. The number of miles run by revenue freight trains, however, was actually decreased 475,172 miles, or 4.86%. The revenue train load increased from 461 tons to 510 tons and the total train load, including company freight, from 553 tons to 593 tons. In other words, the train load has been brought close to 600 tons, having been raised the last two years from 523 tons

to 593 tons. These are exceedingly high averages, though they do not quite come up to the Great Northern's record in that respect. The rate per ton per mile realized in the late year decreased from 9.03 mills to 8.67 mills, but notwithstanding this reduction the trains earned more per mile run owing to the increase in the average load.

Taxes increased heavily, much more than offsetting the small gain in net earnings brought about by the reduction in operating expenses. The aggregate amount paid in taxes was \$3,739,079, or \$620 per mile. It is pointed out in the report that these taxes were 5.9% of the gross earnings and 14.6% of the net earnings of the company. Income from outside sources also fell off, and altogether the company had considerably less money available. Nevertheless, the 7% dividends paid, and calling for \$17,360,000, were earned in full, with \$2,303,814 left over. It is necessary, however, to go back only five years to find a surplus on the year's operations over five times this amount. And this calls attention to the fact that the shrinkage in income as a result of the unfavorable conditions prevailing came concurrently with an increase in capitalization under which net earnings should have expanded in order to preserve the old equilibrium.

It may be recalled that in January 1907 \$93,000,000 of new stock was offered to shareholders at par, subscriptions being payable in installments extending over a period of two years, the last falling due in January 1909. Through this new stock issue the total of the stock was raised to \$248,000,000, against the former total of \$155,000,000. The call for dividends at the old rate of 7% was raised from \$10,850,000 per annum to \$17,360,000. Thus the ordeal was an unusually trying one. The capital on which it was necessary to earn a return was 60% larger, while income was falling away in a most striking fashion. It is this which accounts for the shrinkage in the yearly surplus. In 1906-07 the surplus above the call for dividends was \$12,623,929. In 1907-08 the surplus on the year's operations above the dividend requirements fell to \$9,043,068. For 1908-09 the year's surplus was down to \$7,534,350 and in 1909-10 the amount fell to \$4,936,259. For 1910-11 the surplus on the operations for the twelve months was only \$3,082,266, while now for 1911-12 the amount is only \$2,303,814.

Fortunately things are beginning to wear a decidedly brighter aspect, and the company may now be said to have passed safely through its most trying ordeal. President Elliott states that the outlook for general business for the current year in all of the States served by the company is extremely good. He also says that the crops of grains, grasses and fruits have never been better than they are this year, and that there is a marked increase in the movement of lumber and manufactured articles.

During the year under review there was a net increase in the bonded debt of \$1,040,000, while \$4,779,000 of treasury securities were sold to provide funds for general construction purposes. Altogether the charges to capital account for new construction, new equipment and for additions and betterments aggregated \$7,090,271. In addition, \$1,135,604 of advances were made on behalf of various new roads in course of construction. Cash on hand, however, was not materially decreased during the year, standing at \$5,566,568 June 30 1912, against \$5,931,723 June 30 1911.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S PLAN FOR A STABLE  
MONETARY UNIT.

The following communication has come to us from Professor Irving Fisher of Yale. It has reference to our comments on his plan intended to give stability to the purchasing power of the gold standard by varying the Mint price of gold so as to neutralize the fluctuations in commodity prices. It will be remembered that the purpose is, not to change the weight of the coined dollar but to increase the weight of what he calls the "bullion dollar". Instead of giving coined dollars at their equivalent weight for the gold bullion, he would change the weight of the bullion dollar in accordance with certain index numbers registering the fluctuations of commodity prices. As commodity prices rose and the purchasing power of the gold dollar diminished, he would restore the equilibrium between the two by decreasing the price to be paid for the gold bullion presented at the Mint, with the result that the miner or bullion holder would have to tender an increasing amount of gold in order to get the coined dollar. Mr. Fisher expects that in this way the purchasing power of the coined dollar itself would be brought up to the level of the larger bullion dollar given in exchange. At present gold bullion and gold dollars are interconvertible on an equal basis, 25.8 grains of gold bullion securing in return at the Mint a 25.8-grain coined gold dollar. The Fisher plan does not at all commend itself to us, and we so indicated in our remarks. Mr. Fisher is not pleased with what we said and accordingly has written us the letter referred to, which we now insert here:

YALE UNIVERSITY,  
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

New Haven, October 15 1912.

Editor Commercial and Financial Chronicle, New York City:

My dear Sir—My attention has been called to your editorial of Oct. 5, in which you ridicule my plan, read before the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce in Boston, for making the purchasing power of the dollar more stable by means of a seigniorage automatically adjusted to the index numbers of prices. I confess I was greatly surprised to find that a paper of your standing should take the ground which you have taken, and without any full statement before you of the plan which you criticize. My mention of this plan in the speech before the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce was comparatively incidental and occupied only three pages of a speech mainly devoted to advocating an international congress on the cost of living. The plan was put forward merely as an illustration of the numerous proposals which such a conference would bring out. I realized, however, that many present would feel inclined, on the basis of a three-page description, to reject any proposal so apparently radical as mine, and I prepared and distributed a 30-page memorandum, a copy of which I enclose, which aims to meet the various objections which might naturally arise in the minds of those who see the scheme for the first time. I also referred the audience to my book, "The purchasing Power of Money," particularly the last chapter, in which the same plan is discussed.

The title which was given to my speech in the reprint published in the "Independent" was not the title which I put on it, and is misleading. It evidently led you to think that I put forward this plan as "the" cure for the high cost of living. I do not believe in any one cure for the high cost of living, which to me is an extremely complex problem. It does not pretend to reform farming methods or to increase the fertility of the soil. I think, if you will look carefully again at the short article itself, which is the basis of your criticism, that you will note that I expressly disclaim this, and state that my proposal deals with only one part of the problem of the high cost of living (the depreciation of the dollar), although that part, I believe, is much more important than you, judging from your editorial, realize. Our present stand-

ard of value was never chosen because it was a good standard of value; it was chosen because it was a good medium of exchange. Money to-day serves two functions, whereas, when it was originally invented, it served only one; then it was merely a medium of exchange, now it is also a standard of value, and to-day, with long-time contracts, this function of the standard of value becomes of the utmost consequence. Several centuries ago an annuity was settled upon Oxford University, two-thirds in money and one-third in "kind" at the money equivalent of that day. Within two centuries the one-third in kind came to be worth twice as much as the two-thirds in money, which illustrates the havoc played by the depreciation of money, which has in a general way been going on for at least a thousand years. The disturbance of contracts as between gold and silver countries has brought out the same difficulties, and every student of the subject, so far as I know, is agreed that we are now suffering from the same trouble in a subtle form, just as students were agreed as to the same proposition in the 50's and 60's of the Nineteenth Century. A salaried man has suffered from the rise in the cost of living, or depreciation in the purchasing power of money, in the last fifteen years; the wage earner has suffered; every creditor has suffered, whether bondholders or savings bank depositors. Thus, a servant girl who put \$100 in the savings bank fifteen years ago, and now takes out the accumulated sum of \$150, will find that, instead of having 50% more purchasing power as she had every reason to expect, she can to-day buy with the entire \$150 no more than she could buy with the original \$100 when put in the bank. In other words, the depreciation of money has robbed savings bank depositors of all their interest, not nominally, but in actual fact.

Of course, the standardization of the dollar would not have put more wages in the servant girl's pocket, it would not grow more wheat in Kansas, it would not settle the tariff question, or the question of cold storage, or the question of middlemen's profits, or the question of trusts. It is not intended to do this any more than settling the size of the bushel basket, instead of allowing it to vary as it once did, has increased the growth of wheat or potatoes or anything else measured in bushels. I wish, therefore, to emphasize the fact that by proposing this particular improvement in the money unit, I do not in the least reject many other remedies which have been proposed or which may be proposed for coping with this great problem of the high cost of living.

Thus far, so far as I know, without exception, every serious student who has really examined the enclosed memorandum and understood the details of the plan has become convinced that it would do what it really aims to do, namely, to make the purchasing power of the dollar more stable. I am not one of those who thinks that the only cause for the high prices to-day is gold inflation, though I believe that this is a real and important cause, just as greenback inflation during the Civil War was a cause, but not the only cause, of high prices then. The enclosed letters include the endorsement of President Hadley of Yale, the Chairman of President Taft's Railway Securities Commission, Mr. Babson, and Mr. Brookmire, two of the leading business statisticians, engaged, like yourself, in studying fundamental conditions, and other competent students of the subject.

The proposal is not, as you seem to think, a tampering with the standard of value; on the contrary, it is a means of preventing the standard of value from being tampered with by all sorts of influences, at the merey of which it is now constantly changing.

The only critics who seem to be absolutely opposed to such a plan are the fiat-money men. The "Philadelphia Item" distinctly says that I am wrong in thinking that the bullion behind the dollar has anything to do with its value, but that its value is entirely a matter of Government fiat. One of the speakers at the International Congress, criticizing my speech, made the same remark. History has always shown, however, the unsoundness of fiat-money proposals. I confess that I do not think it was worthy of you to have said that the fact that Woodrow Wilson had made a suggestion for increasing the weight of the gold dollar and that the fact that he is a "disciple and devotee of William J. Bryan made it easy for him to look with favor upon suggestions for tampering with the standard of value." As you must know, when Mr. Bryan made his unsound money proposal of 16 to 1, Mr. Wilson was bitterly opposed. As you may possibly know, I was also bitterly opposed, as was practically every other economist, opposed. My present proposal has no more

in common with Mr. Bryan's than white with black. White and black are both colors, but they are opposite colors. My plan and Mr. Bryan's both relate to money, but they are fundamentally opposite proposals.

I note that you are good enough to say that you are puzzled to know how the amount of circulating media would be affected by increasing the weight of the dollar. Let me ask you whether you think that if the weight of the dollar were a ton, its purchasing power would not be affected? Do you think as many dollars would be coined as at present? If not, is there any difficulty in believing that an increase in the weight of the dollar will reduce the number of dollars or, to be more exact, lessen their rate of increase? Seniorage dams up gold at the Mint and restrains its inflow into the circulation. If, as you seem to think, the Government should coin its seniorage, the currency would be redundant and the gold coins would flow back for redemption in bullion.

You seem to think that I have overlooked the law of supply and demand. The fiat-money speaker at Boston made the same statement. If you could find time to read "The Purchasing Power of Money" or other things that I have written on the subject, I think you would see that there is no inconsistency between what I have claimed for the possible regulation of the purchasing power of money and absolute freedom of supply and demand, affecting the relative prices of different commodities. A change in the weight of the gold dollar would not restrict the freedom of movement in relative prices. Supply and demand fix the price of any commodity relatively to other commodities. This is true even of gold itself, in spite of the fact that the price of gold under our present system remains invariably \$18 60 per ounce. Any increase in the supply of gold, however, has its effect in decreasing the price of gold *relatively to other things*, and any increase in the demand for gold tends to increase its price *relatively to other things*. Any one who has ever studied even the outer fringe of the gold problem realizes that the fact that we have a fixed Mint price of \$18 60 per oz. for gold nine-tenths fine, or £3 17s. 10½d. for gold eleven-twelfths fine in England, does *not* in the least indicate stability in gold. It merely fixes the relation between the gold money unit and the gold ounce. The effect of supply and demand on gold still exists, but they are felt in the movement of other prices in terms of money, while the price of gold in terms of money remains the same. My proposal is simply to make a different basis for the money unit, so that by changing its weight from time to time and by the automatic adjustment described, its purchasing power shall be kept nearly constant, while the price of gold per ounce will vary. Supply and demand will still play upon every commodity as it does now and upon gold as it does now, but instead of, as now, the supply and demand of gold affecting the general price level of all commodities while the price of gold remains constant, we shall have a change in the price of gold while the general level of prices of other commodities remains constant. The plan I propose is no more artificial, if as much so, as the present plan, for it is surely artificial to make the price of gold constant as if it had a uniform value or purchasing power. Under the system proposed, the price that would be paid for gold would be constantly adjusted according to what it would actually be worth in terms of other commodities used as a basis for measurement. The mechanism by which the plan would operate is precisely similar to the mechanism by which the gold-exchange system operates in India, the Phillipines, Mexico, Panama, &c. When this system was first proposed it was opposed and sneered at by much the same sort of arguments and misunderstandings as in your editorial.

I should be glad to have any serious criticism of the enclosed memorandum, if you have time to look at it, and space to print this letter. The matter is not a political one and does not concern Governor Wilson any more than it concerns President Taft. Sneers are a cheap substitute for argument and unworthy of a paper of your standing. If the London "Economist" can afford to take this matter seriously, as it did, on the publication of my book on the purchasing power of money, as the enclosed extract shows, is there any reason why you cannot afford to do so? I realize that it may take generations before business men in general wake up to the importance of a standard monetary yardstick, because the dollar is so often assumed and accepted simply "as a dollar" even when, as in the Civil War, we were on a paper-money basis.

Prejudice will prevent progress here as everywhere; so much the more, it seems to me, does the heavy responsibility

rest upon responsible financial journals to discuss on its own merits what, after all, is a stable basis for contracts expressed in terms of money.

Hoping that you will excuse my frankness, which is not meant in disrespect, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

IRVING G. FISHER.

Professor Fisher is querulous and does not write in good spirit. We cannot see that we did him any injustice by our comments. The title of his paper, as it appeared in the "Independent," was "A Stable Monetary Yardstick the Remedy for the Rising Cost of Living." This he now says was not his title and is misleading inasmuch as it gives the impression that his plan has been put forward as "the" cure for the high cost of living. But there is much in the paper itself that would warrant the same inference. He begins his paper by saying "Business men throughout the world have a vital interest in the problem of the rising cost of living" and several pages further along, in outlining his plan, he introduces it with the remark: "Among the more ambitious plans which aim to go to the root of the matter is one of my own." Furthermore, as to the plan itself we quoted it verbatim just as printed in the "Independent", giving almost a column of our space to it, so that no one could be in doubt as to the precise nature of the proposal as expressed in Professor Fisher's own words.

We admit that we treated the plan with levity, in so far as it purports to furnish a solution, whether partial or complete, of the high cost of living, but we do not see how it is possible to treat it in any other way, considering it in all of its features and aspects. In the above letter, which is very discursive, Mr. Fisher does not attempt any effective reply. In our remarks we took up among other things the contention that the increase in the production of gold is responsible for the advance in commodity prices and asked how the situation in that respect would be relieved in the slightest degree by the plan proposed. The mine owner would get less for his gold since he would be paid on a basis of commodity values, but the quantity of gold taken over from him by the Mint would be the same as before and this gold would be coined into the same number of dollars, since it is part of the scheme that the weight of the coined dollar shall remain unchanged. Therefore, as far as the volume of the circulating media may be supposed to have any influence upon the course of prices in general, the disturbing influence of the large production of gold would seemingly not be removed. We confessed ourselves puzzled as to this aspect of the matter. In his letter above Mr. Fisher attempts a rejoinder by asking the following questions, which he apparently regards as a "sockdolager," but which leaves us more deeply puzzled than before. Says the author of this curious plan: "Let me ask you whether you think that if the weight of the dollar were a ton, its purchasing power would not be affected? Do you think as many dollars would be coined as at present? If not, is there any difficulty in believing that an increase in the weight of the dollar will reduce the number of dollars or, to be more exact, lessen their rate of increase?"

Of course, if the weight of the dollar was to be increased to a ton or even if it were only increased to an ounce, the number of gold dollars to be coined would be decreased and the assumed disturbing influence of the increasing production of gold upon commodity values would be removed. But, as just stated, it is part of the Fisher plan—and in the view

of its proponent its chief beauty and advantage—that the number of grains in the coined dollar shall remain the same as at present. Therefore, the bullion after it had been purchased by the Mint, would yield when coined into dollars precisely the same number of dollars as at present. How then would the influence of the large production of gold, which by a certain school of economists to which Professor Fisher belongs is held to have been one of the main elements in the high cost of living, be lessened. Mr. Fisher says: "If, as you seem to think, the Government should coin its seigniorage," implying that possibly the seigniorage might not be coined. But if it were not coined there would be no seigniorage, and yet in his paper in the "Independent" Mr. Fisher referred to the seigniorage proposition over and over with great gusto, saying "the proposal is to restore the ancient custom of a 'seigniorage' on gold coinage. At present there is no seigniorage". Webster's Dictionary defines seigniorage as "something claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative; specifically, a charge or toll deducted from bullion brought to a mint to be coined." If the Fisher plan should be put in operation (and should result in an actual increase in the purchasing power of the 25.8-grain dollar), the seigniorage would be of enormous extent, since the coined dollar would always remain of the weight of 25.8 grains and the Mint would all the time (assuming the plan was a practical one) be getting more gold in weight than the coined dollars it paid in exchange for the same. The bullion would, of course, have to be coined into dollars in order to furnish the wherewithal to pay for further offers of gold bullion. What would Mr. Fisher do with the excess of gold received above that needed to make payment for the gold purchased? In other words, what would he do with the seigniorage or profit on the operation? Mr. Fisher suggests that the excess gold might be retained by the Government to strengthen its bullion reserve, but that would not dispose of it; the gold would still remain, and we may be sure that our legislators would sooner or later require that it should be coined. And if the excess gold were not destroyed or hidden away and were all coined into dollars, would there not be precisely the same number of dollars as under existing conditions, and would not the large production of gold be the same troublesome problem (assuming that it is a troublesome problem) as at present?

But would the plan work in the way its author imagines it would? Would the purchasing power of the gold dollar be increased at all by the mere act of Government in declining hereafter to accept bullion at the Mint except at a reduced price? Does it not require a good deal of faith to believe that the present gold dollar of 25.8 grains, now so greatly depreciated as measured by commodity values, would lose the whole or the greater part of its depreciation by Government imposing the requirement that henceforth 30 grains or 35 grains or 40 grains of gold bullion must be offered before a coined legal tender dollar weighing 25.8 grains can be got in return?

We do not have to consider what might possibly happen if all the nations of the world should unite in a scheme of this kind, for such a collective agreement is clearly out of the question. But Mr. Fisher tells us (vide his letter in the New York "Times" of Oct. 18) that "the plan would work even if only a few nations, or even only one, should adopt it." Mr. Fisher admits that in such an event our international

exchanges with other countries would be disturbed. He says: "Our foreign trade would suffer embarrassment while our internal commerce, which is more than 100 times as important, would be put on a stable basis." But *would* it be put on a stable basis? Would there be any change at all as compared with the existing situation? After a study of index numbers and schedules of commodity prices our Government would announce quarter-yearly (according to the Fisher scheme) that new gold or gold bullion would be received on the basis of 35 grains or 40 grains of gold in return for the existing 25.8-grains dollar; but of course none of the gold would be tendered, since the old price for it could be obtained in Europe, whether it would go to obtain such price. Does one not have to be very credulous to believe that in such circumstances the giving of a hypothetical value to the gold could add to or take from the purchasing power of the 25.8-grains dollar in the slightest degree, or make for its stability?

Professor Fisher endeavors to cure this defect by providing that the coined dollar shall be redeemable on demand in the bullion dollar—that is to say (to use his own illustration, which is intended to cover the 50% advance in commodity prices that has occurred since 1896), he would give 38.7 grains of bullion in exchange for the 25.8 grains of gold contained in the coined dollar. That this would have the ultimate effect of raising the purchasing power of the coined dollar may be admitted, but at what enormous cost to the Government, for the moment the announcement was made that the Government stood ready to give a larger equivalent in the metal for the quantum of gold in the dollar, all the coined dollars in the country would be offered for redemption in bullion.

Suppose, however, that Professor Fisher by his plan could actually accomplish what he aims to accomplish. Would such a course be desirable? His purpose is to secure stability of purchasing power for the gold dollar in terms of commodity values. To that end he would vary the price of gold according to the fluctuations in the prices of commodities. The result would be that the price of gold, as thus fixed, would be constantly jumping around in order to make the dollar always equal to a given amount in commodities. That in saying this we are not exaggerating will appear from the outline of plan we gave in our issue of Oct. 5 as prepared by Mr. Fisher for the "Independent." In this we are told that "the coined dollar would remain unchanged in weight (25.8 grains), but the bullion required to secure the coined dollar—the bullion dollar, would be heavier. The difference in weight between the two would be what is called seigniorage. It would not be fixed once for all, but would be continually adjusted so as to give the dollar always a fixed purchasing power. \* \* \* The adjustment of the seigniorage would be entirely automatic, dependent upon an official index number of the price level. \* \* \* If the official index number shows a rise of prices in any year, say 1%, it would be mandatory for the mints to add 1% to the seigniorage. Expressed the other way about, if gold loses 1% of its value the mints would pay 1% less for it. \* \* \* The proposal is simply that instead of always paying the same money price for gold, no matter how much it appreciates or depreciates in purchasing power over goods, we would pay exactly what it is worth."

Consider what such constant adjustments of gold value to merchandise values would mean. If, through a series of years, prices of agricultural products should

increase 50 or 100%, as has actually happened during the last Census decade, by reason of the failure of the farmers to increase their production in accordance with the growth in population, the country would remain in blissful ignorance of the fact. Under the beautiful Fisher scheme, more and more gold would be crowded into the hypothetical bullion dollar, so that it would purchase the same amount of commodities as before. A shortage of food supplies would never long be reflected in the level of commodity values since the value of the gold dollar would be adjusted from year to year so as to preserve the equilibrium. In case of famine, we would have the consolation of knowing that, while prices abroad might be soaring sky high, in this country we would always have a means available of holding prices down by decreasing the price of gold and increasing the quantity of gold that would have to be tendered at the Mint in order to get the 25.8-grain dollar. Under the system proposed, the only thing that would invariably and indubitably fluctuate would be the price of gold.

Professor Fisher is aiming at stability of purchasing power for the gold dollar, but in seeking that object he would destroy the utility of gold as a standard of values. Instead of a fixed standard of values, measured by the weight of gold, there would be an adjustment of this standard to the fluctuations of commodity prices, and stability of purchasing power would be bought at the expense of stability of gold as a standard by which to measure values. His series of index numbers would be the most arbitrary thing ever devised. In place of a standard of values by which to measure commodity fluctuations, we would have a standard adjusted to equalize and level such fluctuations. Over a given series of years, no one would ever know what was happening in the mercantile world in the matter of values as affected by supply and demand, since the adjustment of the standard of values to commodity fluctuations would serve to obscure and hide such fluctuations. To compare recorded prices from year to year under such a system and to ascertain the true course of values unaffected by the beautiful system of adjustments proposed under the Fisher scheme, it would be necessary to keep constantly on hand tables showing the price of gold as periodically fixed by the Mint, just as it was necessary during the Civil War to have a record of the daily prices of gold in order to get the proper equivalent of the depreciated greenback unit. Will any one seriously contend that it would be desirable to reproduce such a situation, even if thereby stability of purchasing power could be obtained for the gold dollar? The truth is, in such a contingency there would be no standard of values at all. There would be nothing but an arbitrary arrangement for maintaining a fixed relation between gold and commodities, regardless of the operation of the law of supply and demand in its influence on commodity prices, and independent of all other legitimate causes that might legitimately work to raise or lower the level of commodity values as measured in gold. Professor Fisher speaks of money as having two functions, that of a medium of exchange and that of a standard of value. With his plan in operation, gold as the monetary unit might retain its function as a medium of exchange, but it would certainly no longer be a standard of value. In these circumstances, are we out of the way in putting the Fisher plan in the category of schemes for "tampering" with the standard of values, and in thinking that such tampering would be most reprehensible?

**BANKING, FINANCIAL AND LEGISLATIVE NEWS.**

—The public sales of bank stocks this week aggregate 24 shares, of which 19 shares were sold at auction and 5 shares at the Stock Exchange. Only one 10-share lot of trust company stock was sold.

Shares.	BANKS—New York.	Low.	High.	Close.	Last previous sale.
5	Chelsea Exchange Bank.....	140	140	140	June 1909— 177
*5	City Bank, National.....	439	439	439	Oct. 1912— 450
14	West Side Bank.....	550	550	550	Aug. 1910— 601
TRUST COMPANY—New York.					
10	Fidelity Trust Co.....	225	225	225	June 1911— 220

\*Sold at the Stock Exchange.

—Felix Frankfurter has been named by President Taft to succeed Chandler P. Anderson, resigned, as a member of the committee to investigate the Board of United States General Appraisers. Mr. Frankfurter is Law Officer in the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. The other members of the committee to which he is appointed are William Loeb Jr. and Winfred T. Denison.

—In a communication issued under date of the 9th inst. by Robert Williams Jr., Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it is pointed out that all corporations not specifically enumerated as exempt in the Corporation Tax law are presumed to be "subject to the tax," and are therefore required to make returns. Mr. Williams has the following to say in the matter:

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.  
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.**

*Washington, D. C., October 9 1912.*

Sir:—In further reply to your letter of the 26th ult., relative to the case of \_\_\_\_\_, I have the honor to state that before the corporation can be excused and its name removed from the delinquent list, it should show by affidavit that it is not organized for profit; that it has or had no capital stock represented by shares; and that it is or was not carrying on or doing business within the meaning of the law.

Primarily, every corporation not specifically enumerated in the Act as exempt from its requirements is presumed to be "subject to the tax," and is therefore required to make a return of net income on or before March 1 next succeeding each calendar year. A corporation presumably liable under the law cannot of its own motion hold itself to be exempt and thus escape the necessity of making a return. If, by reason of the fact that it is not organized for profit, has no capital stock represented by shares, and is not carrying on or doing business, it believes itself not to be subject to the tax or required to make a return, it should, prior to the date when returns are due, satisfy either the Collector or this office that it does not come within the terms of the Act. In other words, it is incumbent upon every corporation, not specifically enumerated as exempt, to file its return within the prescribed time or, in lieu of a return, to file a statement within that time showing that it is exempt by reason of the character and purpose of its organization, and whether or not it was actually carrying on or doing business for profit during the year for which the return is required. Logically, a corporation is delinquent if it fails to file its return or, in lieu of such return, a statement as above indicated, on or before March 1.

This opinion appears to be supported by the decision of Judge Van Valkenburgh of the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Missouri, in the case of United States vs. Military Construction Co. (T. D. 1774).

Respectfully,

**ROBERT WILLIAMS JR.,**  
*Acting Commissioner.*

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_,

—In a statement based on a special report furnished him by the Department of Agriculture, President Taft declares that "the wave of extremely high prices for food throughout the civilized world has reached its height in the United States and is subsiding." These remarks are coupled with the statement that "the American people have cause to be thankful that, because of our industrial prosperity, it has not been attended here with the great hardship which has prevailed in some foreign countries, where high prices have combined with low wages to reduce the working people to a point bordering on starvation." The report in question, the President says, "shows that, as a result of the bumper crops and the great prosperity of the American farmer, there has been a material decrease in the cost of food products, although in most instances the reduction has not yet reached the consumer, and, in some at least, will not do so for months. The most notable instance of the latter is in the case of corn, which is ultimately marketed in the form of meat products. The increased crop will inevitably result in cheaper food, but not until the cattle, sheep and hogs fattened on this year's crop have had time to reach the consumer." Secretary Wilson reports that, as compared with the short crop of a year ago, the aggregate crop will be 20% greater, and that the supply this year will average 10% greater than it has been for a number of years. The following extract is taken from the report:

This year's wheat crop is nearly 100,000,000 bushels larger than it was last year, and already a high grade of Minnesota flour is costing at the mills 80 cents less a barrel than it did a year ago. There are 90,000,000 people in the United States, and the average consumption of flour is 1 1-5 barrels, so that this item alone, even at the present price, will effect a saving of \$108,000,000.

The corn crop, for the first time in the history of the country, exceeds 3,000,000,000 bushels, amounting to 20% more than last year. Although this crop will not be freely marketed for a month or more, there is already a decrease in the price of 7 cents a bushel as compared with last year. The

Immediate and temporary effect of the big corn crop is a scarcity of meat and an increase of price, because the farmers are waiting for the cheaper corn with which to finish their stock for market, but the ultimate effect will be cheaper meat. That is inevitable.

Second only to corn, the hay crop affects the price of meats. This year the hay crop amounts to 72,000,000 tons, as compared with 55,000,000 tons a year ago. The average price of hay had fallen on Oct. 1 to \$11.74 a ton, a reduction of \$2.74 from the price prevailing a year ago. In addition to making for cheaper meats, the reduced price of hay will affect similarly the cost of milk, butter, cheese, &c.

What is true of wheat and corn and hay is also true of oats, but to a still greater degree. This year's crop amounts to 1,417,000,000 bushels, an increase over last year's crop of more than 50%. Most of this crop is used as food for stock, and the increased crop and lower prices—on Oct. 1 a bushel of oats cost 33.6 cents, as compared with 42.5 a year ago—will also make for lower prices for meats and all live-stock products.

The decreased price of potatoes will alone effect a saving of nearly \$100,000,000 in the cost of living. On Oct. 1 the producers were getting 51.1 cents a bushel for potatoes, as compared with 88.3 cents a year ago. This is due to an increased production of 37%. As we consume 350,000,000 bushels of potatoes, and there is a reduction of 27 cents a bushel, the actual reduction of cost is \$94,500,000, even if prices do not fall still lower.

The cotton crop of this year is the largest on record, and although the price on Oct. 1 was slightly above that of the same date last year, it was 2.1 cents less than the price two years ago, and when the new crop comes in, the market may go still lower, so that some reduction in the cost of cotton foods may be looked for.

Secretary Wilson also advises the President that on the nine great crops of the country—corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, flaxseed and hay—the October prices indicated a saving to the consumer of about 9%, or nearly \$500,000,000. The President is furthermore said to have received reports indicating material reduction in the cost of other food staples. The price of sugar, for instance, is reported to have fallen 1 2-3 cents a pound compared with the price prevailing on Oct. 1 1911. The reduced cost of living effected by this single item, the report says, will amount to \$105,000,000.

—A conference between Comptroller of the Currency Lawrence O. Murray and the National Bank Examiners for Western New York, Northern Pennsylvania and Ohio, was held at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 21st inst. The Comptroller addressed his deputies along the lines of his talk to the examiners in and near New York a month ago, and which we quoted at some length in our issue of Sept. 25. In his final instructions as to what would be required of them in increasing the efficiency of their service, Mr. Murray, at this week's conference with the examiners, said:

"Now just one word in conclusion, and it is an earnest word. I am going to use every bit of power to be found in the National Bank Act to safeguard the depositors in the national banks of this country. I am going to use it as wisely as I know how, but I propose to use it. The examiners are the agents of the Comptroller in the field, and he is absolutely powerless to accomplish anything for good unless his agents are thoroughly experienced, painstaking, reliable men. The Supreme Court of the United States in a decision rendered recently (*Thomas vs. Taylor*, 224 U. S., 23) held that directors who disregard the instructions of the Comptroller to charge off certain assets, and continued to carry such assets on the books, violated the law. The Court further stated that the directions of the Comptroller must be observed; that his 'functions and authority cannot be preserved otherwise and be exercised to save the banks from disaster, and the public who deal with them and support them from deception.'

"Therefore, it behooves you more than ever in the future to be as certain as it is humanly possible for you to be that your estimate of the value of the assets which you find in the banks be most carefully made."

—November 22 has been fixed upon as the date for the first annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America. As we have heretofore announced, the meeting will take place in this city at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. On the day preceding the regular convention there will be meetings of the various committees, composed of members from Boston to San Francisco and from St. Paul to New Orleans, following which the Board of Governors will hold a meeting. Elaborate plans have been made for the entertainment of the bankers. The convention is to end with a banquet at the Waldorf on the evening of the 22nd, at which time several speeches will be made relative to the work of the Association. The organization, as is known, is national in scope and is designed to afford better protection to investors against fraudulent and unworthy enterprises; its forthcoming meeting bringing together, as it will, for the first time interests representing the best there is in American investments, will take an important place among the proceedings having a bearing on financial matters.

—The issuance of life insurance policies and annuity contracts by the State of Wisconsin, through its insurance department, was begun on the 24th inst. The law empowering the State to enter this field was passed in 1911. Any citizen of the State between the ages of 20 and 50 years may take out a policy if he is acceptable after a medical examination to be made under the supervision of the State Board of Health, at a charge of \$2. Applicants are given the choice of the following forms of insurance: Ordinary life, 20-payment life, 10-year endowment and endowment at the age of 60 years. The State administers the fund, paying no

commissions to agents and making no charge for officers or management, only clerical help being paid from the life fund. Applications may be made by mail or through the city or county authorities or banks which are State depositories. The plan has been worked out by Insurance Commissioner Ekern, and is said to be the result of the controversy with the life insurance companies which Mr. Ekern became engaged in while in the Legislature.

—The right of Gov. Blease of South Carolina to remove from office B. J. Rhame, the State Bank Examiner, is denied in a decision handed down by the Supreme Court at Columbia on Sept. 21. Gov. Blease last April appointed Hugh W. Fraser as successor to Mr. Rhame, after requesting the latter's resignation for his failure to call the Governor's attention to the condition in 1911 of the Lexington Savings Bank of Lexington, now in receiver's hands. Mr. Rhame contended that the law empowering the Examiner to supervise the State institutions requires him to file his reports with the State Treasurer, and this, he asserted, he had done in all cases; he refused to recognize the Governor's order of removal, and contested his action. The Court, in upholding Mr. Rhame, decides that the Governor has no power to remove the State Bank Examiner, and says: "The Governor, as Chief Executive, has no prerogative control over offices such as is held by the King of Great Britain. The power of removal from office, therefore, is not an incident of the Executive office, and it exists only where it is conferred by the Constitution or by the statute law or is implied from the conferring of the power of appointment." An extended extract of the opinion is furnished in the Charleston "News and Courier" as follows:

The question then comes to this: When a statute creates an office to be filled by appointment of the Governor and fixes the term for which the appointee shall hold, but confers on the Governor no power of removal, does the Governor, nevertheless, have the power of removal under the constitution or the statute law of the State or under the common law?

Laying aside for the moment the constitution and the statute law of the State, we consider the common law rule as established by judicial expression. Surely, men of common sense, learned and unlearned, would be surprised to find the law to be that when the legislative department has created an office to be filled by appointment of the Governor and extended and limited its term to four years, yet the Governor could at will shorten the term by removal, although no power of removal has been conferred. Such executive power is denied by both reason and authority.

The Governor, as Chief Executive, has no prerogative control over offices such as is held by the King of Great Britain. The power of removal from office, therefore, is not an incident of the Executive office, and it exists only where it is conferred by the constitution or by the statute law, or is implied from the conferring of the power of appointment.

The statute law of the State by the strongest implication denies the authority to remove here asserted. Public officers are created for the benefit of the Commonwealth. Incumbents have no contracts or property rights in them, and, unless otherwise it be provided by the constitution, they are subject entirely to legislative control. Hence, subject to the constitution, the General Assembly may fix the term, provide for removal, abolish the office, reduce the term, and in every respect control the existence, powers, emoluments and tenure of public officers. In the exercise of this power, the General Assembly has with assiduous care provided that the removal of every minor and local officer should take place only after indictment and conviction of misconduct, as instance the provisions for the removal of all local officers by Paragraph 388 and Paragraph 389 of the Criminal Code, only on trial and conviction; or has provided that they should be merely suspended by the Governor and be removed only on consent of the Senate, as instance the provision made for the suspension and removal of county auditors and treasurers, Civil Code 1902, Par. 340 and Par. 393; or has enacted that they should be removed by judicial decree in a civil action, as provided in the article of the code of procedure under which this action was brought.

When a different policy was intended, the tenure has been expressly stated to be subject to removal; as in the case of the dispensary directors and the election commissioners, whose tenure was made subject to removal by the Governor; Criminal Code, 1902, Par. 556; Civil Code, Par. 206. There is no escape from the conclusion that the Governor has no power to remove the State Bank Examiner.

The opinion was written by Associate Justice C. A. Woods, and concurred in by Chief Justice Eugene B. Gary, Associate Justice D. E. Hydrick and Circuit Judges T. S. Sease, George E. Prince, John S. Wilson, H. F. Rice, Frank B. Gary and T. H. Spain. Dissenting opinions were filed by Associate Justice R. C. Watts and Circuit Judge George W. Gaze, both of whom, it is stated, held that the Governor had authority to remove the State Bank Examiner.

—"The Relation Between Capital and Rates" is the subject of an admirable address delivered by Frederick Strauss, a member of the Railroad Securities Commission appointed by President Taft, and a partner in the international banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. Mr. Strauss spoke at the dinner given by J. G. White to the J. G. White Club at the University Club, this city, March 7 1912. His address is a brief and authoritative discussion of the railroad rate question and by request it has been reprinted in book form by J. G. White & Co., 43 Exchange Place, this city. The booklet also includes the references which Mr. Strauss mentioned in the course of his argument. A copy of this booklet will, we understand, be mailed to interested persons by the engineering firm, upon inquiry.



—Representation has been given to the new interests which have come into the Empire Trust Co. of this city in the election of the following new members to the company's board of directors: T. Coleman du Pont, President of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co.; Minor C. Keith, Vice-President of the United Fruit Co. and Ward E. Pearson, son of Dr. F. S. Pearson, head of the Pearson-Farquhar syndicate of South American capitalists. The new interests became associated with the company at the time its capital was increased in August from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

—Horace F. Poor was elected a Vice-President of the Lincoln Trust Co. of this city at a meeting of the directors on the 16th inst. Mr. Poor will also continue as Treasurer.

—James S. Clark, who retired as Vice-President of the United States Trust Co. of this city in 1906, died at his home in Orange on the 23d inst. He was in his seventy-seventh year.

—An exhaustive financial statement was published by the Bridgeport (Conn.) Savings Bank in the Bridgeport "Post" of the 17th inst. The unusual character of the exhibit is indicated in the fact that the statement occupied ten pages, the bank by this method making public a complete list of every item of its resources and liabilities. It portrays a list of the securities owned by the institution and a list of all notes, real estate, collateral and personal; a list of every individual deposit account is likewise furnished (of which there are 16,867) and the amount due on each on Sept. 1 1912 is indicated, the accounts being identified by the pass-book numbers. The form of audit which is followed was first adopted by the Schenectady Savings Bank of Schenectady, N. Y., and is known as the Schenectady plan. The American Bankers' Association at a recent meeting pronounced it to be the most complete system of audit ever adopted by a savings bank. The Bridgeport Savings Bank was incorporated in 1842; its deposits on Sept. 1 1912 stood at \$7,918,212, while its resources on that date were \$8,345,291.

—Under plans perfected this week for the merger of the Eliot National Bank of Boston with the National Shawmut Bank, the business of the Eliot was transferred to the Shawmut yesterday. The consolidation came as a surprise, for no inkling that negotiations to this end were in progress came to the public until the proceedings were practically consummated. The combination serves to add nearly \$10,000,000 to the deposits of the National Shawmut Bank, which in the report to the Comptroller on Sept. 4 amounted to \$81,702,062. The deposits of the Eliot National under that call were \$9,761,266, while its resources on that date reached \$13,149,206. The Eliot National had a paid-in capital of \$1,000,000, a surplus fund of a like figure and undivided profits of \$384,139. It is reported that its stockholders will receive a premium of \$40 over the book value, which latter is in the neighborhood of \$240 per share. Harry L. Burrage, President of the Eliot National, will become a Vice-President of the National Shawmut Bank.

—The Paul Revere Trust Co. of Boston, control of which it was understood, was recently acquired by interests affiliated with Lee, Higginson & Co., has been reorganized. Edmund Billings, who was formerly President of the company, but who resigned in June, has again been installed in that office. J. H. Turnbull and James Jackson have been elected Vice-Presidents, and Wallace H. Pratt has been made Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Turnbull had been Secretary of the Federal Trust Co. of Boston and Mr. Jackson was formerly with Lee, Higginson & Co. Mr. Pratt had previously held the position of Secretary of the Paul Revere Trust Co. The new board of directors of the reorganized institution includes: Francis N. Balch, Edmund Billings, J. A. Lowell Blake, Alfred H. Colby, Walter C. English, Frank Epstein, Robert H. Gardiner Jr., William Hoag, James Jackson, Colman Levine, Robert Luce, Herbert Luce, Herbert W. Mason, William Minot, Lehman Pickert, William M. Prest, Louis Rosenberg, David Stoneman, Milton S. Thompson, H. Ulin, Barrett Wendell Jr., Alexander Whiteside, Samuel H. Wolcott and Philip W. Wrenn. The company will occupy its new quarters at 54 Devonshire St. about Nov. 1.

—Dispatches from Harrisburg state that Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania has decided that Walter H. Shourds, who is charged with having taken \$1,000,000 in securities and \$30,000 cash from the Merchants' Union Trust Co. of Philadelphia, must be prosecuted, notwithstanding the fact that the money and papers have been restored to the institution. The accused was formerly superintendent of the company's safe deposit vault department. His indictment by the

grand jury was announced last February, after he had been missing for nearly half a year. It is stated that he is still a fugitive from justice. Governor Tener's decision is said to be based on an Act passed in 1909 which requires the State Bank Commissioner to prosecute in general all cases of embezzlement from State banks and trust companies, and makes no express stipulation that this course is not to be followed where restitution has been made.

—Col. Hugh Young, Chairman of the board of directors of the Federal National Bank of Pittsburgh, died at his home at Wellsboro, Pa., on the 20th inst. Col. Young became Chairman of the directorate in 1910, prior to which he was President of the bank. He was the founder of the Tioga County Savings & Trust Co. of Wellsboro and was formerly its President; he resigned that post early the present year, when he was succeeded by his son, Robert K. Young.

—The stockholders of the Yough National Bank of Connellsville, Pa., will meet on Nov. 12 to vote on the proposition to increase the bank's capital from \$75,000 to \$200,000. Part of the stock, it is understood, will be paid for out of the surplus and distributed to stockholders, and a part will be offered to investors.

—The Baltimore "Sun" of the 11th inst. reports that the directors of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. have refused an offer made by a Baltimore banking house of \$205 a share for its stock; an offer was also made at the same time for the stock of the Mortgage Guarantee Company, which is controlled by the title company. Both companies have a capital of \$200,000. Neither offer, it is understood, was passed upon by the stockholders. The holders of stock of the Title Company are said to have since been approached by a broker who has attempted to effect a private purchase of their interests.

—At a recent meeting the stockholders of the Queen City Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Cincinnati, which has been in liquidation since August 1910, voted \$2,800 compensation to the liquidating committee; a bill for \$18,000 rendered by the committee several months ago was opposed by the stockholders, and a committee was named to determine upon an adequate compensation, the majority members deciding upon the amount, which has just been approved by the stockholders. The latter also decided to discontinue the liquidating committee and to conduct the remainder of the liquidation through the Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co., which took over the business of the Queen City Bank & Trust two years ago. The financial report of the latter is said to show \$41,000 as still due the Provident, which, under the contract entered into at the time of the merger, is to be reimbursed for the deposits assumed by it, as well as for all necessary expenses in taking over the assets. It is stated that there remain sufficient assets of the Queen City Bank to pay probably \$40 a share on the stock. It had a capital of \$500,000.

—Frederick W. Prentiss, President of the Hayden-Clinton National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, and the Columbus Clearing House, died of pneumonia on the 17th inst. He began his career as messenger for the Huntington Bank, remaining with that institution for fourteen years. He became Cashier in the State Treasury in 1884. In 1887 he organized, with M. M. Greene, the Clinton National Bank and was its Vice-President until January 1900, when the Clinton and Hayden national banks were merged under the name of the Hayden-Clinton National, and Mr. Prentiss became President of the consolidated institution. The latter absorbed the Deshler National Bank in October 1910. Mr. Prentiss was 57 years of age. In addition to serving in the presidency of the bank he was President of the Hayden Automatic Block Co. and Secretary and Treasurer of the Hayden Co.

—Fred H. Talbot has been appointed an Assistant Cashier of the Old Detroit National Bank. There are two other Assistant Cashiers, viz., Elmer E. Ford and E. C. Mahler. Ben G. Vernor, who had occupied a similar post, was made Assistant to the President six months ago.

—At a meeting of the City Council in Chicago on the 22d inst. a draft of a law giving the State absolute control over private banks was offered by Alderman Cermak. The proposed bill was referred to the council committee on State legislation with a recommendation that every effort be made to have the Legislature pass the bill. At a previous meeting about a month ago steps were instituted for the preparation of an ordinance for the regulation of private banks by the city. In presenting the draft of the law this week, Alderman Cermak explained that the city does not possess

sufficient power to regulate strictly private banks, and it was therefore deemed advisable to have the State regulate them. It is proposed under the bill, we learn from the Chicago "Record-Herald," that private banks shall have a capital of at least \$10,000; that they shall make reports to the State Auditor; that their accounts shall be audited by State representatives every twelve months; that the depositors are to have a first lien on their assets, and that not more than 30% of an institution's assets shall be loaned to any of its officers.

—An application to organize the United States National Bank of San Diego, Cal., with \$100,000 capital, has been presented to the Comptroller of the Currency.

—The Logan Square Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, which is being formed with a capital of \$200,000, will take over the business of the Schulze Savings Bank, a private institution at 3121 Logan Boulevard. A permit for the new institution was issued last spring; its stock is being subscribed for at \$110 per share. It expects to be ready for business about the middle of the coming month.

—The arrangements for converting the La Salle Street National Bank of Chicago into the La Salle Street Trust & Savings Bank have been completed, and the new organization began operations this week in the national bank's quarters in the Rookery. The company will later move to the Farwell Trust Building, recently purchased by the institution. The La Salle Street Trust & Savings Bank has a capital of \$1,000,000 and a surplus of \$250,000. It is under the management of William Lorimer, President; C. B. Munday, Vice-President; Charles G. Fox, Cashier; Thomas McDonald, Assistant Cashier; Frank M. Spohr, Auditor, and Charles E. Ward, Secretary and Trust Officer.

—Joseph I. Cooper, Assistant Cashier of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, was elected Cashier of the institution on the 17th inst. to succeed the late Bertram M. Chattell. Mr. Cooper's service with the institution covers a period of about thirty years. He has for some time been in charge of the bank's collateral loan department.

—William B. Dean was elected to fill the vacancy in the presidency of the Second National Bank of St. Paul on the 22d inst. Mr. Dean, who has been a director and stockholder in the bank for many years, had been Vice-President for about two years, and had been acting President since the death of George C. Power in July last. Ownership of the institution, it will be recalled, passed to James J. Hill early the present month. Coincident with Mr. Dean's election as President, Louis W. Hill was made Vice-President. C. H. Buckley is continued as Cashier and Edwin Mott retains the position of Assistant Cashier. The board of directors has been reduced from nine to five members, comprising James J. Hill, Louis W. Hill, William B. Dean, John J. Toomey and Charles H. Buckley. Messrs. Dean and Buckley are the only members of the former directorate who remain on the board.

—Five bankers were found guilty on the 23d inst. of charges of the unlawful use of the mails and conspiracy to defraud by a Federal jury at Memphis. All the accused were associated with the All Night & Day Bank of Memphis, which closed its doors in August 1911. They are E. L. Hendry, former President of the institution; H. C. Wynne, a director of the Memphis institution and President of the Night & Day Bank of Little Rock, Ark., which suspended in September 1911; Abner Davis, also a director and formerly President of the Night & Day Bank of Oklahoma City; C. A. Bond, another director of the Memphis bank and President of the All Night & Day Bank of Kansas City, Mo., and J. H. Brooks, a director. It is stated that the Government charged that the defendants, by an unlawful exchange of securities, were able to pass clearing-house examinations, and that the funds of the institutions were used in an illegal manner. W. C. White, a former director of the All Night & Day Bank of Memphis, who was also named in the indictment, was acquitted on the 23d, and three other defendants were acquitted on the 19th inst., viz., George F. Toenges and A. C. Cooke, both former Cashiers of the All Night & Day Bank of Memphis, and J. S. Chick, a director.

—It is stated that the action brought by the State of Texas for the cancellation of the charter of the Western Bank & Trust Co. of Dallas was dismissed on the 19th inst. on motion of the Attorney-General. Its discontinuance, it is said, was due to the inability of the State to maintain the suit. The institution suspended in January 1908, its affairs at first being placed in charge of an assignee, and a day or two

later in receiver's hands. The company had operated under a special charter granted by the Legislature in 1873 prior to the adoption of the State's present constitution. At the time of its suspension the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance stated that the institution had never been subject to the State Banking Law and that his Department had absolutely no right of supervision over it.

—In a booklet issued by the Savings Union Bank & Trust Co. of San Francisco to commemorate its fiftieth anniversary, a sketch of its history is submitted. The publication is made additionally interesting by reason of the views it contains of the city of San Francisco at early and present periods, the photographs of the company's offices and illustrations of its banking quarters. We learn from the book that the first legislation in California relating specifically to banking was the passage at the 1862 session of the Legislature of "an Act to provide for the formation of corporations for the accumulation and investment of funds and savings." This Act was framed and became a law through the efforts of certain gentlemen who contemplated the organization of the San Francisco Savings Union. Up to this time such banking as existed in California was conducted by foreign agencies, private individuals, or co-partnerships, or associations and corporations formed under the general corporate law. The Savings Union, incorporated on June 18 of that year, was the first corporation organized under any banking Act in California. In 1857 there was organized under the general corporate laws of the State the Savings & Loan Society of San Francisco. This corporation could rightfully claim to be the oldest bank in the State, for it was the first incorporation for banking purposes. In 1910 the institution consolidated with the Savings Union, as a result of which the latter is entitled to rank as the oldest bank in the State, whether its existence is dated from the organization of the Savings & Loan Society under the general corporate law, or its own organization under the Savings Bank Act of 1862. The Savings Union having availed of the advantages of departmental banking offered under the new Bank Act, which went into operation in 1909, changed its corporate name to the Savings Union Bank & Trust Co., to more clearly indicate the scope of its activities. During the fifty years of its existence, the Savings Union has opened accounts with 151,000 depositors. It has disbursed \$36,500,000 in dividends and \$612,100,000 of depositors' moneys has passed over its counters. On June 30 1912 the depositors numbered 31,123 and the amount to their credit aggregated \$32,574,975. The present officers of the institution are John S. Drum, President; G. D. Greenwood and C. O. G. Miller, Vice-Presidents; R. M. Welch, Vice-President and Secretary; R. B. Burmister, Cashier; A. M. Whittle, C. F. Hamsher, William A. Day and D. L. Clarke, Assistant Cashiers.

—Work is to begin in a few months on the new building which the Merchants' National Bank of Los Angeles will erect on the northeast corner of Sixth and Spring streets. The site on which the institution will build was formerly the property of the Howe Estate; its sale to W. H. Holliday, President of the bank, Marco H. Hellman, Vice-President, and James H. Adams & Co., was effected during the summer, the given cash consideration, the Los Angeles "Times" states, being \$1,000,000. The transaction, according to the local paper, was one of the most noteworthy in the city's history, and the price of \$8,333 a front foot was a record figure. The building is to have a frontage of 120 feet on Spring Street by 156 feet on Sixth Street. It is to be twelve stories high. Corinthian columns two stories high will be a feature of the building on both street frontages, and a corresponding course of classic columns will be used to adorn the upper exterior of the building from the eleventh floor to within a few feet of the cornice. The color scheme of the building will be pure white. The bank is to occupy the entire first floor and basement of the structure.

—The Citizens' Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles has extended its business hours beyond the customary banking day. It is now open daily from 8 a. m. to 10 P. M. The only other banking institution in Los Angeles which transacts business outside the usual period is the All Night & Day Bank. The change in the hours of the Citizens' was inaugurated on the 7th inst.

—Nelson E. Barker, Vice-President of the Bank of Commerce & Trust Co. of San Diego, died on the 8th inst. Mr. Barker was quite a prominent figure in the financial world, having been President of the Chattanooga Savings Bank and President of the First National Bank of Birmingham, which

he reorganized after the panic of 1893 and built up into one of the best in the South. From there he was called to take the vice-presidency of the Continental National Bank of Chicago, now the Continental & Commercial National Bank. In 1906 he went to San Diego on account of the illness of one of his sons, and shortly thereafter interested himself in the Bank of Commerce & Trust Co., taking the vice-presidency thereof, which he held until the time of his death. Mr. Barker was 55 years old and a native of Connecticut.

—Using as an illustration the career of Jacob Furth, Chairman of the Board of the Seattle National Bank of Seattle, Wash., the October "Sunset" demonstrates the opportunities for advancement which awaits the emigrant to this country, the writer in the treatment of his subject, declaring that "nowhere better than in the United States, and especially the West, is demonstrated the glaring inequality of man, because nowhere else exists like equality of opportunity." "Who," he says, "perceives more keenly than the emigrant that whatever qualities make for leadership—speed, strength, cunning, endurance—have here full play? For he comes from a continent where, by reason of birth, insignificant men may be upheld in positions of power and significant men pinned down to little occupations." Continuing, the article says:

"I cite the case of Jacob Furth. Food for thought may be furnished by the unexpectable rise to phenomenal success of this emigrant to America. Around the Horn he came to California in 1857—an Austrian lad of seventeen, one of the precursors of countless thousands to come.

"Not one word of English could Jacob Furth muster when he arrived. Securing a position as clerk in a Nevada City store, mornings, and evenings he went to school long enough to master the language. After thirteen years of industry and frugality he had saved enough to start for himself. For twelve more years he conducted a general merchandise business in Colusa. He then went to Seattle and organized the Puget Sound National Bank, capital stock \$50,000 00. \* \* \*

"Jacob Furth was instrumental with others in building the Madison Street RR. in 1885. He also took stock in the Yesler Cable Line and was 'main man' for the Second Avenue New Electric. In 1899 he effected the consolidation of all the various railway lines and lighting companies into one corporation, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. Stone & Webster of Boston are back of Seattle Electric, of which Mr. Furth has been continuously 'main man'—his way of saying President. He also controls the destinies of the Puget Sound Electric Ry., connecting Seattle and Tacoma, and the Seattle-Everett Traction Co., youngest of the electric family. His little bank, the Puget Sound National, had from time to time increased its capital stock to \$500,000, and in 1910 merged with the Seattle National, with a joint capital stock of \$1,000,000."

—In addition to the regular quarterly dividend of  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  payable Dec. 1, the directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce (head office Toronto) have declared a bonus of 1%.

—The stockholders of the defunct Farmers' Bank of Canada, which had its head office at Toronto, have been called upon to meet the double liability on their holdings. The liquidator has ordered the stockholders to pay the amount unpaid upon their shares, the amount of all dividends wrongfully paid by the bank and an assessment of 100% on their stock. The institution closed its doors on Dec. 20 1910. It had an authorized capital of \$1,000,000 and a paid-in capital of \$567,579.

—Under arrangements which have been agreed to by the respective directors, the Bank of New Brunswick, at St. John, is to be merged with the Bank of Nova Scotia, head office Halifax. The Bank of New Brunswick has a paid-in capital of \$1,000,000, and it is stated that its stockholders are to receive share for share and a bonus of \$10 per share. The deposits of the institution amount to about \$8,380,000. The Bank of Nova Scotia has deposits of \$48,590,000. In August plans for the issuance of \$1,000,000 of new stock were announced by the bank, this serving to increase the paid-in capital from \$4,000,000 to the authorized amount, viz., \$5,000,000.

—The half-yearly statement of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., to June 30 1912, presented to the shareholders on Sept. 10, showed gross profits, including 1,195,136 yen brought forward from the last account, of 14,730,557 yen. Of this, 11,381,798 yen has been deducted for interest, taxes, current expenses, rebate on bills current, bad and doubtful debts, bonus for officers and clerks, leaving 3,348,760 yen available for appropriation. The directors proposed that 350,000 yen be added to the reserve fund, and recommended a dividend at the rate of 12% per annum, this absorbing 1,800,000 yen. After these various disbursements, the balance, 1,198,759 yen, is carried forward to the next account. The bank has a subscribed capital of 48,000,000 yen, a paid-up capital of 30,000,000 yen and a reserve fund of 17,850,000 yen.

—The agreement for the purchase of the London Bank of Mexico & South America, Ltd., by the Anglo-South

American Bank, Ltd., (head office London), was approved by the stockholders of the latter on the 9th inst. The proceedings under which the amalgamation is to be effected were set out in our issue of Sept. 28. As an incident thereto the authorized capital of the Anglo-South American Bank is to be increased from £2,500,000 (in £10 shares) to £5,000,000 in £10 shares. Of the 200,000 new shares now to be issued, 80,000 will be allotted to the stockholders of the London Bank of Mexico & South America (the basis of payment to the shareholders of the institution being £8 in cash and one share of £10 in the Anglo-South American Bank, with £5 credited as paid up) and the remaining 120,000 shares will be offered pro rata to the respective stockholders of the two banks, the price of issue being £8 per £10 share, with £5 paid. As a result the bank will have a subscribed capital of £4,500,000, of which £2,250,000 will be paid up, with a reserve fund of £1,500,000, while the authorized capital will be £5,000,000, leaving in hand 50,000 shares for issue at some future date. Through the amalgamation the Anglo-South American Bank obtains an important interest in the Banco del Peru y Londres; other banks in which an interest has been held by the London Bank of Mexico & South America (which interest now passes to the Anglo-South American Bank) are the Banco de la Nacion Boliviana, the Banco Agricola y Comercial, the Banco de Londres y Mexico and the Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires.

**MONETARY REFORM.**—Events in the last few months and the country's absorption in the political campaign have served to divert attention from the question of currency reform. It is therefore fortunate that attention should again be called to the importance of the currency problem through a work just published under the auspices of the banking house of Hallgarten & Co. This book is entitled "The Aldrich Plan in the Light of Modern Banking." It is written by Ludwig Bendix, head of the statistical department of Hallgarten & Co. The author has exceptional qualifications for the task. He was formerly a member of the faculty of the Berlin University of Commerce, where he taught money and banking. For some time he acted as expert to the commission engaged in the German bank inquiry. This theoretical equipment has been supplemented by much practical activity in German banking, and experience with conditions here afforded by his present position with an American banking house.

The work takes as its text the bill proposed by the Monetary Commission. This does not mean that the author gives unqualified endorsement to the Aldrich plan. The bill embodies the results of years of investigation and study by the Monetary Commission, and is necessarily the starting point for any discussion. It is, in the author's opinion, the only definite plan in the midst of much vague discussion, and must, therefore, be used as a basis for further constructive effort. Mr. Bendix does not make a special plea for or against the proposed legislation. He recognizes the obstacles in the path of reform, and does not overlook the necessity of dealing with conditions as they are. Here is one extract illustrating the spirit in which he approaches the subject:

The adoption of a new banking policy involves compromise everywhere. Changes must be in harmony with prevailing political and economic conditions. A practical banking policy cannot adopt an ideal system as its goal, but must content itself with what may be immediately realized. Of no country is this more true than of the United States.

The general conclusion arrived at is that, while the institution advocated by the Monetary Commission meets many of the requirements of a modern note bank, it is inadequate in one essential point. Its activity is restricted to business exclusively with the banks belonging to it. This limitation, he holds, will hamper the Association very seriously, and justifies grave doubt whether it will be able to fulfill the purposes for which the Association is intended. Mr. Bendix believes, however, that this defect can be obviated in a fuller elaboration of the Aldrich plan. As a practical recommendation, he urges that the powers of the Association should be enlarged in the following respects:

(1) To do business not only with members, but also with individuals and establishments carrying certain minimum deposits. At least it should be permitted to deal with all banks and bankers. The rate of discount should, however, be higher than for banks belonging to the Association.

(2) To purchase *prime* bills at less than the official rate whenever the latter falls below a certain level.

What the author says with reference to giving the Central institution authority to do business with individuals as well as with members is convincing enough, and would be con-

trolling under ordinary circumstances. But in the present instance there are also other considerations, it seems to us, that must be taken into account. It is obvious that if the Central institution were permitted to do business in this general way, it would partake very closely of the character of the central banks of Europe and public sentiment in this country, it is believed, would not support a bank of that kind. Furthermore, to let the Central institution do business with individuals would bring it in competition with existing banks and banking institutions, and would make these latter hostile to the scheme from the start. We say this merely in passing. The book before us is more than a discussion of the Aldrich plan. It is a succinct and comprehensive treatment of the entire problem of banking and currency reform in the United States.

DEBT STATEMENT OF SEPT 30 1912.

The following statements of the public debt and Treasury cash holdings of the United States are made up from official figures issued Sept. 30 1912. For statement of Aug. 31 1912, see issue of Sept. 21 1912, page 724; that of Sept. 30 1911, see issue of Oct. 28 1911, page 1163.

Table: INTEREST-BEARING DEBT SEPT. 30 1912. Columns: Title of Loan, Interest Payable, Amount Issued, Registered, Amount Outstanding, Coupon, Total.

Table: DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST. Columns: United States notes, Old demand notes, National bank notes, Fractional currency, etc.

Table: DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY. Columns: Funded loan of 1891, Funded loan of 1891, Loan of 1904, etc.

Table: RECAPITULATION. Columns: Classification, Interest-bearing debt, Debt interest ceased, Debt bearing no interest, etc.

Table: TREASURY CASH AND DEMAND LIABILITIES. Columns: Assets (Trust Fund Holdings), Liabilities (Trust Fund Liabilities), Total trust fund.

The foregoing figures show a gross debt on Sept. 30 of \$1,342,334,379 66 and a net debt (gross debt less net cash in the Treasury) of \$1,042,487,764 22.

TREASURY CASH AND DEMAND LIABILITIES.—The cash holdings of the Government as the items stood Sept. 30 are set out in the following:

Table: TREASURY CASH AND DEMAND LIABILITIES. Columns: Assets (Trust Fund Holdings), Liabilities (Trust Fund Liabilities), Total trust fund, etc.

TREASURY CURRENCY HOLDINGS.—The following compilation, based on official Government statements, shows the currency holdings of the Treasury at the beginning of business on the first of July, August, September and October 1912.

Table: TREASURY NET HOLDINGS. Columns: Holdings in Sub-Treasuries (July 1 1912, Aug. 1 1912, Sept. 1 1912, Oct. 1 1912), Net gold coin and bullion, Net silver coin and bullion, etc.

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: English Financial Markets—Per Cable. Columns: Week ending Oct. 25, Sat. 26-16, Mon. 29-16, Tues. 30-16, Wed. 31-16, Thurs. 1-16, Fri. 2-16.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

BANK NOTES—CHANGES IN TOTALS OF, AND IN DEPOSITED BONDS, &c.—We give below tables which show all the monthly changes in bank notes and in bonds and legal tenders on deposit. The statement for Sept. 1911 will be found in our issue for Oct. 21 1911, page 1082.

Table: BANK NOTES—CHANGES IN TOTALS OF, AND IN DEPOSITED BONDS, &c. Columns: 1911-1912, Bonds and Legal Tenders on Deposit for, Circulation Afloat Under.

The following shows the amount of each class of bonds held against national bank circulation and to secure public moneys in national bank depositories on Sept. 30:

Table: U. S. Bonds Held Sept. 30 to Secure—Columns: Bank Circulation, Public Deposits in Banks, Total Held.

The following shows the amount of national bank notes afloat and the amount of legal-tender deposits Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, and their increase or decrease during the month of September:

Table showing National Bank Notes - Total Afloat, Amount afloat Sept. 1 1912, Net amount issued during September, Amount of bank notes afloat Oct. 1 1912, Legal-Tender Notes, Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes Sept. 1 1912, Net amount of bank notes retired in September, Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes Oct. 1 1912.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.—Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury, we are enabled to place before our readers to-day the details of Government receipts and disbursements for the month of September. From previous returns we obtain the figures for previous months, and in that manner complete the statements for the 9 months of the calendar years 1912 and 1911.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Table showing Government Receipts and Disbursements for 1912 and 1911, categorized by month (July, Aug., Sept., 9 Mos.) and type of receipt/disbursement (Receipts, Total receipts, Disbursements, Total disbursements, Total).

FAILURES QUARTERLY.—The following figures, prepared from Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co.'s statement, show the number of failures and amount of liabilities in the United States quarterly since 1886.

Table showing Failures Quarterly from 1887 to 1912, with columns for First Quarter, Second Quarter, and Third Quarter, including No. of Failures and Amount of Liabilities.

STOCK OF MONEY IN THE COUNTRY.—The following table shows the general stock of money in the country as well as the holdings by the Treasury, and the amount in circulation, on the dates given. The statement for Oct. 2 1911 will be found in our issue of Oct. 21 1911, page 1082.

Table showing Stock of Money Oct. 1 1912, Money in Circulation Oct. 1 1912, Gold coin and bullion, Gold certificates, Standard silver dollars, Silver certificates, Subsidiary silver, Treasury notes of 1890, United States notes, National bank notes.

Total 3,671,370,501 364,486,667 3,306,883,824 3,242,182,715. Population of continental United States Oct. 1 1912 estimated at 96,075,000. circulation per capita, \$34.42. \* A revised estimate by the Director of the Mint of the stock of gold coin was adopted in the statement for Aug. 1 1907. There was a reduction of \$135,000,000. a A revised estimate by the Director of the Mint of the stock of subsidiary silver coin was adopted in the statement of Sept. 1 1910. There was a reduction of \$9,700,000. b For redemption of outstanding certificates an exact equivalent in amount of the appropriate kinds of money is held in the Treasury, and is not included in the amount of money held as assets of the Government. d This statement of money held in the Treasury as assets of the Government does not include deposits of public money in national bank depositories to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to \$35,381,213 05.

Breadstuffs Figures brought from page 1142.—The statements below are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. The receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending last Saturday and since August 1 for each of the last three years have been:

Table showing Receipts at Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye for various ports (Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Minneapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Peoria, Kansas City, Omaha) and total weekly receipts for 1912, 1911, and 1910.

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Oct. 19 1912 follow:

Table showing Receipts at Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye for various ports (New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, Mobile, Montreal, St. John, Port Arthur) and total weekly receipts for 1912, 1911, and 1910.

Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Oct. 19 are shown in the annexed statement:

Table showing Exports from Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Peas for various ports (New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, Mobile, Montreal, St. John) and total weekly exports for 1912, 1911, and 1910.

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1 1912 is as below:

Table showing Exports for week and since July 1 1912, categorized by destination (United Kingdom, Continent, West Indies, Brit. Nor. Am. Colonies, Other Countries) and type of grain (Flour, Wheat, Corn).

The world's shipments of wheat and corn for the week ending Oct. 19 1912 and since July 1 1912 and 1911 are shown in the following:

Table showing Exports of Wheat and Corn for 1912 and 1911, categorized by destination (North Amer., Russia, Canada, Argentina, Australia, India, Oth. countries) and type of grain (Wheat, Corn).

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

Table showing Exports of Wheat and Corn for 1912 and 1911, categorized by destination (United Kingdom, Continent, Total) and type of grain (Wheat, Corn).

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 showing Auction Sales of Shares (30 Chic. Ind. & Lou. Ry., 10 Fidelity Trust Co., 35 Frank C. Osners Co., 2 Osners-Dougherty Co., 14 West Side Bank, 1,028 Summit Lumber Co., 1,778 Summit Lumber Co., 1,660 Arkansas Se. East, Ry., 5 Chelsea Exchange Bank, 12 New Eng. Mtg. & Secur. Co.) and Bonds (525 Richmond Hill Invest Co., \$1,000 Bush Term. Bldgs. Co. 1st, \$1,000 El Paso & R. I. Ry., \$1,000 I. & J., \$1,000 Niagara Lock & Ont. Pow. Co., 1st 5s, 1954, M. & N.).

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

Table listing shares and bonds for R. L. Day & Co. with columns for Shares, \$ per sh., Bonds, and \$ per sh.

By Messrs. Francis Henshaw & Co., Boston:

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

By Messrs. Barnes & Loffand, Philadelphia:

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

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

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

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

DIVIDENDS.

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

Dividends announced this week are printed in italics.

Main table of dividends with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive.

Main table of dividends with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive.

a Transfer books not closed for this dividend. b Less income tax. c Correction on account of accumulated dividends. d Payable in common stock.

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

- CHARTERS ISSUED TO NATIONAL BANKS OCT. 3 TO 11.
10,271—The First National Bank of Chino, Cal. Capital, \$25,000.
10,272—The First National Bank of Cedaredge, Colo. Capital, \$25,000.
10,273—The San Fernando National Bank, San Fernando, Cal. Capital, \$25,000.
10,274—The First National Bank of Aransas Pass, Tex. Capital, \$25,000.
10,275—The First National Bank of Normangee, Tex. Capital, \$25,000.
10,276—The First National Bank of Cleveland, Tex. Capital, \$25,000.
10,277—The First National Bank of Washington, Okl. Capital, \$25,000.
VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.
7,977—The Dalhart National Bank, Dalhart, Tex., Sept. 10 1912.
1,511—The Cumberland National Bank of Portland, Me., Sept. 30 1912.
3,760—The National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 24 1912.
920—The Franklin County National Bank of Greenfield, Mass., Oct. 8 1912.

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings for the week ending Oct. 19 at Canadian cities, in comparison with the same week of 1911, shows an increase in the aggregate of 24.5%.

Table with columns: Clearings at—, Week ending Oct. 19, 1912, 1911, Inc. or Dec., 1910, 1909. Rows include Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa, Quebec, Halifax, Hamilton, Calgary, St. John, Victoria, London, Edmonton, Regina, Brandon, Lethbridge, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Brantford, Fort William, and Total Canada.

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 Oct. 19. 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. Table with columns: Banks omitted, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Net Deposits, Reserve. Rows include Bank of N. Y., Manhattan Co., Merchants, Meeh & Metals, America, City, Chemical, Merchants' Ex, Butch. & Drov, Greenwich, Amer. Exch., Commerce, Pacific, Chat. & Phon., People's, Hanover, Citizens' Cent., Nassau, Market & Fult., Metropolitan, Corn Exchange, Imp. & Traders, Park, East River, Fourth, Second, Irving, Bowery, N. Y. County, German-Amer., Chase, Fifth Avenue, German Exch., Germania, Lincoln, Garfield, Fifth, Metropolitan, West Side, Seaboard, Liberty, N. Y. Prod. Ex., Security, Coal & Iron, Union Exch., Nassau, B'klyn, and Totals, Avge. Actual figures Oct. 19.

Circulation.—On the basis of averages, circulation of national banks' currency use amounted to \$46,302,000, and according to actual figures was \$46,360,000.

DETAILED RETURNS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Trust Cos. Ours omitted, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, On Dep. with C.H. Banks, Net Deposits, Reserve. Rows include Brooklyn Bankers, U.S. Mtg. & Tr., Astor, Title Gu. & Tr., Guaranty, Fidelity, Lawyers' Title & Tr., Colum. Knicker, People's, New York, Franklin, Lincoln, Metropolitan, Broadway, Totals, Avge., and Actual figures Oct. 19.

F Consolidated figures of Guaranty and Standard Trust companies: In the statement for previous week, in last week's "Chronicle," the figures for each were given separately.

The capital of the trust companies is as follows: Brooklyn, \$1,000,000; Bankers, \$1,000,000; United States Mortgage & Trust, \$2,000,000; Astor, \$1,250,000; Tide Guarantee & Trust, \$5,000,000; Guaranty, \$10,000,000; Fidelity, \$1,000,000; Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust, \$4,000,000; Columbia-Knickerbocker, \$2,000,000; 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, \$45,250,000.

SUMMARY COVERING BOTH BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Week ending Oct. 19, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, On Dep. with C.H. Banks, Net Deposits. Rows include Averages, Banks, Trust cos., Total, Actual, and Total.

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 with columns: Week ended October 19, State Banks in Greater N. Y., Trust Cos. in Greater N. Y., State Banks outside of Greater N. Y., Trust Cos. outside of Greater N. Y. Rows include Capital as of Sept. 9, Surplus as of Sept. 9, Loans and investments, Change from last week, Specie, Legal-tender & bk. notes, Change from last week, Deposits, Change from last week, Reserve on deposits, Change from last week, P. C. reserve to deposits, Percentage last week.

+ Increase over last week. — Decrease from last week. \* As of June 14.

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

Table with columns: Reserve Required for Trust Companies and State Banks, Location, Trust Cos., Total Reserve, State Banks, Total Reserve. Rows include Manhattan Borough, Brooklyn Borough, Other Boroughs, Brooklyn Borough, Other Boroughs, Cities of the first and second class, Cities of the third class and villages, Elsewhere in State.

The Banking Department also undertakes to present separate figures indicating the totals for the State banks and trust companies in 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-

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

NEW YORK CITY BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Table with 5 columns: Week ended Oct. 19, Clear-House Members, State Banks & Trust Cos., Total of all Banks & Trust Cos. Rows include Capital, Loans and Investments, Deposits, Specie, Legal-tenders, Banks cash in vault, Trust cos cash in vault, Aggr'te money holdings, Money on deposit with other bks., Total reserve, Surplus CASH reserve, % of cash reserves of trust cos.

+ Increase over last week. - Decrease from last week. These are the deposits after eliminating the item "Due from reserve depositories and other banks and trust companies in New York City" with this item included, deposits amounted to \$651,066,400, a decrease of \$584,100 from last week.

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

COMBINED RESULTS OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK

Table with 7 columns: Week Ended, Loans and Investments, Deposits, Specie, Legals, Tot. Money Holdings, Entire Res. on Deposit. Rows include Aug. 17, Aug. 24, Aug. 31, Sept. 7, Sept. 14, Sept. 21, Sept. 28, Oct. 5, Oct. 11, Oct. 19.

Reports of Clearing Non-Member Banks.—The following is the statement of condition of the clearing non-member banks for the week ending Oct. 19, based on average daily results:

Table with 7 columns: Banks, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Discts and Investments, Specie, Legal Tender and Bank Notes, On Deposit with C.-H. Banks, Net Deposits. Rows include New York City, Manhattan and Bronx, Aetna National, Washington Heights, Battery Park Nat., Century, Colonial, Columbia, Fidelity, Mount Morris, Mutual, New Netherland, Twenty-third Ward, Yorkville, Brooklyn, First National, Manufacturers' Nat., Mechanics, National City, North Side, Jersey City, First National, Hudson County Nat., Third National, Hoboken, First National, Second National.

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

Table with 8 columns: Banks, Capital and Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, Circulation, Clearings. Rows include Boston (Aug. 31, Sept. 7, Sept. 14, Sept. 21, Sept. 28, Oct. 5, Oct. 11, Oct. 19) and Philadelphia (Aug. 31, Sept. 7, Sept. 14, Sept. 21, Sept. 28, Oct. 5, Oct. 11, Oct. 19).

a Includes Government deposits and the item "due to other banks." At Boston Government deposits amounted to \$344,000 on October 19, against \$894,000 on October 11. "Deposits" now includes the item of "Exchanges for Clearing House," which was not previously embraced in the total.

Imports and Exports for the Week.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending Oct. 19; also totals since the beginning of the first week in January:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

Table with 5 columns: For Week, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909. Rows include Dry goods, General merchandise, Total, Dry goods, General merchandise, Total 42 weeks.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending Oct. 19 and from Jan. 1 to date:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Table with 5 columns: For week, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909. Rows include For the week, Previously reported, Total 42 weeks.

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending Oct. 19 and since Jan. 1 1912, and for the corresponding periods in 1911 and 1910:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

Table with 5 columns: Gold, Exports, Imports. Rows include Great Britain, France, Germany, West Indies, Mexico, South America, All other countries, Total 1912, Total 1911, Total 1910. Also Silver section with similar rows.

Of the above imports for the week in 1912, \$635 were American gold coin and \$77 American silver coin.

Banking and Financial

Railroad and Industrial Stocks

Write for our Circular No. 614 entitled "Railroad and Industrial Stocks," which describes 124 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 NEW YORK THE ROOKERY CHICAGO 111 DEVONSHIRE STREET BOSTON



Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, Oct. 25 1912.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—Peculiar conditions have affected the security markets this week. Evidently the sales of American issues abroad earlier in the month were heavier than had been supposed, and the return of these securities in large volume on steamers arriving this week seems to have been unexpected. At least they arrived at a time when the outflow of funds to the South and West was at its height and the money market firmer. The result has been the inevitable one, a sharp decline in prices. The foreign political situation, as is well known, is much less disturbing than it recently appeared, and financial conditions abroad are gradually becoming more normal. But the money markets are firm there as well as here. The Imperial Bank of Germany has increased its rate from 4 1/2 to 5%, and at all financial centres the tendency of rates is upward. Rates for call loans here reached as high as 6% on Thursday and 6 1/4% on Friday. There seems to be no let-up in the demand for funds from the interior, and doubtless will not be while crops continue to move freely to market. Reports of railway earnings indicate that this movement is as rapid, perhaps, as transportation facilities will allow, but if recent crop estimates are correct, railway equipment will be kept busy for some time to come. Heavy traffic is not, however, limited to the agricultural districts. The Lehigh Valley R.R. reports an enormous increase in both gross and net earnings, and at the present rate of iron and steel production the coal and iron roads must naturally continue to make favorable reports. Another illustration of conditions in the iron and steel trade is given in a resumption of dividends on Republic Iron & Steel pref. shares at the rate of 7%.

The open market rate for call loans at the Stock Exchange during the week on stock and bond collaterals have ranged from 4@6 1/4%. To-day's rates on call were 4@6 1/4%. Commercial paper quoted 5 1/4@6% for 60 to 90-day endorsements and 5 3/4@6% for prime 4 to 6 months' single names and 6 1/2% for good single names.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed an increase in bullion of £20,576 and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 49.53, against 48.73 last week. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 5%, as fixed Oct. 17. The Bank of France shows an increase of 1,274,000 francs gold and 3,385,000 francs silver.

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

Table with columns for 1912, Differences from previous week, 1911, and 1910. Rows include Capital, Surplus, Loans and discounts, Real estate, Net deposits, Specie, Legal tenders, Reserve held, 25% of deposits, and Surplus reserve.

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

Foreign Exchange.—The market for sterling exchange was nervous throughout the week. Cable transfers were relatively stronger than the other maturities, owing to the active demand for remittances in payment of the foreign sales of American securities.

To-day's (Friday's) nominal rates for sterling exchange were 4 82 1/2 for sixty-day and 4 86 1/2 for sight. To-day's actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 81 5/8 for sixty days, 4 85 7/8 for cheques and 4 84 5/8 for cables. Commercial on banks 4 79 1/2, 60 1/2 and 4 81 1/2 for payment 4 80 1/2, 4 82 1/2. Cotton for payment 4 81 1/2 and grain for payment 4 81 1/2, 4 81 1/2.

The posted rates for sterling, as quoted by a representative house, were reduced 1/2c. on Tuesday for sixty-day bills to 4 82 1/2, which continued the quotation during the remainder of the week. The sight rate was not changed from last week's closing figure of 4 85 1/2.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5 21 1/2 less 1-16 @ 5 21 1/2 for long and 5 18 1/2 less 3-32 @ 5 18 1/2 less 1-16 for short.

Germany bankers' marks were 94 1/2 @ 94 3-16 for long and 94 3/4 less 1-32 @ 94 3/4 for short. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 40 20 @ 40 21 for short, and 25f. 20 1/2c. low. Exchange at Berlin on London, 20m. 52pt.; week's range, 20m. 52 1/2pt. high and 20m. 50 1/2pt. low.

Table showing exchange rates for Sterling, Paris Bankers' Francs, and Germany Bankers' Marks. Columns include actual rates and differences for the week.

Domestic Exchange.—Chicago, 5c. per \$1,000 discount. Boston, par. St. Louis, 30c. per \$1,000 discount. New Orleans, commercial, 50c. per \$1,000 discount, and bank 51 premium. San Francisco, 40c. per \$1,000 premium. Savannah, buying, 3-16% discount and selling, par. St. Paul, 10c. per \$1,000 discount. Montreal, 31 1/2c. premium. Charleston, buying, par; selling, 1-10% premium. Cincinnati, par.

State and Railroad Bonds.—Sales of State bonds at the Board are limited to \$71,000 Virginia 6s deferred trust receipts at 57 1/2 to 60.

The market for railway and industrial bonds has been dull, narrow and weak. On no day have the total transactions aggregated \$2,000,000 par value, and for the entire week have averaged but little over \$1,500,000. Activity has been confined to two or three issues, including New York Railways, Atchison and Chino Copper. The latter have made a sensational movement over a range of 10 1/2 points and close without net change. Green Bay & Western deb. cert. 8s have been strong, closing 2 points higher than last week. Southern Pacific and N. Y. Railways have also been firm, but of a list of 25 active issues, only those mentioned are higher, 18 are lower and 3 unchanged.

United States Bonds.—Sales of Government bonds include \$1,500 4s, coup., at 114 to 114 1/2, and \$2,500 3s, coup., at 102 1/2. For to-day's prices of all the different issues and for yearly range see the third page following.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has, for reasons noted above, been weak. Apparently no support was given to prices on Monday, when the offerings were far in excess of the demand and all classes of stocks declined. Tuesday the transactions were on a more limited scale than on any other day of the week and the market held fairly steady at a level somewhat above the lowest prices of Monday. Stocks were freely offered again on Wednesday, on a firmer money market and the return of stocks in considerable amount from abroad, the volume of business being the largest of the week. On Thursday there was again more urgent selling and a further decline. As a result of the downward movement, Reading is 6 points lower, Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific between 4 and 5 and other railway issues between 3 and 4.

Several industrial stocks are down from 4 to 6 points, including U. S. Steel, Smelting, Colorado Fuel & Iron, American Oil and California Petroleum. For daily volume of business see page 1109.

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

Table with columns: STOCKS, Sales for Week, Range for Week (Lowest, Highest), Range since Jan. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Lists various stocks like Adams Express, Allis-Chalmers, Amer. Coal Products, etc.

Outside Market.—Activity on the "curb" this week was confined to few issues, principally the Tobacco group. The general tone of the market was heavy. British-Amer. Tobacco lost 1 1/2 points to 22 1/2 and recovered to 22 1/2. Tobacco Products pref., which was reported sold up from 104 1/2 to 109 on Saturday last, dropped to 105 3/4. United Cigar Stores com., after an early advance from 107 1/2 to 108 3/4, sold off sharply to 104 1/2, the final figure to-day being 105 1/2. The pref. fell from 121 1/2 to 119 3/4 and closed to-day at 120. Emerson-Brantingham com. moved up from 74 1/2 to 75 1/2, down to 74 1/2, and rested at 75 finally. The pref. improved from 99 7/8 to 101, sank to 99 3/4 and ends the week at 100 1/2. Active speculation continued in Houston Oil com., the price advancing from 23 1/4 to 24 1/2, then moving downward until 20 1/2 was reached to-day. Manhattan Shirt com. was traded in down from 74 to 72 and the pref. from 102 1/2 down to 101 1/2 and back to 102 1/4. Standard Oil of N. J. advanced 10 points to 408 but ran down to 395, the close to-day being at 396. Reported opposition to the reorganization plan of the U. S. Motor Co. caused a slump in the stocks, the com. going down from 3 to 1 3/4 and the pref. from 6 to 3 1/2. Heavy transactions in General Electric new 5s were the feature in an otherwise quiet bond market, the price advancing over half a point to 103. Western Pacific 5s declined from 83 1/4 to 82 1/2 and closed to-day at 82 3/4. Trading in mining shares was light. Braden Copper sold down from 6 3/4 to 6 1/4 and back to 6 1/4. British Columbia weakened from 4 1/4 to 4. Giroux receded from 4 3/4 to 4 1/4. Greene Cananea lost over half a point to 9 3/4.

Outside quotations will be found on page 1109.

New York Stock Exchange—Stock Record, Daily, Weekly and Yearly

OCCUPYING TWO PAGES

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

Table with columns: STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES, NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Range since January 1, and Ranges for Previous Year 1911. Includes sub-sections for Railroads, Erie, and various other stock categories.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

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

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales were made on this day. EX-rights. \$ Less than 100 shares. State banks. a Ex-dividend and rights. b New stock. † Sale at Stock Exchange or at auction this week. A First installment paid. n Sold at private sale at this price. z Ex-dividend. f Full paid.

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

Table with columns for dates (Saturday Oct. 19 to Friday Oct. 25), Stock names (e.g., Industrial and Misc. (Con), American Smelt), and prices. Includes a 'STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES' section and a 'NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' section.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BANKERS' QUOTATIONS.

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

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

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

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

Main table containing bond listings for U.S. Government, Foreign Government, State and City Securities, and various miscellaneous bonds. Columns include bond name, price, yield, and other financial details.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued on Next Page.

Table listing various street railway bonds, including Brooklyn Rap Tran, Manhattan Rap Tran, and others, with their respective prices and yields.

\* No price Friday; latest this week. d Due April. e Due May. h Due July. k Due Aug. o Due Oct. p Due Nov. q Due Dec. s Option Sale.

Main table containing 'BONDS W. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE' and 'N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE' with columns for Bid, Ask, Price, and Range.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued on Next Page. Table with columns for Street, Name, Price, and Range.

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.



Table of NY Stock Exchange Bonds, Week Ending Oct. 25. Columns include Bond Name, Price Friday Oct. 25, Week's Range or Last Sale, Range Since Jan. 1, and various other market data.

Table of NY Stock Exchange Bonds, Week Ending Oct. 25. Columns include Bond Name, Price Friday Oct. 25, Week's Range or Last Sale, Range Since Jan. 1, and various other market data.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Concluded.

Miscellaneous Bonds table with columns for Bond Name, Price Friday Oct. 25, Week's Range or Last Sale, Range Since Jan. 1, and other market data.

No price Friday; latest bid and asked. aDue Jan. bDue April. cDue May. dDue June. eDue July. fDue Aug. gDue Oct. hDue Nov. iDue Dec. jOpen ton sale.

Table with columns: STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES, Sat. Oct. 19, Monday Oct. 21, Tuesday Oct. 22, Wednesday Oct. 23, Thursday Oct. 24, Friday Oct. 25, Stocks of the Week Shares, STOCKS CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE, Range for Year 1912 (Lowest, Highest), Range for Previous Year 1911 (Lowest, Highest). Rows include various stock listings such as Chicago Elev Rys com, American Radiator, and many others.

Chicago Bond Record

Table with columns: BONDS CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE, Week ending Oct. 25, Interest period, Prices Friday, Oct. 25, Week's Range or Last Sale, Bid's, Range for Year 1912. Rows include Am Tel & Tel coll 4s, Armour & Co 4 1/2s, and various other bond listings.

Chicago Banks and Trust Companies

Table with columns: NAME, Outstanding Stock (t), Surplus and Profits (t), Dividend Record (In 1910, In 1911, Per cent, Last Paid, %). Rows include American State, Calumet National, and many other financial institutions.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales were made on this day. † Sept. 4 (close of business) for national banks and Sept. 5 (opening of business) for State institutions. ‡ No price Friday; last price this week. § Sept. 1, 1911. ¶ Dividends not published. Stock all acquired by the Cont. & Comm. Nat. Bank. a Due Dec. 31. b Due June. c Due Feb. d Due Jan. 1. e Also 20% in stock. f Dividends are paid Q-J, with extra payments Q-F. g A dividend of 50% was paid in 1911 on Security Bank stock, to provide capital for the new Second Security Bank. V. 93, p. 1235. h Aug. 31, 1912. i Sales reported beginning April 18.



Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DAILY WEEKLY AND YEARLY. Table with columns for Week ending Oct. 25 1912, Stocks (Shares, Par value), Railroad, Bonds, State Bonds, U. S. Bonds.

Sales at New York Stock Exchange. Table with columns for Week ending Oct. 25, 1912, and Jan. 1 to Oct. 25, 1911. Rows include Stocks-No. shares, Par value, Bank shares, Govt. bonds, State bonds, RR. and misc. bonds.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES

Table with columns for Week ending Oct. 25 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"

Table of Inactive and Unlisted Securities. Columns include Street Railways (New York City, Boston, Philadelphia), Gas & Electric, and various utility companies. Includes Bid and Ask prices.

Table of Industrial and Miscellaneous securities. Columns include various industrial companies, bonds, and other securities. Includes Bid and Ask prices.

\* Per share and accrued dividend. B Basis. C Listed on Stock Exchange but usually inactive. F Flat price. N Nominal. S Sale price. I New stock. E Ex-div. Ex-rights. A Includes all new stock dividends and subscriptions. L Listed on Stock Exchange but infrequently dealt in record of sales; if any, will be found on preceding page.

Main table with columns: SHARH PRICES—NOT PER CENTUM PRICES (Saturday Oct. 19, Monday Oct. 21, Tuesday Oct. 22, Wednesday Oct. 23, Thursday Oct. 24, Friday Oct. 25), Stocks (Railroads, Miscellaneous), Range since January 1 on basis of 100-strike lots (Lowest, Highest), Range for Previous Year 1911 (Lowest, Highest). Rows include various stock symbols like 100%, 101%, 102%, etc., and company names like Atch Top & Santa Fe, Boston Elevated, etc.

\* Bid and asked prices. † New stock. ‡ Ass't paid. § EX-stock div. ¶ EX-rights. Ⓢ EX-div. and rights. Ⓣ Unstamped.

Main table containing bond listings for Boston Stock Exchange, including columns for bond names, prices, and ranges.

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

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

Table with multiple columns showing stock prices for Philadelphia and Baltimore, including active stocks and price ranges.

Table with multiple columns showing detailed stock prices for Philadelphia and Baltimore, including inactive stocks and bond prices.

\* B.A. and asked; no sales on this day. † Ex-div. & rights. ‡ \$15 paid. § 15 1/2 paid. ¶ \$17 1/2 paid.

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 Roads, Latest Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), and July 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year). Includes various railroad names like Ala N O & Tex Ry, N Y N H & Harl., etc.

Various Fiscal Years table with columns for Period, Current Year, and Previous Year. Lists fiscal years for various railroads like Delaware & Hudson, N Y Central & Hudson River, etc.

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Summary 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., %). Includes data for weeks and months from August to September.

a Mexican currency. b Does not include earnings of Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Railway, from November 1 1911. c Includes the Boston & Albany, the New York & Ottawa, the St. Lawrence & Adirondack and the Ottawa & New York Railway, the latter of which, being a Canadian road, does not make returns to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. f Includes Evansville & Terre Haute and Evansville & Indiana RR. g Includes the Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling Ry. in both years. h Includes the Northern Ohio RR. i Includes earnings of Mason City & Ft. Dodge and Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific. j Includes Louisville & Atlantic and the Frankfort & Cincinnati. k Includes the Mexican International. u Includes the Texas Central. v Includes not only operating revenues, but also all other receipts.

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the second week of October. The table covers 39 roads and shows 6.56% increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Table with columns: Second week of October, 1912, 1911, Increase, Decrease. Lists 39 roads and their earnings.

EXPRESS COMPANIES. Table with columns: 1912, 1911, July 1 to June 30 1912, 1911. Lists various express companies and their revenues.

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 numerous electric railway and traction companies.

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 steam railroads and industrial companies.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Companies, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists industrial companies.

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes. b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes. c The company now includes the earnings of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., Rio Grande & El Paso R.R. Co., Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe Ry. Co., the Southern Kansas Ry. Co. of Texas, the Peecos & Northern Texas Ry. Co., The Peecos River R.R. Co., The Texas & Gulf, The Gulf & Inter-State Ry. Co. of Texas and The Concho San Saba & Llano Valley R.R. Co. in both years. For September taxes amounted to \$395,289, against \$368,000 in 1911; after deducting which, net for September 1912 was \$3,383,625, against \$2,682,959 last year. From July 1 to Sept. 30 taxes were 1,156,638 in 1912, against \$1,051,278 last year.

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Table with columns: Roads, Int., Rentals, &c.—Current Year, Previous Year, Bal. of Net Earnings—Current Year, Previous Year. Lists roads and their interest charges and surpluses.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Companies, Int., Rentals, &c.—Current Year, Previous Year, Bal. of Net Earnings—Current Year, Previous Year. Lists industrial companies.

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

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists electric railway companies.

x After allowing for other income received.

e These figures are for consolidated company.

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Rows include Phila Rapid Transit, United Rys of St. L., Virginia Ry & Power, Western Rys & Light.

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

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Table with columns: Roads, Interest Charges, Surplus. Rows include Aurora Elgin & Chic, Internat Ry Co (Buffalo), Crosstown Street Ry, Phila Rapid Transit, United Rys of St. Louis, Virginia Ry & Power.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Annual Reports.—The following is an index to all annual reports of steam railroads, street railroads and miscellaneous companies which have been published since Sept. 28.

This index, which is given monthly, does not include reports in to-day's "Chronicle."

Table with columns: Railroads, Page, Railroads, Concluded, Page. Lists various railroads and their report pages.

Northern Pacific Railway.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912.)

The report of President Howard Elliott will be found on subsequent pages, together with the income account, profit and loss account, balance sheet and traffic statistics. The comparative income account was given in the "Chronicle" of Oct. 5, page 887.

Table with columns: Par Value Treas. Securs., Bonds. Lists securities and bond values.

z Includes stock in following cos.: C. B. & Q. RR., Camas Prairie RR., Big Fork & International Falls Ry., Wash. Central Ry., etc.

OPERATIONS.

Table with columns: 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09. Rows include Average miles operated, Equipment, Operations, Passengers carried, Revenue freight carried, etc.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30. [For further details of 1912 balance sheet see page 1131.]

Table with columns: 1912, 1911. Rows include Assets (Road & equip't, Securities, etc.), Liabilities (Capital stock, Mortgage bonds, etc.), Total.

Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railway. (Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912.)

The full text of the report, comparative balance sheet and other data will be found on another page.

Below are a comparative income account and various statistics from the annual report.

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

Table with columns: 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09. Rows include Average miles operated, Equipment, Operations, Total earnings, etc.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Table with columns: 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09. Rows include Freight, Passenger, Mail and express, Miscellaneous, Total, Net earnings, Taxes.

Table with columns: 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09. Rows include Operating income, Outside operations, Hire of equipment, Other income, Total, Total income, Deduct, Interest, Rentals, etc.

Chicago Rock Island & Pacific RR.

(Statement for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912.)

The income account and balance sheet of this Railroad Company, which owns most of the stock of the Railway Company and is itself controlled by the Rock Island Company through ownership of the entire outstanding stock (see Rock Island Company below), is as follows:

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

Table with columns: 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09. Rows include Div. on Chic. R. I. & Pac. Ry. Co. stock, Total income, Deduct, Expenses, Interest on 4% bonds, Interest on 5% bonds, Dividends, Total, Balance for year.

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Table with columns: 1912, 1911. Rows include Assets (Stocks owned, Other invest'ts, Cash, etc.), Liabilities (Capital stock, Gold bonds, etc.), Total.







INCOME ACCT JOHN L. ROPER LUMBER CO. YEAR END, JUNE 30.

Table with 4 columns: 1911-12, 1910-11, Total Income, 1911-12, 1910-11. Rows include Gross earnings, Operating expenses, Net earnings, Other income, Total income.

The lumber, logs, &c., sold aggregated 111,772,230 ft., against 115,473,940 ft. in 1910-11. President G. I. Millard of the Lumber Co. says in substance: "The readjustment of the inventory of the standing timber and agricultural lands has resulted in an increase in the surplus account of \$1,835,872."

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Table with 4 columns: 1912, 1911, Liabilities, 1912, 1911. Rows include Assets (Road & equip, Real est., Leased rail, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Funded debt, etc.).

a Includes road, \$17,207,212, and equipment, \$2,786,314, and \$75,955 for general expenditures, less reserve for depreciation, \$96,889. b Reserve to meet unadusted claims and funds held in suspense of the old company.—V. 95, p. 1040, 958.

Gulf & Ship Island Railroad.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912.)

Pres. J. T. Jones (Buffalo, N. Y.) Sept. 30 wrote in subst.:

Results.—Although, in common with other railroad corporations in the Gulf district, we have been affected adversely by serious strikes and unusual rains and overflows, which greatly interfered both with transportation and lumber production, the decrease in operating revenue was only \$24,050, or 1.20%. Operating expenses show an increase of \$47,083, due to high cost of labor and materials, extraordinary repairs incident to the floods, and expenditures incurred in securing a more diversified tonnage.

Development of Territory.—In Sept. 1911 we established an immigration and industrial department. Associations of truck growers have since been formed at 13 points and 3,500 acres planted; two canning plants have been started, and also a wood-reduction plant. It is estimated that these industries will produce about 875 cars of revenue freight per season and that the factories will employ about 100 persons.

Gulfport Harbor.—While the movement of the lumber over your road increased somewhat, the lumber handled over the pier at Gulfport decreased about 11%, from 342,214,986 ft. to 304,189,000 ft., caused by inability to secure the necessary vessels for carrying lumber.

OPERATIONS AND FISCAL RESULTS.

Table with 5 columns: 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09. Rows include Average miles operated, Passengers carried, Tons freight moved, Gross Earnings, Operating Expenses, Total Income, Deduct, Interest, Sinking fund, Hire of equip., Total deductions, Bal. surplus for year, Dividends.

\* Not including company's freight.

CONDENSED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Table with 4 columns: 1912, 1911, Liabilities, 1912, 1911. Rows include Assets (Road & equip, Miscel. invest'ns, Cash, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Funded debt, etc.).

\* Includes investment to June 30 1907, \$14,010,387 (road \$12,267,166 and equipment \$1,743,222), less credits as follows: Investment since June 30 1907, \$77,001 (In road, Cr. \$340,562, less equipment, \$263,564); less reserve for accrued depreciation, \$1,026,699.—V. 95, p. 958.

Ann Arbor Railroad.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912.)

Pres. J. Ramsay Jr., N. Y. City-Toledo, says in subst.:

Results.—The tables show an increase in gross operating revenues of \$183,768; in gross corporate income of \$70,583; in interest and other charges of \$53,454, resulting in net corporate income of \$160,284, an increase of \$17,138.

While the increase in freight revenue was 0.3%, there was an increase in number of tons of freight handled one mile of 17.6%, with a decrease in the rate received per ton per mile of 4-10 of one mill, or 7.07%. Had the average rate per ton per mile been the same for 1912 as for 1911, the revenue from freight traffic would have been \$114,283 more than it was.

Passenger revenues showed an increase of 10.29%. The passenger train revenues have shown almost a continuous increase for the past decade, 1912 showing \$639,968, against \$426,472 for 1902, an increase of 54.75%. The gross revenues have increased from \$1,891,073 for 1909 to \$2,299,249 for 1912, a gain of \$408,176, or 21.06%.

Taxes for 1912 amounted to 24.2% of net revenue, as compared with 27% for 1911. When a corporation is paying an average of 8% of its gross revenue and over 25% of its net earnings (before deducting taxes) it is certainly being well taxed.

"Transportation expenses" were very greatly increased by the unusually severe winter, extending from latter end of December well into April. This, with the frequent snow storms, resulted in a complete blockade of traffic on all lines, particularly at Toledo, resulting in traffic operations under the most expensive conditions—overtime, reduced engine loading, increase in per diem, &c., &c.

The capital expenditures for additions and betterments aggregated 734,239, of which \$633,676 was for equipment. The freight equipment was increased by the receipt of 580 cars, with total tonnage capacity of 23,200 tons. There were 21 old light cars put into company service and 189 obsolete cars sold and destroyed.

Great improvement has been made in the condition of the track by the placing of 43.4 miles of ballast, 238,536 tie plates, 111,609 cross ties and 1,000 tons of 85-lb. steel rail. During the past few years 214.3 miles of new rail have been laid in the track (about 74% of the total main track mileage) as follows: 100 miles of 70-lb. rail, 33.5 miles of 80-lb. rail and 80.8 miles of 85-lb. rail. Practically 50% of the rail now in the track is less than 5 years old.

The results of the operation of car ferries were more satisfactory than for the previous year. The gross revenue to the company from transiack freight traffic was \$752,622 for 1912 (or 46.64% of its total freight revenue) and \$624,851 for 1911—a gain of \$127,770. The boat proportion of this revenue was, for 1912 \$166,655, and for 1911 \$140,265. There was an increase in expenses of \$25,639 (47%), with an increase of 2,615 loaded cars handled, equivalent to 19.27%. The deficit for the year was \$6,340, against \$6,337 for the previous year.

OPERATIONS AND FISCAL RESULTS.

Table with 5 columns: 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09. Rows include Miles operated, Passengers carried, Rate per pass. per mile, Tons freight moved, Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Total, Net revenue, Taxes, Operating Income, Other Income, Gross Income, Deduct, Total deductions, Balance, surplus.

\* Other income includes in 1911-12: Joint facilities, \$42,193; int. on securities, loans and accounts, \$4,352; misc. \$4,681.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Table with 4 columns: 1912, 1911, Liabilities, 1912, 1911. Rows include Assets (Road & equip, Secured, issued or assigned, etc.) and Liabilities (Preferred stock, Common stock, etc.).

Total ..... 19,176,871 19,150,414 Total ..... 19,176,871 19,150,414 a After deducting reserve for acc. deprec'n, \$142,270.—V. 93, p. 1193.

Duluth South Shore & Atlantic Railway.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912.)

Results of operations for several years were as below:

TRAFFIC STATISTICS, INCOME ACCOUNT. Table with columns for Operations, Earnings, Expenses, and Net Income for years 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, and 1908-09.

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Balance sheet table with columns for Assets and Liabilities for years 1912 and 1911.

a After deducting reserve for accrued depreciation, \$420,217. b Stocks of other companies include Mineral Range RR., \$751,995; Lake Superior Term. & Transfer Ry., \$70,800; Ste. Marie Union Depot Co., \$37,500; N. J. Bridge Construction Co., \$250; Mackinac Transportation Co., \$237,372, and South Shore Land Co., \$3,000. c Traffic, &c., balances in 1911 are stated as a net item under liabilities. -V. 95, p. 818, 361.

Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912.)

Pres. Fairfax Harrison, Chicago, Sept. 17, wrote in subst.:

Results.—Gross operating revenues increased \$316,774, or 5.12%; but, on the other hand, total operating expenses increased \$518,049 (12.72%). Taxes increased \$9,699, other income decreased \$4,785 and fixed charges increased \$87,668, so that the balance of income over charges decreased from \$712,587 to \$409,160, or \$303,427. Dividends were paid as usual, aggregating \$541,250, viz., 4% on the pref. stock and 3 1/4% on the common stock, and charged to profit and loss.

The winter weather after Jan. 1 was unusually severe and protracted, resulting seriously so far as operating efficiency was concerned, while the suspension of coal mining in the Indiana mines for two months not only deprived the company of revenue from transporting commercial coal, but added heavily to the expense for fuel. A further burden was the adverse balance of car hire. The traffic had outgrown its supply of equipment, making increasingly necessary the use of foreign cars, a condition which led to the purchase of the additional cars acquired or ordered during the year.

The passenger traffic has continued to make a wholesome growth, showing an increase of 4.1% in revenue over the previous year, and, for a 5-year period, 23.7%. The greater part of this traffic is highly competitive.

The earnings of passenger trains have, however, been adversely affected during the year by arbitrary reduction in the allowances for transporting the mails. The reduction of mail pay was \$29,899, which was in part offset by an increase of \$23,381 in revenue from express.

Funded Debt.—On Oct. 16 1911 there were created, issued and sold \$750,000 of equipment 4 1/2% gold bonds, series B (payable in semi-annual installments to and incl. Oct. 15 1921), in part payment for locomotives and 1,000 steel coal cars, which cost \$1,073,500, the remainder of the cost was paid in advance out of treasury funds. (V. 93, p. 1105.)

There were sold during the year, to be invested in additions and betterments, the \$1,558,000 of refunding mortgage 5% bonds which have been held in the treasury (V. 94, p. 1118). [As to offering of \$2,500,000 guaranteed 1st M. S. of the Monon Coal Co. early in 1912, see V. 95, p. 629, 697.]

Coal.—Monon Coal Co.—The increase of 5.01% in freight revenue was largely in coal, but the coal traffic from the mines of the Monon Coal Co. referred to in the last annual report had not been fully developed during the year pending completion of arrangements for service of the mines. At the close of the year these arrangements had been effected, partly by the construction of an extension of the Indianapolis & Louisville line, 4.47 miles, and partly by trackage arrangements with other railroads, so that at the date of this report the railway served direct six mines of Monon Coal Co. of an average potential output of 6,000 tons a day. (V. 94, p. 629, 697.)

Financial Condition.—The total charges to additions and betterments were \$1,480,548, of which \$808,877 represented new capital financed through the equipment trusts, series A and B, and the remainder, \$671,671, was the investment in the property of accumulated income, the charge being what is now known as "cost of progress." We invested during the two years since June 30 1910 \$1,175,000 of new capital and \$999,108 of accumulated income in additions and betterments to the road and equipment. This means that of the accumulated income the stockholders have received in dividends 6 1/4% and have put back into the property 9.2% upon the common stock during these two years.

Furthermore, ordinary upkeep has been well maintained during the year, as will appear from the fact that the expenses for maintenance of way per mile of road were \$1,566; for maintenance of equipment, \$2,858 per locomotive, \$43.59 per freight train car and \$593 per passenger train car. The charges to maintenance of way reflect somewhat the necessary preparation for heavier power by the construction of heavier steel bridges, of which 18 (aggregating 33 spans) were erected and 3 were reinforced during the year. Twenty pile bridges and box culverts have been replaced by stone box cast-iron pipe, concrete pipe and corrugated pipe culverts.

Other work of this character was in progress at the close of the year, as the result of all of which the main line between Chicago and McDoel, 221.6

miles, has been, at the date of this report, put in condition for the heavier type of power which was introduced during the year. The main line track has been otherwise strengthened also, 4,356 tons of new 90-lb. steel rail being laid in the Indianapolis line between Kirklin and Belt Junction, 28.35 miles; and since the close of the year 7,000 tons of additional 90-lb. rail are being laid in the main line between South Hammond and Monon, about 50 miles, all replacing 75-lb. rail. 324,917 new white oak or treated ties and 41,592 yards of new ballast were put in track.

The automatic block signal system between the Illinois State line (Chicago) and Massachusetts Ave., Indianapolis, 161.94 miles, was all in service before Jan. 1 1912. Since June 30 a contract has been let for the extension of this automatic signal system from Monon to McDoel, 133.1 miles. Four new stone and brick station buildings were built at Hammond, Rensselaer and Bloomington at an aggregate cost of \$63,361, of which a part was carried over into the new year.

Rolling Stock.—Nine new Mikado type freight engines, having a weight of 287,000 lbs. and a maximum tractive power of 53,946 lbs., were acquired and put in service at the end of the year, 10 old locomotives being retired. Pending the strengthening of bridges, the full benefit of these greater units of power was not realized until after June 30 1912. Sixteen other units of freight locomotives of the same type and power have since been taken into service, replacing from heavy service seven more old engines of inadequate power, and three additional heavy Pacific type passenger engines were acquired, thus increasing the units of power to 148 locomotives with an aggregate tractive power of 4,707,475 lbs., a net increase of 11 locomotives and 831,050 lbs. of tractive power over June 30 1911. This affords an opportunity to offset some of the current burdens of transportation expenses by increasing train loads. 1,000 new steel general service gondola cars were acquired, chiefly for the coal trade, and 1,000 new steel frame box cars were ordered for delivery in the autumn of 1912.

The company is now for the first time in years equipped to handle a large freight business economically.

OPERATIONS, EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Table with columns for Operations, Earnings, and Expenses for years 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, and 1908-09.

Balance sheet table with columns for Assets and Liabilities for years 1912 and 1911.

Table with columns for Disbursements and other financial data for years 1912 and 1911.

a After deducting reserve for accrued depreciation, \$574,736. b After deducting \$750,671 for additions to property (transferred from profit and loss to property account); \$265,677 for adjustment of taxes to basis of actual accruals in lieu of dates of payment; \$80,850 for excess of loss over profit on securities of other corporations sold and \$46,924 miscellaneous (net).—V. 94, p. 1118.

Chicago Terre Haute & Southeastern Ry.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912.)

Pres. M. J. Carpenter, Chicago, Sept. 14, wrote in substance:

The property consists principally of the railways and other property formerly belonging to The Chicago Southern Ry. Co. and The Southern Indiana Ry. Co., which were sold under foreclosure and on Jan. 1 1911 were taken over by the Chic. Terre Haute & Southeastern Ry. Co. The total mileage is 351.07. For nearly a hundred miles in Illinois there is practically no curvature. Small towns might have been reached, but other railroads would have served them. There are 15 grain elevators in Illinois and no doubt small towns will soon be built near these elevator points and a passenger service will eventually be established. The bridges in this district are of the latest design and capable of carrying the most modern equipment. The track was laid with 80-lb. steel with ample passing tracks. The maximum grade is .5 of 1%, which may be reduced to .3 of 1% whenever the traffic demands, with an expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money.

The tonnage is composed largely of coal and stone and 94.20% of the total tonnage originates on the company's own lines. The road has a large number of cars and ample motive power for the present. In addition to the equipment as of June 30 1912 five superheater locomotives, with 217,000 lbs. on the drivers, have since been received; 1,000 additional freight cars have also been ordered and will be received before Jan. 1 1913.

A strike in the coal fields during the entire months of April and May 1912 reduced earnings and also had its adverse influence on freight statistics. There are a number of new coal mines now being completed in the district which lies north of Terre Haute, i. e., Vermillion and Vigo counties, Indiana, which will contribute materially to the tonnage of the road. The road is well ballasted and its large penitentiaries are in im-

mediate slight. It is well located from a traffic standpoint and I look for its constant growth and am very hopeful of its future.

RESULTS FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30 (AVERAGE MILES OPERATED 351)

Table with columns for 1910-11, 1911-12, 1910-11, 1911-12. Rows include Statistics (Pass. carried, Av. rec. p. pass. p.m., etc.), Expenses (Maint. of way, &c., Traffic expens., etc.), Earnings (Freight, Passenger, Mail, express, &c.), and Deductions (Taxes, Interest on income bonds, etc.).

CONDENSED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30 1912.

Table with columns for 1912, 1911, 1912, 1911. Rows include Assets (Road and equipment, Cash, Bills receivable, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Income 50-yr. bonds, etc.).

Note.—The outstanding \$7,537,000 Southern Indiana 1st 4s and \$350,000 Bedford Belt 1st 5s are not shown in the above balance sheet for the reason that these mortgages were not assumed by the new company.

Pullman Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending July 31 1912.)

RESULTS FOR FISCAL YEARS.

Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09. Rows include Total revenue, Disbursements (Operating expenses, Deprec'n of cars, &c., Reserve for further depreciation, etc.), and Total disbursements.

\* Also in April 1910, 20%, to distribute surplus. V. 90, p. 505, 854.

BALANCE SHEET JULY 31.

Table with columns for 1912, 1911, 1912, 1911. Rows include Assets (Cars, real est. & oper. supplies, Cash, Securities, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Accts. payable, Reserve for depreciation, etc.).

Massachusetts Gas Companies, Boston, Mass.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912.)

Pres. C. Minot Weld, Boston, Oct. 8 1912, wrote in subst.:

Dividends.—During the year the trustees voted to set aside \$1,000,000 from the accumulated earnings for the payment of dividends upon the common shares in the year ending June 30 1913, being at rate of 4% per annum.

Property Account.—This account June 30 1912 included:

Table with columns for Owned, \*Outst'g. Rows include Stocks (New England Gas & Coke Co., Bos. Con. Gas Co., East Bost. Gas Co., etc.) and Bonds (Federal Coal & Coke Co.).

\*Supplied, not in report. † Par of shares \$25; other shares \$100.—Ed.

Price of Gas.—During the year the Citizens' Gas Lt. Co. of Quincy reduced the price of gas 10 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

The reduced price at which gas was sold during the year by the constituent gas companies when compared with the price charged at the time your trustees acquired control of these companies represents a saving to consumers (and consequent reduction in earnings) for the year of \$1,158,687, including:

Table with columns for Boston Consol. Gas Co., East Boston Gas Co., Citizens' Gas Lt. Co., Quincy, etc. Rows show amounts for Newt. & Wat. Gas Lt. Co., etc.

Gas Company Operations.—The Boston Consolidated Gas Co. paid the 9% dividend for 1911-12 which it was legally entitled to pay under the "sliding scale bill."

Construction has been started by the company on a new 8,000,000 cubic-foot holder for the Everett plant. One parcel of real estate was sold for \$17,203 in excess of its book value, and two parcels were purchased for office buildings in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain.

The East Boston Gas Co. for the year 1911-12 paid a dividend of 10%, the Newton & Watertown Gas Light Co. a dividend of 11% on its capital stock and the Citizens' Gas Light Co. 4 1/2%. The last-named company made a reduction in price of gas of 10 cents net per 1,000 cu. ft. on Mch. 1 1/2.

Sundry Statistics.—Bost. Cons. Gas Co., East Bost. Gas Co., Newt. & Wat. Gas Lt. Co., Citizens' Gas Lt. Co., Quincy, etc. Rows show Net addition in street mains, Output of gas to consumers, Do gain, Net gain in meters set, etc.

New England Gas & Coke Co.—The continued growth of the coal business has necessitated the enlargement of the coal-handling plant at Everett. The coal storage capacity is being increased to 200,000 gross tons, thereby insuring to a greater degree the regularity of shipments.

New England Coal & Coke Co.—The steam collier Newton was added to the fleet Nov. 18 1911, carrying capacity 7,200 tons. The coal business has shown a continued growth for the year. There was sold and delivered about 2,105,000 tons in addition to the tonnage sold by the Federal Coal & Coke Co. The rate of dividend paid was 10%, the same as in 1910-11.

earnings of \$5,760, or a decrease of \$1,990, due largely to the severity of the winter and resultant car shortages, and also to the relatively greater amount of underground development during the year. The Federal Co. mined 451,032 gross tons, an increase of 73,261 tons. Had a full car supply been obtainable from the railroad, increase would have been at least 100,000 tons.

The output of the J. B. B. Coal Co. (2,000 shares, abt. 60% of capital stock, owned by New England Coal & Coke Co.) was 328,152 gross tons, which was less than expected, owing almost entirely to car shortage, but a gain, nevertheless, of 70,551 gross tons over 1910-11 under the old management. The poor financial showing is almost entirely due to the inadequate and irregular supply of cars and the great amount of underground development necessary to ultimately secure a large production.

In order to secure more expeditious transportation of coal from the mines to tidewater, the New England Coal & Coke Co. during the year contracted for the purchase of 400 steel hopper cars of 50 tons capacity. These cars are now in operation on the B. & O. R.R. between Grant Town (Federal Coal & Coke Co. mine) and Curtis Bay, Baltimore.

Boston Tow Boat Co.—The business has shown a satisfactory increase, a dividend of 10% having been paid for 1911-12. The tug Saturn was completed and put into commission, and the Neptune is now nearing completion, with which the fleet will number 15 tugs and 16 lighters.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS COMPANIES—YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09. Rows include Int. on bonds, notes, &c., Dividends received, Profit on sale of securities.

Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09. Rows include Total earnings, Expenses, Interest, Divs. on pref. shares, 4%, Res. for deprec. of secur., Total deductions, Balance, surplus, Surplus from prev. years, Adjustments.

Total \$2,285,995 \$2,199,831 \$2,051,798 \$1,760,874. Divs. on com. shares (4)1,000,000 (4)1,000,000 (4)1,000,000 (3)750,000.

OPERATIONS OF SUB-COMPANIES DURING YEAR 1911-12.

Table with columns for Boston Consolidated Gas Co., East Boston Gas Co., Newton & Watertown Gas Lt. Co., Citizens' Gas Light Co. Rows include Street Mains, Gas to Consumers, Total Cubic Feet, Increase.

OPERATIONS OF BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Reported by Public Accountants as Required by Sliding Scale Act.

Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11. Rows include Gas purchased (cubic feet), Gas manufactured (cubic feet), Total, Gas sold during year (cubic feet), Cost of gas in holder (per 1,000 cubic feet), Gas purchased, Gas manufactured, Gas sold, Cost of distribution, management, &c.

Total cost of gas sold (excluding interest, depreciation and reserve) 48.25 cts. 49.14 cts.

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.—YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11. Rows include Gross income, Expenses, Net income, Misc. income, Net earnings, Dividends, Total, Balance, deficit.

The above does not include \$47,203 credited to profit and loss account for profit on real estate sold during the year.

NEW ENGLAND GAS & COKE CO.—YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11. Rows include Gross income, Oper. expenses, Net inc. from oper., Miscel. income, Total income, Gen. exp. & man., Taxes and insur., Interest, Dividends, Total deductions, Balance, surplus.

EAST BOSTON GAS CO., NEWTON & WATERTOWN GAS LIGHT CO., CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT CO. OF QUINCY, NEW ENGLAND COAL & COKE CO., BOSTON TOW BOAT CO., FEDERAL COAL & COKE CO., J. B. B. COAL CO.—YEAR END. JUNE 30 12.

Table with columns for E. Boston Gas Co., Newton & Wat. Gas Lt. Co., Citizens' Gas Lt. Co., N. E. Coal & Coke Co., Boston Tow Boat Co. Rows include Gross income, Expenses, Net from operations, Miscellaneous income, Net earnings, Interest, Dividends, Total, Balance.

Fed. Coal J. B. B. & C. Co. Coal Co. Rows include Gross earnings, Expenses, Net earnings, Interest.

Table with columns for Fed. Coal J. B. B. & C. Co. Coal Co., N. E. Coal & Coke Co., Boston Tow Boat Co. Rows include Gross earnings, Expenses, Net earnings, Interest, Total, Balance.

The New England Coal & Coke Co. owns 2,000 shares, equal to approximately 60% of the capital stock of the J. B. B. Coal Co.

BALANCE SHEET OF MASSACHUSETTS GAS COMPANIES JUNE 30,

Table with columns for 1912, 1911, 1912, 1911. Rows include Assets (Property account, Cash in banks, Notes receivable, etc.) and Liabilities (Preferred stock, Common stock, 20-year bonds, etc.).

Total \$62,144,762 \$58,160,744. V. 95, p. 970, 179.





yearly payment of 3% on the \$234,000 pref. stock, both payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 25. In 1911 4% was disbursed and on Nov. 1 1910 1 1/2%, the first distribution made.—V. 92, p. 1103.

**Central Park North & East River RR., N. Y.—Committee.**—The stockholders at the meeting on Monday appointed a protective committee consisting of A. B. Moran, Henry N. Curtis and G. F. Morgan to protect their interests in the pending litigation. The committee has obtained a stay for two weeks of the foreclosure sale which was scheduled for October 31. The committee will also decide whether or not a reorganization of the property is feasible and report back to the stockholders, who will be asked to deposit their holdings with a New York trust company. The committee has the power to assess the stock up to \$1 per share. There is \$1,800,000 stock outstanding.

Theo. P. Shonts, Pres. of the N. Y. Railways, has suggested to the P. S. system a method of transfers to and from 59th St. with the lines of the N. Y. Railways, Third Ave. and Second Ave. RR. lines.—V. 95, p. 1029, 969.

**Centre & Clearfield St. Ry., Philipsburg, Pa.—Sale.**—D. Shelley Kloss of Tyrone, Pa., trustee of the mortgage dated July 1 1903, will, by virtue of the power of sale therein given, sell the property at auction on Nov. 16 at Philipsburg, Pa. The road extends from Philipsburg to Winburn, about 13 miles. Bonds outstanding, \$492,500 1st 30-year 5%, on which interest has been in default since Jan. 1 1908. Pres., C. H. Rowland; Sec. and Treas., S. H. Wigton.

**Central of Georgia Ry.—New Mortgage.**—The stockholders on Oct. 17 authorized the new mortgage to secure \$80,000,000 bonds.—V. 95, p. 1037, 987.

**Charleston (S. C.) Consolidated Ry. Gas & Electric Co.—Sale.**—James Sottile has arranged to purchase for about \$500,000 the seashore division, including all wharf properties, ferry boats, the railroad line from Mount Pleasant to the Isle of Palms, together with its equipment and the power house on Sullivan's Island.

A company will be organized to take over the property. Storage battery cars will be operated in addition to present trolley cars.—V. 92, p. 880.

**Chattanooga (Tenn.) Railway & Light Co.—Bonds Offered.**—E. W. Clark & Co., Phila., are offering at 96 and int., yielding 5.20%, by adv. on another page, \$150,000 "first and refunding mtge. 5% gold bonds of 1909; total outstanding, \$2,214,000 (Penn. State tax refunded).

A first lien on all the electric-light and power properties of Chattanooga, Tenn.; also a lien on the entire street railway system of the city, aggregating 58 miles of track, subject to \$2,790,000 underlying bonds (closed issues). The company's capital stock is owned, as are also the Nashville Ry. & L. Power Co., Tenn.; Power Co. and Cleveland (Tenn.) Elec. Co., by the Tennessee Ry. & Power Co., a company with no bonded debt and with outstanding capital stock as follows: Pref., paying 6% divs., \$10,250,000; common, \$20,000,000.

**Earnings Chattanooga Ry. & Light Co., 12 Mos. ending Sept. 30 1912.**  
Gross receipts \$1,928,582 Int. Chatt. Ry. 5% \$156,056  
Net (after taxes) 416,028 Int. Chatt. Ry. & L. S. 102,513

Balance, surplus, for the 12 months \$157,459  
See further particulars in V. 89, p. 846; V. 95, p. 543.

**Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.—New Director.**—Frederick H. Rawson of Chicago has been elected a director to succeed Thomas H. Hubbard.—V. 95, p. 1039, 757.

**Chicago & Eastern Illinois RR.—Listed.**—The New York Stock Exchange has listed \$5,031,000 "purchase money 1st lien 5% coal bonds" due 1942, issued as follows:

Purchase of the coal lands, rights, mines formerly owned by:  
(1) Burnwell Coal Co., Kortkamp Coal Co., Montgomery County Coal Co. and West Jackson Hill Coal Mining & Transport Co. (the last-named in Sullivan Co., Ind., the others in Montgomery Co., Ill.) \$2,680,000  
(2) Peabody Coal Co., Montgomery Co., Ill., \$983,000; Oak Hill Coal & M. Co., Vigo and Vermillion Cos., Ill., \$443,000 1,826,000  
Purchase of 22 gathering locomotives, 6 electric mine haulage locomotives, 69 motor cars (mine locomotives); 800 pit cars, 37 mining machines, 30 Morgan-Gardner mining machines, blacksmith shop and machine shop, with equipment, office and supply house, car hoists, electric haulage plants, &c. 525,000  
The aforesaid six coal properties include: Mines, 10; acres land owned in fee, 1,202 1/2; acres mineral rights owned in fee, 39,473; acres mineral rights leased, 749 (expiration of leases 1951, 1927 and 1920); available tons of coal, 353,300,000. (See bond offering in V. 94, p. 629.)—V. 95, p. 1039, 749.

**Chicago Great Western Ry.—Rumors.**—It is reported that negotiations are actively under way for the sale of control to the Grand Trunk Ry., although knowledge of the deal is not admitted by bankers in this city interested in the road.

Charles M. Hays, late President of the Grand Trunk, is stated to have desired to make the purchase on behalf of his road, and Pres. Chamberlain of that company is said to have recently returned from an inspection trip with Pres. Felton over the northern lines of the Great Western system.—V. 95, p. 968, 889.

**Chicago Peoria & St. Louis Ry.—Foreclosure—Sale Nov. 18.** The foreclosure sale of the property of the old *Railway Co.* is advertised for Nov. 18 at Springfield, Ill. Upset price, subject to \$2,000,000 prior lien 1st 5% of 1907, \$750,000. Included in the sale are \$250,000 of the \$1,000,000 stock of Peoria & Pekin Union Ry. and the entire \$50,000 stock and \$50,000 1st M. bonds of Alton Terminal Ry. See plan in "Ry. & Ind. Section."—V. 95, p. 968.

**Chicago Railways.—New Directors Elected.**—Charles L. Hutchinson, Charles C. Adair, R. G. Chandler, Edward S. Hunter and W. R. Hooper have been elected directors to succeed Maribam B. Ord, Williston Fish, John Reese, Frank L. Hupp and W. W. Jones.—V. 95, p. 419, 236.

**Cincinnati-Nashville Southern Ry.—Successor—Lease.**—See Tennessee Kentucky & Northern RR. below.

**Columbia (S. C.) Railway, Gas & Electric Co.—Hydro-Electric Development—\$3,000,000 Guaranteed Bonds.**—See Parr Shoals Power Co. under "Industrials" below.—V. 94, p. 206.

**Coney Island & Brooklyn RR.—Directors.**—At the stockholders' meetings this week all of the directors were re-elected, except Guy Richards, who resigned. The board now consists of 13, but 4, consisting of employees, will be dropped as soon as it is considered advisable, to reduce the number permanently from 13 to 9. This board will then be constituted as follows: Slauter H. Huff, George H. Prentiss, J. H. Walbridge, Harold Fitzgerald, Allan McCullough, William A. Day, Duncan C. Cannon, John A. Thake and Edward W. Glucas.—V. 94, p. 1695, 1185.

**Denver Northwestern & Pacific Ry.—Railway to be Extended to Salt Lake City in Case Proposition for State to Build Tunnel Through Continental Divide Carries in the Referendum Election in November.**—The Colorado Legislature in April 1911 passed a bill providing that, subject to a referendum vote, the State should build a tunnel through the Continental Divide, thus reducing the distance between Denver and Salt Lake City by about 150 miles, the Denver Northwestern & Pacific to lease the tunnel, but any other road to be allowed to use same under traffic agreement. The referendum election will be held on Nov. 5 next, and New-

man Erb, who has undertaken to reorganize the railway, has written to Mayor Arnold of Denver that, in case the State decides to build the tunnel, he and his associates will simultaneously extend the road to Salt Lake City and will enter into an agreement to pay the interest on the \$4,000,000 50-year 4% State bonds issuable to pay for the tunnel and will also provide for the principal of these bonds.

**Digest of Letter from Mr. Erb to Mayor Arnold of Denver, Oct. 11.**

My associates and I are prepared to extend the Denver Northwestern & Pacific Ry. from Steamboat Springs to Salt Lake City, substantially as planned by the late David Moffat, prosecuting the work as rapidly as it can be properly done, if the co-operation of the State of Colorado is extended in the construction of the Hokey Mountain tunnel as provided for in the so-called tunnel bill (V. 92, p. 1310), which is to be voted upon under referendum provision of the bill at the forthcoming election.

We are prepared, if the bill becomes a law, to enter into an obligation to the State for the payment of the interest upon the bonds to be issued and to repay the principal of the bonds as provided in the bill, and if the \$4,000,000 of bonds to be issued thereunder shall be insufficient to complete the tunnel, to supply such additional amount as may be required for the purpose.

The Denver Northwestern & Pacific, extended to Salt Lake City, will have a tonnage sufficient to justify the obligations which it is proposed to incur and no risk to the State as to the payment of interest or principal is involved. To the people of the State it will provide a direct and west line of modest mountain grades, and it invokes the co-operation of the people of Denver and of the State in bringing about the early completion of this through line, which shortens the distance between Denver and the Pacific under that of the existing transcontinental lines by more than 150 miles, broadens and extends your markets and is certain to bring innumerable new industries to Denver and to Colorado. We are prepared to do our full duty.

Mr. Erb, it is stated, estimates that between 2,500,000 and 4,000,000 transcontinental passengers will go to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915, and that 40% of them will pass through Denver. He claims that the population of Denver will be doubled and that of the State trebled within five years after the completion of the road.

The tunnel in question would be not over 5 miles in length, extending with single track from a point near Tolland on the D. N. & P. westerly to near Arrow on the same road, and it is to be leased to the D. N. & P. or its successor for 50 years, the lessee to provide for op. expenses and maintenance and to pay all principal and interest of the \$4,000,000 sinking fund 4% 50-year State tunnel bonds, which will be a first lien on the tunnel and its approaches. The lessee is required "to give a good and sufficient security satisfactory to the State Tunnel Commission and based upon the entire holdings of said D. N. & P. Ry. Co., its successor and assigns, for the payment of the principal and interest of all State tunnel bonds" aforesaid and shall pay to the Commission "from time to time as toll or charge for such use the maturing interest" thereon; and shall guarantee the final payment of the bonds and all interest thereon by depositing "with the Tunnel Commission a first-class negotiable security or bonds as collateral security in an amount equal to said bond issue." In case the railway company, its successor or assigns shall at any time be called upon to pay and shall pay the principal of all said bonds at any time issued and all interest thereon which has been paid by the State and all expenses of the Commission and all the expenses of the State for the referendum election, then the title to the tunnel shall rest in the railway co., its successors and assigns. The railway company agrees that by the time the tunnel is completed, the railway will have established through service between Denver and Salt Lake City, either through the completion of the D. & N. P. or by the building of a connecting line between Orestod station on that road and Oresto on the Denver & Rio Grande RR. Compare reorg. plan in V. 95, p. 890.

**Detroit & Toledo Shore Line RR.—New President.**—

Walter L. Ross, President of the Toledo St. Louis & Western RR., has been elected President to succeed Theodore P. Shonts. B. C. Stevenson, Vice-President in charge of traffic of the Toledo St. Louis & Western, has been chosen a director.—V. 87, p. 1237.

**Duluth South Shore & Atlantic Ry.—Suit.**—

The company has brought suit in the U. S. District Court to test the validity of the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, requiring railroads of the Upper Peninsula to carry passengers for 2 cents per mile, the same as in other sections of the State. The company still charges 3 cents per mile, pending settlement of the case, but gives each passenger a check, entitling him to a refund on final decision.—V. 95, p. 818, 361.

**Fitchburg RR.—Application.**—The company has applied to the Mass. RR. Commissioners for authority to issue \$400,000 20-year 4 1/2% bonds which were authorized by the stockholders on Sept. 25.

Approval is also asked of the application of the remainder of proceeds of sale of \$1,200,000 bonds authorized by the board Dec. 20 1911, amounting to \$8,920, for additions and improvements. The proceeds are to be used to reimburse the Boston & Maine for expenditures in conformity with the lease, the amount due that company June 30 1912 being \$409,759. The separation of grades entailed an expenditure of \$322,140 during the last fiscal year, of which that on Webster Ave., Somerville, cost \$215,224.—V. 95, p. 818, 750.

**Florida East Coast Ry.—2 1/2% Int. on Incomes.**—The directors have declared interest at the rate of 2 1/2%, payable Nov. 1 1912, for the fiscal year ended June 30, on the \$20,000,000 general mortgage income 5% 50-year gold bonds. This compares with 4% and 3 1/2%, respectively, in 1911 and 1910, the first distribution.—V. 94, p. 1185.

**Georgia Ry. & Electric Co.—Bonds Sold.**—The company has sold to Charles C. Harrison Jr. & Co. of Phila. \$250,000 refunding and impt. M. 5% bonds due 1949.—V. 94, p. 1119.

**Georgia Southern & Florida Ry.—New Director.**—A. D. Ashfield of Macon, Ga., has been elected a director to succeed Fairfax Harrison of Chicago, who resigned.—V. 93, p. 1187.

**Grand Trunk Ry. (of Canada).—Equipment Notes Offered.**—Blair & Co., New York, are offering at a price to yield 4.70, \$3,360,000 4 1/2% equipment gold notes, series B, a direct obligation of the company, dated Nov. 1 1912 and due \$168,000 semi-annually beginning May 1 1913, but red. on any int. date on 40 days' notice at 102 1/2 and int. Par \$1,000 (c). Int. M. & N.

These notes are to be issued in part payment for 100 locomotives, 2,000 box cars and 50 tank cars. Of the total cost of this equipment, approximately \$3,820,730, the railway company will pay approximately \$460,750 47 in cash and issue its equipment notes, as above, for the balance. The title to all of the equipment will remain in Blair & Co. until all the notes have been paid. Bankers Trust Co. of N. Y., trustee.

**Possible Purchase.**—See Chicago Great Western Ry. above.—V. 95, p. 419, 297.

**Gulf Florida & Alabama.—Completion of Line.**—The first train (work train) was run into Pensacola, Fla., on Oct. 19, the extension from Cantonment, Fla., to Pensacola, 20 miles, being completed. Full freight service will be begun by Dec. 1.

The road now extends from Pensacola, Fla., to Local, Ala., 82 miles; Gateswood Jet. to Gateswood, 11 m., with sidings, 7 miles, and is under construction to Pine Hill, 70 miles. The company owns piers, &c., in Pensacola.—V. 95, p. 419.

**Hocking Valley Ry.—East Toledo Terminal.**—The Toledo Council on Oct. 21 voted to vacate certain streets and alleys

and to grant the company the right to cross other streets. As a result the company will soon begin construction on its proposed \$2,000,000 terminal in East Toledo. The plan provides for 30 tracks at some points and 20 at others, the building of a viaduct at Front St. over the tracks and for an overhead crossing at Seamon St.; the separation of grades at Starr Ave. and for the erection of overhead crossing at the boulevard sites. The company is also to provide two streets connecting Seamon St. and Starr Ave., in return for thoroughfares vacated.—V. 95, p. 814.

**Illinois Northern Utilities Co., Chicago.**—Bonds Offered.—N. W. Halsey & Co., Chicago, New York, Phila. and San Fr., offered this week, at 95 and int., "first and refunding mortgage" 5% gold bonds dated April 1 1912. Total outstanding, \$2,000,000, along with only \$468,600 underlying bonds on portion of property.

For the cal. year 1911 the gross earnings were \$532,037 and the net earnings, after taxes, were \$215,426, while for the year ending May 31 1912 Pres. Samuel Insull now estimates the gross earnings at \$645,000 and net earnings, after taxes, at \$302,100, against an interest charge of \$125,000. See further particulars V. 94, p. 1333.

**International Ry., Buffalo, N. Y.**—Merger Approved.—The Councilmanic Committee of nine on Oct. 17 decided to report in favor of the proposed merger of the company and the Crosstown Street Ry.—V. 95, p. 618.

**Kansas City Mexico & Orient Ry.**—Possible New English Capital.—E. Quiney Smith, Pres. of the United States & Mexican Trust Co., states that Cecil Braithwaite of Foster & Braithwaite and Philip D. Tuckett of London are now on an inspection tour over the road with a view to definite action on a proposed \$15,000,000 loan. Mr. Smith says: We will complete the road from Chihuahua to Kansas City. English capitalists are putting in \$15,000,000 for that purpose, and we shall connect up all the broken links clear to Kansas City. The total length of the road from Kansas City to Topolobampo on the Gulf of California is 1,650 miles. The link from Chihuahua to that port, 300 miles, will not be finished for several years. Between Chihuahua and Kansas City 950 miles are complete, leaving about 400 more to build. We shall not only finish this within the next 6 or 8 months, but will complete the Kansas City Outer Belt. As soon as these arrangements are made it will mean, of course, the taking of the road out of the hands of receivers and into the hands of stockholders.

**Co-Receiver for International and Union Construction Cos.**—Judge John C. Pollock at Kansas City on Oct. 15 appointed Charles S. Jones (Pres. of Security Nat. Bank) as co-receiver, with Charles A. Young, for the International Construction Co. of Delaware, Union Construction Co. of Dela. and International Construction Co. of Texas.—V. 95, p. 420, 297.

**Kenosha Gas & Electric Co.**—Bonds Called.—All of the 1st M. 5% gold bonds (\$288,500) dated June 1 1909 have been called for payment at 105 and int. on Dec. 1.

**Merger.**—See Wisconsin Gas & Elec. below.—V. 71, p. 87.

**Lakeview Traction Co., Memphis, Tenn.**—Bid Accepted.—The bid of \$155,000 made at the receiver's sale on Sept 12 by a syndicate of bondholders was accepted on Oct. 10, no higher bid being made. The syndicate is said to include Dr. B. G. Henning, M. J. Roach and others, of Memphis, and Harvey Myers, of Jackson.

The company now owns 12 miles of track between Memphis and Lakeview, 4 interurban cars, a power-house and the franchise into the city, which expires in May next. It is proposed to build into the city at once to Main St. and Adams Ave. and purchase new rolling stock.—V. 95, p. 420.

**Lehigh & Hudson River Ry.**—Earnings.—

Year—	Gross Earnings.	Net (after Taxes).	Other Income.	Interest, Rents, &c.	Balance, Surplus.
1912	\$1,621,891	\$514,426	\$13,627	\$291,282	\$236,771
1911	1,465,795	516,273	—	272,009	244,264

—V. 95, p. 826, 416.

**Little Falls (N. Y.) & Johnstown (Electric) Ry.**—Increase of Stock. A certificate has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany of increase of stock from \$200,000 to \$2,000,000.—V. 95, p. 111.

**Louisville & Nashville RR.**—Sub. Company, New Stock. See Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry. below.

**New Stock Issue.**—Regarding the new \$12,000,000 stock issue, Chairman Walters is quoted: Of the extraordinary expenditures heretofore authorized by the board, there remain uncompleted items which aggregate a total cost of \$40,000,000. From surplus earnings and sale of bonds, \$29,000,000 has already been supplied, leaving a balance of \$11,000,000 to be provided as work progresses during the next two years.

**Called Bonds.**—See advertisement on another page giving numbers of \$110,000 Evansv. Hend. & Nashv. Div. bonds, called for payment at the office, 71 Broadway, at 110 and int. on Dec. 1.—V. 95, p. 968, 891.

**Massachusetts Electric Cos., Boston.**—Boston Elevated to Handle Freight—Wage Agreement.—The following was officially confirmed on Oct. 3:

The Mass. Electric is now handling express and freight by trolley over a considerable percentage of its 950 miles of track, but the sticking point has been an entrance into the City of Boston. A year ago the subsidiary Bay State Street Ry. made a contract with a local express company to handle express and freight from Neponset into Boston. Now, by a contract just signed, the Boston Elevated will take the express cars of the Bay State and bring them into Boston over its lines to a freight terminal near the Albany power station. Even with the temporary expedient, the Bay State was able to make a 50% increase in its freight and express traffic last fiscal year. Later, the Elevated will erect a permanent freight terminus in Boston which will be a central receiving and distributing point not only for its own system but for the Bay State Street Ry., Boston & Worcester and the Boston Suburban lines.

The Bay State Street Ry. Co. recently signed a two-year's wage agreement with its 3,500 conductors, motormen and shopmen, giving them an increase of 1 cent per hour for the first year and one-half cent per hour for the second year. This means an advance of from 22 1/2 to 26 1/2 cents per hour (the present schedule) to 23 1/2 and 27 1/2 cents (the new schedule). "Boston News Bureau," Oct. 1.—V. 95, p. 618, 750.

**Mobile & Ohio RR.**—Earnings.—For year ending June 30.

Year—	Operating Revenue.	Net (after Taxes).	Other Income.	Interest, Rents, &c.	Divs. (4%)	Balance, Surplus.
1911-12	\$11,207,732	\$2,719,059	\$29,975	\$2,524,061	\$240,824	\$183,247
1910-11	11,197,347	2,988,242	250,188	2,604,581	242,824	371,025

From the balance as above in 1911-12 was deducted \$10,751 for additions and betterments, against \$8,335 in 1910-11, leaving \$172,496 in 1911-12, against \$362,690.—V. 95, p. 1101, 1022.

**Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.**—See "Reports." New Stock May Be Offered to Shareholders at Par to Take up \$6,300,000 1st M. 7s Due July 1 1913.—At the annual meeting of stockholders held on Oct. 8, the following resolution was adopted:

That the Chairman appoint a committee with authority to draft a resolution recommending to the individual stockholders, through the Secretary, on or before Jan. 1 1913, a suggestion that the 7% bonds due July 1 1913, amounting to \$6,300,000, be taken up by an issue of stock to be offered to the stockholders at par. [Of the present stock of \$10,000,000, on which dividends of 7% per annum are now being paid, the Louisville & Nashville RR. Co. owns \$7,177,600].—V. 95, p. 111, 968.

**New York New Haven & Hartford RR.**—Not to Sell Steamship Properties unless Compelled to.—Referring to the newspaper reports that the company proposed to sell its steamship holdings to the Eastern Steamship Corporation, Pres. Mellen at the annual meeting on Tuesday said:

In regard to this matter there has been a vast amount of misinformation. The directors in the annual report stated that they thought it advisable to segregate the company's interests in the water lines hitherto owned by the New England Nav. Co., and that a sale of the physical properties had been made to the New England Steamship Co., for which the stock and first mortgage bonds of that company had been received. This action was thought advisable because of legislation then pending.

We do not consider the segregation of these water lines from the New England Navigation Co. any compliance with the terms of the Isthmian Canal Act, which requires railroads to part with their interests in steamships. What we were trying to do was to segregate the operation of our steamship lines from the immense number of undertakings under the head of the New England Navigation Co. The treasury of the New England Navigation Co. holds securities valued at over \$16,000,000. We felt that if we were to be required to sell, it would be necessary to separate the operation of the steamships from the other undertakings. Therefore, we organized the New England Steamship Co. Since July 1 the water lines have been operated as independent properties. We will not dispose of our boats unless we are obliged to, and the Isthmian Canal Act suggests a way of keeping them, provided we have the approval of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. In due time we shall undoubtedly petition the Commission to retain the water lines, and I assume that they will consent, as for 70 years they have been part of the New Haven system.

But this matter is one that must be submitted to the Commission, and if their consent is not secured, we must sell on or before July 1 1914.—V. 95, p. 1049, 963.

**Norfolk Southern RR.**—New President.—Charles H. Hix, formerly First Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. of the Seaboard Air Line Ry., has been selected as President and Gen. Mgr. to succeed E. T. Lamb, who resigned to become Gen. Mgr. of the receivers of the Atlanta Birmingham & Atlantic RR.—V. 95, p. 1040, 968.

**Northern Illinois Light & Traction Co.**—Guaranteed Bonds.—Cutter, May & Co., Chicago, are offering at 97 and int., netting 5.35%, 1st M. 5% gold bonds dated July 1 1903 and due July 1 1923, being part of the \$342,000 which are guaranteed, p. & i., by Western Railways & Light Co. (total issued \$607,000). A pamphlet says:

Earns, Cal. Years—	1911.	est. 1912.	1911.	est. 1912.
Gross earnings	\$121,593	\$182,200	Fixed charges	\$13,250
Net (after taxes)	61,557	88,100	Balance, surplus	48,317

The new hydro-electric plant at Marcelles was placed in operation in April 1912 with a capacity of 4,000 h.p., and C. W. Humphrey of Chicago states that after this plant is operating on a 75% load factor, the company should show gross earnings of \$288,602 and net from operation of \$116,008. In addition to the electric railway, light and power business in Ottawa, which alone earns double the interest on all bonds now outstanding, the new hydro-electric plant has made possible new contracts for power at wholesale which are estimated to yield a gross income, based on contract price and present needs, of \$141,802, notably with Chicago Ottawa & Peoria Ry. and Citizens' Lighting Co., La Salle, expiring in 1931, estimated to yield \$113,600 and \$10,900 respectively. See further particulars in V. 95, p. 1788.

**Ohio River RR.**—Merged into Baltimore & Ohio.—The stockholders of the Ohio River RR., Parkersburg Branch RR., Huntington & Big Sandy RR., Ravenswood Spencer & Glenville RR., and Ripley & Mill Creek RR. on Oct. 19 voted to merge these companies into the Baltimore & Ohio. The stockholders of the latter approved the merger on Oct. 18.—V. 95, p. 237.

**Overton County RR.**—Successor. See Tennessee Kentucky & Northern RR. below.—V. 95, p. 451.

**Pennsylvania RR.**—Sale of Additional Car Trusts.—The company several weeks ago sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. an additional amount of \$1,000,000 "Pennsylvania general freight equipment trust" 4% gold certificates, of which \$6,000,000 were sold in June last (V. 94, p. 1566).

The new certificates are identical in form with the previous issue, being also dated June 1 and maturing one-tenth yearly.

**Cleveland Water-Front Decision by Ohio Supreme Court.**—The Ohio Supreme Court on Oct. 22, by a divided vote of 3 to 3, failed to reverse the decision of Judge Viokey, handed down 3 years ago, under which the city of Cleveland was held to have ownership of a tract of land along the lake front comprising about 51 acres lying between Cuyahoga River and West 9th St., now used by the railroad company for coal docks, warehouse and freight-yard purposes. As it requires a majority to reverse the lower Court the action operates as an affirmation of the lower Court's decision. The company will appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. The litigation was begun in 1893, having been transferred from the State to the Federal courts and sent back by the U. S. Supreme Court to the State courts. The company in 1848 obtained a perpetual lease to the Bath St. property from the city, running east and west along the lake shore, which it was claimed the city could at any time revoke. Additions were made to the land by filling in from time to time and this, it is stated, became part of the old Bath St. and the ownership became vested in the city.—V. 94, p. 1566.

**Potomac Fredericksburg & Piedmont RR.**—Changes.—George W. Richards has been elected President to succeed his father, L. Harry Richards, deceased. Howard Butcher Jr and Abram G. Tatnall, both of Philadelphia, have been added to the directors.—V. 89, p. 470.

**Quebec Central Ry.**—Earnings.—For year ending June 30:

Fiscal Year—	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Oper. Revenue.	Other Income.	Net Income.
1911-12	\$1,366,555	\$945,976	\$422,579	—	\$422,579
1910-11	1,208,949	820,803	388,146	\$7,911	396,057

The surplus as above in 1911-12, added to the balance of \$77,005 brought forward, makes a total of \$499,584, from which payments were made as follows: Interest on 4% debenture stock, \$117,742; interest on 5% debenture stock, \$49,348; full interest on 7% income bonds, \$115,145; balance carried forward, \$217,349, from which the directors recommend the payment of a 4% dividend on share capital, calling for \$111,214, leaving balance to carry forward \$106,135.—V. 95, p. 619.

**St. Joseph & Grand Island RR.**—Action Postponed.—The stockholders on Oct. 15 failed to approve the proposed new \$15,000,000 mortgage, owing to the application of the minority stockholders for an injunction to prevent such action. The motion will be argued in December unless meantime an agreement is reached with Union Pacific RR. majority stockholder.—V. 95, p. 750.

**Tanana Valley RR.**—First Mortgage Bonds Called.—Five (\$5,000) 1st M. 20-year 6% gold bonds (Nos. 119, 442, 453, 681 and 685) for payment at \$1,050 per bond on Dec. 1 at Columbia-Kleckerbocker Trust Co., N. Y.—V. 91, p. 1382.

**Tennessee Kentucky & Northern RR.**—Lease—Extension.—The stockholders will vote on Dec. 20 on leasing the Cincinnati-Nashville Southern Ry.—The latter is the successor by purchase of the Overton County RR., extending from Allgood, Tenn., to Livingston, 21 miles, which was sold under foreclosure on Aug. 13 1912, issuing \$25,000 stock and \$150,000 gen. Mr bonds in exchange for the \$250,000 Overton County bonds. The Tennessee Kentucky & Northern RR., with \$10,000 stock and no bond issue author-

ized as yet, has arranged to lease the road for a long period and extend and improve the same. The lesser company stockholders will vote on the matter on the same day.—V. 95, p. 1049, 481.

**United Railways & Electric Co. of Baltimore.—Second Common Dividend.**—A dividend of 1 1/2% has been declared on the \$15,000,000 common, payable Nov. 12 to holders of record Nov. 2, being the same amount as paid in May last, the first distribution. This is taken to mean that the stock is on a 3% yearly rate.—V. 94, p. 1187.

**United Rys. of St. Louis.—Judgments in Mill-Tax Suits.**—Judge Shields in the Circuit Court on Oct. 15 in 5 suits against the company rendered judgments aggregating \$975,819 for taxes which accrued from 1904 to 1911 under the mill-tax ordinance. Another judgment against the St. Louis & Suburban Ry. is for \$18,801. Interest at 6% is to be added to these amounts. Appeals will be taken as in other mill-tax suits which have been decided against the company. Compare V. 94, p. 418.—V. 94, p. 1704.

**Union Terminal Co. of Dallas, Tex.—New Union Passenger Terminal for All Roads.—Proposed \$5,000,000 Bonds.**—The shareholders' meeting called for Sept. 26 to authorize an issue of \$5,000,000 bonds on account of the proposed new union passenger terminals for all roads entering Dallas has been adjourned till Dec. 16.

The company was organized during the past year and it is constructing a modern passenger terminal which will be used by all lines entering Dallas. The capital stock (\$48,000) is owned in equal amounts, one-eighth each by the Missouri Kansas & Texas Ry. Co. of Texas, the Texas & Pacific RR. Co., Houston & Texas Central RR. Co. (Southern Pacific System), Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe Ry. Co. (Atchison System), the Trinity & Brazos Valley Ry. Co. (Colorado Southern System), St. Louis San Francisco & Texas Ry. Co., Chicago Rock Island & Gulf Ry. Co. and St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co. of Texas. The terminal is estimated to cost \$3,000,000 and it will be financed by an issue of first mortgage 5% 30-year bonds of the Terminal Company, guaranteed principal and interest, jointly and severally, by the eight proprietary companies. Officers: President, F. G. Pettibone; Vice-Presidents, Thornwell Fay and W. A. Webb; Secretary, Murrell L. Buckner; Treasurer, R. P. Roach.

**Western Maryland Ry.—New Treasurer.**—L. F. Timmerman, formerly Secretary & Asst. Treas., has been elected Treasurer to succeed Major J. T. M. Barnes, who resigned on account of illness.—V. 95, p. 1041, 969.

**Wisconsin Gas & Electric Co., Racine & Kenosha.—Bonds Offered.**—Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y., Harris Trust & S. B., Chicago (the trustee), and N. W. Harris & Co., Inc., Boston, and Spencer Trask & Co., N. Y., Albany, Bost. and Chic., are placing at 98 1/2% and int. the present issue of \$2,000,000 1st M. 5% gold bonds, dated June 1 1912 and due June 1 1952, but red. at 105 and int. on or after June 1 1917. Par \$1,000 and \$500 (c\*). Int. J. & D. in N. Y. See advertisement on another page.

**Digest of Letter from Pres. J. D. Mortimer, Oct. 3 1912.** Succeeded, by amendment of articles of association, the Racine Gas Light Co., and has acquired the properties, business and franchises of the Kenosha Gas & Electric Co. and Kenosha Electric Ry. Co.; and now does the entire gas business in Racine and Kenosha, and the entire electric-lighting, power and street railway business in the latter city. (V. 95, p. 986.)

**Outstanding Capitalization.** Capital stock (\$200,000 in pref. 6% cum.) \$1,200,000 These 1st M. 5% on all present and future property, &c.—2,000,000 Additional 1st M. bonds can be issued for only 80% of the cash cost and fair value of permanent improvements, extensions, &c., when the annual net earnings are 1 1/4 times the annual interest charge, including bonds proposed to be issued. The company is obliged to appropriate each year certain amounts of the gross earnings for maintenance and depreciation.

**Earnings of Consol. Properties Year end. Aug. 31 1912—Present Int. Charge.** Gross earnings \$614,588 Int. on \$2,000,000 1st 5% \$100,000 Net (after taxes) \$197,236 Bal., sur., on above basis \$97,236 Properties: 84 miles of gas mains in Racine and Racine to Kenosha, and 37 miles in Kenosha; electric plant in Kenosha, generating capacity of 2,200 h.p.; street railway in Kenosha, total single-track mileage of 7.87 miles, affording entrance into the city for the Milwaukee Light, Heat & Traction Co.; office building on Market St., Kenosha, including offices for Kenosha division and Interurban passenger station. Electric light and power business in Kenosha is done under an indeterminate permit (State law). Franchise for street railway in Kenosha extends until 1952, with 5-cent fare. Its gas business the company has (in the opinion of counsel) the right to conduct either under an indeterminate permit or without limit of time under the special franchises originally granted.

Racine and Kenosha are enterprising, prosperous and growing manufacturing cities, with good harbor facilities. Present combined population is estimated at over 60,000, contrasting with 46,708 in 1900 and 27,546 in 1890. According to the U. S. Census, Racine in 1909 had 142 manufacturing establishments, with a total value of products of \$24,673,000; Kenosha 62 establishments, total products \$23,182,000.—V. 95, p. 986.

**Worcester (Mass.) Consolidated Street Ry.—Application.** The company has petitioned the Mass. RR. Commissioners for approval of acquisition of the Quinsigamond Park company's property for a pleasure resort and certain real estate owned by the Electric Mfg. Co., and the determination of the board of the amount of first and refunding 4 1/2% bonds dated Aug. 1 1910 for the purchase of the property.—V. 94, p. 828.

**INDUSTRIAL, GAS AND MISCELLANEOUS.**

**American Caramel Co., Phi a.—\$400,000 New Bonds.**—The shareholders will vote Dec. 21 on increasing the indebtedness in the amount of \$400,000. There are now out \$325,000 1st M. 6s, due June 1 1920, but callable. (See V. 88, p. 880.)—V. 91, p. 216.

**American Cement Co., Philadelphia.—Plan—Bonds Underwritten.**—The general reorganization committee has prepared a plan of reorganization dated Oct. 18, under which deposits are asked with the Girard Trust Co., Phila., as depository. A syndicate headed by Edward B. Smith & Co., N. Y. and Phila., has underwritten the \$750,000 new 1st M. 6% serial bonds, except the \$78,594 to go to creditors.

The plan is presented by the general reorganization committee (incl. representatives of the American, Reliance and Norfolk committees), viz. George Burnham Jr., Charles S. Farman, Richard W. Melrs, Evan Randolph, Claude A. Simpler, Edward B. Smith, Minturn T. Wright and Charles J. Rhoads.

The successor company will acquire the assets of the parent company and its subsidiaries. The new bonds will be: (1) A first mortgage on properties and franchises formerly of the following: Am. Cement Co. of Penna., Reliance Cement Co., Central Cement Co.—each with mills and lands at and near Egypt, Pa.; Norfolk Portland Cement Corp., with mills at Norfolk, Va., and marl properties near Norfolk; and Am. Cement Co. of New Jersey, with lands in Onondaga Co. and Jordan, N. Y. (2) A lien on property of Vindex Land Co., with mill sites and quarries at Poughkeepsie and Dresden, N. Y., subject to \$48,250 mortgages; (3) also secured by good-will of selling agencies in business since 1874 and 1890 (United Building Material Co. and Lesley & Trinkle Co.), and by trade-marks, patents, stock of cement, supplies, accounts receivable, &c.

Capitalization of Proposed New Company. First M. 6% serial gold bonds, maturing \$50,000 yearly, beginning at end of third year and red. at co's option in series at 105 on any interest date. Tax-free in Pa. \$750,000 To creditors, \$78,594, and remainder, \$671,406, to be sold for cash (underwritten), present stockholders to be allowed to subscribe for \$420,000 (20%) at par, with bonus of 12 1/2% in new common stock (equal to 25% of present stock holding, in addition to 25% new common, receivable in exchange for old common). Proceeds for working capital, improvements and reorg. expenses. Prof. (p. & d.) stock, 7% cumulative from July 1 1916 (par \$50 a share), red., all or part, at 105 on any int. date. Consent of 75% necessary to creation of any additional mortgage or pledge. Practically all issuable under plan. 2,000,000 Common stock (par value of shares, like present shares, \$50 each) 2,000,000 Now issuable under plan (see below) \$1,503,194 Balance available for other purposes 496,806 Basis of Exch.—Amts. of New Securities for Each \$1,000 Old Securities, Existing Securities— Now Out. New Preferred, New Common. Am. Cement Co. (N. J.) bds \$550,000 \$900—\$495,000 \$200—\$110,000 Reliance Cement Co. bonds 501,750 1,200—602,100 200—109,350 Preferred stock 167,500 700—117,250 300—59,250 Norf. Port. Cement Corp. bds. 276,500 1,000—276,500 100—27,650 New 1,000—175,000 100—17,500 Preferred stock 229,500 500—114,750 300—68,850 Am. Cement Co. (N. J.) stock 2,100,000 None 250—525,000 do do (also) if subscribing at par for 20% (\$200) new bonds None 250—525,000 To general creditors (with \$250 new bonds, in all \$78,593) 314,374 500—157,187 250—78,593 Total \$1,937,787 \$1,503,193

Subscribing shareholders must pay to the Girard Trust Co., Phila., 20% of subscriptions on ten days' notice after plan has been declared operative, 40% thereafter on 30 days' notice and 40% after a further 30 days' notice. The plan provides, as recommended by experts, \$400,000 for working capital and \$10,000 for improvements and alterations. Experts value the tangible assets, exclusive of good-will, patents, &c., at \$3,100,000 including net quick assets of about \$700,000.

The average earnings, exclusive of any revenue from the Norfolk Portland Cement Corporation, have been: For the five years ending 1911, \$220,245; for the ten years ending 1911, \$265,276. To this, if we add the earnings of Norfolk Portland Cement Corp., which experts have estimated at from \$60,000 (based upon the then prevailing low prices of cement) to \$180,000, and which, with present much higher prices, the officials estimate at a minimum of \$100,000, the result would show funds available for interest (\$45,000), redemption of bonds and pref. stock div. much in excess of the requirement. Compare report, V. 94, p. 276, 418, 489, 828.

**American Hide & Leather Co.—Earnings.** 3 Mos. ending \*Net Bond Sinking Int. on Balance for Sept. 30— Earnings. Interest. Fund. S.F.Bds. Period. 1912— \$331,700 \$86,145 \$37,500 \$41,730 sur. \$166,325 1911— 167,029 90,810 37,500 37,065 sur. 1,654 1910— 1,910 95,190 37,500 32,685 def. 163,465

\*After charging replacements and renewals and interest on loans. Net current assets Sept. 30 1912, \$9,026,581. Pres. Thomas W. Hall and Treas. Geo. A. Hill say: "This statement has been prepared on the same accounting basis as the annual statement of June 30 1912, and finished leather has been taken at the market prices, which are below those now prevailing. If this higher range of values continues, effect will be given therein in the accounts at the end of the current fiscal year."—V. 95, p. 616, 247.

**American Power & Light Co., New York.—Option.**—See Southwestern Utilities Corporation below.—V. 95, p. 112.

**American Steel Foundries.—Payment of Underlying Bonds.** The \$446,000 American Steel Castings 1st M. 5% bonds will be paid at maturity on Nov. 1.—V. 95, p. 299.

**American Textile Co., Pawtucket, R. I.—10% New Stock.**—Shareholders of record Oct. 21 have been given the right to subscribe at par, \$100 a share, for \$60,000 new stock, to the extent of one share of new stock for each 10 shares of old stock now held, making the total stock \$660,000.

Said to own the largest mill in America for the manufacture of trimming lace and to have on hand a large volume of unfilled orders. Dividend rate, 8% per annum (M. & N.). Joseph J. Bodell of Bodell & Co., investment securities, Providence, is a director. See V. 91, p. 1047, 1631.

**American Typefounders Co.—Board Increased.**—The board of directors having been increased, John T. Murphy has been elected a director. See "Annual Reports" above.—V. 95, p. 1041.

**Atlantic Fruit & Steamship Co.—Reorganization—Plan.**—The special meeting of stockholders which had been set for Oct. 25 has been adjourned to Nov. 6.

Although a majority of the stock was presented both in person and by proxy, it was decided that stockholders who live in the West Indies and in other distant places should be given further time to communicate with the company in regard to the matter.

The plan provides for the incorporation of a new company, to be called the Atlantic Fruit Co., to take over the assets of the present company, with \$3,000,000 authorized common and \$2,000,000 7% cumulative non-voting preferred stock, and an issue of 1,500,000 7% debentures, the latter, to be issued for new capital, having been underwritten.

The 6% bonds (\$2,185,700) are to be exchanged for new pref. stock, with a bonus of 25% in common stock. The outstanding common stock (about \$8,000,000) will receive one share of new common stock for each five shares of present stock. This arrangement is expected to increase the credit of the company, besides affording necessary working capital.—V. 95, p. 1041, 299.

**Atlas Engine Works, Indianapolis.—Sale.—New Co.**—Judge Weir in the Superior Court on Oct. 15 accepted the new bid submitted to Receiver Gardner. The Lyons-Atlas Co. was incorporated on the same day with \$500,000 stock, all paid-in, to take over the property.

Under the provisions of the bid, the new company will pay \$441,000 interest on the \$1,050,000 outstanding bonds under the mortgage to the Indiana Trust Co.; also \$105,000 with interest from May 1 1912 at 6%, the debt being secured by \$150,000 of bonds which are to be canceled on payment of the debt; also \$48,187, the amount being secured by \$65,000 bills and accounts receivable, and \$40,000 cash to pay the debts of the receivership. Two judgments against the Atlas Engine Works, aggregating \$6,700 will also be paid.

The new company takes over the real estate and buildings of the Atlas Engine Works subject to the mortgage deed of trust, but does not assume the same. James W. Lyons is President of the new company; Wm. P. Lyons, Vice-Prest., and George W. Lyons, Secretary and Treasurer, all of Chicago. James W. Lyons and William Lyons were connected with the Atlas Engine Works about 20 years ago.—V. 95, p. 819, 751.

**Baltimore Suburban Sewerage Co.—Sale to City.**—See Baltimore in "State and City Department."

**Bergner & Engel Brewing Co.—Dividends on Common Resumed.**—

A semi-annual dividend of \$2 has been declared on the \$1,650,000 common stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 24, being the first distribution since 1899. The last of the accumulated dividends on the \$1,650,000 8% cumulative pref. were paid in 1911. The usual semi-annual distribution of \$4 on pref. stock is payable at the same time.—V. 95, p. 1261.

**Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Co., Ltd.—Successor Co.**—This company was incorporated under Canadian laws on Sept. 26 with







Reports and Documents.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30 1912.

Office of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, St. Paul, Minn., September 16, 1912. To the Stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company: The following, being the Sixteenth Annual Report, shows the result of the operation of your property for the fiscal year ending June 30 1912.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Table with columns for 1911, 1912, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-). Rows include Revenue from Transportation, Operating Expenses, Net operating revenue, and Net income for the year.

MILEAGE OPERATED.

Changes have taken place in the mileage operated during the year as follows: There were added:

Table listing additions of mileage, such as Gray's Harbor Branch in Washington and Camp Creek Railway in Montana.

Deductions:

Table listing deductions of mileage, such as Main Line in Minnesota shortened and Rocky Ford Branch in Montana shortened.

EARNINGS.

FREIGHT BUSINESS.

Freight revenue was \$43,793,521 58, an increase of \$460,603 35, or 1.06 per cent, over the previous year. 5,051,181,481 tons of revenue freight were moved one mile, an increase of 250,515,455 tons one mile, of 5.22 per cent over the previous year.

The rate per ton per mile decreased from .00903 to .00867. The revenue train load increased from 461.45 to 510.54 tons. The total train load, including company freight, increased from 553.12 to 593.78 tons.

PASSENGER BUSINESS.

Passenger revenue was \$15,343,752 05, a decrease of \$1,935,060 47, or 11.20 per cent from the previous year.

Mail revenue was \$981,528 33, an increase of \$1,592 51, or 0.13 per cent.

Express revenue was \$1,283,352 39, a decrease of \$125,768 02, or 8.93 per cent.

Excess baggage and miscellaneous passenger revenue was \$281,610 88, a decrease of \$16,974 86, or 5.69 per cent.

Total revenue for persons and property carried on passenger trains was \$17,890,243 65, a decrease of \$2,076,510 84, or 10.40 per cent, from the previous year.

The number of passengers carried was 8,661,645, a decrease of 601,208 from the previous year, and the number of passengers carried one mile was 649,508,183, a decrease of 109,767,876, or 14.46 per cent.

The number of miles run by revenue passenger trains was 11,355,464, a decrease of 24,891, or 0.22 per cent.

The rate per passenger per mile was .02362 and .02276 last year.

OPERATING EXPENSES.

CONDUCTING TRANSPORTATION.

The charges for transportation expenses were \$20,756,386 75, a decrease of \$845,090, or 3.91 per cent.

MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT.

The charges for maintenance of equipment were \$7,207,716 49, a decrease of \$703,514 97, or 8.89 per cent.

LOCOMOTIVES.

Table showing total number of usable locomotives June 30 1911 (1,441) and deductions (Sold 6, Dismantled 19).

Total number of usable locomotives June 30 1912 1,416. In addition to these there are held for sale 17.

Total locomotives owned 1,433. Note.—Of the 26 engines held for sale June 30 1911, 9 were dismantled during the year, leaving 17 held for sale as above.

HAULING CAPACITY.

Table with columns for Tractive Power, Total Weight on Drivers, and Total Weight of Engines. Rows include Assignment June 30 1911 and Added during fiscal year.

\* Account compound engines changed to simple.

The following statement shows the character and condition of the locomotives of the company on June 30 1912:

Table showing locomotive condition: Owned, Condemned, and Total. Includes sub-table for Average Weight of Locomotive without tender.

Number of oil-burning locomotives 21. Number of locomotives equipped with superheaters 99.

PASSENGER EQUIPMENT.

There was no change in the number of passenger train cars owned during the year, viz.: 1,161 cars, including 130 sleeping cars owned jointly with the Pullman Company. The number and kind of cars owned is shown in table on page 43 of pamphlet report.

On June 30 1912 of the 1,161 cars owned, 837 cars were not due in shops for two months or more.

FREIGHT EQUIPMENT.

Comparative number and capacity of freight cars:

Table comparing freight car capacity in 1911 and 1912 for various types like Box, Furniture, Refrigerator, etc.

Note—Figures in full face denote decrease. \* Of 2,000 lbs.

Of the total number of freight cars on the road on June 30 1912, only 1,688, or 3.90 per cent, were in need of repairs costing \$5 00 or more per car.

In addition to equipment shown as on hand June 30 1912, the following have been purchased or will be built at Company's shops during the current year and will be delivered this autumn:













ROCK ISLAND LINES.

INCOME ACCOUNT YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 1912 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.

Table with columns: 1911-12, 1910-11, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-), P. Ct. Rows include: Average mileage oper., Revenue from transportation, Revenue from operations other than transportation, Operating expenses, Net operating revenue, Taxes, Operating income, Outside operations, Total income, Interest.

Table with columns: 1911-12, 1910-11, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-), Amount, P. Ct. Rows include: Rentals, Betterments on Leased lines, Total charges, Balance of income (available for dividends), Dividends, Balance surplus (carried to credit of profit and loss), Dividends Declared During Year Ended June 30 1912.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Table with columns: 1911-12, 1910-11, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-), Amount, P. Ct. Rows include: Credit balance, June 30 1911, Surplus for year ended June 30 1912, Interest prior to current fiscal year on advances, Profit on purchase of scrip and warrants used in payment of taxes, Sundry adjustments not affecting current year's income, Less: Loss on securities and land sold, Depreciation on: Tracks removed, Structures sold, removed or destroyed, Equipment sold, dismantled or destroyed.

ROCK ISLAND LINES.

CONDENSED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30 1912 AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.

Table with columns: 1912, 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-). Rows include: ASSETS: Property investment, Working Assets, Accrued income not due, Deferred debit items; LIABILITIES: Stock, Mortgage, Working liabilities, Accrued liabilities not due, Deferred credit items, Appropriated surplus, Profit and loss.

Table with columns: 1912, 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-). Rows include: LIABILITIES: Stock, Mortgage, Working liabilities, Accrued liabilities not due, Deferred credit items, Appropriated surplus, Profit and loss.

Note.—In stating the assets and liabilities of the companies forming the Rock Island Lines, the holdings of the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company in the bonds and capital stock of the auxiliary lines, together with loans between the various companies, have been eliminated from the liabilities and a like reduction made in the assets pertaining thereto; the figures shown, therefore, represent the book value of the assets and the liabilities without duplication.

ROCK ISLAND LINES.  
FINANCIAL CHANGES DURING YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 1912.

RESOURCES.			
Cash on hand June 30 1911.....			\$3,241,091 16
Funded debt increased—see below.....		\$21,027,000 00	
Securities of proprietary, affiliated and controlled companies—unpledged (decrease).....		1,922,383 10	\$22,949,983 10
Changes in working, accrued and deferred accounts, as follows:			
<i>Decrease in assets:</i>			
Marketable securities.....	\$9,792 79		
Rents and insurance paid in advance.....	22,707 34		
Special deposits.....	190,011 88		
Other deferred debit items.....	14,988 25	\$237,500 26	
<i>Increase in liabilities:</i>			
Miscellaneous accounts payable.....	\$52,234 79		
Matured interest, dividends and rents unpaid.....	254,688 99		
Other working liabilities.....	184,110 09		
Unmatured interest, dividends and rents payable.....	552,299 55		
Operating reserves.....	54,649 53	1,097,982 95	
		\$1,335,483 21	
<i>Less—Increase in assets:</i>			
Securities issued or assumed—held in treasury.....	\$552,700 00		
Loans and bills receivable.....	28,044 67		
Traffic and car service balances due from other companies.....	253,899 56		
Net balance due from agents and conductors.....	17,178 50		
Miscellaneous accounts receivable.....	61,583 03		
Materials and supplies.....	121,971 59		
Other working assets.....	458,520 80		
Unmatured interest, dividends and rents receivable.....	149,016 69		
Advances.....	934,913 96		
	\$2,577,828 80		
<i>Decrease in liabilities:</i>			
Traffic and car service balances due to other companies.....	\$23,586 79		
Audited vouchers and wages unpaid.....	1,338,912 34		
Working advances due to other companies.....	22,480 99		
Taxes accrued.....	53,719 29		
Other deferred credit items.....	590,738 01		
	\$2,029,437 42	4,607,266 22	3,271,783 01
Total to be accounted for.....			\$22,920,191 25
APPLIED AS FOLLOWS:			
Investment since June 30 1907 (increase)—additions and betterments, additional equipment, &c., as per details in table below.....	\$3,449,579 89		
Reserve for accrued depreciation—credit.....	138,424 45	\$3,311,155 44	
Securities of proprietary, affiliated and controlled companies—pledged (increase).....			80,720 16
Advances to proprietary, affiliated and controlled companies for construction, equipment and betterments (increase).....			1,831,830 54
Miscellaneous investments.....			212,317 45
Net debit to profit and loss.....			7,846,251 31
Balance, cash on hand June 30 1912.....			\$15,073,939 94

FUNDED DEBT—CHANGES DURING YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 1912.

Funded debt, including equipment notes June 30 1911:			\$215,117,000 00	
Funded debt.....			15,045,000 00	
Equipment notes.....				\$230,162,000 00
Total.....				
This has been changed during the year as follows:				
<i>Funded debt increased—</i>				
By the issue of The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company's first and refunding mortgage gold bonds, viz.:				
For additions and betterments (including equipment), 1912 fund.....	\$2,500,000 00			
For an equal amount of general mortgage gold bonds, issued January 1 1912, for additions and betterments, said general mortgage gold bonds having been deposited with trustees of first and refunding gold bond mortgage.....	1,000,000 00			
		\$3,500,000 00		
By the issue of The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company's twenty-year gold debenture five per cent bonds.....			20,000,000 00	
By the issue of Rock Island Arkansas & Louisiana Railroad Company's Hot Springs Western four per cent notes.....			453,600 00	
		\$23,953,600 00		
<i>Less—By the redemption of matured obligations as follows:</i>				
The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company's gold bonds of 1902, matured May 1 1912.....	\$1,494,000 00			
Little Rock Bridge Company's bonds, matured June 1 1912.....	20,000 00	1,514,000 00	\$22,439,600 00	
<i>Equipment notes decreased—</i>				
By the redemption of matured obligations as follows:				
The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company's equipment four and one-half per cent gold notes, matured as follows:				
August 1 1911.....	\$325,000 00			
February 1 1912.....	325,000 00	\$650,000 00		
The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company's equipment series B six per cent notes, matured as follows:				
October 15 1911.....	\$60,000 00			
April 15 1912.....	60,000 00	120,000 00		
The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company's equipment series C four and one-half per cent gold bonds, matured as follows:				
October 1 1911.....	\$265,000 00			
April 1 1912.....	265,000 00	530,000 00		
The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company's equipment series D four and one-half per cent gold bonds, matured as follows:				
November 1 1911.....	\$225,000 00			
May 1 1912.....	225,000 00	450,000 00		
The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company's equipment series E five per cent gold notes, matured as follows:				
July 1 1911.....	\$5,000 00			
January 1 1912.....	5,000 00	10,000 00		
		\$1,760,000 00		
<i>Less—*By the issue of The Chicago Rock Island &amp; Pacific Railway Company's four and one-half per cent equipment gold notes series F.....</i>				
			348,000 00	
Net decrease in equipment notes.....			\$1,412,000 00	
Net increase in funded and other fixed interest-bearing debt.....				\$21,027,600 00
Funded debt, including equipment notes June 30 1912:				
Funded debt.....			\$237,556,600 00	
Equipment notes.....			13,633,000 00	
Total.....				\$251,189,600 00

\*Authorized and issued, \$360,000 00, of which \$12,000 00 were redeemed February 1 1912

ROCK ISLAND LINES.

ROAD AND EQUIPMENT—INVESTMENT SINCE JUNE 30 1907—CHANGES DURING YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 1912.

Table showing Balance June 30 1911, as per balance sheet (\$28,160,896 88) and changes during the year. Includes additions and betterments (e.g., converting coal-burning locomotives, freight inspection charges) and deductions (e.g., equipment purchase under indenture, destroyed equipment). Total increase is \$3,449,579 89.

SECURITIES OWNED JUNE 30 1912. IN PROPERTY INVESTMENT.

Table listing securities owned in property investment. Includes Calumet Western Railway Company, Cedar Rapids Iowa Falls & Northw. Ry. Co., Kankakee & Seneca Railroad Co., Kansas City Rock Island Ry. Co., etc. Total value is \$13,825,616 78.

Table listing securities owned in working assets. Includes Rock Island Coal Mining Co., St. Joseph Stock Yards & Terminal Co., Union Stock Yards Co., etc. Total value is \$16,513,142 00.

IN WORKING ASSETS.

Table listing securities owned in working assets. Includes American Automobile Corporation, Cedar Rapids Auditorium Co., Central City Elevator Co., etc. Total value is \$16,513,142 00.

CAPITAL STOCK AND FUNDED DEBT OUTSTANDING AND AMOUNT OF EACH PER MILE OF ROAD OWNED FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDED JUNE 30 1912.

Table showing capital stock and funded debt outstanding per mile of road owned from 1903 to 1912. Columns include Year, Mileage Owned, Amount Outstanding, Per Mile, Funded Indebtedness June 30, and Annual Interest Charge per Mile.

\* The figures in these columns prior to 1910 differ somewhat from those published in preceding reports where in equipment trust notes and short-term notes were omitted.
† Operated mileage. ‡ Less leased lines and trackage rights.













	Total bales.
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool—Oct. 18—Merchant, 9,578	9,578
Oct. 21—Messina, 4,798	4,798
Oct. 25, Nubian, 12,500	12,500
To Manchester—Oct. 24—Albanian, 2,500	2,500
To Havre—Oct. 21—Kwarra, 5,421	5,421
To Bremen—Oct. 19—California, 10,101	10,101
To Hamburg—Oct. 19—Bethania, 1,450	1,450
To Rotterdam—Oct. 18—Maresfield, 50	50
To Genoa—Oct. 24—Dora Baltea, 104	104
Oct. 25—Citta di Palermo, 4,371	4,371
To Antwerp—Oct. 22—Chaucer, 65	65
To Trieste—Oct. 22—Emilia, 1,000	1,000
To Barcelona—Oct. 21—Inez, 1,018	1,018
Oct. 22—Martin Saenz, 1,490	1,490
To Venice—Emilia, 1,050	1,050
MOBILE—To Liverpool—Oct. 23—Alexandrian, 9,162	9,162
PENSACOLA—To Havre—Oct. 23—Santaren, 13,912	13,912
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool—Oct. 24—Competitor, 9,667	9,667
To Havre—Oct. 19—Longway, 4,025; Mulfield, 10,420	14,445
To Bremen—Oct. 21—Glensloy, 13,275; Radance, 10,725	24,000
Oct. 23—Archbank, 6,769	30,769
To Barcelona—Oct. 22—Delphine, 7,960	7,960
To Genoa—Oct. 22—Delphine, 5,568	5,568
CHARLESTON—To Bremen—Oct. 23—Harlyn, 13,200	13,200
WILMINGTON—To Bremen—Oct. 24—Mora, 13,604	13,604
NORFOLK—To Havre—Oct. 24—Longway, 500	500
To Bremen—Oct. 19—Saltburn, 5,000	5,000
BOSTON—To Liverpool—Oct. 18—Canadian, 4,993	4,993
Oct. 21—Arabic, 1,700	6,693
To Naples—Oct. 18—Cretic, 250	250
BALTIMORE—To Bremen—Oct. 23—Rhein, 1,729	1,729
SAN FRANCISCO—To Japan—Oct. 17—Shinyo Maru, 6,347	6,347

Total 393,258

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

	Oct. 4	Oct. 11	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
Sales of the week	61,000	61,000	60,000	52,000
Of which speculators took	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
Of which exporters took	2,000	2,000	4,000	2,000
Sales, American	48,000	44,000	45,000	41,000
Actual exports	4,000	4,000	2,000	3,000
Forwarded	69,000	75,000	89,000	94,000
Total stock—Estimated	487,000	489,000	519,000	608,000
Of which American	339,000	347,000	376,000	468,000
Total imports of the week	52,000	80,000	121,000	186,000
Of which American	46,000	72,000	103,000	177,000
Amount afloat	357,000	418,000	486,000	480,000
Of which American	313,000	365,000	459,000	416,000

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:

	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Market, 12.15 P. M.	Moderate demand.	Irregular.	Good demand.	Good demand.	Good demand.	Moderate demand.
Mid.Upl'ds.	6.16	6.07	6.10	6.17	6.13	6.16
Sales	9,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	7,000
Spec.&exp.	500	500	500	800	500	700
Futures Market opened	Steady, gen. 4 1/2 pts. adv.	Quiet, 7 @ 8 pts. decline.	Steady, 2 points advance.	Quiet, 1 @ 2 pts. decline.	Steady, 3 points advance.	Quiet, unch. to 1 pt. adv.
Market, 4 P. M.	Quiet, 3 @ 3 1/2 pts. advance.	Steady, 8 @ 9 1/2 pts. decline.	Firm, 7 1/2 @ 10 1/2 pts. adv.	Barely sty., 6 1/2 @ 8 1/2 pts. adv.	Steady, 6 @ 6 1/2 pts. advance.	Firm, 7 1/4 @ 8 1/2 pts. adv.

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.

Oct. 19 to Oct. 25.	Sat.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.	
	12 1/4 p.m.	12 1/2 p.m.	12 1/4 p.m.	12 1/2 p.m.	12 1/4 p.m.	12 1/2 p.m.	12 1/4 p.m.	12 1/2 p.m.	12 1/4 p.m.	12 1/2 p.m.	12 1/4 p.m.	12 1/2 p.m.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
October	5 92	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	94	95	87 1/2	90 1/2	94	94	92	92
Oct.-Nov	5 91	84	83	87	92 1/2	94	86	89	92 1/2	93	91	91
Nov.-Dec	5 85 1/2	78 1/2	77	80	85 1/2	87	79	82	85	85 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Dec.-Jan	5 85 1/2	78 1/2	77	80	85 1/2	87	79	82	85	85 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Jan.-Feb	5 87 1/2	80 1/2	79	81 1/2	87	88	80	83	86	86 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Feb.-Mch	5 89	82	80 1/2	83	88 1/2	89	81	84 1/2	87 1/2	88	95 1/2	95 1/2
Mch.-Apr	5 91	84 1/2	82	84	89 1/2	90	82	85 1/2	88 1/2	89	97	97
Apr.-May	5 92	84 1/2	83	85 1/2	90 1/2	91	83	86 1/2	89	89	98 1/2	98 1/2
May-June	5 93	86	84	86 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	83 1/2	87	89 1/2	90	98 1/2	98 1/2
June-July	5 93 1/2	86 1/2	84	86 1/2	91 1/2	92	83 1/2	87	89 1/2	90	98 1/2	98 1/2
July-Aug	5 93 1/2	86 1/2	84	86 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	83 1/2	87	89	89 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

BREADSTUFFS.

Friday Night, Oct. 25 1912.

Flour has been firm, with a fair business. The firmness of wheat, due partly to the war news from Europe, has had some tendency to cause increased buying here, though nothing like activity can be recorded. Nevertheless, a certain sympathy with the wheat market has been clearly apparent. At the Northwest, the mills have sold quantities about equal to their output. Mills are running full time and have abundant directions. As a rule, however, export business has been light. A good demand has prevailed at the Northwest for first clear, and the demand for second clear is brisk enough to take care of the flour as fast as it is produced. The total week's production at Minneapolis, Duluth and Milwaukee reached 497,165 barrels, against 481,450 in the previous week and 407,510 barrels in the same week last year.

Wheat has advanced, mainly owing to an increased demand for both domestic and foreign. It is one of the striking facts this season that, despite very large receipts at the Northwest, the increase in stocks has been comparatively slight. This has occasioned widespread remark. The fact is that before the wheat could reach the big primary markets it has been absorbed by local mills and others. And now comes the war in the Balkans, with its attendant advance in European wheat markets, large exports from this side and reports of an enormous new business for export. On a single day the export clearances from this country approximated 1,000,000 bushels. On Tuesday last some 500,000 bushels were reported sold for export, partly Manitoba. On Wednesday such sales reached, it was stated, some 880,000 bushels.

These facts have had a stimulating effect on prices, especially as the war reports from Europe were accompanied by a decline in British Consols and a fall on the Continental bourses. Winnipeg has reported a good demand. At times there export firms bought all the wheat that was offered. Kansas City has also reported a good deal of export business. Fears that the Dardanelles might be closed and rumors that it had actually been closed have contributed largely to the advance at home and abroad. The rapid absorption of wheat by domestic mills, as already intimated, has also been a very significant factor on which not a little stress has been laid. Yet the receipts continue very large, the world's stocks showed a considerable increase, the stock at Minneapolis is naturally increasing and the world's exports for the week were far in excess of those for the same time last year. The total was 13,968,000 bushels, against 13,488,000 in the previous week and only 10,160,000 last year. American shipments were no less than 7,144,000, or more than double the total for the same week last year. Russia's shipments of 2,208,000 bushels were about a million bushels larger than in the same week last year. India's total of 1,528,000 bushels was more than four times as great as that in the same week last year. It is true, on the other hand, that Danubian shipments are running behind those of last year at this time. Speculation of late, moreover, has shown signs of broadening, owing to the war news from Europe, the export demand, the rapid disappearance of wheat and the possibility of a more or less serious situation growing out of the war in the Balkans, whether such an issue of the trouble is really probable or not. The foreign grain trade in any case is plainly nervous. To-day prices were irregular.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 red	105 1/2	105 1/2	106	106	108 1/2	106 1/2
December delivery in elevator	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 3/4	100 5/8	99 3/4	99 3/4
May delivery in elevator	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 3/4	105	104 3/4	104 3/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December delivery in elevator	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	93 3/4	95	93
May delivery in elevator	96 3/4	96 3/4	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
July delivery in elevator	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	94 1/2

Corn has not shown any wide fluctuations, but of late the tendency has been towards a rather steadier basis of values in sympathy with wheat, and despite the favorable weather at the West for curing the crop. It is true that the world's shipments last week were 5,532,000 bushels, against 1,639,000 in 1911. The Argentine shipments are very large, reaching last week 5,100,000 bushels, though in the previous week they were even 1,000,000 bushels larger than this. They are enormously in excess of those at this time last year. At the same time the Danubian shipments last week were only 187,000 bushels, against 901,000 in the same week last year. Russia shipments are also somewhat smaller than they were a year ago. What is more, the receipts at primary points in this country are very small. Stocks of old corn in the U. S. are admittedly light. Finally, there is the possibility that corn may be advanced if wheat quotations move upward. It is a fact that of late the foreign markets have risen quite noticeably, not only in Liverpool but in Buenos Aires. Large Chicago speculative interests are still on the bull side. To-day prices were firm.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED CORN IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Cash corn	nom.	nom.	nom.	nom.	nom.	nom.
December delivery in elevator	nom.	nom.	nom.	nom.	nom.	nom.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December delivery in elevator	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 3/4	53 3/4	53 3/4
May delivery in elevator	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
July delivery in elevator	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4

Oats, like corn, have not moved decisively either way. At times they have been inclined to recede somewhat in value. But in the main, like corn, they have been held up by the firmness of wheat. Also, however, there has latterly been a much better export demand. On Wednesday alone sales of some 715,000 bushels of cash oats were reported at Chicago, of which over half a million bushels were for export. The receipts at Western points have been liberal and at times the pressure of country offerings has had some effect on prices. But of late these offerings have decreased, while at the same time, as already intimated, the domestic and foreign demand has been better. Everybody knows that the oats crop is the largest on record. The question is whether the domestic and foreign demand is going to be so extensive that the crop, big as it is, will be easily handled. Some are of the opinion that it will be. Others maintain that when the crop begins to move in earnest some decline in prices will be no more than what might be expected. To-day prices were firm, with trade light, however.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Standards	nom.	nom.	nom.	nom.	nom.	nom.
No. 2 white	nom.	nom.	nom.	nom.	nom.	nom.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December delivery in elevator	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4
May delivery in elevator	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 3/4	34 3/4	34 3/4
July delivery in elevator	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 3/4	34 3/4	34 3/4

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.

Winter, low grades	\$3 60 @ \$3 95	Kansas straights, sacks	\$4 30 @ \$4 40
Winter patents	5 25 @ 5 40	Kansas clears, sacks	4 00 @ 4 25
Winter straights	4 65 @ 4 80	City patents	6 20 @ 6 50
Winter clears	4 25 @ 4 30	Rye flour	3 85 @ 4 10
Spring patents	4 80 @ 5 10	Graham flour	4 00 @ 4 70
Spring straights	4 60 @ 4 75	Buckwheat, cwt.	Nominal
Spring clears	4 50 @ 4 60		

GRAIN.

Table listing grain prices for Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Rye, including specific grades and locations like N. Spring No. 1, 2, and 3, and various ports.

For other tables usually given here, see page 1097.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Oct. 19 1912, was as follows:

Table titled 'UNITED STATES GRAIN STOCKS' showing stocks in thousands of bushels for Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Rye across various cities like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.

Summary table for US grain stocks showing totals for Oct 19 1912, Oct 12 1912, Oct 21 1911, and Oct 22 1910.

Table titled 'CANADIAN GRAIN STOCKS' showing stocks in thousands of bushels for Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Rye in Montreal, Pt. William & Pt. Arthur, and other Canadian locations.

Summary table for Canadian grain stocks showing totals for Oct 19 1912, Oct 12 1912, Oct 21 1911, and Oct 22 1910.

Summary table for US and Canadian grain stocks combined, showing totals for Oct 19 1912, Oct 12 1912, Oct 21 1911, and Oct 22 1910.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Friday Night, Oct. 25 1912.

There has been little change in the dry goods situation during the past week. A steady volume of business is being put through and fall supplies are disposed of at a rate that assures of very little carry-over at the end of the year. The lateness of deliveries continues a source of much anxiety to buyers, while mills maintain that shipments cannot be made more promptly, considering the severe congestion of railroad traffic throughout all mill sections and the disadvantages they are under regarding labor. In cotton goods prices are firm, despite the decline in the price of the staple, and are likely to continue so, owing to the well-sold condition of mills and the backwardness of deliveries. Jobbers are in receipt of a steady volume of mail orders calling for additional supplies of fall and winter merchandise, while urgent requests are also made for the prompt shipment of all goods now under order. Retail trade is active and steadily expanding under the influence of the excellent crops, extended railroad operations and general better employment of labor. The opening of the new lines of underwear for the fall of 1913 is expected soon and the opening prices are a matter of much speculation among the trade. It is generally felt that the opening prices will be higher than those prevailing this season, as manufacturers claim that the present prices allow them a very narrow margin of profit. A good business is being done in dress fabrics, with initial stocks of same proving entirely insufficient to meet demands. Manufacturers and selling agents are about closing out their fall and winter season and the recent cool weather has greatly stimulated demand. In men's wear departments a marked shortage of the most desirable fabrics is noticeable. Deliveries are the matter of chief concern. Retailers and cutters-up steadily complain that they are hard put to meet the demands of their trade, owing to the scarcity of supplies and the tardiness of deliveries.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending Oct. 19 were 4,855 packages, valued at \$305,974, their destination being to the points specified in the table below:

Table showing domestic cotton goods exports by destination for 1912 and 1911, including Great Britain, Other Europe, China, India, Arabia, West Indies, Mexico, Central America, South America, and Other countries.

The value of these New York exports since January 1 have been \$21,096,565 in 1912, against \$19,066,746 in 1911.

Less animation has been witnessed in domestic cotton markets during the past week, but, despite this fact and talk among buyers of lower values, the undertone has been steady. Jobbers appear to be less inclined to operate on domestics much beyond current needs. It is evident that before making commitments for future delivery they prefer to await the outcome of the election and the appearance of re-orders from out-of-town merchants which will soon be due. Trade advices from the interior show little change, continuing to confirm recent reports to the effect that conditions are sound, that business is undisturbed by politics and that trade is better than a year ago. An encouraging feature in the situation is the healthier export movement. It is estimated that upwards of 25,000 bales of goods have been sold to the Far East so far during the current month. Fancy cottons continue to attract attention. It is reported that medium-priced grades have been purchased liberally and are being sold well by jobbers. Bleached cottons are firm and quiet, ginghams are less active and the demand for wash fabrics, particularly printed lines, has shown some falling off. Indications, however, are that there will be a good distribution of dress ginghams for spring 1913. Perhaps the weakest spot in the cotton goods market is in wide print cloths, but concessions there have only amounted to 1/8c a yard. Gray goods, 38 1/2-inch standard, are quoted at 5 to 5 1/8c.

WOOLEN GOODS.—In men's wear and dress goods markets business is active, although in the departments for heavy goods, as a result of the milder weather, there has been some falling off in the demand as compared with that of a few weeks ago. A few mills, however, continued to receive a steady business from the cutting-up trade. There has also been a falling off in the demand for goods for spring delivery, but mills are well supplied with orders and many complaints are heard of backward deliveries.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Linen markets continue their firm undertone, with a steady demand for all lines. In the house trade, however, the trade has not been so brisk, due no doubt to the limited supplies. The high level of values has stimulated inquiries for spot goods, but on account of low stocks buyers are finding it hard to place orders. Burlaps remain firm. Inquiries are numerous, but business is checked by the scarcity of supplies. It is reported that considerable sales are being made on goods to arrive. Light-weights are quoted at 6.85c.@6.90c. and heavy-weights at 8.60c.@8.65c.

Imports and Warehouse Withdrawals of Dry Goods.

The importations and warehouse withdrawals of dry goods at this port for the week ending Oct. 19 1912 and since Jan. 1 1912, and for the corresponding periods of last year, were as follows:

Large table with multiple columns comparing imports and warehouse withdrawals for 1912 and 1911. It includes sub-sections for 'IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE JAN. 1 1912 AND 1911' and 'WAREHOUSE WITHDRAWALS THROWN UPON THE MARKET', listing various goods like Wool, Cotton, Silk, etc., with values and package counts.

## STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

### News Items.

**Antigo, Wis.—Election on Purchase of Water Plant.**—The voters will decide on Nov. 5 whether or not it is advisable to purchase the local water plant.

**Baltimore County, Md.—County Buys Sewer Plant.**—The purchase by the County Commissioners of the plant of the Baltimore Suburban Sewerage Co. at Mt. Washington was completed on Oct. 23. The consideration is \$600,000 to be paid in 5% promissory notes due in series of \$20,000 each beginning June 1 1917, the same being subject to call June 1 1918.

**Cincinnati, Ohio.—To Vote on Annexation.**—Ordinances were passed Oct. 1 providing that the question of annexing the villages of Kennedy Heights and Elmwood Place be submitted to the voters of Cincinnati on Nov. 5.

**Cleveland, Ohio.—Election on Annexation of Nottingham and Newburgh.**—Ordinances were passed Oct. 7 providing for the submission to the voters on Nov. 5 of propositions to annex the city of Newburgh and village of Nottingham to Cleveland. The question of annexing Newburgh was defeated at the last general election.

**Colorado.—Measures to Be Voted upon at General Election.**—On Nov. 5 thirty-two separate propositions will be submitted to the voters of this State. They consist of nine proposed constitutional amendments and eleven proposed laws initiated by petition, six bills referred to the people by petition of referendum, five constitutional amendments passed by the Legislature, and an Act referred to the people by the Legislature. Briefly, the various questions to be voted upon are as follows:

#### INITIATED BY PETITION UNDER THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Proposed constitutional amendment providing State-wide prohibition.

Proposed law to enforce local option laws or any other laws and ordinances prohibiting traffic in intoxicating liquors.

Proposed law regulating employment of females in manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments, laundries, hotels and restaurants.

Proposed law creating public service commission and defining its duties and powers.

Proposed law for the establishment of a State Fair and to regulate the control and management thereof.

Proposed constitutional amendment levying tax to create special fund for Immigration Bureau.

Proposed law for reducing cost of publishing initiated and referred laws and amendments and publishing arguments for and against same.

Proposed constitutional amendment granting home rule to cities and towns.

Proposed constitutional amendment making every elective public officer of the State or of any county, city and county, city and town, subject to recall.

Proposed constitutional amendment concerning manner of amending State constitution.

Proposed law concerning elections.

Proposed constitutional amendment concerning contempt proceedings.

Proposed constitutional amendment creating Public Utilities Court.

Proposed law concerning official ballot and method of voting.

Proposed constitutional amendment for the wider use and control of schools.

Proposed constitutional amendment giving the people the right to overrule or recall the decisions of the Supreme Court declaring laws unconstitutional and concerning the judicial power of the State and courts for the protection of children.

Proposed law concerning dependent and neglected children.

Proposed law in relation to civil service.

Proposed law regulating employment in mines and certain other occupations.

Proposed law concerning State Highway Commission.

#### REFERRED TO PEOPLE BY PETITION OF REFERENDUM.

House Bill No. 46, regulating and limiting hours of employments in mines and certain other occupations.

Senate Bill No. 219, concerning branding and marking of live stock.

Senate Bill No. 459, concerning custody and management of public funds.

House Bill No. 85, establishing Teachers' Summer Normal School Districts.

House Bill No. 91, relating to holding of examinations for teachers' certificates.

Part of Sec. 4, Senate Bill No. 134, concerning rights of reservoir owners.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED BY LEGISLATURE.

Amendment to Sec. 16, Art. XV., concerning mills and smelters.

Amendment to Sec. 15, Art. X., concerning State Tax Commission and County Board of Equalization.

Amendment to Sec. 15, Art. XIV., concerning fees and compensation of county, precinct and other officers.

Amendment to Sec. 6, Art. XI, enlarging the limitation upon county debts for highways and other purposes. (This amendment was given in full in the "Chronicle" of Sept. 14, page 698.)

Amendment to Sec. 3, Art. XI., authorizing the State to issue not exceeding \$10,000,000 4% 10-50-year (optional) bonds for the construction and improvement of public highways.

#### REFERRED TO PEOPLE DIRECT BY LEGISLATURE.

An Act providing for the issuance of \$4,000,000 4% 50-year bonds for the construction of a tunnel through the base of James Peak, a spur of the Rocky Mountains, to be used for public or semi-public purposes (see item under Denver Northwestern & Pacific Ry. in our "Railroad and Investment News" on a preceding page.)

Those propositions of particular interest to our readers will be referred to more fully in these columns if adopted by the voters.

**East St. Louis, Ill.—Commission Form of Government Defeated.**—The question of adopting the commission form of government failed to carry, it is stated, at the election held Oct. 22 (V. 95, p. 842). The vote was 3,304 "for" to 4,618 "against".

**Indiana.—Rehearing Refused in Case Involving New Constitution.**—The State Supreme Court on Oct. 18 denied the petition for a rehearing in the case involving the constitutionality of the Act approved March 4 1911 providing for the submission to a vote of the people of a proposed new constitution. The Act was declared void by the Supreme Court on July 5, as stated in V. 95, p. 126.

**Massachusetts.—Savings Bank Investments.**—Bonds of the following cities have been added since Jan. 12 to the list of legal investments for Massachusetts savings banks, as prepared by the office of the Bank Commissioner: Los Angeles, Cal.; Oakland, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; Omaha, Neb.; Jersey City, N. J.; Newark, N. J.; Paterson, N. J.; Dayton, Ohio; Seattle, Wash.; Spokane, Wash., and Portland, Ore. With these additions the list of cities, outside of New England, whose bonds are considered legal investments, stands as follows:

Akron, O.; Albany, N. Y.; Allentown, Pa.; Altoona, Pa.; Auburn, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, O.; Columbus, O.; Davenport, Ia.; Dayton, O.; Decatur, Ill.; Des Moines, Ia.; Detroit, Mich.; Dubuque, Ia.; Elmira, N. Y.; Erie, Pa.; Evansville, Ind.; Flint, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Jackson, Mich.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Jersey City, N. J.; Johnstown, Pa.; Joplin, Mo.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Kansas City, Mo.; La Crosse, Wis.; Lancaster, Pa.; Lansing, Mich.; Lima, O.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Louisville, Ky.; McKeesport, Pa.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; New Castle, Pa.; Newark, N. J.; Oakland, Cal.; Omaha, Neb.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Paterson, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Portland, Ore.; Quincy, Ill.; Racine, Wis.; Reading, Pa.; Rochester, N. Y.; Rockford, Ill.; St. Joseph, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; San Francisco, Cal.; Scranton, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Sioux City, Ia.; South Bend, Ind.; Spokane, Wash.; Springfield, Mo.; Springfield, O.; Superior, Wis.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Toledo, O.; Troy, N. Y.; Utica, N. Y.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Williamsport, Pa.; York, Pa.; Youngstown, O.

To the list of railroad bonds which are considered legal investments (given in full in "Chronicle" of April 27 1912, page 1200) there have been added the following:

*Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System.*  
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. general mortgage 4s, 1905.  
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Trans. Short Line, first 4s, 1905.  
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., East Oklahoma, first 4s, 1905.  
Chicago & St. Louis Ry. first 6s, 1915.  
Chicago Santa Fe & California Ry. first 5s, 1907.  
Hutchinson & Southern Ry. first 5s, 1908.  
San Francisco & San Joaquin Valley Ry. first 5s, 1908.

**Natchitoches, Natchitoches Parish, La.—Commission Form of Government Adopted.**—The question of establishing the commission form of government carried by a vote of 158 to 37 at the election held Oct. 12 (V. 95, p. 699).

**Oklahoma.—Decision of Supreme Court Interpreting Inheritance Tax Law.**—At the request of one of our subscribers we are calling attention to a decision rendered by the State Supreme Court on May 18 (Pacific Reporter, Vol. 124, No. 7, page 1063) interpreting and construing the Oklahoma Inheritance Tax Law. Section 7714 of this law provides in part that "upon all (property) in excess of \$5,000 in class 1 the primary rate provided for herein shall be increased 1-125 of 1% for every \$100 increase in valuation of such excess." It has been contended that the tax thus levied is progressive and increases under the rule of arithmetical progression so that it might be possible, if an estate amounted to as much as a million dollars or more, for the beneficiaries to lose the entire amount, and that in fact it would be possible for the beneficiary to become indebted to the State; in other words, that the tax rate under this rule would amount to more than the estate itself. The Oklahoma Supreme Court holds, however, that this simply amounts to a tax of 1-125 of 1% upon all excess property; that is, there is primarily levied a 1% tax upon property up to a certain amount (the amount varies according to the degree of relationship of the beneficiary to the testator), and that in addition to this 1% there is levied upon the additional amount the additional tax of 1-125 of 1%.

After upholding the constitutionality of the law itself, the Court proceeds with the question of applying the tax, and says in part:

There is no question before us other than the construction of said statute as to the proper rate of taxation to be applied to the transfer of these respective inheritances. Germane to this inquiry, the statute provides:

"Sec. 7712. A tax shall be and is hereby imposed upon any transfer of any property, real, personal or mixed, or any interest therein, or income therefrom in trust or otherwise, to any person, association or corporation, except corporations of this State organized under its laws solely for religious, charitable or educational purposes, which shall use the property so trans-

ferred exclusively for the purposes or their organization within this State. In the following cases: \* \* \* When a transfer is by will or intestate law, of property within the State or within its jurisdiction and the decedent was a non-resident of the State at the time of his death. \* \* \* The tax so imposed shall be upon the clear market value of such property at the rates hereinafter prescribed, and only upon the excess of the exemptions hereinafter granted.

"Sec. 7713. When the property \* \* \* passes by any such transfer, where the amount of the property shall exceed in value the exemptions hereinafter specified, the primary rates of taxation hereinafter imposed shall apply as follows:

"On the first \$5,000 of such excess, in class 1; on the first \$2,000 of such excess in classes 2 and 3; on the first \$500 of such excess in classes 4 and 5, and shall be:

"Class 1. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the husband, wife, lineal issue, lineal ancestors of the decedent or any child adopted as such in conformity with the laws of this State, \* \* \* at the rate of 1% of the clear value of such interest in such property.

"Class 2. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the brother or sister \* \* \* of the decedent, at the rate of 1 1/2% of the clear value of such interest in such property.

"Class 3. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the decedent, at the rate of 3% of the clear value of such interest in such property.

"Class 4. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of the decedent, at the rate of 4% of the clear value of such interest in such property.

"Class 5. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or shall be a stranger in blood to the decedent, or shall be a body politic, or corporate, at the rate of 5% of the clear value of such interest in such property.

"Sec. 7714. The foregoing rates in section 7713 are for convenience termed the primary rates. Upon all in excess of \$5,000, in class 1, the primary rate provided for herein shall be increased 1-125 of 1% for every \$100 increase in valuation of such excess. Upon all in excess of \$2,000, in classes 2 and 3, the primary rate provided for herein shall be increased 1-50 of 1% for every \$100 increase in valuation of such excess. Upon all in excess of \$500, in classes 4 and 5, the primary rate provided for herein shall be increased 1-10 of 1% for every \$100 increase in valuation of such excess.

"Section 7715. The following exemptions from the tax are hereby allowed:

"All property transferred to corporations of this State organized under its laws solely for religious, charitable or educational purposes \* \* \* shall be exempt.

"Property of the clear value of \$10,000 transferred to the widow of the decedent, and \$5,000 transferred to each of the other persons described in the first division of section 7713, shall be exempt."

Also the following exemptions are noted:

- (2) Brother or sister or their descendants, &c. \$500
- (3) Brother or sister of father or father or mother, &c. 250
- (4) Brother or sister of grandfather or grandmother, &c. 150
- (5) Any other relative or stranger in blood, &c. 100

Applicable to the widow's \$130,000 subject to this tax said section 7714 provides:

"The foregoing rates in section 7713 are for convenience termed the primary rates. Upon all in excess of \$5,000, in class 1, the primary rate provided for herein shall be increased 1-125 of 1% for every \$100 increase in valuation of such excess."

As 1% is the primary rate, and \$125,000 is the widow's excess of \$5,000 subject thereto, in construing this statute the county judge increased this primary rate and applied it to each \$100 unit in said excess which produced from said sum a tax of \$1,310 due the State. This was right. This would have been clearly so had the Act provided, "Upon all in excess of \$5,000, in class 1, the rate provided for herein shall be increased (added to) 1-125 of 1%," and stopped, which means the State's toll on the lump sum shall be 1% thereof plus 1-125 of 1%, or 1.008%. So far the sentence clearly expressed the dominant idea which must not be lost sight of and permitted to "dwindle into a squirrel's trail and run up a tree" by what follows in the same sentence, and which was intended to prescribe the detail. Having thus ascertained the rate, the tax is to be applied to what? To each \$100 unit in \$125,000, the total increase in valuation of the excess, or "for every \$100 increase in value of such excess." This increased rate was "for every one of these units," which means for each and every one of them. And was "for" in the same sense as when we say "a whip for the horse, a bribe for the ass and a rod for the fool's back," which means, to be applied to. Thus the State told the tax gatherer, in effect, not to take the twentieth penny, as it seems the Romans did, but that "for" every \$100 unit of this excess passing through his hands he should exact therefrom, not only the dollar, but a medium besides, or 1.008% of that amount; and it seems that should the last not be a full unit, he might say as to that de minimus non curat lex, but such is not the case here.

This is no novel use of the word "for" which seems to have occasioned so much confusion in the application of this sentence. In *Knowlton vs. Moore*, 178 U. S. 41, 20 Sup. Ct. 747, 44 L. Ed. 969, the law under construction was similar to the one here. It taxed the legacy of \$100,000 in question "at the rate of 75 cents for each and every \$100 of the clear value of such interest in such property" to be multiplied as therein stated. The executors, construing the rate, returned it to the taxing power thus: "Rate for every \$100, \$2 25," which was so far held to be a correct construction of the word "for" that the same was not questioned. The syllabus in that case stated the contention of the executors to be: "(3) That a legacy of \$100,000 taxed at the rate of \$2 25 per \$100 was only subject to the rate of \$1 12 1/2"—showing clearly that "for," as used in the sentence under construction, meant "to be applied to," and that \$2 25 was to be deducted from every \$100, and we shall likewise hold. We are therefore of opinion that the method of computation adopted throughout by the county judge was right, and for that reason the same is approved. This for the further reason that the method adopted by the district court, to quote again from Mr. Bancroft's book, would lead to something like this: "Suppose a rich New York resident shows his appreciation of his best friend by naming him his executor, and leaves him, in addition, a handsome legacy of \$2,000,000 worth of stock in an Oklahoma corporation. The executor is not familiar with the gyrations of inheritance tax laws, and, as he wishes to receive his dividends, he sends along the stock for transfer. Some one has borrowed our table of logarithms and our higher mathematics are a little rusty, but under this handicap we figure that \$1,951,939 is a very close approximation to the Oklahoma tax on this legacy. The exhilarating feature of the situation is not that he has only \$48,070 of the \$2,000,000 left when Oklahoma is through, but is that a tax of \$418,745 is still due on the legacy to the State of New York, and the executor is personally responsible for the payment of the entire amount."

The latter method of computation is rejected, pursuant to the well-known canon of construction stated in *Lau Ow Bew vs. U. S.*, 144 U. S. 47, 12 Sup. Ct. 517, 36 L. Ed. 340, thus: "Nothing is better settled than that statutes should receive a sensible construction, such as will effectuate the legislative intention, and, if possible, so as to avoid an unjust or an absurd conclusion. Church of Holy Trinity vs. United States, 143 U. S. 457, 12 Sup. Ct. 541, 36 L. Ed. 226; *Hendersen vs. New York*, 92 U. S. 259, 25 L. Ed. 543; *United States vs. Kirby*, 74 U. S. (7 Wall) 482 (19 L. Ed. 278); *Ontos vs. First Nat. Bank of Montgomery*, 100 U. S. 239 (25 L. Ed. 580)."

And in view of the further rule, in construing tax laws, that, where there is any ambiguity or doubt, it must be resolved in favor of the person upon whom it is sought to impose the burden (26 Am. & Eng. En. Law [2d Ed. 669]. or, as stated in 2 Lewis' Sutherland's Con. (2d Ed.) Sec. 490: "Statutes will be construed in the most beneficial way which their language will permit to prevent absurdity, hardship or injustice, to favor public convenience and to oppose all prejudices to public interest. In construing an Act of the General Assembly, such a construction will be placed upon it as will tend to advance the beneficial purposes manifestly within the contemplation of the General Assembly at the time of its passage; and courts will hesitate to place such a construction upon its terms as will lead to manifestly absurd consequences, and impute to the General Assembly total ignorance of the subject with which it undertook to deal." 2 Lewis' Sutherland, Stat. Const. (2d Ed.) sec. 490."

In brief, the conclusion of the Court is that when the law says the primary rate "shall be increased 1-125 of 1% for every \$100 increase in valuation of such excess", the word

"for" is to have the meaning "to be applied to." How the law thus applied would work out in the case of the widow in the present suit is indicated by the Court in the following computation:

Inheritance.....	\$140,000 00	
Exemption.....	10,000 00	
Primary rate of 1% on first.....	\$130,000 00	550 00
	5,000 00	
Excess above primary rate.....	\$125,000 00	
Primary rate of 1% on \$125,000.....		1,250 00
Add to primary rate 1-125 of 1%.....		10 00
		\$1,310 00
Less 5% on \$1,310, if paid in year.....		65 50
Tax.....		\$1,244 50

**Oregon.—Measures to Be Voted Upon at General Election.**—Arrangements have been made for the submission to the voters of this State on Nov. 5 of thirty-eight separate propositions, including six proposed constitutional amendments referred to the people by the Legislature, eight proposed constitutional amendments and twenty bills for Acts proposed by initiative petition and four Acts passed by the Legislature and upon which a referendum was ordered by petition of the people. The various measures to be voted upon are outlined below:

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS (REFERRED TO PEOPLE BY LEGISLATURE).**

Creating office of Lieutenant-Governor, who shall act as Governor in case of the inability of the Governor to perform his duties, and also act as President of the Senate, and providing for the President *pro tem* of the Senate to act as Governor in case of the inability of both the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and in case of the inability of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and President *pro tem* of the Senate, the Speaker of the House to act as Governor.—Sec. 8, Art. V.

Providing for a uniform rule of taxation, except on property specifically taxed, providing for the levy and collection of taxes for State, county and other municipal purposes upon different classes of property, and for the ascertainment, determination and application of an average rate of levy and taxation on property taxed for State purposes, and for apportioning State taxes among the several counties as county obligations by reasonable and equitable rules.—Sec. 1, Art. IX.

Permitting taxes to be levied upon different classes of property at different rates, but providing that taxation must be uniform upon each separate class within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected for public purposes only, and the power of taxation must never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away.—Sec. 32, Art. I.

Repealing all of Sec. 1a, Art. IX., except that part prohibiting poll and head taxes in Oregon, and instead of the portions repealed to add a provision prohibiting the declaration of an emergency clause in any Act passed by the Legislature regulating taxation and exemptions.

Requiring the adoption of any proposed constitutional amendment by a majority vote of all the electors voting at such election instead of a majority of those voting on the amendment only.—Sec. 1, Art. XVII.

Making stockholders in banking corporations liable to pay for the benefit of depositors an amount equal to the par value of the stock held by any stockholder in addition to having originally paid the par value thereof.—Sec. 3, Art. XI.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS (PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION.)**

Extending the right of suffrage to women.—Sec. 2, Art. II.

Requiring a majority vote of all electors voting at an election to adopt constitutional amendments and pass initiative measures, and a majority vote only of electors voting thereon to reject measures referred to the people.—Sec. 1, Art. IV.

Allowing the State to become bonded for the construction and maintenance of permanent roads but not in excess of 2% of the assessed valuation. We print Sec. 7, Art. XI, below, italicizing the words to be added if the amendment is adopted.

Section 7.—The legislative assembly shall not lend the credit of the State nor in any manner create any debt or liabilities which shall singly or in the aggregate, exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, except in case of war or to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or to build and maintain permanent roads; and the Legislative Assembly shall not lend the credit of the State nor in any manner create any debt or liabilities to build and maintain permanent roads which shall singly or in the aggregate, with previous debts or liabilities incurred for that purpose, exceed two per cent of the assessed valuation of all the property in the State; and every contract of indebtedness entered into or assumed by or on behalf of the State in violation of the provisions of this section shall be void and of no effect.

Limiting the amount of bonded indebtedness incurred by counties for road purposes to 2% of the assessed valuation. If this amendment carries, Sec. 10, Art. XI, will read as follows, the part to be added being given in italics:

Section 10. No county shall create any debts or liabilities which shall singly or in the aggregate, with previous debts or liabilities, exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, except to suppress insurrection or repel invasion or to build and maintain permanent roads within the county; and debts for permanent roads shall be incurred only on approval of a majority of those voting on the question, and shall not either singly or in the aggregate, with previous debts and liabilities incurred for that purpose, exceed two per cent of the assessed valuation of all the property in the county.

Empowering the court of any county to issue and sell bonds or other securities to build and maintain roads when authorized by a majority of the voters, and empowering the county court to present the question at any general election or to call a special election for such purpose, and repealing all con-

stitutional amendment, and acts in conflict with the proposed amendments, including those submitted to the people at this election. If this proposal carries, Sec. 10 of Art. XI will read as follows, the new part being italicized:

No county shall create any debt or liabilities which shall singly or in the aggregate exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, except to suppress insurrection or repel invasion, or to build and maintain roads within the county, but debts for roads shall be incurred only on approval of a majority of those voting on the question when submitted by the county court of the county at a general, or a special, election called by the said court for the purpose. Any county shall have power to borrow money for the building and maintaining of roads within the county and may issue negotiable or other bonds or other evidences of indebtedness therefor, when so authorized by a vote of a majority of the voters of the county. Any county court may submit the matter of incurring such indebtedness and of issuing such bonds or other securities to the voters of said county at any general election by an order spread upon the journal at least thirty days prior to the holding of such election, such order shall provide the amount of money to be borrowed or indebtedness to be incurred, the forms, terms and conditions of the bonds or other securities to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest therefor. The question of borrowing money or incurring indebtedness and issuing bonds or other evidences of indebtedness for roads within the county may be, by such county court, submitted to the voters at a special election called for that purpose, by the entry of a like order upon such journal more than thirty days prior to the holding of such election, and by giving at least thirty days' notice thereof through the clerk of said county, the form of such notice to be prescribed in such order of said county court. The provisions of law pertaining to the holding of general or special elections, or either, shall govern special elections under this provision when applicable. Such county court may, in said order, provide every detail concerning the form and manner of issuing or disposing of the securities for roads, and any other bonds or other securities so issued shall be binding upon the county if issued and authenticated as required in said order. This constitutional provision is intended to be, and is, self-executing. No legislation is required in aid thereof. It hereby amends and repeals all constitutional amendments or acts in conflict herewith, including any acts or provisions relating thereto submitted to the people concurrently with this amendment.

Providing for the taxation of incomes from whatever source or sources derived by adding the following, to be known as Sec. 1b., to Art. IX:

Section 1b. Taxes may be imposed on incomes, from whatever source or sources derived, and such sources may be classified for the purpose of taxation. Taxes on incomes may be either proportional or graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided.

Abolishing the State Senate; providing that none but registered voters be counted on initiative or referendum petitions; increasing State and municipal referendum powers; House of Representatives to consist of sixty elective members, and the Governor and unsuccessful party candidates for Governor to be *ex-officio* members; Governor to introduce all appropriation bills, Legislature not to increase the amounts thereof; four-year terms, annual sessions; proportionate election of members; proxy system of voting on bills, and those introduced after twenty days to go to next session; control and revocation of franchises.—Art. IV.

Providing for specific graduated taxes, in addition to other taxes, upon all franchises and rights-of-way, lands and other natural resources in excess of \$10,000 under one ownership, and assessing water powers in the counties where situate, exempting from taxation all personal property of every kind, and improvements on, in and under land, except that a county may enact a county law to tax the same.—Sec. 2, Art. IX.

**BILLS FOR ACTS (PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION).**

Providing for the creation, out of the eastern part of Clackamas County, of a new county, to be called Cascade County.

Creating a single Board of Regents for the University of Oregon and the State Agricultural College.

Providing for the holding of road district meetings and county road meetings and defining their duties; providing the methods by which a special election may be called to vote road bonds and the expenditure of the money realized therefrom.

Creating a State Highway Department, authorizing the Governor to appoint a State Highway Engineer at an annual salary of \$3,600, providing his duties, and making an annual appropriation of not to exceed \$12,000 for the maintenance of the Department.

Putting Chapter 266, Laws of 1911 (which creates State Printing Board) into effect Dec. 1 1912 instead of Jan. 1 1915.

Creating the office of Hotel Inspector, defining hotels and providing for their inspection and regulation.

Making eight hours a day's labor in all cases where the State, county, school district, municipality or other subdivisions of the State are interested, either directly or through any contractors or agents, and providing that contractors shall give a bond, providing among other things, that no person shall be employed on such public work more than eight hours in any one day, and that no liens or claims shall be filed against the building or other structure.

To protect purchasers of stocks and bonds and providing for the regulation and supervision of corporations.

Prohibiting the employment of convicts of the State Penitentiary by private parties and authorizing the use of such labor on public highways and State institutions.

Prohibiting employment by private parties of county, city or town convicts and authorizing their employment on public highways and other works of a public nature.

Creating a State Road Board with power to issue not exceeding \$1,000,000 30-year bonds yearly for building public roads; also creates office of State Highway Commissioner at a salary of \$3,600 per annum.

Authorizing counties to issue 20-year bonds for road-building, providing a method for expending the money in actual road construction and for calling and holding elections to vote bonds.

Providing for the consolidation of contiguous incorporated cities and towns, legalizing consolidations heretofore attempted and providing a method for the creation and organization of new counties.

Exempting from taxation all household furniture, domestic fixtures, household goods and effects actually in use in homes and dwellings, and all wearing apparel, watches, jewelry and similar personal effects actually in use.

Exempting from taxation all debts of every kind, whether on contract, note, mortgage, bond or otherwise, either within or without this State; public stocks and securities, bonds, warrants and moneys due from this State, or any county or other municipal subdivision; stocks and shares in incorporated or unincorporated companies, except bank stocks, shares and banking capital. The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. The following property shall be exempt from taxation: All debts due or to become due, whether on account, contract, note, mortgage, bond or otherwise, either within or without this State; all public stocks and securities; all bonds, warrants and moneys due or to become due from this State, or any county or other municipal subdivision thereof; all stocks and shares in incorporated or unincorporated companies; provided, that this Act does not exempt bank stocks, shares and banking capital from assessment and taxation.

Revision of inheritance tax law to conform to model law recommended by the National Tax Association, also to recent legislation on this subject in the State of New York. The principal change is the elimination of the tax altogether as far as non-residents are concerned. A graded system of taxation is provided and in the case of direct heirs the rates are fixed at 1% on amounts in excess of \$5,000 and up to and including \$25,000, 1½% on bequests above \$25,000 and up to and including \$50,000, 2% on over \$50,000 and up to and including \$100,000, 2½% on amounts above \$100,000 and up to and including \$200,000, 3% on over \$200,000 and up to and including \$400,000, 3½% on from \$400,000 to \$600,000, 4% on from \$600,000 to \$800,000, 4½% on from \$800,000 and including \$1,000,000 and 5% on any amount in excess of \$1,000,000. As the law stands at present, bequests to direct heirs of over \$5,000 (unless the whole estate is valued at less than \$10,000) are subject to a tax of 1%. Indirect heirs are to be taxed as follows under the new Act: 2% on any amount in excess of \$1,000 and up to and including \$10,000, 3% on from \$10,000 to \$25,000, 4% on \$25,000 to \$50,000, 5% on \$50,000 to \$100,000, 6% on \$100,000 to \$200,000, 7% on \$200,000 to \$400,000, 8% on \$400,000 to \$600,000, 9% on \$600,000 to \$800,000, 10% on \$800,000 to \$1,000,000, and 12% on any amount in excess of \$1,000,000. Under the present law bequests of over \$2,000 (unless the whole estate is valued at less than \$5,000) to an uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or any lineal descendant of same are taxed at 2%. Other indirect heirs are taxed under the present law at 3% on amounts not exceeding \$10,000, 4% on over \$10,000 and not exceeding \$20,000, 5% on over \$20,000 and not exceeding \$50,000, and 6% on all amounts over \$50,000, such estates of less than \$500 being exempt. The more important sections of the new law are given in full below:

Section 1. *Definitions.*—The words "estate" and "property", as used in this Act, shall be taken to mean the property or interest therein passing or transferred to individual or corporate legatees, devisees, heirs, next of kin, grantees, donees or vendees, and not as the property or interest therein of the decedent, grantor, donor or vendor, and shall include all property or interest therein, whether situated within or without this State. The words "tangible property," as used in this Act, shall be taken to mean corporeal property such as real estate and goods, wares and merchandise, and shall not be taken to refer to all transfers of property, or any beneficial interest therein, effected by the statute of descent and distribution and the transfer of any property, or any beneficial interest therein, effected by operation of law upon the death of a person omitting to make a valid disposition thereof, including right of dower and estate by courtesy.

Section 2. *Taxable Transfers.*—A tax shall be and is hereby imposed upon the transfer of any tangible property within this State and of intangible property, or of any interest therein or income therefrom, in trust or otherwise, to persons or corporations in the following cases, subject to the exemptions and limitations hereinafter prescribed:

1. When the transfer is by will or by the intestate laws of this State of any intangible property, or of tangible property within the State, from and by a person dying domiciled or located in this State, or a resident of the State.

2. When the transfer is by will or intestate law of tangible property within the State, and the decedent was a non-resident of the State at the time of his death.

3. Whenever the property of a resident decedent, or the property of a non-resident decedent within this State, transferred by will, is not specifically bequeathed or devised, such property shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be transferred proportionately to and divided *pro rata* among all the general legatees and devisees named in said decedent's will, including all transfers under a residuary class of such will.

4. When the transfer is of intangible property, or of tangible property within the State, made by a resident, or of tangible property within the State made by a non-resident, by deed, grant, bargain, sale or gift made in contemplation of the death of the grantor, vendor or donor or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment before, at or after such death.

5. When any such person or corporation becomes beneficially entitled, in possession or expectancy, to any property or the income thereof by any such transfer, whether made before or after the passage of this Act.

6. Whenever any person or corporation shall exercise a power of appointment derived from any disposition of property made either before or after the passage of this Act, such appointment when made shall be deemed a transfer taxable under the provisions of this Act in the same manner as though the property to which such appointment relates belonged absolutely to the donee of such power and had been bequeathed or devised by such donee by will.

7. The tax imposed hereby shall be upon the full and true value of such property, at the rates hereinafter prescribed; such value shall be determined with reference to the date of death of the decedent, except as herein otherwise provided.

Section 3. *Exemptions.*—Any property devised or bequeathed to an religious, educational, benevolent or charitable corporation or association, wherever incorporated or located, shall be exempted from the provisions of this Act. But no such corporation or association shall be entitled to such exemption if any officer, member or employee thereof shall receive or may be entitled to receive any pecuniary profit from the operations thereof, except reasonable compensation for services in effecting one or more of its strictly religious, educational, benevolent or charitable purposes; or if the organization thereof for any such avowed purpose be a guise or pretense for directly or indirectly making any other pecuniary profit for such corporation or association or for any of its members or

employees; or if it be not in good faith organized and conducted exclusively for one or more of such purposes.

Section 4. Rates of Tax.—1. Upon a transfer taxable under this Act of property or any beneficial interest therein, of an amount in excess of the value of \$5,000 to any grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife or widow of a son, or the husband of a daughter, or any child or children adopted as such in conformity with the laws of this State, of the decedent, grantor, donor or vendor, or to any child to whom any such decedent, grantor, donor or vendor for not less than ten years prior to such transfer stood in the mutually acknowledged relation of a parent, provided, however, such relationship began at or before the child's fifteenth birthday, and was continuous for said ten years thereafter, or to any lineal descendant of such decedent, grantor, donor or vendor born in lawful wedlock, the tax on such transfer shall be at the rate of:

- One per cent on any amount in excess of \$5,000 up to and including the sum of \$25,000;
One and one-half per cent on any amount in excess of \$25,000 up to and including the sum of \$50,000;
Two per cent on any amount in excess of \$50,000 up to and including the sum of \$100,000;
Two and one-half per cent on any amount in excess of \$100,000 up to and including the sum of \$200,000;
Three per cent on any amount in excess of \$200,000 up to and including the sum of \$400,000;
Three and one-half per cent on any amount in excess of \$400,000 up to and including the sum of \$600,000;
Four per cent on any amount in excess of \$600,000 up to and including the sum of \$800,000;
Four and one-half per cent on any amount in excess of \$800,000 up to and including the sum of \$1,000,000;
Five per cent on any amount in excess of \$1,000,000;
The transfer of such property of an amount up to and including the value of \$5,000 to any person described in paragraph one of this section shall be exempt from payment of the tax.
2. Upon a transfer taxable under this Act of property or any beneficial interest therein, of an amount in excess of \$1,000 to any person or corporation other than those enumerated in paragraph one of this section, the tax shall be at the rate of:
Two per cent on any amount in excess of \$1,000 up to and including the sum of \$10,000;
Three per cent on any amount in excess of \$10,000 up to and including the sum of \$25,000;
Four per cent on any amount in excess of \$25,000 up to and including the sum of \$50,000;
Five per cent on any amount in excess of \$50,000 up to and including the sum of \$100,000;
Six per cent on any amount in excess of \$100,000 up to and including the sum of \$200,000;
Seven per cent on any amount in excess of \$200,000 up to and including the sum of \$400,000;
Eight per cent on any amount in excess of \$400,000 up to and including the sum of \$600,000;
Nine per cent on any amount in excess of \$600,000 up to and including the sum of \$800,000;
Ten per cent on any amount in excess of \$800,000 up to and including the sum of \$1,000,000;
Twelve per cent on any amount in excess of \$1,000,000.
The transfer of such property of an amount up to and including the value of \$1,000 shall be exempt from payment of the tax specified in paragraph two of this section.

Section 5. Transfers Subject to this Act.—This Act shall apply to all transfers from the estates of decedents whose death occurs subsequent to the date when this Act takes effect, and not to transfers from estates when the decedent died prior to the taking effect of this Act, except as provided in subdivision 6 of Section 2.

Section 9. Tax a Lien; Limitation.—Every tax imposed by this Act shall be and remain a lien upon the property transferred until paid and the person to whom the property is so transferred, and the executors, administrators and trustees of every estate so transferred shall be personally liable for such tax until its payment. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the limitation of time of enforcing a civil remedy shall not apply to any proceeding or action taken to levy, appraise, assess, determine or enforce the collection of any tax or penalty prescribed by this Act. However, as to real estate in the hands of bona fide purchasers, the tax shall be presumed to be paid and cease to be a lien as against such purchasers after the expiration of six years from the date of accrual, provided administration of the estate has been had in this State.

Section 10. Discount, Interest and Penalty.—If such tax is paid within eight months from the accrual thereof, a discount of five per cent shall be allowed and deducted therefrom. If such tax is not paid within eight months from the accrual thereof, interest shall be charged and collected thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the time the tax accrued, unless by reason of claims upon the estate, necessary litigation or other unavoidable delay, such tax cannot be determined and paid as herein provided, in which case interest at the rate of six per cent per annum shall be charged upon such tax from the accrual thereof until the cause of such delay is removed, after which eight per cent shall be charged. In all cases when a bond shall be given, under the provisions of Section 16 of this Act, interest shall be charged at the rate of six per cent from the accrual of the tax until the payment thereof.

Section 13. Depositaries of Securities Not to Deliver Same until Notice Given to Board of State Tax Commissioners; Penalty.—No safe deposit company, trust company, bank, corporation or other institution, person or persons, having in possession or under control, securities, deposits or other assets belonging to or standing in the name of decedent, or belonging to or standing in the joint names of such decedent and one or more persons, including shares of the capital stock of or other interests in, the safe deposit company, trust company, bank, corporation or other institution making the delivery or transfer herein provided, shall deliver or transfer the same to the executors, administrators or legal representatives of said decedent, or to the survivor or survivors when held in the joint names of a decedent and one or more persons, or upon their order or request, unless notice of the time and place of such intended delivery or transfer be served upon the Board of State Tax Commissioners in writing at least ten days prior to such delivery or transfer; and it shall be lawful for said Board, personally or by representative, to examine said securities, deposits or assets prior to the time of such delivery or transfer. If upon such examination said Board or its said representative shall, for any cause, deem it advisable that such securities, deposits or assets should not be immediately delivered or transferred, the said Board may forthwith notify, in writing, such company, bank, institution or person to defer delivery or transfer thereof for a period not to exceed ten days from the date of such notice, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the party notified to defer such delivery until the time stated in such notice, or until the revocation thereof within ten days; failure to serve the notice first above mentioned or to allow such examination or to defer the delivery of such securities, deposits or assets for the time stated in the second of said notices, shall render said safe deposit company, trust company, bank, corporation or other institution, person or persons, liable to the payment of the tax due on said securities, deposits or assets, pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

Fixing the percentage that freight rates on less than car load lots shall bear to car loads and to establish minimum weights and maximum freights and providing penalties for violations of the Act.

Abolition of capital punishment in State of Oregon.

Prohibiting boycotting or picketing any industry, workshop, store, place of business or factory or any lawful business or enterprise and prohibiting enticing, persuading or attempting to persuade or induce any person working therein from continuing such employment and providing a penalty for violation of the Act.

Prohibiting the use of public streets, parks and public grounds, in any city or town, having a population of 5,000 or over, for holding meetings for public discussion or speech-making purposes without a written permit from the Mayor thereof.

ACTS (REFERENDUM ORDERED BY PETITION OF PEOPLE)

Vesting the Railroad Commission with power and jurisdiction to supervise and regulate every public service corporation and utility in the State; as to the adequacy of service rendered and facilities provided, the fairness of rates, tolls, and charges to be collected from the public therefor, and also as to interchange of business between such public service corporations and utilities, the purpose of the bill being (according to the ballot) "to give the Commission supervisory control over all such corporations and utilities as far as their business has to do with the general public."

Appropriating \$50,000 for building, furnishing and equipping a dormitory at the Oregon Normal School at Monmouth.

Appropriating \$175,000 for building and equipping an administration building and extending heating plant to the same for the University of Oregon, and also appropriating the further sum of \$153,258.92 for the purchase of additional land, equipment and apparatus, making repairs, additions, and improvements to buildings and grounds; paying salaries of instructors and employees, paying street assessments; and for additional maintenance of the correspondence study department of the University of Oregon.

Appropriating \$175,000 for the construction, equipment and furnishing a modern fireproof library and museum building, and the extension of the heating plant to the same, for the use of the University of Oregon.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Charter Election.—An election has been called for Nov. 8 to vote on a new city charter embodying the commission form of government, initiative, referendum and recall.

Vicksburg, Miss.—Committee Recommends Election on Proposition to Buy Plant of Vicksburg Water-Works Co.—The report of the special committee appointed to negotiate with the Vicksburg Water-Works Co. for the purchase of its plant by the city was presented to the City Council on Oct. 7. The company agreed to sell its property for \$347,500, and the committee recommended that an election be held to vote on the question of issuing bonds in this amount. The committee also favored the naming of three auditors to examine the books of the Water Co., and in accordance with this recommendation a special committee was appointed on Oct. 17 to select three auditors. It is expected that the matter will be submitted to a vote as soon as the audit is completed.

Bond Calls and Redemptions.

Cuba (Republic of).—Bond Call.—The following numbered Interior Debt 5% bonds (amounting to \$50,000 par value) have been called for payment on Nov. 28 at the Treasury in Havana:

- Nos. 13551 to 13600, 15291 to 15250, 16501 to 16550, 17201 to 17250, 23901 to 23950, 29401 to 29450, 43451 to 43500, 49501 to 49550, 55701 to 55750, 94901 to 94950, inclusive.

Denver, Colo.—Bond Call.—The following bonds were called for payment Oct. 31:

- Sanitary Sewer Bonds. Sub. Dist. No. 11 of the East Side Sanitary Sewer Dist. No. 1, bond No. 54.
Improvement Bonds. East Denver Improvement Dist. No. 5, bonds Nos. 55 and 56. East Side Improvement Dist. No. 1, bond No. 77. East Side Improvement Dist. No. 2, bond No. 60. North Side Improvement Dist. No. 3, bonds Nos. 161 to 164, incl. North Side Improvement Dist. No. 12, Bonds Nos. 5 to 7, incl. South Denver Improvement Dist. No. 8, bonds Nos. 1 to 16, incl.
Paving Bonds. Alley Paving Dist. No. 19, bond No. 15. Alley Paving Dist. No. 25, bond No. 9.

Lawrence County (P. O. Deadwood), So. Dak.—Bond Call.—Payment will be made at the Fourth Nat. Bank in N. Y. or the County Treas. office, on Nov. 1, of the following 5% bonds: Nos. 1, 12, 15, 16, 41, 42, 47 and 83 of \$1,000 each. Date July 1 1899.

Missouri.—Bond Calls.—Whitaker & Co. of St. Louis in their quotation pamphlet dated Oct. 15 include the following list of municipal bonds which have been called for redemption:

- Columbia, Mo., School District, Boone County.—5% bonds for building purposes, dated Nov. 2 1903, of \$1,000 each, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, have been called and will be paid Nov. 1 1912.
Lathrop School District, Clinton County.—5% building bonds, Nos. 3 and 4, for \$500 each, have been called and will be paid as soon as possible.
School District No. 7, Butler County.—Building bonds, dated Sept. 1 1904, bearing 5% interest, for \$100 each, Nos. 4 and 5, have been called and will be paid Oct. 15 1912.
School District No. 4-38-13, Wright County.—6% building bond No. 2, for \$200, dated June 1 1908, has been called and will be paid Aug. 1 1912.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations this week have been as follows:

ABILENE, Taylor County, Texas.—BOND SALES.—The H. C. Speer & Sons Co. of Chic. has purchased, it is said, the \$30,000 5% 10-40-year (opt.) street-impt. bonds which this city has been offering for sale (V. 95, p. 406).

ADA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ada), Hardin County, Ohio.—NO ACTION YET TAKEN.—We are advised under date of Oct. 22 that no action has yet been taken looking toward the issuance of the \$15,000 heating-system bonds voted Sept. 3 (V. 95, p. 765).

AKRON, Ohio.—BIDS REJECTED.—Local papers state that all bids received on Oct. 15 for the 11 issues of 4 1/2% street-impt. (city's portion and assess.) bonds, aggregating \$177,480 (V. 95, p. 766), were rejected.

ALAMEDA, Alameda County, Cal.—BIDS.—The other bids received on Oct. 15 for the \$158,000 5% 1-40-year (serial) coupon municipal impt. bonds awarded to N. W. Halsey & Co. of San Francisco for \$163,940.89 (103,759) and lat. (V. 95, p. 1069) were as follows:

Table listing bids for Alameda bonds: Torrance, Marshall & Co., San Francisco \$163,351.00; E. H. Rollins & Sons, San Francisco 161,776.20; Alameda Savings Bank, Alameda 161,618.20; Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago 161,005.00

ALBERHILL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Riverside County, Cal.—BONDS CANCELED.—We are advised that the \$4,000 6% 20-year blng. bonds voted Aug. 16 (V. 95, p. 569) and offered on Oct. 8, have been canceled. The securities are being re-voted upon to-day (Oct. 26). See V. 95, p. 1059.

ALBERT LEA, Freeborn County, Minn.—BOND SALE NOT CONSUMMATED.—We are advised that the sale of the \$28,000 bridge, \$25,000 sewer, \$31,000 street and \$37,000 funding 4 1/2% bonds to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago (V. 95, p. 560) was never consummated.

ALHAMBRA, Alhambra County, Cal.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 16 the six issues of 5% coupon bonds, aggregating \$173,000, offered on Oct. 12 (V. 95, p. 993) were awarded to Torrrence, Marshall & Co. of Los Angeles for \$174,287 (100.7439) and interest. Other bids follow: N. W. Halsey & Co., San Francisco, bid \$173,510 for total issue. The National Bank of Alhambra bid \$173,073 for total issue. S. A. Kean & Co. of Chicago bid \$161,180 for \$158,000. Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago bid \$101,000 for \$100,000.

\* No check received with bid.

ALLEGANY COUNTY (P. O. Cumberland), Md.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received till 10 a. m. Oct. 30 by A. Ireland, Clerk of Co. Comm'rs, for \$10,000 5% road-impt. bonds. Auth. Chap. 74, Acts of 1912 of the Gen. Assembly. Denom. \$500. Date Nov. 1 1912. Int. M. & N. Due May 1 1915.

ALENTOWN, Lehigh County, Pa.—NO ACTION YET TAKEN.—No action has yet been taken looking towards the issuance of the \$55,000 bonds recently authorized (V. 95, p. 767).

AMSTERDAM, Jefferson County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 21 the two issues of 5% bonds, aggregating \$10,414 (V. 95, p. 993) were awarded to the People's Banking Co. of Amsterdam for \$10,715 (102.89) and interest. Other bids follow:

Both Issues. For \$9,471 Issue. Secur. S. B. & Tr. Co., Tol. \$10,715 75 Hayden, Miller & Co., Clevel., \$9,851 Tiltontson & Wolcott Co., Clev. 10,711 13 Well, Roth & Co., Cincinnati, 9,689 Spltzer, Rorick & Co., Tol., 10,562 69

ANTWERP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Antwerp), Paulding County, Ohio.—PRICE PAID FOR BONDS.—We are advised that the price paid for the \$8,000 5% building bonds awarded to Spltzer, Rorick & Co. of Toledo on Oct. 8 (V. 95, p. 1069) was \$6,548 (109.133). Denom. \$1,000. Int. annually in Sept. Due \$1,000 yearly from 1938 to 1943, inclusive.

ARLINGTON, Shelby County, Tenn.—BONDS VOTED.—At an election held Oct. 19 the question of issuing \$10,000 water-works-plant-equip. bonds carried by a vote of 39 to 9, according to reports.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Hamilton County, Ohio.—BOND ELECTION.—It is reported that this village will vote on the issuance of not exceeding \$12,000 sewerage-system-construction bonds at the November election.

ASHTABULA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ashtabula), Ashtabula County, Ohio.—BOND ELECTION.—Local papers state that the question of issuing \$20,000 site-purchase bonds will be submitted to a vote on Nov. 5.

ATTLEBORO, Bristol County, Mass.—BIDS.—The other bids received on Oct. 18 for the \$75,000 4% 10-30-year (serial) sewer bonds awarded to Estabrook & Co. of Boston at 101.425 (V. 95, p. 1059) are as follows: Blodgett & Co., Boston, 100.83 N.W. Harris & Co., Inc., Bos., 100.746 R. L. Day & Co., Boston, 100.789 Blake Bros. & Co., Boston, 100.06 Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1912. Interest J. & J.

BABYLON, Suffolk County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Nov. 12 by Jas. B. Cooper Jr., VII, Clerk, for \$4,000 fire-aparatus-purchase bonds, series "A," at not exceeding 5% interest. Auth. election held March 19. Denom. \$500. Date Dec. 1 1912. Int. J. & D. at the Bank of Amityville, Amityville. Due \$500 yearly on Dec. 1 from 1913 to 1932 incl. Bonds to be delivered and paid for on Dec. 1 1912. Cert. check for 5%, payable to Jas. Keenan, VII, Treas. Purchaser to furnish printed forms for bonds.

BALDWIN, Jackson County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 1 \$2,500 6% water-works bonds were awarded to the Baldwin Savings Bank of Baldwin at par. Denom. \$500. Int. A. & O. Due \$500 every five years.

BALTIMORE, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 18 the \$11,000 4 1/2% 1-23-year (serial) water-works-system bonds (V. 95, p. 767) were awarded to the First Nat. Bank of Cleveland for \$11,300 60 (103.55) and interest. Other bids follow: Citizens Bank, Sugar Crk. \$11,314 60 Stacy & Braun, Toledo, \$11,117 70 Tiltontson & Wolcott Co., Clev. 11,201 60 Spltzer, Rorick & Co., Tol. 11,062 70 Farm. & Merchants Bank, 11,132 00

BEAVERTON, Washington County, Ore.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Nov. 1 by C. H. Fry, Town Recorder, for \$12,300 6% water-system-construction bonds. Denom. \$300. Date Nov. 1 1912. Int. M. & N. Due Nov. 1 1932. Bids submitted must not be for less than \$300.

BELL COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37, Texas.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—Of the remaining \$1,500 of the \$3,000 5% 20-40-year (opt.) bonds (V. 95, p. 767) \$500 were awarded on Oct. 14 to the State School Fund at par and interest.

BELLEFONTAINE, Logan County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—We are advised that the Sinking Fund Trustees have purchased the \$3,600 4 1/2% 9-18-year (opt.) coupon sewer-disposal-plant bonds (V. 94, p. 1398) and the \$3,000 5% 1-5-year (serial) coupon sidewalk assessment bonds (V. 95, p. 700).

BELLE PLAINE, Sumner County, Kans.—BONDS VOTED.—At a recent election the voters authorized the issuance of the elec-light and water-works bonds (V. 95, p. 843), according to reports.

BEND, Crook County, Ore.—BIDS.—Among the other bids received on Sept. 24 for the \$60,000 20-year sewer-construction bonds awarded to Farson, Son & Co. of Chicago (V. 95, p. 1069) were the following: Washington Trust Co., \$61,212 Chas. S. Kildor & Co., Chic. \$60,067 Union Trust & Sav. Bank, 60,459 Jas. N. Wright & Co., Deny., 60,065 C. F. Childs & Co., Chicago, 60,250

BILOXI, Harrison County, Miss.—BONDS PROPOSED.—It is reported that this city is contemplating the issuance of jail-construction bonds.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—PURCHASER OF BONDS.—We are advised that the purchaser of the \$17,000 5% public impt. bonds sold on June 20 at par (V. 95, p. 1070) was the American Trust & Savings Bank of Birmingham. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 1 1912. Interest annually in Sept. Due in 10 years, subject to call at any interest-paying period.

BOMARTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bomarton), Baylor County, Texas.—BOND SALE.—The State School Fund was awarded on Oct. 14, at par and int. the remaining \$840 of the \$8,400 5% 10-40-year (opt.) bonds (V. 95, p. 767).

BOSTON, Mass.—BOND REFERENDUM.—On Nov. 5 the voters will decide whether or not to act on the 1912 Legislature authorizing this city to issue \$2,500,000 bonds outside the debt limit for the construction of new streets shall be accepted.

BRIDGEPORT, Fairfield County, Conn.—BOND SALE.—This city has disposed of two issues of 4 1/2% paying bonds of \$17,000 each, due April 16 1916 and July 26 1917, respectively.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—Ordinances have been passed providing for the issuance of the following 4 1/2% bonds: \$112,500 water-works-ext. refund. bonds. Due Dec. 1 1937. 75,000 Baltimore & Jamestown RR. refund. bonds. Due \$3,750 yearly on Dec. 1 from 1913 to 1932, inclusive. Denom. \$1,000. Date Dec. 1 1912. Int. J. & D. at the City Comptroller's office or at the Hanover Nat. Bank of N. Y. as the purchaser may elect.

BURLINGAME SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Burlingame), San Mateo County, Cal.—BONDS VOTED.—By a vote of 495 to 204 the proposition to issue the \$50,000 5% 30-year building-construction bonds (V. 95, p. 994) carried at the election held Oct. 18.

CALDWELL COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 40, Texas.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—On Oct. 14 \$1,000 of the remaining \$4,000 5% 10-40-year (opt.) bonds (V. 95, p. 767) were awarded at par and int. to the State School Fund. These securities are part of an issue of \$8,000.

CAMBRIDGE, Guernsey County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 19 the \$25,000 4% 1-25-year (ser.) park bonds (V. 95, p. 994) were awarded, it is stated, to Mayer, Deppe & Walter of Cincinnati at 100.79.

CAMDEN, Kershaw County, So. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Dec. 2 by J. J. Goodale, Clerk Board Commrs. of Public Works, for \$100,000 5% 30-40-year (opt.) coupon water-works and elec-light-plant-construction bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Interest semi-annual. A certified check for \$2,000, payable to the Board, required.

CANADIAN, Hemphill County, Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—At the election held Oct. 17 the proposition to issue the \$31,000 5% 20-40-year (opt.) water and sewer bonds (V. 95, p. 894) carried by a vote of 114 to 6.

CARROLLTON, Carroll County, Ga.—BOND SALE.—On May 15 the \$9,000 sewer, \$4,000 water-works, \$25,000 city-hall, \$18,000 school-bldg. and \$10,000 street-impt. 5% bonds, voted during April (V. 94, p. 1132), were awarded to the Guarantee Trust & Banking Co. of Atlanta. Denom. \$1,800. Date Jan. 10 1912. Int. J. & J. Due \$7,000 in 1936, \$8,000 in 1937, 1938 and 1939, \$9,000 in 1940 and 1941 and \$10,000 in 1942.

CASS COUNTY (P. O. Weeping Water), Neb.—BOND ELECTION.—At an election to be held Nov. 5 the voters will decide whether or not this county shall issue \$19,000 coup. jail-construction and court-house-impt. bonds, at not exceeding 5% interest. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 1 1913. Int. ann. at Nebraska fiscal agency in New York. Due \$2,000 yearly commencing May 1 1914, subject to call beginning May 1 1918...

CERES HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Stanislaus County, Cal.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 15 \$55,000 5% bonds were awarded, it is stated, to E. H. Rollins & Sons of San Francisco. Due \$1,000 yearly from 1917 to 1919, incl., and \$2,000 yearly from 1920 to 1935, inclusive.

CHAMBERS COUNTY (P. O. Anahuac), Tex.—BONDS PROPOSED.—It is stated that this county is contemplating the issuance of road bonds.

CHANEYVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Tex.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—On Oct. 14 \$1,050 of the \$7,000 5% 20-40-year (opt.) bonds, of which \$2,000 were sold previously (V. 95, p. 767) were awarded to the State School Fund at par and interest.

CHARLES CITY, Floyd County, Iowa.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Nov. 30 by E. Haysberg, Sec. of Park Commrs., it is stated, for \$20,000 5% 20-year park bonds. Interest semi-annual.

CINCINNATI SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cincinnati), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 21 the \$350,000 4% 40-year coupon building bonds (V. 95, p. 917) were awarded jointly to Mayer, Deppe & Walter, Breed & Harrison and Field, Longstreth & Co. of Cincinnati for \$363,125 (103.75) and int. Other bids follow:

Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co., Cincinnati, \$383,335 Western-German Bank, Seasonood & Mayer, Stacy & Braun and Well, Roth & Co. of Cincinnati, 552,781 Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland, 561,550

\* Conditional bid.

CLEARWATER, Pinellas County, Fla.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 15 the \$40,000 5% 30-year street-paving, pier and park bonds (V. 95, p. 894) were awarded to Farson, Son & Co. of N. Y. at 95. Date Oct. 1 1912. Int. A. & O.

CLEVELAND, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—According to reports, an ordinance was passed Oct. 21 providing for the issuance of \$2,000,000 sewer-system-completion and sewage-disposal-plant-construction bonds.

NO ACTION YET TAKEN.—No action has yet been taken looking towards the issuance of the remaining \$1,500,000 of the \$2,000,000 electric-light bonds (V. 95, p. 701).

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND ELECTION.—On Nov. 5, reports state, the voters will decide whether or not this district shall issue \$200,000 building bonds.

CLYDE, Sandusky County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Oct. 28 by F. A. Shaw, Village Clerk, for \$14,000 5% coupon Maple St. paying bonds. Denom. \$1,400. Date Sept. 1 1912. Int. M. & S. at Chase Nat. Bank in N. Y. Due \$1,400 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1913 to 1922, incl. Cert. check for 5%, payable to the Village Clerk, required.

CLYDE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Clyde), Callahan County, Tex.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—On Oct. 14 the State School Fund was awarded at par and int. \$1,000 of the \$4,000 5% 20-40-year (opt.) bonds, \$2,000 of which had been sold previously (V. 95, p. 768).

COATESVILLE, Chester County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 24 the \$25,000 4 1/2% 10-30-year (opt.) tax-free water and street-impt. bonds (V. 95, p. 1070) were awarded to Lewisberger, Henderson & Loeb of Philadelphia at 100.652 and int. Denom. \$100 and \$500. Date Nov. 21 1912. Interest M. & N.

COLLINGSWORTH COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37, Tex.—BONDS AWARDED.—On Oct. 14 \$1,350 5% 10-20-year (opt.) bonds dated April 10 1912 were purchased by the State School Fund at par and int. 1 BONDS REGISTERED.—On Oct. 17 these securities were registered by the State Comptroller.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY (P. O. Lisbon), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 21 the \$32,569 93 4 1/2% 9 1-3-year (ser.) debt-ext. bonds (V. 95, p. 817) were awarded, it is stated, to A. E. Aub & Co. of Cincinnati for \$33,809 93—making the price 103.897.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—Ordinances were passed Oct. 14 providing for the issuance of the following coupon bonds: \$1,500 4% St. Clair Ave. viaduct sidewalk construction bonds. Denom. \$500. Int. at office of City Treas. Due March 1 1917. 25,000 4% Franklin Park Impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Interest at office of agency of the City of Columbus in N. Y. Due March 1 1933.

16,000 4 1/2% sewer-construction assessment bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Int. at City Treasurer's office. Due Sept. 1 1918. Date not later than Dec. 31 1912. Interest M. & S.

CONCHO COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICTS, Tex.—BOND SALE.—On Sept. 1 the two issues of 5% 10-20-yr. (opt.) bonds, \$3,000 of Dist. No. 7 and \$1,600 of Dist. No. 8 registered by the State Comptroller on Aug. 3 (V. 95, p. 636) were purchased by the county. Denom. \$200. Interest annually in April.

CONLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Kern County, Cal.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 11 the \$30,000 6% coup. bldg. bonds (V. 95, p. 917) were awarded to Torrrence, Marshall & Co. of Los Angeles. It is stated, for \$30,205.99 (100.6783) and interest.

CONRAD, Teton County, Mont.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 21 the \$10,000 6% sewer bonds (V. 95, p. 701) were awarded to Spltzer, Rorick & Co. of Toledo at 102.61.

COTTE COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 17, Texas.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—On Oct. 14 \$1,000 of the \$7,500 5% 10-40-year (opt.) bonds were awarded at par and int. to the State School Fund; \$5,000 of those securities were previously sold (V. 95, p. 768).

CUERO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cuero), De Witt County, Texas.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—On Oct. 14 \$5,000 of the \$55,000 5% 20-40-year (opt.) bonds registered on July 9 (V. 95, p. 188) were awarded to the State School Fund at par and interest.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 25 the \$1,000,000 4% coupon bonds (V. 95, p. 844) were awarded jointly to the Tiltontson & Wolcott Co. and the Cleveland Trust Co. of Cleveland at 100.76, reports state.

DALLAS COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9, Tex.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—On Oct. 14 \$1,000 of the \$6,000 5% 20-year bonds were awarded to the State School Fund at par and int. Previous to this sale \$4,000 of the issue had been placed (V. 95, p. 768).

DAYTON, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—Ordinances were passed Oct. 7 providing for the issuance of the following bonds: \$8,000 5% boulevard-lighting assess. bonds. Denom. \$8,000. Due Dec. 1 1913.

3,000 4 1/2% bridge-repair bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1 1919. Date Dec. 1 1912. Int. J. & D.

DECATUR TOWNSHIP, Marion County, Ind.—BONDS OFFERED BY BANKERS.—Joseph T. Elliott & Sons of Indianapolis are offering to investors \$21,820 4 1/2% tax-free refunding bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Aug. 3 1912. Int. F. & A. Due on Aug. 3 as follows: \$320 in 1913; \$500 yearly from 1914 to 1921, incl., and \$1,000 yearly from 1923 to 1939, incl. Total debt, \$25,000. Assessed valuation, \$1,664,140.

DE KALB COUNTY (P. O. Fort Payne), Ala.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Nov. 5 to vote on the issuance of \$155,000 4% 30-yr. road bonds (V. 95, p. 313), according to reports. Int. semi-annual.

DELAWARE COUNTY (P. O. Delaware), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—The Board of County Commrs. will offer at public auction at 1 p. m. Nov. 4 \$11,850 4 1/2% ditch bonds. Auth. Secs. 6490, 6492 and 6493, Gen. Code. Denom. (10) \$500, (10) \$685. Date Aug. 31 1912. Int. M. & S. at office of County Treas. Due \$1,185 each 6 mos. from March 1 1913 to Sept. 1

1917, incl. A deposit of cash or certified check on a bank in Delaware County for \$500, payable to W. H. Bodurtha, County Auditor, required. Official advertisement states that all previous bonds and interest have been paid promptly at maturity. Bonds must be taken up within five days from time of award.

DEPORT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Deport), Lamar County, Tex.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—On Oct. 14 \$2,000 5% 10-40-yr. opt. bonds were awarded to the State School Fund at par and int. These securities are part of an issue of \$18,000, of which \$4,000 were previously sold (V. 95, p. 768).

DES MOINES INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Des Moines), Polk County, Iowa.—BOND OFFERING.—J. H. Hogan, Treas. Bd. of Ed., will offer at public auction at 2 p. m. Oct. 28 (time extended from Oct. 15) \$70,000 4 1/2% refund. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Nov. 1 1912. Int. M. & N. at First Nat. Bank in Chicago. Due Nov. 1 1932. A deposit of \$2,000 is required. Official circular states that there is no litigation affecting this issue.

DOWAGIAC SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Dowagiac), Cass County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—The \$3,000 4 1/2% bonds (V. 95, p. 701) have been awarded to H. W. Noble & Co. of Detroit at par. Int. J. & J.

EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hightstown), Mercer County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—It is reported that proposals will be received until 8 1/2 p. m. Oct. 28 by J. F. Mount, Clerk, for \$30,000 4 1/2% 1-30-yr. serial building bonds.

EDGEWOOD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Edgewood), Van Zandt County, Tex.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—The State School Fund was awarded \$1,000 5% 15-40-yr. (opt.) bldg. bonds on Oct. 14 at par and int. These bonds are part of an issue of \$12,000, of which \$3,000 were previously sold (V. 95, p. 768).

ELLIS COUNTY (P. O. Waxahatchie), Tex.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 10 the \$73,000 Road Dist. No. 8 and \$98,000 Road Dist. No. 9 5% road-impt. bonds (V. 95, p. 701) were awarded to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago at 98 and interest.

ELYRIA, Lorain County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—Local papers state that ordinances have been passed providing for the issuance of \$66,000 street-impt.; \$4,000 undercut (city's portion); \$20,000 cemetery, and \$3,000 sewer-construction bonds.

ENID, Garfield County, Okla.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Oct. 28 by W. C. Rogers, City Clerk, for \$25,000 gas-well bonds.

EVANGELINE PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ville Platte), La.—BOND SALE.—We learn that an issue of \$15,000 5% 10-yr. school bonds, has been purchased by the Evangeline Banking & Trust Co. of Ville Platte at par and int. Denom. \$100 to \$400. Date of \$10,400 Sept. 1 1912, balance April 1912. Interest annual.

EVANSTON, Cook County, Ill.—BOND ELECTION.—Reports state that the question of issuing \$180,000 water-filtration-plant-construction bonds will be submitted to a vote on Dec. 16.

EVERETT, Middlesex County, Mass.—NOTE SALE.—We are advised that this city has disposed of the following 4% notes: 2,000 block-system notes. Int. J. & D. Due \$1,000 June 1 1913 & 1914. 1,200 fire-department notes. Int. F. & A. Due \$600 Aug. 1 1913 & 1914. 3,000 library notes. Int. J. & J. Due \$1,000 July 15 1913, 1914 & 1915. 4,000 playground notes. Int. M. & S. Due \$1,000 yearly Sept 1 from 1913 to 1916, inclusive. 3,000 fire department notes. Int. J. & J. Due \$1,000 July 15 1913, 1914 and 1915. 5,000 refunding notes. Int. F. & A. Due \$1,000 yearly Aug. 1 from 1913 to 1917, inclusive. 3,000 school notes. Int. F. & A. Due \$1,000 Aug. 1 1913, 1914 & 1915. 600 library notes. Int. J. & J. Due July 15 1916.

FARRELL (P. O. Sharon), Mercer County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 2 the \$50,000 4 1/2% 30-yr. tax-free street-impt. and funding bonds voted Aug. 3 (V. 95, p. 874) were awarded to J. S. & W. S. Kuhn, Inc., Pittsburgh. Denom. \$1,000. Date Oct. 1 1912. Int. A. & O.

FREDERICKSTOWN, Madison County, Mo.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until Nov. 1 by A. V. Downs, City Clerk, for the \$12,000 5% coup. electric-light-plant-constr. bonds voted Aug. 31 (V. 95, p. 702). Denom. \$500. Date Nov. 1 1912. Int. M. & N. Due Nov. 1 1932, subject to call beginning Nov. 1 1917.

FREMONT, Sandusky County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 15 the \$17,000 4 1/2% 6 1/2-yr. (avr.) coup. Buckland Ave. impt. (assess. and city's portion) bonds (V. 95, p. 918) were awarded to the Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Cincinnati at 102.39 and interest.

BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Nov. 12 by the Clerk of Council for \$10,000 4 1/2% coupon street-impt. bonds Denom. \$500. Date Oct. 1 1912. Int. A. & O. at office of Sinking Fund Trustees. Due \$500 each 6 months from Oct. 1 1913 to April 1 1918, incl. Certified check on some solvent bank for \$200 required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Bids must be unconditional.

GALLIA COUNTY (P. O. Gallipolis), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 21 the \$20,000 4 1/2% 10-year bridge bonds (V. 95, p. 918) were awarded to J. C. Ingels of Gallipolis at 104.78. Other bids follow:  
Commercial & Sav. Bank Co., Gallipolis \$20,925 00  
Seasongood & Mayer, Cin. 20,905 00  
Well, Roth & Co., Cin. 20,860 00  
Prov. Sav. & Tr. Co., Cin. 20,855 00  
C. E. Dennison & Co., Cleve. 20,855 00  
Otis & Co., Cleveland 20,815 00  
A. E. Aub & Co., Cincln. \$20,802 00  
Stacy & Braun, Toledo 20,707 00  
Atlas Nat. Bank, Cin. 20,653 00  
Dayton Sav. & Trust Co., Dayton 20,650 00  
S. A. Kean & Co., Chicago 20,400 00

GAUSE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Gause), Milam County, Tex.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—The State Permanent School Fund was awarded on Oct. 14 at par and int. \$2,000 5% 10-40-yr. (opt.) bldg. bonds. These are part of an issue of \$9,000, of which \$3,000 were previously sold (V. 95, p. 769).

GEORGIA.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—According to local papers, the Governor has negotiated a loan of \$200,000 due in 90 days, with the National Park Bank of New York, at 3%.

GIDDINGS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Giddings), Lee County, Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—At an election held Oct. 15 the proposition to issue \$20,000 building bonds carried, it is reported.

GLOVERSVILLE, Fulton County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—We are advised by wire that on Oct. 25 the \$10,000 4 1/2% coupon tax-free bridge bonds (V. 95, p. 918) were awarded to Adams & Co. of N. Y. at 100.4376.

GRANDFALLS DRAINAGE DISTRICT, Ward County, Texas.—BONDS REGISTERED.—On Oct. 18 the State Comptroller registered \$33,000 5% bonds.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Nov. 5 to vote on the question of issuing \$175,000 4% 20-yr. bridge bonds, it is stated.

GRANGER SCHOOL DISTRICT, Texas.—BONDS VOTED.—At an election held Oct. 12 the question of issuing \$3,000 building-construction bonds carried by a vote of 23 to 6, according to reports.

GRANITE CITY, Madison County, Ill.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The election held Oct. 22 resulted in the defeat of the proposition to issue the \$43,000 park bonds (V. 95, p. 845), reports state.

GRANT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12, Wash.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Nov. 11 by C. T. Sanders, County Treas. (P. O. Ephrata), for \$1,000 3-10-yr. (opt.) bonds at not exceeding 6% interest. Int. annual. Purchaser to furnish blank bonds.

GRANT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 94, Wash.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 21 the \$1,000 5.20-year (opt.) bonds (V. 95, p. 918) were awarded to the State of Washington at par for 68. W. D. Perkins & Co., Seattle, offered par, the district to furnish blank bonds. The bonds bear date Nov. 1 1912.

GRANT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 111, Wash.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 19 the \$2,500 2-10-yr. (opt.) bonds (V. 95, p. 918) were awarded to the State of Washington at par for 5 1/2%. No other bids were received. The bonds are dated Nov. 1 1912.

GRAPELAND INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Grape Land), Houston County, Tex.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—On Oct. 14 \$1,000 of the \$10,000 5% 20-40-yr. (opt.) bonds were awarded to the State School Fund at par and int. This makes a total of \$7,000 bonds disposed of (V. 95, p. 769).

GRAY COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7, Tex.—BOND SALE.—The remaining \$550 of the \$3,500 5% 20-40-yr. (opt.) bonds (V. 95, p. 769), were awarded on Oct. 14 to the State School Fund at par & int.

GRAYSON COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 71, Tex.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 14 the State School Fund purchased \$1,500 5% 15-yr. bonds dated July 10 1912 at par and int.

BONDS REGISTERED.—The State Comptroller on Oct. 17 registered these securities.

GREENFIELD, Adair County, Iowa.—BONDS VOTED.—At the election held Oct. 21 the proposition to issue the \$9,000 electric-light-plant-construction bonds (V. 95, p. 995) carried by a vote of 340 to 84.

GUADALUPE COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6, Tex.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—On Oct. 14 \$875 of the \$7,000 5% bldg. bonds, \$2,625 of which were previously sold (V. 95, p. 769), were awarded at par and int. to the State School Fund.

HADDON HEIGHTS, Camden County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Oct. 31, it is stated, by Frederick Fries, Mayor, for \$30,000 5% 20-year street-impt. bonds. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for 5% required. A similar issue was offered on May 28 (V. 94, p. 1462.)

HAMILTON COUNTY (P. O. Hamilton), Tex.—NO BONDS TO BE VOTED.—We are advised that the reports stating that an election would be held to vote on the issuance of \$10,000 road bonds (V. 95, p. 702) are erroneous.

HAMLIN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hamlin), Jones County, Tex.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—The State School Fund was awarded at par and int. on Oct. 14 \$500 of the \$4,500 5% 10-20-yr. (opt.) bonds, \$3,000 of which were previously disposed of (V. 95, p. 769).

HANCOCK COUNTY (P. O. Findlay), Ohio.—BIDS.—The highest bids received on Oct. 16 for the seven issues of 5% coup. road-impt. bonds aggregating \$35,000 (V. 95, p. 995) were as follows: P. J. Heimlund, \$3,818 90 for \$3,500; Davies-Bertram Co., Cin., \$36,816 for \$35,000. The County Commissioners have asked the Davies-Bertram Co. to accept \$21,500 of the \$35,000 at a proportionate premium.

We are advised under date of Oct. 22 that no further action has yet been taken.

HANFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Kings County, Cal.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until Nov. 6 by the Board of Co. Supervs., (P. O. Hanford), for the \$36,000 site-purchase-bldg. and impt. bonds voted Sept. 4 (V. 95, p. 769).

HARPER COUNTY, Harper County, Kans.—BOND SALE.—A. B. Bowers of Wellington has been awarded an issue of \$25,000 sewer bonds at par. Denom. \$1,000. Interest J. & J.

HARRIS COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 48, Tex.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—On Oct. 14 \$900 5% 10-20-yr. (opt.) bonds were awarded to the State School Fund at par and int. These securities are part of an issue of \$6,000, of which \$3,000 have now been sold (V. 95, p. 769).

HARRIS COUNTY DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 5, Tex.—PURCHASER OF BONDS.—The purchaser of the \$156,000 5% drainage bonds sold during September (V. 95, p. 1971) was A. J. McMahan of Oklahoma City at par and int. Denom. \$100. Date Oct. 1 1912. Int. A. & O. Due serially from 1914 to 1938.

HASKELL COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 33, Tex.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—The State School Fund purchased on Oct. 14 \$1,000 of an issue of \$2,000 5% 15-20-yr. (opt.) bonds, dated July 10 1912, at par and int.

BONDS REGISTERED.—These bonds were registered on Oct. 17 by the State Comptroller.

HAYNES CREEK DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Grayson), Gwinnett County, Ga.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by the Bd. of Drainage Commissioners for the \$15,000 6% impt. bonds (V. 95, p. 1971). Denom. \$500. Int. ann. Due part yearly for 10 yrs., commencing 3 years from date.

HENRYETTA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Henryetta), Okmulgee County, Okla.—BOND SALE.—The \$8,500 5% 10-yr. bldg. bonds voted during June (V. 94, p. 1717) have been awarded to R. J. Edwards of Oklahoma City at par. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500. Int. J. & D.

HERRIN COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ill.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received, it is stated, until 12 m. Nov. 13 by R. W. Hopper, Secy. Bd. of Ed., (P. O. Herrin), for \$50,000 4 1/2% 9-yr. (aver.) bonds. Int. annual. Cert. check for \$500 required.

HILLIAR TOWNSHIP (P. O. Centerville), Knox County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 12 an issue of \$8,000 turnpike bonds was purchased by the First Nat. Bank of Centerville, it is stated, at par.

HIRAM TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hiram), Portage County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Nov. 1 by Perry L. Green, Clerk Bd. of Ed., for \$20,000 4% bldg. bonds. Auth. Secs. 7625, 7636 and 7627, Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date Nov. 1 1912. Int. A. & O. Due \$500 each six months from Apr. 1 1914 to Oct. 1 1933, incl. Cert. check for \$300, payable to the Dist. Treas., required. Bonds to be delivered within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

HOCKING COUNTY (P. O. Logan), Ohio.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Nov. 5 to vote on the proposition to issue \$13,000 county-fair-site-purchase and \$7,000 site-improvement bonds.

HONEY GROVE, Fannin County, Tex.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—The State Permanent School Fund was awarded at par and int. on Oct. 14 \$2,000 5% 20-40-yr. (opt.) bldg. bonds. These are part of an issue of \$14,000, of which \$3,000 has been disposed of (V. 95, p. 769).

HOOD RIVER, Hood River County, Ore.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 21 the \$90,000 20-yr. water-works bonds (V. 95, p. 918) were awarded to Well Roth & Co. of Chicago as 55. It is stated that the bonds were sold at a discount of 37.5%.

HOPKINS COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 19, Tex.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 14 the State School Fund was awarded \$500 5% 10-20-yr. (opt.) bonds at par and interest.

HOUSTON, Harris County, Tex.—BOND SALE.—Local papers state that the 6 issues of 4 1/2% bonds, aggregating \$2,500,000, registered by the State Comptroller on Oct. 9 (V. 95, p. 1071) have been purchased by the Wm. R. Compton Co. of St. Louis at 100.28 and int.

INDEPENDENCE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Independence), Jackson County, Mo.—PRICE PAID FOR BONDS.—The price paid for the \$75,000 5% 5-20-yr. (opt.) building bonds purchased by the Bank of Independence and the First Nat. Bank of Independence (V. 95, p. 1071) was par. Denom. \$500. Date Oct. 1 1912. Int. A. & O.

IRVING INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Irving), Dallas County, Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—It is reported that this district authorized the issuance of \$13,000 bldg. bonds by a vote of 74 to 21 at an election held Oct. 19.

JACKSONVILLE, Duval County, Fla.—BOND ELECTION.—It is reported that this city will submit to the voters next January the question of issuing \$1,500,000 dock and terminal-impt. bonds.

JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Steubenville), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 18 the \$50,000 4 1/2% bridge-repair bonds (V. 95, p. 918) were awarded to Seasongood & Mayer of Cin. at 104.90 and int. Other bids follow:  
Well, Roth & Co., Cin. \$52,400 00  
First Nat. Bank, Cleve. \$51,992 80  
Prov. Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Cin. 52,375 00  
A. E. Aub & Co., Cin. 51,975 00  
Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleve. 52,202 50  
Stacy & Braun, Toledo 51,825 50  
Otis & Co., Cleve. 52,132 00  
Mayer, Dopp & Walt, Cin. 51,875 00  
Day Sav. & Tr. Co., Dayton 52,030 00  
Nat. Ex. Bk., Steubenville 51,150 00

JEFFERSON COUNTY DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 3, Tex.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Nov. 2 by R. W. Wilson, Co. Judge (P. O. Beaumont), for \$32,000 5% 10-40-yr. (opt.) drainage bonds. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for 5% of bonds required.

JOHNSON CITY, Washington County, Tenn.—BOND ELECTION.—On Nov. 21 the voters will decide whether or not this city shall issue \$50,000 5 1/2% 20-yr. high-school-building bonds.

JOHNSON COUNTY (P. O. Cleburne), Tex.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 15 the \$175,000 5% 10-40-yr. (opt.) court-h'se bds. voted Sept. 26 (V. 95, p. 915) were awarded to Wm. R. Compton Co. of St. Louis for \$176,785 (101.0085%) interest and lithographed bonds.









**MAPLE CREEK, Sask.—DEBENTURE OFFERING WITHDRAWN.**—The \$50,000 5% 30-yr. town-hall debentures advertised for sale on Oct. 1 (V. 95, p. 502) have been withdrawn from the market.

**MARIPOSA (Rural Municipality No. 350), Sask.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received, it is stated, by A. M. Carlile, Sec.-Treas. (P. O. Kerrobert), for \$15,000 permanent-lmpt. debentures.

**MEBEC, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.**—On Oct. 31, it is reported, the ratepayers will vote on a by-law providing for the issuance of \$12,500 fire-engine-purchase debentures.

**MELVILLE, Sask.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 6 p. m. Nov. 11 by F. H. Clarkson, Sec.-Treas., for \$55,000 40-yr. town-hall, \$5,000 6-installment mill loan and \$43,300 30-installment 5% debentures. Int. ann. at the Merchants' Bank in Melville, Sask., Toronto, Ont., or Montreal, Que. Purchaser to pay accrued int., furnish blank debentures and pay bank charges. Similar issues of debentures were offered on Sept. 30. See V. 95, p. 850. Debenture debt (including this issue) \$259,628 01. Assess. val. 1912 \$3,180,000.

**MILDEN, Sask.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received for \$4,000 permanent-lmpt. debentures, according to reports. C. T. Carline is Secretary-Treasurer.

**NANAIMO, B. C.—LOAN ELECTION PROPOSED.**—According to reports, the ratepayers will soon have submitted to them a by-law providing for a loan of \$5,000 as a bonus to aid the Nanaimo Agricultural Society.

**NEW HAMBURG, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—At a recent election the ratepayers authorized a by-law providing for the issuance of \$40,000 bonus debentures (V. 95, p. 1000), it is reported.

**NOKOMIS, Sask.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—The election held Oct. 14 resulted in favor of the propositions to issue the \$5,000 rink-constr. and \$5,000 street-lmpt. 6% 20-installment debentures (V. 95, p. 923). The vote was 43 to 7 and 40 to 10, respectively.

**NORTH VANCOUVER, B. C.—DEBENTURE ELECTION PROPOSED.**—It is reported that the ratepayers will have submitted to them a by-law providing for the issuance of \$150,000 public-utilities-lmpt. debentures.

**PARK (Rural Municipality No. 375), Sask.—DEBENTURE ELECTION PROPOSED.**—It is reported that the ratepayers will vote in the near future on a by-law providing for the issuance of \$20,000 road-lmpt. debentures.

**PETERBOROUGH, Ont.—LOAN ELECTION.**—A by-law providing for a loan of \$1,581 as a bonus to the De Laval Dairy Supply Co. will be submitted to a vote, it is stated, on Oct. 30.

**PENETANGUISHENE, Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until Nov. 5 by W. H. Hewson, Town Clerk, for the \$15,000 5% 20-installment debentures voted May 31 (V. 94, p. 1465).

**PLEASANT VALLEY (Rural Mun. No. 288), Sask.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—It is reported that proposals will be received by W. B. Van Alstyne (P. O. McGee) for \$12,000 debentures for permanent lmpts.

**REVELSTOKE, B. C.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—At a recent election the ratepayers voted a by-law providing for the issuance of \$10,000 water-works-system debentures. It is stated.

**ROUND VALLEY (Rural Municipality), Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—It is stated that \$5,000 debentures have been purchased by Nay & James of Regina.

**SANDWICH, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.**—To-day (Oct. 26) the ratepayers will vote on a by-law providing for the issuance of \$7,000 water-main-construction debentures. It is reported.

**STORNAWAY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 829, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—On Oct. 3 \$4,000 6% 10-yr. school debentures were awarded to B. K. Thompson & Co. of Winnipeg for \$3,965 (99.12) and int. Other bids follow:

Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto, \$3,932 | Brent, Noxon & Co., Toronto, \$3,831  
Nay & James, Regina, ----- 3,925

These securities were previously advertised for sale on Sept. 10 but were not sold on that day, owing to irregularities in the proceedings.

**STRONGFIELD, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—An issue of \$2,000 debentures has been awarded, it is stated, to Nay & James of Regina.

**TILBURY, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.**—On Oct. 28 the ratepayers will have submitted to them a by-law providing for the issuance of \$10,000 flour-mill-factory bonus debentures, it is reported.

**NO ACTION YET TAKEN.**—We are advised by the Town Clerk under date of Oct. 17 that no action has yet been taken looking towards the issuance of the \$5,000 bonus debentures voted Aug. 22 (V. 95, p. 641).

**TISDALE, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—Reports state that Nay & James of Regina have been awarded an issue of \$1,500 debentures.

**TORONTO, Ont.—DEBENTURES PROPOSED.**—It is reported that the burgeses will have submitted to them the question of issuing \$250,000 debentures to construct an additional building to the Hospital for Sick Children.

**TUGASKE, Sask.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.**—According to reports, the burgeses recently authorized the issuance of \$4,000 skating and curling-rink debentures.

**TURNBERRY TOWNSHIP, Ont.—DEBENTURES NOT SOLD.**—No award was made on Oct. 21 of the \$10,000 5% 20-yr. debentures (V. 95, p. 1000). Bids were received from the following, the highest being at 97.25: R. C. Matthews & Co., Ont. Sec. Co., Ltd.; G. H. Burgess & Co., G. A. Stinson & Co., Brent, Noxon & Co., Wood, Gundy & Co. and A. E. Ames & Co., all of Toronto.

**VICTORIA, B. C.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.**—It is stated that the City Council recently passed by-laws providing for the issuance of \$450,000 school debentures.

**WALDHEIM, Sask.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received, reports state, by J. D. Buller, Secy.-Treas., for \$2,000 permanent-improvement debentures.

**WATROUS, Sask.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until Nov. 1 by Jos. Gaye, Secy.-Treas., for the \$85,000 5 1/2% 40-yr. water-works and sewer-construction debentures offered, but not sold on Sept. 3. (V. 95, p. 774.)

**WELLINGTON (Rural Municipality No. 97), Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—On Sept. 3 the \$5,000 5% 20-yr. road debentures (V. 95, p. 774) were awarded to Curran Bros. of Regina at 95.80.

**WESTMOUNT, Que.—DEBENTURES PURCHASED BY CITY.**—This city has accepted an offer to sell \$31,000 4% of its outstanding debentures. Denom. \$500. Int. M. & N. Due May 1 1954.

**WINNIPEG, Man.—DEBENTURE ELECTION PROPOSED.**—Reports state that the ratepayers will have submitted to them in December by-laws providing for the issuance of \$1,000,000 debentures.

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