

ELECTRIC RAILWAY SECTION.

A new number of our "Electric Railway" Section, revised to date, is sent to our subscribers to-day. The editorial discussions in the same embrace the following topics: "Progress in the Electrification of Railways," "Educating the Public Against Electric Railway Accidents" and "Electrical Railways in Critical Emergencies."

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

All sorts of explanations are being offered to account for the result of the New York City bond sale. It is admitted that, in view of the high interest rates ruling in all parts of the world, New York City has done about as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The fact remains, however, that the city has had to issue $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ bonds as against only $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ in 1912, in 1911 and 1910 and against but 4s in 1909, and that even with a $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ issue it has been able to realize only a very trifling premium on its \$45,000,000 of bonds. It is useless to disguise the fact that such an outcome is disappointing. It must be remembered that we are not dealing with an obligation possessing elements of instability or as to whose soundness the remotest suspicion can be entertained, but with a security of a gilt-edged character—what was described by a leading financial institution a few years since as a "premier" security.

Less than ten years ago the city had no difficulty in selling $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ bonds and in obtaining a very substantial premium for the bonds at that rate of interest. When, finally, the interest was raised to 4%, it was thought that that was about the best rate of return the investor in municipal bonds could ever look for in the case of a city of high standing, and particularly the financial centre of the country. Yet, we now see the rate up to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, and instead of investors tumbling over one another in a desire to get some of these choice long-term issues, they are assuming an attitude of indifference. The aggregate of the subscriptions reached \$76,000,000, but the bulk of the bids came from banking and bond houses who do not want the bonds for investment but for re-sale. Some bids were also put in as a matter of business policy, since it is obviously a distinct advantage for a bond or a stock house to have its name prominently mentioned as a bidder in connection with a large New York City loan. The day after the opening of the bids, the bonds dropped below par on the Stock Exchange, some sales being reported at $99\frac{7}{8}$, indicating clearly the absence of any urgent demand for the bonds, notwithstanding their attractive rate of interest.

We are told that the demand for investment capital is in excess of the supply and reference is made to the fact that new loan issues in Great Britain have latterly been meeting with poor success, almost regardless of the character of the offerings, the underwriters in some recent instances having been obliged to retain 90% of the loan themselves. As an offset to this, however, the \$125,000,000 Chinese loan offered the present week in London, Paris and Berlin proved a tremendous success, the bonds commanding a premium before the time set for the closing of subscriptions and the portion allotted to Great Britain (\$37,500,000) having been over-subscribed 15 to 20 times. This would seem to indicate that considerable investment capital is available after all, even in London, a conclusion which is emphasized when w

bear in mind that the Chinese loan is hardly to be classed with gilt-edged investments.

One circumstance that is habitually lost sight of in the current discussions of the subject is that confidence, or the lack of it, plays as important a part in affecting security values and determining the success of new loans as money market conditions. The reader need hardly be told that the investment demand for securities, new or old, is largely controlled by the tone and feeling in investment and financial circles. It is beyond dispute that confidence just now is at a very low ebb in this country. There may be, there assuredly are, doubts and qualms and misgivings in the financial centres of Europe which have a sort of reflex action upon the markets in this country, but the worst on the other side is not a circumstance to what exists here. There may be room for difference of opinion as to what accounts for the feeling of insecurity, but as to the fact itself there can be no question. The change of Administration, the disturbing remarks made by Mr. Woodrow Wilson even before his advent to the Presidential office, the radical nature of the new tariff legislation, the pernicious statements of Vice-President Marshall suggesting that the right of inheritance might be taken away and property rights confiscated, the loose talk of Congressman Underwood, Senator John Sharp Williams and Secretary of Commerce Redfield, threatening that the Government would avail of its powers and examine the books and accounts of business concerns for the purpose of ascertaining profits and determining efficiency—all these have combined to create a feeling of great uneasiness under which capital, proverbially timid, has become alarmed, and, instead of seeking investment or engaging in reproductive enterprise, is for the time being seeking cover. In a word, the state of things existing during the Roosevelt regime is being reproduced—and from the same causes.

It is a mistake to suppose that money market conditions alone have to be taken into consideration in interpreting or accounting for the course of security values. Capital in abundance may be available but the times may be such that it can only be obtained at high or excessive cost. New York City in February 1908, following the panic of 1907, floated \$50,000,000 of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ bonds on an interest basis of $4.29@4.38\%$. In November of the same year the city was able to sell \$12,000,000 of long term 4s on an interest basis of only 3.89%. There is no reason to think that the investment capital available was any greater on the one occasion than on the other, but at the earlier period confidence was still lacking and the capital could not be coaxed out of its hiding places.

The rise in interest rates which has been going on for several years, and which apparently reflects a world-wide condition, may be due to deep underlying causes, but some of the most potent of them lie close to the surface. Granting that there have been many contributing factors in the appreciation in the value of money, and that these have come from all parts of the world, it is undoubtedly true that in this country there has been in recent years a dominant force affecting security values adversely, and that the influence of this depressing agency has inevitably extended to all other quarters of the globe. We would ask, therefore, whether responsibility may not rest, in the main, with us for the higher price that has to be paid for money and for capital? We have

reference to the railroad situation. During the last ten years the position of United States railroads has gone from bad to worse. These railroads comprise the largest body of investments to be found anywhere in the world, their outstanding stock and bond issues aggregating over 19,000 million dollars—in exact figures, \$19,208,935,081 on June 30 1911. Through adverse legislation, national and State, through political assaults of various kinds and through the insatiate demands of labor, the credit of these concerns has been seriously impaired, and the stability of investments in the same imperiled.

Accordingly, the railroads have had to pay steadily enhancing rates for new supplies of capital, while at the same time old issues of stocks and bonds have been uninterruptedly depreciating in value. The depreciation, as is known, has been very striking and has extended to both stocks and bonds. It has extended, also, to all the various shades of railroad securities, good, bad, and indifferent—those of the very highest character and those whose merit was not beyond question. And the movement, as already stated, has been in progress for several years, gaining in force as adverse conditions against the railroads have multiplied and their effects have become more and more apparent.

Is it reasonable to suppose that this change in railroad security values could go on without influencing all other forms of investments. With the highest class of railroad bonds down to figures where the yield to the purchaser is 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, as against the previous return of $3@3\frac{1}{2}\%$, how was it possible to avoid a corresponding rise in the interest rates in municipal bonds. Could municipalities expect to continue to borrow at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ when the best railroad bonds could be bought to net 4 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ and (more recently) close to 5%.

It should be remembered that both forms of investment in large measure find lodgment in the same places—that is, go into the vaults of savings banks, insurance companies, and other financial institutions who are in close touch with the market and fully acquainted with what is going on, and who do not hesitate to change from one form of investment to another if there is any advantage in so doing. Abroad, too, must not the advance in the rate of return upon American railroad securities have exercised a potent influence in determining the rates of interest and the course of prices for securities of all classes and descriptions? With American "rails" yielding a greatly improved return, would not the European investor be quick to demand a higher rate on other investments.

When, in April, the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul RR., in placing \$30,000,000 general mortgage bonds, found itself obliged to raise the rate of interest from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, and even then had to let the bonds go at less than par—a public offering at $99\frac{1}{2}$, yielding subscriptions not much more than \$20,000,000—everyone in financial circles was quick to recognize that there would have to be a complete readjustment of values throughout the security world to this new state of things, and that another $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ new bond issue by New York City such as was put out in 1912 was now out of the question—that the rate would have to be raised to at least $4\frac{1}{2}\%$. The effect upon high-grade investments of all kinds (not only bonds, but also shares) was immediate, and a general further shrinkage in prices on top of the previous shrinkage quickly occurred.

Is there the least reason for doubting that a similar process of adjustment has been going on throughout the security world, here and abroad, during the recent years when railroad credit has been suffering so seriously and railroad values have been declining as the result. The curious aspect of the matter is that the cost of the policy of repression towards the railroads is seen to fall ultimately upon the public itself. Not only is borrowing by the railroads made more difficult and more costly, but our municipalities have to pay higher rates when appealing to the money market, thereby adding directly to the burden of the tax-payers.

Thus we have an old economic truth again confirmed. If capital is called upon to take extra risks, or bear extra taxes or burdens, reimbursement of some kind for the added cost is not likely to be long delayed. This is the working out of a natural law. There was more than a mere coincidence between the announcement in March and April of the determination of the dominant party in Congress to impose an income tax, to be deducted "at the source" from interest payments on corporate bonds, and the simultaneous rise in interest rates on a whole host of new bond and note issues that were negotiated about the same time. The same thing happened that always happens on such occasions; a charge has been added to the cost of capital to cover the new tax. Evidently this week's New York City bond sale conveys an instructive lesson.

Our foreign export trade passed into new high ground for the period of the year in April 1913, the value of the merchandise shipped hence having exceeded by over $20\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars the total for the month in 1912, which in turn had been the record by some 21 millions. It is to be noted too, that this year's April aggregate quite appreciably exceeded that for March—a very unusual and practically unprecedented occurrence. Furthermore, coincident with this augmentation in exports there was a drop in imports of $18\frac{1}{2}$ millions from April 1912, leaving a favorable balance—net exports—greater than ever before recorded at this time of year; and carrying the balance for the lapsed portion of 1912-13 up to near the highwater mark for the ten-month period, made in 1907-08, when with depression existing here imports fell off sharply.

As in March, there was a contraction in cotton shipments in April as compared with last year, but much less in degree, and a falling off in the outward flow of cattle, hogs and sheep. The other articles going to make up the advance statement of exports each showed a gain, however, cotton-seed oil and provisions slight, mineral oils moderate and bread-stuffs very heavy. The total of all consequently was not only well above that of a year ago, but an April record. Other commodities, manufactures, etc., also went out much more freely this year than last; in fact of the $20\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars increase referred to above, $14\frac{3}{4}$ millions are here accounted for. The total value of the merchandise exported in April this year was \$199,801,201 against \$179,300,342 in 1912 and \$157,987,550 in 1911. For the ten months of the fiscal year the export aggregate also surpasses that of any previous similar total, having been \$2,107,859,574, or 217 millions greater than in 1911-12 and 353 millions more than in 1910-11. The large increase over a year ago has been furnished in greatest measure, in the order named, by bread-

stuffs, iron and steel and manufactures, copper, mineral oils and wood and manufactures. Cotton has gone out much less freely this year (the yield having been materially less) but, owing to the higher price, the value is only 30 million dollars, or about 6%, below last year, though the quantity shipped in the current fiscal year is 20% smaller.

The merchandise imports in April were \$144,168,920 against \$162,571,159 in the month of 1912 and \$119,826,706 in 1911, and for the ten months of the fiscal year the contrast is between \$1,545,907,303 and \$1,366,536,251 and \$1,274,604,761, the 1912-13 total, needless to say, being a high record. Here, also, some of the commodities exhibit considerable expansion in 1913 over 1912. In this category we mention art work, hides and skins, fibers (flax, etc.), raw silk, coffee, copper manufactures, chemicals and wool. The export balance for the ten months reaches \$561,952,271, against 524 millions in 1911-12 and 480 millions in 1910-11. The 1907-08 balance was 631½ millions.

The gold movement during April 1913 was comparatively small in either direction but netted an import balance of \$1,004,098, cutting down the net exports for the ten months of 1912-13 to \$3,479,295, this comparing with a similar balance of \$5,727,462 in 1911-12, net imports of \$51,206,810 in 1910-11 and exports of \$80,625,540 in 1909-10.

The Fall River cotton mills dividend record for the second quarter of 1913 can be taken as reflecting within certain limits an improvement in business in that important manufacturing centre since the current year opened, notwithstanding the difficulty that has been experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of operatives to keep machinery fully at work. Reports from Fall River, in fact, have until quite recently indicated that the mills as a whole were doing a profitable trade, with the advantage in favor of those establishments running on coarser yarn goods; and some of the mills are stated to have done very well. Latterly there has been a slowing up in the demand for goods pending the passage of the Underwood tariff bill, with its drastic reductions in the rates of duty upon foreign-made cottons that come into competition with those of home manufacture. Naturally until that measure is out of the way there can be no activity until the effect of the new rates is manifest.

The second quarter's dividend exhibit, while better than that for the corresponding period of 1912, is nevertheless less satisfactory than for most earlier years. One corporation that made no distribution for the first quarter resumed payments to shareholders, but five other mills are still among the non-payers, and the length of time since owners in these establishments have had return on their investments varies from 1½ to 3 years. As regards the remaining thirty-one mills, it is to be stated that one (the Pilgrim) declared the second dividend (on its preferred stock), in ten instances the rate of distribution was higher than a year ago and in twenty cases (most of them merely following the conservative plan inaugurated years ago of adhering to a certain percentage without regards to earnings) the 1912 rate was simply maintained. Altogether the amount to be paid out in dividends in the second quarter of 1913 is \$357,625, or an average of 1.22% on the capitalization of \$29,356,670; in the period of 1912 there was distributed a somewhat smaller amount—\$287,117—

or an average of 1%, but in 1911 shareholders received 1.23% on their investment and in 1910 no less than 1.67%. Moreover, in only five of the sixteen years since 1896 has a lower rate been paid for the second quarter than that of the current year. Furthermore, for the elapsed half-year the return has not been up to the average of recent times, reaching 2.38%, against 1.80% in 1912, and as much as 2.83% in 1911 and 3.59% in 1910. The highest half-yearly rate in our record is 4.70%, in 1907, and the lowest 0.76%, in 1898.

The wedding which will take place to-day of Princess Victoria Louise, only daughter of the German Emperor, to Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland, is being made the basis of political developments of acknowledged importance. The occasion has served to bring together a remarkable assemblage of royalty. The official receptions in Berlin started on Wednesday with the arrival there of the bridegroom and the state entry into Berlin of King George and Queen Mary of England. On Thursday Emperor Nicholas of Russia arrived. The real attitude of the Emperor is suggested by the granting of pardons to three English spies who were undergoing terms of imprisonment in Germany. In Berlin the Emperor's action is described as a compliment to the British nation in recognition of the presence of the King and Queen at the wedding. It is also predicted in some official quarters that the wedding will, in the near future, be followed by a public declaration that an Anglo-German entente has been completed. The Czar arrived in Berlin on Thursday in an armored train. He drove between lines of troops, standing, shoulder to shoulder, with fixed bayonets, along the route literally swarming with police in uniform and plain clothes. At the same time King George was driving through side streets back to the palace in an open motor car without apparent escort or guard. It is reported by cable that Germany is to be given a free hand to enlarge her empire in Central Africa in exchange for giving up her rights in the Persian Gulf section of the Bagdad Railway. This is said to be the reward which the German Government has demanded from England for consenting to the pending Anglo-Turkish Convention whereby Great Britain gets control of the terminal of the Bagdad Railroad and the Harbor of Koweit on the Persian Gulf.

The concededly serious illness of Emperor Yoshihito of Japan seems to have interposed somewhat of a calming influence in the controversy that is going on between the Japanese Government and our own, resulting from the enactment by California of the Anti-Alien Landholding Bill. A bulletin signed by the eight Court physicians was issued on Thursday evening and was the first news that was publicly known of the Mikado's illness. The bulletin read: "The Emperor, who has been suffering from a slight cold, developed to-day inflammation of the lungs. We do not consider his condition justifies anxiety, but his temperature is high." The bulletin caused much excitement and depression in Japan, notwithstanding its very moderate tone, the mere fact that the Court physicians deemed it advisable to issue a bulletin at all being taken as an indication of the seriousness of the Emperor's condition. The present Emperor succeeded to the throne on July 30 of last year.

Affairs in Japan are in such an unsettled state that it would not be surprising, in the event of the death of the Emperor, if a political upheaval of some importance were to follow. The revolution in China that has finally resulted in the establishment of a republic has been watched very keenly in Japan. It will be recalled that in February there was evidence of great popular unrest, which resulted in the downfall of the Ministry and the establishment of the present Cabinet. On Feb. 5, in the Japanese Diet, after a vote of censure of the Government under Prince Katsura, the then Premier, scenes of great excitement were witnessed. The resolution expressing the lack of confidence in the Cabinet was introduced by Yukio Ozaki, leader of the Constitutional Party, who charged Prince Katsura with ignoring the Constitution and riding rough-shod over the wishes of the people. President Wilson on Thursday sent the following message of sympathy to the Japanese Emperor:

"Reports received through press agencies are current to the effect that Your Majesty is indisposed. I have heard these reports with sorrow and with great concern. Should they prove to be true, I desire to offer to Your Majesty for myself and for the Government and people of the United States the assurance of my sincere sympathy, and to express the ardent hope that your illness may prove to be of brief duration and your recovery rapid and complete."

Governor Johnson of California on Monday signed the law against which Japan protests. The Act will go into effect ninety days from its date, or on Aug. 17. After affixing his signature to the measure, the Governor issued a statement repeating his former declaration that he did not wish to take any action that would in any way be inimical to the best interests of the nation, but that the people of California had seen fit to cause the statute to be enacted, and he felt it his duty to carry out their will. The Governor had intended to delay signing the bill for several days longer, but received word from Washington that President Wilson was waiting only on the California Executive's action before submitting the United States' reply to the Japanese protest. In his statement Governor Johnson said: "Any man who wishes another kind of law may consistently invoke the initiative. No man who really wishes an alien land law will sign a referendum as to this law. If another law is sought, it may be done on an initiative petition, and in the meantime the present law will be in operation. To tie up the present law by referendum means no law until Nov. 1914."

Within an hour after he had verified unofficial dispatches from Sacramento that Governor Johnson had signed the bill, William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, personally read to Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, the reply drafted by State Department officials in co-operation with President Wilson, to the Japanese objections. The reply has not been published, but exchanges between the two governments are in progress providing for its simultaneous publication in the near future. The reply, it is reported, in general terms asserts the belief of the Administration that the California statute does not violate the existing treaty, while it further intimates that the Federal Government, having done all in its power to prevent legislation, which, although not involving any violation of the treaty, might in any way cause annoyance to a friendly Power, is powerless to interfere with the acts of a sovereign State, which has the right to deal with questions of land-ownership within its

own boundaries as it sees fit. The next move, of course, will be the response of Japan to Secretary Bryan's note. The impression seems to be growing in Washington that Japan intends to ask for her subjects in the United States the privileges of American citizenship. Dispatches from Tokyo, both official and unofficial, indicate that the Japanese Government and people are determined that citizenship must be demanded unless the California law is eliminated.

The London Times on Saturday last gave special prominence to a long article by Sir Valentine Chirol, its foreign editor, treating the Japanese dispute with the United States as a grave international issue. The Times editorially takes the same view. The article says in part:

"The ultimate point of the dispute does not affect the United States alone, still less California. It is a world question essentially. The fears of the inhabitants of the Pacific slope are exaggerated and premature, but they are not entirely groundless. No useful purpose can be served by blind condemnation of the tendencies of public opinion in the Western States. They do not spring so much from race hatred as from the instinct of self-preservation, and if the present minor dispute is composed, they will assuredly recur. The time has come when Japan is disposed to challenge the very essence of the attitude of Western nations toward Asiatics. She asks admission to the comity of nations on equal terms.

"Japan's challenge comes at a moment that is fraught with peculiar danger. Japan is entering upon a new era. Her elder statesmen have nearly all passed away and few are left to check the impulses of popular passion. The semi-divine attributes of the ruler no longer serve to sway or soothe the nation in moments of anger. Japanese democracy is knocking at the doors of the council chambers and we fear it is a democracy which is headstrong, excitable and inexperienced, qualities which are shared in a greater or less degree by all democracies. We are thus on both sides confronted by a situation of very special difficulty."

Arizona's new Alien land law was signed on Saturday. This is not regarded in Washington as seriously complicating the negotiations with Japan because the Act does not contain the same direct bar against Japanese as in the California Act. It is intimated, however, that because of its adverse effect upon Mexican land-owners in Arizona a protest will be filed by the Mexican Government notwithstanding the rather irregular status of the diplomatic relations that at present exist between Mexico and our own country. The new law absolutely prohibits ownership of land in Arizona by any alien, whether eligible to citizenship or not. Though it was understood to be the intent of the Legislature to exclude only Asiatics from the land, this measure is so sweeping in its terms as to apply to Mexicans in that State. There are a large number of wealthy Mexican in that State, who, though retaining their Mexican citizenship, reside in Arizona and own property there. The new law gives them five years in which to dispose of such property.

The Balkan plenipotentiaries representing the allied Balkan States met privately in London on May 20 for the purpose of preparing a request to the Powers that the peace proposals be modified in several instances. At the same time the Ambassadors met Sir Edward Grey of the British Foreign Office, to discuss the situation, particularly the Greek representations regarding the Albanian frontier and the Aegean Islands. The peace delegates have all arrived at London, but negotiations will not begin formally until the allies and the Powers have their final proposals drawn up. The Bulgarian Minister of

Finance, T. Theodoroff, who is to represent Bulgaria at the financial conference in Paris in connection with the Balkan settlement, in a published interview declares that the Allies will ask for a war indemnity from Turkey of \$400,000,000, of which Bulgaria's share would be \$200,000,000. Numerous precedents, the Finance Minister says, support the Balkan demand. The Allies do not ask to be indemnified for indirect losses due to the state of war, but for reimbursement of purely military expenditures and the cost of pensions for those incapacitated and for the families of the killed. It was on these considerations that the sum of \$400,000,000 was based.

The Balkan news, aside from the financial standpoint, is not without its interesting sidelights. Essad Pasha, who commanded the Turkish army at Scutari throughout the siege and later proclaimed himself King of Albania, has, according to reports that have reached Trieste, been assassinated at Tirana. It is intimated that the murder may have been the result of a blood vendetta and that it was carried out by relatives of General Hassan Riza Pasha, who preceded Essad as commander at Scutari and whose death Essad is supposed to have been responsible for. Press dispatches from Salonica and Athens report a serious conflict between the Bulgarians and Greeks. Recent fighting led to the establishment of a neutral zone near Salonica, but on May 20 a strong Bulgarian force with artillery violated the zone and was hotly opposed by the Greeks. The result of the engagement has not been disclosed. The fighting continued during the whole day and artillery was freely used to cover the infantry attack. A Sofia dispatch says that a definite territorial agreement exists between Serbia and Greece, excluding Bulgaria from all the region West of the rivers Vardar and Brogalnitza. By this agreement Greece would obtain Salonica, Florina, Vedula, Kakuss, Seres, Rama, and Kavala. Serbia, on the other hand, will get Struga, Ochrida, Monastir and Prilep. The Greek Government has decided to prolong for another month the moratorium or suspension of the payment of specie by the State Bank, despite the protests of the Committee of the Bourse.

The Paris Journal prints a dispatch from its Corunna correspondent announcing that the steamship Ypiranga has arrived there with a Mexican delegation on board. The delegation visited Ex-president Diaz and requested him to return to Mexico and take the reins of government once again, but did not receive a direct reply. A press dispatch from Mexico City states that late on Tuesday night the Mexican Congress gave its sanction to an agreement for a loan of \$100,000,000 at 6% interest to be placed at 90 and run for ten years. The loan, it is stated, is to be guaranteed by 38% of the customs receipts. The Mexican National Bank was named as the representative of the bankers in the supervision of the disbursements. The transaction, however, is not complete, as several articles of the bill authorizing it are yet to be ratified and considerable discussion has been aroused by charges reiterated by many deputies that the best offer for the loan had not been accepted by the Government, the Minister of War having, it was charged, negotiated a better offer. President Huerta, it is reported by press dispatches from Mexico City, has threatened to dissolve Congress and declare a dictatorship unless opposition to the loan is withdrawn.

General Mario G. Menocal was inaugurated as President of the Cuban Republic on Tuesday last, succeeding Jose Miguel Gomez. Dr. Enrique Jose Barona assumed the office of Vice-President. In his inaugural address President Menocal declared that he would devote all his energies to giving the country a clean business administration which will foster the industries of the island and develop its splendid resources, which will welcome foreign capital and immigration and maintain friendly relations with all nations, especially with the United States, to which Cuba is so closely linked by bonds of mutual affection and interest. The American Minister, Arthur M. Beaupre, congratulated President Menocal in behalf of President Wilson.

The predominating influence in the foreign situation this week has been the Chinese loan of £25,000,000, which was duly offered for public subscription on Wednesday at 90 in London and on the Continent, except in Paris, where the issue price was 91, because of the official French tax. A very active effort was made to assure the success of the offering, and it seems probable that a considerable degree of enthusiasm was manufactured. The result of the issue was a large over-subscription, amounting, according to some estimates (there have been no official results announced yet) to twenty times the offering. The bonds are 5 per cents and run for a term of 47 years, redeemable by annual drawings commencing in the eleventh year. They are specifically secured by a charge on the revenues of the Chinese Salt Administration. The price paid by the Five Nation Group of bankers to China is understood to be 84, thus providing a difference between this figure and 90@91, the issue price, in profit, less the expenses of promotion. The London "Daily News," in analyzing the transaction editorially, figures that, in return for assuming a debt of £25,000,000, the Chinese Government gets only £21,000,000. Of this, £12,000,000 has to be paid over immediately in settlement of outstanding debts to foreign countries and £2,000,000 is earmarked for the reorganization of the salt tax. There thus remains only £7,000,000 for the large work of reconstruction which faces the Republic.

The expectations that the Chinese loan would prove a spectacular success was responsible for a cheerful feeling on the London Stock Exchange and Continental bourses early in the week. But on Thursday considerable irregularity and depression developed when it was reported (though subsequently denied) that the offering, so far as Berlin is concerned, had proved highly disappointing. The German centre was allotted £6,000,000 of the loan, and the actual German subscriptions were finally reported at about five times that amount. But the Chinese loan abroad, like the New York City \$45,000,000 offering at home, both failed to act as stimulating influences on the general financial situation. In London there have this week been active demands made upon the market for capital, notwithstanding that some of the recent offerings have been concededly unsatisfactory. Thus, a Montreal loan of £1,400,000 in 4% bonds that was offered last week remains to the extent of 66% in the hands of underwriters. New issues pending in the British capital include an Indian Railway loan of £500,000 in 4%. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company is offering £1,200,000 in new stock at 112½, presumably for financing the acquisition of the Nelson line of steamers to South America. The

City of Lausanne is offering £480,000 in 4½s at 99; a Hungarian municipal loan is being placed in London in 5½% bonds at about 98, the London part being £800,000 out of a total of £1,200,000. The Dominion Steel Corporation is offering £500,000 in 6% preference shares at 96. The Great Northern Ry. is offering £750,000 in preference shares and £500,000 in deferred shares. The Armstrong-Whitworth Co. is offering £1,000,000 in preference shares and William Beardmore & Co. also £1,000,000 in preference shares, while the British-American Tobacco Co. is seeking £1,000,000 in new capital; a block of £350,000 of the Province of Saskatchewan one-year notes has been placed in London on a 4¾% basis, and a large Russian railway loan is pending.

It is evident that British underwriters had made active preparation to participate in whatever enthusiasm developed out of the demand for the Chinese bonds. It will now be interesting to wait the reports showing the volume of subscriptions to these various issues. The effect of the offerings, which, it will be observed, are as a rule attractive, has been a liquidation in British investment securities. Consols, for instance, as reported by cable last evening, closed at 74 13-16, which represents a loss of 7-16 for the week. Meanwhile, the London & Northwestern Ry. closed at 133¾, a net loss of ¾ point for the week; Great Eastern Ry. shares closed at 61¾, against 63 a week ago, and Great Western at 115¾, against 117¼. Balkan State securities have, taken altogether, been well maintained, awaiting definite results of the formal peace negotiations. Bulgarian 6s, however, closed 1 point lower at 103, though Greek monopoly 4s are ½ point higher at 57 and Servian unified 4s remain at 82, as also do Turkish 4s at 86. Russian 4s are ¾ point lower at 90 and German Imperial 3s finish without alteration at 75. French Rentes have ruled irregular, closing (after an advance to 85.90 frs. on Thursday) at 85.55 francs, as against 85.22½ francs a week ago. British Consols, as already noted, closed at 74 13-16, which compares with 75¼ a week ago.

Advices from Paris are rather more satisfactory than from either London or Berlin. The French correspondent of the "Journal of Commerce" wires the result of an interview with one of the leading directors of the Societe Generale, who predicts that great monetary relief will succeed the present rush of new issues, which, he says, are encouraging large sums of hoarded funds to leave the hiding places that they have occupied in the last six months. The early-week advance in French Rentes accompanied rumors that the Minister of Finance has abandoned for the present the proposed new issue of Rentes, and is preparing Treasury bonds and fresh import duties to wipe out the Budget deficit. The Banque de Paris is reported to have arranged a Mexican loan of 375,000,000 francs, but advices from Mexico City declare that a hitch in the negotiations has taken place.

Some degree of underlying strain still seems evident in the German financial situation. Some correspondents cable that this condition is suggestive of political nervousness the basis of which is as yet below the surface, but that it is concerned in some way with the relations of the Balkan Allies over the spoils of war. To clarify the situation peace must first be declared between these Allies and Turkey and then the question of final readjustment will, it is urged, become a serious one. Recent sales by Berlin of Canadian Pacific stock have been

another evidence of the financial situation at the German centre. There was an unofficial offering of New York City bonds in Berlin and Hamburg on Tuesday but the results were negligible.

Private bank discounts as quoted by cable last evening are a shade lower for the week. In Lombard Street short bills closed at 3⅝@3 4% and ninety day bankers' acceptances at 3⅝@3 11-16%. A week ago 3 13-16@3⅞% was the range for both long and short bills. Day-to-day money in London closed at 2¾@3%, which compares with 3@3¼% last week. The private rate in Paris has been reduced ⅛%, to 3⅞%. In Berlin the private bank discounts were reported by cable at 5⅝%, which compares with 5½% a week ago, while money is now quoted at 4%, which compares with 6% a week ago. The outside rate at Amsterdam remains at 3⅞% and at Brussels 4 7-16%. At Vienna an advance of ⅛%, to 5¾%, is reported. The official Bank rates at the leading foreign centres are: London 4½%, Paris 4%, Berlin 6%, Vienna 6%, Brussels 5%, and Amsterdam 4%. The Bank of Bengal at Calcutta and the Bank of Bombay still continue to quote 6%.

Decided improvement in the British financial situation is suggested by the weekly return of the Bank of England published on Thursday. Cabled advices from Paris suggest that a reduction in both the Bank of England and Bank of France discounts may be expected in the near future by tacit agreement. Of the £800,000 South African gold offered in the London market on Monday, £250,000 was secured by India, the remainder going to the Bank. The holdings of gold coin and bullion in the weekly statement showed an expansion of £1,344,982 and the total reserves increased £1,566,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities now stands at 50.80%, which compares with 50.25% a week ago and 51.33% a year ago. Notes reserved increased during the week £1,519,000, public deposits showed an expansion of £287,000, while outside deposits record the large increase of £2,234,000. Outstanding circulation showed a curtailment of £221,000. The loan item (other securities) indicated an increase of £1,002,000. The Bank's bullion holdings now amount to £37,706,963; one year ago the total was £40,036,726 and in 1911 it was £38,331,578. The reserve figures £27,776,000 against £29,602,376 in 1912 and £28,806,338 in 1911. The loans aggregate £31,880,000 against £31,718,980 one year ago and £29,593,400 in 1911. Public deposits amount to £13,946,000 against £20,453,522 one year ago and £15,059,357 in 1911, while ordinary deposits stand at £40,720,000 as against £37,189,445 in 1912 and £40,554,061 in 1911. These large deposits are thought, according to the financial article in the London Times yesterday, to indicate that bankers' balances are sufficient to admit of an easy market. Our special correspondent furnishes the following details of the gold movement into and out of the Bank for the Bank week: Imports, £783,000 (of which £6,000 from France, £17,000 from Australia and £760,000 bought in the open market); exports *nil*, and receipts of £562,000 *net* from the interior of Great Britain.

The weekly return of the Bank of France reflected the arrivals of the first consignments of the gold in the present export movement of the precious metal from New York, showing an increase in the total holdings of 24,938,000 francs. Silver also showed an

increase, namely 12,825,000 francs. There was a satisfactory decrease in obligations, circulation, for instance, showing a contraction of 109,300,000 francs and discounts of 52,900,000 francs. The Bank's advances also decreased 10,350,000 francs. An expansion was recorded of 53,750,000 francs in general deposits and of 47,875,000 francs in treasury deposits. The bank now holds 3,279,294,000 francs in gold. One year ago its stock was 3,258,250,000 francs and in 1911 3,240,125,000 francs. The silver stock is 613,689,000 francs, comparing with 814,000,000 francs one year ago and 854,100,000 in 1911. The item of circulation does not make a favorable comparison however, with recent years, as it amounts to 5,504,488,000 francs, against only 5,161,017,000 in 1912 and 5,038,067,000 francs in 1911. Discounts are likewise still in advance of recent years. They amount to 1,623,550,000 francs and compare with 1,240,854,599 in 1912 and 1,030,863,584 francs in 1911.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany as reported last Saturday indicated an increase of 31,153,000 marks in gold and of 49,099,000 marks in cash. There was a decrease of 125,467,000 in outstanding circulation and of 7,275,000 marks in treasury bills. Deposits increased 87,315,000 marks and loans showed a contraction of 9,438,000 marks and discounts of 63,327,000 marks. The cash holdings, according to the report in question, amounted to 1,325,685,000 marks. At the same date in 1912 the total was 1,264,300,000 marks and in 1911 1,180,440,000 marks. Combining the loans and discounts, we have a total of 1,258,662,000 marks, which compares with 1,100,100,000 marks in 1912 and 989,980,000 marks in 1911. The outstanding note circulation aggregates 1,849,708,000 marks. One year ago the total was 1,617,820,000 marks and two years ago it was 1,525,060,000 marks.

No important change in the local money situation seems to have developed this week. For time commitments early maturities are freely obtainable for all mercantile and non-speculative purposes, although there is a rather firmer tendency shown for maturities that will carry into the period of active crop requirements. That an additional engagement of \$2,000,000 in gold for Paris and of \$100,000 in the precious metal for Venezuela should have passed virtually unnoticed by lenders is significant of the limited demand for funds. The New York City \$45,000,000 4½% bond issue which was offered on Tuesday may not be regarded as an important factor in the market thus far. The conditions of the Comptroller's sale required a deposit of but 2% and temporary receipts only have thus been distributed. The New York banks are experiencing some delay in the return of their funds by Southern banks, particularly those in Mississippi. Evidence seems to be accumulating from all sections of the slowing down of business resulting from the approaching promulgation of a new tariff that will, if present promises are kept, materially affect existing conditions of trade and industry. Commercial paper is in rather better demand, as sixty and ninety-day maturities would release funds at the beginning of the crop movement. Saturday's statement of the New York Clearing-House indicated an expansion of \$6,399,000 in the cash reserve, and of \$5,776,800 in the cash surplus, there having been an increase

of \$622,200 in the reserve requirements resulting from an increase of \$5,390,000 in deposits. The total cash surplus now stands at \$25,579,400, and compares with \$20,902,500 one year ago.

The range of call money this week has been 2½@3%. Monday's extreme figures were 2¾@2½%, with 2¾% the ruling quotation; on Tuesday 3% was the highest and 2½% the lowest, and 2¾% the renewal basis; Wednesday's maximum was 3%, minimum 2¾% and ruling rate 2⅞%; on Thursday the range was 2¾@3%, with 2⅞% still the ruling quotations; Friday's highest and lowest were respectively 3 and 2½%, with 2¾% the ruling quotation. Time money closed at fractional concessions for the week, final figures being 3½@3¾% for 60 days, 3¾@4% for 90 days, 3¾@4% for four months, 4¼@4½% for five months and 4½@4¾% for six months. Commercial paper, as we have already noted, is in better demand, though the supply is not large. Closing quotations are 5¼@5½% for 60 and 90-day endorsed bills receivable and four to six months' names of choice character; others are quoted at 5¼@6%.

The market for sterling exchange continues firm but not active. An additional engagement of \$2,000,000 in gold was exported to Paris on Thursday's French steamer, making the total to the French centre for the present movement \$12,000,000. This engagement was somewhat of a surprise in sterling exchange circles, as it had been generally understood that the Bank of France had given an order for a round \$10,000,000. However, the demand for funds in Paris as well as in London is exceptionally active at the moment and it is evident that the Bank of France is strengthening itself for a campaign of considerable magnitude. Berlin seems to be again under financial strain and London is being deluged with applications for loans of routine requirements as distinguished from those that are likely to emanate as a result of the Balkan War. Thus it appears that Paris will very probably be the chief lender to the States in Southeastern Europe and the current gold movement is suggestive of the fact that preparations are under way. That the outward gold movement has been entirely arbitrary when foreign exchange rates are considered there can be no question. Additional testimony in the same direction is contained in our Government's monthly statement of foreign trade, which indicates that the exports of merchandise are keeping up their remarkable proportions, while importations are slowing down, which is not unnatural in view of the early changes to be announced in the tariff that will admit many classes of merchandise at much lower customs rates. The April foreign trade figures have been reviewed above. They are exceedingly favorable and suggest that, should the money situation at home develop sufficient activity, there would be no great difficulty in securing the return of a considerable part of the precious metal that has thus far this year arbitrarily left our shores. The new arrangement for drawing seven days' bills instead of sixty-day bills against grain exports, to which we referred in last week's issue, will, it is expected, stimulate shipments of our cereal crops.

The movement of the Continental exchanges has again been irregular this week. The London check rate in Paris closed at 25.21½ francs, which compares with 25.20½ francs a week ago. At Berlin the ster-

ling check rate closed at 20.44 marks, comparing with 20.44¾ marks a week ago. Berlin exchange in Paris, as reported by cable yesterday, was quoted at 123.27½ francs, comparing with 123.22½ francs a week ago.

Compared with Friday of last week, sterling exchange on Saturday was unchanged for demand and sixty days at 4 8625@4 8635 and 4 8270@4 8280, respectively; cable transfers advanced 5 points to 4 8665@4 8675. On Monday the opening was firm, with an advance of about 20 points, on light offerings of bills and renewed firmness in discounts abroad; demand moved up to 4 8645@4 8655, cable transfers to 4 8680@4 8690 and sixty days to 4 8285@4 8295. The market ruled extremely dull all day on Tuesday, with but slight changes in quotations; the range was as follows: 4 8650@4 8655 for demand, 4 8680@4 8685 for cable transfers and 4 8290@4 83 for sixty days. On Wednesday, after early weakness caused by some recession in English discounts, when demand and cables declined 5 points, the undertone became firmer, and the close was unchanged for demand at 4 8650@4 8655 and 4 8680@4 8685 for cable transfers, while sixty-day bills advanced to 4 8295@4 8305. Sterling rates were lower on Thursday as a result of further easing in discounts at London and the strong weekly Bank of England statement issued there; demand declined to 4 8640@4 8650, cable transfers to 4 8670@4 8680 and sixty days to 4 8290@4 83. On Friday the market opened weak and declined 20 points. Subsequently a partial recovery set in and final rates were only 5@10 points lower. Closing quotations were 4 8285@4 8295 for sixty days, 4 8630@4 8640 for demand bills and 4 8660@4 8670 for cable transfers. Commercial on banks closed at 4 81¼@4 82½ and documents for payment at 4 82¼@4 82½. Cotton for payment ranged from 4 82¼@4 82½; grain for payment 4 82½@4 82¾.

The New York Clearing-House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have gained \$12,788,000 net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ending May 23. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated \$17,782,000, while the shipments have reached \$4,994,000. Adding the Sub-Treasury operations and the gold exports, which together occasioned a loss of \$7,318,000, the combined result of the flow of money into and out of the New York banks for the week appears to have been a gain of \$5,470,000, as follows:

Week ending May 23 1913.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement.....	\$17,782,000	\$4,994,000	Gain \$12,788,000
Sub-Treas. oper. and gold exports...	18,380,000	25,698,000	Loss 7,318,000
Total.....	\$36,162,000	\$30,692,000	Gain \$5,470,000

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

Banks of	May 22 1913.			May 23 1912.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England...	37,700,963	---	37,090,963	40,036,726	---	40,036,726
France...	131,172,040	24,547,520	155,719,560	130,330,400	32,560,080	162,890,480
Germany...	50,496,800	15,000,000	65,496,800	47,319,400	17,665,750	64,985,150
Russia...	159,449,000	7,125,000	166,574,000	149,619,000	7,804,000	157,423,000
Aus. Hun...	50,301,000	10,680,000	60,971,000	52,722,000	12,756,000	65,478,000
Spain...	18,134,000	29,952,000	48,086,000	17,024,000	31,130,000	48,154,000
Italy...	46,727,000	4,050,000	50,777,000	42,314,000	3,700,000	46,014,000
Netherl'ds	13,587,000	738,300	14,325,300	12,187,000	1,035,400	13,222,400
Nat. Belg.	7,922,000	3,961,000	11,883,000	6,634,000	3,317,000	9,951,000
Sweden...	5,718,000	---	5,718,000	4,793,000	---	4,793,000
Switzerl'd	6,908,000	---	6,908,000	6,445,000	---	6,445,000
Norway...	2,132,000	---	2,132,000	2,132,000	---	2,132,000
Tot. week	530,243,803	96,063,820	626,297,723	511,556,526	109,065,230	621,524,756
Prev. week	526,049,318	94,991,963	621,041,271	507,006,358	107,762,920	614,769,278

THE PATERSON EPISODE.

The conviction of Patrick Quinlan by a Paterson jury on Wednesday of last week, under the charge of incitement of striking laborers to violence, taken along with the incidents which have followed as a sequel to that conviction, brings up for consideration some matters of very general interest. The trial which resulted in that conviction had to do with events of last February. Paterson's mill population has for some time past appeared to be a hot-bed, not merely of labor agitation, but of anarchical doctrines not wholly dissimilar to those of the Chicago anarchists of 1886. To what extent these doctrines actually controlled the laboring community as a whole was for a considerable time in doubt. This propaganda, though disguised under the name of Syndicalism and under the title of International Workers of the World for the active organization, is in fact that of opposition to all present institutions of government. Their denunciation of the entire existing scheme of public administration is carried to such extent by the Syndicalists that it has placed them in direct and bitter hostility even with the Socialist Party—whose members, indeed, the Syndicalists denounce as impostors and traitors.

The Syndicalist, as is well known, bases his doctrine on the idea that the laborers are to get possession of the manufacturing and producing plants for their own private interests. As to how they are to do this, opinions among the Syndicalists seem to have differed. The moderate advocates of the movement say that such ownership may be acquired simply through general stoppage of work by laborers—so prolonged as to make the industries in question valueless to their present owners. The extremists go so far as at least to hint that the industrial plants shall be simply seized and held.

In the case of the Paterson episode, there had been a strike at the silk mills, with the usual labor demonstrations. What brought the matter to its present stage was the intervention of certain Syndicalist agitators, who themselves took the centre of the stage and proceeded with an organized propaganda in behalf of public disorder. A number of those agitators came from distant points, and had no personal concern with the situation at Paterson. One of the International Workers of the World, a woman, had made to an excited audience of two thousand laborers a speech declaring it to be their duty to drag from the mills by violence all laborers who had refused to obey the strike order. According to the evidence on which the Grand Jury's finding was based, Quinlan thereupon jumped to his feet and moved that the men present proceed at once to do this.

As it happened, no very serious violence on the part of the strikers followed. But the suit was entered on the ground of incitement to disorder and anarchy, and undoubtedly voiced the feeling of law-abiding people in Paterson that the time had come to put a stop to this industrial reign of terror. Quinlan's trial began May 7. It at once involved a conflict of veracity. Six policemen testified that Quinlan's action was such as has been above described, and the defendant's lawyers were wholly unable in any way to shake this testimony. Witnesses for the defence simply declared that Quinlan did not speak at all on that occasion. The jury disagreed, and a new trial was at once begun. On

Wednesday of last week, the new jury found against the defendant. It was stated afterward that six ballots had been necessary, of which the first stood 9 to 3 against the defendant, the last being, of course, unanimous. It was admitted on all hands that the judge's charge was particularly fair. The possible penalty for the offence for which Quinlan has been convicted is imprisonment for seven years.

Now, the question of fact in the evidence referred to may undoubtedly be differently regarded by different people. The jury was probably influenced by the consideration that no motive existed for the police to testify falsely, whereas abundant motive existed for false testimony by the labor agitators; and, unfortunately, these were the only people present. It is reasonable to suppose that the experience in the McNamara trial of last year, when similar assertions of a "police frame-up" were set at rest by the confession of the guilty men, had some influence on this jury's opinion. But the point of particular importance is that a fair trial has been held, and that a fairly selected jury has found against the defendant. If they found wrongly, either on the facts or on the law, the higher courts will extend the same protection to Quinlan as they would to any other defendant in any other case; and, in fact, the New Jersey Supreme Court last Thursday took the somewhat unusual step of granting to the other defendants in this Paterson matter their petition to be tried by a jury selected from some other county than that in which Paterson is situated.

All this makes the reception of the Quinlan verdict by the "International Workers of the World" and their sympathizers a matter of special interest. After a first and hasty suggestion that dynamite might well have been employed against the Court, the outgivings of the disappointed leaders took the form of direct and public declarations of a purpose to "throw all Paterson into darkness" through crippling the working force on the city lighting plants. Every garage and every street car in the city was to be tied up; public utilities were to be absolutely paralyzed. The defendant himself advised his audience to boycott every merchant who does not actually favor the International Workers of the World. Last Saturday, in a speech in Union Square in this city, he thus set forth his purposes:

"Something is going to break loose in Paterson. Paterson is a dangerous place to live in just at this time, no matter in what direction you are looking . . . And we are going to win this strike or Paterson will be wiped off the map. If the strike is not won, Paterson will be a howling wilderness and a graveyard industrially, because the workers will not stay there. We have had too long and bitter a fight to lay down what we have gained so far. Heaven might fall and hell might break loose, but the strike is going to be won."

The attitude of the organization of which the convicted labor leader was a member is clearly indicated in all this. The threats, however, have resulted in nothing whatever. Neither the street cars nor the lighting plant have been interfered with; so far as can be observed, matters are going on in Paterson much as they did before the jury's finding except for unusual precautions by the authorities. That rather plainly suggests lack of influence by this organization over even the laboring men of Paterson; it certainly indicates that the leaders of that particular faction are stronger in words and threats than they are or are likely to be in achievement.

The truth is, as we have hitherto pointed out, that not only the Socialist Party, but the labor unions as a whole, are at heart altogether hostile to this organization and to the Syndicalist party—knowing, by instinct if not by reasoning, that such a movement is bound eventually to defeat itself and to prejudice every organization which should become identified with it. It is, indeed, necessarily true of a faction or organization preaching such doctrines that its hand is against every man. It is against all the institutions which civilization has thus far provided for the protection of the private citizen, and it has nothing to propose as a substitute for those institutions. The main teaching of the Quinlan episode, therefore, next to the fact that public law is still a defence against this sort of reckless incitement to disorder, is that our people, even of the wage-earning classes, are not in sympathy with crazy attempts to undermine the necessary props of civilization—any more than the women of England are in sympathy with the similar campaign of anarchy undertaken by members of their own sex whose minds have been unsettled through the violent advocacy of female suffrage.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN SITUATION.

South America is likely to prove as much of a Pandora's Box to the United States as the Balkan States are to Europe. No one can forecast the problems that may appear at any time arising in any one of the South American States, nor say how they may at once involve the United States. Moreover, the Monroe Doctrine and the Panama Canal may be regarded as under the same lid, so surely are they to be involved in any South American difficulty.

It is to be recognized that South America embraces two distinct groups of States. Chili, Argentina and Brazil are to be classed by themselves. Mr. Bryce has recently said, "Argentina is indeed a constitutional republic", and "Chili, of all the South American States, is the one which best answers to European or North American notions of a free constitutional commonwealth." No one of these States is to be classed with the "notoriously lawless group in Central America," of which, the President of one, Panama, said recently, in his inaugural address: "Of all the alarming conditions in our country, none is more sinister than our apparent unfitness for democratic government, as evidenced by the fact that twice in the only general elections we have held, it has been necessary to ask the friendly offices of the United States in order to avert bloodshed." We have had twice to interfere in Cuba and are in a constant state of interference in Hayti and San Domingo. Colombia has a bitter grievance against us, and the Mexican mind cannot be disabused of the idea of our possible interference with them. With the most peaceful intentions in the world, we cannot quiet the conviction, both in South America and in Europe, that we either intend, or by the course of events will be convinced that it is our duty, to occupy, if not to annex, one or another of these lesser States. Whatever we may think of it, this is the condition which we have to face. Furthermore, we are continually being drawn into relations which are likely both to increase our responsibilities and to make the situation more complex. Treaties are to-day at the door of the Senate requir-

ing "the approval of the United States" in proposed schemes of financial rehabilitation in Nicaragua and Honduras.

Chili, Argentina and Brazil may be regarded as soon to reach, if they have not already reached, a position in which they have opinions of their own as to whether we should interfere in their affairs, and will claim the right to establish such relations as they deem fit with European Powers. They may already think they ought to be included in the "police force of the Western Hemisphere", as an American writer on international law has lately suggested. We are rapidly getting into a new situation full of complications, even before the Canal is opened.

The Monroe Doctrine of to-day, by the course of events, is fast becoming a very different matter from what it was two decades ago, not to say in 1823 when it was promulgated. The "extension of their system" by European Powers to some portion of the "American Hemisphere", which was then feared, was quite a different thing from the possibilities which the Doctrine is now extended to cover. The positions we have taken in the Venezuelan case and in regard to Magdalena Bay have committed us to accepting responsibilities which may well give us pause. The time is approaching when we shall have to ask whether we are prepared to prohibit other nations from protecting their citizens, or conducting business in such a way as they may think best, or collecting their debts, in South America; or, if so, are we ready ourselves to guarantee their rights? It will be in either case a large undertaking.

In view of the situation as it has developed, it may be well to remind our readers of the history of the Monroe Doctrine and the views that have been taken with regard to it. These have recently been reviewed by a writer in the "Fortnightly Review". He points out that, as promulgated by President Monroe and amplified by John Quincy Adams, the implication was that if Europe kept away from America, the United States would abstain from interference with European possessions at that time in America, or with the course of events in Asia and Africa. Though the original form of the Doctrine was a suggestion from the English Government, it was not long before Canning, the English Prime Minister felt called upon to protest against its extension against colonies as "very extraordinary", and "one that England was prepared to combat in the most unequivocal manner." Bismarck, in turn, denounced it as "a piece of international impertinence." The French jurist and statesman, M. Ollivier, regarded it as "losing its validity the moment the United States adopted the policy of territorial expansion." In 1895 Lord Salisbury declared that the Monroe Doctrine, "while entitled to respect on account of its originator and the great nation which promulgated it, was, nevertheless, no international law and had never been accepted by the government of any other country," adding, "The Government of the United States is not entitled to affirm as universal, a proposition with reference to a number of independent States for whose conduct it assumes no responsibility, that its interests are mightily concerned in whatever may befall them, simply because they are situated in the Western Hemisphere."

In 1835 England and France, in the face of it, established a successful naval blockade of the entire Argentine Coast. In 1841 England seized the island

of Ruaton, off Honduras. In 1864 France landed her troops in Mexico, having been backed up originally by England and Spain, and kept them there, establishing Maximilian upon the throne, and only withdrawing them in 1867 no less because Marshall Bazaine was needed elsewhere than because of our resentment. In 1875 German war vessels blockaded Nicaragua and only withdrew when her demands were satisfied.

During the existence of the Doctrine the United States has acquired large areas of territory which belonged to other American States, the last of which is the Panama strip, all under circumstances to raise grave question as to our disinterestedness, and in the aggregate quite sufficient to account for the prevailing views as to our possible intentions, and seriously to affect the validity of our assumed right of exclusive control. Up to the end of 1850 we had acquired from Mexico no less than 580,895 square miles of territory. It is to be kept in mind, that in one way or another we have also annexed the Sandwich Islands, the Phillipines and Porto Rico. Meanwhile, in innumerable instances, the United States has enforced and collected claims of every sort, good, bad and indifferent, made by Americans against South American States. Our warships have been constantly available for such purposes at the summons of our ministers and consuls.

When we so far forgot our original pledge under the Monroe Doctrine as to European and Asiatic affairs that the last Administration made a proposal for nationalizing the Manchurian railways, Russia and Japan took the Fourth of July 1910 for their prompt reply, that if the Manchurian status quo were menaced "they would come to terms as to the measures they might deem necessary to take for the maintenance of the status quo," reminding us that the Monroe Doctrine has a double edge as well as a double responsibility.

Meanwhile, foreign interests are rapidly growing in all parts of South America. Italy sends a hundred thousand laborers every year to South Brazil and Argentina to aid in the harvests, in connection with whom sharp controversy recently existed with Italy because of the holding back of their wages by their employers. England and Germany have important business interest in both countries and in Central America. There are said to be more than six thousand Germans settled in Guatemala, and England has long owned Guiana and Honduras. Germany also has original claims both in Venezuela and the West Coast, dating back to the 16th century, which are now revived. The Canal also is rapidly creating new problems. Exactly what they will be, or what form they may take, when the Canal is thrown open, no man can forecast. The London "Morning Post" recently said:

Whatever they may wish, the Democrats will be unable to escape from the responsibility which rests on their country in Central America. They cannot throw over the Monroe Doctrine, and if they stand by the rights which it asserts for the United States, they will be bound to accept the corresponding duties.

President Wilson, no less than Mr. Taft, will be forced to preserve order in all territory washed by the Caribbean Sea. Political and military adventurers in small republics will pay little heed to mere exhortation, and if President Wilson does not wish to continue the Republican policy, he will have to find some other means of enforcing his will.

It is clear that the situation in its possibilities is so complex that it cannot be wisely dealt with by falling back upon traditional declarations, or by defiantly refusing to listen. We must be open-minded and prepared to deal with events as they arise. "Athanasius against the world" was once heroic; but no nation, however great, can afford to take that position to-day when the world is accustoming itself to arbitration and is everywhere debating the conditions of universal peace. Even the strongest nations realize that now they have to justify themselves before the world. The Monroe Doctrine has proved itself even more open to review and interpretation than the Constitution of the United States. It occupies a historic place in the minds and hearts of our people, but one not more warmly cherished than our reputation as a champion of right and of all who may be refused justice. There is danger that these may come into conflict. We need to be reminded that the Doctrine is far more elastic than is generally understood, and that when the time arrives, as it seems probable that it soon will, when we shall be called to deal with issues deeply concerning other nations as well as our near neighbors, we shall not feel compelled, because of our preconceptions, to refuse to give them patient hearing, or to retire behind the non possumus supposed to be created by a name or a phrase.

Our historic relation to the Hague Tribunal, our frequent, epoch-making resort to arbitration, and the quick response of our people to the adjustment of every international dispute and to every generous act of our Government, like the return of the Chinese indemnity, have given us a position from which we cannot lightly suffer ourselves to be displaced. New situations require new methods; and if there is one thing in public affairs more certain than another, it is that we have fallen upon new times. A new day has dawned everywhere. On all sides the nations are cleaning house and getting rid of such of their old political and administrative equipment as is found to be out of date. We of the Western Hemisphere cannot afford to be less alert. We owe it to ourselves to hold the Monroe Doctrine with a light no less than a firm hand, and to greet all overtures for friendly debate of mooted questions and of eventful arbitration with hospitable candor. We should go even further than Mr. Balfour, who in a speech at Manchester said: "The time may come—nay, the time must come—when some statesman of authority, more fortunate even than President Monroe, will lay down the Doctrine that between English-speaking peoples war is impossible." We should say now the United States is too great a nation to refuse to any one a hearing, or to trample on another's rights, or to provoke a war with anybody. We will not lightly surrender our position as leaders in the cause of peace.

LIABILITY OF BANKS ON CHECKS OF CORPORATION OFFICIALS.

There has been another decision in the much litigated case where the Havana Central Railroad Co. seeks to recover money wrongly appropriated to his use by a former official of the company. The point at issue is the liability of a bank on the checks of a corporation official who abused his authority as such official by drawing a check in his own favor against the funds of the corporation and then deposited such check to his own credit in another bank where he kept his personal account, later drawing

out the proceeds and applying the same to his own use. The original action was against the Knickerbocker Trust Co., where the offending official kept his account. On that occasion the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, concurring with the lower Court, held the receiving bank liable on the theory that the form of the check was such as to put the institution on inquiry. The Court took the view that if such inquiry had been made, the fact could readily have been established that the corporation official had been engaged in defrauding the company and was making wrongful use of his powers.

As noted, however, in our issue of May 28 1910, wherein we discussed the case at length, this ruling of the Appellate Division was considered as involving such far-reaching consequences and embodying such an extension of the doctrine that any one dealing with a fiduciary is bound to take notice of the relations existing between him and his trust, and, moreover, laid down a principle so impractical of application in modern-day affairs, and so in conflict with prevailing practice in that respect, that all the leading banking organizations active in this State asked for leave to be heard when the case was carried on appeal to Albany. The American Bankers' Association, the New York State Bankers' Association and the Trust Companies' Association of New York all requested permission to put in briefs and be heard, and counsel for these organizations were allowed to make extended arguments in opposition to the position assumed by the Appellate Division. As it happened, too, these arguments proved effective, and the Court of Appeals reversed the lower Court.

The Court of Appeals held, in brief, that the Havana Central Railroad Co., by opening a deposit account with the Central Trust Co., constituted the latter corporation its agent as to all third parties who might receive checks drawn upon that account to determine whether such checks were genuine and were drawn within the scope of the Treasurer's agency as established by the contract between the Central Trust Co. and the railroad corporation. "When the Central Trust Co., by paying these checks, declared to the Knickerbocker Trust Co. that they were genuine obligations of the railroad corporation, which the Treasurer had authority to draw, the Knickerbocker Trust Co. was not obligated by law to make any further inquiry, but was authorized to deal with the proceeds of the checks as the individual property of the payee, and after it has turned over such proceeds to him, it cannot be compelled to restore them to the Havana Central Railroad Co. merely because the Central Trust Co. ought to have withheld payment of the checks."

It will be observed that this decision put the responsibility upon the Central Trust Co., which honored the check drawn upon the corporation's funds by the defrauding official. The railroad company, apparently profiting by the hint given, then began an action against the Central Trust Co. Upon the trial of the cause in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, the railroad company claimed that the form, face and contents of the checks were, as a matter of law, such as to put the defendant, the Central Trust Co., upon inquiry. The trial Court ruled that the question was one of fact for the jury to decide. The jury gave a verdict in favor of the Central Trust Co. and an appeal was then taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which has now affirmed the judg-

ment of the District Court. The net effect of these various decisions is that the railroad company has failed to recover from the Knickerbocker Trust Co. and has also failed to recover from the Central Trust Co. In discussing the decision of the New York Court of Appeals, three years ago, we pointed out that it did not follow that the Central Trust Co., any more than the Knickerbocker Trust Co., could be held liable for the money misapplied by the Railroad Treasurer, since the Central Trust Co. had doubtless acted entirely within the scope of its authority. It is easy to see that a treasurer may frequently have to draw checks to his own order for the business of the company, and the banking institution could not be expected to distinguish such checks from those wrongfully drawn for the treasurer's own use.

What, however, gives special importance to the present decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals is that, in the opinion handed down in the case, and written by Judge Noyes (the Judges sitting on appeal were Lacombe, Ward and Noyes), the doctrine of agency between a bank and its depositor as laid down by the New York Court of Appeals is expressly repudiated and disapproved. It is held that where a corporation maintains an account with a bank under an arrangement by which, either expressly or impliedly, drafts and checks are to be signed solely by the treasurer of the corporation, and where a check so signed is drawn by said treasurer to his own individual order, and, after having been deposited in his own individual bank account, is presented in the regular course of business to the first bank for payment, the latter owes no duty to its corporation depositor, before paying the same, to make any inquiry in reference to the said check, even although the same is for a very large amount, unless the bank has knowledge that the transaction involves a use of the check for the treasurer's personal benefit. Where it appears from the form and endorsement and the presentation of the check that the treasurer might be guilty of a breach of trust, and be attempting to misappropriate the moneys of his corporation, and yet, on the other hand, in the same situation there might be no breach of trust, it is held that the transactions disclosed were not sufficient to require the bank to question the check.

It may be desirable to furnish again a brief synopsis of the facts of the case. The Havana Central Railroad is a New Jersey corporation and C. W. Van Voorhis was its Treasurer. The company in February 1906 opened an account with the Central Trust Company of this city under an arrangement by which the checks drawn upon such account were to be signed by Van Voorhis, as Treasurer of the company. Between April 21 1906 and June 15 1906 Van Voorhis drew three checks upon this deposit account of the company, made payable to the order of "W. M. Greenwood (who was the company's purchasing agent) or C. W. Van Voorhis" and these checks were signed "Havana Central Railroad Co., C. W. Van Voorhis, Treasurer." Van Voorhis had an individual deposit account, as already stated, with the Knickerbocker Trust Co. of this city and he endorsed the checks and deposited them to his credit. The checks were paid by the Central Trust Company when presented and in fact two of them were certified before being deposited with the Knickerbocker Trust. Subsequently, on his own individual checks, Van Voorhis drew out the full proceeds of the company's checks. The railroad company did

not become aware until quite some time afterwards of what had been done and since then has been engaged in trying to recover first from the Knickerbocker Trust Company and then from the Central Trust Company the amounts which the Treasurer had wrongfully applied out of the company's funds.

Judge Noyes, in delivering the opinion of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, says that it is the duty of a bank when a properly drawn check is presented to pay it if there are sufficient available funds. But the bank does not make payment because it is the trustee or agent of the depositor. It makes it to discharge pro tanto the simple debt which it owes to the depositor, who, by his check, gives acquittance for it. When a corporation opens a deposit account with a bank the latter must be satisfied that the officer signing checks is authorized to do so, and if it pay without question it takes the risk of being held still liable for the amount irregularly paid away. But the bank assures itself of the authority of the corporate officers for its own protection in discharging its indebtedness to the depositor and not as the agent of the latter. Judge Noyes asserts that it is not correct to say that a depository bank is the agent of the depositor to determine whether a check drawn conforms to the contract between them. It rather determines the question at its peril.

Rejecting the proposition that the obligation of the defendant institution to the plaintiff was that of an agent, and looking at the case without regard to the previous litigation, the Court goes into an analysis of the facts and circumstances of the case with a view to ascertaining whether the defendant bank, the Central Trust Company, was put upon inquiry by the checks in question. Judge Noyes says so far as the trust company was concerned there was nothing suspicious about the checks, except that they were drawn by the general fiscal officer to his own order and were endorsed by him; other similar checks had been drawn and paid before; the trust company did not know the history of the checks. It did not have the knowledge of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, he argues, that the Treasurer was using the checks for his personal benefit. That which it knew was that which appeared on the checks themselves when presented for payment. It appeared that the Treasurer might have been guilty of a breach of trust and have been attempting to misappropriate the moneys of his corporation. On the other hand, there might have been no breach of trust. The checks might have been drawn in favor of the Treasurer for entirely legitimate corporate purposes. Transactions were disclosed which might, or might not, have been breaches of trust according to circumstances unknown to the defendant. In this state of things the Court thinks it was not the duty of the Central Trust Company to question the checks.

Lest it be assumed that a banking institution in matters of the payment of checks is entirely relieved of liability and the depositor is helpless to protect himself, Judge Noyes goes on to say:

It must be observed that we are far from holding that a bank is free under all circumstances to pay without question checks drawn by corporate officers to their own order. While a bank may deal with its depositors at arm's length, it must take care to pay out their moneys only upon authorized orders. If it fail to use due care it may be required to pay again.

Consequently, while in case of a corporate check signed by an officer with express or implied authority, the mere fact that it is drawn to his own order and therefore may be improperly used will not require the bank to question it. But if the bank have knowledge that the officer is using the check for his personal benefit, e. g., to pay his debt to the bank or to deposit it to his personal credit, then the bank is put upon inquiry and, if it fail to make it, pays at its peril. But the bank owes this obligation not because it is the representative of the depositor, but because it has no right to discharge its debts to its depositors except on their authorized orders, and a check misused by a corporate officer cannot be regarded by a bank having notice of its misuse as an authorized order.

It must also be observed, from another point of view, that to relieve a bank from questioning the validity of checks in the form under consideration works no real injustice to corporation depositors. Corporations may protect themselves by requiring counter-signatures, provided they notify the bank of the requirement. If they do not choose to do so, it may fairly be presumed that they prefer the risk to the inconvenience. In such circumstances it is not unfair to the depositor to say that if the bank have notice or knowledge of wrongdoing it must make inquiry, but that if nothing wrong in the history of a check is brought to its attention, it is not called upon to inquire about it; that a bank is not bound to question every corporate check, regardless of amount—and manifestly no line can be drawn—merely because it is drawn by a corporate officer to his own order."

Looked at in this way there is no hardship or injustice in these decisions. The railroad company has failed to recover either from the banking institution which held its funds or from the institution which received the proceeds of the check that was used to abstract the company's funds; but that is not strange since in the first and last analysis responsibility for the defalcation rests with itself. It was *its* official who committed the dishonest act. He had full authority to draw upon the funds of the railroad, and as the checks were in regular form and neither trust company had any reason to suspect anything wrong, it would be manifestly unjust to hold them liable for the conduct and act of an officer who proved himself unfit to hold a position of trust, but who was the agent and appointee of the railroad and not of the banks. In these days of quick transactions and expeditious business methods, it is manifestly out of the question for a bank to endeavor to verify every check drawn upon it or deposited with it, so long as there is nothing apparently irregular about it and it is executed with due authority and the signatures are genuine. It is the duty of the depositor to provide safeguards against wrongdoing by those whom he selects to handle his cash, and the above excerpt indicates how, in the case of a corporation, the safeguards can be applied.

ONE PARTICULAR IN WHICH THE INCOME TAX SHOULD BE AMENDED.

After a few important changes had been made in the Income Tax Bill while before the caucus, twenty-seven more were made in it during its passage by the House on the 6th. There is one, however, which was not made then and should be made by the Senate—a change which so agrees with the purpose of the bill, and, moreover, is free from sound objection, that we feel sure it needs only to be understood in order to win approval. We refer to the portion of the bill

which practically constitutes debtors and trustees deputy collectors of revenue in a small way.

Practically every person or organization, including mortgagors and lessees, who owes money to another or handles accruing dues for another as trustee, is required to withhold and pay to the Government the tax, on penalty of becoming responsible for it, unless the one to whom the money is coming files with such handler of it a certificate of tax-exemption. Apparently this applies only to amounts over \$4,000, but a proviso immediately added seems to nullify the limitation and make the deduction lie upon all sums, large or small.

Now a question which has hardly drawn any notice as yet arises concerning this compulsory drafting into one line of Government service. Whether this be not an infringement of guaranteed personal rights is a question we do not consider, since it may reach the courts in due course; but it is pertinent now to ask, by what right, in reason and justice, does Government attempt to throw upon private persons or corporations labor which lies outside their regular business and in which they have no interest? Observe that it is not a matter of assessing and collecting one's own tax—that is separately attended to; this undertakes to force a large number of persons to not merely pay their tax but help Government to catch others and collect tax from them. It will involve a large and costly labor. It will be an unpleasant and ungracious task, involving explanations, correspondence, and a dissatisfaction which will be unjustly directed against the involuntary "collectors" themselves. And no compensation for it is suggested.

The vice-president of a Philadelphia trust company (who is also a member of a special committee of the American Bankers' Association on this subject) says his company is trustee of nearly 175 millions in bonds or other interest-bearing obligations, and he supposes there are 20,000 owners, all liable to have the tax taken off their coupons, apparently without regard to whether they are themselves tax-exempt or not. Nor does he see how the company can safely act under the exemption affidavit provided for by the section, unless that has been passed on by a Government officer; further, if by delay or other unforeseen cause the claim for refund of the clipped-off tax is not filed until after the money has got into Government hands, he thinks the owner will be left in the lurch, since the bill contains no grant of power to return it in such a case. It has been observed that what Government once gets hold of is not hastily refunded.

This last point raised concerns most nearly the individual whose accruing moneys are to be "sweated" in course of passage to his hands; yet it also adds to the labor and objurgation involved for the one who is ordered to do the sweating. Representative Hull is cheerful about his bill, saying that he thinks it just and practicable and feels sure it will operate without especial trouble. He is seriously mistaken. As we pointed out at first, it will be a fount of vexation, dispute and litigation, and this "source" portion will not be the least troublesome.

Now, this part of the trouble is so easily and naturally avoidable, by the simple expedient, already suggested by the Chamber of Commerce of this city, of requiring the persons and corporations referred to in it to file with Government a schedule of the payees of these sums, with the portion coming to each, then leaving the collectors to do their own

work, for which they are employed and paid, having the data for it in their hands. Would this catch taxable income at the source and avoid all occasion to chase up and identify it? It would as infallibly as any other, as any supposed case will show. If John Doe fails to report such money in his tax return, or fails to make any return, the collector checks off his case on the list furnished, and, if he is a taxable person, promptly gets after him; knowing that the facts of his payments are before the collector, John Doe dares not attempt escape. That is the whole of it.

Men who are versed in the complexities of business easily perceive a simpler and better way to accomplish what Mr. Hull desires, namely making sure that the tax will not be evaded. Their way is just as effective for the purpose as his. It would avoid the question of infraction of private rights which his involves. It would avoid imposing upon many persons and corporations an unnecessary burden. For we should observe that taxation can never be made pleasant, nor can the wisest and most carefully studied plan avoid bringing in some friction, some anger, some injustice and inequality, and, on top of all else, some evasion or attempt at evasion. It is the part of statesmen and good economists to keep the inducements to evasion at the lowest, and to have the minimum friction, expense and disturbance in the methods of collection.

THE ARGUMENT FOR COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.
Boston, Mass., April 29 1913.

To the Editor "The Commercial and Financial Chronicle,"
New York City:

Sir.—Your comments on the adoption of a "commission" form of government by Jersey City in the issue of April 26, page 1180, lead to the following reflections and comments:

Representative assemblies for legislation and for the purpose of a general court were held by the Teutonic races long before the history of these races was recorded. The three estates of the States General of France and the two chambers of the English Parliament were organized to give representation to the classes of people—the nobles, the clergy and the burghers—into which the so-called feudal age left the people divided. The unions of the nobles and clergy to form the Upper House of the English Parliament was a move of policy, as it was realized that if these two classes did not act as one, they would be overpowered by the commons.

The bi-cameral governments (national, State and municipal) of this country were adapted from the English model. The significant fact, that the separate bodies of the States General and Parliament were organized to give representation to distinct classes of the people, should not be overlooked. These classes in Europe at the close of the feudal age were divided by lines as sharp and distinct as the division between slave and free in this country seventy years ago. It would seem that two-chamber government is anomalous in a republic, but it works well in legislation, on the principle that checking accounts is a good business proposition.

When our American cities became so large that the town-meeting government was unwieldy, the mistake was made, as it seems to me, of adopting the bi-cameral system, whose genesis is given above, for governing them. That is, of establishing a legislative body to do administrative work. What is it that has made the English Parliament the most efficient governing body that the world has ever seen? I claim it is the Ministry; evolved after the passing of the Stuart dynasty, taught, no doubt, by colonial expansion over-seas and chastened by the American revolution. A representative legislative body sitting intermittently or periodically to make and change laws and act as a general court and a Ministry appointed by the sovereign constantly on duty to administer and execute these laws.

This is ideal for a State, great or small. A city, however, is not a State. It can make ordinances, but not laws. Its work on these lines, after its charter and by-laws are established, is very small. Its work of government is almost wholly administrative, and the miserable record of nearly

a century of misgovernment among American cities proves, what is very manifest to any one who studies the problem, that a legislative body is not adapted to do administrative work. *A ministry is what is needed.* The President's Cabinet does the work for our nation, and the innumerable commissions appointed by our States do the administrative work, after a fashion, there; but ward-heeders, largely self-appointed, have administered our cities all too much in the past. The so-called "commission" type of city government substitutes a ministry for the legislative body, and, so far, has worked great improvement. The small amount of legislative work needed can well be accomplished by the citizens directly at the annual elections.

Your article states: "The plan is used by about a dozen cities of the South and West." If the "South and West" is confined to Texas and the region west of the Rocky Mountains, the statement is approximately correct; but the fact is that over two hundred cities in this country are now under this form of government, and in every case improvement over former conditions has occurred. The philosophical reason for this improvement can be read, I think, in what precedes.

Respectfully,

J. P. SNOW.

BANKING, LEGISLATIVE AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The public sales of bank stocks this week aggregate only 30 shares, and were all made at the Stock Exchange. No trust company stocks were sold.

Shares.	BANKS—New York.	Low.	High.	Close.	Last previous sale.
1	Amer. Esch. Nat. Bank.....	230	230	230	May 1913— 229
25	Commerce, Nat. Bank of.....	181	182	181	May 1913— 185
4	Corn Exchange Bank.....	315	315	315	Apr. 1913— 320

The nomination of John Purroy Mitchel as Collector of the Port of New York was confirmed by the United States Senate on the 20th inst. The Senate also confirmed on that day the nomination of George W. Guthrie of Pittsburgh as Ambassador to Japan.

Charles J. Brand of Illinois was appointed by Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture as Chief of the newly established Bureau of Markets in the Agricultural Department. Concerning this new division, which was created during the last session of Congress, Secretary Houston says:

There has been an insistent and growing demand that the Government take steps to help in the establishment of economic systems of distribution and marketing of farm products. Congress at the last regular session made an appropriation of \$50,000 to begin the work. Secretary Houston and Assistant Secretary Galloway recognize that the business of farming is an important part of the great business structure of the country, and economical methods of marketing farm products and the supplying of farmers with proper credit facilities at reasonable interest rates are the great practical problems that must be settled before radical improvement in the social and economic conditions of country life can be attained.

The "office of markets" will, as far as possible, be manned by experienced men. The cotton-handling and marketing studies will be continued, and as quickly as possible specific work with food products will be taken up. Somewhat better prices for the producer and lower costs and better products for the consumer and manufacturer are the aim of the work. It is a difficult one, but much good is expected from it. Savings in selling and handling expense and reduction of loss through waste and improper business organization will be important features of the department's activity.

On Saturday last, the 17th inst., Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo made known the intention of his Department to accept temporary bonds of municipalities as security for national bank deposits. Heretofore the Department has declined to accept temporary bonds or certificates; in the case of New York City, however, which opened bids on the 20th inst. for 4½% bonds, the Secretary announced that the Department would accept the temporary certificates, when legally issued, as security for 30% of the Government deposits in national banks in New York. The certificates are to hold good until the issuance of the bonds.

Another announcement on behalf of the Treasury Department on the 17th, made through Acting Comptroller of the Currency Thomas P. Kane, was to the effect that no reserve would be required against money deposited by officers of the Government on which interest is paid to the United States. It is stated that while reserves have not been required in the past against deposits made directly by the Treasury Department, they have been called for in the case of accounts of postmasters and clerks of courts.

The policy of the Treasury Department in proposing to exact interest on all Government deposits has resulted in the request by the Chemical National Bank of this city that it be relieved of Government funds held by it to the extent of \$150,000. The Chemical is the first institution to make

known its intention to relinquish its holdings of Government moneys because of the new order. With regard to its action President Martindale says: "In deciding to relinquish our Government deposits, amounting to \$150,000, on June 1 we are doing so in fairness to the rest of our depositors. We could not consistently pay interest to the Treasury while at the same time not allowing interest to our customers, carrying in many cases much larger accounts with us."

Dissatisfaction has developed over the new ruling of the Treasury Department under which the substitution of Territorial bonds for Government bonds will be permitted only upon condition that the latter be used as security for additional circulation. This is evident from the remarks in a circular issued this week by the banking house of C. F. Childs & Co. of Chicago. We print the statement herewith:

Banks which have co-operated with the Government in the past as regular depositories of Government funds are not permitted. In accordance with the ruling of the Treasury Department of May 15, to substitute Territorial bonds for Government 2% bonds as security for Government funds unless the Government bonds are re-deposited to secure additional circulation.

This appears to be a policy of radical discrimination which operates to the disadvantage of the old depository banks but to the distinct advantage of those institutions which qualify to receive the new Government deposits. In other words, a bank which complied with the requirements covering old deposits is not given the same opportunity to re-adjust or liquidate its unprofitable collateral as is accorded to the banks which now accept the new deposits.

There seems to be much dissatisfaction and criticism of the Government's fiscal policy as regards the Government deposits. Each change of Administration permits the new officials to exercise discretionary powers, with resulting variations and rules governing the collateral required to secure Government funds. Banks which have complied with previous rulings now find themselves restrained from participating in the full benefit of the new ruling. Instead of enjoying the same advantages, the old depositories can not sell their speculative 2s, but are required to retain them as a basis of additional circulation and thereby extend their commitment involuntarily to support the artificial market for Government bonds.

A bank, however, is always at liberty to surrender its Government deposits and cease to co-operate further in that respect. Since the profit derived from the account by old depository banks has now been virtually eliminated, as a result of the 2% charge, there remains little but the local prestige of advertising as a regular Government depository.

When considering the vacillating rulings of the Treasury Department over a period of years, together with the market fluctuation in the value of the collateral required, the Government deposit account has developed into an expensive luxury. The more recent variations in the rulings and conditions applicable to Government deposits may be summarized as follows:

Banks maintaining a proportionately large circulation account were formerly favored with allotments of Government deposits.

Preference is now given to banks maintaining circulation equal to 40% of their capital.

Required security may include approved municipal bonds accepted at 90% of appraised value.

Required security may include approved municipal bonds accepted at 75% of appraised value.

Required security may include any municipals approved by Department.

Required security may include only municipals "legal" for investment in certain States.

Required security may include 70% Governments or Territorials and 30% municipals.

Required security may include certain railroad bonds at 90% of market value, not exceeding par.

Required security may include only regular Government bonds.

Territorials become acceptable at 90% of market value, not exceeding par.

Territorials become acceptable up to par, but not exceeding market value.

Territorials may be substituted for municipal bonds and Governments may be substituted for Territorial bonds, but not conversely.

Territorials may be substituted for Governments only when the Governments are transferred to circulation account.

In general, all Government deposits are but temporary in character, subject to withdrawal at any time at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. Under such circumstances the released collateral frequently becomes an unprofitable investment which can only be liquidated at a loss.

In view of past experiences, institutions appear to have ample justification in declining to act as buffers for the support of the market for Government bonds, and even though some slight visible profit may be apparent, there is certainly little inducement for institutions to pay substantial premiums for such bonds as are acceptable for the purpose of securing the deposits from time to time.

The proposal to have the Senate Committee on Finance hold public hearings on the pending tariff bill was defeated in the Senate on the 16th inst. by a vote of 41 to 36. The recommendation that the Committee be instructed to conduct public hearings was submitted on the 9th inst. (the day the bill reached the Senate) by Senator Penrose, the ranking Republican member of the Committee; Senator Penrose offered the proposal as an amendment to the motion of Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Committee, who had moved for reference without instructions. The Penrose amendment was supplemented by another offered on the 13th inst. by Senator La Follette directing the Committee to submit to all manufacturers appearing before it or filing protests against the bill a series of 16 questions relating to the commodity they manufacture, the cost of production in this and competing countries, the cost of labor here and abroad, the transportation cost of principal markets here and abroad, &c. This amendment was accepted by Senator Penrose and the two were considered as one. In the vote by which it was lost on the 16th inst., two Democrats,

Senators Ransdell and Thornton of Louisiana, voted with the Republicans in favor of public hearings, while Senator Poindexter of Washington, a Progressive, voted with the Democrats in opposition. On Tuesday of this week, the 20th, discussion was had on a resolution offered by Senator Penrose, directing the Chairman of the Finance Committee to report to the Senate a full list of all manufacturers and others who have appeared before the majority members of the Committee, or a sub-committee thereof, for hearing or conference relative to the bill. An amendment by Senator Smith of Georgia for submission of names of manufacturers who have appeared before minority members of the Committee and another by Senator Reed for making public a record of manufacturers who had appeared before the Finance Committee when the Dingley and Payne-Aldrich bills were under consideration, were accepted, and when the Penrose motion, with amendments, was about to pass, Senator Lippitt proposed another which would require immediate publication of all briefs filed with the Finance Committee. Thereupon Senator Simmons moved that the whole matter be referred to the Finance Committee and the motion was carried, 42 to 29.

According to an announcement made by Chairman Simmons on Wednesday there will be no hearings on the bill by the sub-committees after Tuesday next. This statement said:

"The Democratic members of the Finance Committee of the Senate desire that all persons who wish to confer with the sub-committees with reference to the schedules referred to them should do so before the close of next Tuesday. After then the sub-committee will begin the work of actually framing the schedules."

It is stated that by June 3 it is hoped to have the bill in shape to be submitted to a Democratic caucus of the Senate, and that efforts will be made to have it promptly agreed upon in caucus and passed by the full Finance Committee so that it may be reported to the Senate by June 7.

The veto of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, because of its provisions exempting labor unions and farmers' organizations from prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, is urged upon President Wilson in a resolution adopted on Tuesday at the annual convention of the National Manufacturers' Association in Detroit. In part the resolution says:

"The moral effect of the proviso preventing the use of public funds specifically appropriated to enforce the Sherman Act for the prosecution of labor and agricultural combinations violating that statute in the public mind and among the exempted classes is to condone the acts which the law has condemned and to make the participants in strikes, boycotts and all forms of labor disturbances believe they are justified in acts of lawlessness when done in furtherance of a trade dispute.

"It implicitly pledges the Administration to similar changes in the substantive law which would approve and validate the most vicious forms of the secondary boycott in inter-State commerce, including paralysis of railroad communication, the ruin of custom, and the compulsory discharge of non-union men as a means of compelling the acceptance of the demand of the boycotting combination. Making it lawful and right for one class of citizens to do that which would remain criminal and wrong when done by another class insults the law-abiding members of the excepted classes; offends the moral sense of our people, and, under the decisions of our courts, would be likely to invalidate the Act and thus further the sinister designs of those who would destroy that statute itself.

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be immediately communicated to the President of the United States and spread upon the records of this Association."

Resolutions were also adopted at the meeting urging the establishment of a Federal department of manufactures; denouncing the principle of the closed shop; urging adequate protection for all American industries; protesting against the "abridgment of the rights of courts of equity to grant injunctions in labor disputes"; protesting against all "class legislation as un-American and detrimental to the common good"; pledging loyalty to the judiciary; urging further and more efficient enactment of workmen's compensation legislation and approving the immediate enactment of all important and necessary labor laws. At the final day's session, Thursday, retiring President John Kirby Jr. was presented with a check for \$10,000 in recognition of his services.

A resolution appropriating \$600,000 to make up deficiencies in the postal service was passed by the House of Representatives on the 10th inst and by the Senate on the 19th. The resolution provides for an appropriation of \$300,000 for temporary and auxiliary post-office clerks and \$300,000 for substitute, auxiliary and temporary city delivery carriers. During the debate on the resolution in the Senate, it was shown that about half the deficiency is due to the increased service under the parcel post system, while the other half is due to the legislative provision enacted last year which limits carriers to eight hours' work and requires the eight hours to be confined within ten hours, and provides pay for overtime, that results in additional clerks being necessary. This provision stipulates "that on and after Mar. 4 1913 letter-carriers

in the city delivery service and clerks in first and second-class post-offices shall be required to work not more than eight hours a day; *Provided*, that the eight hours of service shall not extend over a longer period than ten consecutive hours, and the schedules of duty of the employees shall be regulated accordingly.'

As indicating the effect of this legislation, Senator Bristow in the Senate debate said:

There had been an eight-hour law previously to this; they have been on the eight-hour system all along; but this law requires that the eight hours' work shall be performed within ten hours. I have a number of requests from my own State asking additional help where it had not been needed because it is now necessary either to employ additional carriers or to let the work go undone. It is not due to any excessive amount of work imposed upon the carriers, but because they could not arrange the eight hours within the ten hours so as to make it convenient to do the work. It is the fruits of what appeared to me to be an unwise provision at the time in requiring the carriers and the clerks in many offices where the trains did not run conveniently to do their eight hours' work within the ten hours. To illustrate: Say Monday is a heavy day and Friday will be a light day. Under the old system a carrier might work over half an hour on Monday and he would be permitted to deduct that from some other day during the week, putting in his forty-eight hours during the week, instead of exactly eight hours each day. The repeal of that provision has necessitated this additional expense, even where the burden of the service is no greater now than it was then.

The additional expense incurred by the legislation, Senator Bristow inferred, would be about \$3,600,000 a year. Senator Martin, in acknowledging that figure as likely to be correct, stated that the \$600,000 asked for covered a deficiency of only two months.

A committee which is to investigate and report on the advisability of installing mail service in the subways of Manhattan and Brooklyn and the Hudson Tunnels between New York, Jersey City and Hoboken was appointed by Postmaster-General Bursleson on the 22d inst. It consists of Joseph Stewart, Second Assistant Postmaster-General; Edward Morgan, Postmaster of New York, and Elijah M. Norris, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service at New York.

At the two days' session in St. Louis of the Board of Governors of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, on the 16th and 17th inst., the question of "blue-sky" legislation, in which the Association has played a prominent part in a country-wide campaign for sane laws, came up for consideration. The Association's attitude toward this form of legislation was indicated recently by its President, George B. Caldwell, who said:

As an association, we have in no wise disapproved any law wisely drawn to suppress the sale of "wild cat" securities and losses yearly borne by honest but ignorant investors. We have been on the defensive only when these laws or proposed laws unnecessarily and unjustly hamper legitimate business. Our membership of 400 is composed of the largest and oldest firms dealing in bonds, so we are largely a bond-dealers' organization. In other words, our membership distributes over 75% of the secured form of credit. Our greatest difficulty is and always has been to create a distinction between bond dealers and those who do business purely as brokers or stock dealers. "Blue sky" legislation has clearly shown what real investment bankers are and should be as compared with the so-called "investment banker" who sells cheap stocks referred to as "blue sky."

At last week's meeting of the Governors' resolutions were adopted commending such laws as will protect the investment public from fraud, and while urging that members act together in complying with State requirements, it was also recommended that where laws are clearly unconstitutional or impossible of enforcement, joint action be taken to test or amend them in order that the public be helpfully protected and legitimate business be placed upon a satisfactory basis. In full the resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Governors of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, having fully considered the so-called "blue sky" laws which have been passed and are now under consideration in various States, commend such laws as will protect the investment public from fraud, and urge upon its members the fullest co-operation with State officials having charge of the enforcement of such laws.

That they feel, however, that some of said laws are contrary to the right of free contract and demand the filing of such reports and statements as will make legitimate investment dealings impossible; so much so that they feel that parts, at least, of such laws are impossible of enforcement.

The Board of Governors of the Investment Bankers' Association recommend: First, that all members act together in the matter of compliance with State requirements. Second, that where laws are clearly unconstitutional or impossible of enforcement, joint action be taken to test or amend such, in order that the public be helpfully protected and legitimate business be placed upon a satisfactory basis.

The attitude of the Association toward the present proposed income tax was also considered along with the brief recently filed by its counsel with the Committee of Finance of the United States Senate. This brief was filed by the Association on behalf of the investor for the purpose of urging such amendments to the pending income tax bill "as may seem necessary to carry out what the Association believes to be the intent of its framers, and to make the proposed law workable and just in its operation." Chicago was selected as the meeting place of the next convention of the Association. This gathering will convene early this fall;

the date has not yet been determined. Cleveland's invitation for the next meeting of the Board of Governors was accepted. This meeting will take place probably in August.

The New York State Savings Bank Association held its annual meeting on Thursday at Delmonico's. Despite the intimations last week that the meeting was likely to be marked by the withdrawal from membership in the Association of other institutions following that of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, there were no defections, and nothing of moment apparently transpired at the meeting. While the legislative proceedings affecting the savings banks were referred to by some of the speakers, the Association, as a whole, did not undertake to enter upon consideration of legislative matters. Commenting on the need of unity of action by the Association for the enactment of legislation to correct existing defects in the laws, the retiring president H. P. Brewster, President of the Rochester Savings Bank said:

During the past year there have been many important matters brought to the attention of the association, the most important of which was the Banking Department bill affecting savings banks. Of the numerous bills, I think the only one which needs any reference on my part is what is known as the "reserve bill."

The large depreciation in market surpluses of the savings banks of this State has, of course, been caused by many conditions. In some instances, in fact in a large majority of cases, it has been caused by a continued depreciation in the prices of securities; and, perhaps in some cases, the payment of excessive dividends. But whatever the cause may be, the fact exists, and some remedy must be found which will meet the general approval of all the savings banks of this State to correct this unfortunate condition.

Unless this association can agree on some plan, it must, sooner or later, be referred to the members of our Legislature for action. I think a large majority of us feel that in making or opposing legislation we should have in mind the whole situation, rather than some bill that will affect the particular institution with which you or I may be connected.

With regard to the "reserve" bill, and its effect, if it had become a law, John M. Satterfield, Vice-President of the American Savings Bank of Buffalo, is quoted in the "Journal of Commerce" as saying:

During the year 1913 there were 72 savings banks in New York State which paid dividends to depositors at the rate of 4%. They paid \$29,786,075 in dividends to depositors. Their total resources were on Jan. 1 1913 \$887,000,000. Their average holdings of bonds are equal to about 42% of their total resources, which makes a total bond investment for the 72 banks of about \$372,000,000. If the Pollock reserve bill had passed, and if it was in effect now and had been in effect from Jan. 1 1913, and if it had caused all 4% banks to reduce to 3½%, then the total increase in surplus through reduction of dividends would, up to July 1 1913, amount to \$1,862,000. If the market value of the bonds held by these 72 banks falls only one point from Jan. 1 1913 to July 1 1913, the surplus depreciation will amount to about twice as much as the dividends saved. It is interesting to note that the total market value surplus of the 72 4% banks was \$80,576,000 on Jan. 1 1913.

E. P. Maynard, President of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, was elected President of the Association over Luther R. Mott, who was named in opposition to the nominating committee's candidate.

The two remaining bills in the series of Stock Exchange legislation were signed by Gov. Sulzer on the 19th inst. In all, eight of the bills have now been enacted into law, while four failed of enactment. The six which had already been approved were indicated in these columns last Saturday; the two which received the Governor's signature this week are the bill which makes it a felony to trade against customers' orders in stocks, bonds or other evidences of debt of a corporation, company or association, and the bill requiring brokers to give to customers a memorandum of the sale or purchase of stock stating from whom it was bought or to whom it was sold, together with the time when the transaction occurred.

We print below the text of the bill passed by the New York Legislature designed to make more stringent the law against "bucket shops." The measure, which was signed on April 9, is one of those recommended by Gov. Sulzer along with other legislation affecting the Stock Exchange. It carries with it a provision to the effect that no person is to be excused from testifying at a trial upon the ground that the testimony may tend to convict him of a crime, but it is provided, furthermore, that a witness shall not be prosecuted for any incriminating matter or thing concerning which he may testify. The law in its entirety is as follows:

CHAPTER 236.

An Act to amend the penal law in relation to bucket shops. Became a law April 9 1913 with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 390 of Chapter 88 of the Laws of 1900, entitled "An Act providing for the punishment of crime, constituting Chapter 40 of the Consolidated Laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 390. *Acts prohibited; penalty for violation.* Any person, co-partner ship, firm, association or corporation, whether acting in his, their or its own right, or as the officer, agent, servant, correspondent or representative of another, who shall,

1. Make or offer to make, or assist in making or offering to make, any contract respecting the purchase or sale, either upon credit or margin, of any securities or commodities, including all evidences of debt or property and options for the purchase thereof, shares in any corporation or association, bonds, coupons, scrip, rights, choses in action and other evidences of debt or property and options for the purchase thereof or anything movable that is bought and sold, intending that such contract shall be terminated, closed or settled according to, or upon the basis of the public market quotations of prices made on any board of trade or exchange upon which such commodities or securities are dealt in, and without intending a bona fide purchase or sale of the same; or.

2. Makes or offers to make or assists in making or offering to make any contract respecting the purchase or sale, either upon credit or margin, of any such securities or commodities, intending that such contract shall be deemed terminated, closed and settled when such market quotations of prices for such securities or commodities named in such contract shall reach a certain figure, without intending a bona fide purchase or sale of the same; or.

3. Makes or offers to make, or assists in making or offering to make, any contract respecting the purchase or sale, either upon credit or margin, of any such securities or commodities, not intending the actual bona fide receipt or delivery of any such securities or commodities, but intending a settlement of such contract based upon the difference in such public market quotations of prices at which said securities or commodities are, or are asserted to be, bought or sold; or.

4. Shall, as owner, keeper, proprietor or person in charge of, or as officer, director, stockholder, agent, servant, correspondent or representative of such owner, keeper, proprietor or person in charge, or of any other person, keep, conduct or operate any bucket shop, as hereinafter defined; or knowingly permit or allow or induce any person, co-partnership, firm, association or corporation, whether acting in his, their or its own right, or as the officer, agent, servant, correspondent or representative of another, to make or offer to make therein, or to assist in making therein, or in offering to make therein, any of the contracts specified in any of the three preceding subdivisions of this section.

Shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall, if a corporation, be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars for each offense, and all other persons so convicted shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The prosecution, conviction and punishment of a corporation hereunder shall not be deemed to be a prosecution, conviction or punishment of any of its officers, directors or stockholders.

Sec. 2. Article 36 of such chapter is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new section, to be Section 395, to read as follows:

Sec. 395. *Witnesses.* No person shall be excused from attending and testifying, or producing any book, paper, or other document before any court or magistrate, upon any trial, investigation or proceeding initiated by the District Attorney, grand jury or court, for a violation of any of the provisions of this article, upon the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to convict him of a crime or to subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may so testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, and no testimony so given or produced shall be received against him upon any criminal action, suit or proceeding, investigation, inquisition or inquiry.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately.

On the 15th inst. Gov. Sulzer vetoed a bill which provided for the pensioning of savings bank employees after thirty years of service. In a memorandum indicating his disapproval of the bill, the Governor said:

The object of this bill is commendable. Employees who have faithfully performed service for over thirty years or upwards, not only in savings banks but in other industrial organizations, merit the financial assistance of their employers by pension or otherwise during their old age.

The pensioning of the employees of the savings banks under the terms of the measure now before me is to be accomplished out of the depositors' moneys. This diversion of the property of the depositors should not be made without their consent. (It might be suggested that if there are sufficient employees in the savings banks of the State interested in establishing a pension fund, that the insurance laws of our State now permit them to organize as a membership association and, by mutual contribution, to accomplish the purpose sought in this bill, and the opportunity is open for the officers of the savings bank who have received the assistance of long years of service of these employees to contribute from their money to the support of this pension fund.)

I deem it improper, without the authorization of the depositors, to use their money for the pensioning of the savings banks' employees.

I disapprove the bill.

The right of the New York State Banking Department to enforce the liability of stockholders of defunct banking institutions has been upheld during the past month both by the Court of Appeals at Albany and the Supreme Court (Special Term) for the District of New York. The decision of the Court of Appeals, handed down on April 1, was given in the test case brought to recover from August C. Schermann, a stockholder in the failed Lafayette Trust Co. of Brooklyn, the face value of his holdings in the interest of the creditors of the company. In February 1912 Justice Crane of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn sustained the Banking Department in its efforts to recover from the stockholders of the failed institution, and in November 1912 the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court upheld the finding of Justice Crane by affirming judgment against the stockholders of the trust company. The Court of Appeals now affirms the decisions of the lower courts.

The other action referred to was brought by Superintendent Van Tuyl against Joseph G. Robin and others to ascertain the existing assets and liabilities of the failed Northern Bank of New York, to determine the deficiency of assets, if any, and to compel the stockholders to contribute to such

deficiency according to the number of shares of stock held by each. The defendants demurred to the sufficiency of the complaint, first upon the ground of insufficiency of facts alleged; second that the plaintiff, the Superintendent of Banks, has not the legal capacity to sue, and third that the Act which attempts to make stockholders liable violates the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New York. In writing the opinion Justice Whitaker stated that the third ground was overruled without discussion inasmuch as Section 7 of Article 8 of the constitution of New York especially provides that stockholders of banks shall be liable to creditors; moreover, the Special Term will not declare an Act of the Legislature unconstitutional unless the violation is plain and patent upon the face of the statute. In handing down the opinion of the Court with respect to the liability of stockholders and the position of the Superintendent of Banking in attempting to enforce such liability, Justice Whitaker said:

There have been constitutional provisions and statutes providing for the liability of stockholders of banks (Sec. 7, Art. 8 constitution of 1846; Sec. 7, Art. 8 constitution of 1894; Chap. 226 Laws of 1849, &c.) As to methods of enforcing the liability there have been statutes passed from time to time, and it would not serve any purpose to set them forth in detail. * * * The latest expression of the Legislature upon the question is Section 19 of the Banking Law, as amended by the Laws of 1910, Chapter 452. This Section is in conformity with a comparatively new and improved system of taking charge of insolvent banks and winding up their affairs. It was the intention of the Legislature to simplify the method. This Section provides that the Superintendent shall collect all the debts and accounts of the bank and may, "if necessary to pay the debts of such corporation, enforce the individual liability of the stockholders." This provision must have some meaning and there is only one way for the Superintendent of Banks to enforce this liability and that is by an action. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the right of the Superintendent of Banks to prosecute this action is not only founded upon reason but is sustained by authority and that the facts stated in the complaint are sufficient.

Several other questions were passed upon at the same time; thus it was decided that record stockholders who have assigned their stock but have failed to have the stock transferred upon the books of the bank are presumably liable; with regard to the affirmative defense of two of the defendants, Edward N. Jesup and the People's Surety Co. of New York, that they held stock as collateral security and that it was never held by them in their own right, the opinion overrules the demurrers to their defense, and points out that under Sections 2 and 71 of the Banking Law and Section 58 of the Stock Corporation Law persons holding stock are not liable, and states that "the mere fact that the stock stood in their names upon the stock books of the bank does not make them liable—the stock book is presumptive evidence only of the title. It may be rebutted and the character of the ownership shown." The opinion also holds that the defense set up by Norman Seymour—in substance that the directors of the defendant bank wasted, misapplied, illegally loaned and lost the funds of the bank, and that it was through the negligence and misfeasance of the directors that the defendant bank became insolvent—is clearly no defense. "The directors," says the opinion, "could neither deprive the creditors of their Constitutional and statutory rights against the stockholders, nor could they relieve the stockholders of their liabilities under the Constitution and the statutes".

After a serious illness of several months, the father of William G. Fitzwilson, Assistant Secretary of the American Bankers' Association, died in Richmond, Va., on May 18. Mr. Fitzwilson was a well-known and respected citizen of Richmond, and was about seventy-five years of age.

Frederick B. Schenek, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Liberty National Bank of this city, died at his home at Englewood, N. J. on the 21st inst. Mr. Schenek, who was in his sixty-second year, entered the management of the Liberty as President in January 1907, and served in that capacity until March 1912, when he became Chairman of its Board. Before associating himself with the Liberty, Mr. Schenek had been connected with the Mercantile National Bank for twenty-six years, and was its President when he withdrew to direct the affairs of the Liberty. At the time of his death, Mr. Schenek was a director of the Brunswick Terminal & Ry. Securities Company and the Palisades Trust & Guaranty Company of Englewood. Two of Mr. Schenek's brothers are likewise prominent as bankers, Edwin S. Schenek being President of the Citizens Central National Bank of this city and Henry A. Schenek President of the Bowery Savings Bank.

John T. Terry has been elected to the board of the Metropolitan Trust Co. of this city to succeed his father, the late John T. Terry Sr.

Andrews H. Mars, Secretary of the Fidelity Trust Co. of this city, has been elected a director of that institution.

Theodore F. Miller, President of the Brooklyn Trust Co., died on the 19th inst., his death resulting from a nervous breakdown which he suffered several weeks ago, brought about by overwork. Mr. Miller was made President of the Brooklyn Trust Co. thirteen years ago—in June 1900—and was continued in that capacity after the merger early the present year of the Long Island Loan & Trust Co. with the Brooklyn Trust. Before undertaking the management of the trust company, he had been Secretary and Treasurer of the Henry R. Worthington Co., manufacturers of hydraulic machinery. Mr. Miller, who graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1871, had also formerly practiced law, and had been connected with the law office of ex-Judge Reynolds and with the office of Enoch L. Faneher, arbitrator of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Miller was in his sixty-third year. He was a director of the Brooklyn City RR. Co., the New York Telephone Co., the New York Title Insurance Co., the New York Mortgage & Security Co., the Brooklyn Savings Bank and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He had also been President of the Trust Company Association of the State of New York. He was, besides, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York, a trustee of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary and Chairman of the Committee on Commercial Education of the Chamber of Commerce. Following the church services on the day of Mr. Miller's funeral, Thursday, his body was borne to the great hall of the City College, where a brief eulogistic service was held in his memory.

Andrew T. Sullivan, President of the Nassau Trust Company of Brooklyn Borough, sailed on the 14th inst. for a tour of Europe. The directors of the institution have voted him a four-months' leave of absence. E. T. Horwill, Vice-President of the company, will be the acting President until Mr. Sullivan's return.

Upon the recommendation of Uzal H. McCarter, President of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Newark, N. J., Henry Schneider was this week elected an Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of that institution. Mr. Schneider was advanced from a position of general bookkeeper, a place he had held for some years, he having been connected with the institution since 1901. He is succeeded as general bookkeeper by Winfield S. Shann.

Robert M. Petty, formerly President of the defunct Washington National Bank of Washington, N. J., who was convicted last month on the charge of embezzling \$30,295 of the institution's funds, was sentenced on the 12th inst. to eight years in the State prison at Trenton. The bank closed its doors in November 1911. Petty had formerly been Mayor of Washington and had also been President of a traction company. The difficulties of the bank were attributed to the promotion of his trolley interests. An assessment of 100% on the \$50,000 capital of the bank is said to have been paid by all the stockholders except Petty; even with the payment of the double liability, a deficit of about \$100,000 is reported to have existed.

Perry E. Wurst has been elected Trust Officer of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Buffalo. This position is a newly-created one.

A celebration of much interest to bankers was held at the First National Bank of Hornell, N. Y., Tuesday, May 20. The occasion was the semi-centennial of the institution as a national bank and the completion of fifty years' continuous service with the bank by the President, Charles Adsit. May 20 was chosen for the date of the celebration because of its being Mr. Adsit's birthday. The directors, out of regard for Mr. Adsit's modesty, made the affair a very quiet one, and all the plans were kept secret as a surprise to him. In the morning the directors gathered at the bank and passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, This bank has completed fifty years of corporate existence and usefulness as a national bank this year; and

Whereas, Our President, Mr. Charles Adsit, has served faithfully in the bank for all of this time, and for most of the time as Cashier and then President; and

Whereas, The stockholders and directors, after consultation, have felt that his services and this record warrant recognition and public notice;

Resolved, That on this birthday we unite in extending to him cordial greetings, and that we record our gratitude for his leadership and the manner in which he has conducted the business of the bank, with fairness to the public and the stockholders, and with benefit to both;

That in celebration of the facts stated, a special dividend of five per cent on the capital stock be, and the same is, hereby declared, payable out of the undivided profits of the bank immediately;

And on the unanimous request of all of the stockholders of the bank, it is further ordered that the entire amount of this dividend be paid immediately to Mr. Charles Adsit in grateful recognition and appreciation of honorable, faithful and efficient leadership.

A complimentary dinner was held in the evening, attended by out-of-town bankers with whom Mr. Adsit had come most closely in contact during his long term of service.

The First National Bank is the outgrowth of the exchange office established by Martin Adsit in his general store in the village of Hornellsville in 1849. The business grew and was incorporated as a national bank in 1863. The late H. H. Cook, then living at Bath, was the first President, and Martin Adsit the first Cashier. His son, Charles Adsit, entered the bank at this time. When the elder Mr. Adsit became President, Charles Adsit succeeded him as Cashier, serving until he was elected President on the retirement of his father. The bank started with \$50,000 capital, which was later increased to \$100,000. It has accumulated a surplus and undivided profits of over \$220,000, besides paying satisfactory dividends to the stockholders continuously without interruption.

A new financial institution was added to the list of those operating in Boston with the opening in that city on the 15th inst. of the Fidelity Trust Co., which has been created, as we have heretofore noted, with a capital of \$500,000 and a surplus of \$100,000. The institution has been established in the Board of Trade Building. Its board is made up of forty-four members—one of the largest directorates among the Boston banking institutions. Its officers are Leonard H. Rhodes, President; Edward C. Donnolly, James G. Ferguson, James D. Henderson and James M. York, Vice-Presidents; Frank F. McLeod, Treasurer, and Charles B. Strout, E. Abbot Bradlee and Salisbury S. Collinson, Assistant Treasurers.

The organization of the Industrial National Bank of Boston is nearing completion, and it is expected that the institution will begin business shortly. Edgar R. Champlin is to be Chairman of the board of the new institution and Charles D. Buckner will be the Cashier. As announced heretofore, the bank is to have a capital of \$500,000 and a surplus of \$250,000.

Another bank which is being formed in Boston is the National Port Terminal Bank, with a capital of \$200,000. An application for a charter has been filed with the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington. Among the petitioners are: John R. Murphy, W. H. Bliss, J. W. Brine, M. Cluring and A. L. Wilbur. It is expected that the bank will open within a few months in the locality of Dewey Square.

Wm. S. Felton & Co. have made their usual compilation of the statistics of the Salem, Mass., banking institutions, the figures being those at the close of business April 4, the date of the last return to the national and State officials. The capital of the national banks and trust companies is \$850,000 and the surplus and undivided profits \$846,421 32, a loss of \$4,499 since Feb. 4, the date of the previous return, the April 1 semi-annual dividends having intervened. The total deposits of the national banks and trust companies are \$6,445,676, a loss of \$7,541 since April 4, and of the two savings banks \$18,959,529 58, a loss of \$60,957. The resources of the two co-operative banks are \$1,285,010 56, a gain of \$124,863 72. The aggregate resources of all the banking institutions of the city are \$30,487,693, a gain of \$674,012.

Allen M. Matthews has been appointed Assistant Cashier of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia.

Edward E. Shields has been elected an Assistant Cashier of the Franklin National Bank of Philadelphia. Mr. Shields had been Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank of West Chester, Pa.

Several changes have taken place in the management of the National Bank of McKeesport, Pa., as a result of the recent death of the President, Thomas M. Evans. W. C. Soles, who has been Vice-President and a director since the bank's inception in 1887, has been elected as the new executive officer. John K. Evans, a brother of the late President, has been elected Chairman of the Board, a newly created office. James E. Patterson, associated with the institution for more than twenty years, has been made Vice-President, and Cashier D. H. Rhodes has also been

designated a Vice-President. J. W. Albig, Assistant Cashier has been made a director.

Reports from Baltimore state that the present banking firm of Middendorf, Williams & Co. is to be dissolved on June 1, when J. William Middendorf and H. Fessenden Meserve will retire from active partnership. It is understood however, that Mr. Middendorf will continue to be associated with the new partnership which is to be formed under the old firm name by R. Lancaster Williams, Frank A. Munsey and T. Garland Tinsley.

The annual convention of the Ohio Bankers' Association will be held this year in Cleveland on Sept. 11 and 12.

The creation of the First Trust & Savings Co. of Cleveland as an adjunct of the First National Bank of that city has been undertaken by interests in the latter. The relations between the two will be similar to those maintained between the First Trust & Savings Bank and the First National Bank of Chicago and like organizations; the stock of the First Trust & Savings Co. of Cleveland is to be held in trust for the shareholders of the First National Bank of Cleveland. The prospective company is to have a capital of \$1,250,000 (half the amount at which the First National is capitalized) and each shareholder of the First National is given the right to subscribe to the new stock at par to the extent of 50% of his holdings in the national institution. The arrangements with regard to the issuance of the stock of the new company provide that it be trusted with a committee of the First National, participating receipts being issued to the shareholders. The First Trust & Savings Co. will be housed in the First National Building. John Sherwin, President of the First National, will be at the head of the proposed institution.

William R. Craven, Secretary of the Dayton Savings & Trust Co. of Dayton, Ohio, is slated for the presidency of the new United National Bank of Cincinnati, to be formed with a capital of \$1,000,000 and to be located at Fourth and Vine streets in the Union Central Building. The new bank, it is said, will open for business about Aug. 1. The United Savings Bank & Trust Co. is also to be organized in connection with the new institution. E. D. Moody will be Vice-President. Mr. Craven has been Secretary and Manager of the Dayton Savings & Trust for nine years and previous to that he was connected with the Third National of Dayton for twelve years.

At the special meeting of the stockholders of North West State Bank of Chicago on the 16th inst., the recommendation of the directors that the capital of the bank be increased \$100,000, or from \$200,000 to \$300,000, July 1, was ratified. Present stockholders are permitted to subscribe for the new stock at par to the amount of one-half their present holdings until June 10, and payment is to be made for same on or before June 16. No fractional shares will be issued.

May 5 marked the 10th anniversary of the American National Bank of St. Paul. In the decade of its operation the bank has developed into an institution with deposits of about \$2,500,000. The progress of the bank is shown in a comparative statement issued by the officials; going back about two and a half years we find that the deposits have grown from \$1,885,390 Nov. 10 1910, \$1,983,271 Dec. 5 1911, to \$2,188,014 Nov. 26 1912 and to \$2,474,825 April 4 1913. The capital was recently increased from \$200,000 to \$400,000. The Northern Savings Bank is under the same management as the American National and the combined resources of the two are \$3,719,490. Ben. Baer is President of the American National and H. B. Humason is Cashier.

The Bankers' Trust Co. of Salt Lake is the name of an institution about to be organized which is to be owned by the stockholders of the National Copper Bank of that city. Under the articles of incorporation just filed, the capital of the prospective company is fixed at \$500,000. The institution will not engage in a banking business but will confine itself exclusively to a trust and mortgage business. W. W. Armstrong, President of the National Copper Bank, is to be President of the company.

The agricultural development of Kansas formed one of the most important topics of discussion at the annual meeting of the Kansas Bankers' Association held on the 6th and 7th inst. at Hutchinson. On motion of ex-Governor W. J. Bailey, Vice-President of the Exchange National Bank of

Atchison, the members pledged themselves to bring about the organization of county banking organizations to cooperate with the farmers and the State Agricultural College in the development of the farm movement. The currency reform problem shared attention with the agricultural question. M. H. Mallott, President of the Citizens' Bank of Abilene, in his annual address as President of the Association, gave expression to his ideas on currency as follows, according to the Kansas City "Star":

No plan appeals to me more strongly than that of the issuance of currency based on 50% of the value of clearing-house loan certificates. With the loans passed upon by the clearing-house committee, with the system of clearing-house examinations whereby no bank can be a member which does not habitually carry enough liquid assets and cash to settle its daily balances, in gold or its equivalent, with every bank in the association a joint indorser of the paper, we would have a currency system that would meet every requirement and sustain public confidence.

This method would eliminate the central bank or the centralization of capital and would be needed only under the unusual conditions which periodically come under our present system.

That the plan adopted must be free from any speculative manipulation through politics or by the aggregate wealth of Wall Street is imperative. The currency must be uniform in appearance and have the authority of the Government behind it; it must be elastic to meet the varying needs of the different sections of the country, and automatically be retired when the emergency demanding it is past.

H. C. Nicolet, financial editor of the Kansas City "Star", also had some thing to say about the currency and, in declaring his belief that the forthcoming legislation will to some extent embody the Aldrich principles, made the following remarks:

"The ill-fated so-called Aldrich plan fell by the wayside unhonored and unsung because Senator Aldrich's name was attached to it. But the men in charge of monetary legislation in Washington under the present administration are working out plans largely embodying the essential principle of the Aldrich scheme.

"The traditional Democratic opposition to national banks and to Government deposits in banks is going to fade away as many other attitudes of an opposition party have done when it acquired the sobering sense of authority and responsibility, and the President of the United States, who all his life, has associated with scientific men, is going to follow the advice of the scientists and the political economists in this important matter."

Bernard G. Brinkman, Assistant Cashier of the Lafayette Bank of St. Louis, is reported to have recently purchased 80 shares of the bank's stock, the price paid for the same, it is said, having been in the neighborhood of \$1,205 a share. Mr. Brinkman is also President of the Paragould Trust Co. of Paragould, Ark.

The Continental Trust Co. of St. Louis was incorporated on the 15th inst. with a capital of \$100,000 (half paid in). It is stated that it will open for business next month in the Thurles Building, at Delmar and Hamilton avenues. The new company will clear through the International Bank. Van L. Runyan, former Assistant Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, will be Secretary and Treasurer of the new company.

The newly formed Farmers' National Bank of Topeka, Kans., began operations on May 15; the application to organize the institution was approved by the Comptroller of the Currency on May 8. The interests in the institution at first secured a State charter, taking out a certificate under the name of the Kansas State Bank, but the bank's organization was not perfected until the Federal charter was secured. With this charter as a basis, the contemplated institution was then converted to the national system. As we indicated in a reference to the bank in our issue of the 3d, the Farmers' National opens under the presidency of J. W. Thurston, who resigned as Cashier of the Bank of Topeka to undertake the management of the new organization. Those assisting Mr. Thurston in directing the affairs of the Farmers' National are A. Fassler, Vice-President; H. G. West, Cashier, and F. F. Clinger, Assistant Cashier. The bank has a capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$20,000.

John Stites, Vice-President of the Louisville Trust Co. of Louisville, Ky., was elected President of the institution on the 6th inst. to succeed the late Hector V. Loving. Mr. Stites became Vice-President of the company in January 1911. Previous to that time he was Chairman of the Board of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Louisville—now known as the Fidelity & Columbia Trust Co. Mr. Stites had also been Vice-President and President, respectively, of the Fidelity before his election as Chairman of the Board. William G. Wetterer, Secretary of the Louisville Trust, and who has been identified with the company since its organization in 1884, has been elected a director to succeed Mr. Loving.

L. P. Hillyer, Vice-President of the American National Bank of Macon, Ga., was elected President of the Georgia

Bankers' Association at the annual convention held at Macon on the 15th, 16th and 17th inst. Mr. Hillyer has been an officer of the Association ever since it was established, twenty-two years ago; for twenty years he held the post of Secretary, while for the past two years he has been First Vice-President. A feature of the convention was a luncheon given by Mills B. Lane of Savannah, the first President of the Association, to the surviving founders of the Association; the affair was attended by ten of the survivors. A proposed banking bill, drafted by a special committee of the Association, creating a Banking Department in the State under the direction of a Superintendent, was endorsed at the meeting. The banking institutions are now under the supervision of the State Treasurer. Carrying out the suggestion of the retiring President, B. W. Hunt, that the Association delegate a committee to represent the bankers of Georgia before the Currency Committee of Congress, J. A. McCord, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, was authorized to name his own committee, which, in addition to being vested with power to act for the Association, is to work out a system of currency reform. Under a resolution adopted, the President of the Association is empowered to appoint an agricultural committee of three members, which is to work toward the betterment of agricultural conditions in the State. A resolution was also carried endorsing Atlanta as the convention city in 1914 of the American Bankers' Association.

Michael Cody, President of the Exchange National Bank of Montgomery, was elected President of the Alabama Bankers' Association at the annual meeting held at Dothan on the 8th, 9th and 10th inst. The last day was devoted to a pleasure trip to Panama City, Fla.

With the conclusion on the 15th inst. of the annual convention of the Texas Bankers' Association, thirty-eight of the bankers and their wives departed for a tour of the Panama Canal and other Central American ports. The excursionists are due to return to New Orleans on June 3. The convention was one of the most successful in the history of the organization, and the varied matters to which the bankers directed attention are indicated in the resolutions which were adopted at the meeting. In one of these, dealing with the floods of the Mississippi, it was set out that—

The devastation of very large areas of valuable property and the heavy loss of life which results each year from the overflow of the Mississippi River and its many tributaries demand that the control of these flood waters be assumed by the United States Government.

It was accordingly resolved that the Association approve and indorse the plans for the Governmental control of these waters as outlined in the Newlands Bill before Congress, and the immediate consideration and early adoption of its provisions was urged upon Congress. Another resolution adopted urged that public hearings be given by the Senate Finance Committee on the tariff bill; still another authorized the appointment by the President of the Association of a committee of five "to devise ways and means of assisting the farmers of Texas to market their cotton and other farm products in the most profitable manner." A resolution was also passed favoring the enactment of State legislation recognizing and regulating the business of public accountants. J. W. Hoopes was indorsed under a further resolution for the office of Treasurer of the American Bankers' Association. The retiring President of the Association, H. R. Eldridge (formerly of the First National Bank of Houston, but now Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York), in his annual address, referred to the needs of currency legislation. The currency problem was also the theme of B. D. Harris, Vice-President of the South Texas National Bank of Houston, who talked on the subject of "Credit Currency." Nathan Adams, Cashier of the American Exchange National Bank of Dallas, is President of the Association for the ensuing year.

Charles F. Baker, formerly Assistant Cashier of the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco, who pleaded guilty on April 12 to an indictment charging the embezzlement of \$127,000 of the bank's funds, was sentenced on the 21st ult. to ten years' imprisonment. Following the handing down of the indictments against the defaulting Assistant Cashier, the grand jury also (on the 12th ult.) returned indictments against John C. Wilson of the Stock Exchange firm of J. C. Wilson & Co.; B. A. Wilbrand, manager of the firm, and Peter P. Burke, formerly its floor manager. The attorneys for J. C. Wilson & Co. are said to have issued a statement pointing out that the firm had no knowledge that

Baker was embezzling the funds of the institution, and that he represented himself to be acting as the fiscal agent of a pool.

Plans for unifying the interests of the Security Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles and the Central National Bank of that city are, it is understood, shortly to be put into effect. The plan under which this is to be accomplished, the Los Angeles "Times" states, will practically result in an exchange of two shares of Central National Bank stock for one of Security Trust & Savings Bank stock. The Central National is to increase its capital from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000, while the Security Trust & Savings Bank will raise its capital from \$1,650,000 to \$2,000,000; the latter's stockholders will proportionately own a beneficial interest in the \$1,000,000 capital of the Central National, the name of which is to be changed later to the Security National Bank.

Fred. F. Ouer, Cashier of the Anglo-California Trust Co. of San Francisco, was elected Treasurer of the institution on the 1st inst. Mr. Ouer will continue as Cashier in addition to serving in his new office.

J. J. Rouse has been elected Cashier of the Fidelity National Bank of Spokane, Wash., to succeed A. W. Lindsay, who has been made a Vice-President of the institution. Mr. Rouse was formerly Cashier of the First National Bank of Pullman, Wash.

Joel E. Ferris and George P. Hardgrove announce their resignations as Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of the Union Trust & Savings Bank of Spokane, and their association as a partnership under the firm name of Ferris & Hardgrove. The new firm will deal in municipal and corporation bonds, first mortgages and other securities originating in the Pacific Northwest. Its offices are in the Paulsen Building, Spokane. Mr. Ferris had for the past five years been manager of the bond department of the Union Trust & Savings Bank; with his withdrawal from the institution the department will be under the active direction of the Secretary, Frank C. Paine.

W. R. Phillips, who became Vice-President of the Northern Bank & Trust Co. of Seattle, Wash., in January, has been elected President of the bank, succeeding John G. Price, who has resigned to take the presidency of the Northern Bond & Mortgage Co. Mr. Phillips is also President of the Broadway State Bank of Seattle.

Joseph L. Jaffe has resigned as a Vice-President of the Mercantile National Bank of Seattle to undertake the management of the importing business of Martin & Co. of San Francisco.

George W. Bates has been elected President of the Lumbermen's National Bank of Portland, Ore., to succeed G. K. Wentworth of Chicago, resigned. Mr. Bates was made Vice-President of the Lumbermen's National in March, when his bank (the West Side Bank of Geo. W. Bates & Co.) was consolidated with the Lumbermen's.

A recent issue of "Progress," the official organ of the Walker Brothers' Bank, Salt Lake City, contains many handsome photographs of their new building, to which we have previously alluded in these columns. A copy of this booklet will be mailed to any of the bank's friends upon request. We quote the following interesting paragraph from "Progress":

"The Old Bank" is a historic institution in Salt Lake City and the Intermountain region. From the tower of the skyscraper which it now occupies, one can see, almost directly below, the spot where, in 1859, twelve years after the earliest white settlers entered Salt Lake Valley, the firm of Walker Brothers opened a store and bank in a two-story adobe and frame structure, across the street and a little north of the present Walker Bank Building. This was the first bank to be founded between St. Louis and California.

In January last the bank's capital was increased from \$250,000 to \$500,000, so as to meet the institution's growing needs; its expansion is evidenced in the fact that deposits have increased during the past year \$1,250,000. "Progress" contains photographs of the bank's directors and its staff of officers, which latter are: M. H. Walker, President; L. H. Farnsworth, Vice-President; E. O. Howard, Cashier, and John H. Walker, H. M. Chamberlain and L. C. Van Voorhis, Assistant Cashiers.

J. M. Mackenzie, Assistant Manager at the head office in Toronto of the Imperial Bank of Canada, died on Monday, the 19th inst., following an operation on Saturday for appendicitis. Mr. Mackenzie had been in the employ of the bank since 1882. He was fifty-six years of age.

DEBT STATEMENT OF APRIL 30 1913.

The following statements of the public debt and Treasury cash holdings of the United States are made up from official figures issued April 30 1913. For statement of March 31 1913, see issue of April 26 1913, page 1203; that of April 30 1912, see issue of May 25 1912, page 1426.

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT APRIL 30 1913.

Table with columns: Title of Loan, Interest Payable, Amount Issued, Registered, Coupon, Amount Outstanding, Total. Includes items like 2s, Consols of 1930, Loan of 1908-18, etc.

Aggregate int-bearing debt, 1,144,379,310 911,540,250 54,166,360 965,706,610

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Table with columns: Description, March 31, April 30. Includes items like Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2%, called May 18 1900, interest ceased Aug. 18 1900.

Aggregate debt on which interest has ceased since maturity \$1,675,590 26 \$1,664,580 25

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Table with columns: Description, March 31, April 30. Includes items like United States notes, Old demand notes, National bank notes redemption account.

Aggregate debt bearing no interest \$376,248,189 40 \$375,570,811 90

RECAPITULATION.

Table with columns: Description, April 30 1913, Mar. 31 1913, Increase (+) or Decrease (-). Includes Interest-bearing debt, Debt interest ceased, Debt bearing no interest, Total gross debt, Cash balance in Treasury, Total net debt.

*Includes \$150,000,000 reserve fund.

The foregoing figures show a gross debt on April 30 of \$1,342,942,002.16 and a net debt (gross debt less net cash in the Treasury) of \$1,051,608,958.28.

TREASURY CASH AND DEMAND LIABILITIES.—

The cash holdings of the Government as the items stood April 30 are set out in the following:

Table with columns: ASSETS, LIABILITIES. Includes Trust Fund Holdings, Gold coin, Silver dollars, Total trust fund, General Fund Holdings, Certified checks on banks, Gold coin and bullion, Silver certificates, etc.

TREASURY CURRENCY HOLDINGS.—

The following compilation, based on official Government statements, shows the currency holdings of the Treasury at the beginning of business on the first of Feb., March, April and May 1913:

Table with columns: Holdings in Sub-Treasuries, Feb. 1 1913, Mar. 1 1913, Apr. 1 1913, May 1 1913. Includes Net gold coin and bullion, Net silver coin and bullion, Net United States Treasury notes, etc.

a Chiefly "disbursing officers' balances." f Includes \$1,971,185 77 silver bullion and \$1,782,812 63 minor coin, &c., not included in statement "Stock of Money."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Collector of Customs at San Francisco has furnished us this week with the details of the imports and exports of gold and silver through that port for the month of March, and we give them below in conjunction with the figures preceding, thus completing the results for the nine months of the fiscal year 1912-13.

IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Table with columns: Months, Gold (Coin, Bullion, Total), Silver (Coin, Bullion, Total). Includes data for 1912-13 (July to April) and 10 mos. '11-12.

EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Table with columns: Months, Gold (Coin, Bullion, Total), Silver (Coin, Bullion, Total). Includes data for 1912-13 (July to April) and 10 mos. '11-12.

Monetary and Commercial English News

English Financial Markets—Per Cable.

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

Table with columns: Week ending May 23, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Lists various securities like Silver, Consols, French Rentes, Amalgamated Copper Co., etc.

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:

Table with columns: Bank Name, Capital, President, Cashier. Lists banks like The First National Bank of Ironton, Minn., The Abington National Bank of Clarks Summit, Pa., etc.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Lists various companies like Montreal Cottons, National Biscuit, etc.

FOREIGN TRADE OF NEW YORK—MONTHLY STATEMENT.—In addition to the other tables given in this department, made up from weekly returns, we give the following figures for the full months, also issued by our New York Custom House.

Table: Merchandise Movement to New York. Columns: Month, Imports, Exports, Customs Receipts at New York. Rows: July, August, September, etc.

The imports and exports of gold and silver for the nine months have been as follows:

Table: Gold Movement at New York. Columns: Month, Imports, Exports, Silver—New York. Rows: July, August, September, etc.

STOCK OF MONEY IN THE COUNTRY.—The following table shows the general stock of money in the country as well as the holdings by the Treasury, and the amount in circulation on the dates given.

Table: Stock of Money May 1 1913. Columns: In United States, Held in Treasury, Money in Circulation. Rows: Gold coin and bullion, Gold certificates, etc.

BANK NOTES—CHANGES IN TOTALS OF, AND IN DEPOSITED BONDS, &c.—We give below tables which show all the monthly changes in bank notes and in bonds and legal tenders on deposit.

Table: Bonds and Legal Tenders on Deposit for 1912-1913. Columns: Bonds, Legal Tenders, Circulation Afloat Under. Rows: April 30 1913, Mar. 31 1913, etc.

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

Table: U. S. Bonds Held April 30 to Secure—Columns: Bank Circulation, Public Deposits in Banks, Total Held. Rows: 2% U. S. Panama of 1936, 4% U. S. loan of 1925, etc.

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

Table: National Bank Notes—Total Afloat—Amount afloat April 1, Net amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes April 1 1913, etc.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

Table: Government Revenue and Expenditures. Columns: 1912-13, 1911-12. Rows: Receipts—Customs, Internal Ordinary, Revenue Corp. tax, etc.

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:

Table: Auction Sales. Columns: Shares, Per cent., Shares, Per cent. Rows: 1 Memb. N. Y. Produce Exch., 41 Boston C.S. & Term. Co., etc.

By Messrs. R. L. Day & Co., Boston: 4 Merchants' National Bank, 17 Plymouth Cord. Co. rights, etc.

By Messrs. Samuel T. Freeman & Co., Philadelphia: 4 Philadelphia Bourse, common, 10 1/2 West End Trust Co. (new stock) 220

By Messrs. Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

Table listing various stocks and bonds with columns for Shares and \$ per sh. Includes 400 Pomeroy Ink Co., 23 Real Est. Tr. Co., 60 People's Nat. Fire Ins. Co., etc.

DETAILED RETURNS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Table showing detailed returns for trust companies including Surplus, Loans, Specls. Average, Legals, On Dep. with C.H. Banks, and Net Deposits. Lists companies like Brooklyn, Bankers, U.S. Mtg. & Tr., etc.

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings for the week ending May 17 at Canadian cities, in comparison with the same week of 1912, shows a decrease in the aggregate of 5.9%.

Table showing Canadian Bank Clearings for the week ending May 17, comparing 1913 and 1912 data across various cities like Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, etc.

Statement of New York City Clearing-House Banks and Trust Companies.—The detailed statement below shows the condition of the New York City Clearing-House members for the week ending May 17. The figures for the separate banks are the averages of the daily results. In the case of totals, actual figures at the end of the week are also given.

DETAILED RETURNS OF BANKS. We omit two ciphers (00) in all cases.

Large table showing detailed returns of banks with columns for Banks, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specls. Average, Legals, Net Deposits, and Reserves. Lists banks like New York, Manhattan Co, Merchants, etc.

The capital of the trust companies is as follows: Brooklyn, \$1,500,000; Bankers', \$10,000,000; United States Mortgage & Trust, \$2,000,000; Astor, \$1,250,000; Title Guarantees & 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, \$5,000,000; Franklin, \$1,000,000; Lincoln, \$1,000,000; Metropolitan, \$2,000,000; Broadway, \$1,000,000; total, \$45,750,000.

SUMMARY COVERING BOTH BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Summary table covering both banks and trust companies, showing Week ending May 17, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specls., Legal Tenders, On Dep. with C.H. Banks, and Net Deposits.

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

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

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Table showing State Banks and Trust Companies data for Week ended May 17, including Capital as of March 7, Surplus as of March 7, Loans and Investments, Change from last week, Specls., Legal-tender & bk notes, Change from last week, Deposits, Change from last week, Reserve on deposits, Change from last week, and P. C. reserve to deposits.

+ Increase over last week. - Decrease from last week.

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

Table showing Reserve Required for Trust Companies and State Banks, categorized by Location (Manhattan Borough, Brooklyn Borough, etc.) and Reserve type (Total Reserve, Reserve in Cash).

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-

Circulation.—On the basis of averages, circulation of national banks in the Clearing House amounted to \$46,880,000, and according to actual figures was \$46,823,000.

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

NEW YORK CITY BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Week-ended May 17, Clear-House Members, Actual Figures, Clear-House Members, Average, State Banks and Trust Cos., Total of all Banks & Trust Cos. Average. Rows include Capital, Surplus, Loans and Investments, Deposits, Specie, Legal-tenders, Banks: cash in vault, Trust cos.: cash in vault, 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 \$647,860,900, an increase of \$835,000 over last week.

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

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

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

Table with columns: Week Ended, Loans and Investments, Deposits, Specie, Legals, Tot Money Holdings, Entire Res on Deposit. Rows for various months from Feb. 15 to May 17.

Reports of Clearing Non-Member Banks.—The following is the statement of condition of the clearing-non-member banks for week ending May 17, based on average daily results:

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

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Disct and Investments, Specie, Legal Tender and Bank Notes, On Deposit with C.H., Net Deposits. Rows for various banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken.

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

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

Table with columns: Banks, Capital and Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, Circulation, Clearings. Rows for Boston and Philadelphia banks from Mar. 29 to May 17.

a Includes Government deposits and the item "due to other banks." At Boston Government deposits amounted to \$1,331,000 on May 17, against \$1,388,000 on May 10.

* "Deposits" now include the item of "Exchanges for Clearing House" which were reported on May 17 as \$13,899,000.

Imports and Exports for the week.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending May 17, also totals since the beginning of the first week in January:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

Table with columns: For Week, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910. Rows for Dry Goods, General Merchandise, Total, Since January 1, Dry Goods, General Merchandise, Total 20 weeks.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending May 17 and from Jan. 1 to date:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Table with columns: 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910. Rows for For the week, Previously reported, Total 20 weeks.

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending May 17 and since Jan. 1 1913, and for the corresponding periods in 1912 and 1911:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

Table with columns: Gold, Exports, Imports, Silver, Exports, Imports. Rows for Gold and Silver exports and imports from various countries for 1913, 1912, and 1911.

Of the above imports for the week in 1913, \$200 were American gold coin and \$90 American silver coin.

Banking and Financial.

Convertible Bonds

Write for our Circular No. 615 entitled "Convertible Bonds," which describes 41 well-known issues. The par value of the outstanding amount of the 41 issues is about \$800,000,000, which indicates the wide popularity of this type of investment.

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Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, May 23, 1913.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—In the absence of other matters of interest, the new City bond issue absorbed a good deal of attention in financial circles, especially during the early part of the week. The offering was a success only in that the amount was over-subscribed and netted the City a small fraction more than par. Later, these bonds showed a tendency to weakness, a few selling fractionally below par. Other than this nothing has occurred to create any enthusiasm within, or attract attention from without, the Stock Exchange, and therefore a record of the week's operations is more or less uninteresting.

The most hopeful and promising feature of the general situation is at the moment undoubtedly the crop prospects in all parts of the country. It is, of course, too early to make any predictions or estimates, except of the most general character, but if these prospects are realized we shall have enormous harvests and a sure source of revenue therefrom, the importance of which is not likely to be overestimated. While awaiting the ingathering of crops, our national politics and legislation and the world's financial situation are of paramount consequence.

The leading foreign bank statements show some further improvement, but this has not yet been attended by a reduction of official discount rates. Evidently a full restoration is still some distance in the future. The hoarded gold seems to come out very slowly, if indeed it is coming at all; the larger amount shown in these statements being only about equal to the amount received from here. The latter will be increased in due course by \$2,000,000—shipped this week. The local money market is unchanged.

The Government's final report of international trade for the month of April shows an excess of exports amounting to \$55,600,000 and for the ten months ending April 30th an excess of \$561,900,000. These figures sufficiently explain the present foreign exchange market and suggest that the gold recently sent abroad, under special conditions, may easily be brought back if occasion required.

The open market rate for call loans at the Stock Exchange during the week on stock and bond collaterals have ranged from 2½@3%. Friday's rates on call were 2½@3%. Commercial paper on Friday quoted at 5¼@5½% for 60 to 90-day endorsements and for prime 4 to 6 months single names and 5¼@6% for good single names.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed an increase in bullion of £1,344,982 and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 50.80, against 50.25 last week. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 4½%, as fixed April 17. The Bank of France shows an increase of 24,938,000 francs gold and 12,825,000 francs silver.

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

Table with columns for 1913, 1912, and 1911, showing averages for week ending May 17, 18, and 20, and differences from previous week. Rows include Capital, Surplus, Loans and discounts, Circulation, Net deposits, Specie, Legal tenders, Reserve held, 25% of deposits, and Surplus reserve.

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

Foreign Exchange.—The market for sterling exchange this week has shown a steady undertone, although towards the close there were rather free sales of finance bills. An additional engagement of \$2,000,000 in gold was arranged for Paris and \$100,000 was forwarded to Venezuela.

To-day's (Friday's) nominal rates for sterling exchange were 4 83½ for 60 days and 4 87 for sight. To-day's actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 8285@4 8295 for 60 days, 4 8630@4 8640 for cheques and 4 8690@4 8670 for cables. Commercial on banks 4 81¼@4 82½ and documents for payment 4 82¼@4 82½. Cotton for payment 4 82¼@4 82½ and grain for payment 4 82¼@4 82½.

The posted rates for sterling, as quoted by a representative house, were not changed during the week from 4 83½ for 60 days and 4 87 for sight.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5 21¼ less 1-16@5 21¼ less 1-32 for long and 5 18¼ less 1-16@5 18¼ less 1-32 for short. Germany bankers' marks were 94¼@94 5-16 for long and 95¼@95¼ plus 1-32 for short. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 40¼ less 3-32@40¼ less 1-16 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London, 25f. 21¼c.; week's range, 25f. 22¼c. high and 25f. 20¼c. low. Exchange at Berlin on London, 20m. 44pf.; week's range, 20m. 45¼pf. high and 20m. 44pf. low.

The range for foreign exchange for the week follows:

Table showing exchange rates for Sterling, Cheques, Cables, Paris Bankers' Francs, Germany Bankers' Marks, and Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders, with high and low rates for the week.

Domestic Exchange.—Chicago, 20c. per \$1,000 premium. Boston, par. St. Louis, 40c. per \$1,000 premium. San Francisco, 20c. per \$1,000 premium. St. Paul, 60c. per \$1,000 premium. Montreal, 15¼c. premium. Minneapolis, 65c. per \$1,000 premium.

State and Railroad Bonds.—Sales of State bonds at the Board include \$7,000 New York 4s, 1962, at 99½ to 99¾, \$2,000 N. Y. Canal 4s, 1962, at 99½ to 99¾ and \$15,000 Virginia 6s deferred trust receipts at 48¾ to 49.

There has been more activity in the market for railway and industrial bonds accompanied by a few exceptionally wide fluctuations in prices. As a whole, however, the market has been steady to firm, within a narrow range, and only a few issues have been traded in. The additional activity mentioned is due to the movement of a few issues, including Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, Rock Island, Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the St. Louis & San Francisco issues. The latter declined precipitately, showing a loss of 11 and 5¼ points, respectively, for the gen. 5s and the ref. 4s. Other changes are wholly unimportant, and several active issues close at the same level as last week.

United States Bonds.—Sales of Government bonds at the Board are limited to \$1,000 3s coupon at 103 and \$10,000 Panama 2s 1936 at 100¼. 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 has continued, as for some time past, in a dull, listless, uninteresting state throughout the week. No change in the tone has taken place from day to day and although there was a little more activity than last week, no significance attaches to that fact. Daily transactions averaged 210,000 shares, against 182,000 last week and 450,000 for the corresponding week last year. The characteristics of the week were accentuated to-day when only 153,500 shares were traded in and fluctuations were exceptionally narrow, irregular and unimportant.

Practically the only special movement worthy of note has been a sensational decline in St. Louis & San Francisco issues, both bonds and shares. The 2d preferred stock closes with a loss of over 7 points, having dropped from 18½ to 11¾. On the other hand Lehigh Valley has advanced 3½ points, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific have been strong on rumors of a new plan and several other stocks are fractionally higher.

For daily volume of business see page 1479.

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

Table of stock sales for the week ending May 23, showing sales for the week, range for the week (lowest and highest), and range since Jan. 1 (lowest and highest). Lists various stocks like Allis-Chalmers, Am Brake Shoe, Am Coal Products, etc.

Outside Market.—"Curb" trading this week was again of small proportions, practically all the attention being given to Standard Oil shares and the new New York City bonds. Prices, though slightly irregular at times, held fairly firm. Standard Oil of N. J. advanced from 359 to 368 and closed to-day at 364. United Cigar Stores com. moved up from 89½ to 91 and ends the week at 90¼. British-Amer. Tobacco eased off from 23¼ to 23¼. Tobacco Products pref. gained 2 points to 85. Emerson-Brantingham com. was a weak feature, losing 2 points to 30. Willys-Overland com. also displayed weakness, selling down from 66¼, the opening, to 63. In bonds the new N. Y. City 4½s, "w. i.," monopolized attention and dropped from 100½ to 100 and rested finally at 100 1-16. Thereafter trading was on the Exchange, where the bonds sold down from 100 to 99¾ and up to 100¼. N. Y. City 4½s of 1960 weakened from 96¼ to 95¾, the 4½s of 1962 losing over a point to 95 7-16. Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5% notes improved from 95¼ to 95 9-16 and reacted to 95 7-16. Chic. Elevated 5% notes rose from 97 to 97¼. Copper shares were easier. Braden Copper was active and dropped from 7¼ to 6¾ and closed to-day at 6¾. Giroux weakened from 2 1-16 to 1 15-16 and recovered to 2. Greene-Cananea moved down from 6¼ to 6¾. Outside quotations will be found on page 1479.

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

Main table containing stock prices, sales of the week, and ranges since Jan 1 and for previous year 1912. Columns include dates (Saturday May 17 to Friday May 23), stock names, sales volume, and price ranges.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Table of bank and trust company quotations. Columns include bank names (e.g., New York, Astor, Chemical), bid/ask prices, and other financial details.

*Bid and asked price; no sales on this day. †Ex-rights. ‡Less than 100 shares. §State banks. ¶Ex-div. & rights. // New stock. / Ex 2 1/2% annu. div. / Sale at Stock Exchange or at auction this week. * First installment paid. n Sold at private sale at this price. s Ex-div. / Full paid.

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

Table with columns: STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES (Saturday May 17 to Friday May 23), Sales of the Week Shares, STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE (Industrial & Misc (Con)), Range Since Jan. 1. On basis of 100-share lots. (Lowest, Highest), Range for Previous Year 1912. (Lowest, Highest).

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BANKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Table with columns: Banks (Brooklyn, Conny Ltd, First, Freshman, Greenpoint, Hibernia, Homestead, Mechanics, Montauk, Nassau), Bid, Ask, Trust Co's (Brooklyn, Central Trust, Columbia, Commercial, Empire, Equitable, Farm L & T, Fidelity, Fulton, Guaranty), Bid, Ask, Trust Co's (Hudson, Law T I & T, Lincoln Trust, Metropolitan, Mutual, National, New York, Old Colony, Putnam, Union, U.S. Mtg & Tr, United States, Washington, Watchtower), Bid, Ask, Trust Co's (Brooklyn, Citizens, Franklin, Hamilton, Home, Kings County, Nassau, People's, Queens Co), Bid, Ask.

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

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

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

Table of Bonds: U.S. Government, Foreign Government, State and City Securities, Railroad. Columns include Bond Name, Price, Week's Range, Range Since Jan 1, and Interest.

Table of Bonds: Chesapeake & Ohio, U.S. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ending May 23. Columns include Bond Name, Price, Week's Range, Range Since Jan 1, and Interest.

Table of Street Railway Bonds: Brooklyn Rapid Tran, Erie Ry, Bklyn Q Co, etc. Columns include Bond Name, Price, Week's Range, Range Since Jan 1, and Interest.

Table of Street Railway Bonds: Interboro Rap Tr 5s Ser A, Manhattan Ry, Metropolitan Street Ry, etc. Columns include Bond Name, Price, Week's Range, Range Since Jan 1, and Interest.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued on Next Page.

* No price Friday; latest this week, d Due April, e Due May, f Due June, g Due July, h Due Aug, i Due Oct, j Due Nov, k Due Dec, l Option sale.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE BONDS Week ending May 23.

Table of bond listings for the New York Stock Exchange, including columns for bond name, price, and range. Includes sections for Southern Pacific Co., Southern, and various industrial bonds.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE BONDS Week ending May 23.

Table of bond listings for the New York Stock Exchange, including columns for bond name, price, and range. Includes sections for Manufacturing & Industrial, Coal & Iron, and Miscellaneous bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Concluded.

Table of miscellaneous bond listings, including Coal & Iron, Miscellaneous, and various other bond types.

*No price Friday; latest bid and asked aDue Jan dDue April eDue May fDue June gDue July hDue Aug iDue Oct jDue Nov kDue Dec lOption sale

STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday), stock prices, and a detailed list of stocks under 'STOCKS CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE' including Railroads, Miscellaneous, and various utility and industrial stocks.

Chicago Banks and Trust Companies

Table listing various Chicago banks and trust companies with columns for Name, Capital, Surplus, Dividend Record, and Bid/Ask prices.

Table titled 'Dividend Record' showing dividend information for various companies, including dates and amounts.

Chicago Bond Record

Table titled 'BONDS CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE' listing various bonds with columns for Name, Interest, Price, and Range for Year 1913.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales were made on this day. † April 4 (close of business) for national banks and April 5 (opening of business) for State Institutions. ‡ No price Friday; last price this week. § Sept. 1 1911. ¶ Dividends not published; stock all acquired by the Continental & Commercial National Bank. ** Due Dec. 31. †† Due June. ‡‡ Due Feb. ††† Due Jan. 1. †††† Extra dividend. ††††† Ex-rights. †††††† Sales reported beginning April 18. ††††††† Dividends are paid Q. J. with extra payments Q. F. †††††††† Capital to be increased to \$300,000. V. 95, p. 1135. W Apr. 30 1913. X Ex. 24% accumulated dividend. Y Nov. 26 1912. Z Feb. 5 1913.

Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

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

Table showing transactions at the New York Stock Exchange for the week ending May 23, 1913, including shares, par value, and volume for various categories like Stocks, Railroad Bonds, State Bonds, and U.S. Bonds.

Table comparing weekly transactions at the New York Stock Exchange for 1913 and 1912, broken down by category such as Stocks, Bank shares, Government bonds, and RR. and misc. bonds.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES

Table showing daily transactions at the Boston and Philadelphia exchanges for the week ending May 23, 1913, with columns for listed and unlisted shares and bond sales.

Inactive and Unlisted Securities

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

Large table listing various securities including Street Railways, Electric Gas & Power Cos, and Ferry Companies, with columns for bid/ask prices and other details.

Table listing various stocks and bonds such as Telegraph and Telephone, Central & South American, and American Surety.

Table listing Short Term Notes from various companies like Amal Copper, Balt & Ohio, and Bklyn Rap Tr.

Table listing Railroad stocks and bonds, including Chicago & North Western, Erie, and Missouri Pacific.

Table listing Standard Oil stocks and other oil-related securities like Anglo-American Oil and Atlantic Refining.

Table listing Tobacco stocks and other miscellaneous securities like American Cigar and American Machine & Tool.

Table listing various industrial and utility stocks such as American Express, Pullman, and Western Union.

Table listing more industrial and utility stocks including American Telephone and Electric, and American Paper.

Table listing various stocks and bonds, including American Cigar and American Machine & Tool.

Table listing various stocks and bonds, including American Cigar and American Machine & Tool.

* Per share. a And accrued dividend. b Basis. c Listed on Stock Exchange but usually inactive. / Flat price. n Nominal. s Sale price. t New stock. u Ex boundaries. v Ex-div. w Ex-rights. x Includes all new stock dividends and subscriptions. y Listed on Stock Exchange but infrequently dealt in; record of sales, if any, will be found on a preceding page.

SHARE PRICES—NOT PER CENTUM PRICES

Table with columns for dates (Saturday May 17 to Friday May 23) and various stock prices. Includes sub-headers for 'Saturday May 17', 'Monday May 19', 'Tuesday May 20', 'Wednesday May 21', 'Thursday May 22', and 'Friday May 23'.

Table titled 'STOCKS BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE' with columns for 'Range Since Jan. 1. On basis of 100-shares lot' (Lowest, Highest) and 'Range for Previous Year 1912.' (Lowest, Highest). Lists various stocks including Railroads, Miscellaneous, and Mining.

* Bid and asked prices. a New stock. a Not paid. b Ex-stock div. c Ex-rights. d Ex-div. and rights. e Unstamped.

Table of Boston Stock Exchange bonds, including columns for Bond Description, Price, Week's Range, and Range Since Jan. 1.

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

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

Large table containing stock records for Philadelphia and Baltimore, including columns for Share Prices, Active Stocks, and Range Since Jan. 1.

* Bid and asked; no sales on this day. † Ex-div. and rights. ‡ \$16 paid. § 13 1/2 paid. ¶ \$17 1/2 paid.

Investment and Railroad Intelligence.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS.

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

Table with columns: ROADS, Latest Gross Earnings (Week or Month, Current Year, Previous Year), July 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year). Includes various railroad names like Ala N O & Tex Pac, N Y Ont & West, etc.

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Table with columns: Weekly Summaries (Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %), Monthly Summaries (Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %). Includes rows for 1st week Mar, 2d week Mar, etc.

a Mexican currency. b Does not include earnings of Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Railway from Nov. 1 1911. c Includes the Boston & Albany, the New York & Ottawa, the St. Lawrence & Adirondack and the Ottawa & New York Railway, the latter of which, being a Canadian road, does not make returns to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. f Includes Evansville & Terre Haute and Evansville & Indianapolis. g Includes the Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling Ry. in both years. h Includes the Northern Ohio RR. i Includes earnings of Mason City & Ft. Dodge and Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific. j Includes Louisville & Atlantic and the Frankfort & Cincinnati. k Includes the Mexican International. l Includes the Texas Central in both years and the Wichita Falls Lines in 1912, beginning Nov. 1. m Includes not only operating revenues, but also all other receipts. n Includes St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern.

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the second week of May. The table covers 40 roads and shows 6.24% increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Table with columns: Second week of May, 1913., 1912., Increase, Decrease. Lists various railroads like Alabama Great Southern, Ann Arbor, Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh, etc., with their earnings and percentage changes.

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

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings Current Year, Previous Year, Net Earnings Current Year, Previous Year. Lists monthly earnings for roads like Baltimore & Ohio, Central of New England, etc.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Companies, Gross Earnings Current Year, Previous Year, Net Earnings Current Year, Previous Year. Lists earnings for companies like Canton Electric, Houston Gas & Fuel, Kings Co El Lt & P, etc.

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes.
b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes.
c These results are in Mexican currency.
d These figures represent 30% of gross earnings.

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Table with columns: Roads, Int., Rentals, &c. Current Year, Previous Year, Bal. of Net Earnings Current Year, Previous Year. Lists interest and surplus for roads like Central New England, Del Lack & Western, etc.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Companies, Int., Rentals, &c. Current Year, Previous Year, Bal. of Net Earnings Current Year, Previous Year. Lists earnings for companies like Canton Electric, Houston Gas & Fuel, Kings Co Elec Lt & Pow, etc.

x After allowing for other income received.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND TRACTION COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Name of Road, Latest Gross Earnings Week of Month, Current Year, Previous Year, Jan. 1 to latest date Current Year, Previous Year. Lists earnings for companies like American Rys Co, Atlantic Shore Ry, Canton Ry & Elec Co, etc.

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 earnings for companies like American Light & Trac, Atlantic Shore Ry, Consol Cities Lt, P & Tr, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Roads, Gross Earnings Current Year, Gross Earnings Previous Year, Net Earnings Current Year, Net Earnings Previous Year. Rows include Illinois Traction Co., Internat Ry (Buffalo), Lehigh Valley Transit, Mexico Tramways, Monongahela Vall Tr., Northern Ill Lt & Tr., Northwest Penna., Phila Rap Tran., Republic Ry & Lt., Utilities Improvement, Virginia Ry & Power, Wash Balto & Annapolis, Wisconsin Gas & Elec.

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes.
b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes.
c These returns consist of dividends received.
g These results are in Mexican currency.

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Table with 5 columns: Roads, Int., Rentals, &c. Current Year, Int., Rentals, &c. Previous Year, Bal. of Net Earnings Current Year, Bal. of Net Earnings Previous Year. Rows include Consol Cities Lt. & Tr., Federal Lt & Trac., Illinois Traction Co., Internat Ry (Buffalo), Lehigh Valley Transit, Monongahela Vall Trac., Northern Ill Lt & Tract., Phila Rapid Transit, Republic Ry & Lt., Virginia Ry & Power, Wash Balto & Annapolis, Wisconsin Gas & Elec.

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 April 29. The next will appear in that of May 31.

Philadelphia Company of Pittsburgh.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending March 31 1913.)

The report of President Reed, the company's income account, balance sheet and stockholdings, and the combined income account of the Philadelphia Co. and the affiliated operating eos., will be found on subsequent pages.

INCOME ACCOUNT. Table with 4 columns: 1912-13, 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10. Rows include Receipts (From gas, From oil, Miscellaneous), Gross earnings, Operations, taxes, &c., Net earnings, Divs. and int. received, Rents, Interest, discount, &c., Total income, Deduct (Paid leased companies, Interest on bonds, &c., Improve'ts, extens., &c., Miscellaneous int., &c.), Total, Surplus for year, Add previous surplus, Additions to prof. & loss, Total.

Table with 4 columns: 1912-13, 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10. Rows include Deduct disc., comm. and taxes on securities sold, Deprec. of property, Consol. Gas Co. guar'ity, Div. on pref. stock (5%), Div. on com. stock, Reserve for contingencies, Securities & accts. receivable written down, Book value of the corp. stock owned of eos. whose charters have been surrendered, Guar. div. on Com. Gas Co. pref. stock, Exp. & taxes (new secur.), Miscellaneous, Total, Tot. surp. at close of yr., Additions to profit and loss, Profit on capital stock and bonds of other companies sold, Increase on book value of certain natural gas company securities reappraised, \$3,314,561, and miscellaneous, \$1,116.—V. 96, p. 791, 361.

International Harvester Company.

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

The remarks of Pres. Cyrus H. McCormick, together with the balance sheet of Dec. 31, 1912, will be found at length on subsequent pages. Below we give the usual comparative tables for several years.

COMBINED INCOME ACCOUNT.

Table with 4 columns: 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909. Rows include Sales for year, Misc. earnings & chgs. (net), Deduct (Cost of mfg. & distrib'g., Ord'n'y repairs & maint., Experimental, development & patent exp's., Administration & gen. exp's., Fire insurance fund, Renewals & minor imps., Res've for pension fund, Reserve for industrial accident fund, Res've for plant deprec. & ore extinguishment, & coll. exp. on receive., Interest on loans, Div. on pref. stock (7%), Div. on common stock), Total deductions, Balance, surplus, c Also a stock dividend of 33 1-3% (\$20,000,000) paid on the common stock in Jan. 1910 from accumulated surplus.

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Table with 4 columns: 1912, 1911, 1910. Rows include Assets (Plant, property, &c., Deferred charges to operations, Insurance fund assets, Materials and supplies, Notes and accounts receivable, Cash), Total, Liabilities (Common stock, Preferred stock, Purchase money obligations, Bills payable, Acc. vouchers, acc. int., taxes, &c., Preferred dividend (payable March), Common dividend (payable January), Depreciation & extinguishment res've, Special maintenance reserve, Collection expenses on receivables, Insurance fund, Pension fund, Industrial accident fund, Contingent reserve, Surplus), Total, —V. 96, p. 1159, 866.

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending March 31 1913.)

In our advertising columns on a previous page may be found an official summary of the annual report, including extracts from the remarks of Chairman Guy E. Tripp, the balance sheet of Mar. 31 1912-13 and the profit and loss account for the late fiscal year. Mr. Tripp says in part:

Results.—The sales billed for the year were in excess of any previous year in the history of the company. The ratio of manufacturing profit to sales billed increased over last year, but unusually keen competition in all your company's activities prevailed and still continues.

Orders.—The value of unfilled orders as of Mar. 31 1912 was \$8,137,961; as of Mar. 31 1913, \$12,061,473.

Surplus.—The surplus as of Mar. 31 1912 was \$6,648,964. This balance was increased, by the net income for the year and various items detailed in the statement of profit and loss, to a gross surplus of \$9,932,203. Against this surplus have been charged dividends declared during the year on the pref. stock at the rate of 7% per annum (\$270,000) and 3-divs of 1% each, aggregating \$1,053,666, on the com. stock; also misc. charges, totaling \$283,187. These charges reduced the surplus to \$8,315,442, against which depreciations of investments aggregating \$966,919 were written off, leaving the surplus as of Mar. 31 1913, shown in the same bal. sheet, \$7,348,522.

So far as your foreign companies are concerned, while further depreciation is possible in some of them, it will probably be more than offset by the appreciation of others; so that, after the final adjustment resulting from liquidation of the Russian Co., to which further reference is made hereinafter, it is believed that, under existing conditions, their aggregate book value will be a fair actual value.

Liabilities.—The 4-year notes issued under the plan for the discharge of the receivers of your company matured Jan. 1 1913, and were paid. During Dec. 1912 and Mar. 1913 the company borrowed, with treasury securities as collateral, \$3,500,000 on notes maturing in June and Sept. 1915. On Aug. 1 1913 the issue of \$4,000,000 3-year coll. notes, made Aug. 1 1910 will mature. The directors have under consideration plans to provide for these maturities which, it is expected, will effect a considerable reduction. [The pamphlet report contains a complete statement of investments as of Mar. 31 1913 compared with 1912. As to Electric Properties Co., see V. 96, p. 1426, and for Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Co., now being reorganized on conservative basis, see V. 96, p. 1297.]

RESULTS FOR YEARS ENDING MARCH 31.

Table with 4 columns: 1912-13, 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10. Rows include Gross earnings, Operating expenses, Net earnings, Other Income, Interest and discount, Int. & div. received, Miscell., Total Income, Deductions from Income, Int. on bonds and debts, Int. on collateral notes, Miscellaneous interest, Depreciation, Prop. exp. bd. & note issue, Miscellaneous, Total deductions, Balance, surplus, Other Profit & Loss Credits, P. & L. surp. begin. year, Profit on bds. purch., Prof. on deb. cifs. purch., Ad. prop. & plant acct., Accts. rec. prev. writ. off, Miscellaneous, Gross surplus, Profit & Loss Charge, Various P. & L. charges, Div. on prof. stock, Div. on com. stock, Total surplus Mar. 31.

a Includes factory costs, embracing all expenditures for patterns, dies, new small tools and other betterments and extensions. Also inventory adjustments and all selling, administration, general and development expenses. c "Various profit and loss charges" include in 1912-13 depreciation of investment, \$966,920, against \$1,050,285 in 1911-12, and misc., \$283,187, against \$203,671; in 1910-11 include depreciation of securities—U. S. Elec. Ltg. Co. stock, \$431,092, and Consol. Elec. Lt. Co. stock and bonds, \$307,121; difference between direct liability established for Walker Co. bonds and appraised, sound value of property mortgaged, \$455,086; depreciation of securities owned, \$2,852,915; reserved for notes and accounts receivable, \$589,774, and miscellaneous, \$555; in 1909-10 they include depreciation of securities owned and accounts receivable, \$5,723,251; reserved for accounts receivable, \$329,181; miscellaneous, \$23,309.

BALANCE SHEET MARCH 31

Table with 3 columns: 1913, 1912, 1911. Rows include Assets: Factory plants (incl. real estate, buildings, mach., equip't, &c.), Sink. fund to redeem conv. 5% bonds, Cash, Cash—Spec. deposit & for coupons, &c., Notes receivable, Accounts receivable, Due from subscribers to capital stock, Raw materials, supplies and work completed and in progress, goods on consignment, &c., Investments a, Charters, franchises, patents, insurance and taxes prepaid, &c., Exp. incident to issue of bds. & notes, Total, Liabilities: Preferred stock, Common stock, Convert. sink. fund 5% gold bonds, Debenture certificates, Walker Co. bonds guaranteed, Collateral notes (6%) due Aug 1913, do do (6%) due June 1913, do do (5%) due Sept 1913, do do (5%) due Oct 1917, 4, 5, 6 and 15-year 5% notes, Subscription to capital stock of Canadian Westinghouse, Ltd., Accounts payable, Interest, &c., accrued, not due, Preferred dividend payable April 15, Common dividend payable April 30, Real est. M. assumed in purch. prop., Syndicate agreement note & account, Reserves for invest., adjustments, &c., Miscellaneous, Profit and loss surplus, Total, a Investments include stocks, bonds, debentures and collateral trust notes, including those of affiliated European and Canadian Westinghouse, Cos., b For list of collateral securing these notes see V. 92, p. 1633.—V. 96, p. 424, 66.

United Box Board Co., Chicago.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Mar. 29 1913.)

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF UNITED BOX BOARD CO. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

Table with 4 columns: Mch. 29 '15, Mch. 30 '12, Apr. 1 '11, Mch. 26 '10. Rows include Gross earnings, Repairs & improv'ts, Idle mill charges, Taxes and insurance, Administration expenses, Total, Net earnings, Earnings of subsid. cos., Total net earnings, Interest charges, Balance for the year.

* Does not include interest on general mortgage or collateral trust bonds of United Box Board & Paper Co.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET.

Table with 3 columns: Mch. 29 '15, Mch. 30 '12, Apr. 1 '11. Rows include Assets: Plants, equip. and good-will, Personal prop. at non-offices and mills, Stocks and bonds, Cash, Notes receivable, Accounts receivable, Merchandise, materials and supplies, Deferred charges, Deficit, Total, Liabilities: Capital stock, Gen. mgtg. & coll. fr. bds. & sundry, Bds. & mgtg. (not fr. bds. of this co.), Current liabilities, Res. for accr. int., taxes & sundry ch., Surplus, Total.

a Includes in 1912 and 1911 36,280 shares of American Strawboard Co., not included in 1913.—V. 96, p. 1428.

Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.

(Report for the Year ending Dec. 31 1912.)

The Public Service Commission, First District, has made public the income accounts and balance sheets of the company and its subsidiaries (subject to revision) for the calendar year 1912.

The list of investments of the Consolidated Gas Co. on Dec. 31 1908 (total book value, \$53,967,134) and also the advances to subsidiary and affiliated companies (amounting on that date to \$28,538,720) were given in V. 89, p. 1664.

OPERATIONS OF CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

Table with 4 columns: 1912, 1911, 1912, 1911. Rows include Sales of gas, Oper. Expenses, Cost of gas manuf., Gas bought, Tot. prod. exp., Distribution exp., Comm'l. gen'l. &c., Cost of manufac'g residuals sold, Residual expense, Total oper. exp., Net before taxes, Total gas revenues, Total oper. exp., Net before taxes.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEARS ENDING DEC. 31 OF CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. AND CONTROLLED COMPANIES.

Table with 4 columns: Consolidated Gas Co., Astoria L.H.&P.Co., 1912, 1911. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Taxes, Uncollectible bills, Operating income, Non-operating income, Gross income, Int. on funded debt, &c., Rentals, Dividends, Total deductions, Balance, surplus, New Amster. Gas Co., N.Y. Mut. Gas Lt. Co., Operating revenue, Operating expenses, Taxes, Uncollectible bills, Operating income, Non-operating income, Gross income, Interest, Dividends, Balance, Cent. Union Gas Co., North. Union Gas Co., Operating revenue, Operating expenses, Taxes, Uncollectible bills, Operating income, Non-operating income, Gross income, Interest, Rents, Balance, surplus, Standard Gas Lt. Co., United El. Lt. & P. Co., Operating revenue, Operating expenses, Taxes, Uncollectible bills, Operating income, Non-operating income, Gross income, Interest, &c., Pref. dividends (6%), Common dividends, Balance, surplus.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION AS OF DEC. 31.

Table with 4 columns: Consolidated Gas Co., 1912, 1911, Consolidated Gas Co., 1912, 1911. Rows include No. consumers' meters, Street lamps, Welsbach, Open flame, Gas made (M cu. ft.), Gas bought, Sold consumers, Supplied oth. cos., Used by company, For Cons. Gas Co., Gas main (miles), No. service pipes, No. consum'g meters, No. appliances rented, Holders, Capacity of holders (M cubic feet).

BALANCE SHEET OF CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. DEC. 31.

Table with 4 columns: 1912, 1911, 1912, 1911. Rows include Assets: Fixed capital, Free investments, Cash, Temp. advances to associated eos., Accts. rec. with City of N. Y., Consumers' acc'ts., Oth. current assets, Mater. & supplies, Suspense, Total, Liabilities: Capital stock, Funded debt, Taxes accrued, Unmatured int. acc., Oth. current liab'l., Prem. on stk. acc., gasies and insurance reserve, Corporate surp., Total.

a After deducting \$568,190 for accrued amortization. b After deducting reserve for renewals and contingencies, \$1,564,111, and surplus adjustments, \$128,495.

Note.—The company has contingent liabilities aggregating \$21,825,000, consisting of bonds of Westchester Lighting and merged companies, which are guaranteed both as to principal and interest.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS CO. BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with columns for 1912 and 1911, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Fixed capital, Free investments, Cash, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock, Mortgage bonds, Taxes accrued, etc.

a After deducting \$91,391 for accrued amortization.
z After debiting reserve for contingencies and renewals, \$323,218, and surplus adjustments, \$27,216.

NEW YORK MUTUAL GAS CO. BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with columns for 1912 and 1911, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Fixed capital, Free investments, Cash, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock, Taxes accrued, Unmatur. int., etc.

a After deducting \$710,351 for accrued amortization.

STANDARD GAS LIGHT CO. BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with columns for 1912 and 1911, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Fixed capital, Free investments, Cash, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock, Mortgage bonds, Taxes accrued, etc.

a After deducting \$34,584 for accrued amortization.
b After deducting \$211,489 for renewals and contingencies and \$76 for surplus adjustments.

CENTRAL UNION GAS CO. BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with columns for 1912 and 1911, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Fixed capital, Free investments, Cash, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock, Funded debt, Accrued liabilities, etc.

a After deducting \$26,904 for accrued amortization.
b After deducting \$237,626 for surplus adjustments.

NORTHERN UNION GAS CO. BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with columns for 1912 and 1911, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Fixed capital, Free investments, Cash, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock, Funded debt, Taxes accrued, etc.

a After deducting \$54,361 for accrued amortization.
z After deducting \$129,161 for renewals and contingencies and deducting \$917 for surplus adjustments.

ASTORIA LIGHT HEAT & POWER CO. BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with columns for 1912 and 1911, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Fixed capital, Free investments, Cash, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock, Funded debt, Due assoc. cos., etc.

a After deducting \$32,093 for accrued amortization.
b After deducting \$215,681 for renewals and replacements and \$25,498 for surplus adjustments.

UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO. BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with columns for 1912 and 1911, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Fixed capital, Free investments, Cash, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock, Mortgage bonds, Due associated cos., etc.

a After deducting \$32,093 for accrued amortization.
z After debiting \$341,295 for renewals and contingencies and crediting \$77,160 for surplus adjustments.—V. 96, p. 1366, 718.

New York Edison Co.

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

The Public Service Commission, First District, has made public the company's report for the calendar year 1912.

Table showing Sales of Electric Current for 1912 and 1911. Categories include Municipal st. ltr., Incandescent, Lighting municipal bldgs., etc.

403,701,064 Total sales. \$20,995,077 \$19,648,116 \$18,003,480 \$15,545,860

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table comparing 1912, 1911, and 1910 income accounts. Rows include Total sales of current, Miscellaneous revenue, Total operating revenue, etc.

a Consists of interest revenues, \$1,070,387; dividends, \$99,005; miscell. rents, &c., \$33,123, and non-oper. revenue deductions \$38,445.
b Includes in 1912 interest on funded debt, \$1,695,882; other interest, \$917,010; rent of other plant, \$47,656; subway rents, \$1,303,362; other rents, \$15,750; amortization of premium on debt (Cr.), \$5,661.
The number of consumers on Dec. 31 1912 was 138,650, against 119,971 in 1911, and the number of active meters was 168,814 (Manhattan, 135,412; Bronx, 33,402), against 143,586.

NEW YORK EDISON CO. BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with columns for 1912 and 1911, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Fixed capital, Free investments, Bond invest'ns., etc. Liabilities include Capital stock, Mortgage bonds, Obl'ns for construction advances, etc.

a After deducting renewals and contingency reserve, \$2,989,853, and miscellaneous debits, \$13,302; and adding \$131,567 miscellaneous credits.—V. 96, p. 1367, 1092.

Brooklyn Union Gas Company.

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

The Public Service Commission, First District, has made public the income account and balance sheet (subject to revision) for the calendar year 1912.

OPERATIONS.

Table showing Sales of Gas and Operating Expenses for 1912, 1911, and 1910. Rows include Commercial lighting, Prepaid gas, Municipal lighting, etc.

* Sales of gas in 1912 include 10,412,611 M. cu. ft. commercial lighting @ 80c.; 426,476 M. cu. ft. gas prepaid @ 80c.; 248,226 M. cu. ft. municipal lighting @ 75c.; and controlled gas corporations as follows (M. cu. ft. @ 50c.): Flatbush Gas Co., 746,885; Newtown Gas Co., 713,324; Woodhams Gas Lt. Co., 227,430; Jamaica Gas Lt. Co., 155,193; and Richmond Hill & Queens Co. Gas Lt. Co., 133,771.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION AS OF DEC. 31.

Table with columns for 1912 and 1911. Rows include No. of consumers, Street lamps, Miles of pipe lines, No. of holders, Holder capacity (M. cubic feet), Daily capacity of mfg. plants (M. cu. ft.).

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with columns for 1912 and 1911, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Fixed capital, Adv. to assoc. cos., Free investments, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock, Funded debt, Working advances, etc.

a After deducting \$6,687,348 for accrued amortization.
b Miscellaneous assets in 1912 include accounts receivable, City of New York, \$60,989, and consumers, \$605,190; other current assets, \$199,805.
c After adding \$89,531 surplus adjustments.—V. 96, p. 1366.

about 5 years 50 miles more will be needed, costing, say, \$5,820,000. The question of investment is, therefore, the immediate crux of the problem.

While extensive rapid transit by means of subways appears to be hardly warranted under present conditions in San Francisco, certain lines of development are clearly logical—1st, the Twin Peaks tunnel; 2d, joint development and usage by the city and Southern Pacific Co. of the latter's old right of way through the Mission and Bernal Cut as a new southern outlet; also joint use of Ocean Shore right of way; 3d, four-track subway the full length of Market St., connecting with the Twin Peaks tunnel; 4th, Mission subway branch; another branch into the Western Addition and Richmond, San Francisco is to-day bottled up as is no other large city, with only one direct outlet (through the Mission) other than those provided at great expense by private capital.

Transit Procedure.—The demands for a new water supply and the refusal of the voters to justify further bonding for revenue-producing utilities place the city in no position to undertake the heavy investment in transit facilities now necessary. The company is distinctly embarrassed in the raising of new capital for extensions by the limitation of its earning power to a very short franchise term through the restrictions imposed under the present charter and the city's declared policy of municipal ownership.

Transit Procedure.—The demands for a new water supply and the refusal of the voters to justify further bonding for revenue-producing utilities place the city in no position to undertake the heavy investment in transit facilities now necessary. The company is distinctly embarrassed in the raising of new capital for extensions by the limitation of its earning power to a very short franchise term through the restrictions imposed under the present charter and the city's declared policy of municipal ownership.

Status of United Railroads of San Fr.—The property is found to be inherently stable from an operating standpoint, to have exceptionally high earning capacity, even under the high cost of operation in San Francisco, to be efficiently maintained as regards equipment, but low in maintenance of way and structures, and to enjoy a high average fare with only moderate dilution from transfers.

The railway corporation is in unquestionable possession of the best-paying city streets for a long term of years, during which time it will be able to earn out of the property nearly three times its present liberal capitalization, provided, of course, that in the meantime it renders adequate service over its lines now established.

Some of the franchises have already expired, such as the Richmond section of the California St. line. The Pacific & Ferries RR. Co.'s line reverts to the city in 1913, giving it a most important feeder to Harbor View and the Exposition and the key to the only important diagonal thoroughfare of the city other than Market St.—Columbus Ave.

Proposed Charter Amendment No. 34.—The indeterminate form of franchise is suggested, subject to the maximum term under State law—25 years—but with conditions properly protecting the integrity of the underlying investment up to the time of recapture by the city through purchase or automatic amortization of debt.

Prediction of Street Railway Gross Earnings in San Francisco. [Based on mathematical law of growth, starting with earnings in 1910.]

Table with 5 columns: Year (1913, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950), Earnings, Earns. per cap., Population.

Wheeling (W. Va.) Traction Co.—New Bonds.—The shareholders on May 17 authorized a new \$10,000,000 mortgage to provide for refunding the present \$2,500,000 bonds and for extensions and additions.

INDUSTRIAL, GAS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alabama Company.—Status of First Consol. M. 5% Bonds of Alabama Consol. Coal & Iron Co.—The Baltimore Trust Co., as successor trustee under the mortgage securing these bonds, makes substantially the following statement in connection with the resumption of interest payments thereon:

which has taken over and is now operating all the properties formerly owned by the Ala. Consol. Coal & Iron Co. None of the expenses of this important litigation and the subsequent negotiations were charged against the bondholders, but have either been met by us or by others by agreement with us.

Mortgage bonds.—\$1,000,000 2d pref. stock, 7%-----\$1,500,000 1st pref. stock, 7% cum-----600,000 Common stock-----2,000,000 Of the \$406,000 of old 6% bonds, \$39,000 were on May 1 acquired by us as trustee of the 1st Consol. 5% bonds, through the sinking fund.

Algoma Central Terminals, Ltd.—Listed in London.—The London Stock Exchange has listed scrip, fully paid, for the recent issue of 457,300 1st M. 5% bonds, making the total listed 21,027,300 bonds and scrip.

American Gas Co., Philadelphia.—New Director.—Morris W. Stroud Jr. has been elected a director to succeed M. Edmund Penfold, who resigned.

American Naval Stores Co.—Factors' Movement.—Naval stores factors of Savannah, Jacksonville and Pensacola, representing 65 to 75% of the entire production, at a meeting on May 6 perfected the formulation of a "pool" whereby the old form of marketing rosins, which was in vogue over 20 years ago, will again be put into effect.

American Public Service Co., Philadelphia.—Bonds.—N. W. Halsey & Co. have prepared a circular regarding the "First Lien 6% gold bonds" of this new public utility holding company.

Digest of Advance Statement from Operating Managers, Philadelphia, May 1913.

Organization.—Incorp. Oct. 11 1912 in Delaware, and acquired the entire capital stocks and all the bonds of divers public utility operating companies variously engaged, without competition, in supplying electricity for lighting, heating, power and street railway operation.

Table with 2 columns: Description (Common stock, Preferred stock, First lien 6s), Value.

Further First Lien bonds may be issued at 85% of cash cost of (a) improvements, extensions or additions (b) additional properties, but not to exceed 85% of replacement value (except for \$500,000 thereof), and not unless annual net earnings are 1 1/4 times the annual charges on all underlying securities (not pledged under the mortgage) and all bonds of this issue then outstanding or about to be issued.

Properties.—All the electric-light and power and ice properties in Abilene and Marshall, Tex., and Hugo and Okmulgee, Okla., the water-works and gas properties in Abilene, and the electric street railway in Marshall. Four power plants in good condition, total generating capacity, 3,000 h.p.; 87 miles of power and light-distributing pole lines.

City Statistics.—Bank Deposits. Post-Office Receipts. Abilene (pop. 1910, 9,204; inc. since 1900, 170%)-----\$1,202,000 1900, \$10,163; 1911, \$31,016 Marshall (pop. 1910, 11,452; Monthly pay roll, \$250,000)-----1,735,000 1906, 17,622; 1912, 26,321 Okmulgee (an important oil district—1,000 wells)-----976,000 1907, 5,241; '12 (est) 15,275 Hugo (Co. seat of Choctaw Co.)-----814,000 1908, 8,279; 1912, 16,921 Abilene has an annual wholesale and mfg. business of over \$8,000,000.

Earnings for Calendar Year 1912 and 12 Months ending March 31 1913. Gross earnings-----\$316,079 1912-13. Net earnings (after taxes)-----\$319,467 1912-13. Net earnings (after taxes)-----\$114,761 1912-13. Int. for full year on \$1,054,000 first lien 6% bonds-----63,240

Balance, available for depreciation, dividends, &c.-----\$58,359 After careful investigation and calculation, H. E. Mole, examining engineer, estimates that the net earnings for the cal. year 1913 will be over double interest charges on bonds now outstanding on these properties and those to be issued during 1913 for improvements.—V. 95, p. 1474.

American Strawboard Co.—Securities.—The shareholders voted May 22 (1) to reduce the capital stock from \$6,000,000 to \$3,000,000, (2) to authorize \$1,000,000 6% 25-year debentures to provide adequate working capital and liquidate floating debt (see V. 96, p. 1300).

The reduction in the stock is made in order that "the capital of this company may be commensurate with its assets and reasonable earning power." The decrease is to be accomplished by the surrender of the outstanding shares and the issue to all stockholders "of shares of stock of one-half or par value of the stock so surrendered."

Distribution to Holders of United Box Board Collateral 6s.—The holders of certificates of deposit of the First-Second National Bank of Akron, representing 6% gold collateral trust bonds of the United Box Board & Paper Co., deposited with O. C. Barber, C. H. Palmer and L. D. Brown as a committee, under agreement of Dec. 2, 1912, at a recent meeting voted: Inasmuch as the amount necessary to reimburse the committee cannot now be definitely ascertained, in view of certain claims made by the alleged owners of 16 of said bonds, and inasmuch as the proceedings for the collection of the deficiency decrees have not been terminated, that

- (1) The committee shall retain all of the 46,280 shares of the company's capital stock acquired by it (V. 96, p. 556) until June 15 1913, and shall vote all of said shares at the meeting of May 22 in favor of decreasing the capital stock of the company from \$6,000,000 to \$3,000,000, and the issuance of \$1,000,000 bonds.
(2) The committee may reserve 10,000 shares of the stock to provide for any expenses not provided for as hereinafter provided, said stock, if necessary to be sold, or otherwise disposed of, or, if not so required, to be distributed among the depositors.
(3) All depositors shall pay the committee for its expenses \$30 per \$1,000 bond deposited, and upon such payment the committee shall issue to each depositor capital stock (when reduced as aforesaid) at the rate of 16 shares for each \$1,000 bond.

Reports and Documents.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 1912.

To the Stockholders:

The Board of Directors submits the following report of the business of the International Harvester Company and affiliated companies for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31 1912, together with a statement of the financial condition at that date:

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR 1912.

Sales of Harvesting Machinery, Tillage Implements, Engines, Tractors, Cream Separators, Farm Wagons, Manure Spreaders, Auto-Wagons, Twine and Steel Products.....	\$125,438,104 30	
Miscellaneous Earnings and Charges (net).....	1,080,133 32	
		\$126,518,237 62
Deduct:		
Cost of Manufacturing and Distributing.....	\$98,088,042 66	
Ordinary Repairs and Maintenance.....	3,241,255 51	
Renewals and Minor Improvements.....	776,358 74	
Experimental, Development and Patent Expenses.....	746,147 92	
Administrative and General Expenses.....	740,390 35	
Interest on Loans.....	2,372,307 70	
Appropriation for Fire Insurance Fund.....	250,000 00	
Reserve for Pension Fund.....	250,000 00	
Reserve for Industrial Accident Fund.....	250,000 00	
Reserves for Plant Depreciation and Ore Extinguishment.....	2,308,187 57	
Reserves for Contingent Losses and Collection expenses on receivables.....	1,100,000 00	
		110,122,640 46
Net Profit.....		\$16,395,597 16

SALES.

The volume of total sales increased 16% over the preceding year. Favorable crop conditions, resulting in exceptionally large crops, not only in the United States, but also generally throughout the world, created an increased demand for the Company's old-established lines of harvesting machinery and tillage implements. The sales of these products show a gain of 12% in the United States and 23% in foreign countries over the year 1911. The sales of new lines increased uniformly at home and abroad.

The expansion of the foreign trade continues. This has been the most important feature in the development of the industry since the formation of the Company in 1902. The foreign trade has increased five fold in the ten years of the Company's operation, increasing from \$10,400,000 in the year 1902 to \$50,900,000 in the past year. It now constitutes 40% of the entire business of the Company. On the other hand, the sales of harvesting machinery, tillage implements and twine in the United States now constitute only one-third of the Company's total sales.

	Season 1912.	Season 1911.	Season 1910.
	\$	\$	\$
Harvesting Machinery, Tillage Implements and Twine:			
United States.....	42,054,308 90	37,536,394 83	37,730,447 61
Foreign Countries.....	55,740,237 47	28,965,272 72	25,202,914 38
	77,794,546 37	66,501,667 55	62,943,361 99
Wagons, Manure Spreaders, Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Auto-Wagons, Tractors:			
United States.....	21,953,439 98	19,331,514 41	18,772,535 35
Foreign Countries.....	15,156,725 77	13,349,405 95	8,993,141 22
	37,110,165 75	32,680,920 36	27,765,676 57
Total:			
United States.....	64,007,748 88	56,867,909 24	56,502,982 96
Foreign Countries.....	50,896,963 24	42,314,678 67	34,196,055 60
	114,904,712 12	99,182,587 91	90,699,038 56
Steel Products, Fiber Sales, &c.....	10,533,302 18	8,851,007 70	10,467,320 32
Grand Total Sales.....	125,438,104 30	108,033,595 61	101,166,358 88

SURPLUS.

Balance at Dec. 31 1911.....		\$23,390,945 90
Add:		
Net Profit for Season 1912.....	\$16,395,597 16	
Less:		
Preferred Stock Dividends for Season 1912:		
No. 21, 1 3/4%, Paid June 1 1912.....	\$1,050,000	
No. 22, 1 3/4%, paid Sept. 3 1912.....	1,050,000	
No. 23, 1 3/4%, paid Dec. 2 1912.....	1,050,000	
No. 24, 1 3/4%, payable March 1 1913.....	1,050,000	
	\$4,200,000	
Common Stock Dividends for Season 1912:		
No. 9, 1 3/4%, paid Apr. 15 1912.....	\$1,000,000	
No. 10, 1 3/4%, paid July 15 1912.....	1,000,000	
No. 11, 1 3/4%, paid Oct. 15 1912.....	1,000,000	
No. 12, 1 3/4%, payable Jan. 15 1913.....	1,000,000	
	\$4,000,000	
	8,200,000 00	
Undivided Profits for Season 1912 carried to Surplus.....	8,195,597 16	
Surplus at Dec. 31 1912.....		\$31,586,544 06

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

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31 1912.

ASSETS.		
Property Account—		
Real Estate and Plant Property, Ore Mines, Coal and Timber Lands at Dec. 31 1911.....	\$75,527,097 21	
Net Capital Additions during 1912.....	2,668,110 91	
	\$78,195,208 12	
Expenditures for Stripping and Development at Ore Mines.....	1,070,408 93	\$79,365, 17 05
Deferred Charges to Operations.....		191, 2 41
Fire Insurance Fund Assets.....		1,484, 17 53
Current Assets:		
Inventory:		
Finished Products, Raw Materials, &c., at close of 1912 Season.....	\$49,368,478 19	
Subsequent Material Purchases and Manufacture for 1913 Season.....	25,691,737 68	
	\$75,060,215 87	
Receivables:		
Farmers' and Agents' Notes.....	\$62,437,389 11	
Accounts Receivable.....	22,761,854 14	
	\$85,199,243 25	
Deduct:		
Accumulated Reserves for Contingent Losses.....	3,700,864 87	
Cash.....		81,498,378 38
		5,420,582 69
		161,979,176 94
		\$242,920,543 90

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock—		
Preferred.....	\$60,000,000 00	
Common.....	80,000,000 00	\$140,000,000 00
Purchase Money Obligations.....		296,000 00
Current Liabilities:		
Bills Payable.....	\$35,260,220 00	
Accounts Payable:		
Current Invoices, Payrolls, Accrued Interest and Taxes, &c.....	\$11,687,114 60	
Preferred Stock Dividend (payable Mar. 1 1913).....	1,050,000 00	
Common Stock Dividend (payable Jan. 15 1913).....	1,000,000 00	
	13,737,114 60	48,997,334 60
Reserves—		
Plant Depreciation and Extinguishment.....	\$11,643,083 39	
Special Maintenance.....	1,597,948 56	
Collection Expenses on Receivables.....	1,100,000 00	
Fire Insurance Fund.....	2,612,939 84	
Pension Fund.....	1,298,568 45	
Industrial Accident Fund.....	788,125 00	
Contingent.....	3,000,000 00	
	22,040,665 34	
Surplus.....		\$1,586,544 06
		\$242,920,543 90

CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized Capital Stock of the International Harvester Company at Dec. 31 1912, all of which was issued and outstanding, was:

Preferred Stock, 7% Cumulative:		
600,000 Shares of \$100 each, par value.....	\$60,000,000	
Common Stock:		
800,000 shares of \$100 each, par value.....	80,000,000	\$140,000,000

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

The International Harvester Corporation was organized under the laws of New Jersey on Jan. 27 1913 for carrying on the Company's business in foreign countries and in the so-called "New Lines" in the United States. The Company transferred approximately one-half of its net assets to the new Corporation and received therefor the entire capital stock of the new Corporation, viz.:

Preferred Stock, 7% Cumulative:		
300,000 shares of \$100 each, par value.....	\$30,000,000	
Common Stock:		
400,000 shares of \$100 each, par value.....	40,000,000	\$70,000,000

By amendment of International Harvester Company's certificate of incorporation and charter, on Feb. 10 1913, its name was changed to "International Harvester Company of New Jersey," and its capital stock was decreased by one-half, from \$140,000,000 to \$70,000,000. The authorized capital stock of the International Harvester Company of New Jersey thus became:

Preferred Stock, 7% Cumulative:		
300,000 shares of \$100 each, par value.....	\$30,000,000	
Common Stock:		
400,000 shares of \$100 each, par value.....	40,000,000	\$70,000,000

the provision for bad debts in the books of foreign companies, and \$500,000, the estimated amount of trade discounts and allowances, included in the receivables, which will be granted to customers at the time of collection. These deductions do not, therefore, form any part of the reserve for contingent losses shown on the balance sheet.

Balance of Reserve for Contingent Losses on Receivables at December 31 1911.....	\$3,137,166 22
Add—Provision for 1912.....	1,000,000 00
	\$4,137,166 22
Deduct—Bad debts charged off during 1912.....	436,301 35
Balance at December 31 1912.....	\$3,700,864 87

COLLECTION EXPENSES ON RECEIVABLES.

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

Balance of Reserve for Collection Expenses on Receivables at December 31 1911.....	\$1,000,000
Add—Provision for 1912.....	100,000
Balance at December 31 1912.....	\$1,100,000

PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

Summary of the net value of the real estate and plant property acquired at organization, and the expenditures for capital additions and improvements from that date to December 31 1912, chargeable to Property Account:

Net Appraisal Value of Real Estate and Plant Property at organization.....	\$44,194,504 47
Add—	
Expenditures for capital additions and improvements and purchase of new properties from October 1 1902 to December 31 1912:	
For Raw Material Facilities:	
Equipment of iron ore mines on the Mesaba Range, construction of blast furnaces and steel mills at South Chicago, construction of coke ovens at Benham, Kentucky.....	\$7,695,885 10
Purchase of additional timber properties in Mississippi and Missouri; construction of new saw-mills, etc.....	787,731 08
	8,483,616 18
For Manufacturing Facilities:	
In United States:	
Additional Real Estate, Buildings, Machinery & Equipment for manufacture of the increased requirements of harvesting machines and tillage implements, and for the production of the Company's allied lines of wagons, manure-spreaders, gasoline engines, cream-separators, auto-wagons, tractors, drills, &c.....	\$14,804,568 22
In Foreign Countries:	
Real Estate, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment for the manufacture of harvesting machines, tillage implements and twine in Canada, France, Russia and Sweden.....	9,640,339 37
	24,444,907 59
For Agency Warehouse and Transfer Properties:	
Construction of new warehouses for additional storage and transfer facilities on the territory.....	2,442,689 74
For Railroads:	
Track extension and additional rolling stock.....	1,308,889 14
	\$80,874,607 12
Deduct—	
Miscellaneous Property Sales, etc.....	2,679,399 00
	\$78,195,208 12
Add—	
Stripping and development at ore mines in advance of ore extraction.....	1,070,408 93
Balance at December 31 1912.....	\$79,265,617 05

The principal capital expenditures for new property acquired or constructed, and for additional equipment purchased during the fiscal year 1912, were as follows:

International Harvester Company.—Akron Works: Additional equipment for auto-delivery wagons. Champion Works: Completion of auxiliary power plant. Deering Works: New warehouse, completion of new manufacturing building. McCormick Works: New warehouse. Milwaukee Works: Purchase of additional real estate, new paint building, third unit of testing room, additional tractor equipment. Osborne Works: Electrification of twine mill. Plano Works: Completion of new power system, equipment for manufacturing corn planters. Tractor Works: Erection of second unit for additional tractor capacity. Weber Works: New rim-bending plant, equipment for manufacturing auto-wagon wheels.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited.—Chatham Works: Additional equipment for manufacturing wagons. Hamilton Works: New wood shop, new power plant, gravity water intake, additional equipment to provide for expansion of Canadian trade. Paris Works: Equipment for steel manure-spreader.

Compagnie Internationale des Machines Agricoles.—Croix Works, France: Purchase of real estate, completion of new warehouse, erection of twine mill, additional equipment for manufacturing mowers, rakes, and tedders for French trade.

International Harvester Company m. b. H.—Neuss Works, Germany: Erection of twine mill warehouse, extension of manufacturing buildings, and additional equipment for manufacturing mowers, rakes, and tedders for German trade.

International Harvester Company in Russia.—Lubertzky Works, Russia: New machine shops, and equipment for manufacturing Russian requirements of obogreikas, reapers, and mowers.

Aktiebolaget International Harvester Company.—Norrkoping Works, Sweden: Additional equipment for manufacturing Swedish requirements of mowers and rakes.

Wisconsin Steel Company.—Completion of first unit of coke ovens at Benham, Kentucky, construction of ore-washing plant at Hawkins Mine, concrete docks at South Chicago steel mill.

Wisconsin Lumber Company.—Purchase of 500 acres of timber lands in Mississippi, lumber docks and foundations at Deering, Mo., saw-mill and Huttig, Ark., saw-mill.

Railroad Companies.—Completion of extension of Deering Southwestern Railway to Hornersville, Mo., purchase of two engines and ten logging cars.

International Harvester Company of America.—New general agency warehouse at Edmonton, Alta. Completion of warehouses at Aberdeen, S. D., and Fort William, Ont. Tractor shed at North Battleford, Sask. Purchase of additional real estate at Albany, N. Y., Madison, Wis., and Lethbridge, Alta. Part construction of new warehouses at Armavir and Windau, Russia.

Total amount of above Capital Expenditures.....	\$3,351,691 99
Deduct—Miscellaneous property sales and adjustments.....	683,581 08
Net Capital Additions during 1912 Fiscal Year.....	\$2,668,110 91

PATENTS AND EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

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

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

The experimental, patent and development expenditures amounted to \$746,148 for 1912, compared to \$640,505 for 1911.

EMPLOYEES.

The average number of employees of all companies during the past year was 42,979. Since 1903, the first year of the Company's operation, the average wages paid Works' employees in the United States have increased 32%.

PENSION FUND.

At December 31 1912 pensions had been granted to 152 employees on the regular pension roll, 31 of whom have died. The remaining 121 have averaged nearly 30 years of service; their average age is 67 years. Pensions are paid by the Company without any contribution from employees. A permanent pension fund is being established by annual appropriations from earnings until its amount shall be sufficient to provide the revenue necessary for future payments.

Balance of Pension Fund at December 31 1911.....	\$1,027,719 27
Appropriation from 1912 Earnings.....	250,000 00
	\$1,277,719 27
Add—	
Income from fund for year 1912.....	\$50,720 24
Less—	
Pension payments during 1912.....	29,871 06
	20,849 18
Balance at December 31 1912.....	\$1,298,568 45

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT FUND.

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

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

From May 1 1910 (the date of the institution of the plan) to December 31 1912, the Company has voluntarily paid \$286,500 to employees injured in the course of their duty. No portion of this sum has been charged against the permanent Industrial Accident Fund which is being established.

Balance of Industrial Accident Fund at December 31 1911.....	\$512,500 00
Add—	
Income from Fund for year 1912.....	25,625 00
Appropriation from 1912 earnings.....	250,000 00
Balance at December 31 1912.....	\$788,125 00

EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

The Employees' Benefit Association is a mutual organization to provide for the payment of sickness, accident and death benefits to its members. The average membership during the year 1912 was 29,257, and the Company, in accordance with its agreement, again contributed \$50,000 to the funds of the Association. The financial statement of the Association for the fiscal year ending December 31 1912 is:

Cash Balance at December 31 1911.....	\$311,760 54
Operating Receipts during 1912.....	\$347,409 95
Operating Payments:	
Benefits Paid.....	\$263,562 70
Expenses.....	47,240 60 310,803 30 36,606 65
	\$348,367 19
Add—	
Contribution of International Harvester Company for year 1912.....	50,000 00
Cash on Hand December 31 1912.....	\$398,367 19
Deduct—	
Liabilities for unsettled claims (partly estimated).....	71,426 71
Total Estimated Surplus at December 31 1912.....	\$326,940 48

GENERAL.

The year 1912 was one of exceptional prosperity for the farming community throughout the world. The production of the principal grains increased almost 20% over the preceding year, and yielded a crop value considerably larger than any previous record. This created an increased demand for harvesting machinery, tillage implements and other farm appliances, and enabled the Company to make a substantial gain in the gross volume of sales. The increase effected in net earnings, however, was not proportionate to the gain in volume, owing to the reduction in selling prices of the Company's principal lines.

The expansion of the foreign trade continues. The sales of harvesting machinery abroad increased 23%, and the sales of other farm implements, engines and tractors increased 14% over 1911. The foreign trade now exceeds 40% of the total business of the Company, and contributes more than proportionately to the net earnings; while the domestic sales of harvesting machinery and twine in 1912 were less than one-third of the total business.

The principal capital expenditures in the United States and Canada during the past year were incurred in enlarging the warehouse and storage facilities at Works and Agencies, and in the construction of additional units for the manufacture of gasoline and kerosene engines and tractors. New twine mills have been built at the Works in France and Germany. The first unit of the Company's extensive plant at Lubertzy, Russia, was completed, and reapers and mowers are now being manufactured there to supply a portion of the Russian requirements. The Coke Works at Benham, Kentucky, have been in successful operation throughout the year, and an additional unit of 100 coke ovens, with a capacity of 50,000 tons of coke per annum, is in course of construction.

To assist the American farmer in raising better crops and in increasing the yield per acre, the Company has organized a thoroughly equipped Agricultural Extension Department. The program of this department for 1913 embraces a special campaign in a number of the Central States to increase the acreage of alfalfa. This is being conducted in co-operation with local agricultural and commercial societies, and the farmers are instructed in the importance of this valuable crop. This department is also extending its work in various other directions to improve the fertility and productivity of the soil and to advance scientific agriculture.

WELFARE WORK.

The Employees' Benefit Association has maintained an average membership during the year 1912 of 29,257. As 75% of the Works' employees were members, the Company has again contributed \$50,000 to the Association. The Association is in a prosperous condition, having a surplus of \$326,940 48.

The Company is fully committed to the plan of compensation for industrial accidents to its employees; and in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin it is operating under the compensation laws of those States. Closely related to the matter of compensation is the accident-prevention work, which has been vigorously pushed under the direction of a chief safety inspector and the superintendents.

The anti-tuberculosis work which was started last year has been aggressively continued. Practically all of the employees at the Chicago Works have been inspected, and every case of tuberculosis in any stage has received such treatment as the Company's medical staff has recommended, including either sanitarium treatment or home care. This investigation and treatment is being extended to the Works outside of Chicago as fast as possible.

The Company has expended during the year nearly half a million dollars for welfare features affecting the working conditions, comfort, health and lives of its employees. This sum embraces the following items:

Compensation for industrial accidents.....	\$135,398 91
Contributions to Employees' Benefit Association.....	68,186 25
Pensions to aged or disabled employees.....	31,765 09
Accident prevention.....	82,988 48
Medical, including anti-tuberculosis campaign.....	55,080 22
Sanitation and ventilation.....	66,224 16
Education, clubs, matrons, lunch-rooms, etc.....	55,801 34
	\$495,434 42

In pursuance of the welfare policy of the Company, it has recently made the following changes for the benefit of its employees; it has abolished night work for women in all its Works, and hereafter, whenever night shifts are required, only men will be employed; it has established for its women workers a minimum wage of eight dollars per week at all the Company's domestic Works, with corresponding adjustments in piece-work prices and for more expert labor; it has adopted the Saturday half-holiday throughout the year at all

the Company's domestic Works, without reducing average weekly earnings.

Since the formation of the Company in the fall of 1902, the average wages paid its Works' employees in the United States have increased 32%.

THE GOVERNMENT CASE.

In 1906, soon after the Bureau of Corporations was organized, the Company requested the Bureau to make a full investigation of its organization and business, and has since afforded it every facility for obtaining information about the Company's affairs. On April 30 1912, before the investigation of the Bureau of Corporations was concluded, the Government filed suit at St. Paul to dissolve the Company. The taking of evidence by the Government began in September and was completed in December 1912. The evidence on behalf of the Company is now being taken. It is expected that it will be completed by midsummer, and that the case will be presented to the Court in the fall.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS.

It was supposed that while suit was pending the Government would not put forth the Bureau's report, particularly when only the evidence on the Government's side of the case had been received and considered by the Bureau in making up its report. Though requested to defer its report at least until the Company's evidence was taken and could be considered, the request was denied; and on March 3 1913 a Summary of the Report was given to the press. The old charges of exclusive agencies, fixed prices and coercion, which the Company had so completely disproved in the litigation in Kansas and Missouri, were again repeated in this Summary. But, even with these features, the report justifies the Company as to the fundamental matters of honest capitalization, fair prices and moderate profits. It admits that this Company, unlike many other large corporations, was not over-capitalized at organization, and that its profits have been moderate, averaging less than eight and a half per cent per annum. The report also conclusively refutes the familiar falsehood that International goods are sold abroad cheaper than at home, stating that "the prices to the retail dealer or to the farmer are higher abroad than in the domestic market." The report further states (p. 244):

"From the figures in the above table it can be easily seen that the farmer in the United States enjoys a marked advantage over the farmers in foreign countries generally."

"Because of frequent reports that the International Harvester Co. has sold its machines at much lower prices abroad than in the United States, emphasis should be placed upon the fact that the Bureau's agents made an extensive investigation in Europe, and found no noteworthy instances of what is usually termed 'dumping' with respect to the International Harvester Co."

ORGANIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CORPORATION.

On account of the large business of the Company in foreign countries, and in order to protect, as far as possible, its foreign credit and trade from embarrassment and injury pending the protracted litigation with the Government, the Directors recommended the division of the Company's properties and business between two corporations, according to the following plan:

A new company, to be called International Harvester Corporation, with a capital stock of \$70,000,000—\$30,000,000 preferred and \$40,000,000 common—should be organized; it should purchase from this Company all its foreign plants, property and business, and its six plants manufacturing the so-called "new lines" in the United States, and such portion of this Company's other assets as together would amount to substantially one-half in value of this Company's net assets; and it should accept in payment therefor the entire capital stock of the Corporation, and then reduce its own capital stock one-half, and give to its stockholders the opportunity to receive pro rata for the stock retired shares of the Corporation of like amount and kind, with the option to receive cash for the par value of the shares retired.

This plan was submitted to the stockholders by circular letter January 29 1913, and it was unanimously approved at a special meeting of the stockholders held on February 10 1913, at which about three-quarters of all the stock of this Company of each class was represented. The plan thus adopted has now been fully carried out; the name of this Company was changed to International Harvester Company of New Jersey, its capital stock of each class has been reduced one-half, and its properties and business are now wholly within the United States. The two corporations now have the same capitalization of \$70,000,000 each, with substantially equal assets and resources. The balance sheet submitted herewith does not, of course, show this division, but embraces the entire business heretofore carried on by this Company.

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

The Board of Directors gratefully recognizes that the zeal, efficiency and loyalty of the whole organization are mainly responsible for the progress and continued prosperity of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CYRUS H. McCORMICK, *President.*
Chicago, April 15 1913.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT—FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 1913.

Office of the Philadelphia Company,
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 1st, 1913.

The Board of Directors herewith submit their report for the fiscal year ended March 31 1913.

During the year 11 wells were purchased and 222 wells were drilled, of which 176 were productive of gas, 20 of oil and 26 unproductive; 29 wells were abandoned, having ceased to be productive; 2 wells were sold, and 1 well was reinstated, making the total number of wells owned or controlled through stock ownership and in use by the Company at this date 1,313.

During the year 20.26 miles of pipe were reclaimed and 249.89 miles were laid and purchased. The total amount of pipe lines operated by this Company, either through ownership or stock ownership in other corporations, is now 2,807.01 miles.

This does not include the 180.55 miles of mains of the Allegheny Heating Company nor the 364.12 miles of mains of our several artificial gas companies.

The Company sold during the year 40,542,825,500 cubic feet of natural gas, being an increase of 2,973,048,000 cubic feet, with increased receipts from that source of \$285,990 04.

There has been an increase during the year of 6,130 domestic consumers of the natural gas supplied by the Company and the Companies it operates, including the Allegheny Heating Company and The Fairmont & Grafton Gas Company, making the total number of domestic natural gas consumers of these Companies 117,155.

There has been expended out of the earnings of the Company since March 31 1886 for gas and oil wells, transportation pipe lines outside the city, pumping stations, telephone lines, tools, &c., \$20,800,419 14, no part of which has been charged to capital accounts.

To develop and increase the production and sale of electric light and power, as well as for the purpose of unifying and simplifying the operation of the electric public service companies whose capital stock is owned by this Company, the Company applied a considerable portion of the proceeds of the sale of its Debentures dated May 1 1912 to the purchase of all the stock and bonds of the Duquesne Light Company, which became the nucleus of the new financial structure for the conduct of the electric light and power business of the Company; it also acquired the Phipps plant and the stock of the Pennsylvania Light & Power Company, and caused to be made by Ford, Bacon & Davis a valuation and appraisal of the properties of the light and power companies whose stocks were previously owned by the Philadelphia Company, and a reasonable present value of such stocks was duly ascertained and reported by said engineers.

The Capital stocks of the Companies owning these properties had been carried upon the Company's books at their original cost to the Company, without regard to the cost of the subsequent improvements, additions and betterments to and extensions of said properties. The ownership of said stocks and the operation of said properties were thereafter vested in the Duquesne Light Company through sales, contracts of sale, consolidations and leases, involving a mass of detail too voluminous to state herein.

The electric generating plants now operated by the Duquesne Light Company have a normal rated capacity of 74,015 K. W., and contracts have been made by that Company for the installation at Brunot Island of additional units of a normal rated capacity of 45,000 K. W.; the latter are expected to be installed before the close of the present calendar year, giving the Duquesne Light Company total normal rated generating capacity of 119,015 K. W. The Philadelphia Company has supplied the Duquesne Light Company from the proceeds of the Debentures the money with which to pay for such additional installation, and for the development and extension of its lines, distribution and other facilities. Investigations and studies are being prosecuted preparatory to the installation of such power plants, in addition to those named above, as may be needed in the development of this business; and it may be confidently stated that the future of the Duquesne Light Company is most promising.

The Company has acquired and now owns, as representing its entire investment in electric light and power companies, all the outstanding capital stock of the Duquesne Light Company to the par value of \$20,884,200, a moderate dividend upon which would provide the interest upon the total funded debt of the Philadelphia Company. The Duquesne Light Company has declared and paid its initial dividend of 1 3/4% on said \$20,884,200—for the quarter ended March 31 1913, being at the rate of 7% per annum. As a further result of the purchase by the Duquesne Light Company at the valuations determined by the appraisements above referred to, and the exchange of a portion of its stock for stocks of similar companies hitherto held directly by the Company, the surplus of the Philadelphia Company was increased by \$5,595,429 41.

The Company availed itself of the above increase in surplus and by a recognition of part of the increase over book values of

the shares of stock of certain of its natural gas companies, in which companies many improvements and extensions had theretofore been charged to earnings, to adjust its accounts with, and the finances of, the Pittsburgh Railways Company, to which it had advanced from time to time since 1902, as well as having assisted it to borrow, large sums of money to enable it to meet Railway Company's extraordinary maintenance, demands for improvements and extensions, and to pay interest upon such borrowings. It is important to note that in doing this no increased book values were placed upon the oil and gas leases owned by the several companies or upon the plant and property owned directly by the Philadelphia Company. The principal transactions involved in said adjustment were the sale and delivery to the Pittsburgh Railways Company of certain shares of stock of certain street railway and electric traction companies, included in the Pittsburgh Railways Company operating system, and carried on the Philadelphia Company's books at \$8,265,000 14; also the turning over to the Railways Company the bills payable of that Company and certain underlying street railway companies, amounting in book value to \$10,649,052 25, for which the Philadelphia Company received \$10,000,000 par value 6% Debentures of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, interest upon which is payable as and when earned, and is non-cumulative.

By this adjustment, the Pittsburgh Railways Company was relieved from large indebtedness to its sole stockholder, the Philadelphia Company, and from the payment of a large sum of money annually as interest on such indebtedness. As the Philadelphia Company was and still is the owner of all the outstanding stock of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, the value of the stock of the Pittsburgh Railways Company was correspondingly enhanced by this arrangement. It is contemplated that any funds needed hereafter by the Railways Company for the improvement of its lines will be provided through the issuance of bonds of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, and that any increase of equipment will be provided either out of the proceeds of such bonds or the proceeds of some other satisfactory financial arrangement to be entered into by the Railways Company.

The Railways Company has made a contract with the Duquesne Light Company for an adequate and reliable supply of all the power which it may need, and thus is relieved from the necessity of further financing to provide for its increasing and growing power requirements.

The general improvement in business conditions in the territory served by the Railways Company is indicated by \$542,072 76 increase in its gross earnings for the past fiscal year.

With the drawing to a close of a series of extraordinary street improvements by the City of Pittsburgh, which have interrupted traffic at one time or another upon every line of railway leading to the business centre of the city, it is to be expected that the earnings of the Railways will show further improvements, providing, of course, that the business of the community continues as prosperous as at present.

Accompanying this report are statements showing the financial condition of the Company.

For the Board,

J. H. REED, *President.*

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY.

(Including the Philadelphia Company of West Virginia.)

INCOME AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 1913.

Gross Earnings—		
Gas	\$6,769,312 64	
Oil	246,654 81	
Miscellaneous	36,309 40	
Total Gross Earnings	\$7,052,276 85	
Operating Expenses—		
Prospecting and Lease	\$598,757 12	
Gas Purchased	417,438 38	
Production	602,120 33	
Transportation	372,245 05	
Distribution	361,898 45	
Commercial	124,208 16	
General and Miscellaneous	479,453 69	
Total Operating Expenses	\$2,958,821 18	
Taxes	192,379 08	
Total Operating Expenses and Taxes	\$3,151,200 26	
Net Earnings	\$3,901,076 59	
Other Income—		
Dividends and Interest on Stocks and Bonds		
Owned	\$1,161,334 01	
Rental of Real Estate and Buildings	113,244 23	
Interest and Discount	1,080,059 24	
Miscellaneous	14 00	
Total Other Income	2,354,651 48	
Total Income	\$6,255,728 07	
Deductions from Income—		
Rental of Leased Gas Properties	\$23,240 60	
Interest and Discount	36,258 03	
Miscellaneous	13,536 29	
Total Deductions from Income	73,034 92	
Net Income Before Deducting Fixed Charges, Improvements, Betterments, Extensions	\$6,182,693 15	

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, May 23 1913.

The prospects of good crops cheers the West but manufacturers, especially in the East, are proceeding cautiously...

On the whole the feeling is optimistic at the West, while in the East there is a disposition to go slow.

LARD has latterly declined; prime Western \$11 40; refined for the Continent \$11 85, for South America \$12 35...

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO. May delivery...cts. 11.05...

PORK dull but steady; mess \$21 75@\$22 25; clear \$21 @ \$22 50; family \$23 50@\$25.

OILS.—Linseed quiet but steady. At Duluth flaxseed has been easier. The receipts there were 23,000 bushels.

COFFEE has been quiet and easier; No. 7 Rio 11 1/2c. Mild grades have also been slow of sale; fair to good Cucuta 13 1/4@13 3/4c.

SUGAR.—Raw was steady. News from Cuba was favorable. The receipts at Atlantic ports for the week were 89,088 tons...

PETROLEUM steady; barrels 8.70@9.70c.; bulk 5@6c.; cases 11@12c. Drilling operations continue active in all sections.

TOBACCO has remained quiet. Even for filler the demand is light. The loss of tobacco at Dayton, Ohio, through the floods, fails to stimulate demand or to impart any particular strength to prices.

COPPER has been steady with Lake 15 3/4c. and electrolytic 15.60c.; London has been firmer. The demand here has fallen off; however, and the tone within a day or two has been less aggressive.

Finished steel, less active. Production of various materials very large.

COTTON.

Friday Night, May 23 1913.

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 55,860 bales...

Table showing movement of cotton receipts from Saturday to Friday, with columns for days (Sat. to Fri.) and Total for each port.

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

Table comparing receipts to May 23, 1913, with 1912-13, 1911-12, and 1910-11, including stock data for each port.

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

Table showing receipts at leading ports (Galveston, Texas City, etc.) for the years 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, and 1908.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 74,664 bales, of which 20,304 were to Great Britain, 1,548 to France and 52,812 to the rest of the Continent.

Table showing exports from various ports to Great Britain, France, and the Continent, with columns for week ending May 23 1913 and from Sept. 1 1912 to May 23 1913.

Note.—N. Y. exports since Sept. 1 include 19,780 bales Peru, etc., 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.

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

Table with columns: Towns, Movement to May 23 1913, Movement to May 24 1912. Sub-columns include Receipts, Shipments, Stocks for Week and Season.

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 1912-13 and 1911-12, including shipped amounts, gross overland, and deductions.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 8,133 bales, against 16,375 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 285,490 bales.

Table showing receipts at ports and net overland for May 23, and spinner's takings for North and Interior.

Table showing movement into sight in previous years for May, July, August, September, October, December, and January.

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 showing New Orleans option market data with columns for days of the week and price ranges for various months.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Advices to us by telegraph from the South this evening are on the whole of a quite satisfactory character. Rain has been quite general and beneficial and the crop is doing well. There continue to be some complaints of too low temperature at night.

Galveston, Tex.—Light rains have fallen in those sections where needed. The forepart of the week was warm, with abundance of sunshine, but temperatures at night the balance of the week too low for rapid growth. We have had rain on two days during the week, the rainfall reaching two inches and fifty-six hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 64 to 81, averaging 73.

Abilene, Tex.—There has been rain on four days during the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and five hundredths. Minimum thermometer 56.

Brenham, Tex.—Rain has fallen on two days during the week, the rainfall reaching seventy-eight hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 74, highest 88, lowest 60.

Cuero, Tex.—It has rained lightly on one day during the week, the precipitation being twenty-two hundredths of an inch. Thermometer has averaged 74, ranging from 56 to 92.

Dallas, Tex.—There has been rain on two days during the week, the rainfall being twenty-four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 74, ranging from 54 to 94.

Henrietta, Tex.—Dry all the week. The thermometer has averaged 75, the highest being 96 and the lowest 54.

Huntsville, Tex.—There has been light rain on two days during the week, the rainfall reaching forty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 73, ranging from 56 to 88.

Kerrville, Tex.—It has rained on two days during the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and fifty-two hundredths. Average thermometer 73, highest 96 and lowest 50.

Lampasas, Tex.—We have had light rain on three days of the week, the precipitation reaching sixty-two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 69, the highest being 94 and the lowest 44.

Longview, Tex.—Rain has fallen on three days during the week, to the extent of eighty-six hundredths of an inch. Lowest thermometer 58, highest 92, average 75.

Luling, Tex.—Rain has fallen on two days during the week, the rainfall reaching twenty-four hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 76, highest 92, lowest 60.

Nacogdoches, Tex.—It has rained on one day during the week, the rainfall reaching thirty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 54 to 86, averaging 70.

Palestine, Tex.—We have had rain on two days during the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and fifteen hundredths. Thermometer has averaged 73, the highest being 88 and the lowest 58.

Paris, Tex.—We have had good rain on one day during the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and twelve hundredths. Thermometer has averaged 72, the highest being 88 and the lowest 56.

San Antonio, Tex.—It has rained on two days of the week, the precipitation reaching eighteen hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 58 to 94, averaging 76.

Taylor, Tex.—Rain has fallen on two days of the week, the rainfall being fifty hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 73, highest 88 and lowest 58.

Weatherford, Tex.—There has been rain on two days during the week, the rainfall reaching ninety-eight hundredths of an inch. Thermometer has averaged 73, highest being 94 and lowest 52.

Ardmore, Okla.—We have had rain on three days of the week, the rainfall reaching fifty-seven hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 74, ranging from 56 to 92.

Holdenville, Okla.—It has rained on two days of the week, the precipitation reaching seventy-nine hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 51 to 87, averaging 69.

Marlow, Okla.—Rain has fallen on one day of the week, the rainfall being fifty-seven hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 69, highest 84, lowest 54.

Alexandria, La.—It has rained on four days during the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and three hundredths. Average thermometer 73, highest 92, lowest 53.

New Orleans, La.—Rain has fallen on four days of the week, to the extent of five inches and twenty-three hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 77, ranging from 66 to 89.

Shreveport, La.—We have had rain on five days during the week, the rainfall being seventy-five hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 60 to 89, averaging 75.

Columbus, Miss.—It has rained on four days during the week, the rainfall being three inches and fifty-one hundredths. Lowest thermometer 74, highest 94, average 53.

Meridian, Miss.—Rain has fallen on four days of the week, the precipitation reaching three inches and seventy-six hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 72, ranging from 56 to 88.

Vicksburg, Miss.—It has rained on four days of the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and twenty-three hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 57 to 88, averaging 73.

Eldorado, Ark.—It has rained on three days during the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and fifty-three hundredths. Average thermometer 70, highest 88, and lowest 51.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR FROM UNITED STATES PORTS.—We give below a compilation showing the exports of wheat and flour from United States ports during the month of April and the ten months of the fiscal years 1912-13 and 1911-12.

Table with columns: Ports, April 1913, 10 Months 1912-13, 10 Months 1911-12. Sub-columns: Wheat, Flour, Wheat, Flour, Wheat, Flour. Rows include New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, etc.

For other tables usually given here, see page 1467.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports May 17 1913 was as follows:

UNITED STATES GRAIN STOCKS. Table with columns: In Thousands, Amer. Bonded, Amer. Bonded, Amer. Bonded, Amer. Bonded, Amer. Bonded, Amer. Bonded. Rows include New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.

CANADIAN GRAIN STOCKS. Table with columns: Canadian Bonded, Canadian Bonded, Canadian Bonded, Canadian Bonded, Canadian Bonded, Canadian Bonded, Canadian Bonded. Rows include Montreal, Pt. William & Pt. Arthur, etc.

SUMMARY. Table with columns: Bonded, Bonded, Bonded, Bonded, Bonded, Bonded, Bonded. Rows include American, Canadian, Total May 17 1913, etc.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Friday Night, May 23 1913.

Dry goods markets are quiet but steady in tone. While the tariff is causing buyers to hold out from the market as much as possible, the curtailment on the part of producers is preventing any accumulation of stocks. Orders are chiefly for small lots, but are quite frequent and aggregate a fair volume. Although cottons are quiet, prices have steadied and buyers are showing greater interest in their future requirements. The bulk of business, however, is confined for the most part to seasonable goods and prompt shipment. Local retail business has been restrained by the exceptionally cool spring, but in other sections of the country trade is reported as satisfactory. Print cloths are active and prices show a stronger tendency, as supplies are not found to be plentiful. Export trade continues quiet, though some further orders from China for three-yard sheetings for delivery in July have rendered encouragement, as it is believed that stocks in that market are not as large as generally supposed. Other markets are not being heard from beyond inquiries to keep in touch with the situation. In dress goods, road salesmen have started out with new fall lines of garments, and some advance business is reported to have been booked which will result in an increased demand from garment manufacturers for fall piece goods. Woolens continue the better property in the cheaper grades, but a fair demand is experienced for the finer grades of worsteds. Men's wear continues quiet, with buyers delaying as long as possible, or until they have a better understanding of the effect of the tariff. About the only division of the dry goods industry which is not suffering any depression from the tariff uncertainties is the linen trade. Here, stocks are poor, considering the demand, and there is little fear of price unsettlement through the proposed changes in the tariff. The outlook for linens of domestic manufacture is very bright, as linen goods are steadily becoming a staple in this market, and the rate of consumption

is increasing out of proportion to the rate of importation. In cottons and woolens it is a question which will suffer the most from the tariff. At present woolens and worsteds seem to be most affected, as it is here that foreign interests are expected to make the greatest inroads both with piece goods and ready-made clothing.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending May 17 were 4,615 packages, valued at \$430,777, their destination being to the points specified in the table below:

Table with columns: New York to May 17, 1913, 1912. Sub-columns: Week, Since Jan. 1, Week, Since Jan. 1. Rows include Great Britain, China, India, Arabia, Africa, West Indies, Mexico, Central America, South America, Other countries.

The value of these New York exports since Jan. 1 has been \$10,406,435 in 1913, against \$12,002,302 in 1912.

Little change is noted in the domestic cotton goods situation, the demand continuing fairly active and prices steady. A large business is still wanting, however, in many staple lines. During the week the mills brought forward numerous small orders from the jobbing trade, which were taken to indicate that stocks in second hands are not any too plentiful. Business placed on staple prints has been equal to that of the week previous and shows a steady consumption of these goods in both Western and Eastern sections of the country. Fancy cottons are ordered quite freely for nearby and fall delivery, and, according to reports, mills have enough business booked to keep them going for the next few months. Gingham hold steady, prices for bleached goods are well maintained, duck shows little change, while wash fabrics, especially novelties, are selling well. Many jobbers are deferring buying of their fall supplies until some future date on account of the tariff uncertainties, and in the opinion of some merchants this condition of affairs is certain to result in higher prices, as stocks are not accumulating and when they do enter the market they will find some lines very scarce. An improvement in the demand for sheetings and drills for China shipment has been a stimulating factor in the situation. According to conservative estimates, between 4,500 and 5,000 bales of goods have been taken, with some deliveries running into next year. Print cloths have developed a firmer undertone, there being a good inquiry for nearby delivery. Gray goods, 38 1/2-inch standard, are quoted at 5 to 5 1/2c.

WOOLEN GOODS.—Markets for men's wear rule easier as in view of the tariff changes there is a desire among mills to reduce stocks. In order to do this concessions on many lines are being offered and a result clothiers have been obtaining light-weight goods at exceedingly attractive prices. As regards dress goods, there is considerable duplicating and bookings of fall orders on fine and medium grades.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Increased activity is noted in markets for linens, there being an improvement in the demand for both dress and housekeeping goods. Buyers no doubt look for lower prices, but in view of the high cost of flax and labor difficulties there is little likelihood of any lowering of values for some time. Burlaps are easier with a moderate business passing. Light-weights are quoted at 5.60c. and heavyweights at 7.75c. to 8c.

Importations and Warehouse Withdrawals of Dry Goods

The importations and warehouse withdrawals of dry goods at this port for the week ending May 17 1913 and since Jan. 1 1913, and for the corresponding periods of last year, were as follows:

Imports Entered for Consumption for the Week and Since Jan. 1. Table with columns: Week Ending May 17 1913, Since Jan. 1 1913. Sub-columns: Pkgs., Value, Pkgs., Value. Rows include Manufactures of—Wool, Cotton, Silk, Flax, Miscellaneous, Total 1913, Total 1912, Warehouse Withdrawals Thrown Upon the Market, Imports Entered for Warehouse During Same Period.

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

News Items.

Baltimore, Md.—*Special Paving Tax Held Valid by Court of Appeals.*—On May 13 the Court of Appeals in an opinion written by Judge John P. Briscoe held constitutional Chapter 688 of the Acts of 1912, which levied a special paving tax on property in the City of Baltimore specially benefited by improved paving. This reverses the ruling made on Jan. 6 by Judge Bond of the Circuit Court. V. 96, p. 148. The opinion of the higher Court says: "The power of the Legislature to levy special taxes for local improvements, and to impose special assessments for road or street improvements, when not restricted by constitutional provisions, is well settled and supported by numerous Federal and State decisions." It is therefore held that the Act of 1912 was a valid exercise of legislative power and free of the constitutional objections raised against it.

Brockport, N. Y.—*Purchase of Water Plant Authorized.*—The election held May 13 (V. 96, p. 1311) resulted in favor of purchasing the plant of the Brockport-Holley Water Co. for \$60,750. The vote was 148 "for" to 6 "against".

Colorado.—*Governor Vetoes "Blue Sky" and Income Tax Bills.*—On May 15 Governor Ammons announced that he had vetoed 18 of the 187 bills passed by the last Legislature. Among the measures vetoed was a "Blue Sky" bill, concerning which the Governor says:

While there are many most excellent features in this measure, for a long time needed in this State, it includes within its provisions the control of the organization and business of public utilities and insurance companies. This General Assembly has passed comprehensive and well-considered laws regulating both these classes of corporations, so that this Act, succeeding the other two, would come in conflict with and endanger, if it did not annul, some of the most vital provisions of both the public utilities bill and insurance code. I deem it exceedingly unwise, therefore, to complete the situation by approving this bill, because of its conflict with the more important measures referred to.

Another measure disapproved by the Governor provided for a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% on incomes of over \$5,000 and up to \$10,000 a year, 1% on incomes above \$10,000 and up to \$15,000, $1\frac{1}{2}$ % on amounts over \$15,000 and up to \$20,000 and 2% on all incomes over \$20,000 yearly. Concerning his action on this bill the Governor says:

I disapprove of this bill because, while it is a revenue measure, it produces no net proceeds to the State, and provides an inequitable distribution of receipts among the counties of the State. I am in favor of the general principles of an income tax, but doubt the wisdom of passing a State law for such a tax immediately in advance of a national Act, and it might prove to be antagonistic to the Federal law.

The following bills were also vetoed:

H. B. 260—Providing for the investment of permanent school funds in school district bonds.

S. B. 408—For a \$1,000,000 bond issue by the State for the construction of buildings and the maintenance of the State educational institutions.

Detroit, Mich.—*Decisions Concerning Municipal Ownership of Street Railway.*—The Wayne County Circuit Court on May 21 upheld the "Verdier Home Rule Bill," which was printed in full under the head of "Michigan" in the "Chronicle" of April 12, page 1107. The constitutionality of this Act was attacked by the Detroit United Ry., which sought to prevent the appointment of a street railway commission and the issuance of bonds in accordance with the recent city charter amendment submitted under the Verdier Bill.

It was contended (1) that the "immediate effect" clause of the bill was unconstitutional; (2) that the measure never had been properly printed during its course through the Legislature; (3) that the Act violated the constitutional provisions which limit the debt-creating of cities.

The five Judges who heard the case (Judge Murphy not sitting) were unanimous in denying the first two contentions, but Judge Hally dissented on the question of the legality of the bond issue. Judges Hosmer, Van Zile and Mandell concurred in the prevailing opinion and Judges Codd and Holly each submitted separate opinions.

The main opinion, signed by Judges Hosmer, Van Zile and Mandell, expressed the majority sentiment on the bonding question. The opinion follows:

I agree with Judge Hally that the Verdier bill was printed as required by the constitution; that the question as to whether it was immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety was for the Legislature and not for the courts, that it is the duty of the Legislature to fix the general bonding limits of cities; that this power cannot be delegated to the people, and that a city can issue bonds on its faith and credit only to the extent of the difference between its debt and its borrowing limit.

Still it would seem that a perfectly natural and constitutional construction can be given to the section under consideration. Section 4, before amendment, prohibited cities from pledging their credit for street railways except to the amount of the margin between existing indebtedness and 4% of the assessed value of the real and personal property in the city.

By successive amendments to the charter a city might raise its borrowing power to the legislative limit of 8% and yet be prohibited from purchase of a street railway by any issue of bonds other than those which imposed no liability upon the city. It was to change this that the Verdier bill was enacted.

I fully agree with Judge Hally that the constitutional convention expected the cities to pledge funds for street railways by bonds which did not impose a liability on the city, but I am unable to find anything in the constitution which prevents the Legislature from giving cities the authority to use the borrowing power between the debt and general limit of bonded indebtedness for this purpose.

In leaving to the Legislature the bonding limit, the constitution has empowered that body to open the door to the purchase of public utilities on the credit of the city if it sees fit, and the holding of the Act unconstitutional in no wise tends to prevent this. The Legislature may raise the limit so that the margin is sufficient.

Subject to the restriction that a city's debt must not exceed eight per cent of the assessed value of property exclusive of special assessment district bonds, and ten per cent inclusive of all bonds, subject to the provision that the charter of a city shall not be changed by increasing the limit of its indebtedness oftener than once in two years, and subject to the further provision that no single increase shall exceed two per cent, a city may use any borrowing power which remains, not exceeding two per cent, for street railway purchase or installation.

The bill should be dismissed without prejudice to the right to attack the charter amendments should they prove to be beyond the scope of the Act.

The case is to be appealed to the Supreme Court and an effort will be made, it is said, to get it on the June docket.

The Circuit Court on May 21 also decided that the city's action in including in the Budget of the Park Commissioner an appropriation of \$250,000 for the construction of the proposed West Side bus line was illegal and granted a writ of mandamus requiring Council to rescind the same. It is said that this case will not be appealed.

Frankfort-on-Main.—*Bonds Drawn for Payment.*—On April 10 certain bonds of Series 1 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ % Loan of 1901 were drawn for payment Sept. 1 1913 at the City Treasury in Frankfort-on-Main or at the office of Speyer & Co. in New York City at the rate of exchange of the day. The numbers of the bonds called are given in an advertisement on a preceding page.

Green County, Ky.—*Railroad Bond Cases Taken to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.*—This county, it is stated, has asked the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals to reverse the decisions of the Kentucky Federal Courts awarding judgments to holders of bonds issued by the county in 1871 to help pay for the extension of the Cumberland & Ohio RR. The Cincinnati "Tribune" says in part:

Determined opposition by the citizens and officials of Green County has so far foiled the decrees of the Kentucky Federal Court ordering the levy of taxes to pay what is due on the bonds. The county at present is going without a Sheriff or Tax Collector; the citizens on whom these honors are conferred refusing to serve and resigning their jobs when instructed to make a levy for payment of the railroad bonds.

In order to meet that dodging of the issue Judge Cochran in a recent decree required that the levy for the bonds should be made part of the duty of the Collector of County Taxes, and that the bond tax should be collected at the same time as the county tax. This order is appealed from by County Judge Elliott Graham and the Justices of the Peace who form the Fiscal Board.

Mary Ann Quinton is one of those who filed suit against the county and has been awarded a judgment for \$59,185. The judgment in favor of Wahash College, Shirley D. Murphy, Indianapolis Rolling Mill Co., the Briggs Swift Estate is for an additional \$108,718. The total taxable value of Green County is but \$1,400,000.

King County (P. O. Seattle), Wash.—*Court-House Bonds Declared Void.*—The Superior Court has declared illegal the \$950,000 5% court-house bonds recently disposed of (V. 96, p. 892). The delivery of the bonds has been held up pending this decision.

Little Willow Irrigation District, Payette County, Idaho.—*Litigation.*—An appeal was filed in the State Supreme Court May 15 in the case of the Little Willow Irrigation District against R. E. Haynes. Local papers state that this is in the nature of a friendly suit for the confirmation of a sale of \$165,000 worth of bonds by the directors of the district. The district, it is said, includes between 5,000 and 6,000 acres of land but 10 miles north of Payette, in Canyon County.

Michigan.—*Amendment to Savings Bank Investment Law.*—The Michigan Legislature, which adjourned on May 15, passed an amendment to the law governing the investment of savings deposits, specifying that steamship bonds, if issued on bulk freighters operating on the Great Lakes and connecting waters, must be on steamships of at least 7,000 tons carrying capacity; and providing that securities against which participation certificates are issued must be deposited in a Michigan trust company rather than a Michigan collateral deposit company. We print the Act in full below, italicizing the words added to the old law and placing in brackets those to be eliminated:

The People of the State of Michigan enact:
Section 1. Section 27 of Act No. 205 of the Public Acts of 1887, entitled "An Act to revise the laws authorizing the business of banking and to establish a banking department for the supervision of such business," being compiler's Section 6116 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, as amended by Act No. 262 of the Public Acts of 1905 and Act No. 322 of the Public Acts of 1907, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 27. A savings bank shall keep on hand at least 15% of its total deposits, one-third of which reserve shall be in lawful money in its own vaults, and the balance on deposit, payable on demand, with banks, national or State, in cities approved by the Commissioners as reserve cities, or invested in United States bonds; three-fifths of the remainder of the savings deposits shall be invested by the Board of Directors as follows:
(a) In bonds of the United States, or any State or Territory of the United States: Provided, That such State or Territory has not, in the ten years preceding the time of such investment repudiated its debt and failed to pay the same, or the interest due thereon, or upon any part of such debt; or
(b) In the public debt or bonds of any city, county, township, village, or school district of any State or Territory in the United States which shall have been authorized by the Legislature of such State or Territory: Provided, The total indebtedness of such municipality does not exceed 5% of its assessed valuation; except by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Directors, such bonds may be purchased if the total liabilities do not exceed 10% of its assessed valuation; or

(c) In the legally authorized first mortgage bonds of any steam railroad corporation organized under the laws of any State of the United States: Provided, That such company has for five years prior to the time of making such investment by said bank paid annually dividends equal to not less than 4% on its entire capital stock and has not during said period defaulted in the payment of the matured principal or interest of any debts incurred by it and secured by mortgage or trust deed upon its property or any part thereof, or in the payment of any part of the matured principal or interest of any bonds guaranteed and assumed by it; or

(d) In the first mortgage bonds of railroad companies whose lines are leased or operated or controlled by any railroad company specified in paragraph (c) of this section, if said bonds be guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the railroad company to which said lines are leased or by which they are operated or controlled;

(e) In the legally authorized mortgage bonds of any steam railroad incorporated under the laws of any State of the United States which shall have been issued for the purpose of retiring all prior mortgage indebtedness on so much of the property of such company as is covered by the mortgage securing such issue of bonds, and further providing for additions, extensions or improvements: Provided, That such company has for three years prior to the time of making such investment by said bank paid annually dividends equal to not less than 4% on its entire capital stock, which capital stock shall equal or exceed in amount one-third of the par value of all its bonded indebtedness, and has not, during the same period, defaulted in the payment of the matured principal or interest of any debts incurred by it and secured by mortgage or trust deed upon its property or any part thereof, or in the payment of any part of the matured principal or interest upon a bond guaranteed or assumed by it: Provided, Said issues of bonds shall have been approved by the Securities Commission hereinafter provided for;

1317) were awarded, it is stated, to Spitzer, Rorick & Co. of Toledo for \$34,560—making the price \$7,759.

MORROW COUNTY (P. O. Mt. Gilead), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. June 5 by Clifton Sipe, County Auditor, for the following Noble road-impt. coupon bonds, with int. at 5%: \$2,650 Township's portion bonds. Denom. (1) \$400, (9) \$250. Due \$400 on Sept. 1 1914 and \$250 yearly on Mar. 1 from 1915 to 1923, incl. 2,560 Landowners' portion bonds. Denom. (1) \$310, (9) \$250. Due \$310 on Sept. 1 in 1914 and \$250 yearly on Mar. 1 from 1915 to 1923, incl. Auth. Sec. 6949, Gen. Code. Date Mar. 1 1913. Int. M. & S. Certified check (or cash) on a bank doing business in Morrow County for 5% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to Auditor, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 15 days from time of award. Bids must be unconditional. Proposals to be made on blank forms furnished by Auditor.

MT. STERLING SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mt. Sterling), Brown County, Ill.—PURCHASER OF BONDS.—The purchaser of the \$22,000 5% bldg. bonds sold on April 4 (V. 96, p. 1439) was McCoy & Co. of Chic. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 1 1913. Int. M. & N. Due serially, ending 1932.

NASHVILLE, Davidson County, Tenn.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. May 29 by the Bond Comms., care Wm. L. Murray, City Recorder, for \$200,000 reservoir-emergency-repair and \$100,000 electric-light-extension 5% 20-yr. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Mar. 1 1913. Int. M. & S. at office of City Treas. or at the National City Bank, N. Y. City, at option of holder. Bonds exempt from city taxes. Cert. check on a national bank or trust company for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to City Recorder, required. Official circular states that this city has never defaulted in payment of any of its public or private obligations, and that there is no litigation pending affecting the issuance of these bonds. Separate bids must be made for each issue. Delivery of bonds to be made in Nashville, Chicago or New York, on or before June 9, purchaser to elect the time and place of delivery. The legality of the bonds has been approved by Caldwell, Masslich & Reed of N. Y., whose favorable opinion will be furnished to the purchasers without charge. These bonds were offered on April 28 as 4 1/2s, but no award was made. (V. 96, p. 1317).

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

NELSON COUNTY (P. O. Livingston), Va.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. June 7 by E. L. Kidd, Clerk Bd. of Supers., for the \$35,000 5% cotton, Massies Mill Magisterial District road impt. bonds recently voted (V. 96, p. 966). Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1913. Int. J. & J. at office of Co. Treas., \$10,000 on July 1 1922 and \$5,000 on July 1 1927, 1932, 1937, 1942 and 1946. Cert. check for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to Co. Treas., required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Bonds to be delivered on July 7, unless a subsequent date is mutually agreed upon. These bonds will be certified as to genuineness by the U. S. Mfg. & Tr. Co. of N. Y.

NEWARK SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Newark), Licking County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On May 20 Hayden, Miller & Co. of Cleveland were awarded the \$30,000 5% school bonds (V. 96, p. 1317) at 101.10.

Other bids follow: Franklin Nat. Bk., Newk \$30,258 00; Davies, Bertram Co., Cin. 30,227 00; West. German Bk., Cin. 30,208 16; Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Tol. 30,204 00; Prov. Sav. & Tr. Co., Cin. 30,189 00; Sidney Spitzer & Co., Pol. 30,188 00; Hoehler & Cummings, Tol. 30,187 00; Seasongood & Mayer, Cin. \$30,181 00; Caleb L. McKee, Cleve., 30,105 00; A. E. Aub & Co., Cin. 30,105 00; Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y. 30,088 00; Second Nat. Bk., Cin. 30,052 00; First Nat. Bk., Cleveland 30,011 85

NEW MEXICO.—BOND OFFERING.—Reports state that proposals will be received by O. N. Marran, State Treasurer, at Santa Fe, until 2 p. m. June 16 for \$200,000 4% highway-improvement bonds.

NEW ULM INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. New Ulm), Brown County, Minn.—BONDS VOTED.—According to reports, this district recently voted to issue \$75,000 building bonds.

NEW YORK CITY.—BOND SALE.—Four hundred and seventy-five bids, amounting to \$76,124,780, were submitted for the \$45,000,000 4 1/2% 50-year corporate stock offered last Tuesday (May 20). The entire loan was allotted at an average price of 100.159, making the income basis about 4.49%. This is the lowest price ever received by the city in recent times, but in view of present financial conditions is considered satisfactory. On Wednesday (May 21) the bonds sold on the New York Stock Exchange as low as 99 1/2, but the price subsequently recovered and the close yesterday was at 100.125. In a newsitem on a preceding page we make a comparison of the prices received for the loans offered by the city during the past ten years. The following is a complete list of the successful bidders at Tuesday's sale:

Table listing successful bidders for New York City bonds, including names like Am. Exch. Nat. Bk., C. J. Turner & Son, F. S. Smithers & Co., Interboro R. T. Co., The Hanover Nat. Bk., Schafer Brothers, Farson, Son & Co., Rhoades & Co., R. W. Pressprich & Co., Colgate, Parker & Co., Dudley Harde, Adams & Co., P. J. Goodhart & Co., Louis Wechsler, Renskorf, Lyon & Co., C. A. Stern & Co., Halle & Stieglitz, Hugh D. McGrane, Harvey Fisk & Sons, North McLean, Davies, Thompson & Co., George J. Foran, Frederik A. Breitenbach, John S. Daly, Commercial Tr. Co., Day & Heaton, M. L. Goodman, Joshua Velleman, Bankers Trust Co., Feuchtwangner & Co., B. & L. Stelner, Biddle & Co., Curtis & Sanger, Mrs. M. F. Walker, etc.

Table listing various bond offerings and bidders, including names like Plympton, Gardner & Co., The Coal & Iron National Bank, Taylor, Auchincloss & Joost, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Bolsevaïn & Co., Josephthal, Leuchheim & Co., White, Weld & Co., F. H. Smith & Co., James E. Briggs, Hamilton Trust Co., L. M. Prince & Co., Jas. B. Colgate & Co., Julius H. Cohn, R. J. Kimball & Co., Morris Sternbach & Co., F. R. Harreus & M. Rosenberg, F. R. Harreus & M. Suro Brothers & Co., Union Exch. Nat. Bk., Edw. Lowber Stokes, Morris J. Schuster, Eastman, Dillon & Co., Charlotte L. Riker, Gull's S. Whitehouse, Griesel & Rogers, Zimmermann & Forshay, William Hotter, Joseph Robinson, Stephen F. Lahey, Samuel C. Morris, John H. Dewes, S. M. Kitzmiller & Bro., Lewtsohn Brothers, Seasingood & Haas, Max Mayer, William B. Davils, E. D. Levinson & Co., Anderson, Bruns & Co., J. S. Baehs & Co., George W. Stoner, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, A. B. Leach & Co., Dominick & Dominick, Gude, Winmill & Co., Joseph S. Well, Spaulding & Close, Harris, Forbes & Co., Newburger, Henderson & Loeb, Parkinson & Burr, Fisk & Robinson, Aziel & Co., Julius M. Goldstein, William W. Raymond, etc.

Table with multiple columns listing names and associated numerical values. Includes sections for 'The Greenwich Bank of the City of N. Y.', 'James A. Srymser', 'Edgar H. Farr', and 'NILES, Trumbull County, Ohio'. The table is organized into several columns, with some entries spanning across them. Some entries include sub-sections like 'NILES, Trumbull County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD' and 'NOBERTSTOWN, Pa.—BOND OFFERING'.

will be received until 2 p. m. June 5 by the Board of Directors, H. C. Argo, Acting Secretary, for \$100,000 6% 20-year gold bonds. Denom. \$500.

WILBER, Saline County, Neb.—BONDS VOTED.—According to reports the proposition to issue \$12,000 light bonds carried at the election held May 15 by a vote of 178 to 32.

WILMINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wilmington), New Castle County Del.—BOND SALE.—Reports state that the \$40,000 4½% gold coup. tax-free (Class A & B) bldg. bonds offered without success on April 5 (V. 96, p. 1320) have been sold.

WILSON, Wilson County, No. Car.—BOND AWARD DEFERRED.—We are advised that the Board of Commrs. have deferred action until May 29 on bids submitted for the \$80,000 street-impt. and \$80,000 electric-light and power-plant 5% coupon bonds offered on May 20 (V. 96, p. 1380).

WINCHESTER, Clark County, Ky.—BOND SALE.—On May 15 an issue of \$11,766 6% street-paving bonds was awarded to Daniels, Lyste & Douglas at par and int. Denom. (3) \$422, (21) \$500. Date Dec. 16 1912. Int. J. & D. Due \$3,922 on Dec. 16 1916, 1919 and 1922.

WOLFE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wolfe City), Hunt County, Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—This district recently voted in favor of the question of issuing the \$10,000 building bonds (V. 96, p. 1249). The vote, reports state, was 107 to 9.

WOOD COUNTY (P. O. Bowling Green), Ohio.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—Of the two issues of 5% coupon road-impt. bonds, aggregating \$100,000, offered on May 19 (V. 96, p. 1114), \$50,000 were awarded on that day to the Wood Co. Sav. Bank of Bowling Green, it is reported, at par and interest.

WYKOFF SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wkyoff), Fillmore County, Minn.—BONDS VOTED.—According to newspaper reports, this district recently voted \$13,000 bldg. bonds.

WYTHEVILLE, Wythe County, Va.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—An election will be held in the near future, reports state, to submit to a vote the proposition to issue \$5,000 6% 2-6-yr. (ser.) reservoir impt. bds.

YANKTON, Yankton County, So. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. June 2 by J. W. Summers, City Aud., for \$60,000 5% water-works bonds. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for \$1,000 required. A like amount of bonds was awarded to the Harris Tr. & Sav. Bank of Chicago on Jan. 6 (V. 96, p. 226).

YORK COUNTY (P. O. Yorkville), So. Caro.—BOND SALE.—On May 15 the \$75,000 4¼% 20-year coupon court-house bonds (V. 96, p. 1320) were awarded to Weil, Roth & Co. of Cincinnati at 96.60 and int. Other bids follow:

Bank of Commerce.....	\$72,412 50
R. M. Grant & Co., N. Y.	\$70,741 00
People's National Bank.....	72,175 00
Provident Savings Bank & Security Trust Co.....	71,937 50
Trust Co., Cincinnati.....	69,562 50

Canada, its Provinces and Municipalities.

ATHABASCA LANDING, Alta.—DEBENTURES NOT SOLD.—We are advised by the Secy.-Treas. under date of May 5 that no sale has yet been made of the \$80,000 5¼% 25-install. water-works debentures offered on Jan. 2 (V. 95, p. 1700).

BATTLEFORD CATHOLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 11, Sask.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until June 2 by J. D. Noel, Sec.-Treas., for \$25,000 6% school debentures. Due in 30 annual installments of principal and interest.

BEAVERTON, Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 6 p. m. June 5 by O. A. Paterson, Village Clerk, for \$2,000 of an issue of \$8,000 5% 20-year road and sidewalk debentures voted April 21 (V. 96, p. 1249). Interest annual.

BLAINE LAKE, Sask.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—It is reported that this place is offering for sale \$2,500 8% 15-year debentures. Tenders to be opened May 31. F. Hoffman is Sec.-Treas.

BOZANQUET, Ont.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—According to reports, the Council recently passed a by-law providing for the issuance of \$6,000 school and \$5,000 current-expense debentures.

BRANDON, Man.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 4 p. m. June 2 by H. Brown, City Clerk, for the following 5% coupon debentures:

\$12,000 00 city-hall impt. debentures.	Due Dec. 31 1922.
17,000 00 land-purchase debentures.	Due Dec. 31 1932.
3,927 33 Macadam roadway impt. debentures.	Due May 1 1933.
61,313 98 street-paving impt. debentures.	Due May 1 1933.
30,656 99 street-paving impt. debentures.	Due May 1 1933.
21,509 11 sidewalk-impt. debentures.	Due May 1 1933.
41,901 52 sewer-impt. debentures.	Due May 1 1943.
26,618 00 street-lighting-impt. debentures.	Due May 1 1933.

Int. semi-ann. at Imperial Bank of Brandon, Toronto or Montreal.

BRIGHTON, Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. May 31 by T. C. Lockwood, Town Clerk, for \$50,000 5% 30-year water-works debentures.

CALGARY, Alta.—DEBENTURES VOTED.—According to reports, the questions of issuing \$527,660 trunk sewer, \$250,000 subway, \$3,500 sidewalk, \$25,000 asphalt paving, \$5,500 Nose Creek hill-grading and \$70,000 conduit-system-extension debentures carried at a recent election.

DEBENTURE ELECTION PROPOSED.—A by-law providing for the issuance of \$320,000 power-plant-extension debentures will, it is stated, be submitted to a vote in the near future.

CHARLOTTETON, P. E. I.—DEBENTURE SALE.—We are advised by the Municipal Clerk, under date of May 17, that the \$13,000 refunding debentures (V. 96, p. 1249) have been sold to local parties at par for 4½s.

EAST GARAFAXA, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.—Reports state that this place recently voted \$13,000 bridge-construction debentures.

FOREST, Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until May 28 by G. E. McIntosh, Chairman Finance Committee, for \$20,000 5% electric-light debentures. Due in 30 annual installments of principal and interest.

GEORGETOWN, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.—Reports state that on June 9 the question of issuing \$8,000 school-building debentures will be submitted to a vote.

GLEN BAIN (Rural Municipality No. 105), Sask.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—According to reports, this municipality has been granted authority to borrow \$10,000 for permanent improvements. J. W. Haley is Sec.-Treas. (P. O. St. Boswells).

GRIMSBY, Ont.—LOAN ELECTION.—An election will be held May 26, reports state, to vote on the question of raising \$10,000 as a loan to the Canadian Steel Specialty Co.

HAMILTON, Ont.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—It is reported that by-laws providing for the issuance of \$50,000 park-extension, \$25,000 city-hall and \$25,000 children's hospital debentures have been passed by the Council.

NEW LOANS.

\$30,000

TOWN OF WESTFIELD, N.J.' Sewer, Sidewalk and Road Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Council of the Town of Westfield, in the County of Union, New Jersey, will receive at the Council Rooms, 121 Prospect Street, Westfield, New Jersey, on **MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1913, AT 8:15 O'CLOCK**, sealed bids for an issue of bonds authorized under General Ordinance No. 161, entitled, "An ordinance to authorize the Town of Westfield to issue its corporate bonds for the purpose of paying off certain improvement certificates and extending the time when the several amounts thereof shall be discharged," and known as Sewer, Sidewalk and Road Bonds.

The total issue, amounting to \$30,000, ten-year coupon bonds, interest payable semi-annually, bonds dated June 30, 1913, Three Thousand Dollars payable June 30, 1914, and Three Thousand Dollars payable on the 30th day of June in each succeeding year thereafter until the whole amount is paid, interest at 5% per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31st of each year. Bonds shall be thirty in number, of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, payable at the People's National Bank. Bonds may be registered at the option of the holder.

Copies of the ordinance under which said bonds are issued may be had on application to the Town Clerk. The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

CHARLES CLARK,
Town Clerk.
Westfield, N. J., May 16, 1913.

NEW LOANS.

\$30,000

TOWN OF WESTFIELD, N. J., General Improvement Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Council of the Town of Westfield, in the County of Union, New Jersey, will receive at the Council Room, 121 Prospect Street, Westfield, New Jersey, on **MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1913, at 8:15 O'CLOCK**, sealed bids for an issue of bonds authorized under General Ordinance No. 163, entitled, "An ordinance to authorize the Town of Westfield to issue its corporate bonds for the purpose of paying off certain improvement certificates heretofore issued to pay certain indebtedness incurred by reason of a portion of the costs of certain public improvements having been assessed upon the said Town," and known as "General Improvement Bonds."

The total issue, amounting to \$30,000 thirty-year coupon bonds, interest payable half-yearly, bonds dated June 30, 1913, payable June 30, 1943, interest at 4½% per annum, payable on June 30, and December 31st of each year. Bonds shall be thirty in number, of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, payable on June 30, 1943, at the People's National Bank. Bonds may be registered at the option of the holder.

Copies of the ordinances under which said bonds are issued may be had on application to the Town Clerk. The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Westfield, N. J., May 16, 1913.
CHARLES CLARK,
Town Clerk.

NEW LOANS

\$9,000

TOWN OF WESTFIELD, N.J., REPAVING BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the Council of the Town of Westfield, in the County of Union, New Jersey, will receive at the Council Room, 121 Prospect Street, Westfield, New Jersey, on **MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1913, AT 8:15 O'CLOCK**, sealed bids for an issue of bonds authorized under General Ordinance No. 162, entitled, "An ordinance to authorize the Town of Westfield to issue its corporate bonds for the purpose of paying the cost of re-grading and repaving Mountain Avenue," and known as "Re-paving Bonds."

The total issue, amounting to \$9,000 nine (9) year coupon bonds, interest payable half-yearly, bonds dated June 30, 1913, \$1,000 payable June 30th of each year until paid, interest at 5% per annum, payable June 30th and December 31st of each year, payable at the People's National Bank. Bonds may be registered at the option of the holder.

Copies of the ordinance under which said bonds are issued may be had on application to the Town Clerk. The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

CHARLES CLARK,
Town Clerk.
Westfield, N. J., May 16, 1913.

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