



### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Judging from the upward bound of the stock market, one would imagine that this week's elections furnished basis for genuine enthusiasm and unalloyed satisfaction from the standpoint of the country's material interests. A more rational view would seem to be that they furnish occasion for sober reflection. It is difficult to see how they can in any way serve to stimulate business activity. The most that can be hoped for is that the results will not serve to retard the growing trade revival. It is true, of course, that Mr. Roosevelt has not captured the Presidency, and hence our Constitution and representative Government remain safe for the time being, but there never was the slightest chance that he would. On the other hand, the extent of the popular support accorded the Third Party, organized by him, comes as a decided shock. Thereby he acquires power in the political world which will make him a constant menace for the future. He has secured more electoral votes than President Taft and has rent the Republican Party from stem to stern.

What effect the present defeat, so disastrous in nature and extent, will have upon the future of the Republican Party it would be futile to attempt to predict. We make some observations on the subject in a subsequent article. It should be remembered, however, that the party is not divided into mere opposing factions, but into hostile and warring elements. And yet, the two contesting forces have one controlling principle in common. They both profess adherence to a protective tariff. Under ordinary circumstances this would incline both to favor attempts to get together and preserve the party for the purpose of furthering this principle. On the present occasion such a course is out of the question, for Mr. Roosevelt will never get together on anybody or anything except himself. The fact which stands out most prominently, therefore, is that the country has not got rid of him. He not only remains, but he retains infinite capacity for creating trouble; and trouble-making that will rebound to his advantage has always been his chief function in life.

For the immediate future, however, the most important aspect of the elections is that they involve a change in the country's economic policy. The Democratic Party not only elects its Presidential nominee in the person of Woodrow Wilson, but it has increased its majority in the House of Representatives and has even gained control of the United States Senate, if latest advices may be relied upon. Accordingly, after the fourth of next March, it will be in position to carry out any scheme of legislation that may be desired. Hence the country is face to face with a new fiscal policy. It may be that the new policy is desirable and for the best interests of the country in the end. The first effects will inevitably be unsettling, if not actually disturbing. Prudent men at such a time proceed slowly and cautiously, awaiting knowledge as to the extent of the changes to be made and some indication of their significance and bearing.

As on several previous occasions since his nomination, Mr. Wilson has uttered a conservative note, with the view to allaying apprehensions as to ill effects to follow from Democratic domination. On the morning after election he gave out a statement saying emphatically that "honest business" conducted in conformity with the law had nothing to fear from his election or from Democratic control. This has been accepted as indicating the right bent on the part of the President-

elect, though it seems to have escaped notice that the words used and the phraseology of the whole statement issued by him are identical with the utterances to which Mr. Roosevelt invariably gave expression when engaged in his most destructive performances. On such occasions Mr. Roosevelt would always say that "honest business" had nothing to fear from his policies. Of course Mr. Wilson is not Mr. Roosevelt, and the identity of language employed by the two men is significant chiefly as showing that Mr. Wilson has become so imbued with "progressive" ideas that he is unconsciously appropriating the Rooseveltian methods of speech.

We are inclined to think that Mr. Wilson will prove conservative and seek to hold in restraint the impetuous leaders of his party who may want to proceed on the path of radicalism to the extent of working serious injury to the country's welfare. In the matter of the tariff, however, which is the question of chief importance, there is no knowledge as to whether Mr. Wilson would be inclined to place a rein on the party leaders or to interfere with the party program. In the closing speeches of his campaign he laid stress over and over on the importance of placing the Democrats in control of the Senate as well as of the House, so that they would be in position to carry out their legislative policies. What these policies are was pretty well indicated in the bills passed by the House of Representatives in the present year, some of which also passed the Senate after considerable maneuvering. The lower branch of Congress passed a bill revising the cotton schedule of the tariff and another bill revising the chemical schedule. Then a bill revising the wool schedule and another bill revising the metal schedule received the approval of both houses, and were sent to the President, who vetoed them. The features of these bills are a matter of record. Are these bills to be revived after the 4th of next March and quickly enacted into laws? If so, the business community will have to nerve itself for the new legislation.

Would Mr. Wilson interfere, or could he interfere, with the enactment of these measures, seeing that there is a plank in the Democratic platform which says: "We denounce the action of President Taft in vetoing the bills to reduce the tariff in the cotton, woolen, metals and chemical schedules and the farmers' free list bill." As is known, the House also passed a free sugar bill which, if it should become a law, would mean decreasing the revenues \$52,000,000. To recoup the Treasury for this large loss, still another bill was passed imposing an excise tax of 1% on net incomes with respect to the carrying on or doing of business by all firms, persons and corporations throughout the United States. The latter bill was made so comprehensive in its terms that every business man in the land would be subject to a tax on all income in excess of \$5,000 a year, and even salaries would not be exempt, inasmuch as the term "business" was defined as embracing "everything about which a person can be employed, and all activities which occupy the time, attention and labor of persons for the purpose of a livelihood or profit." It was argued that such an income tax on business and salaries would be legal even without the Income Tax Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Are these measures, too, to go on the statute book after the fourth of March? Sugar is the one article of family consumption with respect to which a tariff tax can be legitimately defended, since the tax in that instance yields a prodigious revenue and works evenly and uniformly without imposing

much of a burden on any one. Is this tariff to be lopped off for the sake of making a spectacular appeal to the masses, and, as a substitute therefor, is the income tax on business and on salaries, already referred to, to be adopted to the annoyance of the whole community?

Mr. Wilson's attitude as to all this is unknown. Everyone is inclined to credit him with the best of intentions, but obviously he will need time for reaching a conclusion and for coming to an understanding with the leaders of the party. In the meantime, however, there will be uncertainty, and this uncertainty will necessarily extend to all the diverse business interests of the country. On the other hand, Mr. Wilson as President will possess a degree of independence hardly enjoyed to the same extent by any previous President. Like Rutherford B. Hayes, he is limited in advance to a single Presidential term, and will hence be free to serve the people independent of party considerations of any kind. Should he deem it for the welfare of the country to antagonize or veto any measure devised by the party in control, he will not have to consider the effect of his action on his political chances and his political future. For his ambition cannot extend beyond the one term for which he has just been elected.

The Democratic platform says: "We favor a single Presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an Amendment to the Constitution making the President of the United States ineligible for re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle." Another restraining influence, both upon him and upon the party, will be the knowledge that he is a minority President in the sense that no previous President has been. He has a considerable plurality over either Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft, but the aggregate of the votes cast for him is at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million votes short of the combined votes of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, and if the votes received by the Socialist and Prohibition candidates are included, he would appear to be in a popular minority of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millions. He becomes President through no act of his own, but simply because there were three leading candidates in the field instead of only two. This fact would impose moderation and restraint on any nominee, even if Mr. Wilson were not in addition, by character and instinct, a patriotic man, anxious and desirous of being able to give a good account of his stewardship at the end of his term. As far as the Democratic Party is concerned, the fact that its President is so decidedly in the minority should put it constantly on its good behavior.

If you should ask any railroad man in the Northwest (says some newspaper writer of to-day) "whether prosperity is here, he would probably reply that he is sorry to say that it is." The explanation, of course, is that the prodigious crops of the season, particularly of cereals, in the Northwest have outleaped the carrying capacity of the roads. A Washington dispatch to the "Times" avers that of the potato crop, pronounced the largest in the history of the country, thousands of bushels are in danger of destruction as a result of car shortage. That shortage has been impending, and apparently increasing, all through the autumn, until now it has been made subject of a special inquiry by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which says that some prominent educational institutions are out of fuel and unless an immediate remedy is found the people in some parts of the country will soon be freezing.

Looking about for the cause of trouble, Commissioner Lane finds it first in the slow movement of the cars and the tardiness of many roads in returning the cars of others. One road which owns 30,000 coal cars has only 2,800 available on its own tracks, and it is said that some roads think it cheaper to pay demurrage charges than to provide equipment of their own. Mr. Lane pronounces unnecessary detention of cars "nothing less than theft," which is pretty strong language, inasmuch as the cars are detained by sufferance, although not by expressed permission and desire, and are paid for at the predetermined rate. Such a practice grows out of human selfishness. If any railroad finds "renting" cars cheaper than owning them, it does merely what the consignee and shipper naturally tends to do, as the "Chronicle" pointed out long ago. The shipper wants cars when he wants them, does not know precisely the day he will be ready and likes to have them a little early; the consignee finds it convenient to have cars linger at his door or on his private track; each is more impressed with his own individual convenience than with public necessity, and the man who will be the worst offender in this matter (if permitted to be) is likely to be among the loudest complainants of railroad practices, including the "practice" of not having cars enough for the utmost sudden demands.

Car shortage has been foreseen. Some six weeks ago the Pennsylvania was urging its freight agents to urge in turn expedition upon all shippers, and the National Industrial Traffic League of Pittsburgh issued a like warning. It is now said that the late inquiry developed that a car averages only about 20 miles a day, and that while one is moving thirteen are standing. If these statements are correct, the second may be taken as explaining the first, since it is impossible to admit that moving cars make only such nominal progress. So we are brought back to the proposition that the existing equipment does not perform its maximum service because it is halted too much.

Commissioner Lane hints at adoption of an inspection system and a code of rules, and intimates also that there may be "consideration to the issuance of a general rule which will temporarily apply a higher rate of demurrage than is now imposed." It is not an injustice to infer that when the Commission is convinced of the necessity of advance in any sort of rate, it must be very much convinced. Increased demurrage "temporarily" is suggested, but if any increase is put back on the shipper and consignee, there may be a fresh remonstrance and complaint, for it must be noted once more that the general notion about regulative commissions is that they are bureaus to hear and quickly adjust complaints.

President Brown of the New York Central says that just now there are about 6,500 more of its cars out on other roads than there are foreign cars on the Central lines. He approves an increased demurrage, but not an attempt to increase the actual speed of trains while moving, which would require decrease in train load; the solution, he says, "lies in hurrying loading of empty cars and unloading of loaded cars."

It reasonably seems so, yet the causes of the trouble reach further back. There is some increase of equipment. The New York Central lines have received in 1912 17,302 new cars and placed orders for another 10,000. It is said that in this year the railroad orders for new equipment of all kinds go beyond those of 1911 and 1910 combined and that over 200,000

"cars" have been ordered in 1912. So there is some progress; but all this matter is relative and no figures of cars obtained or ordered can be taken as concluding the case. If carrying facilities doubled while traffic demands more than doubled, the relative insufficiency would remain unrelieved. The railways of the country have been held in a gigantic vise between increasing costs (mainly in wages) and refusal to allow relief by increased charges. The statement is old, but so are the rules of arithmetic. Railway credit, and therefore the financial possibility of needed railway expansion, have been committed to a Commission, which has reflected chiefly the popular desire to keep carriers disciplined and squeezed. Perhaps it needed only a bountiful crop season, itself so sharply called for by the high costs of living, to bring acuteness into the situation and set the public complaining. This time, the complaint will be that the roads do not work miracles.

Widespread activity in the mercantile and industrial affairs of the United States is the situation revealed by the returns of bank clearings for October 1912. We say widespread because of the fact that of the 150 cities included in our compilation on the first page of this issue, only 12 report declines from last year, and those few decreases are to be accounted for by locally operating causes. Furthermore, the aggregate of clearings for the month marks a new record for any similar period, being slightly greater than that for January 1910, the previous high-water mark. Large totals heretofore have in many instances reflected in greatest measure extensive speculative or other financial transactions at such centres as New York, Boston, Chicago, &c. But that was not the case in the period under review, as stock dealings at this point as well as elsewhere, while somewhat greater than a year ago, were hardly up to average volume, and certainly not of a magnitude to leave any important impress upon clearings total. The fact of the matter is that the country's excellent crop situation has given an impulse to business that even the doubts and uncertainties of a campaign for the Presidential succession could not hold in abeyance.

The combined aggregate of clearings for the 150 cities from which comparative figures are obtainable was no less than \$17,249,398,879 for October 1912, or an increase of 27.1% as compared with 1911, an even greater gain over 1910 and an excess of 8.7 over the previous high total for the period—that of 1909. For the ten months of the calendar year, moreover, the result exhibits an augmentation of 9.2% over 1911, and the increases over the two preceding years are 5.5% and 6.5%, respectively. With New York excluded, this October's total registers gains of 17.4%, 20.0% and 22.2%, respectively, over the three previous years, while for the period since Jan. 1 the increases are 9.3%, 10.6% and 20.2%. A number of cities furnish evidence of special activity. This is in particular true of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Syracuse and Lancaster in the Middle section; Springfield and Portland in New England; Chicago, Toledo and many smaller cities in the Middle West; Los Angeles and practically every other point in California; Omaha, Minneapolis, Duluth and Des Moines in the "Other Western" division, and Houston, Nashville, Fort Worth and Little Rock at the South. At New York the large gains of 35.0% for the month and 9.1% for the ten months can, in only very small measure, be explained by the increase in stock speculation.

At the New York Stock Exchange transactions in shares aggregated 14,166,896 shares in October this year, against 10,936,901 shares last year, 13,452,381 shares in 1910 and 21,739,514 shares in 1909; while for the ten months the comparison is between 109,711,322 shares, 103,231,889 shares, 143,614,352 shares and 178,302,309 shares, respectively. Bond dealings thus far this year have been of comparatively small volume, reaching only 46½ million dollars par value for the month, against 73 millions for the corresponding period last year, and for the ten months have totaled but 593 millions, against 712 millions in 1911 and 1,117 millions in 1909.

The Canadian clearings exhibit for October is of much the same general character as the exhibits heretofore reviewed in 1912. Very heavy increases continue to be recorded at points in the Northwest and on the Pacific, and reports from important cities in the East make a like showing for this latest month. For the 18 cities covered by our compilation the aggregates for both the month and the ten months are records for the period, the gains over a year ago being 27% and 25.3%, respectively.

The preliminary estimate of the corn crop of the United States for 1912, issued by the Department of Agriculture yesterday afternoon, indicates an even larger production than seemed in prospect a month ago on the basis of the condition figures. The Department also raises its estimate of the yield of potatoes. These two are the only really important crops reported upon at this time, and as the general character of the results was previously known, there is little to add to what we said a month ago. Suffice it to say, therefore, that the aggregate corn crop is now estimated at 3,169,137,000 bushels, or 638 million bushels more than for 1911 and 283 millions greater than the previous record yield of 1906. As last year's yield was deficient, the stock of corn in farmers' hands is now quite small. The Government figures indicate that (independent, of course, of any contributions from the current season's growth) there was on hand November 1 1912 only 64,764,000 bushels of the 1911 crop, or 2.6% of the 1910 yield on November 1 last, 119,056,000 bushels, or 4.3% of the 1909 product on November 1 1910 and a ten-year average of 3.8%. Passing any further reference to the country's grain crops, we subjoin a compilation which shows at a glance the yields of the various leading cereals this year in comparison with 1911 and 1910 and the previous records.

Production. (000,000 s omitted)	Estimated 1912.	Final 1911.	Final 1910.	Previous Records.
Winter wheat.....	590	431	434	493(1906)
Spring wheat.....	330	191	201	291(1909)
Corn.....	3,169	2,531	2,886	2,927(1906)
Oats.....	1,417	922	1,189	1,186(1910)
Barley.....	225	160	174	179(1906)
Rye.....	55	33	35	35(1910)
Total.....	5,566	4,268	4,916	5,111

The white potato crop, which the Department calculated a month ago would reach 401 million bushels, is now estimated at 414,289,000 bushels, or 123 millions in excess of 1911 and 25 millions in excess of the previous record yield.

Commercial failures in the United States continue heavy in number and constitute a decided anachronism in this period of trade revival. For the latest month—October—the aggregate of disasters was slightly less than for the same period of 1911 and the

total of liabilities the smallest since 1909. But a number of lines of business made a quite unsatisfactory showing. Liabilities in "machinery and tools", for instance, were close to double those of 1911, in "clothing and millinery" the ratio was almost 3 to 1 and failures in "groceries, fish and meats", indicating the disturbing effect of high cost, represented debts of a little over a million dollars, against about three-quarters of a million a year ago. On the other hand, a much more favorable situation is to be noted in such important branches as "lumber carpenters and coopers", "dry goods and carpets" and the general furnishing trade.

Our deductions, as usual, are drawn from R. G. Dun & Co.'s compilation, which shows for October 1,150 failures, representing liabilities of \$15,762,337, in contrast with 1,169 and \$19,270,106 in 1911 and 1,122 for \$18,977,696 in 1910. The 1909 totals were 1,164 and \$12,529,862.

For the ten months of 1912 the total of failures at 12,966 constitutes a record for the period and contrasts with 11,110 in 1911 and 10,521 in 1910. The \$169,306,697 aggregate of liabilities is  $11\frac{1}{4}$  millions greater than for last year, only 4 millions less than in 1910 and some  $40\frac{3}{4}$  millions in excess of 1909. Of the grand total the debts reported by the manufacturing division reached \$72,003,142, against \$70,879,317 in 1911, trading liabilities covered \$75,886,661, against \$70,034,421 and miscellaneous indebtedness \$21,416,894, against \$17,161,938.

Canadian failures returns for the month make a favorable comparison with recent previous years, the number of defaults having been less than for October of any year since 1906 and the volume of indebtedness quite a little lighter than in 1911. For the ten months of the current year, on the other hand, the number of failures was greater than for the similar period of either 1911 or 1910—1,129, comparing with 1,066 and 1,065—but indebtedness was only \$9,264,777, against \$11,769,538 and \$12,946,131. The manufacturing division shows up particularly well, the ten months' aggregate this year having been only \$3,168,837, against  $4\frac{1}{4}$  millions in 1911 and  $6\frac{1}{4}$  millions in 1910. Trading liabilities at \$5,436,802 contrast with \$6,382,686 last year and \$6,207,314 two years ago.

No other conclusion appears possible after any study of the dispatches from the Balkan War than that the "Terrible Turk" is to be driven completely out of Europe. Turkey declared war in order to preserve its full sovereign rights in Macedonia. From the beginning Turkish arms have suffered a virtually uninterrupted series of defeats, especially by the Bulgarian troops, who, flushed with victory, have, according to latest dispatches, captured the outer forts of Constantinople itself. Meanwhile the Greeks have taken Salonica. It is also reported that Adrianople has fallen but that the news is being suppressed in order that the Powers shall not make it the excuse for intervention before the capital has been taken. The Turks have lost the war and have proposed to the Powers that they arrange terms of peace. This proposal has been rejected, as the allied Balkan States insist that negotiations for peace shall be conducted directly with themselves. However, another exchange of communications among the Powers is in progress, and when it has been completed diplomatic representations will be at once made to the Balkan governments with the object of bringing officially to their cognizance the

demand for mediation that has been made by Turkey and to ascertain on what conditions they may be disposed to entertain it. It is stated from Paris that the representations will not go beyond this communication and the interrogation. If these are not rejected, the question of immediate guaranties which may be demanded by the victors with a view to an armistice will be discussed. Turkey has decided to give complete liberty of action to the Powers to arrange conditions of peace, according to a dispatch from Constantinople to the "Journal des Debats" of Paris. The Porte is reported to be ready to surrender Constantinople, but the populace and Nazim Pasha, the War Minister and Commander-in-Chief, are for war to the end.

The next step, and one that is deeply interesting the Old World money centres, is the distribution of the conquered territory. Austria, according to a dispatch from Rome, has made it known that she refuses to consent to Serbia having an outlet on the Adriatic. In this there is reason to believe that Austria is backed by Italy and Germany. To secure such an outlet has been a long-enduring ambition of Serbia. A warning was sent to Serbia from Vienna on Thursday that she should heed England and Russia and not make unreasonable and impossible demands. To this the Servian Government replied that "Serbia is no longer a vassal but a Power entitled to hold the treasures she has won at the expense of the blood and lives of her soldiers." The Servian army, notwithstanding the warning from Vienna, still continues its march upon Durazzo. Unheeding the threats of the dual monarchy, and ignoring the reported agreement of Italy and Austria to obtain autonomy for Albania, King Peter's forces are continuing their rapid progress nearer the Adriatic. The spokesman of the Austrian Cabinet, in a formal statement, declared that, however ready the monarchy is to recognize the triumphs of the Balkan League and to establish a basis for future friendly understanding, it will never depart a foot from the principle of no outlet on the Adriatic for Serbia. "Moreover," he said, "Italy and Austria are unalterably determined that Albania must be autonomous or remain a Turkish province with a Christian Governor."

While the diplomatic situation thus appears so serious, British statesmen, nevertheless, are confident that a way will be found to satisfy Servian ambition by giving her an Aegean port. In fact, London cables declare that the British authorities believe that Austria is demanding much more than she really wants or expects. The "London Daily Chronicle" is informed that Bulgaria hopes to obtain all the territory which she has conquered, including Thrace and a line of seaboard on the Aegean sea extending probably from Seres to Rodusto, leaving to the Turks Constantinople and the peninsula between Rodusto and Midia on the Black Sea. The proposal for Serbia is that she obtain a strip of territory along the valley of the Vardar to Salonica, including the greater part of Macedonia, special provisions to be made with regard to the commercial rights of Austria in Salonica. The allies want the northern frontiers of Greece to be extended to join the new Servian territory at some point not far from Salonica, taking in part of Albania. To Montenegro would be allotted Scutari. A Cetinje dispatch intimates that King Nicholas of Montenegro is annoyed at the protracted siege of Scutari, as Montenegro has occupied much less Turkish territory than the other allies, and it is feared that this will have an

unfavorable effect when the partition of Turkish territory is made. King Nicholas, therefore, has, according to the dispatch, ordered commanders of other Montenegrin columns to push forward and occupy as much territory as possible before the Servians penetrate further west.

It is definitely announced that negotiations have been resumed between the Chinese Government and the Six-Nation Group of bankers for a large loan. China has decided to respect the protests of the international bankers and of some of the foreign legations against the intention to allot a portion of the salt-tax revenue as a guaranty for the repayment of the independent loan of \$50,000,000 recently made to China by the Crisp syndicate of bankers in London. The Minister of Finance has been instructed to utilize all the salt revenue for the payment of the Boxer indemnity except that portion reserved for previous loans. Other adequate security will, it is stated, be offered the Crisp syndicate pending the payment of the Boxer indemnity. The Crisp syndicate announces that the second half of their loan will not be offered for public subscription until the financial situation that has been so adversely affected by the Balkan war shows improvement. But Mr. Charles Birch Crisp, the head of the syndicate, denies absolutely the rumor that he is unable to finance the remaining half of the loan. China's new negotiations with the Six-Power Group of bankers will not, Mr. Crisp added, in any way affect his loan, as China needs enormous amounts of money to proceed with orderly development. Therefore his loan of \$50,000,000 is small compared with the total requirements. No definite announcement has been made regarding the proposed volume of the new loan nor of the terms, though there is excellent basis for the statement that the latter will be found to contain all the protective features that surrounded the loan that was recently agreed to by China and then suddenly repudiated.

The official correspondence on the Chinese loan that was promised by Sir Edward Grey has just been published by the British Government in the form of a "white paper." It contains the communications that passed between the foreign office and the heads of the various banking concerns as well as copies of messages between Sir Edward Grey and Sir John Jordan at Peking. Sir Edward Grey was first informed that an agreement had finally been reached between the Chinese Government and Crisp & Co. for the loan of £10,000,000 on Sept. 4 by a letter from the Chinese Embassy. On Aug. 23 a cable was sent to Sir John Jordan by Sir Edward as follows: "It appears that negotiations are proceeding between the Chinese Minister here and a new syndicate for the loan of £10,000,000 to China. Representative of syndicate, Mr. C. B. Crisp, informed that I should regard with disapproval any proposal for a loan by firms not connected with the groups until the repayment of advances has been provided for, since the Chinese Government are not in my opinion free to negotiate such loans until this has been done." This cable dispatch was amplified by a note to Sir John Jordan from Sir Edward Grey dated Sept. 10 as follows: "Mr. C. Birch Crisp called to-day by appointment at this office in connection with the proposed loan of £10,000,000 to the Chinese Government. Mr. Crisp was received by Mr. Gregory of the Far East Department and confirmed the statement that the loan in question had been definitely concluded. Mr. Gregory pointed out that Mr. Crisp had acted in

defiance of the declared policy of His Majesty's Government, which had been made perfectly clear to him on his previous visit to the Foreign Office. Mr. Crisp admitted that this was so, but said that he knew that the public was prepared to take up the loan and that he did not see how His Majesty's Government could prevent the transaction being carried through. Mr. Gregory replied that His Majesty's Government was not of course in a position to put pressure on the syndicate interested in the loan, but they could put considerable pressure on the Chinese Government and would not hesitate to do so at once. Mr. Gregory inquired whether Mr. Crisp would prefer to see the whole influence of the six governments thrown against the loan or whether he would be prepared himself to cancel the agreement and prevent an open conflict. After consideration Mr. Crisp admitted that it would be foolish to proceed with the loan in the face of the active hostility of the six governments, and he therefore proposed the following procedure, which Mr. Gregory promised to submit to me. He would postpone the issue of the loan and would undertake not to proceed further with it without previous notification to the Foreign Office. He would issue no prospectus. He would cause no reference to be made to the agreement in the press and would refuse any information as to its existence if applied to." In a cable message sent the next day to Peking Sir Edward Grey urged Sir John Jordan to endeavor to persuade the Chinese Government to disavow the action of their agents in this transaction, and two days later Sir John reported having made the desired representation. On Sept. 12 Sir John Jordan wired to Sir Edward Grey: "I told Kirton, who originated the transaction in Peking, that the transaction seemed to me impracticable, and that I was bound to oppose it. The salt revenue as at present administered was insufficient to meet even the indemnity and its reorganization was essentially an international matter. As security for a foreign loan the property transfer tax had no value except for advertising purposes." On Sept. 23 the Foreign Secretary again wired Sir John Jordan: "Messrs. Crisp have just informed me that they proposed forthwith to issue prospectus of £10,000,000 loan and to proceed with issue. Our attitude will have to be entirely reconsidered if the Chinese Government on their part defy us in the matter; they well know that we are pledged to act with the five other Powers. You should warn the Chinese Government in the most serious manner of the unwisdom of their persisting with this loan at this juncture, and use your best efforts to get them to order the suspension, at least provisionally, of the issue." When the loan was ultimately issued, Sir Edward wired to Sir John Jordan: "You should decline to place the Crisp loan on record."

London bankers are still urging the Six-Power Group not to attempt to monopolize China's loans. They are also agitating an extension of British participation in the group. Mr. Crisp expects this will be effected because the Government's support of the Hongkong bank (the bank representing the British nation in the Six Power group) was conditional upon other British banks being admitted to the group.

Affairs in Nicaragua are again on a peaceful basis. The Navy Department has received advices from Rear-Admiral Southerland at Corinto, giving details of the improved conditions that have gradually developed since the suppression of the recent revolution in that country. Newly chosen Nicaraguan officials

have taken charge at Leon and commerce is beginning to show signs of life.

Further progress has been evident on the London Stock Exchange and the Continental bourses this week in the recoveries from the recent excitement and weakness. As is not unusual in such instances, the mail advices that have been received this week suggest strongly a substantial degree of exaggeration in the cable accounts of the so-called panics. In fact, the cable accounts themselves are now taking a much calmer view of events that have fully matured. At last week's Paris settlement, for example, it is now reported by cable that there was not a single defaulter, although the settlement was the most difficult of any in recent years. It is authoritatively estimated, according to one usually conservative Paris correspondent, that the losses of French operators in the recent crisis reached nearly \$50,000,000, yet whatever sums clients could not pay were paid by intermediaries. Brokers all honored their liabilities.

While the foreign markets continue nervous and will probably show no general improvement from this condition until some definite agreement has been reached among the major Powers regarding the final arrangement of the Balkan map, no serious fear seems to be entertained that such an agreement will not be reached. It is now recognized that the territory that has been captured must in the main at least, remain with the captors, and that the question is one that must be primarily settled by the Balkan States themselves. Foreign State securities reflect the general improvement in conditions by substantial advances. In seeking net changes in these securities for the week, it is necessary to make comparisons with quotations at the close of business of Thursday of last week, as Friday, All Saints' Day, was a holiday on the London market. British consols yesterday closed at  $74\frac{1}{8}$ , comparing with 73 11-16 a week ago, Russian 4s were 90 last evening, against 88 a week ago and Turkish 4s, notwithstanding the spectacular reverses to Turkish arms, closed at 81, comparing with  $80\frac{1}{2}$  a week ago. Bulgarian 6s, which had declined to  $96\frac{1}{2}$  a fortnight ago and had advanced to par last week, closed last evening at 101, Greek Monopoly 4s are 2 points higher for the week and 4 points higher for the fortnight at 55, Servian Unified 4s have this week advanced 8 points to 81, making a 9-point advance within the fortnight. German Imperial 3s remain without change at 76, while French rentes (on the Paris Bourse) closed at 89.60, comparing with 89.55 a week ago. Aside from French rentes the quotations mentioned are those of the London market.

There were no additional changes in the official bank rates in London or on the Continent during the week, the Imperial German Bank having failed to meet the general expectation of a further advance to  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ . That rate remains at 5%. The private bank rate in London is 5% for sixty day bankers' acceptances and also for ninety days, while rates for bills to arrive closed at 5% for sixty day and  $4\frac{7}{8}\%$  for ninety days. Bill buyers are inclined to favor at this season the longer maturities, as ninety-day acceptances run well into the new year, which means that the funds will continue at the current discount rate well into a season when money rates usually fall to a much easier basis. A week ago sixty-day spot bills were quoted at 5% and long bills

at 4 15-16@5%; for bills to arrive, short and long, 5% was the quotation. In Paris the open market rate remains unchanged for the week at  $3\frac{3}{4}\%$  for commercial bills, while finance bills are quoted by cable at the close at  $3\frac{7}{8}\%$ , which is a reduction of  $\frac{1}{8}\%$  for the week. The rate at Berlin yesterday was  $4\frac{3}{4}\%$  for spot bills and  $4\frac{7}{8}\%$  for bills to arrive. A week ago the spot rate was  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ , while bills to arrive required anywhere from  $4\frac{5}{8}\%$  to  $5\frac{1}{8}\%$ . Amsterdam remains at  $3\frac{7}{8}\%$  and Brussels at  $4\frac{5}{8}\%$ . At Vienna the open market rate is without change from  $5\frac{3}{8}\%$ . The official bank rates at the leading foreign centres are: London, 5%; Paris, 4%; Berlin, 5%; Vienna,  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; Brussels, 5%; Amsterdam, 4%, and Bombay, 4%.

The Bank of England in its weekly return on Thursday reported a decrease of £787,074 in its gold and bullion holdings and of £835,000 in total reserve. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is 47.46%, comparing with 47.72% last week and 49.74% a year ago. A contraction of £625,000 in loans (other securities) was noted, while the Bank released £1,547,000 in funds to the market as suggested by a decrease in public deposits. Notes reserved are £784,000 lower for the week, but note circulation indicates an increase of £48,000. Comparing with recent years, the Bank is in a strong position so far as its bullion holdings and actual reserves are concerned, the total stock of gold being £36,549,880, comparing with £35,377,981 one year ago and £32,698,865 in 1910. The reserve aggregates £26,363,000, as against £24,861,466 in 1911 and £22,976,935 in 1910. Loans, however, are at the highest point for the current week since 1907, the panic year, when they aggregated £36,099,742. This week's total is about £2,000,000 below that record, amounting to £33,907,000, against £28,472,165 in 1911 and £24,970,380 in 1910. Public deposits aggregate £13,298,000, against £9,544,353 and £6,606,848 in 1911 and 1910, respectively. Our special correspondent furnishes the following details of the gold movement into and out of the Bank for the Bank week: Imports, £900,000 (wholly bought in the open market); exports, £775,000 (of which £200,000 to Egypt, £400,000 to Brazil and £175,000 to Continent), and shipments of £912,000 net to the interior of Great Britain.

Of the £900,000 in Cape gold that was offered at auction in London on Monday, £200,000 was secured for India. Sir Edward Holden, Chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, at the annual dinner of the Manchester Statistical Society a short time ago, spoke at some length on the demand for gold in India. Sir Edward remarked that the excess of exports of merchandise from India over the imports during the last twelve years amounted to about 467 millions sterling. The home charge paid in London through the sale of Council bills for the same period amounted to 192 millions, leaving a balance, net, of 275 millions to be remitted to India. This amount has been remitted as follows: In gold, 101 millions; in silver, 97 millions; Council bills sold and purchased by the banks (over the 192 millions) 75 millions; totaling 273 millions and leaving 2 millions unaccounted for. The sale of the additional amount of Council bills placed in the hands of the India Council a sum of 75 millions sterling. Out of this they purchased silver of the value of about  $56\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds sterling, which has been coined into 135 crores of rupees. The rupee is a token coin, and the intrinsic value of the silver in each coin is

about ninepence or tenpence. Consequently, the Indian Government makes a profit out of every rupee they coin. These profits, less expenses, during the last twelve years amount to about 18 millions sterling, and with the interest to £19,756,000, of which £16,748,000 is invested in miscellaneous securities, £1,073,000 is held in cash in London and £1,934,000 is held in rupees in India. This fund was called the Gold Standard Reserve and was held for the purpose of protecting India's financial position as far as it can be made to do so; but it was no more a gold reserve than the investments of the joint-stock banks were gold reserves. If exports from India fell off, and consequently the supply of bills of exchange fell off, this fund was designed to meet bills drawn by the Treasury in India to supply the deficiency in export bills, thus preventing a fall in the exchange. Bills drawn against this fund would be payable in gold. Therefore, the Fowler Committee of 1898 recommended the fund should be held in gold, and this has not been carried out. This is one of the questions that has caused, and is causing, great dissatisfaction in India. Indian critics, he continued, said this balance should be held in gold and they further said the gold should be held in India.

It would have been a much sounder policy, Sir Edward thought, to have invested this profit in gold as made year by year, as there would thus be 18 millions in gold instead of in securities, which constitute a very serious menace to home gold reserves. Instead of having 35 millions sterling of gold "in our national reserve," the speaker said, "and 18 millions in the Indian reserve, making together 53 millions, our own gold reserve of 35 millions would, in case of necessity, have to provide 18 millions of gold for the Indian reserve, leaving us with only 17 millions, which would place us in the gravest position, as the members of the Indian Council knew well. What answer is there to the criticism that this fund should be held in India? The very fact of its being held in India would insure its being held in gold, because under these circumstances the Treasury in India would not be able to draw bills on London, and they would, therefore, be compelled to hold the gold in India to meet the demand for export in place of the bills. . . . "If," Sir Edward concluded, "we had a gold currency in India, with a token rupee currency as at present, then India would practically be placed in the same position as ourselves, and we might have in India an inflow or an outflow of gold; but, as matters now stand, the ordinary law governing the rise and fall of prices is prevented from becoming fully operative by reason that the gold which is going to India is being hoarded."

The Bank of France this week reports a contraction for the week of 3,209,000 francs in the gold holdings of that institution and an increase of 1,103,000 francs in silver. The satisfactory features of the statement were, first, a reduction of 258,100,000 francs in discounts and of 45,375,000 francs in note circulation. General deposits increased 16,600,000 francs, Treasury deposits decreased 46,625,000 francs and the Bank's advances were 33,225,000 francs higher for the week. Cable advices state that not only the Bank of France but all the large French banks and credit institutions are rigidly holding their gold and are refusing to pay out the precious metal except in transactions involving the purchase of grain, cotton and similar transactions that are international in character. The Bank has

now on hand 3,223,026,000 francs gold. A year ago its stock was only 3,175,650,000 francs, but two years ago the amount was 3,303,100,000 francs. The silver holdings aggregate, according to this week's statement, 752,369,000 francs, which compares with 795,400,000 francs in 1911 and 839,125,000 francs in 1910. Discounts, however, are much heavier than in recent years at this date, the aggregate being 1,685,037,000 francs, comparing with 1,465,418,094 francs in 1911 and 1,494,954,041 francs in 1910.

So far as the local money situation is concerned, there has been a gradual easing off in both demand loan rates and those for fixed maturities. On Friday of last week it will be recalled the call rate advanced to 9%. The highest figure this week has been 7%, and that was touched on only one day, which was Monday. There is no expectation in banking circles here of anything like cheap money during the closing weeks of the year, and should there be any substantial advance in general business, the strength and activity in money would not be unlikely to last well into the new year. There is, however, some evidence at a number of the banks of a disposition to expect a moderate slackening of the demands for banking accommodation in both manufacturing and mercantile circles until some general indication can be secured of whether there will be any substantial interference with business activity by the overwhelming victory of the Democratic Party and the certainty that an important revision downward in the tariff schedules will result from such victory. There has, at any rate, been a fractional reduction in time money rates this week in addition to the steady cheapening of the call money market. There has, as an additional influence of ease, been some return to the banks of the dividend and coupon disbursements that were the direct cause of the flurry in demand rates at the close of last week. The demands from the interior have shown less urgency. Nevertheless, the reserves of New York Clearing-House institutions are very closely drawn down, the amount of free cash above legal requirements, according to last Saturday's bank statement, leaving a margin of only \$2,580,050, or a decrease of \$1,443,950 for the week. A year ago the total was \$11,532,950, which included, as is the case this year, the surplus reserves of the trust companies, while two years ago the banks alone held \$5,728,200. The banks lost in actual cash last week \$5,822,000, but as a result of a reduction of \$27,217,000 in deposits, the reserve requirements were reduced \$4,378,050, and thus, as already noted, the cash surplus above requirements was only reduced \$1,443,950. On Monday \$100,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to South America.

Referring to call money rates in detail, the range on Monday was 3@7%, with the higher figure the renewal basis; Tuesday was Election Day; on Wednesday 6% was the highest, 4¾% the lowest and 5% the ruling figure; Thursday's extremes were 4½ and 6%, with 5% remaining the ruling quotation; on Friday 6% was the highest, 5% the lowest and 5¼% the renewal basis. As already noted, the demand for time money has been rather less urgent, and quotations are a shade easier in consequence. Final rates were 5¾ to 6% for 60 days, 90 days and four months and 5½ to 5¾% for five months and 5½% for six months. Mercantile paper is also a shade easier, being quoted at 5¾@6% for choice six months' names and also for 60 and 90 days endorsed bills receivable, with a more general



business at the lower than at the higher figure. Names not classed as strictly choice still remain at 6½%.

The foreign exchange market has ruled weak, owing to a pressure of bills of all descriptions. Foreign bankers report purchases of American securities by Europe aside from the transactions covered by the arbitrage dealings on the Stock Exchange. An engagement of \$100,000 gold was announced for South America on Monday. This was an arbitrary transaction and was the result, we are informed, of the determination of the French banks to refuse gold except under extremely pressing circumstances. This engagement of gold emphasizes a rather remarkable change in the international money situation in the course of a single month. Early in October our bankers were paying premiums in London for gold in order to bring the precious metal here to re-enforce our depleted bank reserves. Suddenly, virtually without notice, conditions were entirely reversed by the Balkan uprising. Part of the gold already engaged for America was promptly canceled, and American securities conservatively valued, it is believed, at \$40,000,000 were unloaded by London and the Continent on the American market and had to be paid for. This was done, however, very largely by drawing finance bills on London to be covered by future shipments of grain, cotton and other merchandise. The most interesting point seems to be that, instead of importing gold, we have this week, as a matter of fact, gone to the other extreme and arranged for an exportation of the precious metal; and still it has not been found necessary to secure aid from the Treasury Department. This certainly suggests that the claims of New York bankers, made in late September and early October, that the situation was not sufficiently acute to justify Treasury aid, were well founded. The continued activity in British trade is significant of the corresponding demand for banking facilities in the London market, and will, of course, tend to maintain money rates at the world's financial centre. The October statement of the British Board of Trade on Thursday indicated an increase of £10,321,700 in imports comparing with the corresponding month of last year and of £4,984,500 in exports. The imports were valued at £71,136,000, comparing with £60,815,000 in 1911 and £58,011,000 in 1910. Exports for October aggregated in value £57,006,000, comparing with £52,219,000 in October one year ago and £45,691,000 two years ago. Money in London is at the moment quite abundant, and day-to-day loans are quoted at 1½@3½%. But it is known that a large amount of loans mature at the Bank in the next fortnight. For this reason a rather firmer tone to money rates is expected.

Compared with Friday of last week, sterling exchange on Saturday was very firm and advanced about 15 points in anticipation of a favorable bank statement here and some speculative short covering; demand was quoted at 4 8565@4 8575, cable transfers at 4 8635@4 8645 and sixty days at 4 8120@4 8130. On Monday, after a weak opening, the market became firmer on the stiffening in discounts abroad and lower rates for call money locally; demand advanced to 4 8570@4 8580, although cable transfers remained unchanged at 4 8635@4 8645, while sixty days declined to 4 8110@4 8120. Tuesday was a holiday. Large offerings of commercial bills caused a decline at the opening on Wednesday, demand selling as low as 4 8560 and cables at 4 8615; later, however, the market rallied on the easier tone in the local money

market and closed unchanged for demand and sixty days at 4 8570@4 8580 and 4 8110@4 8120, respectively; cable transfers finished lower at 4 8620@4 8630. On Thursday sterling broke quite sharply on a decline in English discounts, freer offerings of bills and the improvement in the European political situation; the final range was 4 8545@4 8555 for demand, 4 86@4 8605 for cable transfers and 4 8105@4 8115 for sixty days. On Friday the market continued under pressure and there was quite active selling by two well-known national banks. Rates for the day declined about 10 points. Closing quotations were 4 8095@4 8105 for sixty days, 4 8540@4 8550 for demand bills and 4 8590@4 86 for cable transfers. Commercial on banks closed at 4 787½@4 807½ and documents for payment 4 80¼@4 817½. Cotton for payment ranged from 4 80½@4 80¾, grain for payment from 4 81¼ to 4 81¾.

The New York Clearing-House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have gained \$2,634,000 net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ending Nov. 8. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated \$11,234,000, while the shipments have reached \$8,600,000. Adding the Sub-Treasury operations and the gold exports, which together occasioned a loss of \$3,100,000, 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 \$466,000, as follows:

Week ending Nov. 8 1912.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement.....	\$11,234,000	\$8,600,000	Gain \$2,634,000
Sub-Treasury op'ns and gold exp'ts..	19,100,000	22,200,000	Loss 3,100,000
Total .....	\$30,334,000	\$30,800,000	Loss \$466,000

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

Banks of	November 7 1912.			November 9 1911		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England...	£ 36,549,880	.....	£ 36,549,880	£ 35,377,981	.....	£ 35,377,981
France...	128,920,840	30,094,680	159,015,520	127,025,680	31,815,680	158,841,360
Germany...	44,327,950	15,374,050	59,902,000	38,933,300	13,959,900	52,893,200
Russia a...	157,518,000	6,459,000	163,977,000	142,972,000	6,044,000	149,016,000
Aus.-Hunb...	51,933,000	10,823,000	62,756,000	53,829,000	11,563,000	65,392,000
Spain...	17,284,000	29,585,000	46,869,000	16,683,000	30,173,000	46,856,000
Italy d...	42,491,000	3,500,000	45,991,000	40,650,000	3,569,000	44,219,000
Neth-lands	13,498,000	514,100	14,012,100	11,684,000	1,079,100	12,763,100
Nat.-Belgd	7,420,000	3,710,000	11,130,000	6,650,000	3,325,000	9,975,000
Sweden...	5,462,000	.....	5,462,000	4,734,000	.....	4,734,000
Switz-Tand	6,965,000	.....	6,965,000	6,437,000	.....	6,437,000
Norway...	2,145,000	.....	2,145,000	2,226,000	.....	2,226,000
Total week	514,514,670	100,259,830	614,774,500	487,201,961	101,528,680	588,730,641
Prev. week	513,647,937	101,006,827	614,654,764	487,096,304	101,688,960	588,785,264

THE ELECTION.

We do not suppose that the electoral results last Tuesday have very greatly surprised, even when the magnitude of the Democratic pluralities is considered, people experienced in the history of American politics. As we pointed out last week, the so-called "arithmetical forecast," granting a loyal attitude towards its candidates by the Democratic voters, heavily favored Governor Wilson. The actual result, so far as has been borne out by the count, is that Wilson has carried forty States, Roosevelt five and Taft three. Wilson will receive 429 votes in the Electoral College, Roosevelt 77 and Taft 12. On the popular vote as figured up at the present writing Wilson is shown to have received approximately 6,200,000, Roosevelt 4,200,000, Taft 3,500,000.

In these results there are several unusual aspects. Governor Wilson's majority in the Electoral College of 340 votes over all other candidates is the largest on record in the history of Presidential elections. Mr.

Roosevelt's similar majority in the Electoral College of 1902 was 196 votes. Grant, in his sweeping victory of 1872, had a majority of 223. Lincoln's majority in the 1864 election was 191. Pierce, in the great Democratic victory of 1852, received 212 votes over all opponents. It is true that the vote for Washington in the Electoral Colleges of 1790 and 1794 was unanimous, and that the vote for Monroe in 1820 was the same except for a single ballot; but obviously these give no proper basis for comparison.

When one turns to the plurality on the popular vote, it will be seen that Wilson has polled about two million votes over Mr. Roosevelt, who came next upon the poll. This is the largest popular plurality gained by the successful candidate at any of our Presidential elections except that of 1904, when Mr. Roosevelt's plurality was 2,541,702. Notwithstanding, however, this plurality over the next highest candidate, Mr. Wilson's popular vote of last Tuesday ran short 1,500,000 of the vote for Roosevelt and Taft combined, and was therefore less than half the total vote cast for all candidates. This, however, is not so unusual a result as may be imagined. Even in Cleveland's sweeping victory of 1892, although his popular plurality over Harrison was 380,000, the combined vote of all the opposing candidates (including a million votes polled by the Populist Party) ran 937,000 above the vote for the successful candidate. Lincoln in 1860 polled nearly one million votes less than his three opponents combined. John Quincy Adams in 1824 received less than one-half of the vote which was cast for his three antagonists—one of whom, in fact, received a substantially larger popular vote than Mr. Adams. That election, it will be recalled, was thrown into the House of Representatives.

Among the incidents of the election, which add emphasis both to the re-alignment of parties and to the scope of the Democratic victory, are the facts that Massachusetts has voted for a Democratic President for the first time in its history and Maine for the first time since 1852; that Pennsylvania, the Republican stronghold, which polled 297,000 Republican plurality in 1908, divided its vote last Tuesday with fair equality between the three separate parties, giving a plurality to a third-party candidate for the first time in its history, and that Governor Wilson, while carrying his own State and the State of his party's Vice-Presidential nominee, also carried the States of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates on the Republican ticket, and, if the Democrats have got California, on the Third Party ticket also. Mr. Roosevelt, in fact, came out a very bad third in his native State. To this may be added, as a further oddity of the electoral result, the fact that all but one of the seven Governors, who last February called on Roosevelt to run because "a large majority of the people favor your re-election," had the pleasure of seeing their respective States go Democratic last Tuesday.

Looking at another aspect of the returns, the vote cast last Tuesday for Mr. Roosevelt was the largest ever polled by a third party in our history. Its total, upwards of four millions, compares with a previous third-party maximum of 1,040,886, which the Populists cast for Gen. Weaver in 1892. This is, moreover, with one exception the first occasion in our history when a new party has come second on the poll; that exception being 1856, when the Whig Party, then admittedly in process of disintegration because of the slavery issue, nominated ex-President Fillmore against

the nomination of Fremont by the new Republican Party. That new party had polled only a beggarly 156,000 popular vote in the Presidential election of 1852; but in the 1854 election it cast 1,341,264, or 465,000 more than the vote cast by the Whigs. There was no Whig candidate presented at any national election thereafter.

This precedent suggests the most important political problem underlying the electoral results of the present week. To compare the present situation with that of 1856, when the questions of slavery and of preservation of the Union overtopped every thing else would be clearly unreasonable. Nevertheless, the question now, as then, comes forcibly to the front, what is to be the future of the Republican Party and of the new Third Party.

We have shown that the Democrats last Tuesday polled only about 44% of the country's popular vote. This might appear to indicate that, had there been only two powerful tickets in the field, the Democratic candidate would have met defeat. But that, as a matter of fact, is no safe inference. A strong third party always and necessarily draws away voters to some extent from all of the other parties, and the country's general expectation, in advance of the split in the Republican Party had leaned rather to the view that this was a "Democratic year." The real question nevertheless remains, whether we are to have three full-grown parties in our future national politics, or, if not, which of the two Republican factions will hereafter control the opposition to the Democrats.

The long existence of more than two great national parties would scarcely be in accord with American political instinct. Nor, in fact, can it be said that the recent campaign was in any fair degree a test of the new party's power as a distinctive political organism. Nothing has been more evident, throughout the recent campaign, than the fact that the so-called Progressive Party was Mr. Roosevelt. It was wholly identified with his personal fortunes. It does not require very long recollection to remind one that the Progressive Party was not seriously considered as a factor in the coming contest until Mr. Roosevelt announced his willingness to be its candidate. The party's campaign, it will be recalled, came invariably to a standstill when he was absent from the scene.

Analysis of the party's constituency during and since the campaign has pretty clearly shown that, except for his personal prestige and popularity, reinforced by demagogic appeals quite without parallel in our political history, the actual character of its constituency was not very different from that of the Populist Party, whose career reached its climax in 1892. Yet that party, after surviving actively two Presidential elections and nominally participating in another, disappeared so completely that even its name no longer appears in the list of party nominations. It is not without significance that the admitted reason for that disappearance was the return of prosperity to the sections of the country where the Populist movement had flourished. In other words, it was a hard-times party. But parties of that sort, though perfectly familiar in the history of this and other countries, are not apt to enjoy a permanent existence, and the career of this latest of them begins in a trade revival. That fact, and the weakness shown by the Third Party's entire dependence on one candidate in the recent campaign, are sufficient to indicate why

the long existence of the three parties in their present status is scarcely probable.

But if we are not to witness a continuance of the present division of the electorate into three strong parties, the question is clearly left for consideration, whether the Republican Party is destined to re-absorb the voters who left it this year for Mr. Roosevelt, or whether it is destined itself to be absorbed by the new party. It is early to venture a conjecture on this point. At the moment, the breach between the two wings of the Republican Party is seemingly irreconcilable. One may conceive of the personal animus of the Third Party itself altered by the ending of Mr. Taft's Administration, or by the withdrawal of Mr. Roosevelt, or simply by continuance of prosperous times, so that these Third-Party voters of 1912 might find their way back to the Republican Party's ranks. But a general drift into the new party's ranks of voters who cast their ballots for Mr. Taft last Tuesday can scarcely be imagined. Their resentment over Mr. Roosevelt's policy before and during the campaign is deep and just. All of them feel that a great party has been violently disrupted for the purpose of serving personal ambition. None of them is likely, even in the longer lapse of time, to forgive him for his conduct of this year, and we certainly do not think that they ought to do so. In particular, we fail to see that the anger over the dishonest and insincere talk about Mr. Taft's "stolen nomination," which was started at the time when Mr. Roosevelt was using every imaginable effort to "steal" exactly the same nomination by exactly the same means, can rightly be allayed.

Taking the broadest view, the possibilities of the future may be thus stated: Either the Third Party, like the Populist Party of twenty years ago, will gradually disintegrate through the drift of its voters back to their original places, or else the Republican Party, like the Whig Party of 1856, will perish as a political organization, leaving its following to be distributed among the other parties. Our own opinion as to the total improbability of this second result has been already expressed. If, however, it should happen, then, in the light of political experience, it could occur in only one way. The so-called Progressive Party, it may be imagined, would become so radical (on the lines set down in its own Chicago platform) as to absorb to itself the sympathetic elements in both the older parties. There have been some signs of such a tendency, in the declarations both of Mr. Roosevelt and his party organization during the closing days of the campaign. Supposing that to happen, the natural order then would be for the Democratic Party to become distinctly the party of conservatism. In the face of such division of the political field, conservative Republicans who voted for Mr. Taft last Tuesday would obviously drift to the Democratic Party, and both that and the new party would thereafter be completely realigned.

We state this merely as a hypothetical possibility and not as a political probability. It is obvious, however, what light it throws, even as a possibility, on the wiser course for the Democratic Party during the next four years. The danger surrounding an opposition party, swept into power by such immense pluralities as those of Tuesday, are familiar to all students of past and contemporary history. It was very distinctly shown after our own Presidential election of 1892. But this much should

be observed, that, whereas in 1892 the faction of dangerous radicalism was within the Democratic Party—the line between radical Democrats and ordinary Populists being, in fact, exceedingly difficult to draw—at the present time the party of declared ultra-radicalism is outside the Democratic lines and wholly in opposition to that party.

The wiser policy of the new Democratic Congress and Administration would seem, therefore, to be plain. Were its pluralities so small as to make it dependent on the help of the Third Party leaders in order to place its measures on the statute books, there would be danger that the radicals of that other party might influence Democratic councils. No such political necessity seems now to exist. So far as can yet be seen, the indications are that prudent councils will prevail with Governor Wilson in his Presidential policies, and he will presumably be sustained in such regard by the better element in the party. Further than this, the party, its candidate and the country at large enjoy a great advantage in that the new President takes office under the auspices of real prosperity. This has a bearing on the future, not only from the fact that our business organism will not be subject in the degree of 1894 to real or imaginary shocks, but also, and of more importance, because the decrease in popular discontent and radicalism, as a result of individual prosperity, should serve before very long to hold up the party's hands in prudent, large-minded and conservative public action.

#### THE CONTROL OF TRUSTS.\*

Some years ago a distinguished public lecturer was in the habit of saying that the best material for prophecy was to be found in the opinions of the educated young men of the country. In the welter of new and more or less disturbing schemes for the re-organization of the State and of business in which we find ourselves to-day, it is a relief to come upon a book by a leading teacher of young men which is notable for both its sound views and its optimism. Prof. John Bates Clark, of the Department of Political Science in Columbia University, in collaboration with his son, John Maurice Clark, Assistant Professor in Amherst, has gathered and re-stated his teachings in economics in view of the present situation in a new book bearing the title of this article. Prof. Clark for many years has been a teacher of economics to college and university men, and has long been known for the breadth and accuracy of his knowledge and the clearness and moderation of his views.

He recognizes clearly the development of the modern world and the permanence of the leading forms of industry and of commerce. The great corporation has come to stay, and the combinations both of capital and of labor are inevitably joined to human progress. The world is not going to turn back. He recognizes also with equal clearness the evils that have grown up in connection with them, and the inevitable difficulties connected with a proper control and the securing of the public weal. He believes that these will be surmounted, and in the face of all the turmoil in which we are, his book opens with a vision of the ultimate goal which, coming from such a source, is well worth repeating. Without radical or upheaving change in the structure of society, he sees before us "endless progress insured by forces that in themselves are held old and familiar."

\* "The Control of Trusts," by John Bates Clark and John Maurice Clark. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York City. Price, \$1 25.

"We shall see," he says, "the wealth-creating power of the social organism always growing, wages always rising and capital often amassed, indeed, in great corporate capitals, but also divided in its ownership into a myriad of little holdings among the people. We shall see workers gradually acquiring capital while still earning wages in the mill. We may see business productions moving so steadily that bonds and even the stocks of industrial companies may become common and safe forms of investment of workmen's savings. It is a happy feature of the outlook that the old and sharp line of demarcation between the capitalist class and the laboring class will be blurred and in many cases obliterated—since men who work would have a proprietary interest in the tools they use and a share in what the tools produce. The Socialist is not the only man who can have beatific visions, for the picture of the manly development of the laborer, with a perpetual rise in wages and increase in savings, in home owning, in personal independence and in culture, is presented to every one who sees what competition is capable of doing."

The central thought of his economic teachings is the guaranteeing of free and effective competition. This is essential to the development of human enterprise, the quickening of man's inventive faculties and the preservation of the spirit of emulation, which is necessary for the full development of man's powers. Because this is essential, both to the growth of the individual and to the providing of the means of life to the community, it must be recognized as the chief permanent factor in industrial and commercial progress. To guard this against the evils which to-day surround and threaten us must be the one purpose of the community and of the State. To-day this is chiefly imperiled by the peculiar development of the great corporation and the trust, and the chief question before the community is how these new factors in the business world are to be dealt with. Most of the measures proposed for their regulation fall into one or the other of two classes: those which would merely destroy monopoly and make competition free and those which would recognize the principle of monopoly and protect the public by official regulation of prices. In opposition to both these, he advocates the regulating of competition, in the belief that this can be done with no disruption of the business system, and in such a way as to prevent cut-throat operations for the crushing of rivals, while creating a condition in which competition of a tolerant kind would rule business life and develop the highest form of business activity.

This is obviously a task confronted with extreme difficulty; and the moderation and soberness of the author are thoroughly manifest in the candor with which he recognizes the difficulties, and the modesty with which he suggests possible remedies.

Starting with the statement that the preservation of competition is bound up with that general progress in things economic on which hang the hopes of every class of men, because it alone offers the key to success in solving problems of commercial expansion, and is creating conditions for healthy progress in all the practical arts, he says the great question to-day is: "Have the great corporations a complete monopolistic power, and can this power of monopoly be removed?" Certain of them have large powers to repress competition, but we may be assured that in none is it complete; and the vital question upon which our whole policy depends is: Can the monopolistic

element which they contain be taken from them? If this cannot be done, the alternative may well be Socialism, though we are a long way from accepting that alternative; and the plan by which it is proposed that the Government should take possession of the great industries and dictate the prices at which they shall sell their products is a program not to be commended. The key to success in the line in which we must walk is afforded by the natural forces which even now put a strong curb on the great corporations. We have to strengthen that curb, and do what the skilful physician does when he helps his patient to get well by removing obstructions that prevent the vital forces from effecting the healing.

The course is never easy, or freely opened, for great corporations to become monopolies; and the experience of the '80s of the last century, when trusts had such a hard time, is illuminating. When prices are raised beyond a certain point, owing to a too grasping policy, that still happens which has often happened in the past new competitors threaten to enter the field, and ruin awaits all. The real difficulty is that the influence of this latent competition cannot be strengthened, as it could in earlier days, and the question now has narrowed itself into securing for the possible competitor the way to become an actual one, as promptly as possible. The danger is of his being crushed before he has a chance to establish himself, and by an entirely abnormal influence which a trust is able to exert. If the great company could be prevented from doing these things, the competitor would be comparatively safe, and the mere possibility of his coming would hold prices near to a proper level. The trusts would then benefit the people by their economies, and not greatly trouble them by their exactions.

Experience is teaching that various ways are open by which reasonable but efficient control can be secured. The tariff has been a constant source of difficulty, and the changes now proposed in it are a genuine ground for anxiety and commercial disturbance. Professor Clark's opinion is that there are few measures against which the country is safer to-day than it is against a sweeping obliteration of import duties. But it is possible to use the tariff for the control of monopolies by lowering it, whenever prices become unreasonable, to a point that will call in foreign products. This can be done with one article at a time as fast as the need appears. Then the trust will have small incentive to crush independent rivals, and so far the field will be kept clear for the opening of new enterprises.

Prohibiting railways from entering pools, he thinks, is a mistake. Such union of roads under properly regulated Governmental control, such as the Sherman Law is now developing, will secure uniform charges and a fair field for small producers, and will do it more effectively than if railroads are kept from pooling their earnings, and are forced back into the earlier form of independent rivalry. That creates conditions which Government regulation can far less effectively control. The country already has come to recognize that the common carrier is, in the largest sense, a public servant whose position is strategic, and who cannot be allowed to contribute to a monopoly in the economic field. There is no necessity for the consideration of Government ownership until efficient Government regulation has been proved impossible, which is far from being the case.

As to the big corporation itself, size without predatory power, so far from being an evil, tends to make

the corporation beneficent, though size with this evil endowment makes it a menace to freedom. The demand for drastic and dangerous action on the part of the State begins when the power of the corporation to club out of existence competition, reveals itself in the fact that the potential competitor does not promptly appear as he is needed. It is not impossible to discover in any one of the familiar ways this clubbing has begun. An end of this corporation clubbing must then be made by clubbing on the part of the State; that is, by such immediate recognition and prompt interference by the State as will secure the rise of the possible competitor. There is reason to think, since the efficiency of the Sherman Act has been reached, that this remedy is now at hand. The actual present situation is one in which a hundred great corporations would have become unrestrained monopolies if they had not been under the restraint of potential competition. That restraint is all that is needed. When we shall have made each one of the abnormal practices by which competitors are terrorized legal offenses, and shall condemn corporations that have engaged in these practices, we shall have made a very real beginning of a scientific and permanently effective policy in dealing with trusts.

In proportion as this is done, the demand will cease that the Government shall take industries into its own hands and manage them itself for the public welfare. A short time ago it seemed as if the method of control that had developed was sufficient. To-day it is apparent that something more is needed. It is safe to say that the Sherman Law is going to be retained, and the people will rely on it to help in stopping unreasonable restraint of trade. Unreasonable restraint now may be understood as meaning that unfair action has been taken against new competitors, and that for the sake of profit a check is put on the amount of goods produced and sold. These two practices are the chief evils. If they could be eliminated, the mere ending of competition between the parties in the combination would not necessarily lead to harm. Two plans of dealing with this situation are possible: the regulating of prices by the Government and the restricting of the size of consolidating companies. The first would mean failure to secure regulation of a natural kind, would put a damper on inventive genius and would actually furnish a motive for suppressing improvement. The second plan, restricting the size of companies, would give no real promise of benefit. On the contrary, high centralization, if it can be united with effective competition, is an obvious benefit. It would give greater steadiness to the general economic movements. Booms and crises would be less frequent, and the accumulation of capital for great enterprises, which has already become so manifestly necessary, would be encouraged rather than impaired.

So far as can be seen at present, two measures are necessary to secure this union of free competition with an unrestrained accumulation of capital for large purposes: free publicity and restricted control of rival corporations in single hands. Publicity secured for prices at which goods can be sold, especially if uniform prices at the factory can be established, will do much to prevent oppression and to secure for the public the supply of commodities on fair terms. This can possibly be accomplished in part by legislation and in part by popular demand. But, without prescribing details or venturing to determine the method, it is clear that an increased publicity in

regard to the distribution and sale of products, as well as in regard to the reports of corporations, will go far to clear the atmosphere and help forward the new movement.

A present evil which is coming to be widely felt is the holding of stock of one corporation by another. In this way a small group, even with limited capital, can by skilful management get absolute control of large corporations, and secure entirely in the hands of a small minority a consolidation which can be used for the destruction of competition, for the injury of the public, and in disregard of the interests of the actual owners of the properties. In some way this must be prohibited, and Holding Companies will probably have to be abolished. Federal legislation can reach it in inter-State relations and the States themselves can deal with it within their own bounds.

Here is a place for Commissions, and Trade Commissions may well be created to deal with the whole subject of publicity in regard to price and restriction in regard to holdings of stock. The particular method by which the result is to be reached is not important. The aim is what is to be kept clearly in mind. We cannot prevent complete dominion of one great corporation in any department of industry merely by prohibiting combination. Our experience is a record of the futility of this course. It is the duty of the State to secure the right of any man to enter business without fear of oppression. We must aim at re-establishing a measure of active competition wherever it is in danger of disappearing and must create the conditions that are necessary to enable it to continue without degenerating into cut-throat warfare. Competition which aims to put another man out of business or which is merely a spurt of low prices is not for the general welfare; for it means a prompt return to high prices, with the probable reduction in consumption and the non-employment of labor. The real object of competition should be to secure the survival of the most fit; and fitness to render service can be determined only under the right kind of regulation of the rivalry. The prize is to be won by merit, not by trickery or deceit. It is not to be a contest of unrestrained self-interest, but of rivalry in securing the public welfare.

So far as Government action is to proceed, it is highly important that the laws be such as can be readily understood. They must not become dead letters through vagueness, nor must they leave the business world without the power to know whether they are within the law or not. The various Commissions are rendering great service, especially in the indeterminate bills; and we are making steady progress toward a satisfactory situation. What is needed is recognition of the fact that honesty is the only practicable policy, and that in the long run the welfare of the individual is wrapped up in the welfare of the community. The outcome of this teaching is wholly normal and healthful, and the closing statement of the author may be accepted that "the time should not be far distant when the business world at large will catch the constructive spirit, and when the laws will become practically self-enforcing, because business men shall recognize the duty of fair competition, and accept as a public trust the power to maintain it in the field where vast enterprises rule. If so, we shall see the new competition promptly established as the means of securing to laboring humanity a maximum of power and justice with a minimum of restraint."

*THE BALTIMORE & OHIO REPORT.*

The annual report of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. attracts attention for nothing so much as for the evidence it affords of the wisdom of liberal expenditures and liberal capital outlays for reproductive improvements calculated to insure economies of operation and for the co-incident disclosures that such new capital outlays must be steadily continued, no matter how large the previous outlays may have been. The report is particularly instructive in the striking testimony it furnishes of the benefits that are accruing as a result of the outlays of this description already made.

Gross earnings increased \$4,449,319, as compared with the twelve months preceding, but only \$1,943,470 of this was consumed by augmented expenses, leaving an improvement in net of \$2,505,849. When the details of the expenses are examined, it is found that substantially the whole of the increase in expenses occurred in the maintenance accounts, where there was an addition of \$1,085,838 in the expenditures for maintenance of way and structures and an increase of \$769,914 in the expenditures for maintenance of equipment. The transportation expenses were actually reduced slightly—\$67,265. President Daniel Willard in his remarks is moved to comment on this noteworthy achievement. Of course, if the volume of traffic had remained stationary, there would be nothing remarkable about the fact that transportation expenses had also remained stationary. As a matter of fact, however, the volume of traffic (notwithstanding some loss in the passenger business) increased in a very substantial way, as the large gain just cited in aggregate gross earnings makes palpably evident. In the case of the number of tons of freight carried one mile, which is the true measure of the volume of transportation service rendered, there was an increase of no less than 786,879,352 ton-miles. In face of this large addition to the tonnage movement, the number of miles run by the freight trains on revenue tonnage was actually decreased 4,030,887 miles, the revenue freight-train mileage for 1912 having been only 22,527,032 miles, as against 26,557,919 miles in 1911.

Translated into non-technical language this means that the freight trains in 1912 hauled an average of 554 tons (excluding company's material), as against an average of only 440 tons hauled in the preceding year. The increase has been, it will be observed, roughly, 114 tons, or nearly 26%. Such signal improvement in a single period of twelve months stands out as a most significant fact and is an achievement not readily duplicated. President Willard points out that the extensive program for additions and betterments authorized and directed by the Board from time to time during the past three years and for which provision was made through the issue of the company's 3-year notes is nearing completion. Much of the more important work, he says, has been completed, and the benefits are reflected in the great increase in average train-load just noted. Co-incident with this increased train-load the earnings of the freight trains on revenue tonnage averaged \$3.21 per mile in 1912, as against only \$2.54 in the previous year.

Mr. Willard expresses the opinion that with the final completion of the work now under way, a considerably larger volume of business may be handled and with more marked economy. But he goes a step further and furnishes evidence going to show that new

capital outlays and work for improvements can never be discontinued. He argues that "the immediate response to these increased facilities in the way of additional developments on your company's lines suggests the necessity in the near future of further expansion, particularly at terminal points, and the addition of equipment necessary to care for the constantly growing traffic." The amount charged to capital account during the year in connection with the equipment was \$7,586,420 and the capital expenditures for additions and betterments aggregated \$11,975,877, or 19½ million dollars together.

The chief bearing of these large new capital outlays from year to year lies in the circumstance that they mean additions to capital account on which a return must be earned in the shape of interest on bonds or notes, or dividends on new issues of capital stock. It follows, therefore, that net income should increase correspondingly or the yearly surplus above interest charges and dividend requirements will become impaired. The company's business is expanding in a satisfactory way, but the gross revenue from the same is not productive of net income in the same way as in the past, the Baltimore & Ohio's experience in that respect being like that of all other railroad systems in the United States. We have already seen that in the year under review aggregate gross earnings increased \$4,449,319 and this, too, after a loss in the previous year of only \$756,248. Yet traffic conditions during the twelve months were by no means entirely favorable. It is pointed out in the report that tonnage decreases were quite general through the commodities grouped as products of agriculture, products of animals, products of the forest, and in many items of manufactures, the shrinkage being ascribed to unfavorable weather conditions and the apathy in commerce and manufactures which prevailed in the early part of the fiscal year. On the other hand, however, in the latter part of the year there was a marked increase in the mineral tonnage and in certain branches of manufactures, anticipating the revival in general manufactures and commerce.

With the aid of this latter circumstance, gross earnings from rail operations, we have already seen, were increased \$4,449,319, bringing them up to the largest total in the company's history. The net results, however, for the late year were far from the best on record—and this, too, notwithstanding the growing economies of operation. As already stated, these net earnings were substantially better than they had been in the year before, but nevertheless they are very much less than in 1907 or in 1906. The net now is \$27,218,145, whereas in 1907 it was \$29,520,897 and in 1906 \$29,166,799. In the same six years gross earnings have risen from \$82,508,719 to \$94,040,594. Thus in face of an addition of 11½ million dollars to gross, net earnings have diminished \$2,000,000. What is particularly significant is that the diminished productivity of the gross earnings has come about in face of the large amounts spent for improvements and the great economies of operation effected thereby.

This growing efficiency of operation is really more noteworthy than has been indicated above by comparing the figures for the last two years. If we go back to 1905 we find that the number of tons of revenue freight carried one mile then was only 9,637,000,000, whereas for 1912 it was 12,490,000,000. Yet to do this greatly increased amount of work the freight trains ran only 22,527,032 miles in 1912, whereas, to

haul the much smaller tonnage of 1905 the trains ran an aggregate of 23,945,188 miles. In these seven years the average train-load was raised from 402 tons to 554 tons and the trains increased their earnings per mile run from \$2.2893 to \$3.2168. And, as showing in what a wonderful way the business of the system has been developed, we may note that from \$16,185 per mile of road in 1905 the gross earnings have increased to \$21,108 per mile in 1912. Net earnings per mile of road, on the other hand, were only \$6,109 in 1912, against \$6,615 in 1907 and \$6,502 per mile in 1906. Thus the large outlays of new capital have served to provide an expanding volume of business and to reduce cost of operation; but have not brought improvement in the net. On the other hand, fixed charges, taxes and other deductions are necessarily rising. What this means in the case of a system like the Baltimore & Ohio, which has spent money for improvement purposes in a most liberal manner, is indicated by the fact that such deductions for the late year were \$17,710,992, whereas in 1905 they were only \$12,366,807 and in 1904 but \$11,720,383.

The result is that the yearly surplus above dividend and interest requirements is now very much smaller than it was a few years ago. Taxes, in particular, keep steadily rising, the late year's increase alone having been \$388,698. One encouraging feature is that for 1911-1912 the surplus, by reason of the improvement in net earnings, was better than that for the year preceding. The company is paying 6% dividends on its common shares, and on the operations of the late twelve months had a surplus above the dividend requirements in the sum of \$2,421,927, as against a similar surplus in the preceding year of \$1,343,846. But as the total of the common stock outstanding is, roughly, \$152,000,000, this surplus of \$2,421,927 is the equivalent of only 1½% on the same, so that in face of the large expenditures of capital from year to year and the great reduction in operating cost effected thereby, the company in the late year was able to earn only 7½% on its share capital. That a system administered as is the Baltimore & Ohio and carrying out such an enlightened policy should be able to do no better than this, indicates the trying conditions under which railroad operations have to be conducted in this country.

#### BURLINGTON & QUINCY'S ADVANCE IN OPERATING EFFICIENCY.

In the article immediately preceding, reviewing the annual report of the Baltimore & Ohio RR. Co., we point out some of the advantages that have resulted from new capital outlays made to promote operating efficiency, and indicate that these outlays are the forerunners of other outlays of the same description, intended to secure still greater efficiency, so as to reduce the cost of transportation service to a still lower basis. The annual report of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy furnishes a striking instance of the same kind of achievement, as a result of liberal expenditures for improvement work. The results in that case are furthermore noteworthy because the chief executive of the company takes pains to state that on this important Western system (no less than on the Baltimore & Ohio, whose lines lie in the territory between Chicago and the Eastern seaboard) large additional outlays for the purposes named will be necessary to enable the road to meet public requirements and the needs of a constantly growing volume of business. President Darius Miller of the Burlington & Quincy takes occasion, likewise, to emphasize the handi-

caps that lie in the way of procuring the money for such expenditures, by reason of the existing governmental policy, State and national, which interdicts advances in rates and yet insists on conformance to a most exacting standard of public service.

President Miller reports a reduction in the late year in the passenger-train revenue and the freight-train revenue alike, and then points out that this loss occurred in face of a substantial gain in both the passenger business and the freight business. The explanation is found in the decline in the rates realized on both passenger and freight traffic. For the fiscal year under review the average rate received on the lines of the Burlington & Quincy was only 7.52 mills, the lowest in the history of the road. The average earnings per ton of freight carried was \$1.917, which is less, we are told, than that earned in any year since 1900. The average length of haul per ton was 254.92 miles, which, while an increase of 3.72 miles over 1911, was a decrease of 11.88 miles below the average haul in 1910. It is undoubtedly true, therefore, says Mr. Miller, that the decreases noted in freight earnings per unit, while to some extent due to a larger movement of low-grade traffic, were the result in considerable measure of reductions in important rates made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission and certain of the State commissions. In the passenger department the average amount received from each passenger was 94.1 cents, as compared with \$1.024 in 1911 and \$1.040 in 1910.

The report goes on to show that, in order to meet the continued demand for more and better service and facilities, the company has in past years expended very large sums in the reduction of grade and curvature, in acquiring more and longer side and passing tracks, and in purchasing heavier locomotives and larger equipment, whereby the train-load has been very greatly increased. As illustrating what has been accomplished in the way of adding to the train-load, a comparison is made, much in the same way that we have often done, between the train-mileage of 1912 and that of eleven years before, in 1901, when the Burlington & Quincy came under the joint control of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, and Great Northern methods were introduced in its management. In 1901 the miles run by the freight trains aggregated 19,314,987, whereas in the year under review the aggregate freight-train mileage was only 17,554,338, or a decrease of somewhat over 9%. During the same eleven years the number of tons of freight moved one mile increased from 3,871,337,916 to 7,675,979,757, being a gain of over 98%. In other words, in 1912 substantially twice the volume of freight business was handled with over 9% less of freight-train miles run to move it. During that period the average number of revenue tons per train mile increased from 200 to 437, or an increase of over 118%. The average number of tons per loaded car mile rose from 12.50 in 1901 to 18.2 in 1912, or an increase of over 45%.

Proceeding, Mr. Miller indicates what has been done in the way of adding to the road's facilities. It appears that single-track main mileage now aggregates 9,074 miles, against 7,789 in 1901, an increase of 16½%, and the aggregate of additional tracks, yard tracks and spurs now amounts to 3,564 miles, against only 2,209 miles in 1901, an increase of over 61%. This latter reveals a gratifying growth of yards and terminal facilities. President Miller, in commenting on these results, says with much force that these various figures demonstrate that the efficiency of the trans-

portation service performed by the company has been enormously increased and justifies the very large expenditures that have been made to accomplish it. He adds that it is not to be expected, however, that the same proportionate increase in efficiency can be continued, *at least without continued expenditures for necessary additions and improvements to the property.* Furthermore, many improvements and additions that in no way increase earnings are, says Mr. Miller, demanded by the public in many places, and it is certain that the sums required for these purposes will continue to be very large in the future. He mentions as some of the expenditures of this class the elevation of tracks through towns and cities, the elimination of grade crossings, both rail and highway, and new and more expensive passenger stations.

The problem confronting railroad management is how to get the money for this purpose. With the refusal of public authority to permit any increase of importance in rates, the problem of providing funds for these non-revenue producing improvements has become much more difficult. Mr. Miller argues that it is unwise to pledge the credit of the company for expenditures of this character, because there is no compensation for the increase in fixed charges that results, and a prudent regard for the welfare of the company requires that such expenditures should be provided as far as possible out of income.

Notwithstanding the obstacles in the way, however, it is the intention of the Burlington & Quincy to continue its improvement work. This is evident from what Mr. Miller says in the closing paragraph of his report, as follows: "With the growth of business, the demand for increase in double-tracking, side and passing tracks, grade and line revisions, new and enlarged terminals, new equipment, &c., may be expected to continue, and while a large amount of this character of new work has been done, there remains a great deal of immediate and urgent importance that must be accomplished during the near future, if the company is to maintain its power to economically and successfully respond to the demands upon it."

These remarks evince the true spirit and also evidence a thorough understanding of the most effective way of dealing with the situation. Of course, the Burlington & Quincy has always enjoyed a high earning power (thanks to its location and to good management), and it is still able to pay, as well as to earn, 8% dividends on its share capital. Therefore it enjoys excellent credit, and until its earnings become seriously impaired it will be able to raise all the money it needs. But not all railroad properties are so favorably situated in this respect as the Burlington & Quincy, and in such cases there will manifestly be growing difficulty in raising the money needed and for continuing improvement work on the scale required. Is it not poor policy, therefore, on the part of Government to hamper and circumscribe the activities of the railroads by adhering to a policy which prevents the free flow of capital into the railroad industry and takes away the inducement for making investments in that industry.

**BANKING, FINANCIAL AND LEGISLATIVE NEWS.**

—Aggregate public sales of bank stocks this week were 68 shares, of which 25 shares at auction and the remainder at the Stock Exchange. One lot of 5 shares of trust company stock was sold at auction.

Shares.	BANKS—New York.	Low.	High.	Close.	Last previous sale.
*15	City Bank, National	440	445	440	Oct. 1912—430
*3	Commerce, Nat. Bank of	203	203	203	Nov. 1912—203
*25	Fourth National	205	205	205	July 1912—200
1	Irving National	200 1/2	200 3/4	200 3/4	

TRUST COMPANY—Brooklyn.					
5	Franklin Trust	240	240	240	Oct. 1912—225a

\*Sold at the Stock Exchange. a By transfer.

—The Congressional committee which is investigating the so-called "money trust" will resume the examination of witnesses on Nov. 20. The public hearings of the committee were temporarily suspended in June.

—The commission named by President Taft to investigate the Board of United States General Appraisers began its hearings on Wednesday in the law library of the New York Custom House. It met again on Thursday, and it is understood that it will hereafter be in session two days a week. Its report is expected to be ready by Jan. 1. The commission is composed of Winfred T. Denison, Assistant U. S. Attorney-General, Chairman; William Loeb Jr., Collector of Customs at New York, and Felix Frankfurter, law officer in the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department.

—Two suits for \$75,000 each were instituted in New York on the 2d inst. under the Sherman Anti-Trust law in an attempt to dissolve an alleged "candy combine." The suits are brought by Pincus Mullman, a wholesale confectioner. In one of them, filed in the U.S. District Court, he names as defendants Henry Heide, Greenfield & Sons, the Novelty Candy Co., James A. McClurg & Sons, A. Slauson & Co. and Hawley & Hoops, candy manufacturers, who, it is alleged, have combined with other manufacturers as well as jobbers to monopolize the candy business and to restrain inter-State trade and commerce. The other action was begun in the New York County Supreme Court against Morris Waldman, Michael Tenzer, Charles Lubowsky, Joseph Schwartz, Bernhard Horn, Solomon Vogelsohn and Harry Vogelsohn, wholesale confectioners, and who, it is alleged, constitute the executive committee of the Confectioners' Club of New York, an organization through which, Mr. Mullman charges, they are monopolizing and controlling the candy business. Lawyer Dushkind, who is acting for Mr. Mullman, states that these suits are only the initial steps in a campaign against the alleged candy combine. According to the New York "Tribune," Mr. Dushkind says that, unlike the big "trusts," the candy combine is monopolizing the industry through the means of the so-called membership organization. The "Tribune" adds:

Each State has an association of jobbers, and these various jobbers' associations have a national association called the National Jobbing Confectioners' Association, with a National Confectioners' Association, and an arrangement between the manufacturers' association and the jobbers' association that the manufacturers will not sell their products to non-members of the jobbers' association, while the jobbers' association shall not handle the products of non-members of the manufacturers' association. In this manner they not only succeed in keeping new concerns out of the business, but they are constantly driving some of the old ones out by suspending them from the association for cutting prices or for some other infraction.

—Banks outside New York State may not make loans upon real estate located in the State unless licensed by the Superintendent of Banks. Attorney-General Carmody has so advised Superintendent Van Tuyl, in response to an inquiry from the latter. Mr. Van Tuyl, in seeking advice in the matter, stated that during times of financial stringency, banks located in other States and countries have frequently made large loans in New York City through their correspondents without regularly engaging in such business or maintaining an agency in this State for that purpose. He also stated that trust companies and savings banks in other States, but located near the boundary line have frequently made loans upon real estate located in this State. Mr. Van Tuyl asked whether such banks were required to be licensed in compliance with Section 33-a of the Banking Law as amended in 1911. Mr. Carmody decided in the affirmative. He quote the opinion herewith:

Banking Law, Section 33a.—Foreign corporations.—Transactions of Banking Business in this State.—Loans on Realty.

A bank situated in another State may not make loans upon real estate located in this State unless licensed by the Superintendent of Banks.

Statement.—During times of financial stringency, banks located in other States and countries have frequently made large loans in New York City through their correspondents without regularly engaging in such business or maintaining an agency in this State for that purpose. Trust companies and savings banks in other States, but located near the boundary line, have frequently made mortgage loans upon real estate located in this State.

Inquiry.—Are such banks required to be licensed in compliance with Section 33a of the Banking Law, as amended in 1911?

Opinion.—Section 33a of the Banking Law provides as follows:

"Section 33a. License to certain foreign banking corporations.—No foreign banking corporation other than a national bank shall transact in this State the business of buying, selling, paying or collecting bills of exchange or of issuing letters of credit or of receiving money for transmission or transmitting the same by draft, check, cable or otherwise, or making sterling or other loans, or transact any part of such business, or shall maintain in this State any agency for carrying on such business or any part thereof, (a) unless such corporation shall have been authorized by its charter to carry on such business as shall comply with the laws of the State or country under which it is incorporated; (b) unless the actual value of the assets of said corporation shall be at least \$250,000 in excess of its liabilities; (c) unless said corporation shall comply with all of the provisions of this chapter and the requirements of the law applicable to it, and (d) shall receive from the



Superintendent of Banks a license authorizing it to transact within this State the business hereinbefore specified."

The words underlined—"or transact any part of such business"—make it clear that, under the facts given in the statement, a foreign bank should be licensed.

The statute is worded differently than Section 15 of the General Corporation Law, and evidently with the purpose of avoiding the application of certain cases construing that statute which have held that the performance of isolated acts of business within the State does not come within the prohibition of the General Corporation Law, which prohibits "doing business." *Cooper Mfg. Co. vs. Ferguson*, 113 U. S. 727. *Haddom Granite Co. vs. Brooklyn Heights RR. Co.*, 131 App. Div., 685. It is clear that such a construction would have no application to the Banking Law, which prohibits the transaction of any part of such business unless the bank is licensed.

Dated Oct. 29 1912.

—In an opinion given on the 1st inst. Attorney-General Carmody holds that savings banks in New York State are not authorized to treat as preferred deposits postal savings bank funds or court funds, through a pledge of collateral securities guaranteeing the payment of such deposits. He furthermore maintains that savings banks cannot guarantee a fixed rate of interest on such funds. Under the law regulating the Postal Savings bank system, postal savings funds deposited in State or national banks are required to bear interest at not less than 2¼% per annum and the rate fixed by the Board of Trustees is 2½%, payable semi-annually on January 1, and July 1. The Act also calls upon the Trustees administering the postal savings system to take from such banks such security in public bonds or other securities as the Board may deem necessary to insure the safety and prompt payment of such deposits on demand. Mr. Carmody points out that the only authorization for the pledging of securities of savings banks is found in Section 152 of the State Banking Law, which stipulates that "no savings bank shall borrow money or pledge or hypothecate any of its securities except upon the written approval of the Superintendent of Banks, and in pursuance of a resolution adopted by a vote of a majority of its Board of trustees. The provision was adopted in 1908 following the 1907 panic, and was looked upon as a means for affording relief to a savings bank subjected to a run by its depositors. In submitting his views on the question involved, the Attorney-General says:

This specific purpose, which it has been said was intended, is, of course, not expressed in the general terms of the amendment and may be disregarded for the reason that the phraseology plainly indicates that the pledging of securities was not intended for the purpose of securing depositors, but was intended for the purpose of procuring credit and for guaranteeing loans. Used for the purpose of guaranteeing the deposits of postal savings banks would make these preferred deposits to the extent of the collateral pledge. Such a policy is absolutely foreign to the spirit of the regulations concerning savings banks. As is expressed over and over again in Article IV. of the Banking Law, it is intended that all depositors shall stand upon an equal footing to share and share alike in the profits of the institution.

This reasoning would apply equally to deposits of court funds. Under Section 746 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the State Comptroller has power to designate savings banks as depositories of such funds, and, as I am advised, has never done so for the reason that under the advice of previous Attorneys-General the Banking Department had refused to authorize the pledging of collateral to secure such funds. Under our present policy as to savings banks, deposits therein cannot be secured by collateral.

Mr. Carmody holds that under Section 153 of the Banking Law, interest or dividends can only be declared from the earnings of the dividend period, and he concurs with the opinion of the Department given in 1908, in which it was held that no savings bank could promise in advance of the declaration of a dividend what rate it would pay upon deposits. This decision, in the Attorney-General's view, is applicable to postal savings deposits.

—Attorney-General Carmody has also decided that the word "bank" may not be used by a private banker in New York State who is not subject to the Superintendent of Banks nor required by law to report to that office. The ruling applies to those organized to do business before October 1 1892 and after May 23 1885. The Attorney-General holds that this is so even where a banker was in partnership with others who were authorized to use the word in connection with their business, when such partners have ceased, through death or sale, to have an interest in the business. The exemption to those doing business prior to May 23 1885, Mr. Carmody says, is a personal privilege and does not pass to another by purchase nor survive death.

—A question involving testamentary rights in the case where a trust company which has been named in a will as executor and trustee has, prior to the probate of the will, been taken over by another institution, was the subject of a decision of the New York Court of Appeals on October 15. The matter concerned the will of Herman Bergdorf, who died on January 11 1911, and who had named as one of the executors and trustees of the estate the Morton Trust Co. of New York, which was merged with the Guaranty Trust Co. on January 27 1910. The will was dated November 2

1904 and was probated February 28 1911. The Surrogate's Court of the County of New York denied the application of the Guaranty Trust Co. that letters testamentary under the will be issued to it; the Appellate Division in the First Department, however, reversed the order of the Surrogate's Court and granted the application, and the Court of Appeals affirms the action of the Appellate Division. The decision of the Court of Appeals was written by Justice Collin and was concurred in by Chief Justice Cullen and associate Justices Werner, Hiscock and Chase; Justices Gray and Bartlett concurred in the results. The conclusions of the Court of Appeals were based on Section 39 of the Banking Act which reads as follows:

"Effect of Merger.—Upon the merger of any corporation in the manner herein provided all and singular the rights, franchises and interests of the said corporation so merged in and to every species of property, real, personal and mixed, and things in action thereunto belonging, shall be deemed to be transferred to and vested in such corporation into which it has been merged, without any other deed or transfer, and said last-named corporation shall hold and enjoy the same and all rights of property, franchises and interests in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said corporation so merged should have continued to retain the title and transact the business of such corporation; and the title and real estate acquired by the said corporation so merged shall not be deemed to revert by means of such merger or anything relating thereto."

In writing the opinion Justice Collin said:

The merger transferred to the Guaranty Company "all and singular the rights, franchises and interests of" the Morton Company "in and to every species of property, real, personal and mixed, and things in action thereunto belonging," and empowered the Guaranty Company to "hold and enjoy the same and all rights of property, franchises and interests in the same manner and to the same extent" as the Morton Company would if it "should have continued to retain the title and transact the business of" the Morton Company. This language means not only that every right, privilege, interest or asset of conceivable value or benefit then held by the Morton Company (except the right to be a corporation) should pass into and be absorbed by the Guaranty Company, but also that every right, privilege, interest or asset of conceivable value or benefit then existing which would inure to the Morton Company under an unmerged existence should inure to the Guaranty Company. Nothing appertaining to the Morton Company was to be lost, forfeited or destroyed.

The designation of the Morton Company as an executor created a privilege or an interest in the estate of the testator appertaining to that company. The privilege or interest was not complete or vested; it was incomplete, potential and ambulatory. From it, undisturbed until the testator's death, issued the absolute interest of an executorship and the power to participate in the control and administration of the testator's estate and receive the legal fees and commissions. That interest had no source of origin other than the will and the designation. The testator's death did but complete and vest that which theretofore existed. It existed, although in an incomplete, imperfect and dependent condition, from the making of the will and at the time the merger of the Morton Company was consummated. Ignorance on the part of the Morton Company of its existence did not affect it. Through it that company would have been an executor and entitled to the letters testamentary if it had "continued to retain the title and transact the business of such corporation." The merger transferred it to the Guaranty Company and in effect substituted that company for the Morton Company. The Guaranty Company was entitled to hold and enjoy it even as would the Morton Company under an unmerged existence. By virtue of the statute, effective as a part of the will, the Guaranty Company was designated as an executor, and as such is entitled to receive the letters testamentary.

For the reasons stated, the order should be affirmed, with costs payable out of the estate.

—In an opinion handed down on the 1st inst. the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court upholds the State Banking Department in the test case brought to recover from August C. Scharmann, a stockholder in the failed Lafayette Trust Co. of Brooklyn, the face value of his holdings, in the interest of the creditors of the institution. A decision in favor of the Banking Department was rendered by Justice Aspinwall in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in January 1911, but this opinion was reversed in June 1911 by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the decision in this instance having been written by Justice Woodward. A new action was thereupon started on behalf of the Banking Department by Frank M. Patterson, resulting in a decision last February by Justice Crane of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn sustaining the Banking Department in its efforts to recover from the stockholders of the liquidating institution. The Appellate Division in its present findings upholds Justice Crane, by affirming judgment against the stockholders of the trust company. The New York "Times" says that, according to Mr. Patterson, this decision, unless reversed by the Court of Appeals, will tend to re-establish the Stockholders' Liability Act, which was passed by the Legislature about twenty years ago, but which has been generally unobserved because of alleged flaws found in it by some of the Courts of the State. Mr. Patterson is also quoted in the "Times" as saying:

"This decision, unless reversed, will affect the liability of stockholders of all banking institutions throughout the State in the case of insolvency. It means that the State Superintendent in all insolvency cases will not have to wait to relieve suffering depositors until all assets have been converted into cash, but can proceed immediately on his own initiative to levy assessments on the stockholders to the amount of the stock held. It is a victory for the depositor, who in the past has been made to wait years, sometimes, before getting a cent of his just belongings."

It is understood that an appeal will be taken.

—That part of the constitutional amendment recently adopted in Ohio which provides that the use of the words "bank," "banker" or "banking" may be continued only by private banks submitting to inspection by the State Banking Department, will not become effective until suitable legislation bearing thereon is provided. This, the Cincinnati "Enquirer" states is the ruling of Attorney-General Hogan of Ohio. State Superintendent of Banking, F. E. Baxter, who requested an opinion in the matter, also asked whether the same amendment, providing double liability of bank stockholders, meant that stockholders having half their capital stock paid in would be doubly liable for the unpaid portion of their subscription, or "whether in banks where only one-half of the capital stock is paid in it will mean that the stockholders will only be called upon to pay the full amount of their subscriptions." The "Enquirer" says the construction of the language used in the amendment convinces Mr. Hogan that the stockholders are liable for unpaid as well as paid stock owned by them and double the amount of the stock subscribed.

—The action of President Edwin S. Schenk of the Citizens' Central National Bank of this city in purchasing four years ago a large block of stock of the institution with the approval of its directors in the interest of the employees has just come to public notice with the completion of the payments on the stocks by those for whom it was secured. Mr. Schenk personally carried the stock for the employees, enabling them to make their payments in small monthly installments. Their holdings, it is stated, have increased \$50 a share in market value during the four years. Yesterday this stock was quoted at 188 bid, 195 asked.

—Judge Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific RR. and the Southern Pacific Co., and Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., were elected directors of the National City Bank of this city on Wednesday to fill vacancies.

—Frederic W. Allen, Vice-President of the Mechanics' & Metals National Bank, 33 Wall St., this city, has been elected a director of the National Surety Co., 100 Broadway, and Charles R. Frost, Secretary of the Minnesota Bankers' Association, has been elected Treasurer of the company. Mr. Frost will resign his position with the Minnesota Bankers' Association.

—The 10% dividend to the depositors of the failed Carnegie Trust Co. of this city, approved by Supreme Court Justice Newburger on Oct. 25, was distributed on Oct. 31. This is the second payment made to the depositors since the institution closed its doors in January 1911. The previous dividend was paid in May 1911, and amounted to 25%, the return thus far aggregating 35%. While Superintendent Van Tuyl has on hand about \$500,000 for future payments, the distribution of this sum is dependent upon the outcome of pending lawsuits. The company had about \$8,000,000 of deposits at the time of its suspension.

—James T. Wood, formerly Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Northern Bank of this city, which closed its doors in December 1910, and Vice-President of the defunct Washington Savings Bank, was indicted by the Grand Jury on the 1st inst. on a charge of making a false report to the State Banking Department. The report, it is stated, was made on October 27 1910 and was sworn to on November 2 1910. The indictment was returned against him within twelve hours of the time when the statute of limitations would have barred proceedings. The charge, it is stated, is based on the entry in the report of \$208,000 as cash, whereas it is alleged that sum was represented by checks of the Bankers' Realty & Security Co., of which Mr. Wood was formerly President; these checks are said to have constituted an overdraft, the latter company at that time, it is reported, having had no balance in the Northern Bank. The accused surrendered himself before Judge Foster in General Sessions on the 4th inst. and pleaded not guilty to the charge. He was released under \$2,000 bail.

—The question of reducing the capital of the Flushing National Bank of Flushing, Long Island, from \$150,000 to \$100,000, will be submitted to the stockholders on December 6. It is announced that it is also proposed to increase the number of directors from twelve to fifteen.

—William H. Williams, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, has been elected a director of the Queens County Trust Co. of Jamaica to succeed William F. Wyckoff, resigned. Mr. Wyckoff was

President of the Woodhaven (L. I.) Bank, which closed on October 28.

—The Paul Revere Trust Co. of Boston moved to its new banking house at 54 Devonshire St. on Monday. In the remodeled quarters the company has modern and tastefully equipped banking rooms. The institution was recently reorganized under the presidency of Edmund Billings.

—The Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia, in addition to declaring the regular semi-annual dividend of 5% on its capital of \$1,000,000, has charged off \$50,000 on account of its new building and added \$50,000 to the surplus, making that item \$1,650,000.

—The Northwestern Trust Co. of Philadelphia, capital \$150,000, has increased its dividend rate from 8% to 10% per annum, with the declaration of a semi-annual distribution of 5%. An addition of \$25,000 has been made to the surplus.

—A first dividend of 37½% was distributed this week to the depositors of the Tradesmen's Trust Co. of Philadelphia by Receiver Percy M. Chandler. The company closed its doors in September 1911.

—No successor to the late Frederick W. Prentiss as President of the Hayden-Clinton National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, will be named until the annual meeting in January. At a meeting of the directors on the 24th ult. an executive committee was appointed to act on all loans and investments and generally supervise the affairs of the institution under the direction of the board of directors. This committee consists of David S. Gray, John G. Deshler, Randolph S. Warner, William P. Little, Stanton G. Prentiss and William C. Willard. Mr. Willard has been elected to succeed the late President in the directorate of the bank.

—George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago, whose recent indisposition compelled him to take a brief respite from business, has returned to his duties at the bank.

—L. F. Burchwood has been elected Secretary and Manager of the National Safe Deposit Co. of Chicago to succeed Daniel Peckham, retired. The organization is affiliated with the First National Bank of Chicago.

—The enlarged capital, amounting to \$3,000,000, of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, became effective on the 1st inst. The amount has been raised from \$2,500,000, under the authority of the stockholders given in July. The bank has also increased its surplus from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, its working capital thus becoming \$4,000,000. The additional stock, it is understood, was disposed of at \$180 per share.

—Mahlon Smith has been appointed an Assistant Cashier of the Grand Rapids National City Bank. A vacancy was created through the advancement of John L. Benjamin to the cashiership to succeed Heber W. Curtis, resigned. Arthur T. Slaght is the other Assistant Cashier of the institution.

—Without indicating the principals in the matter, President E. H. Bailey of the First National Bank of St. Paul has issued a statement with regard to the acceptance by the directors of the offer for the stock of the institution to which we referred last week. The price offered the shareholders, Mr. Bailey states, is \$335 per share. In his statement he says:

An offer has been made by a responsible party for the capital stock of this bank, under the terms of which all shareholders will receive \$335 per share for their holdings.

The board of directors and resident shareholders, representing a large portion of the stock, have already signified their acceptance of the offer, and recommend its acceptance by all shareholders.

As it will take some time to submit the offer to non-resident shareholders or those who may be temporarily abroad, complete delivery of the stock and its transfer to the purchaser cannot probably be effected until Jan. 1 next.

Notice will be immediately forwarded to shareholders, requesting them to file their acceptance of the offer with the bank, and to forward their stock certificates without delay, so that all the shares may be in hand ready for delivery not later than Dec. 15 next.

The First National has a capital of \$1,000,000 and on Sept. 4 its surplus and profits were \$1,355,649. It has been the general belief that the prospective purchaser is James J. Hill.

—Plans are being developed for the organization of a new bank in the Stock-Yards district of East St. Louis, Ill. The venture, it is understood, has been undertaken by commission men at the Stock Yards, and M. A. Bright, General Manager of the National Live Stock Commission, is expected to become President of the bank. It is to be organized as

the Drovers' State Bank, but it is intimated that it may later become a national institution.

The Southwest National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., which consolidated with the National Bank of Commerce in July, forming the Southwest National Bank of Commerce, was placed in voluntary liquidation on Oct. 22.

An action brought to restrain Conway Elder from acting as President of the West St. Louis Trust Co. of St. Louis, Mo., was dismissed on Oct. 29. The proceedings were initiated by Ben E. W. Ruler, who had been President since the company's organization in 1906, and grew out of Mr. Elder's claim that he was entitled to hold the office as a result of his election by the directors on Oct. 7; an election held several days later, at which Mr. Ruler was re-elected President, Mr. Elder contended, was irregular.

The new Richmond Trust & Savings Co. of Richmond, of which John Skelton Williams is President, began business on the 1st inst. in the quarters formerly occupied by the National State & City Bank at 1109 East Main St. The company's formation was undertaken in July and the favor with which it was received was indicated in the applications for the \$1,000,000 stock, the subscriptions within a few days after the offering having exceeded \$1,600,000.

The First Trust Co. of Portland, Ore., opened for business on Nov. 1 at the corner of 3d and Washington streets. The nature of the business to be transacted is that of investment banking and regular trust business, and four forms of investment will be featured. One of these, the 6% installment certificate, is so arranged that weekly or monthly payments can be made, and it will mature at the end of each year, there being no forfeiture clause, as all money paid in will be refunded together with the 6% interest.

In addition to its regular quarterly dividend of 2 3/4%, the Bank of Toronto (head office Toronto) has declared a bonus of 1%. Both are payable on Dec. 2 to stockholders of record Nov. 15.

TRADE AND TRAFFIC MOVEMENTS.

COPPER PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.—The statement of the Copper Producers' Association for the month of October, issued yesterday, shows an increase in production of 27,150,011 lbs. over the same month last year, and the output is the largest of any month on record with the exception of August, when the total was 223,068 lbs. larger. Unsold stocks of copper, however, increased 13,679,377 lbs.

during the month. In the table below we furnish a comparison of the various items for the months of October 1912 and 1911 and for the periods from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 this year and last. We also add figures showing the European visible supply, which decreased 2,033,920 lbs. during the month.

Table comparing production and stocks beginning period for October 1912 and 1911, and Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 for both years. Includes rows for Production, Total supply, Deliveries for, Domestic consumption, Exports, Stocks end of period, and European visible supply.

ANTHRACITE COAL PRODUCTION.—The shipments of anthracite coal during October were 396,142 tons in excess of those for October 1911 and 788,825 tons over those of September. The table below gives the shipments by the various carriers for October 1912 and 1911 and for the periods from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31:

Table showing anthracite coal production by road for October 1912 and 1911, and Jan. 1 to Oct. 31. Roads include Philadelphia & Reading, Lehigh Valley, Central RR. of New Jersey, Delaware Lackawanna & Western, Pennsylvania, Delaware & Hudson, and New York Ontario & Western.

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON ORE SHIPMENTS.—The shipments of Lake Superior iron ore during October were 7,010,219 tons, an increase of 2,240,254 tons over the corresponding month last year. The movement for the season from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 shows the record total of 43,348,601 tons. During the season of 1910 the fleet moved 42,620,201 tons, the largest movement for a single season.

Table showing Lake Superior iron ore shipments by port for October 1912 and 1911, and to November 1, 1912. Ports include Escanaba, Marquette, Ashland, Superior, Duluth, and Two Harbors.

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings of the Canadian banks for the month of October 1912 show an increase over the same month of 1911 of 27.0%, and for the ten months the gain reaches 25.3%.

Table of Canadian bank clearings for October 1912 and 1911, showing increases over Dec. and for the ten months. Cities listed include Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria, Quebec, Hamilton, Halifax, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, London, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge, Brandon, Brantford, and Ft. William.

The clearings for the week ending Nov. 2 make quite a satisfactory comparison with the same week of 1911, the increase in the aggregate having been 15.9%.

Table of Canadian bank clearings for the week ending November 2, 1912 and 1911, showing increases over Dec. and for the year. Cities listed include Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria, Quebec, Hamilton, Halifax, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, London, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge, Brandon, Brantford, and Ft. William.



Monetary & Commercial English News

[From our own correspondent.]

London, Saturday, October 26 1912.

The Reichsbank raised its rate of discount on Thursday from 4 1/2% to 5%. The Berlin exchange both upon London and upon Paris has been rising very rapidly of late, and, in fact, is now far above the point at which it would pay to export gold.

The state of things in Vienna is even more unsatisfactory than that in Berlin, for not only are the exchanges altogether against Austria-Hungary, but the rates of interest and discount in the open market are exceedingly high likewise. The moratorium in all the belligerent Balkan States is telling upon trade both in Austria-Hungary and in Germany, while, in spite of all the governments are doing to allay apprehension, there is much fear that when the present war ends there will be a quarrel between Austria-Hungary and Russia.

The India Council offered for tender on Wednesday 60 lacs of its bills and telegraphic transfers, and the applications exceeded 544 1/2 lacs, at prices ranging from 1s. 4-1-32d. to 1s. 4-3-32d. per rupee.

The following returns show the position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of consols, &c., compared with the last four years:

Table with 5 columns: Year (1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908) and 10 rows of financial data including Circulation, Public deposits, Government securities, Reserve notes, and Clear-house returns.

The rates for money have been as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Date (Oct. 25, Oct. 18, Oct. 11, Oct. 4) and 10 rows of interest rates for Bank of England, Open market, Trade bills, and Interest allowed for deposit.

The bank rates of discount and open market rates at the chief Continental cities have been as follows:

Table with 5 columns: City (Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Copenhagen) and 4 columns of rates for Oct. 26, Oct. 19, Oct. 12, Oct. 5.

Messrs. Pixley & Abell write as follows under date of Oct. 24:

GOLD.—Including £740,000 from South Africa and £69,000 from India, the arrivals of gold in bars amount to £856,000. India has taken £160,000 and the balance, in the absence of any other demand from abroad, is being sent into the Bank of England.

SILVER.—The market has been a dull one and prices fell away during the earlier part of the week to 29 1-16d. for spot and 29 1/4d. for forward. Yesterday there was an improvement of 1/4d. to 29 3-16d. and 29 5/8d. on a little support from China; and these rates have again been quoted to-day, China continuing as a moderate buyer.

The quotations for bullion are reported as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Item (London Standard, Bar gold, 2 mo. delivery, Cake silver) and 4 columns of prices for Oct. 24 and Oct. 17.

The following shows the imports of cereal produce into the United Kingdom during the season to date, compared with previous seasons:

Table with 5 columns: Item (Imports of wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans, Indian corn, Flour) and 4 columns of quantities for 1912-13, 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10.

Supplies available for consumption (exclusive of stock on September 1):

Table with 5 columns: Item (Wheat imported, Imports of flour, Sales of home-grown, Total, Average price wheat, Average price, season) and 4 columns of quantities/prices for 1912-13, 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10.

The following shows the quantities of wheat, flour and maize afloat to the United Kingdom:

Table with 4 columns: Item (Wheat, Flour, equal to, Maize) and 4 columns of quantities for This week, Last week, 1911, 1910.

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:

Large table with 10 columns: Security Name (e.g., London, Week ending Nov. 8, 4 Consols, a French Rent, Amalgamated Copper Co., etc.) and 10 columns of prices for Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.

a Price per share. b £ sterling. c Ex-dividend. d Quotations here given are flat prices.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

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. 24 TO OCT. 29.
10,279—The First National Bank of Cuthbert, Ga. Capital, \$50,000. F. H. Davis, President; P. M. Reid, Cashier. (Succeeds "Bank of Randolph," Cuthbert, Ga.)
10,280—The Collinsville National Bank, Collinsville, Okla. Capital, \$25,000. C. L. Goodale, President; John A. Carter, Cashier. (Succeeds "The Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Collinsville.")
10,281—The First National Bank of Walnut Creek, Cal. Capital, \$25,000. A. H. Cope, President; H. G. Flint, Cashier.
10,282—Rideout, Smith National Bank of Oroville, Cal. Capital, \$300,000. Phebe M. Rideout, President; L. L. Green, Cashier. (Succeeds Commercial Department of State Bank of Rideout, Smith & Co.)
10,283—The Farmers National Bank of Maysville, Okla. Capital, \$25,000. J. R. Utterbach, President; E. W. Power, Cashier. (Succeeds The First Bank of Maysville.)
10,284—The Union National Bank of Jamestown, Cal. Capital, \$25,000. G. W. Johnson, President; C. A. Bell, Cashier. (Conversion of the Bank of Jamestown.)

Breadstuffs Figures brought from page 1285.—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 with columns: Receipts at—, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye. Rows include Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Minneapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Peoria, Kansas City, Omaha, Total wk. '12, Same wk. '11, Same wk. '10, Since Aug. 1, 1912, 1911, 1910.

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Nov. 2 1912 follow:

Table with columns: Receipts at—, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye. Rows include New York, Boston, Portland, Me., Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, Mobile, Montreal, Total week 1912, Since Jan. 1 1912, Week 1911, Since Jan. 1 1911.

\* 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 Nov. 2 are shown in the annexed statement:

Table with columns: Exports from—, Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oats, Rye, Barley, Peas. Rows include New York, Portland, Me., Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, Mobile, Montreal, Total week, Week 1911.

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

Table with columns: Exports for week and since July 1 to—, Flour, Wheat, Corn. Rows include United Kingdom, Continent, Sou. & Cent. Amer., West Indies, Brit. Nor. Am. Colon., Other Countries, Total, Total 1911.

The world's shipments of wheat and corn for the week ending Nov. 2 1912 and since July 1 1912 and 1911 are shown in the following:

Table with columns: Exports, Wheat, Corn. Rows include North Amer., Russia, Danube, Argentina, Australia, India, Oth. countries, Total.

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

Table with columns: Wheat, Corn. Rows include United Kingdom, Continent, Total, Bushels.

DIVIDENDS.

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

Large table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Included. Rows include Railroads (Steam), Banks, Miscellaneous, and various utility and industrial companies.

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

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

Table listing auction sales with columns for Shares, Per cent., and Bonds. Includes items like 100 Fairmount Cola & Coke Co. (\$50 each) and 25 Irving National Bank.

By Messrs. Francis Henshaw & Co., Boston:

Table listing auction sales by Francis Henshaw & Co., including 7 Massachusetts Cotton Mills.

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

Table listing auction sales by R. L. Day & Co., including 7 U. S. Bank of Hartford and 5 Brookside Mills.

By Messrs. Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

Table listing auction sales by Barnes & Lofland, including 45 Chelton Trust Co. (\$50 ea.) and 2 People's Nat. Fire Ins. Co. (\$25 each).

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

Table listing auction sales by Samuel T. Freeman & Co., including \$3,000 Keystone Telop. 5% notes.

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 Nov. 2. The figures for the separate banks are the averages of the daily results. In the case of the totals, actual figures at the end of the week are also given. For definitions and rules under which the various items are made up, see "Chronicle," V. 85, p. 836, in the case of the banks, and V. 92, p. 1607, in the case of the trust companies.

DETAILED RETURNS OF BANKS. We omit top others (00) in all cases.

Large table showing detailed returns of banks with columns: Banks (00s omitted), Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Net Deposits, Reserve. Includes sub-totals for 'Totals, Avge' and 'Actual figures Nov. 2.'

Circulation.—On the basis of averages, circulation of banknotes issued at the Clearing House amounted to \$46,464,000, and according to actual figures was \$46,663,000.

DETAILED RETURNS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Table showing detailed returns of trust companies with columns: Trust Cos. (00s omitted), Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, On Dep. with C.H. Banks, Net Deposits, Reserve. Includes sub-totals for 'Totals, Avge' and 'Actual figures Nov. 2.'

The capital of the trust companies is as follows: Brooklyn, \$1,000,000; Bankers, \$10,000,000; United States Mortgage & Trust, \$2,000,000; Astor, \$1,250,000; Title Guarantee & Trust, \$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, \$46,250,000.

SUMMARY COVERING BOTH BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Summary table covering both banks and trust companies with columns: Week ending Nov. 2, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legal Tender, On Dep. with C.H. Banks, Net Deposits. Includes sub-totals for 'Total' and 'Trust cos.'

The State Banking Department also furnishes weekly returns of the State banks and trust companies under its charge. These returns cover all the institutions of this class in the whole State, but the figures are compiled so as to distinguish between the results for New York City (Greater New York) and those for the rest of the State, as per the following: For definitions and rules under which the various items are made up, see "Chronicle," V. 86, p. 316.

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Table showing state banks and trust companies with columns: Week ended November 2, 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. Includes sub-totals for Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Deposits, Reserve, and P. C. reserve to deposits.

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 monies 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 1913) by bonds or obligations of the City or State of New York, and exclusive of an amount equal to the market value (not exceeding par) of bonds or obligations of the State or City of New York owned by the company or held in trust for it by any public department.

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

The Banking Department also undertakes to present separate figures indicating the totals for the State banks and trust companies in 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 columns: Week ended Nov. 2, Clear-House Members, Actual Figures, Clear-House Members, Average, State Banks & Trust Cos., Not in C.H., Aver., Total of all Banks & Trust Cos., Average. Rows include Capital, Surplus, Loans and Investments, Deposits, Specl., Legal-tenders, Banks: cash in vault, Trust cos.: cash in vault, Aggr. to money holdings, Money on deposit with other bks. & trust cos., Total reserve, Surplus CASH reserve, % of cash reserves of trust cos., Cash in vault, Cash on dep. with bks., Total.

+ Increase over last week. - Decrease from last week. a These are the deposits after eliminating the item "Due from reserve depositories and other banks and trust companies in New York City," with this item included, deposits amounted to \$639,219,100, a decrease of \$4,514,900 from last week. In the case of the Clearing-House members, the deposits are "legal net deposits" both for the average and the actual figures. b Includes bank notes.

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

COMBINED RESULTS OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK

We omit two ciphers in all these figures.

Table with columns: Week Ended, Loans and Investments, Deposits, Specl., Legals, Tot. Money Holdings, Entire Res. on Deposits. Rows include Aug. 31, Sept. 7, Sept. 14, Sept. 21, Sept. 28, Oct. 5, Oct. 11, Oct. 19, Oct. 26, Nov. 2.

Reports of Clearing Non-Member Banks.—The following is the statement of condition of the clearing non-member banks for the week ending Nov. 2, based on average daily results:

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

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Investments, Specl., 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), Hoboken (First National, Second National), Totals Nov. 2, Totals Oct. 26, Totals Oct. 19.

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

We omit two ciphers (00) in all these figures

Table with columns: Banks, Capital and Surplus, Loans, Specl., Legals, Deposits, Circulation, Clearings. Rows include Boston (Sept. 14, Sept. 21, Sept. 28, Oct. 5, Oct. 11, Oct. 19, Oct. 26, Nov. 2) and Philadelphia (Sept. 14, Sept. 21, Sept. 28, Oct. 5, Oct. 11, Oct. 19, Oct. 26, Nov. 2).

a Includes Government deposits and the item "due to other banks." At Boston Government deposits amounted to \$807,000 on Nov. 2, against \$882,000 on Oct. 26. b "Deposits" now includes the item of "Exchanges for Clearing House," which was not previously embraced in the total. "Exchanges for Clearing House" were reported on Nov. 2 as \$17,211,000.

Imports and Exports for the Week.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending Nov. 2; also totals since the beginning of the first week in January:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

Table with columns: For Week, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909. Rows include Dry Goods, General Merchandise, Total, Since January 1, Dry Goods, General Merchandise, Total 44 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 Nov. 2 and from Jan. 1 to date:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Table with columns: 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909. Rows include For the week, Previously reported, Total 44 weeks.

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending Nov. 2 and since Jan. 1 1912, and for the corresponding periods in 1911 and 1910:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

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

Of the above imports for the week in 1912, \$9,555 were American gold coin and \$134 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 THE ROOKERY 111 DEVONSHIRE STREET NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON



Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, Nov. 8 1912.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—The pre- election ban which has hung over the security markets for some time past having been removed this week, there has, beginning on Wednesday, been a good deal more activity and prices have moved to a higher level.

The war in Turkey is still causing more or less solicitude at the principal financial centres of Europe, but the end seems to be drawing near, and the money markets there are at the moment undisturbed.

The Bank of England's weekly statement shows no important change and the local money market has apparently settled into a generally normal condition after the enormous month-end settlements of last week.

The open market rate for call loans at the Stock Exchange during the week on stock and bond collaterals have ranged from 3@7%. To-day's rates on call were 5@6%.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed a decrease in bullion of £787,074 and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 47.46, against 47.70 last week.

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

Table with 5 columns: Bank Name, 1912 Averages for week ending Nov. 2, Differences from previous week, 1911 Averages for week ending Nov. 4, 1910 Averages for week ending Nov. 5. Rows include Capital, Surplus, Loans and discounts, Circulation, Net deposits, Specte, Legal tenders, Reserve held, 2% of deposits, 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 ruled weak, owing to the pressure of bills of all descriptions and the easier discounts abroad.

To-day's (Friday's) nominal rates for sterling exchange were 4 82 for sixty-day and 4 86 1/2 for sight. To-day's actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 80 1/2 @ 4 81 1/2 for sixty days, 4 85 1/2 @ 4 85 1/2 for cheques and 4 85 1/2 @ 4 86 1/2 for cables.

The posted rate for sterling, as quoted by a representative house, was reduced 1/8c. on Monday to 4 82 for sixty days, but the sight rate was not changed from 4 86 1/2.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5 23 1/2 @ 5 23 1/2 plus 1-16 for long and 5 20 @ 5 20 plus 1-32 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London, 25f. 23 1/2c.; week's range, 25f. 24c. high and 25f. 21 1/2c. low. Exchange at Berlin on London, 20m. 53 1/4 pf.; week's range, 20m. 54 1/4 pf. high and 20m. 52 1/4 pf. low.

Table showing exchange rates for Sterling, Cheques, Cables, and various bank marks like Germany Bankers' Marks and Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders.

Domestic Exchange.—Chicago, 5c. per \$1,000 discount. Boston, par. St. Louis, 35c. per \$1,000 discount. New Orleans, commercial, 50c. per \$1,000 discount and bank \$1 premium.

State and Railroad Bonds.—Sales of State bonds at the Board include \$9,000 N. Y. 4s, 1962, at 100 1/2 to 100 3/4;

\$9,000 N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961, at 101 1/4, and \$138,000 Virginia 6s deferred trust receipts at 54 to 59.

The daily transactions in railway and industrial bonds have largely increased since election and the market has generally been firm. Changes in the active list are, however, fractional in all cases and of a list of 24 active issues 16 are higher, 7 lower and one unchanged.

In such a market there are, of course, few exceptional features. New York Westchester & Boston 4 1/2s are the only new issue which shows a decline of as much as 1/2 point.

United States Bonds.—Sales of Government bonds at the Board are limited to \$2,000 4s, coup., at 114 1/4. For to-day's prices of all the different issues and for yearly range see third page following.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market was in a waiting mood, decidedly inert, and without definite tone, on Monday. There was, as noted above, a good deal more activity on Wednesday, the transactions then being larger than on any day since March 30, and an advance averaging 2 points or more was recorded.

To-day's market was the most irregular of the week and practically all the active list closes lower than last night. It is still an average of from 2 to 4 points higher than last week, however, and there are no exceptions in the railroad list.

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

Table with columns: STOCKS, Week ending Nov. 8, Sales for Week, Range for Week (Lowest, Highest), Range since Jan. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Lists various stocks like Adams Express, All-Ohio, etc.

Outside Market.—Following the election trading on the "curb" was on a large scale and the market showed a firmer tone. Thereafter business became dull and weakness developed. Most of the trading was in the higher-priced industrials, with the Tobacco shares the feature.

Outside quotations will be found on page 1263.

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. (Saturday Nov. 2 to Friday Nov. 8), Sales of the Week Shares, NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE (Railroads, Erie, Reading, etc.), Range since January 1, Range for Preceding Year 1911.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Table with columns: Banks (New York, Actna, America, etc.), Bid, Ask, Banks (Chat & Pknt, Chemical, etc.), Bid, Ask, Banks (Fifth Ave, Flth, etc.), Bid, Ask, Banks (Harriman, Imp & Tra, etc.), Bid, Ask, Banks (Metropolis, Mt Morris, etc.), Bid, Ask, Banks (Prod Exch, reserve, etc.), Bid, Ask.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales were made on this day. † Ex-rights. ‡ Less than 100 shares. § State banks. ¶ Ex-dividend and rights. Ⓢ New stocks. ¶ Sale at Stock Exchange or at auction this week. Ⓡ First installment paid. Ⓢ Sold at private sale at this price. Ⓣ Ex-dividend. Ⓤ Full paid.



New York Stock Exchange—Bond Record, 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 'BONDS' and 'N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE' with columns for 'Price Friday Nov 8', 'Week's Range or Last Sale', 'Range Since Jan. 1', and 'Interest Period'. Includes sub-sections for 'U. S. Government', 'Foreign Government', 'State and City Securities', and 'Miscellaneous Bonds'.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued on Next Page.

Table listing 'Street Railway' and 'Interboro' bonds with columns for 'Price Friday', 'Week's Range or Last Sale', and 'Range Since Jan. 1'. Includes entries like 'Brooklyn Rap Tran' and 'Interboro Rap Tr'.

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 bond listings for 'N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE' with columns for 'Bonds', 'Price', 'Week's Range', 'Range Since Jan. 1', and 'Miscellaneous Bonds'.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Concluded.

Table listing various miscellaneous bonds such as 'Buff & Susq Iron s f 5s', 'Debuture 5s', and 'Chicago Telephone 1st 5s' with associated prices and ranges.

\*No price Friday; latest bid and asked. #Due Jan. #Due April. #Due May. #Due June. #Due July. #Due Aug. #Due Oct. #Due Nov. #Due Dec. #Option sale.

Table with columns: STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES, Sales of the Week Shares, STOCKS CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE, Range for Year 1912, Range for Previous Year 1911. Includes sub-sections for RAILROADS and MISCELLANEOUS.

Chicago Bond Record

Chicago Banks and Trust Companies

Table with columns: BONDS CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest period, Prices Friday, Nov. 8, Week's Range or Last Sale, Bids, Range for Year 1912. Lists various bond issues like Am Tel & Tel coll 4s, Armour & Co 4 1/2s, etc.

Table with columns: NAME, Outstanding Stock, Surplus and Profits, Dividend Record. Lists banks and trust companies like American State, Calumet National, etc.

\* 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; latest 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. g Dividends are paid Q-F. with extra payments Q-F. † 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. † Aug. 31 1912. ‡ Sales reported beginning April 13. u La Salle Street Nat. Bank converted into the La Salle Street Trust & Savings Bank. See V. 93, p. 1094.



Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

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

Table showing weekly and monthly trading volume in shares and par value for various stock categories.

Table showing sales at the New York Stock Exchange for various categories like Stocks, Bonds, and Government bonds.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES

Table showing daily trading volume in Boston and Philadelphia exchanges, categorized by stock types.

Inactive and Unlisted Securities

All bond prices are now "and interest" except where marked "T"

Large table listing various securities including Street Railways, Gas & Electric, and other utility companies, with bid and ask prices.

Large table listing various securities including Industrial and Miscellaneous, Telegraph and Telephone, and other companies, with bid and ask prices.

Per share, 4 And accrued dividend, B Basis, C Listed on Stock Exchange but usually inactive, F Flat price, N Nominal, S Share price, T New stock, X Ex-div, Y Ex-rights, Z Includes all new stock dividends and subscriptions, a Listed on Stock Exchange but infrequently dealt in, record of sales, if any, will be found on preceding page.

SHARE PRICES—NOT PER CENTUM PRICES

Sales of the Week Shares.

STOCKS BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE

Range since January 1 On basis of 100-shares lots

Range for Previous Year 1911

Main table with columns for dates (Saturday Nov. 2 to Friday Nov. 8), stock names, prices, and ranges. Includes sections for Railroads, Miscellaneous, and Mining.

EXCHANGE CLOSED—VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN'S FUNERAL.

ELECTION DAY

\* Bid and asked prices. a New stock. s Asst's paid. b Ex-stock div. n Ex-rights. a Ex-div. and rights. x Unstamped.

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ending Nov. 8. Table with columns for Bond Description, Price, Range, and Date. Includes various municipal and corporate bonds.

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

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

Table showing stock prices for Philadelphia and Baltimore. Columns include date (Saturday to Friday), price, and range for various active stocks like American Cement, Cambria Steel, etc.

Table with columns for PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, listing various stocks and bonds with their respective prices and market status.

\* Bid and asked; no sales on this day. † Ex-div. & r.ghts. ‡ \$10 paid. § 15 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 with columns: ROADS, Latest Gross Earnings (Week of Month, Current Year, Previous Year), July 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year), Latest Gross Earnings (Week of Month, Current Year, Previous Year), July 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year). Includes various railroad names like Ala N O & Tex Pa, N O & Nor East, etc.

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Summary table with columns: Weekly Summaries (Cur'n Year, Prev's Year, Inc. or Dec., %), Monthly Summaries (Cur'n Year, Prev's Year, Inc. or Dec., %). Includes rows for August, September, October, etc.

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. d Includes Evansville & Terre Haute and Evansville & Indiana RR. e Includes the Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling Rys. in both years. f Includes the Northern Ohio RR. g Includes earnings of Mason City & Ft. Dodge and Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific. h Includes Louisville & Atlantic and the Frankfort & Cincinnati. i Includes the Mexican International. u Includes the Texas Central. v Includes not only operating revenues, but also all other receipts. w Incl. St. L. Iron Mt. & So.

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—In the table which follows we sum up the earnings for the fourth week of October. The table covers 33 roads and shows 12.66% increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Table with 5 columns: Fourth Week of October, 1912, 1911, Increase, Decrease. Lists various railroad companies and their earnings for the fourth week of October.

For the month of October the returns of 34 roads shows as follows:

Summary table for the month of October showing Gross earnings (34 roads) for 1912 and 1911, with an increase of 8,631,347 and a percentage increase of 12.45%.

It will be seen that there is a gain on the roads reporting in the amount of \$8,631,347, or 12.45%.

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

Large table showing Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates for various roads and industrial companies. Columns include Roads, Gross Earnings Current Year, Gross Earnings Previous Year, Net Earnings Current Year, and Net Earnings Previous Year.

Table showing Gross Earnings and Net Earnings by Roads. Columns include Roads, Gross Earnings Current Year, Gross Earnings Previous Year, Net Earnings Current Year, and Net Earnings Previous Year.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

Table showing Gross Earnings and Net Earnings for Industrial Companies. Columns include Companies, Gross Earnings Current Year, Gross Earnings Previous Year, Net Earnings Current Year, and Net Earnings Previous Year.

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes. b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes. n These figures represent 30% of gross earnings. p For Sept. miscellaneous charges and credits to income were \$857 credit, against \$7,650 debit in 1912, and for period from July 1 to Sept 30 were \$40,353 charge in 1912, against \$47,204 in 1911.

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Table showing Interest, Rentals, &c. and Balance of Net Earnings by Roads. Columns include Roads, Int., Rentals, &c. Current Year, Int., Rentals, &c. Previous Year, Bal. of Net Earnings Current Year, and Bal. of Net Earnings Previous Year.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

Table showing Interest, Rentals, &c. and Balance of Net Earnings for Industrial Companies. Columns include Companies, Int., Rentals, &c. Current Year, Int., Rentals, &c. Previous Year, Bal. of Net Earnings Current Year, and Bal. of Net Earnings Previous Year.

d These figures are after allowing for other income and for discount and exchange. The sum of \$10,000 is deducted every month from surplus and placed to the credit of the renewal fund.

x After allowing for other income received.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Table showing Express Companies' earnings for July 1912 and July 1911. Columns include Southern Express, Express revenue, Misc. transport'n revenue, Non-transportation revenue, Gross receipts from oper., Express privileges—Dr., Total operating revenues, Maintenance, Traffic expenses, Transportation expenses, General expenses, Total operating expenses, Net operating revenue, One-twelfth of annual taxes, Operating income, Mileage of all Steam roads, and Lines covered (Other lines).

ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND TRACTION COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Name of Road, Latest Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Jan. 1 to latest date (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists various electric railway companies and their financial data.

c These figures are for consolidated company.

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 specific railway lines and their weekly earnings.

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists various electric railway companies and their financial data.

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

Table with columns: Roads, Interest Charges and Surplus (Int., Rentals, &c., Current Year, Previous Year), Bal. of Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists various electric railway companies and their interest and surplus data.

z After allowing for other income received.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Annual Reports.—An index to annual reports of steam railroads, street railways and miscellaneous companies which have been published during the preceding month will be given on the last Saturday of each month. This index will not include reports in the issue of the "Chronicle" in which it is published. The latest index will be found in the issue of Oct. 26. The next will appear in that of Nov. 30.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912.) On subsequent pages will be found the report of President Willard for the year 1911-12; also the detailed comparative income account for three years, showing the operations of the entire system (including all affiliated lines, excepting the Staten Island Ry., the Staten Island Rapid Transit Ry. and the Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal RR.), and the general balance sheet of the system for three years.

The comparative traffic statistics and income account for four years are as follows:

Table with columns: Traffic Statistics (Miles operated June 30, Tons freight, Passengers carried, etc.), 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09. Lists traffic and income data for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

GENERAL INCOME ACCOUNT YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, and 1908-09. Rows include Earnings (Freight, Passengers, Mail, express and miscel., Other than transport'n.), Gross earnings, Expenses (Maint. of way & struct., Maintenance of equip., Traffic expenses, Transportation expenses, General expenses), Total expenses, P. c. of exps. to earnings, Net earnings, Outside oper.—net deficit, Total net revenues, Taxes, Operating income, Int. and divs. on secur., owned, Other interest, Joint facilities and miscellaneours rents, Miscellaneous, Gross corporate inc., Deduct (Hire of equip., net bal., Joint facilities and miscellaneours rents, Interest on funded debt, Other interest, Other deductions account—subsidiary lines, Additions & betterments, Preferred dividends (4%), Common dividends (6%)), Total deductions, Balance, surplus.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Table with columns for 1912, 1911, and 1910. Rows include Assets (Road and equipment, Stocks and bonds, Advances to proprietary, &c., cos., Miscellaneous investments, Cash, Bonds in treasury, Marketable securities, Loans and bills receivable, Traffic, &c., bal., Agents and conductors, Materials and supplies, Miscellaneous accounts, Temporary advances, Special deposits, Reserve, &c., funds, Other deferred debit items), Total, Liabilities (Common stock, Preferred stock, Outstanding securities constituent cos. (stock liability), Funded debt, Loans and bills payable, Traffic, &c., bal., Vouchers and wages, Matured interest, dividends, &c., Matured mortgage, &c., Advances due other cos., Miscellaneous accounts payable, Accrued interest, dividends, &c., Provident funds, Other def. credit items, Add'n to property since June 30 1907, Other reserve funds, Profit and loss), Total.

\* Additions to property in 1910 include \$10,965,109 prior to June 30 1907.—V. 95, p. 1121, 889.

Chicago Great Western RR.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912.)

President S. M. Felton says in substance:

Mileage.—The railroad and property formerly of the De Kalb & St. West, Ry. Co., owning 5.81 miles of main track, was purchased Dec. 21 1911. Results.—The total operating revenue of the system amounted to \$12,795,242, being an increase of \$176,600, or 1.4%. In view of the extraordinary weather conditions throughout the year, this showing may be considered fair, as out of the nine principal Missouri Riverlines, so-called, the Great Western is the only one showing an increase for the year.

The excessively hot and unfavorable weather in the spring and summer of 1911 in its effect on the crops made itself felt in diminishing increases of revenues during the first half of the fiscal year, and while the total increase was nearly \$187,000 over the corresponding six months of the preceding year, or 2.8%, it was at the same time very much under the increase for the same six months in 1910, as compared with the corresponding period in 1909, that increase being \$666,561, or 11.2%. The same condition had its influence also upon the revenues of the second half of the year. But, in addition to that, and beginning with Jan. 1, the second half of the year experienced an exceptionally severe and long winter of recurring heavy snowfalls and extremely cold weather, which continued practically throughout January, February and March, and into April; and this, besides necessitating heavy extra expenses, caused further diminution of revenues, it being necessary on several occasions to suspend the receipt of traffic because it could not be handled without extraordinary delays and undue risk of loss and damage.

Outlook.—The prospects for business at the time of writing this report are unusually bright—the best since the company was organized. The crops on the Great Western and in the States tributary to its line have never been better. General business is increasing rapidly, and we look forward to a very satisfactory year. In fact, the prospects are that the losses of the past year will be more than overcome and the surplus for the year ending June 30 1912 should be the largest since the organization of the co.

During the past three years over \$14,000,000 have been expended on this property and its equipment. The result of this expenditure should produce further economies in operation, and it should be especially noticeable because the work is practically completed, and while it was in progress naturally the operations of the property were more or less retarded. During the past year there have been a number of creameries, elevators, lumber and coal yards and other industries located along the line, while other industries, already located, have put up new buildings and improved machinery.

Transportation Expenses.—The transportation expenses increased \$626,976. The greater part of this increase is attributed to the exceptionally severe winter weather. In the expenditures for coal for locomotives there was an aggregate increase of \$135,780; about \$100,000 of this was added by the demands of miners for increased wages.

Reconstruction and Maintenance.—The reconstruction of the line has been vigorously continued during the present year. The work done included: miles of track rebalanced, 123.90 (106.77 with gravel); bridges, trestles

and culverts rebuilt or replaced, 15,388 ft., 66 cuts widened; roadbed widened and grades rectified, 55.20 miles; track re-laid, 23.32 miles (17.93 with 85-lb. T. & R. with 75-lb. rails); cross-ties put in track, 270,164, being equal to 95.82 miles of ordinary track, &c., &c.

The amount expended during the year for additions and betterments was, for road improvements, \$1,911,055, making the total since Sept. 1 1909 \$7,971,862, and for equipment \$311,506, making the total expended therefor since Sept. 1 1909 \$6,312,594.

Equipment.—The rehabilitation of equipment acquired with the railroad on Sept. 1 1909 has been continued throughout the past year. Of undesirable equipment there have been sold or dismantled 35 locomotives, 12 passenger-train cars and 523 freight-train cars. There have been purchased 415 steel hopper bottom gondola cars, of 100,000 tons capacity each, one 15-ton locomotive crane with clamshell loader.

NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF LOCOMOTIVES & CARS IN SERVICE.

Table with columns for June 30 '12, Dec. '11, and June 30 '11. Rows include Locomotives, Tractive power (tons), Passenger train cars.

Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific RR.—Under the lease of this road, made in 1901, the Chicago Great Western agreed to pay the interest on W. M. & P. bonds only to the extent of the accumulated net earnings of the W. M. & P. The experience of the last three years having confirmed the belief that the road is unable to earn its interest, we decided in September last to make no further advances to pay said interest as we were under no obligation to do so. Accordingly, the interest due Oct. 1 1912 on the W. M. & P. bonds has not been paid; and under the mortgage securing those bonds, proceedings to foreclose the same may be commenced at any time after six months. (See further particulars V. 95, p. 620, 681, 893, 1041, 1206).

On Sept. 1 1909 the accounts under the lease showed a "surplus" of \$367,506 above the interest to that date on the W. M. & P. bonds. This was only a book account, however, as the surplus had been taken into the "income" account of the former Great Western and disbursed in payment of dividends on its debenture stock and pref. stock A and otherwise; and no funds or assets came to the present Great Western representing such book surplus. It has nevertheless been accepted by the present Great Western as covering its liability under the lease. This book surplus arose in part from a failure to charge against earnings all the actual expenses of operation, and in part to a failure to maintain and renew the leased property. Shortly after Sept. 1 1909 the present Great Western began making repairs and renewals necessary to put the leased railroad in safe condition. This work has required the expenditure of such large sums that the net earnings of the W. M. & P. have not equaled the currently accruing interest on the W. M. & P. bonds. Indeed, during the receivership of the former Great Western (Jan. 1908 to Sept. 1 1909), there was a deficit, the book "surplus" being correspondingly reduced.

On June 30 1912 the account of receipts and expenses under the lease showed a deficit, and since its organization, Sept. 1 1909, the present Great Western has advanced not only the amount of such deficit, but also the amount of the book "surplus" above referred to.

The average gross earnings of the W. M. & P. during the last ten years have been only \$2,658 per mile, per annum, figured on the basis of the lease, which allows the W. M. & P. the unusually liberal minimum of 50% of the total revenue from traffic received and delivered by it to the Great Western, regardless of the distance the same may be transported over the lines of the respective companies—an apportionment which has yielded to the W. M. & P. in round figures, 50% more gross revenue than it would have received on a straight pro rata of the mileage of the respective companies. The taxes and the interest on the W. M. & P. bonds are about \$1,000 per mile per annum, or about 38% of the average gross earnings above mentioned. This leaves only about 62% of such gross earnings to cover the cost of operation and maintenance, which is substantially inadequate.

Mason City & Fort Dodge RR.—This road is operated under a lease in substantially the same form as the lease of the W. M. & P. railroad above described, except that by an amendment of the lease in June 1904 the M. C. & Ft. D. earnings are to be credited in all cases 60% of the total revenue from traffic transported from the lines of either company to those of the other. The circumstances under which the present Great Western took over the lease are the same as mentioned in the public statement as to the W. M. & P. RR. (V. 95, p. 620). On Sept. 1 1909, when the present Great Western took over the property, the accounts showed a "surplus" of \$1,102,765, this being a book account, since, as in the case of the W. M. & P., it had been taken into the "income" account of the former Great Western and disbursed in payment of dividends on its debenture stock and pref. stock A, and otherwise; and no money or assets came to the present Great Western representing such surplus. Since Sept. 1 1909 the accrued interest on the M. C. & Ft. D. bonds and the cost of repairs necessary to restore the M. C. & Ft. D. railroad and its rolling stock to safe condition, charged against the net revenue of that railroad under the lease, has changed the above-mentioned "surplus" of Sept. 1 1909 to a deficit on June 30 1912. As in the case of the W. M. & P., there were deficits during both years of the receivership.

FREIGHT TONNAGE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30—PRODUCTS OF

Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11, and 1909-10. Rows include Year, Agricultural, Animals, Mines, Forests, Manufactures, Miscellaneous.

\* Includes 808,096 tons of bituminous coal in 1911-12, against 889,533 tons in 1910-11, and 840,628 in 1909-10.

OPERATIONS, EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11, and 1909-10. Rows include Operations (Average miles operated, Tons freight (rev.) carried, Tons (revenue) 1 mile, Revenue per ton per mile, Average train load, revenue (tons), Number passengers carried, Passengers carried 1 mile, Revenue per pass. per mile, Operating revenue per mile), Operating Revenue (Freight, Passenger, Mail, express & miscellaneous, Other than transportation), Total operating revenue.

Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11, and 1909-10. Rows include Operating Expenses (Maintenance of way, &c., Maintenance of equipment, Traffic expenses, Transportation expenses, General expenses), Total, Net revenue, Outside operations, net.

Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11, and 1909-10. Rows include Total net revenue, Taxes, Operating income, Income from securities, &c., Rentals & miscellaneous.

Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11, and 1909-10. Rows include Total income, Deduct (Int. on C. G. W. bonds, Int. on Mason City & Ft. D. bonds, Int. on W. M. & P. bonds, Other interest, Property rental paid, Hire of equipment (balance), Miscellaneous), Total deductions, Balance, surplus.

Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11, and 1909-10. Rows include Total deductions, Balance, surplus.

† Includes for comparative purposes interest on loans, equipment trust notes and debenture stock, each for 2 months, being practically the fixed charges for July and August 1909, the last two months of the receivership.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Table with columns for 1912 and 1911, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Road & equip., Sec. of prop., etc., Pledged, Unpledged, Other investm'ts, Cash, Marketable sec., Securs. in treas., Loans & bills rec., Apts. & condue., Miscell. accounts, Material & supp., Advances, &c., Unexiting disc't on bonds, Other def. items. Liabilities include Common stock, Preferred stock, C. G. W. Ist 4s., Minn. Term 3 1/2s., M. C. & F. D. Ist 4s., W. M. & P. Ist 4s., Traffic, &c., bal., Vouch. & wages., Miscell. accounts., Mat. int. unpaid., Unmat'd int., &c., Taxes accrued., Oper. reserves., Other def. credit items., Profit and loss.

Total 1912 \$131,605,866 1911 \$131,324,041
a After deducting reserve for accrued depreciation, \$401,254.
b Includes in 1912 physical property, \$54,706, securities pledged, \$302,701, and unpledged, \$222,100 - V. 95, p. 1122, 968.

The Virginian Railway Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912.)

[Attention is called to the fact that the change in the financial plan under which the recent issue of \$25,000,000 1st M. 5% bonds was made did not become effective until May 1 1912, so that for the 10 months ending April 30 1912 the report now issued necessarily shows charges for interest, &c., on more than \$26,000,000, which, since the change in the financial plan at May 1 1912 is represented by pref. stock. Had the change in the financial plan been effective during the entire year 1911-12, the report would have shown a substantial surplus over all charges for the year. For the two months of May and June 1912, after the plan became effective, there was a surplus over all charges of \$87,068. Compare V. 95, p. 49, and see map on page 135 of "Railway & Industrial" Section.]

Prest. Urban H. Broughton, N. Y., Oct. 14, wrote in subst.

Results.—Operating revenue increased from freight traffic \$1,129,385, or 34.15%; from passenger traffic, \$6,145, or 2.38%. The total operating revenue increased \$1,166,374, equal to 31.77%, and the operating expenses increased \$702,121, or 36.34%, so that the net revenue from operation increased \$474,253, equal to 25.09%, and the gross income increased \$553,612, or 25.07%. The ratio of oper. expenses to oper. revenue was 61.42%, as against 59.37% for 1910-11. Taxes increased \$11,444.

Financial.—During the year the company's financial status has been changed as follows: (a) \$34,800,000 1st M. 5% 50-yr. bonds of 1907 issued to and held by the constructors of the railway were canceled. (b) A new mortgage was made, dated May 1 1912, covering the entire property owned June 1 1912, the maximum authorized issue being \$75,000,000 1st M. 5% 50-yr. gold bonds. Of these bonds, \$25,000,000 were issued (V. 94, p. 1764; V. 95, p. 45) upon cancellation of a like amount of the former issue; the remaining \$50,000,000 are reserved for future issue upon acquisition of additional property under careful restrictions. (c) Cumulative 5% pref. stock to the amount of \$29,000,000 was authorized (V. 94, p. 209, 353, 828) and \$27,779,000 has been issued at par in exchange, viz.: \$27,778,900 Obligations with \$100 Cash, Exchanged for Said Pref. Stock. First M. 5s of 1907 (old issue) canceled. \$9,800,000

Table listing various financial items: Virginian Terminal Ry. 1st M. 5s acquired and pledged under the mortgage of the Virginian Ry. Co. \$3,000,000; Equipment acquired during the year \$4,424,000; Redemption of \$750,000 2d lien equipment notes \$787,500; Floating indebtedness \$223,100; Interest on Virginian Ry. and Virginia Terminal Ry. bonds, 2d lien equipment notes and floating debt. \$8,444,300

The outstanding capital stock and bonded debt June 30 1912 were: First mortgage 50-year 5s of 1912 \$25,000,000; First lien equipment trust notes of 1908 2,437,000; Preferred stock, 5% cumulative 27,779,000; Common stock 34,850,000.

Equipment.—In view of the shortage of motive power, your board arranged in Nov. last for the acquisition of ten Mikado and four Mallet engines. The ten Mikados were received in May, 11 of them being included in the equipment acquired through the issue of preferred stock (see above table) and one purchased under the equipment trust. The four Mallets, received in August, were paid for by the issue of additional pref. stock.

Foreseeing the continued increase in business, your board has furthermore authorized the purchase of 700 50-ton steel coal cars, 10 additional locomotives and 8 cabooses, which are under contract for delivery during the calendar year 1912. An additional amount of \$69,000 has been appropriated for shop tools and they are now being installed.

Average Unit Amounts Expended for Repairs.

Table with columns for 1912 and 1911, and rows for Locomotive, Pass. Car, Freight Car, Road Mile.

Improvements, &c.—Replacement of the high wooden viaducts and trestles on the Deepwater division with permanent work, for which an appropriation was made late in 1910, has been completed, except for two of the smaller trestles, which will be completed within four months. Five small wooden trestles on other sections have also been replaced with permanent structures. In view of the cave-in at Hales Gap tunnel, we decided to line all non-self-supporting tunnels with concrete, and a continuing appropriation was made for that purpose. At this date three of the tunnels, viz., at Hales Gap, Slate Hill and New River, have been so lined.

Combining with the passenger and freight stations have been built at seven points, and extensive additions to shop facilities will be completed within 90 days. During the year 18.14 miles of new tracks have been laid in sidings, spur tracks and yards. 235,307 cubic yards of crushed rock ballast have been put in the track during the year.

Norfolk Terminal Ry. Co.—The Norfolk union passenger station and office building was opened for traffic June 1 last. Your company's general offices are now located at this station, and are ample for reasonable growth.

New Industries.—The following 72 new industries were located on your line during the fiscal year: Planing mills, 4; handle factories, 1; canning factories, 9; tobacco prizeries, 1; coal operations, 2; saw mills, 41; brick manufac. tories, 2; ice plant, 1; cooperage stock factories, 8; sash-lock factories, 1; iron works, 2.

Earnings Show Surplus.—Your company's funded debt is upon a conservative basis and earnings show a substantial surplus over fixed charges.

Temporary Hindrances to Operation.—On Aug. 14 1911 a serious cave-in occurred at Hales Gap tunnel, Mile Post 325.2. Although supported by 12x12 white oak timber, the sloping shale rock gave way for about 125 ft. It was four months before traffic could be resumed through the tunnel, and in the interval a new track was built across East River, connecting with the Norfolk & Western Ry., and all trains were detoured via that railway for a distance of 7.5 miles.

More than ordinarily severe rains caused several troublesome slides and one partial washout of a bridge. It is estimated that these unusual conditions added \$130,000 to operating expenses, divided between "maintenance" and "conducting transportation." Inability to obtain sufficient motive power to handle the business offered and insufficient shop facilities to keep the power already owned in first-class condition also adversely affected earnings, both gross and net. The improved facilities and additional equipment now provided will increase both gross facilities and net earnings.

Lease.—Your company has leased for a period of five years the Piney River & Paint Creek Ry., a line of about 9 miles in length in Raleigh County, W. Va., upon which there are six coal operations. The lease takes effect when your company makes connection with that railway, either by building about seven miles of line, or by obtaining trackage rights over the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. from Pemberton to Berkeley Junction. Negotiations for such trackage rights are now pending.

Classification of Freight—Products of (Tons). Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11, and 1909-10, and rows for Agric. Animal, Mines, Forest, Mfrs., &c., Total.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS YEAR ENDING JUNE 30. Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11, and 1909-10, and rows for Average mileage, Tons (revenue) carried, Tons carried one mile, Rate per ton per mile, Passengers carried, Passengers carried one mile, Rate per passenger per mile, Gross earnings per mile.

GENERAL INCOME ACCOUNT. Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11, and 1909-10, and rows for Operating Revenue, Freight, Passenger, Mail, express and miscellaneous, Gross revenue, Operating expenses, Maintenance of way, &c., Traffic expenses, Conducting transportation, General expenses, Total operating expenses, Net revenue, Taxes, Operating income, Other income, Gross income, Deductions, Interest on funded debt, Interest on equipment obligations, Other interest, Disc't. on 1st lien equip. notes writ.off, Miscellaneous, Rents, Total deductions, Balance deficit.

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30. Table with columns for 1912, 1911, and 1910, and rows for Assets—Road & equip't, N. T. Ry. com. stk., V. T. lty. com. stk., V. T. Ry. Ist M. 5s., Other investments, Cash, Bills receivable, Materials & supp., Miscellaneous, Unexiting disc. on equipment notes, Unext. exp. for recording mtge., Special deposits, Oth. def. deb. items, Profit and loss. Liabilities—Capital stock, Funded debt, Loans and notes payable, Traffic, &c., bal., Vouchers & wages, Miscellaneous, Matured interest, Unmatured int., Taxes accrued, Operating reserves, Other def'd credit items.

a After deducting depreciation reserve of \$261,233.
b Matured interest deferred by consent includes in 1911 \$6,357,289 on 1st M. 50-yr. 5s (since refunded by new mortgage of 1912); \$244,754 on Virginia Terminal Ry. 50-year guaranteed 5s and \$44,035 miscellaneous interest.
c Unmatured interest in 1912 includes \$208,333 on 1st M. 50-year 5s; \$25,000 on Virginia Terminal Ry. 50-year guaranteed 5s; \$20,308 on first lien equipment trust notes.—V. 95, p. 1209, 49.

Louisville Henderson & St. Louis Railway. (Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912.)

Prest. L. J. Irwin, Louisville, Sept. 3, wrote in substance:

Results.—The total operating revenue increased \$64,776 and net operating revenue increased \$27,213.

Maintenance, Additions, &c.—During the year 82,158 cross ties and 18,189 tons ballast were renewed. The aggregate length of permanent work established by filling is 3,307 ft. and the material thus dispensed with amounts to 460,526 ft. board measure of timber and 21,800 linear ft. of piling. Partial replacement of a trestle with 60 ft. steel girders commenced last year and 120 ft. additional 60 ft. steel girder work has been completed. Expenditures for additions and betterments of road aggregated \$186,095 (chiefly \$44,000 for real estate); equipment (net), \$3,673.

Equipment.—Under Federal regulations, it will be necessary to reduce the steam pressure on six of the 26 locomotives, to the extent that they will be of no service, and will have to be retired before July 1 next. The freight cars (total No. 444) are in a badly run down condition and we are greatly in need of new freight equipment. The 34 passenger cars are mostly old and require more than usual repairs and the company is in need of additional passenger equipment. Fifteen 80,000 capacity flat cars have been purchased and three locomotives, and 46 cars have been retired.

STATISTICS, REVENUES, EXPENSES, &C.

Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, and 1908-09, and rows for Miles operated, No. of passengers carried, Passengers carr'd 1 mile, Rate per pass. per mile, Tons carried, Tons carried 1 mile, Rate per ton per mile, Freight revenue, Passenger revenue, Mail revenue, Express revenue, Other transport'n revenue, Other than transport'n, Total, Maint. of way & struct., Maint. of equipment, Traffic expenses, Transportation expenses, General expenses, Total, Net operating revenue, Outside operations, Total, Taxes accrued, Operating income, Other income, Gross corporate income, Hire of equipment, Joint facilities, Miscellaneous rents, Interest on bonds, Miscellaneous, Total deductions, Balance surplus.



BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Table with columns for 1912 and 1911, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Road & equipment, Cash, Loans and bills receivable, etc. Liabilities include Common stock, Preferred stock, etc.

a Road and equipment, \$7,090,869 in 1912. Includes investment to June 30 1907, \$6,748,334 (road, \$6,162,693, and equipment, \$585,641); investment since June 30 1907, \$441,675 (road, \$340,769, and equipment, \$100,905); less reserve for accrued depreciation, \$99,139.

Midland Valley Railroad, Arkansas.

(Report for Year ending June 30 1912.)

Sec.-Treas. H. E. Yarnall, Phila., Oct. 22 1912, wrote: The company was incorporated in Arkansas June 4 1903 and owns and operates from Excelsior, Ark., south to Hoye, Ark., and north to Fidelity, Ark.; also from Excelsior west to Silverdale, Kansas, and from Jenks, Okla., to Glenn Pool, Okla., a total of 299 miles. Operates under lease the Wichita and Midland Valley RR. Co. from Arkansas City, Kansas, to Wichita, Kansas, 51 miles opened Oct. 4 1911, and has trackage rights over St. Louis & San Francisco RR. between Maney Junction, Okla., and Fort Smith, Ark., 16 miles, and over Missouri Pacific Ry. between Silverdale, Kansas and Arkansas City, Kansas, 9 miles. Total operated June 30 1912, 375 miles. Yard tracks and sidings, 64.69 miles. Gauge 4 ft. 8 1/2 in. Rail (steel) 65 and 75 lbs. Rolling stock Oct. 15 1912: locomotives, 38; cars, passenger 36; freight 2,538 (coal 1,760; box 582; steel tank 100; flat 71; ballast 25); service 26.

The Wichita & Midland Valley RR. opened in Oct. 1911 from Arkansas City, Kansas, to Wichita, Kansas, 51.25 miles, is leased for 50 years from July 29 1910 to Midland Valley RR. Co., at a rental equal to 25% of the entire gross earnings, with minimum guaranty of interest on 1st M. bonds and taxes. It owns no equipment. There were outstanding Oct. 15 1912 \$503,300 common stock and \$483,300 6% non-cum. pref. stock; also \$1,025,000 1st M. 20-yr. 5% gold bonds due Jan. 1 1931, guaranteed as to prin. and int. by Midland Valley RR. Co. (see bond offering V. 92, p. 796.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Table comparing 1911-12, 1910-11, and 1909-10 for Earnings and Expenses. Categories include Passengers carried, Tons carried, Freight, Mail and express, etc.

INCOME ACCOUNT YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

Table comparing 1911-12, 1910-11, and 1909-10 for Income Account. Categories include Net earnings, Operating Income, Add—Hire of equipment, etc.

a Equipment is now owned and is not subject to rental charge. b Interest charges of the company were adjusted in July 1910 and are therefore not shown for the earlier period.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Table with columns for 1912 and 1911, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Road & equip., Gen. M. bds., Stock of other cos., etc. Liabilities include Capital stock, Funded debt, etc.

z After deducting reserve for accrued depreciation, \$226,473. y After deducting net miscellaneous adjustments, \$1,711.

Directors.—Charles E. Ingersoll, Francis I. Gowen, John S. Jenks Jr., Thomas Newhall and W. Hinckle Smith, all of Phila.; J. W. McLeod, Little Rock, Ark.; Ira D. Glesby, Fort Smith, Ark.; R. T. Powell, Greenwood, Ark.; C. E. Speer, John W. Howell, Rudolph New and B. D. Crane, all of Fort Smith, Ark. Officers.—Charles E. Ingersoll, Pres.; Henry Wood, Vice-Pres., and H. E. Yarnall, Sec. and Treas., all of Phila.—V. 95, p. 618, 47.

Wells Fargo & Co., New York.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912.)

Pres. B. D. Caldwell, N. Y., Oct. 10 1912, wrote in subst.:

Results.—The railroad mileage operated on June 30 1912 was 64,351 miles; the stage, inland steamer, coastwise and ocean steamship mileage aggregated 27,049 miles, making the total mileage 91,392 miles, an increase since the last report of 16,995 miles of railroad mileage and 6,528 miles of other transportation, or a total increase of 23,523 miles. The agencies totaled 7,145. Employees (exclusive and joint) numbered 23,045. The increase in gross earnings during the year was largely due to the new railroad lines which have been operated since Aug. 1 1911. The taking over of approximately 17,000 miles, embracing a considerable number of trunk-line railroads, was a task of great magnitude, especially in the necessity which existed for the attainment, in the shortest time possible, of a standard of express service similar to that maintained by your company elsewhere.

Because of these emergency conditions and the large expenditures thereby entailed, the net earnings of these lines have been small. This, together with the large increase of operating expense of the company as a whole, and certain readjustments which it was necessary to make to conform to new accounting methods, resulted in the showing of net income derived from express operations but slightly in excess of the previous year.

There was a material enlargement of supervision in appointment of additional officials throughout the entire system at the time of taking over the new lines. A new accounting system, also involving considerable expense for outside expert accountants, printing, etc., was shortly thereafter put into effect. The accounting department was removed from New York to Chicago, resulting in loss of a large number of its employees who had to be replaced, and a large additional force added for the accounting work of the new lines. An extra force has also been required for the extensive compilation of statistics in the rate investigation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Owing to the extreme high price of provender for horses which has prevailed during most of the year there was an increase above the normal cost in that item alone of approximately 50%.

Outlook.—While there is an immediate promise of a large express traffic growing out of the generally prosperous condition of the country, no forecast can properly be made of the earnings for the coming year, pending the outcome of the express case before the Commission and until the proposed parcel post, which is to become operative Jan. 1 1913, is better understood and its effects upon the small parcel traffic is more clearly defined. (See Post Office Bill, V. 95, p. 521).

In the rate case before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, your company is co-operating with the Commission in the adoption of improved methods and practices, but is prepared to show cause why the rates which have been proposed by the Commission are unreasonably low and should not be put into effect.

In the interest of greater efficiency, steps have been taken to adopt at a number of the larger cities where they are especially adaptable the use of auto trucks, to an extent displacing horses and wagons.

To provide for the increasing carload perishable traffic, of which your company is the largest carrier among the express companies, especially from the Pacific Coast, orders have been placed for a number of new refrigerator cars and to equip with steel underframes and otherwise rebuild to conform to railroad and Governmental requirements, a considerable portion of its present refrigerator equipment.

Aside from the situation described affecting its rates, our affairs are in satisfactory condition. Every proper effort is being made to raise the company's standard of efficiency as the most substantial guaranty of public favor and of enlargement of its business.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEARS ENDED JUNE 30.

Table comparing 1911-12, 1910-11, and 1909-10 for Income Account. Categories include Mileage op. J'ne 30, Gross operations, Express priv. (dr.), etc.

Total net rev. 2,541,341 2,390,815 Gross corp. inc. 3,441,674 3,489,892

The gross corporate income from express operations, \$2,204,828 in 1911-12, against \$2,153,771 in 1910-11, compares with \$3,183,475 in 1909-10 and \$3,262,479 in 1908-09. Other income, \$1,641,066 and \$1,401,900 in 1909-10 and 1908-09, respectively, making total income in 1909-10 \$4,824,541, against \$4,664,370 in 1908-09.

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30 1912.

Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11, and 1909-10, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Real property and equip't., Secura. of system corp. unpl., etc. Liabilities include Stock outstanding, Traffic bills, etc.

a Real property and equipment, \$5,656,694, includes real estate, \$884,228; buildings and fixtures, \$2,047,359, and equipment, \$2,800,506, less reserve for accrued depreciation, \$75,399. b Miscellaneous accounts receivable, \$2,002,588, includes loans and bills receivable, \$206,734; traffic balances due from other companies, \$192,149; net balances due from agents and conductors, \$1,270,767; other working assets, \$139,256, and other accounts, \$172,652. c Deferred debit items, \$1,888,299, include working funds, \$32,300; advance payments, \$1,548,798, and other deferred debit items, \$307,202.—V. 93, p. 1104.

New York Dock Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1912.)

Pres. F. S. Landstreet, N. Y., Sept. 24, wrote in substance: Results.—The gross earnings of all departments other than the railroad show a decrease of \$122,186. Of this decrease \$205,831 was in the warehouse and storage department; there was an increase of \$40,617 in the steamship and dock department and an increase of \$43,028 in other income. Current assets increased \$280,287; current liab., decreased \$92,820.

The larger part of the decrease in earnings occurred during the first six months of the year and was due to the continued depression in the storage business. The dock and miscellaneous earnings show gratifying increases. Expenses as shown by the income statement decreased \$29,808, of which \$17,164 was in operating expenses, \$6,715 in repairs and \$6,908 in insurance. (The directors decided on March 19, 1912 to pay the semi-annual dividend, usually paid in April on the \$10,000,000 7 1/2% non-cum pref. stock, and no distribution also was made in October. See V. 94, p. 1123.)

Permanent Improvements.—Manufacturing loft buildings Nos. 9 and 10, each 440x80 ft., and 6 stories in height, are being pushed to completion, but will not be ready for occupancy before Feb. 1 1913. Considerable space has been placed under lease at satisfactory prices, in advance of completion. A manufacturing building on Furman St., south of Montague, and a large cold-storage building on Furman St., near Fulton, are under construction. These two buildings are being constructed under leases made in advance for a long period of years at satisfactory rates. Both buildings occupy spaces not heretofore producing revenue.

Per No. 22 at the foot of Atlantic Ave. is being extended with a steel shed. It has been placed under a long-term lease at a very satisfactory rate. When completed it will be 1,000 feet long.

Store 46 was placed in service in November, and Stores 48 to 53, inclusive, which were converted into fireproof structures and equipped with sprinklers, were placed in service in January. The policy of adding to the sprinkler equipment has been continued. The German-American stores, the Richardson & Boynton buildings and a warehouse on King St. which was remodelled for manufacturing, have been thus equipped. Pier 33 will be fully equipped by the close of the calendar year. In the railroad department a teleph system of freight-handling was installed and Store No. 117 converted into a freight warehouse; an engine-shed was provided at Baltic Terminal. An industrial siding was placed on King St.

The expenditures for permanent improvements in all departments during the year amounted to \$536,893. The company has on hand sufficient cash to complete all work authorized. Your Empire and Fulton properties lying north of the Brooklyn Bridge, which were isolated and not necessary for our operations, were sold, and the proceeds deposited with the trustee of the mortgage.

Depreciation.—Beginning with the current fiscal year, a charge for depreciation covering improvements made within the last two years and future work of this character will be made, for the purpose of setting up a reserve for the future improvement or replacement of your warehouses, piers, equipment, &c. These amounts will be charged to operating expenses.

The amount spent for repairs and maintenance in all departments was \$106,407, an increase of \$2,826; all of which has been charged to oper. exp. N. Y. Dock Ry. Co.—The application for a franchise for your railroad has been granted and the road will be open after Oct. 1 1913 as N. Y. Dock Ry. Jorammon St. Award.—These cases have been concluded and the awards made your company, which, with interest, amounted to \$549,000, have been paid since the close of the year. This amount is not included in the cash balances of this report. The award was made in Oct. 1909 for property taken in 1904 by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners at the foot of Jorammon St. for the construction of the Interborough Tunnel and for condemnation of an easement under the property. See also V. 93, p. 1120.1

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11, and 1909-10. Rows include Earnings (Warehouses, Docks, Other Income), Expenses (Warehouses and docks, Repairs & maint., Insurance, Legal expenses), Total expenses, Net earnings, and Ner earnings, railroad department.

\*Gross earnings from operations of railroad department in 1911-12 were \$331,512, against \$258,773 in 1910-11 and \$217,552 in 1909-10; expenses, \$330,952, against \$231,213 and \$171,870; and net, as above, \$10,260, against \$27,500 and \$45,682.

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Table with columns for 1912, 1911, 1912, and 1911. Rows include Assets (Property, Cash, Loans, etc.) and Liabilities (Common stock, Preferred stock, etc.).

a Property, &c., includes in 1912 real estate, wharves, warehouses, &c., \$27,753-100; terminal railroad, \$940,750; floating equipment, \$281,602; machinery and tools, \$93,207; and expenditure on improvements and betterments since July 31 1911, \$534,833; total as above, \$2,910,065. b Reserve for cost of delivering merchandise in store.—V. 94, p. 1123.

Crucible Steel Company of America.

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

The report, signed Oct. 16 by Herbert Du Puy, Chairman, and C. C. Ramsey, President, says in substance:

Results.—The net profits applicable to dividends were \$3,424,996, equivalent to 13.70% upon the preferred stock. These profits are determined after charging against the operations of the year \$786,420 for repairs, \$550,000 for depreciation and renewals, and \$5,894 for contingencies.

Earnings by Quarters (Results for 1910-11 from Previous Report.—Ed.)

Table showing quarterly earnings for 1910-11 and 1911-12, with columns for Quarter and Total.

The gross earnings, \$5,113,958, are very gratifying when we consider the difficulties under which we were struggling during the first six months. The net profits applicable to dividends were \$3,424,996 (contrasting with \$2,557,518 in 1910-11. Compare V. 93, p. 820).

The ratio of operating charges to gross sales was 77.33%, being a decrease for the past year. The net profits earned were equivalent to 13.70% upon the pref. stock, as compared with 10.23% for the previous year.

Surplus.—The total undivided surplus, represented by quick assets derived entirely from operating profits after the payment of the preferred dividend of 7% per annum (\$1,750,000) was \$4,950,277, an inc. \$1,674,996.

Outlook.—In July 1912, almost at the end of the fiscal year, conditions throughout the country changed for the better, and your company too, began to receive the benefit. Owing to the expectations of the largest crops the country has ever produced, the railroads, being the largest consumers of steel, foresaw the necessity of increasing their equipment in order to take care of this increased tonnage and of preparing their roadways for the expected heavy traffic, inducing them to come into the market. Through this start, the demand throughout the country for the products of steel works has become so urgent that it has been impossible to secure the additional labor necessary to produce the business offered. All of your mills are short of this class of labor, such handicap largely affecting the increase of profits, since, with the reduced tonnage, costs are naturally increased. It is hoped that a fair cold weather sets in this condition will improve.

Depreciation and Renewal of Plants.—An effort is being made to bring up your company's plants to the highest state of efficiency and to maintain them there. To accomplish this, during the past year there has been expended \$786,420 for maintenance and upkeep, all of which has been charged against income as a part of current expenses. In addition to this large sum, your board of directors during the year has set aside, out of profits, the usual sum of \$500,000 to cover depreciation and renewal of plants of the parent company, and \$150,000 for the subsid. companies.

Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Co.—The plant of this subsidiary company has been steadily growing through the construction of its buildings and the erection of machinery, but will hardly be able to produce steel until the spring or summer of 1913. (V. 92, p. 265, 326, 730; V. 93, p. 1019.)

Midland Improvement Co.—Owing to the expected large increase in the number of employees at the plant of the Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Co. at Midland, Pa., a new constituent company, the Midland Improvement Co., was incorporated and acquired the remaining 500 acres of unimproved land in and adjoining the present town of Midland. It is the intention to divide this property into lots, some of which will be sold to employees, and upon other houses for workmen will be erected. A large portion of this new purchase will be laid out as a model town for the company's employees, with streets laid out in curves, parks at intervals, &c.

Crucible Coal Co.—The Crucible Coal Co., organized by your company last year, began the delivery of coal to two of our plants in August 1912. It is fully expected that the development will be enlarged and gradually all of our large plants will be supplied with fuel from this source. A fleet of some 50 wooden coal barges and a steamboat have been purchased, which will be augmented by modern steel barges ultimately to take the place of the wooden ones. Two of these steel barges are promised for delivery in November 1912. (See bond offering V. 93, p. 1107, 1024.)

Atha Works—The plans outlined in our report last year have been slowly focusing to completion, so that it is confidently expected that some time during the spring of 1913 the electric-steel plant will start actively at work. During the past year the machine-shop and auxiliary buildings have been increased in size, so that your company can now take care of an additional amount of Government business.

Syracuse (N. Y.) Crucible Steel Co.—This new corporation has been organized by your company and has bought some 45 acres of land in the suburbs of Syracuse, upon which it is intended to begin the erection during the coming year of a large new Crucible steel plant, planned to use the most economical appliances and to manufacture the highest quality of Crucible steels by the most modern methods. It has been found necessary

to enter into this new construction owing to the restricted location of the Sanderson plant in the heart of Syracuse, with no way to enlarge it. Stockholders.—Aug. 31 1912: pref. 3,211, common, 1,875; total, 5,086. [See also bond offering Norwalk Steel Co. in V. 93, p. 422.]

EARNINGS FOR YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31.

Table with columns for 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, and 1908-09. Rows include Gross earnings, Operating charges, Provision for deprec'n, Provision for conting's, Net earnings, and Other income.

a 7 3/4% plus 10% scrip dividend (\$2,443,650) on the pref. stock issued June 30 1910.

BALANCE SHEET AUGUST 31.

Table with columns for 1912, 1911, 1912, and 1911. Rows include Assets (Real estate, Div. in adv., etc.) and Liabilities (Preferred stock, Common stock, etc.).

The company has also guaranteed the principal and interest of \$7,940,000 5% bonds of associated companies.—V. 95, p. 1210, 802.

City Investing Co.

(Balance Sheet, April 30 1912.)

Table with columns for 1912, 1911, 1912, and 1911. Rows include Assets (Real estate, Bonds & mortgages, etc.) and Liabilities (Common stock, Preferred stock, etc.).

a Real estate is given after deducting underlying mortgages amounting to \$1,010,000 in 1912, against \$12,432,000 in 1911.

Dividends paid on preferred, 7% (quar.) in full to date, but no dividends on common since 1907.—V. 87, p. 1535, 874.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal RR.—Earnings.—

Table showing earnings for Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal RR. for 1911-12 and 1910-11, with columns for Year end, Gross, Net, etc.

Interest and rents, as above, \$1,254,776 in 1911-12 includes, interest, \$1,202,970, hire of equipment (net balance), \$47,133, and joint facilities (total payments), \$4,666.—V. 92, p. 1031.

Beaver & Ellwood RR.—First Mortgage Bonds Called.—All of the outstanding (\$150,000) 1st M. 4% bonds of the Beaver & Ellwood RR., dated July 1 1899, have been called for payment at par and interest on Dec. 1 at Guaranty Trust Co.

Boston Elevated Ry.—New Director.—Galen L. Stone, the Boston and New York banker, has been added to the board.

New Securities.—The stockholders on Nov. 4 also authorized the directors to issue (a) \$4,000,000 additional stock, the same to be offered to the shareholders at 105 to provide for such expenditures as the State RR. Commission shall approve; (b) \$5,000,000 30-year bonds (to be secured by mortgage which will also secure all other bonds of the company now outstanding) on account of new construction, equipment, &c., funding floating debt and payment of any other debts. The following has been officially revised:

These securities are designed to provide for construction and equipment purposes. Among other things, money is needed to defray the expense of building the East Cambridge viaduct, the South Boston power plant, the Malden elevated extension and some of the previously unfinanced cost of the Cambridge subway.

The company has at present sufficient leeway so that it can issue about \$4,000,000 bonds without putting out any more stock. This is presumably part of the reason why the new financing takes the form of part bonds and part stock. A radical new departure is made in the proposed issue of bonds, which are to be a first mortgage. This is designed to broaden the market. A debenture bond, even though legal for Massachusetts savings banks, appeals to a more limited class of investors than a mortgage security.

With the new securities outstanding, Boston Elevated will have a total capitalization of \$47,250,000—\$23,300,000 bonds and \$23,950,000 stock. The \$18,500,000 bonds outstanding are all debentures. As is usual in the case of debenture issues, the law covering the outstanding bonds provides that any mortgage thereafter executed upon the property shall include the present bonds, thus adding to their attractiveness as an investment security. ("Boston News Bureau," Oct. 29.)—V. 93, p. 1121, 618.

Boston & Lowell RR.—\$280,000 Stock at Auction.—The company will offer for sale at public auction in Boston, by Francis Henshaw & Co., auctioneers, at 97 Milk St., on Nov. 13, \$280,000 additional stock.—V. 94, p. 826.

Central Park North & East River RR., N. Y. City.—Plan of Reorganization.—T. P. Shonts, E. J. Berwind and Harry Bronner, the reorganization committee, has applied to the P. S. Commission (hearing set for Nov. 8) for authority to carry out a plan of reorganization dated Nov. 1 1912, prepared in accordance with an agreement of the same date with the New York Railways Co. whereby that company will receive in exchange for its holdings of the \$1,200,000 first mortgage bonds the entire \$500,000 stock of the successor company, and the last named will authorize a new \$1,500,000 mortgage, of which not over \$1,100,000 will now be issued to provide for present cash requirements, these









Reports and Documents.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY

EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 1912.

Office of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company,  
Baltimore, Md., October 31 1912.

To the Stockholders of The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co—

The President and Directors herewith submit report of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ended June 30 1912.

PROPERTIES AND MILEAGE.

The statements in this report show the results of the operations of the lines directly operated by The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, embracing:

Miles of Road.....	4,381 30
Trackage Rights.....	73.76
Total Operated Mileage.....	4,455.06

as shown in detail in Table 26.

There has been a net increase in first track of 21.32 miles, chiefly due to the extension of the Quemahoning Branch, and to the resumption of operations over that portion your line from Kane Junction to Mt. Jewett, Pa., formerly leased.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR.

The General Income Account of the Company for the year will be found in Table 1. Except where otherwise indicated, the comparison herein shown are with the corresponding period and figures for the preceding fiscal year.

The Gross Earnings from rail operations were \$92,594,322 87, an increase of \$4,449,319 11, or 5.05 per cent.

The earnings from Freight Traffic were \$72,465,544 28, an increase of \$4,835,607 27, or 7.15 per cent.

The tons of freight carried were 64,704,070, an increase of 4,156,183 tons, or 6.86 per cent. The tons of freight carried one mile were 12,490,418,797, an increase of 786,879,352, or 6.72 per cent. The ton miles per mile of road were 2,803,648, an increase of 6.21 per cent. The revenue from freight per mile of road was \$16,265 90, an increase of 6.64 per cent. The revenue per freight train mile was \$3 21 68-100, an increase of \$ .67 3-100, or 26.32 per cent.

The average distance each ton was carried was 193.04 miles, compared with 193.29 miles the previous year. The average earnings per ton per mile were 580-1000 cents, an increase of 2-1000 cents. This increase in average earnings per ton per mile is incident to handling a larger proportion of higher class freight and not to increase in rates charged. On the contrary there were decreases ranging from 5 per cent to 10 per cent in the coal rates from Pittsburgh and West Virginia regions to the Lakes, effective May 1912, which apply to a considerable tonnage. Freight Traffic Statistics are given in Tables 12 and 13.

It will be noted from Statement of Commodities Carried, Table 14, that tonnage decreases were quite general through the commodities grouped as Products of Agriculture, Products of Animals, Products of Forest, and in many items of Manufactures, resulting probably from the unfavorable weather conditions and the apathy in commerce and manufacture which prevailed in the earlier period of the year. There was a marked increase, however, in the latter part of the year in the Products of Mines and in certain branches of Manufactures, anticipating, perhaps, the revival in general manufactures and commerce.

The earnings from Passenger Traffic—were \$14,754,911 71, a decrease of \$453,520 44, or 2.98 per cent.

The number of passengers carried was 22,178,298, an increase of 209,132, or .95 per cent; notwithstanding this increase, the number of passengers carried one mile was 766,169,876, a decrease of 29,715,010, or 3.73 per cent, and the number of passengers carried one mile per mile of road was 171,977, a decrease of 7,529, or 4.19 per cent. The average number of miles each passenger was carried was 34.55, a decrease of 1.68 miles, but the number of passengers carried per mile of road was 4,978, an increase over last year of 23. The average earnings from each passenger decreased \$.02 7-10 and the average earnings per passenger per mile increased .015 cents. These fluctuations were occasioned by a decrease in the long distance business, mainly due to the decline in immigrant traffic and also to an increase in commuter travel. Passenger Traffic Statistics will be found in Tables 10 and 11.

The earnings from Express Traffic—were \$1,746,703 19, a decrease of \$33,643 73, and from the Transportation of Mails \$1,120,161 99, a decrease of \$48,906 21.

The Operating Expenses—for the year were \$64,709,537 59, an increase of \$1,943,470 55, or 3.10 per cent.

The expenditures for Maintenance of Way and Structures aggregated \$11,365,454 29, an increase of \$1,085,838 47, or 10 56 per cent, averaging \$2,551 13 per mile of road, an increase of \$232.63 over the previous year.

The expenditures for Maintenance of Equipment were \$16,651,534 40, an increase of \$769,914 02, or 4.85 per cent.

The total maintenance expenses for the year were \$28,016,988 69, equal to 30.26 per cent of the Gross Earnings and 43.30 per cent of the Total Expenses.

The expenditures above referred to, in addition to the ordinary maintenance charges, include \$1,554,357 expended in reconstruction and in connection with the revision of facilities; and also \$2,708,239 55 for depreciation of equipment. As of June 30 1912 there were held in reserve, after thorough shopping, 78 of the heavier type of locomotives.

The total cost of conducting transportation was \$32,751,234 35, a decrease of \$67,265 51 under the preceding year. The ratio of Transportation Expenses to Gross Earnings was 35.37 per cent, as compared with 37.23 per cent of last year.

The Net Earnings from Rail Operations—were \$27,884,785 28, an increase of \$2,505,848 56, while Outside Operations show a deficit of \$666,639 99, making the Total Net Revenue \$27,218,145 29, an increase of \$1,987,520 71.

Taxes Accrued—aggregate \$2,984,948 49, an increase of \$388,698 69, or 14.97 per cent.

Other Income—was \$4,390,905 94, a decrease of \$505,692 35, due to lessened interest receipts from loans and balances, as such funds were reduced by application for betterments and equipment.

Deductions from Gross Corporate Income—for Interest on Funded Debt, Rents, &c., were \$14,726,044 33, an increase of \$15,062 49.

From Net Corporate Income—amounting \$13,898,058 41, dividends aggregating 4 per cent, or \$2,355,058 52, were paid on the Preferred Stock, leaving balance to be transferred to Profit and Loss of \$11,542,999 89. With this transfer, and after deductions incident to miscellaneous adjustments made during the year, the net balance to the credit of Profit and Loss was \$49,875,503 55, out of which dividends aggregating 6 per cent, or \$9,121,072 56 were paid on the Common Stock. The net accretion to the Profit and Loss Account for the year was \$2,302,011 70.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The General Balance Sheet will be found in Table 2 and attention is called to the following items therein contained:

Property Investment—Road and Equipment—shows a net increase for the year of \$14,957,845 72 carried as follows:

Road.....	\$11,969,912 91
Equipment.....	5,502,837 20
	\$17,472,750 11
Less: General Expenditures.....	\$3 05
Reserve for Accrued Depreciation—Equipment.....	2,514,904 34
	2,514,904 39
	\$14,957,845 72

Property Investment—Securities—shows an increase of \$615,566 18, which is the cost of additional securities of subsidiary lines acquired during the year.

Other Investments—under Property Investment, shows an increase for the year of \$477,005 70, and is made up of advances to controlled lines, the purchase of additional real estate and the acquisition of additional securities not pledged.

Working Assets—show a decrease of \$7,181,517 98. This is principally accounted for by the withdrawal of special deposits carried in Loans and Bills Receivable and application of such withdrawals to additions and betterments. The item Marketable Securities—Miscellaneous, shown as an increase, is the result of a transfer to this account from that of Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable, which latter item reflects a decrease. Reference is made to the General Balance Sheet for the other items of increase and decrease in this grouping, which are self-explanatory.

Deferred Debit Items—increased \$8,104,906 16. Of this amount \$7,215,392 10 in Special Deposits represents the balance of the \$10,000,000 proceeds from sale of Certificates issued under the Equipment Trust of February 1912 and will be expended for equipment now under contract.

Common Stock—shows a net increase in the issue of \$10,000 by reason of the conversion of an equal amount of Convertible Debenture Bonds, thus retiring all of such bonds outstanding. The changes in Preferred Stock are incident to exchange of old underlying securities of the Company and of constituent companies.

Mortgage, Bonded and Secured Debt—increased \$11,747,703 66, explained as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds.....	\$1,000,000 00
Issued under provisions of the mortgage in recoupment of construction expenditures and held in the treasury.	
Certificates of Interest, B. & O. Equipment Trust of February 1912.....	10,000,000 00
Issued for the purchase of equipment.	
Real Estate Mortgages and Ground Rent Liens on property acquired, capitalized.....	859,003 66
Other bonds issued in exchange for underlying securities.....	1,700 00
	\$11,860,703 66
Less—Underlying bonds acquired during the year, viz.:	
B. & O. RR. Extended 4 per cent bonds, due 1935.....	\$61,000 00
P. & O. RR. Extended 4 per cent bonds, due 1946.....	52,000 00
	113,000 00
	\$11,747,703 66

**ADDITIONS TO ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.**

The extensive program for additions and betterments authorized and directed by the Board from time to time during the past three years, and for which provision was made through the issue of the Company's Three-Year Notes, is nearing completion. Much of the more important work has been completed and an indication of the benefits to be expected from these improvements is reflected in the operations of the year.

In this connection it will be noted that the Company was enabled during the past year to carry 786,879,352 additional tons one mile, or an increase of 6.72 per cent, with no additional transportation cost; in fact, there was a decrease of \$67,265 51 under the preceding year. That there should be this decreased cost in transportation, notwithstanding an increase of 6.72 per cent in total tons carried one mile, with consequent increase of over 7 per cent in freight earnings, is largely due to the raising of the average train load (excluding Company's material) to 554.46 tons, compared with 440.68 tons the preceding period, an increase of 113.78 tons, or 25.82 per cent. Coincident with this increased train load, the earnings per revenue freight train mile averaged \$3 21.68, an increase of \$.67 3-100, or 26.32 per cent. With the final completion of the work now under way, it is believed that a considerably larger volume of business may be handled and with more marked economy.

The immediate response to these increased facilities, however, in the way of additional developments on your Company's lines, suggests the necessity in the near future of further expansion, particularly at terminal points, and the addition of equipment necessary to care for the constantly growing traffic.

Below and in Table 25 will be found in detail the statement of equipment acquired during the year, which embraced 105 locomotives, 78 steel passenger cars, 3,814 new and 1,400 reconstructed freight cars, 9 work cars and 1 tug boat, 1 steel car float and 1 lighter. The total amount charged to capital account of Equipment for the year was \$7,586,420 16. The equipment in service has been well maintained and a liberal amount has been charged to operating expenses for depreciation.

Table 6 shows the capital expenditures made during the year grouped under the more important sub-divisions of Additions and Betterments accounts aggregating \$11,975,877 86; the difference between this amount and the increase in Investment since June 30 1907—Road, \$11,969,912 91, shown in the General Balance Sheet, Table 2, is occasioned by book adjustments.

**ROAD.**

Some of the more important improvements completed during the year were:

Change of line and reduction of curvature at the west end of the Susquehanna River bridge.

Construction of .33 miles of double track in open cut at Bakerstown, Pa., and elimination of single track tunnel at that point.

The change of line and reduction of grade between Blaser and West End of Kingwood Tunnel, W. Va., including the construction of the double track tunnel referred to in the last Annual Report, has been completed and put in operation. This improvement, by giving three tracks through this summit, relieves the congestion incident to the former single-track tunnel at this point, and the grade reduction effected in connection therewith shortens the eastbound helper grade approximately four miles, with consequent economies in operation.

There have been added 9.43 miles of yard track at Curtis Bay, Md. A new westbound classification yard, with 5.74 miles of track, has been constructed at Brunswick, Md. There have been put in operation 12.06 miles of track in the classification and receiving yard at Lorain, Ohio. Additional yard tracks have been built at Baltimore, Frederick, Cumberland and Hutton, Md.; Keyser, Rowlesburg, Blaser, Hardman, Grafton, Clarksburg, and Hartzel, W. Va.; Johnstown, Pa.; Cleveland, Chicago Junction and Cincinnati, Ohio; McCool and Washington, Ind.; and Flora and Cone, Ill.

There has been an increase in first track constructed of 11.84 miles, due, chiefly, to the extension of the Quemahoning Branch. The second track has been increased 41.90 miles, mostly on the Chicago Division. There were increases of 8.61 miles of third track and 6.05 miles of fourth track, principally on the Cumberland and Connellsville Divisions.

New station buildings were completed at Terra, Md.; Terra Alta and Dola, W. Va.; Paint Creek, Sharpburg and Ellwood, City Pa.; Nabbs, Ind.; and Noble and Sharps, Ill. The station buildings at Baltimore and Cumberland, Md., were extensively remodeled and improved.

There were 12 new interlocking plants built and 7 reconstructed. Automatic signals were installed for 19.7 miles of double track and 16.4 miles of single track. Electro-manual block signals were installed for 3.3 miles of double track and 20.1 miles of single track.

The following are some of the larger improvements now under way:

**ADDITIONS TO TRACK AND BETTERMENT OF ROAD.**

To provide for the increased traffic originating in the Somerset Coal District there is now under construction that

portion of the Quemahoning Branch Railroad between Rockwood and Garrett, Pa., 7 miles, to be completed during the next fiscal year.

The construction of second track on the Chicago Division, authorized during the past two years, and aggregating 84.7 miles, is well advanced. Much of it has been completed and put into operation and the balance, it is expected, will be completed about November 1 1912.

The construction of 1.8 miles of new line, including double track tunnel 4,000 feet in length, through the Allegheny Mountains, between Sand Patch and Manila, Pa., has progressed steadily during the year and is expected to be completed about January 1 1913. A very serious restriction to the movement of traffic over this division will then have been removed and continuous double track will extend from Philadelphia, Pa., to Chicago, Ill., with an exception of about 34 miles on the Chicago Division.

**ADDITIONS AND BETTERMENTS TO YARDS AND TERMINAL FACILITIES.**

At Somerset, Pa., there have been 4.53 miles of yard tracks laid; the additional yard tracks and engine facilities are well under way and will be completed during the coming fiscal year. These improvements are necessary in connection with the new Quemahoning Branch Railroad extension, and to take care of the general increase in traffic in this region.

Additions to the terminals at Chicago Junction, Ohio, have been made by lengthening the yard tracks, to take care of the longer trains now running to and from that terminal. The passenger station at that point is being remodeled and a subway carrying Front Street under the tracks is being constructed.

**RENEWAL OF BRIDGES AND ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS.**

Considerable progress has been made in renewing bridges for use of heavier power. Among the more important bridges renewed were those across the Hocking, Embarras and Wabash Rivers.

Elimination of grade crossings in the Cities of Baltimore, Md., and Chicago, Ill., has progressed steadily during the year, in accordance with the arrangements with these Cities, and will, as previously stated, extend over a period of years. The work at Columbus, Ohio, has been practically completed.

**EQUIPMENT.**

Book Value of Equipment June 30 1911	\$87,515,152 49.
During the year there was added to the equipment the following: 105 Locomotives, 78 Passenger Cars, 5,214 Freight Cars, 9 Work Cars and 1 Tug Boat, 1 Steel Car Float and 1 Lighter, on which payments were made amounting to	\$7,544,258 93
And Betterments were added costing	42,161 23
	<u>7,586,420 16</u>
	\$95,101,572 65

During the year the following equipment was put out of service and credited to Property Investment—Equipment: 102 Locomotives, 14 Passenger cars, 5,460 Freight Cars, 345 Work Cars and 8 pieces of Floating Equipment, having a book value of	2,083,582 96
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Making the Gross Book Value of Equipment	\$93,017,989 69
From this should be deducted—	
Reserve for Accrued Depreciation, as follows—	
Amount at credit June 30 1911	\$8,297,959 62
Amount charged to Expenses for depreciation, year ended June 30 1912	2,749,381 75
	<u>\$11,047,341 37</u>
Less—Charges to this Account for depreciation accrued on equipment put out of service during the year	234,380 41

Credit Balance Reserve for Accrued Depreciation June 30 1912	10,812,860 95
Leaving Net Value of Equipment June 30 1912	<u>\$82,205,128 73</u>

During the year 1,400 steel freight cars, acquired from 1899 to 1901, were reconstructed, and equipped with more suitable draft rigging and safety devices.

On February 1 1912 there were issued \$10,000,000 equipment obligations of the Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Trust of February 1912 under which there had been acquired to June 30 1912, 8 Locomotives, 24 Passenger Cars and 3,785 Freight Cars. These locomotives and cars are included in the statement of equipment added during the year. The following additional equipment is under contract for this Trust: 50 Locomotives and 6,215 Freight Cars and will be delivered within the next fiscal year.

**SUBSIDIARY LINES.**

The Income Accounts of the following lines, owned but separately operated, are shown in Exhibits A, B and C, viz.:	
The Staten Island Railway Company	12.64 miles
The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company	10.89 miles
The Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal Railroad Company	77.14 miles
	<u>100.67 miles</u>

**INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.**

One hundred and eighty-six new industries, manufacturing and commercial, were located on or immediately adjacent to your line during the year, from which the Company should derive substantial freight revenues. Two hundred and one side tracks and industrial branches were constructed; ninety-five to the newly located industries; forty-two to industries previously located but without side-track facilities; the balance being additions to or extensions of facilities at existing plants.



By the use of special educational trains, the latest results in scientific agriculture were presented to more than 22,000 farmers by demonstrators and lecturers from the Experiment Stations of the various States served by the System lines.

During the year an Agricultural Agent was appointed, charged with the duty of developing the agricultural interests of the System; of inducing immigration; aiding in diversification of crops; advising farmers as to the crops best suited to their soil, and in various other ways encouraging the development of the agricultural possibilities of the lands contiguous to the System.

INSURANCE FUND.

A summary of the operations for the year ended June 30 1912 and a statement of the assets and liabilities are shown in Table 23. The surplus in this Reserve Fund at June 30 1912 was \$1,326,962 42.

RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Relief Department for the twelve months ended June 30 1912 will be printed, as customary, for distribution to members. The operations of the department, covering the Relief, Savings and Pension Features, will be found in Table 24 of this report.

The President and Directors acknowledge with pleasure the loyal and efficient services of the officers and employees during the past year.

By order of the Board,

DANIEL WILLARD,  
President.

CONDENSED INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEAR.

	1912.	Increase (+), or Decrease (-).
Gross Earnings, Rail Operations.....	\$92,594,322 87	+\$4,449,319 11
Total Expenses, Rail Operations.....	64,709,537 59	+1,943,470 55
Net Earnings from Operation.....	\$27,884,785 28	+\$2,505,848 56
Percentage of Expenses to Earnings....	69.88	-1.33
Outside Operations.....	\$666,639 99	-518,327 85
Total Net Revenue.....	\$27,218,145 29	+\$1,987,520 71
Taxes Accrued.....	2,984,948 49	+388,698 69
Operating Income.....	\$24,233,196 80	+\$1,598,822 02
Other Income.....	4,390,905 94	-505,692 35
Gross Corporate Income.....	\$28,624,102 74	+\$1,093,129 67
Total Deductions from Income—Rents, Interest, Hire of Equipment, &c.....	14,726,044 33	+15,062 49
Net Corporate Income.....	\$13,898,058 41	+\$1,078,067 18
Net Corporate Income.....	\$13,898,058 41	
Dividend payments on Preferred Stock, 4%.....	2,355,058 52	
Income Balance Transferred to Profit and Loss Amount to Credit of Profit and Loss, June 30 1911.....	\$38,452,419 29	
Less Sundry Adjustments—Net Debit Balance 1911.....	119,915 63	
	38,332,503 66	
Dividend Charges to Surplus, Common Stock 6%.....	\$49,875,503 55	
Amount to Credit of Profit and Loss, June 30 1912.....	9,121,072 56	
	\$40,754,430 99	

CONDENSED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR.

	1912.	Increase (+), or Decrease (-).
<b>Assets—</b>		
Total Property Investment.....	\$334,215,545 10	+\$17,472,747 06
Less—Reserve for Accrued Depreciation (Equipment).....	Cr10,812,860 96	+Cr2,514,901 34
Net Property Investment.....	\$323,402,684 14	+\$14,957,845 72
Total Securities: Proprietary, Affiliated and Controlled Companies.....	185,479,548 78	+615,566 18
Total Other Investments.....	55,425,343 26	+477,905 70
Total Property and Other Investments.....	\$564,307,576 18	+\$16,050,417 60
Working Assets—Cash Securities, &c.....	47,445,888 76	+7,181,517 98
Deferred Debit Items.....	10,622,776 37	+8,104,906 16
Grand Total.....	\$622,377,241 31	+\$16,973,805 78
<b>Liabilities—</b>		
Common Stock.....	\$152,246,987 76	+\$10,000 00
Preferred Stock.....	59,989,246 50	+2,280 00
Stock Liability for Conversion of Out- standing Securities.....	81,433 74	-2,280 00
Total Stock Liability.....	\$212,317,658 00	+\$10,000 00
Total Funded Debt.....	343,882,779 32	+11,747,703 66
Total Capital Liabilities.....	\$556,200,447 32	+\$11,757,703 66
Working Liabilities.....	12,098,177 10	+2,323,908 48
Accrued Liabilities not Due.....	7,486,452 99	+207,676 47
Deferred Credit Items.....	3,283,011 43	+227,642 90
<b>Surplus—</b>		
Additions to Property through Income since June 30 1907.....	1,227,759 66	
Invested in Other Reserve Funds.....	1,326,962 42	+154,862 57
Profit and Loss Balance.....	*40,754,430 99	+2,302,011 70
Grand Total.....	\$622,377,241 31	+\$16,973,805 78

\*Including \$19,955,168 91 Additions to Property through Income prior to June 30 1907.

—The eleven specially prepared circulars describing very fully the bond issues of the Atchison, the eight describing the Great Northern issues and the seven covering St. Louis Southwestern can be had for each company separately gathered together in a neat folder. Each circular has a map showing the property covered by the mortgage described in the particular circular. See advertisement on another page of Fabian F. Levy, Philadelphia. A sample circular may be had on request.

Utah Copper Co.—Earnings.—For quarter end, Sept. 30:

	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.
Gross pro. lbs.	29,966,920	25,851,456	Total net prof.	\$2,926,470
Net profits	\$2,539,584	\$1,190,524	Divs. paid	1,182,413
Miscellaneous	11,699	15,000		1,177,012
Nev. Cons. divs.	375,187	375,188	Net surplus	\$1,744,057
				\$361,700

The above earnings are computed on the basis of 16.628 cents for copper in 1912 and 12 1/4 cents in 1911.—V. 95, p. 366.

Utilities Improvement Co., New York.—Over-Subscribed.

Henry L. Doherty & Co. announced on Nov. 6 that, owing to the exceptionally heavy subscriptions to the \$10,000,000 pref. stock offered at par, with a bonus of 40% of common stock, the allotments have been made on a basis of \$500 to each subscriber, plus about 15% of the balance of each subscription, this giving to the subscriber for \$1,000 an allotment of \$600 to the subscriber for \$2,000 an allotment of \$700, and so on. See V. 95, p. 1045, 1213.

Purchase.—See Wichita Nat. Gas Co. above.—V. 95, p. 1213.

Waters-Pierce Oil Co.—Change of Control.—A contract for the sale of the stock owned by a number of large holders who received their stock from the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, at the time of its dissolution (and also of a large number of small minority stockholders) to Henry Clay Pierce and associates, was signed on Friday last. The sale was arranged by Moritz Rosenthal of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Mr. Rosenthal was counsel for the Standard Oil Co. in the dissolution suit. The Standard Oil Co. owned 2,747 of the 4,009 shares, which it distributed among its stockholders (V. 94, p. 1312). Of the stock sold, the holdings of John D. Rockefeller amounted to 682 shares, of William Rockefeller 22, Henry M. Flagler 40, John D. Archbold 16, Charles M. Pratt 15, Pratt estate 147, the Harkness family 238, a total of 1,158 shares. The suit brought by the Standard Oil interests for a mandamus to compel the counting of votes formerly held by that company in the election of directors is expected to be withdrawn when called for trial in St. Louis next month.

The stock has been recently quoted as 1400bid, 1600 asked, and approximately that amount, it is commonly supposed, was paid for the stock.—V. 95, p. 1213.

Wichita Natural Gas Co.—Change in Control.—

A large number of the minority holders of the stock of the Wichita Natural Gas Co. and the Quapaw Gas Co. (total issue in each case \$3,000,000, par \$100), have, it is stated, accepted the offer made for their stock by H. L. Doherty & Co., N. Y., on behalf of the Utilities Improvement Co. (V. 95, p. 1045), viz., \$50 a share for Wichita and \$30 a share for Quapaw, payment to be made in four installments with interest at 6%, the last payment due in August 1913, or in full at any time before that date. The Wichita Co. has a funded debt of about \$350,000 6% bonds, the Quapaw Gas Co. of \$900,000 1st M. Gt. due \$100,000 annually. See also V. 94, p. 348.

Wisconsin Edison Co., Inc., New York.—New Holding Company for North American Co.—

This company was incorporated at Albany on Nov. 7 with \$10,000,000 of auth. 6% cum. pref. stock, present issue \$1,000,000, and 200,000 shares of common, with no par value, all outstanding, as a holding company for the interests of the North American Co. (V. 94, p. 1184) in the State of Wisconsin.

Further Particulars from Authoritative Statement Issued Nov. 7.

The authorized capital with which the company begins business is stated to be \$12,000,000. The company was organized by the North American Co. to take over the holdings of that company and the public utilities which it controls within the State of Wisconsin. The new company will own the capital stock of the Milwaukee Light, Heat & Traction Co., which in turn controls the Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light Co., the Wisconsin Gas & Electric Co. (V. 95, p. 1124), the Watertown Gas & Electric Co., the North Milwaukee Light & Power Co., the Burlington (Wis.) Light & Power Co., (the capital stock, at last accounts \$50,000, was purchased on Oct. 4 1912—Ed.), and the common stock of the Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Light Co., which was issued for acquisition of property of Milwaukee Cent. Heating Co.

Of the authorized capital stock, \$1,000,000 of the pref. and 200,000 shares of com. stock will be issued immediately. Officials of the North American Co. state that no new financing by this company is contemplated at present.

(F.-W.) Woolworth & Co.—Total Sales.—

	1912.	1911.	Inc. (%)	1912.	10 Mos.	1911.	Inc. (%)
	\$5,598,921	\$4,537,778	21.40	\$45,455,445	\$39,409,211	15.36	

—V. 95, p. 1126, 986.

—On election night Jerome J. Danzig & Co. of 100 Broadway, this city, and members of the New York Stock Exchange, entertained their friends and customers at the firm's uptown offices in the Fifth Avenue Building, Broadway and 23d St. Many of the customers brought their wives and daughters. The election returns were handled over a special direct wire and announced by Frank G. Smith, Manager of the firm's uptown branch. During the evening a dainty collation was served. The ladies viewed the election night street scenes and watched the bulletins shown by a newspaper in Madison Square opposite the Broadway windows of the concern's offices.

—White & Co., bankers, announce the removal of their office from 25 Pine St. to 30 Pine St., this city. The firm occupies the entire eighth floor, increasing its space nearly three times. The interior of the new office is furnished sumptuously. White & Co. make a specialty of public utility and railroad bonds. The firm's correspondents in London, England, are White, Potts & Felner.

—Henry Hall, 52 Broadway, the author of "How Money Is Made in Security Investments," has established a correspondence school which aims in the course of about 25 confidential lectures to teach the secret of success in investment and legitimate speculation. Mr. Hall has lectured before the New York University and the Finance Forum in this city.

—E. W. Clark & Co. of Philadelphia announce the opening of an office at 35 Congress St., Boston, for the transaction of a general investment business with Clarence Irving Worcester and E. Blake Robins Jr. as local representatives.

—Nearly all the New York Stock Exchange firms with offices uptown kept "open house" last Tuesday night for the reception of the election returns, and some of them for the execution of orders on the London market.

—Hume Lewis was admitted to general partnership in the investment bond house of Boettcher, Porter & Co. of Denver on the 1st inst.

—Louis Sloss & Co. of San Francisco announce the death on Oct. 27 of their late associate, Eugene Russell Hallett.

# The Commercial Times.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, Nov. 8 1912.

Trade continues to improve with the Balkan situation apparently less threatening, the Presidential election settled, and, finally, the multiplying evidences that the crops are even more bountiful, notably corn, than was at one time believed. Prices are generally firm. Iron and steel sales are still very large. Textile industries are active at strong and profitable prices. Bank clearings still show noteworthy increases over last year and the year before. The feeling in the country is that the impetus of a big trade is not likely to be stayed for the time being by political developments. The following shows the general stocks of merchandise here:

	Nos. 1 '12.	Oct. 1 '12.	Nov. 1 '11.
Coffee, Brazil	1,664,949	1,582,151	1,649,506
Coffee, Java	54,108	52,934	57,445
Coffee, other	264,113	293,468	231,794
Sugar	Nil	3,786	7,177
Hides	No. 8,058	3,565	4,600
Cotton	bales 76,366	84,795	52,553
Manila hemp	bales 3,019	2,908	1,825
Sisal hemp	bales 121	307	250
Flour	barrels 31,000	34,500	35,800

LARD has declined at times, though latterly the tone has become firmer, owing to an advance at the Chicago stock yards. Prime Western \$11 55; refined Continent \$11 80; South America \$12 75; Brazil \$13 75. Speculation has been fairly active, some of the times at lower prices, but latterly at quite a sharp advance, owing to a rise in hogs at Chicago and heavy buying by Western packers and some of the leading shorts. The cash trade has been on a fair scale.

### DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December delivery cts	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.65	10.60	10.60
January delivery	Holl. 10.50	Holl. 10.50	Holl. 10.50	10.60	10.50	10.50
May delivery	day. 10.17 1/2	day. 10.20	10.20	10.27 1/2	10.20	

PORK dull and steady; mess \$19 25@19 75, clear \$22 @ \$24 50, family \$22 @ \$23. Beef was firm; mess \$18 @ \$19, packet \$19 @ \$20, family \$22 @ \$22 50, extra India mess \$37 @ \$38. Cut meats firm; pickled hams, 10 @ 20 lbs., 13 1/4 @ 13 3/4 c.; bellies, clear, f.o.b. N. Y., 6 @ 12 lbs., 15 @ 16c. Butter, creamery extras, 33c. Cheese, State, whole milk, held white specials, 17 1/2 @ 17 3/4 c. Eggs, fresh gathered extras, 37 @ 40c.

OIL.—Linedseed has been fairly active and unchanged. Seed at Duluth recently has been firm in the face of big receipts. City, raw, American seed, 58c.; boiled, 59c.; Calcutta, 70c. Cottonseed oil firmer; winter 6 @ 7c.; summer white 5.90 @ 6.60c. Coconut oil firm; Cochin 10 3/4 @ 11c., Ceylon 9 1/4 @ 9 1/2 c. Chinawood in good demand at 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4 c. Corn closed at 5.55 @ 5.60c. Cod firm at 42 @ 43c.

COFFEE has continued quiet; No. 7 Rio 14 1/2 c. Mild grades have met with only a routine demand; fair to good Cucuta 16 1/4 @ 17c. Speculation in futures has generally been quiet, enlivened at times, however, by sudden fits of activity, due in part, it is understood, to the operations of local bulls. Prices at first declined here in sympathy with falling foreign markets, but latterly rallies have taken place in New York, regardless of the movements of foreign quotations. The world's visible supply of coffee increased during the month of October 494,590 bags, against an increase in the same month last year of 760,757 bags. The visible supply on Nov. 1 this year was 12,639,049 bags, against 13,128,641 at the same time last year. Closing quotations:

November	13.80 @ 13.91	March	14.03 @ 14.04	July	14.11 @ 14.12
December	13.86 @ 13.88	April	14.06 @ 14.08	August	14.13 @ 14.14
January	13.76 @ 13.78	May	14.10 @ 14.11	September	14.19 @ 14.20
February	13.74 @ 13.78	June	14.10 @ 14.12	October	14.19 @ 14.20

SUGAR.—Raw quiet but steady. Centrifugal, 96-degrees test, 4.05c.; muscovado, 89-degrees test, 3.55c.; molasses, 89-degrees test, 3.30c. Reports of damage by snow in some districts on the Continent evidently had their effect in London, where the market has latterly been firmer. Refined was quiet; granulated 4.90c.

PETROLEUM.—Refined has been in fair demand and firm. Clearances from the seaboard have been fairly large. Barrels 8.35c., bulk 4.65c. and cases 10.25c. Naphtha steady and in good demand; 73 to 76 degrees, in 100-gallon drums, 22c.; drums \$8 50 extra. Gasoline, 86-degrees, 27c.; 74 to 76 degrees, 24c.; 68 to 70 degrees, 21c., and stove, 19 3/4 c. Spirits of turpentine 42 @ 42 1/2 c. Common to good strained rosin \$6 50.

TOBACCO.—Binders have met with a moderate demand at steady prices. For filler there has been rather more inquiry and the consensus of opinion in the trade is that at no very distant day the transactions are likely to reach a considerably larger volume. To most people it seems a fact beyond controversy that consumers' supplies have dwindled to very small proportions and that they must soon be replenished. For Sumatra tobacco there is only the routine demand, manufacturers to all appearances being for the moment pretty well supplied. New crop Cuban leaf is in brisk demand and steady.

COPPER has been firmer with a better demand; Lake 17 1/2 and electrolytic 17.35c. European prices have been stronger. Tin firmer at 50.15c., with the tone stronger abroad also. Lead dull at 4.76c. and spelter still 7.40c. Pig iron has reached a new high record of production. Trade in foundry iron has fallen off somewhat, but prices continue to advance. No. 2 foundry iron, East, at furnace \$17 @ \$17 75.

## COTTON.

Friday Night, Nov. 8 1912.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 502,894 bales, against 529,516 bales last week and 512,935 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Sept. 1 1912 3,860,777 bales, against 3,923,788 bales for the same period of 1911, showing a decrease since Sept. 1 1912 of 63,011 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston	27,698	31,177	42,724	29,367	27,869	22,685	181,520
Texas City	5,243	5,009	6,292	6,694	5,068		32,965
Aransas Pass, &c.				6,000		2,047	8,047
New Orleans	10,620	8,214	15,004	14,201	11,611	17,421	77,071
Gulfpport							
Mobile	2,114	1,282	2,197	3,274	2,506	2,188	13,561
Pensacola							
Jacksonville, &c.						1,486	1,486
Savannah	10,523	12,669	18,596	12,933	12,905	10,982	78,608
Brunswick	6,000						19,600
Charleston	2,334	5,207	2,288	3,735	3,788	3,942	21,294
Georgetown							
Wilmington	3,626	3,162	4,186	4,345	4,429	4,195	23,943
Norfolk	5,070	5,379	7,007	3,244	4,342	5,869	30,911
N'port News, &c.						4,021	4,021
New York						150	1,232
Boston	197	253	215	355	62		2,935
Baltimore							
Philadelphia							
Total this week	73,425	72,352	98,509	84,148	72,380	102,080	502,894

The following shows the week's total receipts, the total since Sept. 1 1912, and the stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Receipts to November 8.	1912.		1911.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Sep. 1 1912.	This Week.	Since Sep. 1 1911.	1912.	1911.
Galveston	181,520	1,682,951	130,347	1,354,497	364,040	288,872
Texas City	32,965	273,736	26,818	202,499	29,450	56,688
Aran. Pass, &c.	8,047	75,432	4,160	44, 31	4,562	
New Orleans	77,071	386,802	64,197	339,240	220,053	141,423
Gulfpport						
Mobile	13,361	90,755	13,560	123,578	38,957	52,978
Pensacola		26,607		34,886		
Jacksonville, &c.	1,486	6,689	2,887	16,652		900
Savannah	78,608	602,301	87,711	1,014,997	183,744	218,768
Brunswick	25,500	133,200	17,600	138,645	25,353	14,974
Charleston	21,294	171,215	23,331	181,508	51,290	56,250
Georgetown			50	185		
Wilmington	23,943	181,372	32,575	211,007	28,574	38,049
Norfolk	30,911	196,817	37,624	227,540	55,960	48,773
N'port News, &c.	4,021	11,803	427	2,331		
New York			373	1,630	111,226	99,196
Boston	1,232	3,338	2,654	10,153	3,454	2,338
Baltimore	2,935	17,657	4,629	19,834	9,861	9,904
Philadelphia		102			3,895	6,270
Total	502,894	3,860,777	449,418	3,923,788	1,131,304	1,034,483

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.
Galveston	181,520	130,347	106,471	136,991	133,132	103,861
Texas City, &c.	41,012	30,978	10,984	9,093	4,242	5,252
New Orleans	77,071	64,197	81,879	67,133	115,520	76,735
Mobile	13,361	13,560	9,093	12,777	14,056	17,260
Savannah	78,608	87,711	58,546	61,118	63,315	67,422
Brunswick	25,500	17,600	18,195	12,750	19,050	10,983
Charleston, &c.	21,294	23,331	19,275	7,624	7,415	13,025
Wilmington	23,943	32,575	19,686	11,575	18,370	21,323
Norfolk	30,911	37,624	37,075	30,883	30,002	27,363
N'port N., &c.	4,021	427		943	128	278
All others	5,653	11,018	13,950	16,567	17,018	4,795
Total this wk.	502,894	449,418	375,704	367,454	472,528	348,097
Since Sept. 1.	3,860,777	3,923,788	3,276,566	3,595,783	3,552,123	2,615,520

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 300,834 bales, of which 154,175 were to Great Britain, 46,525 to France and 100,134 to the rest of the Continent. Below are the exports for the week and since Sept. 1 1912:

Exports from—	Week ending Nov. 8 1912.				From Sept. 1 1911 to Nov. 8 1912.			
	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.	Total.
Galveston	66,454	16,485	44,093	127,632	576,363	175,950	447,384	1,199,697
Texas City	14,374	10,999		25,373	151,204	73,475	19,226	249,905
Aransas Pass, &c.	6,000			6,000	24,875	17,155	11,200	53,230
New Orleans	33,689		50	33,739	100,073	30,404	51,967	181,544
Mobile	4,400			4,400	21,703	10,070	7,438	39,211
Pensacola					3,896	13,912	9,000	26,607
Savannah	12,150		13,828	25,978	74,045	4,181	176,931	292,157
Brunswick			11,758	11,758	47,567		53,255	100,822
Charleston			10,050	10,050	30,893	5,000	61,250	97,143
Wilm' ton		14,912		14,912	43,385	37,150	68,054	148,589
Norfolk			10,200	10,200		500	20,793	21,293
New York	12,078	4,129	3,727	19,934	96,50	17,040	64,684	178,232
Boston	5,030			5,030	47,232		773	48,005
Baltimore			2,994	2,994	2,996		22,928	25,924
Philadel'ia					11,860		2,659	14,519
San Fran.			1,859	1,859			28,068	28,068
Pt. Town's'd			375	375			7,323	7,323
Total	154,175	46,525	100,134	300,834	1,232,399	421,837	1,052,033	2,706,269
Total 1911.	99,099	19,807	128,571	247,477	1,250,772	333,017	1,173,494	2,757,883

Note.—New York exports since Sept. 1 include 14,680 bales Peruvian to Liverpool

In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named. We add similar figures for New York.

Table with columns for 'On Shipboard, Not Cleared for' and 'Leaving Stock'. Rows include various ports like New Orleans, Galveston, Savannah, etc., and summary totals for 1912, 1911, and 1910.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has shown a tendency to increase at an advance in prices. The rise was traceable mainly to an excellent demand for the actual cotton. This demand has come principally from foreign spinners, but has also emanated in a noticeable degree from home consumers. Added to this, there has been a tendency to reduce the crop estimates, owing to killing frost and heavy rains. Killing frost came on the nights of November 2nd and November 3rd, in the estimation of many, put an end to growth in many localities of the South. Later in the week, moreover, came heavy rains in the Eastern belt, more particularly in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, which, following the recent frost and freezes, must, it is contended, have done a good deal of harm, if in no other way than by lowering the grade. At the same time that the crop estimates are being reduced in not a few quarters, there is a disposition to increase the estimates of the world's consumption of American cotton. Last season, according to Ellison, it was 14,411,000 running bales (not bales of 500 pounds weight). Ellison thinks that this season 14,397,000 bales of American cotton will be required. Some estimates here are of 14,500,000 bales and upward. Some of the more radical bulls even contend that if the cotton can be had, presumably cotton of suitable quality, the world will take 15,000,000 bales of American cotton. However this may be, the belief of some experienced members of the trade is that, whatever the exact figures may be, it is reasonably certain that the world will take a large quantity of American cotton this year to meet the demands of a re-awakened trade on both sides of the water. Recent crop estimates have ranged from 13,250,000 to 14,500,000 bales. Believers in higher prices think that this fact, with the big absorption of cotton, points to an advance later on even more pronounced than that which has latterly been witnessed. Liverpool's spot sales have latterly reached 10,000 to 12,000 bales a day. Manchester has been strong. Spot markets at the South have been firm with the basis reported to be the highest, both on home and foreign business, seen for some years past. It is also contended that to ship cotton from parts of the Eastern belt to New York would result in a heavy loss. At one time an erroneous report that the National Ginners' Association had put the ginning up to November 1st at only 8,770,000 bales, as against 9,970,000 the Census total up to the same time last year, had a stimulating effect in Liverpool. But the real figures of the Association turned out to be 8,930,000 bales. Also, many looked for a large total in the Census Bureau to appear to-day (Friday). The movement of the Texas crop, moreover, has been very heavy. The South has been a steady seller against hedges. The speculative position here, from being recently short, has now become long. After a very sharp advance recently not a few have been looking for a pronounced reaction. But the bull side, as already intimated, has become more popular. The approaching end, as it seems, of the Balkan war has to all appearance encouraged Liverpool and Manchester. To-day came another sharp advance, owing to what was interpreted as a bullish ginners' report, a good demand for the actual cotton, covering of shorts, partly attributed to big interests, and general buying in a broadening speculation. The total ginning up to Nov. 1 was stated by the Census Bureau at 8,849,898 bales, against 9,970,905 last year. The ginning west of the Mississippi River was very heavy but that east of the river, especially in Georgia, was noticeably small. Spot cotton closed at 12.20 for middling uplands, showing an advance for the week of 45 points.

The rates on and off middling, as established Sept. 11 1912 by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contract, are as follows:

Table showing cotton grades and their corresponding rates. Columns include Fair, Middling, Good, and various other grades with their respective prices.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

Table showing daily cotton quotations from Nov. 2 to Nov. 8, including Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

NEW YORK QUOTATION FOR 32 YEARS.

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Nov. 8 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

Table listing cotton quotations for each year from 1912 back to 1881, showing the price for each year.

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

Large table showing futures prices for various months (Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sept, Oct) and days (Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday). Includes columns for Range, Closing, and Week.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks, as well as the afloat, are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. But to make the total the complete figures for to-night (Friday), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

Table showing visible supply of cotton by region and stock type. Rows include Stock at Liverpool, Stock at London, Stock at Manchester, Total Great Britain stock, Total Continental stocks, Total European stocks, India cotton afloat for Europe, Amer. cotton afloat for Europe, etc.

Total visible supply 4,691,016 3,977,803 3,542,794 4,253,679

Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

Table showing visible supply breakdown by American and other descriptions. Rows include American (Liverpool stock, Manchester stock, Continental stock, American afloat for Europe, U.S. port stocks, U.S. interior stocks, U.S. exports to-day) and Total American, East Indian, Brazil, &c.

Total American 3,901,016 3,421,803 2,916,794 3,731,679

Total visible supply 4,691,016 3,977,803 3,542,794 4,253,679

Table showing visible supply breakdown by variety. Rows include Middling Upland, Liverpool, Middling Upland, New York, Egypt, Good Brown, Liverpool, Peruvian, Rough Good, Liverpool, Broach, Fine, Liverpool, Tinnevely, Good, Liverpool.

Continental imports for the past week have been 124,000 bales.

The above figures for 1912 show an increase over last week of 247,478 bales, a gain of 713,213 bales over 1911, an excess of 1,148,222 bales over 1910 and a gain of 437,337 bales over 1909.

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

Table showing movement to November 10 1911, movement to November 8 1912, and town stocks. Columns include Receipts (Week, Season), Shipments (Week, Season), and Stocks (Nov. 10, Nov. 8). Rows list towns such as Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and others.

\* Last year's figures are for Louisville, Ky.

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

Table showing overland movement statistics for November 8, 1912 and 1911. Columns: November 8 (Week, Since Sept. 1), 1912 (Week, Since Sept. 1), 1911 (Week, Since Sept. 1). Rows: Via St. Louis, Via Cairo, Via Roek Island, Via Louisville, Via Cincinnati, Via Virginia points, Via other routes, &c., Total gross overland, Deduct Shipments, Leaving total net overland.

\* Including movement by rail to Canada. a Revised.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 48,170 bales, against 48,393 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits a decrease from a year ago of 15,926 bales.

Table showing cotton in sight and spinners' takings. Columns: 1912 (Week, Since Sept. 1), 1911 (Week, Since Sept. 1). Rows: Receipts at ports to Nov. 8, Net overland to Nov. 8, South'n consumption to Nov. 8, Total marketed, Interior stocks in excess, Came into sight during week, Total in sight Nov. 8, North'n spinners' takings to Nov. 8.

Movement into sight in previous years.

Table showing movement into sight in previous years. Columns: Week (1910-Nov. 11, 1909-Nov. 12, 1908-Nov. 14), Bales (1910-Nov. 11, 1909-Nov. 12, 1908-Nov. 14), Since Sept. 1 (1910-Nov. 11, 1909-Nov. 12, 1908-Nov. 14), Bales (1910-Nov. 11, 1909-Nov. 12, 1908-Nov. 14).

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

Table of closing quotations for middling cotton. Columns: Week ending Nov. 8, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Rows: Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Augusta, Memphis, St. Louis, Houston, Little Rock.

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

Table of New Orleans option market. Columns: Saturday Nov. 2, Monday Nov. 4, Tuesday Nov. 5, Wednesday Nov. 6, Thursday Nov. 7, Friday Nov. 8. Rows: Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., March, May, July, Total.

MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.

Table of market and sales at New York. Columns: Spot Market Closed, Futures Market Closed, SALES (Spot, Contr't, Total). Rows: Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Total.

CENSUS BUREAU'S REPORT ON COTTON-GINNING.—The Division of Manufactures in the Census Bureau completed and issued on Nov. 8 its report on the amount of cotton ginned up to Nov. 1 the present season, and we give it below, comparison being made with the returns for the like period of the three preceding years:

Table showing counting round as half bales for 1912, 1911, and 1910. Rows: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Others, United States.

The statistics in this report include 53,811 round bales for 1912, 68,313 for 1911, 81,183 for 1910 and 109,621 for 1909. The number of Sea Island bales included is 28,655 for 1912, 56,563 for 1911, 40,504 for 1910 and 35,237 for 1909. The distribution of the Sea Island cotton for 1912, by States is: Florida, 11,065 bales; Georgia, 16,246 bales, and South Carolina, 1,344 bales.

The statistics of this report for 1912 are subject to slight corrections when checked against the individual returns of the ginneries being transmitted by mail. The corrected statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned this season prior to Oct. 18 are 6,873,206 bales.

COTTON CONSUMPTION AND OVERLAND MOVEMENT TO NOV. 1.—Below we present a synopsis of the crop movement for the month of October and the two months ended Oct. 31 for three years.

Table showing cotton consumption and overland movement to Nov. 1. Columns: 1912, 1911, 1910. Rows: Gross overland for October, Gross overland for 2 months, Net overland for October, Net overland for 2 months, Port receipts in October, Port receipts in 2 months, Exports in October, Exports in 2 months, Port stocks on Oct. 31, Northern spinners' takings to Nov. 1, Southern consumption to Nov. 1, Overland to Canada for 2 months (included in net overland), Hurt North and South in 2 months, Stock at North Interior markets Nov. 1, Came in sight during October, Amount of crop in sight Nov. 1, Came in sight balance of season, Total crop, Average gross weight of bales, Average net weight of bales.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Advices to us this evening by telegraph from the South denote that the temperature has been lower during the week, with killing frost in some localities. Picking has been interrupted to some extent by rain or cold weather, but on the whole has progressed well. Marketing has proceeded upon a free scale.

Galveston, Tex.—Weather fore part of the week retarded picking in Texas but conditions are now ideal. Dry all the week. Average thermometer 58, highest 70, lowest 46. Abilene, Tex.—It has been dry all the week. The thermometer has averaged 43, the highest being 64 and the lowest 22. October rainfall 1.21 inches. Palestine, Tex.—There has been rain on one day of the past week, to the extent of sixteen hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 48, ranging from 34 to 62.

San Antonio, Tex.—Rain on two days of the week, the precipitation reaching two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 36 to 64, averaging 50.

Taylor, Tex.—Rain has fallen on one day of the week, the rainfall being six hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 49, highest 64, lowest 33.

New Orleans, La.—Rain has fallen on two days during the week, to the extent of two inches and thirty hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 60. Month's rainfall 2.47 inches.

Shreveport, La.—We have had rain on two days during the week, the precipitation reaching forty-four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 32 to 82.

Vicksburg, Miss.—Rain has fallen on one day during the week, the rainfall reaching twenty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 35 to 73, averaging 54.

Little Rock, Ark.—Month's rainfall 3.87 inches.

Memphis, Tenn.—Picking is making rapid progress. Killing frost Sunday. There has been rain on two days of the past week, to the extent of ninety-three hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 52, ranging from 36 to 69.

Helena, Ark.—Killing frost this week. There has been rain on two days during the week, to the extent of eighty-nine hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 53.6, highest 69, lowest 31. October rainfall 2.86 inches.

Mobile, Ala.—Heavy frost kills the top crop. Rain on one day of the week, the precipitation reaching three inches and seven hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 36 to 71, averaging 58. Month's rainfall 11.26 inches.

Selma, Ala.—We have had rain on two days of the past week, the rainfall being one inch and thirty hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 52, the highest being 72 and the lowest 32.

Madison, Fla.—It has rained on two days during the week, the rainfall being two inches and twenty-five hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 62, ranging from 41 to 77.

Savannah, Ga.—Rain has fallen on five days during the week, the rainfall reaching fifty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 37 to 79, averaging 61. October rainfall 1.93 inches.

Charleston, S. C.—Rain on five days of the week to the extent of seventy-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 60, the highest being 81 and the lowest 38. October rainfall 98 hundredths of an inch.

Charlotte, N. C.—Rain has fallen during the week, the rainfall being one inch and sixty-two hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 50, ranging from 28 to 71.

INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS:

Table showing India Cotton Movement from all ports for November 7, 1912, 1911, and 1910. Includes columns for Receipts at Bombay, Exports from various regions (Great Britain, Continent, Japan & China, Total), and Total all-ports.

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Table showing Alexandria Receipts and Shipments for November 6, 1912, 1911, and 1910. Includes Receipts (cantars) and Exports (bales) for various destinations like Liverpool, Manchester, and America.

Note.—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs. The statement shows that the receipts for the week were 470,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 43,250 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market is firm for both yarns and shirtings. The demand for both India and China are improving. We give the prices for to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison.

Table showing 1912 and 1911 data for various cotton grades and types, including 32s Cop Trest, 8 1/2 Ds, and 32s Cop Trest.

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.

Table showing World's Supply and Takings of Cotton for 1912 and 1911. Includes Cotton Takings Week and Season, Visible supply, and Total takings.

SHIPPING NEWS.—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 300,834 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic returns, are as follows:

Table showing Shipping News details, listing destinations like New York, Galveston, and Mobile, along with specific ship names and dates.

The particulars of the foregoing shipments for the week, arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

Table showing particulars of shipments for the week, categorized by destination: New York, Galveston, Texas City, Port Arthur, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Brunswick, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Boston, Baltimore, San Francisco, and Port Townsend.

Total 154,175 46,525 59,466 18,622 19,812 500 2,234 300,834. The exports to Japan since Sept. 1 have been 35,391 bales from Pacific ports.

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

Table showing Liverpool market data for the week, including Sales of the week, Of which speculators took, Sales, American, Actual export, Forwarded, Total stock, and Total imports of the week.

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

Table with columns: Spot, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Rows include Market (12:15 P. M.), Mid. Upl'ds, Sales, Spec. & exp., Futures Market opened, and Market P. M.

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.

The prices are given in pence and 100ths. Thus: 6 45 means 6 45-100d.

Table showing futures prices for Nov. 2 to Nov. 8. Columns: Nov. 2, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows list various months from Nov. to Aug.-Sep.

BREADSTUFFS.

Friday Night, November 8th 1912.

Flour here has been quiet, buyers persisting in the policy of buying from hand-to-mouth, awaiting further developments. With the Northwestern mills in some cases trade was better; in others there was a noticeable falling off.

Wheat has declined, owing to large receipts at the Northwest, increasing stocks, a lack of any great snap in the export demand, and finally an absence of aggressive speculation for a rise. Of late the victories of the allies in the Balkan War, moreover, have seemed to point to an early termination of hostilities, more especially as Turkey has sought the mediation of the Powers.

prices advanced on Balkan war news and higher foreign markets.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN NEW YORK. Table with columns: No. 2 red, December delivery in elevator, May delivery in elevator.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO. Table with columns: December delivery in elevator, May delivery in elevator, July delivery in elevator.

Corn has declined, partly in sympathy with wheat and partly because of increasing offerings. The weather in the main has been favorable, despite rains in some sections. The world's shipments, moreover, have been large, reaching no less than 8,100,000 bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED CORN IN NEW YORK. Table with columns: Cash corn, December delivery in elevator.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO. Table with columns: December delivery in elevator, May delivery in elevator, July delivery in elevator.

Oats have declined, but on the whole have shown more steadiness than most other grains, for the reason that there has been less pressure to sell than was the case in other grain markets. There has of late been considerable coverings of shorts, especially in December.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK. Table with columns: Standards, No. 2 white.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO. Table with columns: December delivery in elevator, May delivery in elevator, July delivery in elevator.

The following are closing quotations:

Table listing flour prices: Winter low grades, Winter patents, Winter straights, Winter clears, Spring patents, Spring straights, Spring clears.

Table listing grain prices: Wheat, per bushel; Corn, per bushel; Oats, per bushel; Rye, per bushel; Barley-Malting.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT'S REPORT.—The Agricultural Department's report on the cereal and other crops was issued Nov. 8, and is given below:

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows, for the United States:

Table showing crop yields and prices: Crops, Yield per Acre, Prod. (000 omitted), Price Nov. 1-1912, 1911, 1910.

\* Hay, dollars per ton; other products, cents per bushel. Corn.—Percentage of 1911 crop on farms Nov. 1 1912, is estimated at 2.6% (64,764,000 bushels), against 4.3% (123,824,000 bushels) of the 1910 crop on farms Nov. 1 1911, and 3.8%, the average of similar estimates of the past 10 years.

For other tables usually given here, see page 1250.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Nov. 2 1912, was as follows:

Table with 7 columns: Location, Amer. Bonded Wheat, Amer. Bonded Corn, Amer. Bonded Oats, Amer. Rye, Amer. Barley, Amer. Bonded Barley. Includes sections for UNITED STATES GRAIN STOCKS, CANADIAN GRAIN STOCKS, and a SUMMARY.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Friday Night, Nov. 8 1912.

On account of the business week being interrupted by the elections, trading in dry goods has been rather quiet. Still, interest in the market was active right up to the eve of election, which is unusual in Presidential years, when a possible change in tariff policies is of vital interest to the trade.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending Nov. 2 were 4,165 packages, valued at \$275,174, their destination being to the points specified in the table below:

Table showing domestic cotton goods exports by destination for 1911 and 1912. Columns include destination, week, and value.

The value of these New York exports since Jan. 1 has been \$22,025,354 in 1912, against \$20,128,117 in 1911.

Stimulated to some extent by the sharp advance in prices for the staple, domestic cotton markets ruled firm during the

past week, with business fairly active. Goods for immediate shipment are scarce and commission houses and other sellers of goods are having difficulty in securing cloths necessary to fill their orders. Mills in a number of cases, as a result of their inability to secure efficient labor, are not producing at their full capacity, and with the increasing demand for goods, both domestic and export, the outlook is not promising for any great accumulation of supplies.

WOOLEN GOODS.—Although markets for men's wear are firm and active, other dress goods, while steady, rule quiet, and it is generally expected that they will continue so for the time being. According to well-founded reports, a number of good-sized orders have recently been placed on staple fabrics, fall 1913 delivery.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Linsens remain in a strong position, with prices firmly held. A feature in the market during the week has been the demand for crested linsens from hotels and railroads, and it is stated that substantial orders have been placed.

Imports and Warehouse Withdrawals of Dry Goods.

The importations and warehouse withdrawals of dry goods at this port for the week ending Nov. 2 1912 and since Jan. 1 1912, and for the corresponding periods of last year, were as follows:

Large table comparing imports and warehouse withdrawals for 1911 and 1912. It includes sub-tables for 'Imports Entered for Consumption' and 'Warehouse Withdrawals Thrown Upon the Market' with columns for week, value, and percentage.

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

The Chronicle.

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MUNICIPAL BOND SALES IN OCTOBER.

Municipal bond sales in October reached an aggregate of \$24,527,728. This total includes the following large issues: Houston, Texas, \$2,500,000 4 1/2%; Pasadena, Cal., \$1,250,000 4 1/2%; Akron, Ohio, \$1,000,000 4s; Cuyahoga County, Ohio, \$1,000,000 4s; Oakland, Cal., \$772,350 4 1/2%; State of California, \$750,000 4s; Detroit, Mich., \$715,000 4s; Norfolk, Va., \$557,000 4 1/2%; Springfield, Mass., \$525,000 4s; Portland, Ore., \$500,000 4s; Turlock Irrigation District, Cal., \$500,000 5s; Yolo County, Cal., \$450,000 6s and Toledo School District, Ohio, \$400,000 4s.

The total of \$24,527,728 given above represents only permanent loans made by places located in the United States. Last month there were also negotiated \$37,813,884 temporary loans by places in the States, while \$1,101,929 debentures were issued by Canadian municipalities. The following is a comparison of all the various forms of loans put out in October of the last five years:

Table with 5 columns: Year (1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908) and various loan categories like Permanent loans, Temporary loans, Canadian loans, etc.

Total.....61,441,511 40,063,319 68,434,505 36,720,868 63,192,503

The number of municipalities in the U. S. emitting long-term bonds and the number of separate issues made during October 1912 were 280 and 397 respectively. This contrasts with 400 and 611 for September 1912 and 282 and 474 for October 1911.

For comparative purposes we add the following table, showing the aggregates, excluding temporary loans and also debentures issued by places in Canada, for October and the ten months for a series of years.

Table with 4 columns: Month of October, For the Ten Months, Month of October, For the Ten Months. Rows list years from 1912 to 1902 with corresponding bond sales figures.

In the following table we give a list of October loans to the amount of \$24,527,728 issued by 280 municipalities. In the case of each loan reference is made to the page in the "Chronicle" where an account of the sale is given.

Table with 6 columns: Page, Name, Rate, Maturity, Amount, Price. Lists various municipal bond issues with their respective details.

Large table with 6 columns: Page, Name, Rate, Maturity, Amount, Price. Lists numerous municipal bond issues across various states and municipalities.



Table with columns: Page, Name, Rate, Maturity, Amount, Price. Lists various municipal bonds such as Loralin, Ohio; Lowell, Mass; Luverne, Minn; Madison, Neb; Madison Twp., Ohio; Manistee, Mich; Marion, Ohio; Marion, Ohio; Marshall, Texas; Matagorda Co. Com. S. D. 17, Tex.; Matagorda Co. Com. S. D. 18, Tex.; Mattoon S. D. No. 99, Ill.; Medina, Ohio; Merced Falls S. D., Cal.; Meridian, Kans; Meridian Ind. Sch. Dist., Texas; Middletown, Ohio; Milwaukee County, Wis; Mineola, N. Y; Minneapolis, Minn; Monahan, Wash; Mount Vernon, N. Y; Nacodoches Co. Com. S. D. No. 2, Texas; Nappanee, Ind; New London Twp., Ohio; New Rochelle, N. Y. (3 issues); Newton Falls, Ohio (3 issues); New York City; Nobles County, Ohio; Norfolk, Va; Nueces Co. Com. S. D. 7, Texas; Nutley, N. J.; Oakfield, Wis; Oakland, Cal; Ottumwa, Iowa; Oyster Bay, N. Y; Palacios, Texas; Pasadena, Cal; Pasadena, Cal; Paterson, N. J.; Paulding, Ohio; Perysburg, Ohio (3 issues); Petersburg, Va; Pineville, Ky; Plummer, Idaho; Port Chester, N. Y; Portland, Ore; Portland, Ore; Portsmouth Sch. Dist., Ohio; Posey County, Ind; Princess Anne, Md; Pulaski County, Va; Quincy, Mass; Reedsburg, Wis; Richton, Miss; Rigby, Idaho; Rochester, Pa. (3 issues); Rochester Twp., Ohio; Rodeo Sch. Dist., Cal; Rushford, Minn; Russell County, Va; Ruston, La; Rye, N. Y. (3 issues); Ryegate Sch. Dist., Mont; Sabine Parish S. D., La; St. Anthony Consol. S. D., Iowa; St. Charles, Ill; St. Paul, Minn. (7 issues); St. Paul, Minn; Salem, Ohio; San Fernando Un. H.S.D., Cal; San Francisco, Cal; San Francisco, Cal; San Patricio Co. Com. S. D. No. 6, Texas; Santa Clara, Cal; Santa Maria, Cal; Santa Monica City S. D., Cal; Santa Monica City H.S.D., Cal; Saratoga Springs S. D. 8, N.Y.; Sayre, Pa; Scott Co. Dr. D. No. 10, Mo; Selma, Ala; Sheldon, Ohio; Sheldon, Mo; Shoshoni, Wyo; Smithland, Iowa; South Amboy, N. J; South Connellsville S. D., Pa; So. Pasadena H.S.D., Cal; Springfield, Ill-Pleas. D. & Pk.D. 4; Springfield, Mass; Springfield, Ohio (2 issues); Stamford, N. Y; Statesville, No. Car; Statesville, No. Car; Stevens Co. S. D. 103, Wash; Sulphur, Okla; Sumter County, So. Car; Sunbury VIL S. D., Ohio; Sunflower Dr. Dist., Miss; Sunnybrook Sch. Dist., Cal; Sweetwater, Texas; Syracuse, N. Y; Terrell, Texas; Teton Co. S. D. No. 30, Mont; Thurston & Chehalis Co. S. D. No. 24 & 61, Wash; Tipton, Ind; Toledo, Ohio; Toledo Sch. Dist., Ohio; Trenton, N. J; Trenton Un. F.S.D. No. 3, N.Y.; Trumanburg, N. Y; Turlock Irr. Dist., Cal; Turlock Sch. Dist., Cal; Urbloville, Ohio (3 issues); Union City, Ohio; Union County, N. J. (2 issues); Union County, N. J.; Union Dist. H. S. D., W. Va.; Uxbridge, Mass; Valdosta, Ga. (3 issues); Vanderburg County, Ind; Vigo County, Ind; W. H. Hall S. D. No. 26, So. Caro.; Warren County, Ohio; Washington Co. H., Ohio; Watertown, So. Dak.; Watervliet, N. Y.; Wausion, Ohio; West Lafayette, Ohio; White Plains, N. Y.; Wildwood Sch. Dist., Cal; Wilkes-Barre, Pa; Willota Sch. Dist., Cal; Winter Park, Fla; Winthrop, Mass.

Table with columns: Page, Name, Rate, Maturity, Amount, Price. Lists bonds such as Wood County, Texas; Yalobusha County, Miss; Yoakum County, Miss; Yojo County, Cal; Yorba Linda Sch. Dist., Cal; Youngstown, Ohio (12 issues).

Total bond sales for October 1912 (280 municipalities covering 397 separate issues) \$24,527,728

Average date of maturity. d Subject to call in and after the earlier year and mature in the later year. e Not including \$37,813,884 of temporary loans reported, and which do not belong in the list. z Taken by sinking fund as an investment. y And other considerations.

REVISED TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS MONTHS.

The following items, included in our totals for previous months, should be eliminated from the same. We give the page number of the issue of our paper in which the reasons for these eliminations may be found:

Table with columns: Page, Name, Amount. Lists items for elimination such as Albert Lea, Minn. (4 issues, August list); Boise City, Idaho (May list); Fulton, N. Y. (August list); Highland Park Sch. Dist., Mich. (September list); La Salle, N. Y. (September list); Beltrami County, Mich. (September list); Seima, Ala. (June list); Venice, Cal. (2 issues, July list); Running Lake Drainage Dist., Ark. (May list).

We have also learned of the following additional sales for previous months.

Table with columns: Page, Name, Rate, Maturity, Amount, Price. Lists additional sales such as Ada Sch. Dist., Ohio; Alliance, Ohio; Alliance, Ohio (3 issues); Altamont, Ill. (2 issues); Altamont U. F. S. D. No. 1, N. Y. (July, 2 issues); Alva, Okla.; Ashley, Ohio; Attala County, Miss; Baker, Ore. (2 issues); Baldwinville, N. Y.; Beltrami County, Minn. (3 iss.); Beltrami County, Minn. (3 iss.); Benton Co. S. D. No. 9, Ore.; Birmingham, Ala. (June); Brattleboro, Vt. (3 issues); Bridgeport, Conn. (2 issues); Bridgewater, Va.; Bristol County, Mass. (2 issues); Bryoville, Ga.; Carrollton, Ga. (May, 5 issues); Chatham, Va. (July, 2 issues); Closter, N. J. (June); Cochise Co. S. D. No. 18, Ariz.; Columbia S. D., Pa. (May); Concho County Com. Sch. Dist., Texas (2 issues); Cone Sch. Dist., Cal; Cordele, Ga. (4 issues); Dalryville Sch. Dist., Cal.; Dedham, Mass. (3 issues); Doniphan, Mo. (June, 2 issues); East McKeesport, Pa. (Aug.); Edgar County, Ill.; Edmonds, Wash; Ellsworth, Me.; Elmer, Ore.; Everett, Mass. (8 issues); Fairport Sch. Dist., Ohio; Fayetteville, N. Y.; Gadsden County, Fla.; Genesee Ind. S. D. No. 2, Idaho (June); Grant County S. D. 25, Wash.; Grant's Pass, Ore.; Grant's Pass, Ore. (April); Greeley Co. S. D. No. 3, Neb.; Grenada County, Miss.; Harris Co. Dr. D. No. 5, Texas; Henderson County Com. Sch. Dist., Texas (4 issues); Hooker, Okla.; Independence County Dr. D. No. 2, Ark.; Jones Co. Com. S. Dist., Texas; Kansas (10 issues); Kerrville, Texas (Aug.); Letart Twp., Ohio; Little Rock, Ark.; Lytle, Ohio; Mamaronock, N. Y. (2 issues); Marion County, Kans. (July); Marlboro, N. Y.; Mason Co. S. D. No. 10, Wash.; Mason Co. S. D. No. 51, Wash.; Massena Sch. Dist., Iowa; Matagorda County Dr. Dist. No. 1, Texas (April); Medford, Ore.; Monroe, Utah; Montgomery Twp., Ohio; Newark, N. J. (6 issues); New Berlin, Ohio; New Berlin, Ohio; New Hampshire (State); North Dakota (6 issues); Ogden, Utah; Olean, N. Y. (4 issues); Orange, N. J.; Orleans Falls, N. Y.; Owen County, Ky.; Padia, Idaho (April); Portland, Ore.; Portland Water Dist., Me.; Port of Nehalem, Ore.; Preston, Idaho; Price Sch. Dist., Utah; Renwick, Iowa (June); Revere, Mass.; Revere, Mass.; Rochester, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y.; Rockland, Mass.; Rockport VIL S. D., Ohio (May); Roosevelt, Utah; Roseboom S. D. No. 3, N. Y.; Rupert, Idaho (2 issues); Salem, Mass. (2 issues); Sanders Co. S. D. No. 9, Mont.; Sand Springs S. D., Okla. (July); Schroepfel, N. Y.; Seattle, Wash.; Seattle, Wash.

Table with columns: Page, Name, Rate, Maturity, Amount, Price. Lists various municipal bonds including Seattle, Wash. (2 issues), Shenandoah, Pa., Sibley Ind. S. D., Iowa (May), etc.

All the above sales (except as indicated) are for September. These additional September issues will make the total sales (not including temporary loans) for that month \$25,076,440.

Table titled 'BONDS SOLD BY CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES IN OCTOBER.' Columns: Page, Name, Rate, Maturity, Amount, Price. Lists bonds from Acton, Ont., Berlin, Ont., Blairville S. D., No. 281, Sask., etc.

Total debentures sold in October \$1,101,929

Table titled 'ADDITIONAL SALES OF DEBENTURES FOR PREVIOUS MONTHS.' Columns: Page, Name, Rate, Maturity, Amount, Price. Lists bonds from Alisa Craig S. D., 642, Sask., Antelope Park (Rur. Mun. No. 322), Sask., Bassano, Alta., etc.

All the above sales of debentures took place in September. These additional September issues will make the total sales of debentures for that month \$3,854,129.

News Items.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Voters Favor Annexation of Newburgh and Nottingham.—Early returns indicate that the propositions to annex Newburgh and Nottingham carried on Nov. 5, the vote being favorable in Cleveland as well as in the villages themselves. V. 95, p. 1143.

New York State.—Result of Vote on Bond Proposition.—Reports received at the headquarters of the New York State Automobile Association are said to indicate that the proposition to issue an additional \$50,000,000 bonds for highways carried at last Tuesday's election. V. 94, p. 1131.

New York City.—Bronx Voters Approve Creation of County.—The voters of The Bronx on Tuesday last approved, according to unofficial returns, the bill passed by the last Legislature (Chap. 548, Laws of 1912) creating "Bronx County" from the territory now comprised within the limits of the borough. See V. 94, p. 1201. Under the change the borough will remain part of the Greater New York, but will have a separate county government, the same as Kings County, Richmond County and Queens County. As at present constituted the Borough of Manhattan and the Borough of The Bronx are both comprised in New York County. The two boroughs will now have separate county governments.

Ohio.—Supreme Court Holds Bondsmen Liable for Interest Obtained on State Funds.—The Ohio Supreme Court on Oct. 29 affirmed the decision of the Franklin County Circuit Court holding that bondsmen of State treasurers are liable for the amounts which some of these officials are alleged to have unlawfully collected as interest on public funds. Difficulty has been experienced in the prosecution of these cases due to the refusal of the banks to allow access to their books, but in the present instance the case of the State against the bondsmen and executors of the estate of the late Wm. S. McKinnon, former State Treasurer, was remanded back to the lower Court with such instructions by the Supreme Court judges that it is estimated the State will be able to recover \$18,995. Counsel for the State has announced that another suit will be instituted against Mr. McKinnon's bondsmen to recover \$97,790, and two actions will be brought, it is stated, against former Treasurer Isaac B. Cameron for \$143,149 and \$68,872 respectively.

Sullivan County, Tenn.—Bonds Declared Valid by Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court of Tennessee has affirmed the ruling of Judge Dana Harmon of the Circuit Court declaring valid the bond issue of \$200,000 for the building of pike roads. V. 95, p. 248.

United States.—Louisiana Gives Formal Notice of Income-Tax Ratification.—Formal notice of the ratification of the Income Tax Amendment by the Louisiana Legislature reached the State Department at Washington on Nov. 4. As stated last week, formal notice was previously filed by 32 of the 34 States which have approved the amendment. Ohio is the only State of the 34 which has not filed formal notice.

Bond Calls and Redemptions.

Ponce, Porto Rico.—Bond Call.—Payment will be made on Jan. 1 1913 by Muller, Schall & Co. in N. Y. of \$17,000 (Nos. 137 to 153 incl.) of the \$200,000 6% gold loan of 1902 bonds.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—Bond Call.—Call is made for payment on Jan. 1 1913 at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., in N. Y., of \$48,000 (Nos. 404 to 451 incl.) of the redemption bonds of 1902. Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1912.

Spokane, Wash.—Bond Call.—The following special-improvement bonds are called for payment on Nov. 15 at the City Treasurer's office:

Table titled 'GRADE BONDS.' Columns: Name, Dist., Nos. of Bonds. Lists bonds from Nevada, Oak, Sherman, etc.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations this week have been as follows:

ALBUQUERQUE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Albuquerque), Bernalillo County, New Mex.—BOND SALE.—We are advised that the \$50,000 5% 20-30-yr. (opt.) refunding school bonds offered on Oct. 23 (V. 95, p. 844) have been awarded to the Commerce Trust Co. of Kansas City for \$60,550 (100.916) and blank bonds.

ANAMOSA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Anamosa), Jones County, Iowa.—BONDS DEFEATED.—At an election held Oct. 30 the proposition to issue \$50,000 bonds was defeated.

ASHTABULA COUNTY (P. O. Jefferson), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 6 the \$4,000 2-5-yr. (ser.) and \$2,500 2-6-yr. (ser.) 4 1/4% coup. ditch-impt. bonds (V. 95, p. 1225) were awarded to Tillotson & Wolcott Co. of Cleve. at 100.53 and 100.49, respectively. Other bids follow: First Nat. Bank, Cleveland—\$4,013.40 for \$4,000 issue and \$2,508.30 for \$2,500 issue. Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland—\$4,012 for \$4,000 issue and \$2,502 for \$2,500 issue.

ASHTABULA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ashtabula), Ashtabula County, Ohio.—BONDS VOTED.—By a vote of 1,587 to 1,001, the proposition to issue the \$20,000 high-school-bldg.-site-purchase bonds (V. 95, p. 1147) carried at the election held Nov. 5.

BARNWELL, Barnwell County, So. Caro.—BONDS OFFERED BY BANKERS.—John W. Dickey of Augusta is offering to investors the \$22,000 3% coup. electric-light and water-works bonds (V. 94, p. 1640).

BASSETT, Rock County, Neb.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—This place has authorized the issuance of \$3,000 electric-light and \$10,000 water-works 3% 5-20-yr. (opt.) coup. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Int. semi-annual.

BOSTON, Mass.—BOND SALES IN OCTOBER.—During the month of October this city disposed of the following 4% bonds, aggregating \$505,000, to the Trust Funds and Sinking Funds at par: \$119,000 Norfolk St. widening bonds. Due \$100,000 yearly, Oct. from 1913 to 1927 incl.

- 5,000 new building Long Island bonds. Due \$1,000 yearly Oct. from 1915 to 1917 incl.
5,000 separate-drainage-system bonds. Due \$1,000 yearly Oct. from 1913 to 1917 incl.
63,000 Meridian St. bridge bonds. Due \$5,000 yearly Oct. 1913 to 1915 incl. and \$4,000 yearly Oct. from 1916 to 1927 incl.
15,000 refuse-destructor-site bonds. Due \$1,000 yearly Oct. from 1913 to 1927 incl.
95,000 Chelsea bridge bonds. Due \$10,000 yearly Oct. from 1913 to 1922 incl. and \$5,000 Oct. 1923.
20,000 South Boston municipal bldg. bonds. Due \$1,000 yearly Oct. from 1913 to 1932 incl.
50,000 hospital bonds. Due \$3,000 yearly Oct. from 1913 to 1923 incl. and \$2,000 yearly Oct. from 1923 to 1932 incl.
23,000 Everett St. bonds. Due \$2,000 yearly Oct. from 1913 to 1915 incl. and \$1,000 yearly Oct. from 1916 to 1932 incl.
60,000 East Boston court-house and police-station bonds. Due \$3,000 yearly Oct. from 1913 to 1932 incl.
Date Oct. 1 1912.

BOWDRE TOWNSHIP, Douglas County, Ill.—BONDS OFFERED BY BANKERS.—The H. C. Speer & Sons Co. of Chicago is offering to investors \$35,000 5% coup. road bonds. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1912. J. & J. at the First Nat. Bank of Chicago. Due \$3,500 yearly July 1 1917 to 1926 incl. No other bonded debt. Assess. val. 1911 \$1,117,589.

BRADENTOWN, Manatee County, Fla.—BONDS VOTED.—By a vote of 130 to 21 the question of issuing \$75,000 5% 20-30-year (opt.) bonds carried at an election held Oct. 29.

BREMEN, Fairfield County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Nov. 26 by E. T. Purvis, Village Clerk, for the following 5% village's portion bonds: 1921 and \$5,000 Oct. 1922. \$2,718 Storm-Water Sewer Dist. No. 2 special assess. bonds. Denom. (10) \$250 and (1) \$218. Due one bond yearly from 1 to 11 years. 1,000 Main St. pavement bonds. Denom. \$200. Due \$200 yearly from 1 to 5 years. Date Sept. 19 1912. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to the Village Treas., is required.

Table titled 'BUFFALO, N. Y.—BOND SALE.' Columns: Amount, Purpose, Date, Due. Lists various municipal bonds including monthly local work, refund. spec. fran. taxes, etc.

BURTON, Geauga County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Nov. 20 by A. C. Brown, VII. Clerk, for \$12,500 5% coup. street impt. tax-free bonds. Denom. \$750 and \$250. Int. A. & O. at First Nat. Bank in Burton. Cert. check for 10% required. Bonded debt, including this issue, \$15,404.65. Assessed valuation, \$583,720.





SMITH COUNTY (P. O. Raleigh), Miss.—NO ACTION YET TAKEN.—No action has yet been taken looking towards the issuance of the \$50,000 court-house and jail bonds (V. 95, p. 501).

SOUTH PASADENA HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Los Angeles County, Cal.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 28 the \$70,000 5% bldg. bonds (V. 95, p. 1073) were awarded, reports state, to Torrance, Marshall & Co. of Los Angeles for \$72,530, making the price 103.64.

SUISUN, Solano County, Cal.—BOND ELECTION.—The election to vote on the proposition to issue the \$20,000 municipal water-system-impt. bonds (V. 95, p. 1228) will probably be held Nov. 26.

SULPHUR, Murray County, Okla.—BOND SALE.—The \$17,500 6% 25-yr. Platt National Park sewer-system-constr. bonds authorized by a vote of 242 to 39 at an election held Oct. 29 have been awarded to Spitzer, Rorick & Co. of Toledo.

TOLEDO, Lucas County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—Ordinances have been passed providing for the issuance of the following coup. bonds: \$784 67 4/5 sewer No 1127 constr. assess. bonds. Denom. (1) \$184 67 and (3) \$200. Date Oct. 13 1912. Int. M. & S. at the Second Nat. Bank in Toledo. Due \$184 67 Mch. 13 1913 and \$200 each six months from Sept. 13 1913 to Sept. 13 1914 incl.

114,500 00 4% coup. Superior St. extension bonds. Denom. (1) \$500, (114) \$1,000. Date Oct. 1 1912. Int. A. & O. at U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. in N. Y. City. Due Oct. 1 1928.

1,304 86 5% sewer No 1129 constr. bonds. Denom. (1) \$104 86 and (3) \$400. Date Oct. 4 1912. Int. semi-ann. at the Second Nat. Bank. Due \$104 86 Mch. 4 1913 and \$400 each six months from Sept. 4 1913 to Sept. 4 1914 incl.

150 73 5% sewer No. 1125 constr. bonds. Denom. (1) \$39 73 and (3) \$40. Date Aug. 1 1912. Int. semi-ann. at the Second Nat. Bank. Due \$39 73 Mch. 11 1913 and \$40 each six months from Sept. 11 1913 to Sept. 11 1914 incl.

044 47 5% sewer No. 1126 assess. bonds. Dnom. (1) \$44 47 and (3) \$300. Date Aug. 25 1912. Int. semi-ann. at the Second Nat. Bank. Due \$44 47 Mch. 25 1913 and \$3,000 on Sept. 25 1913 and Mch. 25 and Sept. 25 1914.

33,000 4% Summer St. bridge bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Dec. 1 1912. Int. semi-ann. at the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. in N. Y. Due 15 years.

750,000 4% city-half-bldg. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Dec. 1 1912. Int. semi-ann. at the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. in N. Y. Due \$500,000 Dec. 1 1943 and \$250,000 Dec. 1 1944.

BONDS VOTED.—The election held Nov. 5 resulted in favor of the proposition to issue the \$750,000 park and boulevard bonds (V. 95, p. 772.)

TRENTON (Town) UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 3 (P. O. Hindley), Oneida County, N. Y.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—J. R. Williams was awarded at 100.40 \$500 of the \$2,500 5% bonds offered on Oct. 23 (V. 95, p. 1073).

TRUMANSBURG, Tompkins County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—According to newspaper reports an issue of \$10,000 paving bonds has been awarded to Adams & Co. of New York.

TULE VISTA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sonoma County, Cal.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Nov. 14 to vote on the proposition to issue \$1,000 bonds. It is stated. Denom. \$100.

UNION CITY (P. O. Union City, Ind.), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 21 the \$3,250 5% tax-free State Line St. Impt. assess. bonds (V. 95, p. 848) were awarded to Edward Fowler for \$3,286 71, making the price 100.8193.

VAN ALSTYNE, Grayson County, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—The State Comptroller registered on Oct. 29 \$5,000 5% 10-40-yr. (opt.) water-works impt. bonds.

WALHALLA SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 26 (P. O. Walhalla), Oconee County, So. Car.—BOND SALE.—The Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago has purchased the \$13,000 5% coup. bldg. bonds (V. 95, p. 316).

WELLINGTON, Sumner County, Kan.—BOND ELECTION.—Reports state that the proposition to issue \$200,000 water bonds will be submitted to a vote on Dec. 10.

WEBSTER CITY, Hamilton County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—We are advised that Geo. M. Boehlert & Co. of Davenport have been awarded from \$14,000 to \$15,000 fire-dept. bonds voted Sept. 16 (V. 95, p. 848).

WEST, McLennan County, Tex.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—Reports state that a petition is being circulated asking for an election to determine whether or not this city shall issue bonds for sewerage purposes.

WILKES-BARRE, Luzerne County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 4 \$10,500 5% 5-yr. paving bonds were awarded to local investors. Denom. \$100. Date Nov. 1 1912. Int. J. & J.

WOOD COUNTY (P. O. Bowling Green), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 4 the \$50,000 5% coup. highway-impt. bonds (V. 95, p. 1074) were awarded to Hayden, Miller & Co. of Cleveland at 101.92 and int. Other bids follow:

Stacy & Braun, Toledo. \$50,881 65 Tillotson & Wolcott Co., Cle. \$50,750 00 First Nat. Bank, Cleve. \$50,812 00 Weil, Roth & Co., Cin. \$50,630 00 Otis & Co., Cleveland. \$50,755 00

YOLO COUNTY (P. O. Woodland), Cal.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 25 the \$450,000 12 1/2-yr. (av.) Reclamation Dist. No. 900 bonds (V. 95, p. 1074) were awarded to the West Sacramento Co. in Sacramento at par and int. for 6s. The sale of \$400,000 of these securities on Sept. 25 to S. A. Kean & Co. of Chic. (V. 95, p. 921) was not consummated, we are advised.

YORK COUNTY (P. O. Yorkville), So. Car.—BONDS VOTED.—The election held Nov. 5 resulted, it is reported, in favor of the proposition to issue the \$75,000 court-house building bonds. (V. 95, p. 921.)

YOUNGSTOWN, Mahoning County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—An ordinance was passed Oct. 21 providing for the issuance of \$2,200 5% coup. Poland Ave. fire station constr. and equip. bonds. Denom. \$500 and \$100. Int. semi-ann. at City Treas. office. Due \$1,000 Oct. 1 1914 and \$1,200 Oct. 1 1915.

Canada, its Provinces and Municipalities.

AMHERTSBURG, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.—According to reports, an election will be held Nov. 19 to vote on the question of issuing \$805,000 drainage debentures.

ATHABASCA LANDING, Alta.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until Nov. 25 by Chas. E. Nancekivell, Sec.-Treas., for the \$80,000 5 1/2% 25-installment water-works debentures (V. 95, p. 439).

BATTLEFORD, Sask.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—An issue of \$40,000 bonus debentures has been authorized, according to reports.

BIGGAR, Sask.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until Nov. 11 for the \$12,000 grading and \$12,800 water-works 5 1/2% 30-yr. debentures voted Sept. 6 (V. 95, p. 849). H. P. Turner is Secretary-Treasurer.

CALGARY, Alta.—DEBENTURES VOTED.—Reports state that the proposition to issue \$90,000 water debentures was recently voted.

NEW LOANS. \$100,000 CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS BONDS Sealed bids will be received by the Committee on Ways and Means of the City Council of Minneapolis, Minnesota, at the office of the undersigned, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST, 1912, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of \$100,000 00 High School Bond, dated October 1, 1912, payable October 1, 1942, bearing interest at the rate of four (4%) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and no bid or proposal will be entertained for a sum less than 95% of the par value of said bonds and accrued interest on same to date of delivery. The above bonds are tax-exempt in the State of Minnesota. The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved. A certified check for Two (2%) Per Cent of the par value of the bonds bid for, made to C. A. Bloomquist, City Treasurer, must accompany each bid. Circular containing full particulars will be mailed upon application. By order of the Committee on Ways and Means at a meeting held October 24th, 1912. DAN C. BROWN, City Comptroller.

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

Bolger, Mosser & Willaman MUNICIPAL BONDS Legal for Savings Banks, Postal Savings and Trust Funds. SEND FOR LIST. 29 South La Salle St., CHICAGO

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

NEW LOANS. \$10,000 City of Fort Pierce, Florida PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS Notice is hereby given that the City Council of the City of Fort Pierce, Florida, will receive bids for the purchase of \$10,000 par value, of City of Fort Pierce Public Utility Bonds at Fort Pierce, Florida, at the City Hall, at 8 o'clock p. m., on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1913. Said bonds are dated January 1st, 1913, payable thirty years after date, in denominations of \$500 00 each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on July 1st and January 1st of each year. All bidders shall accompany their bids with a certified check for \$200 00 as security for compliance with bid. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Address all bids to F. M. TYLER, City Clerk, Fort Pierce, Florida.

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

HODENPYL, HARDY & CO. 14 Wall St., New York Railroad, Street Ry., Gas & Elec. Light SECURITIES

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

MISCELLANEOUS. ESTABLISHED 1885. H. C. SPEER & SONS CO. First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago SCHOOL, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL BONDS TERRITORY OF HAWAII 4% PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BONDS Due Sept. 3, 1942-32 @ 102.75 and Interest. Tax Free Throughout United States Accepted at par for Govt. and Postal Deposits STACY & BRAUN Toledo, O. Cincinnati, O.

F. WM. KRAFT LAWYER. Specializing in Examination of Municipal and Corporation Bonds 1037-9 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

ACCOUNTANTS. LYBRAND, ROSS BROS & MONTGOMERY Certified Public Accountants (Pennsylvania) NEW YORK, 55 Liberty St. PHILADELPHIA, Morris Bldg. PITTSBURGH, Union Bank Bldg. CHICAGO, First Nat. Bank Bldg. SAN FRANCISCO, Kohl Bldg. SEATTLE, Central Bldg. LONDON, 58 Coleman St.

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**CAMROSE, Alta.—DEBENTURES PROPOSED.**—This place is considering the issuance of \$10,000 school debentures, reports state.

**CANNINGTON, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.**—The proposition to issue electric power debentures will be submitted to a vote on Nov. 20, it is stated.

**CARTIERVILLE, Que.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—Reports state that an issue of \$76,000 5% debentures has been purchased by St. Cyr Gonthier et Frigon.

**CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP, Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until Nov. 14 by J. H. Watson, Twp. Treas. (P. O. Snelgrove), for \$12,000 5% debentures due in 20 annual installments beginning Dec. 31 1912.

**COLGATE, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—Nay & James of Regina have been awarded, reports state, the \$2,500 3% 15-yr. debentures (V. 95, p. 1151).

**COLLINGWOOD TOWNSHIP, Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received by Chas. Rye, Treas. (P. O. Clarksburg), for \$10,000 5% 15-yr. debentures, reports state.

**DOMINION, N. S.—DEBENTURES NOT TO BE OFFERED AT PRESENT.**—We are advised by the Town Clerk that the \$20,000 5% 30-yr. water debentures offered without success on Sept. 15 (V. 95, p. 773) will not be offered again until next year.

**EASTNOR TOWNSHIP, Ont.—DEBENTURES PROPOSED.**—This township, according to reports, is contemplating the issuance of \$2,000 road debentures.

**FREDERICKTON, N. B.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—According to reports, the \$5,000 4% debentures (V. 95, p. 1151) have been sold at 97.50.

**GALT, Ont.—LOAN VOTED.**—At the election held Oct. 31 the ratepayers authorized a by-law providing for a loan of \$15,000 (V. 95, p. 1151) as a bonus to the Galt Shoe Mfg. Co., Ltd. Due in 20 yrs. The vote was 605 to 53.

**HANLEY, Sask.—NO DEBENTURES OFFERED.**—We are advised that the \$11,000 6% 20-yr. electric-light debentures were not sold on Oct. 30 (V. 95, p. 1075).

**KINLEY, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—On Oct. 21 the \$3,500 5 1/4% 15-installment impt. debentures (V. 95, p. 773) were awarded to Nay & James of Regina for \$3,145, making the price 89.85. Date Oct. 21 1912.

**MAGRATH, Alta.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until Nov. 20 by M. Godfrey, Sec.-Treas., for \$11,000 5% 20-yr. local impt. debentures.

**MEDICINE HAT, Alta.—DEBENTURES OFFERED BY BANKERS.**—Wood, Gundy & Co. of Tor. are offering to investors \$300,000 debentures, we are advised.

**MELVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—It is stated that \$18,400 debentures have been awarded to Nay & James of Regina.

**MITCHELL, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—The Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Co. has been awarded \$10,000 5% debentures, it is stated, at 99.4735.

**NOKOMIS, Sask.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Nov. 30 by W. A. Armour, Sec.-Treas., for the \$5,000 rink and \$5,000 street impt. 6% 20-installment debentures voted Oct. 14 (V. 95, p. 1152). Int. ann.

**NORTH BAY, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.**—An election will be held Nov. 18, according to reports, to vote on the proposition to issue electric-power debentures.

**PETERBOROUGH, Ont.—LOAN VOTED.**—At the election held Oct. 30 the ratepayers authorized a by-law providing for a loan of \$19,500 to bear interest at 4 1/2% and to mature in 20 years as a bonus to the De Laval Dairy Co. The vote was 1,418 to 54.

**PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—DEBENTURES NOT TO BE ISSUED AT PRESENT.**—The Municipal Clerk advises us under date of Oct. 31 that no action will be taken until next year in the matter of issuing the 4 1/2% 20-yr. debentures, aggregating approximately \$750,000, voted Sept. 16 (V. 95, p. 774).

**PRESCOTT, Ont.—DEBENTURES NOT TO BE OFFERED AT PRESENT.**—We are advised by the Town Clerk that no action will be taken to issue the \$35,000 subway constr. debentures (V. 95, p. 706) until next spring.

**PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.—DEBENTURES NOT SOLD.**—No award was made on Oct. 14 for the 3 issues of debentures, aggregating \$152,728, offered on that day (V. 95, p. 850).

**RED DEER, Alta.—PURCHASER OF DEBENTURES.**—We are advised that the purchaser of the \$67,500 5% 20-installment debentures, bids for which were received on Sept. 18 (V. 95, p. 850) was Goldman & Co. of Toronto, at 94.52.

**SARNIA, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—The election held Nov. 6 resulted in favor of the propositions to issue the \$240,000 30-annual-installment water-works-ext. and \$4,000 10-annual installment market-building 5% debentures (V. 95, p. 1226). The vote was 1,018 to 267 and 1,040 to 212, respectively.

**SNOWFLAKE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 111 (P. O. Snowflake), Man.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received at once for the \$3,000 6% 19-installment constr. debentures. Auth. vote of 16 to 1 at the election held Oct. 12 (V. 95, p. 923). Jas. Pye is Secretary-Treasurer.

**SOUTH VANCOUVER, B. C.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.**—An election will be held in Jan. 1913 to vote on the proposition to issue \$24,000 debentures, reports state.

**STOUGHTON, Sask.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 9 p. m. Nov. 11 by D. S. Lloyd, Secy.-Treas., for \$4,500 6% 15-installment skating and curling-rink debentures.

**SUBURY, Ont.—DEBENTURES NOT SOLD.**—No award has been made of the \$32,000 5% 30-installment school debentures offered for sale on Oct. 12.

**SUNDERLAND, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.**—An election to vote on the proposition to issue debentures for electric power will be held Nov. 22, reports state.

**TILBURY, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—An election held recently resulted, reports state, in favor of the proposition to issue \$2,000 bonus debentures.

**TORONTO, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.**—The proposition to issue \$200,000 memorial debentures will be submitted to a vote on Jan. 1 1913, reports state.

**WATROUS, Sask.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—According to reports, this place has voted the issuance of \$8,000 debentures.

**WINDSOR, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.**—An election held recently resulted in favor of the proposition to issue \$12,000 fire debentures, it is stated.

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