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CLEARINGS—FOR AUGUST, SINCE JANUARY 1, AND FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29

Clearings at—	August.			Eight Months.			Week ending August 29.				
	1914.	1913.	Inc. or Dec.	1914.	1913.	Inc. or Dec.	1914.	1913.	Inc. or Dec.	1912.	1911.
New York	4,581,200,595	6,762,194,504	-32.3	60,851,902,782	62,898,046,087	-3.3	1,907,119,770	1,559,820,100	+31.8	1,580,618,142	1,547,707,250
Philadelphia	577,659,739	633,046,362	-8.7	5,438,262,549	5,636,977,886	-3.5	125,425,711	140,626,754	-10.8	128,050,977	134,481,745
Pittsburgh	210,774,938	218,736,656	-3.5	1,792,332,277	1,982,305,164	-9.0	46,318,438	50,999,367	-8.2	49,266,684	42,958,339
Baltimore	150,433,765	144,939,638	+5.8	1,258,905,850	1,324,635,379	-5.0	31,485,793	29,818,243	+5.6	33,466,611	32,317,857
Buffalo	47,747,790	48,414,606	-1.4	400,665,586	406,551,314	-1.4	9,500,508	10,454,755	-1.1	9,301,072	8,423,673
Albany	23,918,125	26,741,673	-10.6	212,238,628	222,757,253	-4.7	4,886,599	5,680,268	-14.0	4,608,389	4,967,641
Washington	28,375,456	29,437,097	-3.6	261,549,425	270,448,048	-3.3	5,915,369	6,128,407	-3.5	5,683,436	5,478,107
Rochester	17,787,074	18,555,900	-4.1	172,875,667	171,824,763	+0.6	2,974,769	3,358,666	-11.4	3,154,244	3,529,564
Scranton	13,145,795	12,915,777	+1.8	116,439,359	105,135,383	+10.7	2,597,210	2,843,315	-8.7	2,300,000	2,337,442
Syracuse	11,874,202	13,205,706	-10.1	106,074,446	102,492,321	+3.5	2,340,785	2,203,502	+6.2	2,309,253	2,582,641
Reading	7,179,282	7,116,303	+1.2	64,877,328	64,138,829	-1.1	1,600,000	1,551,997	+3.2	1,369,925	1,282,270
Wilkes-Barre	6,586,548	6,697,308	-14.4	66,342,526	61,154,593	+8.5	1,646,450	1,557,056	+7.1	1,308,013	1,389,351
Wilkes-Barre	6,585,235	6,019,080	+14.6	54,005,774	53,602,804	+0.8	1,560,415	1,275,768	+22.8	1,250,123	1,106,900
Wheeling	4,937,089	4,833,058	+4.4	76,529,377	76,529,377	0.0	1,632,804	2,103,292	-22.4	1,564,585	1,598,433
Harrisburg	6,505,072	6,733,738	-3.4	53,688,633	54,444,018	-1.4	1,338,192	1,643,144	-18.6	1,536,778	1,865,933
Trenton	6,710,002	7,309,462	-8.2	61,245,033	64,610,456	-5.6	1,338,192	1,643,144	-18.6	1,536,778	1,865,933
York	3,439,290	3,480,336	-1.2	31,744,690	32,102,319	-1.1	700,215	722,536	-3.1	744,469	866,070
Erle	4,492,310	4,770,244	-5.8	36,955,027	36,133,920	+2.3	879,819	966,098	-9.0	865,405	867,464
Chester	2,575,532	2,459,927	+4.9	23,679,344	24,344,535	-2.7	526,925	524,966	+36.1	661,913	530,185
Greensburg	2,891,142	3,221,956	-10.1	24,659,894	26,077,316	-4.7	514,873	640,292	-19.7	603,476	538,272
Binghamton	2,650,800	2,878,400	-7.9	23,596,200	24,008,700	-1.7	607,200	519,300	+17.0	482,700	365,400
Altoona	2,349,962	2,404,335	-2.3	19,768,649	19,560,689	+1.1	467,488	490,972	-4.7	412,887	420,676
Franklin	1,161,718	1,350,459	-14.0	10,704,740	10,213,415	+4.8	---	---	---	---	---
Frederick	1,308,319	1,096,530	+19.3	10,798,125	10,832,989	-0.3	---	---	---	---	---
Beaver County, Pa.	2,193,944	2,395,944	-8.4	19,131,563	18,015,563	+6.2	---	---	---	---	---
Lancaster	6,301,641	5,796,168	+8.7	58,767,967	58,767,967	0.0	1,430,203	1,213,296	+17.9	1,373,247	829,224
Norristown	1,823,506	1,910,838	-4.6	16,420,730	16,511,751	-0.6	262,116	314,033	-16.5	---	---
Montclair	1,457,455	1,660,494	-12.2	14,408,908	14,441,437	-0.2	---	---	---	---	---
Oranges	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Middle	5,738,846,643	7,985,451,784	-28.1	71,278,057,882	73,784,446,096	-3.4	1,152,231,652	1,825,756,811	-36.9	1,830,932,219	1,796,591,928
Boston	505,557,676	560,551,228	-9.8	5,295,424,016	5,430,948,578	-2.5	96,427,244	111,521,733	-13.5	122,823,897	131,628,439
Providence	27,253,300	29,428,800	-7.4	270,419,600	275,506,200	-1.8	5,853,700	5,984,700	-2.2	6,365,400	6,204,100
Hartford	20,013,851	18,991,467	+5.6	185,355,339	168,886,427	+9.7	3,741,897	3,586,451	+4.3	3,461,893	3,526,170
New Haven	14,019,634	12,459,944	+12.6	115,915,837	106,677,265	+9.0	2,750,000	2,511,055	+8.7	2,390,400	2,383,637
Portland	8,045,792	8,708,808	-7.6	27,432,824	27,367,034	+2.5	1,659,346	2,004,636	-17.2	1,881,096	1,773,235
Springfield	10,001,896	9,994,504	+0.07	98,076,335	93,872,659	+4.5	1,989,460	1,924,386	+3.4	2,100,000	1,708,842
Worcester	9,865,364	10,430,982	-5.4	90,643,089	91,058,884	-0.5	1,958,869	2,219,773	-11.8	2,003,343	1,977,129
Fall River	4,380,712	3,809,439	+15.0	43,685,557	38,489,532	+13.5	832,092	741,445	+12.3	767,486	768,498
New Bedford	3,951,046	4,223,181	-6.4	38,252,206	35,427,339	+8.0	895,059	868,272	+3.1	680,288	725,269
Lowell	3,216,663	3,776,436	-15.1	25,915,981	25,915,981	0.0	601,808	601,808	0.0	429,808	429,808
Holyoke	4,437,471	4,577,185	-3.7	24,980,065	23,079,521	+8.2	677,273	611,541	+10.8	627,887	526,222
Bangor	1,773,425	1,874,178	-5.4	15,229,997	16,804,785	-9.4	361,486	369,731	-2.2	481,588	396,911
Waterbury	3,166,800	3,802,300	-4.9	34,246,000	33,137,200	+3.3	---	---	---	---	---
Total New England	614,580,940	668,624,192	-8.1	6,307,381,193	6,401,853,564	-1.5	117,747,521	132,670,884	-11.2	144,003,946	151,938,971
Chicago	1,163,781,930	1,245,128,185	-6.6	10,804,280,048	10,579,259,892	+2.1	254,794,678	278,911,547	-8.6	254,720,597	262,967,804
Cincinnati	700,720,350	1,017,076,300	-3.0	9,033,658,150	8,750,129,350	+2.7	25,000,000	22,564,150	+10.8	20,854,800	22,599,600
Cleveland	94,315,872	100,098,451	-5.8	855,721,902	851,366,403	+0.5	19,311,701	23,402,631	-17.5	19,249,972	18,432,028
Detroit	126,103,548	125,629,713	+0.4	937,164,901	880,308,573	+6.5	23,585,914	22,496,284	+4.8	17,581,556	15,935,191
Indianapolis	64,808,466	60,235,938	+7.6	565,511,981	509,833,067	+10.9	13,630,388	11,060,900	+23.2	11,177,123	13,243,637
St. Louis	35,874,828	35,197,108	+1.9	235,692,100	224,111,800	+5.2	7,118,592	7,300,692	-2.5	6,396,813	7,339,623
Columbus	27,315,000	27,315,000	0.0	235,692,100	224,111,800	+5.2	4,965,200	6,026,600	-17.6	5,637,100	5,115,400
Toledo	24,018,715	24,005,908	-0.1	207,758,217	181,547,231	+14.4	5,104,340	4,696,053	+8.7	4,772,162	4,426,058
Peoria	14,066,628	14,683,906	-1.9	120,837,015	116,989,180	+3.3	3,301,755	3,360,389	-1.7	3,089,654	2,775,561
Grand Rapids	14,607,363	14,532,019	+0.5	115,500,863	113,135,460	+2.1	2,705,669	2,827,808	-4.2	2,546,525	2,281,343
Dayton	9,358,588	11,267,082	-16.9	83,879,932	81,838,503	+2.4	2,130,809	2,874,197	-25.2	1,729,436	2,080,673
Evansville	4,971,089	4,934,934	+0.8	41,359,838	41,359,838	0.0	853,570	945,982	-9.7	1,010,579	1,025,461
Kalamazoo	2,366,647	2,366,647	0.0	20,586,792	26,654,489	-22.8	430,628	581,820	-26.0	592,224	605,333
Springfield, Ill.	4,337,071	4,203,038	+3.2	40,095,573	38,199,216	+4.9	851,274	823,283	+3.4	942,301	827,084
Fort Wayne	5,512,761	4,901,244	+12.4	44,092,937	42,777,269	+3.1	1,163,602	1,015,602	+14.7	897,516	1,045,117
Youngstown	5,816,313	6,553,109	-11.2	53,198,113	55,663,638	-4.4	1,144,105	1,565,407	-27.0	1,237,637	1,411,153
Akron	6,600,000	8,197,000	-19.5	60,464,000	66,700,000	-10.0	1,573,000	1,707,000	-7.8	1,267,000	1,411,153
Canton	6,058,058	5,436,470	+11.4	53,799,588	51,413,956	+4.6	1,153,111	1,200,000	-3.9	1,048,700	1,225,000
Lexington	2,713,595	2,640,958	+2.7	24,019,965	23,821,100	+0.8	616,265	520,299	+18.5	723,325	681,278
Rockford	3,621,981	3,675,478	-1.5	32,211,839	34,274,794	-6.0	826,696	879,020	-5.7	653,405	608,181
Quincy	3,435,050	3,084,042	+11.4	29,570,206	28,278,566	+4.6	686,068	616,222	+11.4	575,588	665,198
South Bend	2,499,278	2,478,937	+1.1	21,423,472	21,378,257	+0.2	516,949	509,747	+14.1	610,093	518,568
Bloomington	3,303,212	2,667,031	+23.9	25,048,606	25,526,509	-1.9	673,823	659,607	+5.4	550,212	586,087
Decatur	2,213,865	2,367,789	-6.5	16,865,173	18,333,708	-8.3	431,996	483,377	-6.6	376,679	359,333
Springfield, O.	3,288,110	3,188,171	+3.1	17,866,629	24,552,937	+11.0	665,452	693,446	-4.0	523,203	548,202
Mansfield	2,132,327	1,866,629	+13.3	16,047,311	16,047,311	0.0	343,890	478,393	-28.1	399,474	304,183
Danville	2,025,422	1,989,236	+1.8	17,404,213	16,561,012	+5.1	410,077	400,560	+2.6	394,545	318,357
Jackson	2,076,460	2,182,583	-4.4	17,620,208	19,175,987	-8.1	416,990	525,000	-20.6	536,300	375,673
Lima	2,038,164	2,450,443	-16.8	17,081,179	16,799,204	+1.7	360,619	511,618	-29.5	473,806	508,381
Jacksonville, Ill.	1,119,517	1,419,648	-21.1	10,298,526	11,937,402	-13.7	1				

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The situation growing out of the suspension of business on the New York Stock Exchange (and with it the business on all the other stock exchanges of the country) is an intolerable one, and cannot be continued indefinitely. If the matter simply involved the question of speculative dealings, it would be of little consequence. Speculation has its functions, but in times like these, when men's souls are being tried, the less there is of it the better. And as for pure gambling transactions, always pernicious and reprehensible, those indulging in them in a moment like the present deserve the summary treatment that is accorded to deserters and other offenders in periods of war.

But in the last analysis the Stock Exchange is a security market, and it is in that sense that the suspension of its activities is of deepest and gravest concern. A security market, it should be understood, means more than a mere place where buyers and sellers meet and trade in securities. The highest, if not the chief, usefulness of the Exchange is in its being a measure of security values—a mart where current judgment on values is determined and recorded. In thus recording judgment upon values, the action of the Exchange is not confined to the things dealt in on the Exchange—the particular securities listed on the Exchange and in which business may be taking place. The influence of the Exchange as an agency for registering values is of much wider scope than this. Many of the securities listed are representative of a class, and the values fixed at the Exchange on particular issues are determinative of the values of thousands of other securities of the same grade and class on the outside, which never find a place on any Stock Exchange sheet. Furthermore, all values are relative, and the prices registered on the Exchange control security values in general—dealings between private individuals, as well as trades from hand to hand. With the Stock Exchange closed, therefore, our measure of security values is missing and we are like a mariner at sea minus his rudder and compass. Doubt and confusion mingle with growing anxiety. To-day, under lightning and revolutionary changes in world affairs, no one can tell what the tens of thousands of millions of securities which are outstanding are worth. And each additional day that the Stock Exchange remains closed means intensifying this startling state of things.

Anxiety necessarily extends to the condition of our financial institutions holding large masses of these securities, either as collateral for loans or as absolute owners. Their very solvency is threatened in the existing situation. They have now no way of measuring the value of the securities they hold except

the Stock Exchange list for the last day the Exchange was in session, namely July 30. If the opening of the Exchange is long delayed, these July 30 prices may become dangerously obsolete. The assumption is, of course, that the July 30 prices were extremely low, were in fact panic prices, and that hence any change must be for the better. In a measure that is true. But let no one delude himself with the idea that still lower prices may not in some cases be in prospect. The European war has almost completely destroyed the export business, for the time being, in certain large industries, of which copper and petroleum are examples; in the latter numerous dividend reductions or suspensions by the concerns operating in the industry have already been announced. In the absence of security dealings no one can tell what effect this is going to have upon the securities of the companies concerned, but obviously it is not going to raise market values even if the level on July 30 was already low. In the meantime, so long as prices are allowed to remain in statu quo, through the continued closing of the Exchange, it is absolutely impossible for any one to protect himself against any declines that may be in prospect when the Exchange eventually opens.

It must also be remembered that the longer the re-opening of the Exchange is delayed the greater will be the volume of sales that will have to be taken care of when the Exchange finally does resume business. Those having money to invest, or inclined to buy, are not likely to make purchases in the present unsettled state of things in the world at large until Stock Exchange business is again being conducted in the ordinary way and it can be determined for a certainty that prices are scraping on bottom. On the other hand, necessities growing out of the European cataclysm are leading to the piling up of selling orders which cannot be executed now, but which must be executed the moment the Exchange again becomes a going concern. Some holders desire to sell because they have sustained losses elsewhere or need the money in their business, and others feel that they must sell because of a variety of considerations.

At the moment security dealings may be said to be absolutely suspended, not merely on the stock exchanges throughout the country, but over the counters of investment houses and between private individuals. When the Exchange was closed there was instantaneous recognition on the part of bankers and investment dealers that the Stock Exchange fixes prices, not only on its own securities, but on all others, and that, hence, if business is discontinued on the Exchange it must also be discontinued in other directions. All have been loyally co-operating with the Exchange authorities in refraining absolutely from the placing or negotiation of securities.

We doubt if the public appreciates the extent to which this abstention and co-operation has been carried. The Stock Exchange itself has taken pains to indicate that trading in securities, pending the opening of the Exchange, would find sanction only in very extreme cases. All outside interests have seconded the efforts of the Exchange, even the "curb" market. On Aug. 6 a meeting of representatives of leading bond and banking houses was held in this city to determine to what extent trading in stocks and bonds *over the counter* should be permitted while business on the Exchange remained suspended, and the feeling was universal among those present that, so far as possible, all trading must cease. Dealers in unlisted securities on their part had a meeting and went even further, expressing the opinion that there should not even be any advertising of securities by circular or otherwise.

The Stock Exchange authorities likewise issued a warning against the acceptance of quotations emanating from temporary exchanges and President Noble of the Exchange went so far as to ask the newspapers to co-operate with the officials of the Exchange in preventing irregular practices. The Association of Partners of Stock Exchange Firms issued a statement asking members to carry out the arrangement in good faith "so that the dealings and prices made under stress shall not tend to establish a market." Finally, it should be noted that even the customary auction sales of securities at New York, Boston and Philadelphia have been completely abandoned for the time being.

We mention these facts to show that absolutely nothing has been done in the security line since the closing of the Exchange. Every one in financial and investment circles has lived faithfully and loyally up to the agreement. The situation, hence, is a most extraordinary one. We have already indicated that the absence of all quotations is a menace to the very solvency of our financial institutions. The most serious aspect of the matter still remains to be mentioned. An absolute embargo has been put upon the floating of security issues of every description. Accordingly, it is impossible to obtain new capital supplies of any kind or for any class of corporations, public or private. It is put wholly beyond the power of railroad or industrial undertakings to borrow for the extension of plant or facilities or for private undertakings to secure money for the development and carrying-on of their operations.

Our great financial and investment houses have even been obliged to withdraw from the municipal bond market, and, being no longer able to bid for municipal bond issues, public offerings of municipal securities have in very great part been arrested. The records kept by us show that *an aggregate of \$10,121,239 of municipal bonds was offered during the month of August without finding takers, and that offerings of \$6,255,000 more were postponed or withdrawn, making \$16,376,239 that were blocked.* The amount of new bonds actually placed during the month was no more than \$7,073,264, being the smallest total of sales of any month of any year since November 1907—the time of the panic.

What all this proves is that because of the closing of the Stock Exchange and the inability to place

new security issues of any kind, the industrial energies of the country are becoming paralyzed, and there is urgent need of speedy relief. With municipal borrowing cut off and no chance of getting money for railroad or industrial undertakings—already badly crippled before because of harsh legislative and Government treatment—complete cessation of all activities is threatened. There is no need of enlarging upon this point. New capital is the very life blood of industrial activity, and the suspension of business on the Stock Exchange precludes the possibility of obtaining it. The inevitable result is industrial atrophy, under the deadening effect of which all our mercantile and financial activities will become crippled. Much is said of the havoc in the country's foreign trade which the war in Europe is causing, but that is not a circumstance to the destruction that will be worked in our domestic trade if the floating of new stock and bond issues for our transportation, industrial and municipal undertakings cannot be resumed. The continued closing of our Stock Exchange is the obstacle that stands in the way of such resumption.

Under these circumstances are we to look idly on and wait for the European war to end and for the London Stock Exchange to re-open? It is already evident that there is to be no speedy termination of the frightful and destructive struggle in which the nations of Europe are engaged. The war may last six months, or twelve months, or eighteen months, and Lord Kitchener last week argued that Great Britain ought to be prepared for a three years' struggle. During all this time is the United States to remain helpless? Are we to sit still and see our activities crippled and our energies paralyzed? The very suggestion is preposterous. We must begin at once to remove the thralldom under which the country is laboring. A group of our bankers yesterday arranged to provide for 100 million maturing obligations of New York City, and another group is working to correct the dislocation of our foreign exchange. The third and final step is to get the Stock Exchange ready to resume its functions. What has been said makes it clear that in the interest of the public weal it is absolutely imperative that the Stock Exchange should be re-opened with least possible delay. What is the weak point that must be fortified before this can be done? We are in the midst of a great and grave crisis. On all previous occasions of this kind our great financial leaders have stepped in and, by the application of proper measures of relief, have provided succor. Have they not equally a duty on the present occasion, which has brought with it problems of an unparalleled character?

At the time of the panic of 1907 the weak point was the embarrassment of several of the large trust companies. That, therefore, was the threatening feature that had to be removed, and Mr. J. P. Morgan at once set to work to remove it. This done, normal conditions were quickly restored, although it took considerable time to recover from the effects of the strain. In 1895 under the second Cleveland Administration, when the country was threatened with a suspension of gold payments, the gold reserve needed fortifying and the outflow of gold had to be checked. Again banking interests stepped in and the celebrated Morgan-Belmont contract with the

U. S. Government was entered into, under which the syndicate referred to furnished gold in return for a large issue of bonds and bound itself at the same time to prevent further exports of the metal.

The requirement to-day is of a different character but is equally imperative and equally clear. There is no dispute as to what influenced the Stock Exchange Governors in deciding not to open the Exchange on the morning of July 31, after it had been decided the night before that business was to be continued as usual. For several days the Stock Exchange had been called upon to absorb enormous sales of American securities for foreign account, and it was made plain to the Stock Exchange Governors that a further outpouring of the same kind would occur if business were done on July 31. Some of the offerings consisted, according to report, of enormous blocks which were to be sold absolutely without limit as to price. Under these circumstances, there was no alternative but to close the Exchange, in order to prevent a heedless and needless sacrifice of securities.

These foreign holdings of American securities that remain to be liquidated are the one thing that stands in the way of the resumption of Stock Exchange business. It is feared that the opening of the Exchange would be the signal for the re-offering of the same securities, thus creating the very crisis which the Stock Exchange authorities undertook to avert when they refused to open the Exchange on July 31. The weak point thus being known, why is it not possible to protect and safeguard the situation *in advance*? In other words, why could not a banking syndicate of unexampled strength and resources be formed to take over these foreign holdings of American securities preliminary to the opening of the Exchange? If the task seems an appalling one, it is one that must, nevertheless, be performed. Is it beyond the power, the skill and the ingenuity of our financiers? Cannot the house of Morgan again step in and, with the co-operation of the other large banking interests, once more come to the rescue as it has so many times before? The syndicate would probably have to be larger in magnitude and in scope than any previously organized, calling probably for not less than \$500,000,000, but it does not follow that it is beyond the ability and power of our financial magnates. This syndicate would not engage to sell on the Stock Exchange at all, but would place the securities taken over privately with large capitalists and moneyed people who would know the value of the things they were buying and would appreciate that they were getting bargains. It seems a relic of barbarism anyway to sell large blocks of securities on the Exchange in 100 or 500-share lots each at a lower figure and the whole sure to work a great collapse in prices. Such collapse would be avoided by disposing of the securities as a result of private negotiations.

The syndicate would take over the securities at substantial concessions from the prices ruling on July 30 and the sellers would even then realize far above what they could get if they sold on the Stock Exchange in a tumbling market. The syndicate could voluntarily undertake to do what the Belmont-Morgan syndicate did and co-operate to prevent gold exports, and it would, of course, be part of the agreement that the proceeds of the security sales were not to be remitted but remain here in the form

of credits, to be drawn against in the purchase of food supplies and the like. It might also be part of the arrangement that the proceeds were not to be turned over in a lump sum, but payment to extend over a period of six months or a year. Foreign houses could probably ascertain without much difficulty the aggregate amount of the unliquidated holdings hanging over the market, and the aggregate might not be found to be quite so large as generally supposed. It would not be necessary, either, to take over the whole amount at once, but only as fast as they could be disposed of. Still, if the syndicate included as participants all the leading investment banking houses, with their enormous clientele, there would be no difficulty in placing at once the whole block.

With the danger of huge foreign liquidation removed, our Stock Exchange could re-open without fear of being swamped from that source. As an additional precaution, however, the Stock Exchange authorities might provide that for a definite time there should be no selling on the Exchange on foreign account except through or on behalf of this bankers' syndicate.

The money interests have in the past been maligned and vilified beyond measure. In the way suggested they would be acting from disinterested motives, would be rendering an inestimable public service, and be showing constructive patriotism of the highest type in the moment of the country's direst need.

The cotton condition report, issued by the Department of Agriculture on Monday last, indicated that the favorable weather of August had benefitted the plant to such an extent in the Southwest as to hold out a promise of a yield of the staple equal to, if not in excess of, the bumper production of 1911-12. This showing was quite in accord with the opinion of those who have kept in touch with the crop situation and has been taken to mean that, with consumption during the coming season much restricted in Europe as a result of the war, the year's production will go to a material extent to enlarging the reserve supply of cotton in the world. The report, as promulgated, covers date August 25 and makes the general condition then 78, or a rise of 1.6 points over July 25, and compares with only 68.2 at the same date (August 25) last year and a ten-year average of 73.4. Furthermore, in but two years since 1898 has a higher condition been reported on August 25, and the current status of the crop is some 4.8 points better than in 1911, the year the high record in production was established.

Shortly after the opening of the month the fall of beneficial rains in portions of Texas and Oklahoma was reported and by the middle of August the drought which had caused considerable deterioration in the Southwest and in Tennessee during July was stated to have been effectually broken. Concurrently, advices to us indicated a marked improvement in the condition of the plant and this the present official report fully confirms. Moreover, the latest weekly Government weather bulletin, bringing the information down several days later, continues to show a satisfactory situation. The crop, it would seem, therefore, has passed through the critical summer period in good shape and under normal conditions hereafter promises a very satisfactory yield. In fact, with the area planted greater than ever before, it appears to be only a matter of the time of killing frost as to what the extent of the yield is likely to be.

In fact, frost at average date or late should assure a new high record in production.

Bank clearings in the United States for the month of August this year, in common with other statistical data affected by international relations, reflect the effect of the war on the other side of the Atlantic. In July, it is probably well to recall, the exhibit was the best of any month of 1914, a majority of the cities showing gains over the previous year, but the reverse is now the case in August, with the showing distinctly poor at New York, where it was especially good a month earlier. This result is explainable by the fact that this city is the financial centre of the country, and therefore sure to feel most severely any such adverse developments as this European war has entailed. The Stock Exchange, an important factor in the making of bank exchanges, has been closed continuously since July 30.

Our compilation of clearings for August, which is given in detail on the first page of this issue, shows that only 64 of the 160 cities included record increases over a year ago, leaving 96 that fall behind in comparison with 1913. The loss for the whole country, as contrasted with the month of last year, is 19.8%, but for the eight months of the calendar year it reaches only 2.4%. The falling off at New York for the month is no less than 32.3% (July showed a gain of 11.4%) and for the longer period 3.3%, but for the remainder of the country the August loss is only 4.8% and for the eight months 0.5%. As regards the individual cities, a diminution in steel business is indicated by a conspicuous decrease at Gary; and diminution at such points as Houston, Galveston, Fort Wayne, Austin, Mobile, Savannah, &c., reflects the decidedly restricted movement of cotton, the staple being held on plantations and at gins until such time as arrangements can be made to forward it for exportation. On the other hand, some cities, apparently unaffected by the European situation, show large gains—notably New Haven, Fall River, Lowell, Holyoke, Wilkes-Barre and Frederick in the East and Bloomington and Flint in the Middle West. As noted above, there were no transactions on the New York Stock Exchange during August, and the same is true of other leading cities of the country. For the elapsed portion of the current year the official dealings in stocks locally aggregate only 45,990,575 shares, against 57,467,687 shares in 1913, some 85½ million shares in 1912 and totals running from over double to about four-fold in 1910, 1909, 1906 and 1901.

Canadian clearings also make an unfavorable comparison with the similar period of the previous year, losses having been recorded at all the cities included in our compilation, except Ottawa, Quebec and Halifax, and in many cases the declines are exceptionally large. The total for the twenty-one cities from which comparative reports are obtainable shows a decline for the month of 15.9% and the eight months' aggregate falls behind 1913 by 8.3%.

The commercial failures exhibit for the United States for August 1914, both in number and in the amount of liabilities involved, is very much less favorable than for the same month of any other recent year. And for this, of course, the war in Europe can be held responsible only in small part. It is in the

main the result of antecedent unfavorable conditions and indicates the direction in which we were drifting, as the result of wrong legislative policies, even before the outbreak of the conflict in Europe. It deserves to be noted particularly that the showing is decidedly less satisfactory than that for the period in 1908, when the panic of the fall of 1907 was still an adverse factor. At the same time, it is to be stated that a very few large failures with exceptionally heavy indebtedness account for much the greater part of the August liabilities. In fact 31 insolvents showed debts of no less than \$32,101,623. Furthermore, four brokerage firms (S. H. P. Pell & Co., Flower & Co., Homer, Howe & Co. and F. J. Frederickson & Co., all New York City) connected with the Cotton Exchange were, in fact, forced to the wall the last day of July, but owing to inability to secure any data at that time they help to swell the August total. Another notable failure was that of a dry goods commission house in this city (Boessneck, Broesel & Co.) for about 1¼ million dollars.

Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co.'s compilation of mercantile disasters for August, upon which our remarks are based, states the number of failures for the month at 1,272, with liabilities of \$43,468,116. In August 1913 the commercial mortality was quite a little less—1,145, with liabilities of only \$20,848,916—and in 1908 the indebtedness reported was but \$23,787,378. Segregating the failures into classes, the most unfavorable showing, as already intimated, is in the brokerage, &c., division, 77 failures for \$18,888,313 comparing with only 33 for \$1,972,300 last year. In the manufacturing section reported liabilities of \$16,168,970 were largely accounted for by the suspension of a pump concern. In trading branches there was an unusual number of large suspensions—11 for \$2,292,860—and the liabilities in August 1914 are placed at \$8,410,833, against \$7,621,846 a year earlier.

For the eight months the 1914 failures total 10,987, with liabilities of \$248,944,994. The 1913 showing was 10,477 for \$174,083,682 and the 1912 total number at 10,649 covered obligations of \$140,763,849. Manufacturing insolvencies involved \$85,220,205 this year as compared with \$74,738,093 last year; trading indebtedness reached the large aggregate of \$119,009,899, against \$77,739,582 and liabilities of brokers, &c., were over double those of 1913—\$44,714,890 against \$21,712,007.

The German advance towards Paris has continued irresistibly this week. The net result is, apparently, that the French capital is virtually in a state of siege. The seat of Government has been removed to Bordeaux, following the example of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, and President Poincaré and Parliament, as well as all the various executive and fiscal departments, are now located at the latter city. By official proclamation the main office of the Bank of France also has been removed to the new capital. It is asserted in French military circles that Paris will be able to withstand the siege until relief arrives. The official reports from the press bureau of the allies have reported retirements, but have invariably declared that their lines have not been broken. It is claimed that their plan is one of gradually wearing out the enemy. Nevertheless the Germans are certainly making active progress. The fortress of

La Fere, part of the strong defensive lines of the allies, was captured by the Kaiser's forces on Saturday after a fierce combat. Amiens, capital of the Department of Somme, an important city to the north-west of La Fere, was abandoned without a contest on Sunday, and the Somme Valley has been lost to the allies. Unconfirmed reports state that Compeigne has also fallen. Part of the German advance forces are believed to be within twenty-five miles of the heart of Paris.

While Germany has made undoubted progress against the allies on the West, it has in turn encountered an invasion of equal determination and strength by the Russians on its eastern borders. The promptness and effectiveness with which Russia has mobilized its vast army is a genuine surprise. On Monday the Czar issued an edict changing the name of the Russian capital from St. Petersburg to Petrograd, the termination "burg" having evidently been eliminated because of its German origin. The Russians have this week suffered severe reverses, including, it is reported, the destruction of two army corps in a battle at Allenstein. On the other hand, an official statement from Petrograd stated that Austrians in engagements in Galicia and in Russian Poland lost 100,000 men and 57 guns. The Russians say they have captured all defenses around Lemberg, which they argue will open the way to Vienna and Berlin. The German garrison at Koenigsberg attempted a sortie, but was driven back. Reports from Berlin state that an engagement at Allenstein was one of the greatest battles of the war and that the Russian losses included 120,000 killed and 70,000 prisoners. The Russian battlefront is reported to extend 437 miles from the mouth of the Vistula in the Baltic along that river into Galicia. Russian troops are said to have broken through the Austrian left flank near Samosce in Northern Galicia, and to have routed it with enormous losses. Thousands of prisoners have been taken together with many cannon, machine guns and munitions, according to an official statement issued by the Russian war office. It is now believed to be the Russian plan to press on to Breslau and thence advance to Berlin. In the battle at Lemberg it is reported that 1,500,000 men were engaged.

Turkey is mobilizing its army under the command of German officers and is expected to declare war against the allies in the near future. On the other hand, reports, apparently of an authentic character, state that preparations are being made throughout the Balkan States for a conflict with Turkey. The German light cruiser Panther has arrived at Smyrna, and it is reported that, like the Goeben and the Breslau, she will be sold to Turkey. Japanese forces have occupied seven islands near Kiau-Chau, the landing having been made without resistance.

The American committee in Paris called on Monday on the Minister of War and asked for proofs that the Germans were dropping bombs in Paris. The Minister showed the documents to the members of the committee and to the American Ambassador. The latter, upon examining them, is reported to have said he would ask his Government to make a protest. No action in the nature of a protest, however, is understood to have been taken at Washington. Great Britain has joined with France in protesting against the purchase of German merchant steamships by the United States. In the House of

Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced on Tuesday that the total capture of British shipping by the Germans is only 20,000 out of 20,000,000 tons. A London dispatch, on the other hand, announces that the total value of German commercial ships with their cargoes captured thus far is estimated at £47,000,000. The Department of Commerce at Washington announced on Tuesday that word had been received that England had prepared a means of settling all claims resulting from the seizure of cargoes on American vessels. It is understood that Great Britain will pay for all grain seized during the current war. A London dispatch states that all trans-Atlantic rates have been advanced 25% and in some cases more. The officials of the lines say that the steamers go empty from America and that the high rates of war insurance make the extra charges necessary. The Holland lines have increased their rates even higher than the English lines.

General Carranza has not assumed the title of "Provisional President" of Mexico. Instead he is officially known as "First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army in charge of the Executive," which means that he is to be a candidate for the permanent Presidency. He would be ineligible under the Mexican Constitution if he became Provisional President. It is understood that a general election is soon to be held. Administrative circles at Washington are confident that the Carranza administration is rapidly acquiring stability and they do not expect counter revolutions of importance. Carranza has ordered the port of Vera Cruz closed. The Mexican Finance Department on Sept. 1 issued a decree authorized by Carranza relative to the payment of customs duties on articles imported through Vera Cruz. This decree exempts merchandise which has already paid duties at Vera Cruz from the payment of new duties at Orizaba; but says that the duties must be paid at Orizaba when unpaid at Vera Cruz. Soon after the occupation of Vera Cruz by the American forces the Mexican custom house was established at Orizaba, where new duties have been imposed upon all dutiable imports. The decree says that the situation at Vera Cruz is "abnormal, that fort being occupied by forces of the United States, though no state of war exists between that nation and ours." The decree also says that no documents issued by the Vera Cruz custom house, which is operated by Americans, will be accepted as evidence of payment or non-payment of duties there as "the legal validity" of the de facto custom house, at Vera Cruz "is not recognized." This is the first official reference by the new Government to the American occupation of Vera Cruz.

A new treaty by the terms of which the United States gains control of the waters of Colon and Ancon, as well as other valuable rights, was signed at the City of Panama on Wednesday by William J. Price, the American Minister, and Ernesto T. Lefevre, Panama Secretary of Foreign Relations. The treaty replaces what has been known as the Davis agreement of June 15 1904, in which the boundaries of the Canal Zone were tentatively fixed, with the understanding that a future formal treaty would fix them permanently. The treaty also amplifies the Panama Canal Treaty of Nov. 18 1903, under which the Canal Zone was acquired from Panama. On the other hand, a large tract of fertile land called "las

Sabanás" is ceded to Panama. In this district were many of the handsome country estates of wealthy Panamans. The treaty will now be sent to the senates at Washington and Panama for ratification.

Cardinal Della Chiesa was on Thursday chosen Pope to succeed the late Pope Pius X. The new Pope will take the name Benedict XV., after Pope Benedict XIV., who was born in Bologna, on March 31 1675 and died on May 3 1758. The election was on the ninth ballot of the Conclave that had balloted since Monday. The new Pope is the Archbishop of Bologna and was assistant to Merry del Val, Secretary of State under Pius X.

Lloyd George, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has not carried out his intention announced last week of ending or modifying the moratorium. Instead he announced in the House of Commons on Monday an extension for a month, making the expiration date Oct. 4. The Chancellor explained that the risk would be too great to bring the moratorium to an end at once. The bill he introduced in the House of Commons on Wednesday of last week has therefore been held in abeyance. There seems to have been some misconception as to the scope of the original moratorium proclamation which was dated on Aug. 6 to apply to transactions entered into on and before Aug. 4. This original proclamation, the text of which has already appeared in the "Chronicle," was by a supplementary proclamation dated Aug. 12 materially extended in scope. The new proclamation declared that, notwithstanding anything contained in the original proclamation, that that original proclamation "shall apply and shall be deemed always to have applied—

"(a) to any bill of exchange which has not been re-accepted under Our Proclamation dated the second day of August 1914, as it applies to a bill of exchange, being a cheque or bill on demand, unless on the presentation of the bill the acceptor has expressly refused re-acceptance thereof, but with the substitution, as respects rate of interest, of the date of the presentation of the bill for the seventh day of August 1914; and

"(b) also to payments in respect of any debt from any bank whose principal place of business is in any part of His Majesty's dominions or any British protectorate, although the debt was not incurred in the British Islands and the bank had not a business establishment or branch business establishment in the British Islands."

The announcement of extension is declared by cable correspondents to have given general satisfaction in England, especially in banking circles. Financial conditions at the British centre are reported to be improving gradually. The foreign exchange situation is even a greater problem in London than at New York. A committee at the former named centre is considering means to encourage the resumption of normal conditions in the foreign exchange business. The committee is advocating special legislation to meet the impossibility of presenting bills in Germany and Austria. The British Treasury has announced that the moratorium, so far as bills of exchange are concerned, will very probably be extended beyond Oct. 4. The Stock Exchange settlements, which have been postponed until September, will, it is expected, be further delayed. Under these circumstances there seems slight en-

couragement to expect an early resumption of official business on the London Stock Exchange and in turn on the New York Stock Exchange, if we are going to be guided by the action of London. How completely financial business has been suspended in financial London may be gathered from the fact that the new capital issues in London in August aggregated only £33,536,000, of which no less than £31,900,000 were Government bills. The Bank of England is cashing Belgium bank notes for Belgian refugees.

The London Stock Exchange Committee on Monday last took a decided step toward clearing up the financial situation at that centre, or at any rate toward obtaining exact data on which to base future action. The Committee issued an order that all members of the Exchange must within the week fill out forms giving the amount of their loans from banks and other lenders and also a full statement of open and speculative accounts. The object of these reports is to enable the Committee to estimate the actual amount of Exchange members' liabilities which need nursing. It will necessarily take several weeks to dissect and analyze the statements. The Committee's plan, it is understood, is to use the information that is requested as the basis for a scheme for a special settlement of the account as it stood when the Exchange closed at the end of July. In the event of arrangements for carrying the stocks then open, and of which purchasers are unable to take immediate delivery, and also of the gradual payment of differences, the broken-down account can, it is believed, be closed and a new one opened. Other proposed plans of relief include one that the Government be approached with the request that it come to the relief of the Stock Exchange in the same way as it has done in the case of the banks and big discount houses. A suggestion that has been made in responsible circles is that the British Treasury guarantee 50% of the loans made to brokers and others by the English banks against securities deposited with them, and that in return for this guaranty the banks be compelled to allow such loans to run for a period of twelve months if necessary. A new development this week has been the decision of London Stock Exchange "dealers" to quote consols and leading colonial high-class issues for sellers as well as buyers. The price quoted, according to latest cables, for consols is 68½ to 70 and for colonial highest grade securities the quotations range from the last official list prices to two points below. Private dealings in stocks in London have been more active since the extension of the moratorium was announced. According to latest cables, the asked prices in London on representative securities were 159 for Canadian Pacific, 115 for Union Pacific, 83 for Southern Pacific, 49½ for Rio Tintos and 12¼ for De Beers. Money in London is quoted at 2@3%, call loans being unlendable at 2%. Members of the London Metal Exchange are submitting statements of their positions in copper, tin and iron to the Secretary with a view of expediting the resumption of business.

The Paris Bourse was on Wednesday officially closed, presumably because of the imminence of the siege. The coulisse, or curb department, was closed several weeks ago and the official market, the parquet, although it has officially remained open, has not been the scene of any important business. Inci]

dentially it may be remarked that dispatches from Berlin on Wednesday reported a movement for the opening of the Bourse at the German centre for regular business in a limited way. No confirmation of these cables has been received and their accuracy does not appear to be believed in by important bankers here identified with the Berlin market. It is presumed that the gold reserves of the Bank of France have been taken from Paris as a precautionary measure by the Bank since the French Government has considered it necessary to move the seat of Government to Bordeaux. The Bank did take such action in 1870 at the time of the Franco-Prussian war. The Government by proclamation yesterday transferred the main office of the Bank from Paris to Bordeaux. It is to be expected that the other large French banks will follow the example of the official Bank. A proposition to convert the new $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ redeemable loan into temporary 5% Rentes is under consideration by the Finance Ministry, the rate of interest to be gradually reduced eventually to an actual rate of $3\frac{1}{2}\%$. Cable advices from Paris state that complaints are general against the moratorium that has been granted by the Government to protect the banks from their frightened depositors. The moratorium restricts withdrawals first to 5% and second to 10% of the depositors' accounts. It is urged by French financiers that the banks should pay their depositors in full but not necessarily in gold, silver or bank-notes, which is impossible. One suggestion in this direction which is being urged contemplates the creation of a system of transfer bills or certificates between all the banks which system of transfer, it is argued, could be made to apply not only to France but to foreign countries; and in this way facilitate a return of commercial and industrial activity. New credits amounting to 922,259,750 francs were recommended by the French Cabinet on Wednesday.

Mail advices from Berlin give details that have not have been covered by cable of the financial emergency measures taken in Germany, and these we print on on another page. We have succeeded in clearing up the mooted point as to whether or not Germany has promulgated any moratorium. We find that there is no general moratorium in Germany, but the maturity of foreign drafts accepted in Germany before Aug. 1 has been postponed until Nov. 1 on account of the difficulty of drawers in securing their remittances, and the delays occasioned thereby, as well as the interruption in the usual transportation of the mails. Austria declared a general moratorium until the end of September. Bills of exchange maturing in August and September have been prolonged sixty-one days. There is a partial moratorium in Denmark, but little use is made of it.

There have been no changes this week in official European bank rates. Some relaxation in the pressure to rediscount at the Bank of England is reported. Closing discount rates in Lombard Street were quoted at $4\frac{1}{4}@4\frac{3}{8}\%$ for all maturities, comparing with " $5\frac{1}{4}\%$ down" a week ago. Official Bank rates at the leading foreign centres are: London 5%, Paris 5%, Berlin 6%, Vienna 8%, Brussels 7% and Amsterdam 5%.

The Bank of England's return this week shows a further strengthening of the reserve, the proportion to liabilities being now 19.03%, against 17.83% last

week and 59.59% a year ago. The activity that has been in progress in the rediscounting of pre-moratorium bills at the Bank is indicated by a further increase of £11,916,000 in loans, which brings the total of loans (other securities) up to £121,820,000, as against only £27,632,438 in 1913 and £36,518,725 in 1912. "Other" deposits have shown a corresponding increase of £9,926,000 and now stand at £133,818,000, as against £44,565,994 at this date one year ago and £47,116,125 in 1912. The Bank gained £4,299,300 in bullion this week and £4,583,000 in the total reserve. The bullion stock aggregates £47,772,712. One year ago it was £43,250,152 and two years ago £42,192,129. The total reserve is £30,935,000, against £32,236,737 at this date in 1913 and £31,367,819 in 1912. Public deposits increased £4,700,000, representing proceeds of the sale of Treasury bills, and now stand at £28,676,000, against only £9,519,982 in 1913 and £15,896,771 in 1912. Our special correspondent furnishes the following details by cable of the gold movement into and out of the Bank for the Bank week: Imports, £1,373,000 (consisting of £956,000 bar gold and £417,000 American gold coin bought in the open market), exports of £23,000 (to Gibraltar) and receipts of £2,949,000 *net* from the interior of Great Britain.

The local money market until yesterday afternoon continued on virtually an 8% basis, although in exceptional instances, backed by excellent security and to valued clients of banks, loans have been reported at 6%. But at the close a distinctly easier situation developed. The 6% rate then became, as a rule, the best bid. Call loans remained pegged at 6@8%, renewals being at the lower figure. While the banks have availed themselves very freely of the privilege of taking out emergency circulation, they are consistently frowning upon all attempts at speculative activity. The situation, we are informed, is not a comfortable one from the viewpoint of the banks in the matter of loans based on securities as collateral. It is as a result of this position that banking influence is not favorable to the early opening of the New York Stock Exchange. So long as the Exchange remains closed, the banks are without facilities for arbitrarily calling loans in instances where the collateral is Stock Exchange securities. There has, nevertheless, been a quiet movement on the part of the banks to induce their customers to pay off their call loans or at any rate to reduce them. This is considered a much more desirable process than the situation that would arise if the Exchange were to open as an unrestricted market and enable lenders to demand the immediate payment of demand obligations. The weekly statement of averages of the associated banks and trust companies in the Clearing-House published last Saturday showed an increase in cash of \$6,586,000. A decrease of \$9,846,000 in deposits reduced reserve requirements \$2,276,900, so that the previous week's cash deficit was reduced \$8,862,900 and stands at \$33,857,000. A year ago there was a surplus of \$13,997,300 and two years ago a surplus of \$9,545,150. The loans last week decreased \$1,359,000, while circulation (emergency notes) increased \$14,618,000. The banks reported an increase of \$5,098,000 in their cash in vaults, while the trust companies reported an increase of \$1,488,000 in cash in vaults and an increase of \$1,349,000 in cash on deposit with banks.

New York banks have thus far issued about \$105,000,000 of emergency currency. The chief part of the collateral, it may be stated, is two-named commercial paper. Out of the total value of \$136,000,000 collateral, \$78,000,000 consists of commercial paper. The following is an approximate statement showing the various classes of securities and paper forming a basis for the \$105,000,000 emergency circulation in New York:

Commercial paper.....	\$78,000,000
Railroad bonds.....	24,000,000
Railroad notes.....	7,000,000
Industrial bonds and notes.....	6,000,000
Public utilities.....	6,000,000
Municipal bonds.....	10,000,000
State bonds.....	5,000,000
Total.....	\$136,000,000

Referring to money rates in detail, it may be repeated that quotations of call loans have each day of the week covered a range of 6@8%, the lower figure being the renewal or ruling rate. Time money is quoted at 6@8% for all periods up to five months, which compares with 8% a week ago, while six months' funds are unchanged at 7@8%. Mercantile paper is in comparative light supply and not in specially active demand. Quotations for choice names continue at 6½@7% for sixty and ninety-day endorsed bills receivable and for four to six months' single names; less favorably known require about 7½%.

Sterling exchange operations are approaching still closer to a normal basis. Bankers demand bills have sold as low as 5 01, against 5 07½@5 08¼, the closing figures a week ago, while cable transfers have been arranged at 5 02, against 5 07½@5 08¼, last week's closing figure. Bills have been offered with much more freedom and there has been a feeling that practical results of a favorable character may be expected in the way of financing foreign obligations from a conference before the Federal Reserve Board in Washington which was held yesterday. The special committee, consisting of Alfred H. Wiggin, Seth Low and Henry R. Towne, representing New York financial interests, have, it is understood, been able to obtain from banking interests identified with foreign affairs a more or less specific idea of individual debit and credit balances which will at least be sufficient to indicate in a general way the volume of indebtedness that is due abroad and which must be financed in one form or another. However, the situation appears to be working out its own salvation in the usual way, now that the hysteria that accompanied the first development of the acute crisis is passing. The maturing obligations of New York City, which were made the basis of extravagant predictions of default, are being worked out in an entirely orderly manner through bankers. No calm-minded person has entertained from the first any idea of a different result. Arrangements were completed yesterday by a syndicate of New York banks and bankers, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., for a 6% loan to the city aggregating \$100,000,000. The syndicate undertakes to provide sterling exchange for 80% of the entire amount of the loan to cover the city's short-term obligations that during the closing months of the year are specifically payable abroad. Now that definite arrangements for payment have been completed it is not improbable

that foreign holders will desire to renew a considerable part of the maturing notes. An interesting development and one that was largely unexpected is the fact that the bulk of \$3,800,000 New York City bond interest due on Sept. 1 was paid in New York and not in London. Most of the coupons were presented for payment here, although the option of payment in sterling in London existed. The City Comptroller's office attributes the large presentation here to fears of the risk of transportation. It is not improbable that similar conditions will apply to the settlement of the additional city obligations that have the privilege of sterling payment. Grain bills have been offering with increased activity this week. Exchange on Paris early in the week also showed signs of improvement, but the adverse trend subsequently displayed by the military operations later eliminated the early advantage. Gold shipments to the amount of \$873,000 were arranged to Canada this week; last week a total of \$1,700,000 of the precious metal went forward to the Dominion. For Europe \$50,000 was engaged for shipment this week.

Compared with Friday of last week, demand bills and cable transfers on Saturday showed a somewhat easier tone, though actual quotations continued almost nominal; rates quoted were 5 07 for demand and 5 07¾ for cable transfers; seven-day grain bills ranged between 5 02¼@5 02¾. On Monday demand bills sold at 5 06@5 06¼, a recession of one cent from Saturday's highest figures, and cable transfers likewise fell to 5 07@5 07¼; grain bills receded to 5 01½@5 02; considerable business was done, with much larger offerings reported; still further improvement in steamship facilities is looked for. The declines of the past two days were checked on Tuesday and rates ruled firm; demand bills were unchanged at 5 06@5 06¼, while cable transfers ranged slightly higher at 5 07@5 07½; grain bills advanced to 5 02@5 02½. On Wednesday an easier feeling again prevailed, though quotations were not changed and actual trading was very light; demand sterling still ranged 5 06@5 06¼ and cable transfers at 5 07@5 07½, with most of the business done at the lower figures; grain bills continued at 5 02@5 02½. Increased offerings of bills caused further weakness on Thursday and cable transfers went as low as 5 05@5 06¼ and demand bills at 5 04@5 05¼; seven-day grain bills declined to 5 01½@5 02; a considerable volume of business was transacted; hopes are entertained of some plan being formulated as a result of the important conferences now being held at Washington which will help clarify the foreign exchange situation. On Friday the market showed increased activity. Demand bills closed at 5 01@5 02½ and cable transfers at 5 02@5 03¼. Sixty days nominal. Commercial on banks nominal, documents for payment nominal. Seven-day grain bills finished at 4 99@5 00. Cotton for payment nominal, grain for payment nominal.

The New York Clearing-House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have gained \$8,318,000 net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ending Sept. 4. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated \$13,212,000, while the shipments have reached \$4,894,000. Adding the Sub-Treasury operations and the gold exports, which together occasioned a loss of \$6,995,-

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 \$1,323,000, as follows:

Week ending Sept. 4.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement.....	\$13,212,000	\$4,894,000	Gain \$8,318,000
Sub Treasury oper. and gold exports..	11,421,000	18,416,000	Loss 6,995,000
Total.....	\$24,633,000	\$23,310,000	Gain \$1,323,000

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

Banks of	Sept. 3 1914.			Sept. 4 1913.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England..	47,772,712	-----	47,772,712	43,250,152	-----	43,250,152
France..a	165,653,680	25,013,280	190,666,960	137,671,132	25,574,800	163,245,932
Germany..a	67,842,850	16,727,050	84,569,900	56,073,350	14,000,050	70,073,400
Russia..	172,167,000	6,316,000	178,483,000	161,807,000	7,720,000	169,527,000
Aus.-Huna	51,578,000	12,140,000	63,718,000	50,610,000	10,729,000	61,339,000
Spain...a	21,740,000	29,191,000	50,931,000	18,545,000	29,976,000	48,521,000
Italy....d	45,339,000	3,000,000	48,339,000	45,958,000	3,250,000	49,208,000
Neth'ls..d	13,510,000	665,800	14,175,800	12,361,000	734,900	13,095,900
Nat. Bel..b	8,472,000	4,236,000	12,708,000	8,154,667	4,077,333	12,232,000
Sweden..d	5,723,000	-----	5,723,000	5,703,000	-----	5,703,000
Switzerl'd.	8,491,600	-----	8,491,600	8,027,000	-----	8,027,000
Norway..d	3,091,000	-----	3,091,000	2,446,000	-----	2,446,000
Total week	611,380,842	97,289,130	708,669,972	550,606,301	96,062,083	646,668,384
Prev. week	608,894,942	98,252,130	707,147,072	562,663,947	96,470,443	649,124,390

a Data for 1914 is for July 30. b For Aug. 6. c For Aug. 20. d For Aug. 27.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The course of events in the theatre of war, this week, emphasizes the fact which we pointed out last week—that one must go back a century and a half, to the days when the campaigns of Frederick the Great had embroiled all Europe in war, to find a fair historical analogy to the martial situation which now exists. The German invading army has now moved close to Paris, the Allies falling back after heavy fighting. Paris has prepared for siege. The seat of the French Government has been moved to Bordeaux, but as yet the allied army has been neither crushed nor surrounded.

In Northeast Prussia, the Russian invasion has encountered the obstacle which had been generally predicted. At the first line of defense, German troops attacked the invading army and administered a defeat to the advanced Russian line—with what result on the general Russian movement, it is impossible as yet to say. Meantime, however, the Russian invasion of Austria through Galicia has been marked by what is admitted to be an important victory over the Austrians, whose army was heavily repulsed and whose important frontier city of Lemberg now seems to have been captured. The Russian central advance through Prussian Poland is still an unknown quantity.

Servia seems to be still resting on its arms. Japan has made only preliminary moves toward attacking Germany's Asiatic port of Kiau-Chau. Except for the daring and brilliant action by the British cruisers off Heligoland, on Friday of last week, the British fleet has had little to say for itself. As this week closes, intimations come that Turkey may take up arms on the side of Germany and Austria. This would inevitably stir up the Balkan States. Italy still stands neutral.

Clearly, it is impossible to draw definite conclusions now regarding the probable issue of the war on the larger scale. There are, however, several aspects of the campaigns up to this present date, to which we wish to draw attention. The first concerns what is known as the censorship of news. At the outset, it was admitted on all hands that such regulation of published news was necessary, at least so far as respects information in the newspapers regarding the

forces, manoeuvres and purposes of armies on the field. This restriction has been most effectively carried out. But the censorship, especially in England, has gone much further, suppressing not merely news of proposed actions, but facts as to results of actual engagements. Indeed, the official war bulletins, at both London and Paris, have at times degenerated into what appeared like distortion of unpleasant facts, for the seeming purpose of keeping up mistaken beliefs as to what had happened, and of instilling false hopes as to the next move on the field. At London, one inevitable result has been the dissemination of exaggerated reports of losses or reverses, based on alleged private information. Under such circumstances, the experiment of censorship as thus pursued has become unquestionably mischievous; serving, so far as we can see, no useful purpose in its larger scope of application and leaving the French and English public to all the greater and more crushing disappointment, when news of the retreating army can no longer be kept from public knowledge.

The second consideration has to do with what may be called the barbarities of war. Needless to say, such incidents are always present in any aggressive warfare. Accusations as to slaughter of wounded, cruelty to non-combatants, violation of truce and of the Red Cross flag, are always heard from both sides, even in the most humane war—if war is ever humane. But the two circumstances of the admitted use of aeroplanes to throw down bombs in the centre of populous cities, and of deliberate destruction of towns or cities because certain civilians had fired upon the soldiers, raise a different question. In this matter of explosives thrown from the air, we have spoken often before. In our judgment, there is no excuse for adoption of such expedients by either party, whether or not the town is fortified. The bombardment of such a fortified town (after due notice) is designed, in principle, solely for the purpose of destroying its fortifications and terrorizing its army. But experience with the aeroplanes to date has shown that their bombs do not serve any such purpose, but merely spread blind havoc and destruction, after the senseless fashion long ascribed to Turks or Huns. The incident of the Zeppelin bomb-throwing at Antwerp showed that nothing except the haphazard results of utter and inhuman recklessness follows the use of such infernal contrivances.

The question of Louvain is even more urgent. There is a dispute, as there was bound to be, regarding the immediate motive for the committing of this ancient city to the flames; but the official German report itself admitted that the town was deliberately destroyed because civilians not in uniform had fired upon the soldiers. Only after long delay did there appear elaborate excuses, alleging concerted general plans by the city authorities for promoting such action by civilians. Even granting this allegation—and it is not supported by any proof or evidence—the case for destruction of the city is not proved at all.

That the penalty of death may be visited on every civilian thus firing on the soldiers—and may equally be visited on every one who inspired or encouraged such action—is plainly enough in accordance with the recognized rules of war. But civilization, we should say, is scarcely ready to recognize in this twentieth century that the proper retaliation, even

for such action, is the destruction of cathedrals, libraries, and rare and priceless works of art. That is an argument suited to savages. The assertion of the chief American apologist for the Louvain procedure, to the effect that "the life of a single German militiaman, under such circumstances, is worth more than the whole city of Louvain, with all its relics and all its treasures," is so preposterous a position, so monstrous in its possibilities of retaliation, and so clearly a proposal that power to destroy all the monuments of civilization should be placed irresponsibly in the hands of nervous or excited military commanders, that the protest of the civilized world seems to us absolutely necessary.

Such things may be a part of war; but, even so, they are reversion, in the accepted practices of war, to the reckless vandalism of the Middle Ages. No one heard of such arguments in the nineteenth or eighteenth century. Adopted by all belligerents, they would mean re adoption of rules of war which have been repudiated since modern civilization began. We do not know what restraining power public opinion, through conferences at the Hague or elsewhere, will have, now or hereafter, in such matters. Formal agreements or treaties have already been violated in this war with discouraging cynicism; but the duty is nevertheless imposed on the civilized world to restrain so far as may be possible such extension, by either party to the contest, of wanton and wicked destructiveness, such as is unavoidably involved in haphazard bomb-throwing from the air and in the burning of hitherto inviolate works of art and learning.

On the third point suggested by the present situation, we shall not now enlarge. It also has to do with the attitude of the civilized world at large toward war itself. We have heard for many years how the influence of business interests was a restraint on the popular and professional passion for war. Such restraint has undoubtedly been exercised, though it failed in the end. It failed, however, because governments and people at large alike refused to recognize the warnings of experienced financiers as to the financial and commercial consequences of such a war as this. To-day the facts, truthfully predicted during the half-century past, are coming home to the people of Europe, and will presently come home to the governments. The one has learned that the individual pressure of poverty, distress, unemployment and business ruin is greater rather than less to-day than it was in the wars of a hundred years ago. The other will soon learn what it means to ask for capital to prosecute war, at a time when all markets are cut off from one another, when the complicated machinery of modern commerce has stopped, and when fresh accumulation of capital in the belligerent state itself has been brought to a standstill by the war.

HOW FARMING CAN BE MADE TO PAY.

A little book called "New Lives for Old," by William Carlton, issued last year, has an interesting and practical message for these times. The narrator is a city man who decides to step outside and buy a farm. Expecting to pay some \$10,000 for a fairly decent place with buildings on it, he gets his first surprise in finding farms a drug on the market, offered on almost any terms, within the reach of a ten-cent fare from New York; at last he buys 50

acres for \$2,500, with a rusty-looking but solidly-built old house practically thrown in for good measure. His next surprise is when he seeks labor. With difficulty he gets three unhealthy-looking men of the neighborhood to help him; they devour food enormously, tell stories, fritter away time and accomplish almost nothing. On the fourth day they do not appear, and he hunts for them. One is smoking by his own kitchen stove; others are leaning against the grocery counter, complaining of rheumatism, and saying they won't work in the rain for anybody, though they would like to accommodate; they tell him what he wants isn't a man, it's a "Dago."

He agrees with that, but Tony and Dardoni are the only Italians there, and they are hard at work for themselves on their own land, which they are cultivating successfully; still, the narrator gets a man and one of his own sons from the city, and rubs along on his first necessary work. A third surprise meets him in the city prices he finds he is paying for provisions, and he takes that up with the local grocer, who frankly explains. He buys not only his staples but his produce in the city, because he has to. The farmer's butter you hear about isn't made any more. Decent chickens are not to be had; few are raised, the people buying Western corn for what stock they do have, because they grow none for themselves; the few eggs they bring forward resemble a robin's in size; Dardoni and the other Dagoes are the only ones who raise vegetables enough for themselves. The most profitable stuff in the store is three shelves-full of patent medicines (paying 50% and always in short supply) consisting of "dope and whiskey," and, except that the drugstore would sell it anyway, he would smash every bottle, so mean it makes him feel. How long you s'pose I carry most of the accounts? Six months? They'll average two years, and one-fifth of it is bad.

A village of several hundred Americans, within sight of a great city, too stagnant to pay their store bills; surrounded by land that had supported their ancestors, yet depending on the West for foodstuffs; bred in the open air, yet weak and lazy. The narrator decides that the village is dead and needs a Gabriel trumpet, and he will blow it.

He talks with the minister, a solemn-visaged person who is thinking of spiritual revivals, and accomplishes nothing. He talks with the local lawyer, an alive chap with a dry humor, and they issue a stirring call for a public meeting, at which they offer \$1,000 in prizes for the best crops of hay, potatoes, corn and the like, and proceed, under the enthusiasm of novelty and the contagious influence of rubbing shoulders together, to organize the village into the Pioneers' Club.

The village has awakened to interest and a beginning of work. Carlton next calls on the head of the State Agricultural School, who sums up good farming as determining by analysis what the land lacks and to what crops it is best suited; supplying the lack of fertilizing; proper seed selection; proper crop rotation to put back what has been taken out; over all, "just hard work to keep the land cultivated." He sends a series of practical speakers, who liken the land to live stock in that it must be fed and groomed for the particular work expected of it. The illustration strikes home; the work goes on; the people are as alive and industrious as they were shiftless while they repeated that "farmin'

don't pay." Carlton himself trims his old apple orchard, spades about it, applies insect guards to it; he fertilizes for potatoes his piece which he is told is best for them; he works like a giant, having had the advantage that once, in a time of necessity, he had worked as a subway digger; particularly, he does everything for his potatoes "except make feather beds for 'em and tuck 'em in at night."

The season closes for the Pioneer Club with the prize distribution and a rousing fair. The work has proceeded with unabated vigor, and the getting-together has also taken a social direction. Then, impelled by difficulties in marketing the abundance which has succeeded scarcity, co-operation suggests and organizes the Pioneer Products Company, thereby solving the problem of distribution which real farming has created.

Whoever has seen "the abandoned farms of New England," some of them with substantial old houses falling into decay, will confess the substantial truthfulness of a sketch in the guise of fiction which can be left at this stage. The lesson is that farming has ceased to be a mere dropping of any seed on any ground and a gathering of harvest; it must now be scientific and intensive. High prices, as expressed and felt chiefly in the cost of food, are not justly chargeable to the increased gold production or to the so-called "crime" of silver demonetization, or to the greed of trusts; these may contribute, but the larger causes are a wide failure of production to keep even pace with consumption, as well as serious defects in the problem of distribution. The practical moral seems to point itself.

THE EFFECT OF THE EUROPEAN CRISIS ON HOLLAND.

New York, September 3 1914.

Editor Commercial & Financial Chronicle:

Sir—I am certain that you are interested in a recital of what has happened in Holland during the first half of the month of August, as an inevitable result of the European conflagration. A sober recital of the facts pertaining hereto shows most conclusively how disastrous the immediate effects of modern warfare are even on countries which are no party to the hostilities and do their utmost to remain neutral. I therefore transmit to you the following summarized review of last month's occurrences.

The outbreak of the hostilities between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, followed by the military preparations of the other countries, was anxiously watched in Holland from the very beginning, especially because—as you are aware—the Dutch holdings of international government and corporation securities are well nigh enormous. The danger signal was hoisted, when on July 29th the Bank of the Netherlands increased its discount rate by a full one per cent, from $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$. Some of the European bourses, on which the dealings of the Amsterdam Exchange so largely depend, had already either been closed, or restricted their transactions, after enormous losses had been recorded. From New York, furthermore, severe fluctuations and a large shrinkage of quotations was reported.

The Dutch financial community, after a few years of liquidation still being largely interested in international securities (enormous quantities of which were carried on margin), with values so heartbreakingly shrinking, was facing ruin and "deroute". On July 29th, therefore, the Stock Exchange Committee, considering that extraordinary circumstances called for extraordinary measures and also wishing to confer with the important money lenders as to the means by which the Stock Exchange could be aided, decided to close the Amsterdam Stock Exchange for that day. In the conference where this decision was taken, the Acting President of the Bank of the Netherlands, as well as the President of the Dutch Trading Company and the President of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce, was present. In the evening of the same day a meeting was held by the above bodies with the representatives of the

important financial institutions of Amsterdam, in which steps were taken for the formation of a strong bankers' syndicate with the purpose of assisting the money market. This syndicate guaranteed to provide \$2,000,000, while the Bank of the Netherlands promised to assist the money market with another \$10,000,000. In view of these measures it was expected to open the Amsterdam Stock Exchange the following day (July 30th).

The international situation had meanwhile grown from bad to worse, and it began to look as if entire Europe was about to enter war, while the closing quotations received from New York—anxiously waited for in the night in the bankers' offices and discussed in lively fashion in front of them by the crowds in the street—were ominous forebodings. The Stock Exchange Committee, its decision of the evening before notwithstanding, decided in the morning of July 30th not to open the Exchange.

The general unrest caused by the situation found expression in large withdrawals of money from the Postal Savings Bank by small depositors. The newspapers urged upon the public to keep their heads and pointed out the well-known fact that the State of the Netherlands guaranteed the payment of deposits made into the Postal Savings Bank. The run continued, however, and spread to all other savings institutions of the country. It lasted for a couple of days and then subsided. The Government was forced, nevertheless, to lengthen the withdrawal notice of large amounts from two weeks to six months.

Although the fact that the Stock Exchange remained closed on July 30th, led to the automatic dissolution of the guaranty syndicate that had been formed to give whatever assistance could be called for (it was feared that the amount pledged for aid would prove inadequate), the bankers did not stop their activities.

In the afternoon of July 30th a conference was held by representatives of the Stock Exchange with those of the Bank of the Netherlands and other bankers and with two members of the Dutch Cabinet, for the Government had realized immediately the gravity of the situation. The members of the Cabinet present at the conference promised that the Government would do everything in its power to alleviate the impending crisis. It was decided in principle that a new bankers' syndicate would be formed, and that the aid to be given by the Bank of the Netherlands would be materially strengthened if the Government would decide to certain measures enabling the Bank to enlarge its currency circulation. The meeting in Amsterdam broke up early in the evening and was continued later in the night at The Hague, the seat of the Government, where the bankers presented their case to the entire Cabinet, convened in extraordinary session. As an outcome of these deliberations, a new bankers' syndicate was formed with the aid of the Bank of the Netherlands. This syndicate was to come to the rescue of the entire trade situation with an amount of \$80,000,000.

It was furthermore decided to submit to the Queen (who subsequently approved the measure) the proposal to reduce the gold reserve of the Bank of the Netherlands against the currency and other current liabilities from 40% to 20%. This increased materially the capacity of the Bank for the issuance of additional currency as will be seen from the following comparison:

	Currency Out standing.	Gold Stock Of the Bank.	Maximum of Currency Issuable.
July 25 1914.....	\$124,000,000	\$65,000,000	\$162,500,000
August 1 1914.....	170,000,000	65,000,000	*320,000,000
August 8 1914.....	184,400,000	65,000,000	*312,000,000
August 15 1914.....	178,000,000	65,000,000	*311,000,000

*Under new requirements.

With the above aid in prospect it was felt that the Amsterdam Stock Exchange could open the next day. The absolute breakdown, however, of the other European bourses, together with the fall of prices in New York, interposed again serious obstacles. It was therefore considered advisable to hold a meeting of the members of the Exchange before its opening. In this meeting an important member proposed to close the Exchange for an indefinite period, so as to prevent large forced sales of securities, on which the margins had disappeared. The officials of the Stock Exchange felt, however, that notwithstanding the grave situation, the Exchange should be opened that day, but the majority of the members thought different and it was decided to close the Stock Exchange for an indefinite period. The provincial stock exchanges immediately followed suit.

The following day (Aug. 1st) the discount rate of the Bank of the Netherlands was further increased by $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 6%.

The seriousness of the political situation was impressed upon the Dutch population by an order of mobilization of the troops for the maintenance of strict neutrality of the country, and also by the report that the New York Stock Exchange was closed.

After the preliminary work of the bankers' syndicate was completed, which involved the formation of an "Organization for the Money Trade," the following announcement was made:

"The undersigned let it be known that they have formed a syndicate to guarantee advances which the Bank of the Netherlands will make against collateral consisting of securities, warehouse certificates and other values." (This was later made to read: "Securities, warehouse certificates, bills, promises, hypothecary and other commercial security.") They have secured themselves, therefore, the co-operation of an "Organization for the Money Trade," which will give the advances and which in turn will acquire this money from the Bank of the Netherlands. The collateral for these advances will have to show a surplus of 30% above the amount advanced. The prices and quotations at which the collateral shall be computed will be fixed by the "Organization for the Money Trade," in conjunction with the Bank of the Netherlands. This measure is taken to assure the return of rest and to provide trade and commerce with the amounts imperatively needed. Each case will be taken up individually and it will be determined whether it meets with the prescribed requirements."

The above announcement was signed by twenty-one of the principal financial institutions of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, including such well-known banking firms as Hope & Co., Van Loon & Co., Lippman, Rosenthal & Co., Adolph Boissevain & Co. and others.

From what has transpired since, it may be assumed that the above measures have brought great relief. The interest rate on these advances was fixed at the extraordinary figure of 9%, but, after lodging of protests, was subsequently reduced to 7% and finally to 6%. It should be pointed out that with the exception of a few days of misunderstanding, caused through the general anxiety and confusion to which reference will be made later, there was never any doubt as to the quality of the currency of the Bank of the Netherlands, while the firms and institutions guaranteeing the advances are the most powerful and resourceful of the country.

The next thing that confronted the Government was an absolute scarcity of silver money in circulation. The causes, therefore, were many, such as the costs incidental to mobilization, the withdrawal of savings and their application in buying larger quantities of commodities, &c. This situation was aggravated by the fact that, through the reduction of the gold reserve requirements of the Bank of the Netherlands to a minimum of 20%, misunderstanding, through lack of understanding, arose; here and there the currency issued by the Bank of the Netherlands was being regarded with suspicion. This was precipitated by a mistake of certain postal officers, who refused to take bank notes in payment, when, after certain storekeepers had refused to make the exchange, the people went to the post offices and bought a few post stamps, giving bank notes in payment, in order to get a large amount of silver and other subsidiary money as change.

A run on the Bank of the Netherlands and its dependencies to exchange bank notes for silver was thereupon started, which lasted for a couple of days. The Bank of the Netherlands did not pay out all the silver demanded in exchange for bank notes, but later made good use of "silver notes" issued meanwhile by the Dutch Government. The stock of silver of the bank in about a fortnight was reduced from \$3,300,000 to \$250,000. So great was the demand for subsidiary money that many people bought or consumed trifles in stores, restaurants, &c., giving paper money in payment. As a result, in some hotels and restaurants and many stores no service was given to patrons if the consumers would not pay with silver. A certain storekeeper in The Hague who had received bank notes only at a heavy discount was stoned later on by the people, when it was found that they had been misled.

The press had no difficulty in convincing the population that the notes of the Bank of the Netherlands were absolutely good, that a gold reserve of 40% minimum had always been much higher than the requirements in force in other countries, while from the figures given above it will be seen that even in the face of a most remarkable expansion of currency the Bank's reserve was far in excess of its required minimum of 20%.

The demand for subsidiary money remained insistent, even after the run on the Bank of the Netherlands had subsided, and bank notes were again taken in payment by everybody. The Government mint was working day and night, but it was plain that the demand was far in excess of its capacity to turn out the new coins. The matter was most seriously considered in a conference of the Dutch Cabinet, with the President of the Bank of the Netherlands and the President of the Dutch Trading Company. It was felt that the need for small denominations of money was most urgent, and it was decided, subject to the approval of Parliament (which was given immediately), to issue \$10,000,000 of new paper money in denominations of \$2, \$1 and 40c. (so far the smallest denomination of paper money in Holland had been \$4). This new paper money ("silver notes") have the absolute guaranty of the Dutch Government, and were declared to be legal tender. Their function is only temporary, and it is expressly provided that they will disappear from circulation as soon as the mint has coined the necessary amount of subsidiary silver.

But even the printing of these "silver notes" was not going quick enough; so some of the important cities (Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague), pending the printing of the "silver notes," issued "municipal-pay paper" in denominations of \$1 and 40c. This paper is secured to its full value by deposit of currency of the Bank of the Netherlands in large denominations. In a few sporadic instances small traders refused to take this paper in payment, but upon being threatened by the authorities with confiscation of their stocks, they immediately submitted. As soon as the "silver notes" were ready for delivery, the municipalities stopped the issue of this paper and commenced its redemption.

The matter of prices for commodities came up subsequently for serious consideration. Immediately upon the declaration of war by Germany, causing the stoppage of large extent of international communications and the resultant fear of a stoppage of the food supplies, the population of Holland began to make large purchases of groceries and all other commodities, so that soon many stores had to close their doors for want of stocks. The fear that commodities would become scarce was somewhat alleviated upon the official announcement that the Government was prepared to take extraordinary measures whereby extravagant prices of commodities would be forbidden. This served as a warning to those who, for speculative purposes, were accumulating commodities. The Government substantiated its word by effective measures.

An official decree was issued fixing the maximum price for a large number of standard commodities. The Government subsequently prohibited the export of gold and silver coin, of straw, hay, machine oils, wheat, flour, salt, oats, barley, automobiles and automobile parts, bicycles, coal, coke, horses, rye, leather, soda, tea, potash, alcohol, brick, sugar, molasses, certain other vegetables and a number of other articles of daily necessity.

With the importation of wheat seriously diminishing, the situation called for more drastic measures, so that on Aug. 19 the mayors of the several cities were ordered to purchase at a fixed price all wheat and flour stored in factories, elevators, &c. To this measure the dealers had to submit. This action was taken in view of the fact that the quantity of flour available for consumption in Holland at the time did not suffice for a period of more than a month. The Minister of Trade and Commerce suggested that the population of the country eat as little bread as possible and replace this food-stuff by rice and other commodities.

In connection with the summary purchase by the Government of flour, all contracts entered into by dealers for the delivery of flour were rescinded and declared null and void.

Owing to the blow given to the purchasing power of the country, certain interests were working for a moratorium, but the Government (aided by the principal banking and trade firms) was disinclined to take this measure. This may be due to the fact that Holland wishes to profit by whatever international trade still remains, while large sums of ready cash are held by certain people. A semi-official announcement appeared in the press, according to which the judiciary was asked by the Government to show as much leniency as possible to those who could not pay their debts, but to proceed with its usual action against those who misused the situation by not paying their obligations although capable of doing so. It would seem that many people have used the war as a convenient subterfuge for not paying their debts, although they can easily afford to do so, but, as stated, the judiciary has been requested to treat these derelicts with the usual promptness.

The financial situation at large is still coming in for a good deal of discussion. One of the principal financial papers called attention to the fact that the acuteness of the crisis was accelerated by the existence of speculation on a large scale "on margin," and this paper proposed that in the future no margin transactions at all should be tolerated.

Great fear is being felt about what is going to happen when the Stock Exchange opens, and the Government is being prevailed upon to also take a hand in this matter. The Government has, in consequence, made it known that, upon the reopening of the Stock Exchange, measures would be taken to prevent a wholesale "slaughtering" of those who have Stock Exchange positions with impaired margin. It was intimated that the Government is about to introduce a Stock Exchange law which will cover this point.

The economic condition of Holland is very bad at present. The number of unemployed has increased by leaps and bounds, while thousands of families have been deprived of their principal support through the calling of husbands and sons to the frontier in order to guard the country's neutrality. Rotterdam, whose growth to large extent was made possible through the growth of Germany, is suffering terribly. The diamond trade of Amsterdam, on which easily a hundred thousand people depend, already having suffered from the effects of the Balkan war, is at an absolute standstill, and the labor union in this trade has its troubles in converting the securities it owns into ready cash needed for the support of its members.

The tobacco industry is severely hit, the fishing in the North Sea been made impossible, and in practically every part of the country the suffering is great, while the number of persons in want increases daily. At the initiative of the Queen of the Netherlands, a general organization has been formed to give financial and other assistance to all people suffering, and it is touching to see how the charitable feelings of a generous people in times of stress like the present are again asserting themselves.

We conclude by giving hereunder the comparative statement of the Bank of the Netherlands, which is a most interesting commentary upon the hard times through which Holland is passing, and which statement for the last date given is already indicating relief in certain directions.

Assets—	July 25.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 15.
Domestic bills discounted.....	\$27,160,000	\$70,240,000	\$70,140,000
Foreign bills discounted.....	8,040,000	6,560,000	5,480,000
Loans on:			
Securities.....	22,040,000	50,940,000	49,630,000
Merchandise.....	2,610,000	5,080,000	5,220,000
Advances to Government.....	4,960,000	5,650,000	2,220,000
Gold stock.....	64,840,000	64,760,000	64,760,000
Silver stock.....	23,290,000	260,000	250,000
Securities (reserve fund, &c.).....	3,590,000	3,590,000	3,590,000
Buildings.....	720,000	720,000	720,000
Miscellaneous.....	310,000	420,000	1,370,000
Totals.....	\$137,560,000	\$208,220,000	\$203,380,000
Liabilities—			
Capital.....	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
Reserve fund.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Bank note circulation.....	124,160,000	184,400,000	178,160,000
Bank assignates.....	590,000	550,000	1,030,000
Current accounts.....	1,890,000	11,820,000	12,640,000
Miscellaneous.....	920,000	1,450,000	1,550,000
Total.....	\$137,560,000	\$208,220,000	\$203,380,000

Yours truly,

R. DIAMANT.

THE DIPLOMATIC DIARY.

The papers have printed many abstracts of the diplomatic correspondence which preceded the outbreak of the war in Europe, and the official copy of the entire series which was laid before Parliament by Sir Edward Grey has been reprinted in this country. But so much interest has been awakened in the correspondence as throwing light upon the situation that we give an epitome of the series arranged with reference to the dates. It begins:

July 22—In reply to a communication from the English Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, through the English Ambassador in Berlin, Sir Edward Goschen, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, insisted that the question at issue was one for settlement between Serbia and Austria alone, and that there should be no interference from outside in the discussion.

July 23—Sir Edward Grey turned to Austria and protested to Count Mensdorf against Austria setting a time limit for Serbia's answer, as it was equivalent to an ultimatum which would irritate the Russian people; while if Serbia's answer were unduly delayed, it could be demanded at any time. He pointed out the great danger of a general war, which,

whoever was victorious, would destroy European industry and credit more than in 1848.

July 24—Count Mensdorf communicated the formal demand of Austria charging Serbia with having failed to regard her promise of March 31 1909 to put a stop to the anti-Austrian policy.

July 24—Sir Edward Grey protested against Austrian demand as destructive of Serbia's sovereignty and entirely unusual in diplomacy, and expressed his concern for the peace of Europe.

July 24—The Russian Foreign Minister said the Austrian demand meant war, and would not have been made without consultation with Germany. The English Minister told the Russian that England had no interest in Serbia, and certainly could not be expected to rise in her defense. Russia and France pressed England to take stand with them, and Russia said that some mobilization on her part seemed necessary, for Austria evidently meant war, as the ultimatum allowed no time for mediation.

July 24—The Austrian Foreign Minister told the Russian Ambassador in Vienna that the Austrian Ambassador was ordered to leave Belgrade "by 4 p. m. to-morrow" unless Austria's demands were accepted.

July 24—Serbia besought England's intercession to moderate the Austrian demands.

July 24—The German Ambassador notified Sir Edward Grey that Germany regarded Austria's demands as entirely necessary and moderate, and that others should keep out of the controversy entirely.

July 24—Sir Edward Grey said that if Russia took the attitude which any Power interested in Serbia must do, he would be quite powerless to exercise any moderating influence in the face of the ultimatum. The only chance would then be for Germany, France, Italy and England to act together for peace. If Austria moved upon Serbia, Russia would mobilize and then, if Germany would join them, there might be successful intervention, but not otherwise.

July 24—The Austrian Minister said to Sir Edward Grey that should Serbia send some form of acceptance, then Austria would be justified in extending date of reply. Grey urged Germany to restrain Austria's precipitancy.

July 25—Russia urged Austria that time be given Serbia, and France united with England in advising Serbia.

July 25—Russian Minister said that as Servian proposals in 1908 were addressed not to Austria but to the Powers, the present question might properly be referred to the Powers, and if this were done Russia would step aside and leave the whole matter to England, France, Germany and Italy. Russia would take no step till forced to do so.

July 25—English Ambassador in Vienna reports that it is apparent that Austria neither expects nor desires Serbia's acceptance of the ultimatum.

July 25—Austrian Minister left Belgrade at 6:30 p. m.

July 25—Grey seeks to get Germany to join in asking Russia and Austria not to cross frontiers, as preliminary to mediation, and Russia asks Austria to delay further military action to give time for mediation of Powers. England unites in this request.

July 25—Grey, having seen Serbia's reply, asks Germany to urge Austria to take favorable view of it.

July 25—Serbia pointed out that both assassins were Austrian subjects, and that it was due to Austria's intervention in their behalf that she had refrained from banishing them when previously arrested.

July 26—German Ambassador in Vienna said that France was in no condition to face war, and that Russia would not be so imprudent in view of internal troubles.

July 26—The Kaiser returns suddenly to Berlin, and German Foreign Office expresses great regret.

July 26—Grey proposes conference of the Powers at once in London.

July 27—France and Italy accept; Germany declines. England asks Russia to delay mobilization. Grey tells Germany that Servian reply goes further than he had hoped, and shows Russia's influence. Austria could not put it aside without showing that she was bent on war, and he urged Germany to intervene. Germany could only decline if she disregarded entirely the merits of the dispute. The German Ambassador in London said Serbia could hardly be expected to accept it; yet she had done so.

July 27—Austrian and German circles are reported by Russia as saying that England will retire from the controversy.

July 27—Austria declines to accept Serbia's reply, and Grey replies that Serbia had already accepted the greatest

humiliation he had ever known a State to undergo. He urged Austria still to keep the matter open.

July 28—Austria declares war against Serbia.

July 28—Russia points out that Germany could have prevented the development of the situation and had done nothing. Her attitude is most alarming. Russian Ambassador in Vienna had told Austria that Russia could persuade Serbia to give all necessary guaranties if Austria would delay action. Austria declines to discuss with Russia means of settling Servian situation.

July 28—Austria refuses to delay.

July 28—English Ambassador urged Austria to consider that she was putting her relations to Serbia before the peace of Europe.

July 29—Russia orders mobilization in the South.

July 29—Grey says that the German Secretary of State denied that Germany had recalled officers; which was not true.

July 29—Russia urged conference of Powers, and agreed to accept any plan for conference of the four Powers.

July 29—German Minister of Foreign Affairs charges responsibility upon Russia because of mobilization. Grey replies that she had only done so at the last minute, and only enough to show she was in earnest.

July 29—Emperor Joseph declares war inevitable, and will give no guaranty for integrity and independence of Serbia which might be basis for stopping Russia.

July 29—Germany assures England that if she will remain neutral, the integrity of French territory will be preserved; but when asked further, declined to say the same of the French colonies.

July 29—Grey notifies Germany not to misunderstand England's efforts for peace. If France was attacked she should have to consider.

July 29—Russia proposes to Germany parallel simultaneous conferences between the Powers and between Austria and Russia, as it ought not to be difficult to find a settlement.

July 29—Austria refuses to confer.

July 29—German Ambassador in Vienna endorses every line of the ultimatum, which he had known in advance and which he had telegraphed to the Kaiser.

July 30—Russia agrees to stop all military preparations if Austria will eliminate from her ultimatum the points which destroy sovereignty of Serbia.

July 30—France pleads with England to announce her position.

July 30—Grey replies to Germany that it is impossible to buy England's favor on the terms proposed; but if peace can be secured she will bind herself to promote some arrangement by which Germany will be assured that no hostile policy shall be adopted against her by France, Russia or England, jointly or severally.

July 31—Grey notes that German mobilization on French frontier began the 25th, and was in full force on the 31st, before France had called out a single reservist.

July 31—Grey notifies Germany that if Germany and Austria will unite in the interest of peace, England will support them, even against adverse action of Russia and France, but otherwise, if France is attacked, she may be drawn in.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilization in response to Austria's refusal to listen to the Powers and her moving troops against Russia.

July 31—Grey asks Germany if she will respect the neutrality of Belgium.

July 31—Germany sends ultimatum to Russia. At this time Russia and Austria had begun "conversations" to try to arrange terms of peace, and Russia was urging Serbia to accede to Austria as far as possible.

Aug. 1—The Czar telegraphed the Kaiser that not a man should cross the frontier so long as conversations with Austria continued.

Aug. 1—Germany tried to secure England's neutrality if Belgium and French colonies were respected. England made no definite reply to Germany's inquiry in regard to Belgium's neutrality being respected.

Aug. 1—German Ambassador made menacing communication to France—though no differences existed between Germany and France—and intimated that he was preparing to leave Paris.

Aug. 1—Belgium declared her neutrality.

Aug. 1—Grey informed that English steamers are detained in Hamburg.

Aug. 1—Grey urges Germany to abstain from precipitating war, as Russia and Austria are in conference, and Russia accepts England's propositions for delay.

Aug. 1—Germany states that while Russia has the numbers she has the speed, therefore she had sent her ultimatum to give Russia no time to gather her forces.

Aug. 2—Germany declares war on Russia.

Aug. 2—Germany enters Luxemburg.

Aug. 3—Italy declares neutrality because Austria has begun an aggressive war.

Aug. 4—England protests against German disregard of Belgium's neutrality, with ultimatum of war in case of continuance.

Aug. 4—England notifies Belgium that she will support her by every means in her power.

Aug. 4—Continued seizure of English ships in German ports, despite assurances of German Foreign Office.

Aug. 4—England notifies Germany that she supports Belgium.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE REGARDING EXTRA TAXES.

In a message addressed to Congress yesterday (the 4th inst.), President Wilson urged the raising of additional revenue of \$100,000,000, through internal taxes, to meet the falling off in revenues occasioned by the European war. We print the message in full below:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

I come to you to-day to discharge a duty which I wish with all my heart I might have been spared; but it is a duty which is very clear, and, therefore, I perform it without hesitation or apology. I come to ask very earnestly that additional revenue be provided for the Government.

During the month of August there was, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, a falling off of \$10,629,538 in the revenues collected from customs. A continuation of this decrease in the same proportion throughout the current fiscal year would probably mean a loss of customs revenues of from 60 to 100 millions. I need not tell you to what this falling off is due. It is due, in chief part, not to the reductions recently made in the customs duties, but to the great decrease in importations; and that is due to the extraordinary extent of the industrial area affected by the present war in Europe. Conditions have arisen which no man foresaw; they affect the whole world of commerce and economic production; and they must be faced and dealt with.

It would be very unwise to postpone dealing with them. Delay in such a matter, and in the particular circumstances in which we now find ourselves as a nation, might involve consequences of the most embarrassing and deplorable sort, for which I, for one, would not care to be responsible. It would be very dangerous in the present circumstances to create a moment's doubt as to the strength and sufficiency of the Treasury of the United States, its ability to assist, to steady, and sustain the financial operations of the country's business. If the Treasury is known, or even thought to be weak, where will be our peace of mind? The whole industrial activity of the country would be chilled and demoralized. Just now the peculiarly difficult financial problems of the moment are being successfully dealt with, with great self-possession and good sense and very sound judgment; but they are only in process of being worked out. If the process of solution is to be completed, no one must be given reason to doubt the solidity and adequacy of the Treasury of the Government which stands behind the whole method by which our difficulties are being met and handled.

The Treasury itself would get along for a considerable period, no doubt, without immediate resort to new sources of taxation. But at what cost to the business of the community? Approximately \$75,000,000, a large part of the present Treasury balance, is now on deposit with national banks distributed throughout the country. It is deposited, of course, on call. I need not point out to you what the probable consequences of inconvenience and distress and confusion would be if the diminishing income of the Treasury should make it necessary rapidly to withdraw these deposits. And yet, without additional revenue that plainly might become necessary, and the time when it became necessary could not be controlled or determined by the convenience of the business of the country. It would have to be determined by the operations and necessities of the Treasury itself. Such risks are not necessary and ought not to be run. We cannot too scrupulously or carefully safeguard a financial situation which is at best, while war continues in Europe, difficult and abnormal. Hesitation and delay are the worst forms of bad policy under such conditions.

And we ought not to borrow. We ought to resort to taxation, however we may regret the necessity of putting additional temporary burdens on our people. To sell bonds would be to make a most untimely and unjustifiable demand on the money market; untimely, because this is manifestly not the time to withdraw working capital from other uses to pay the Government's bills; unjustifiable, because unnecessary. The country is able to pay any just and reasonable taxes without distress. And to every other form of borrowing, whether for long periods or for short, there is the same objection. These are not the circumstances, this is at this particular moment, and in this particularly exigency, not the market, to borrow large sums of money. What we are seeking is to ease and assist every financial transaction, not to add a single additional embarrassment to the situation. The people of this country are both intelligent and profoundly patriotic. They are ready to meet the present conditions in the right way and to support the Government with generous self-denial. They know and understand, and will be intolerant only of those who dodge responsibility or are not frank with them.

The occasion is not of our own making. We had no part in making it. But it is here. It affects us as directly and palpably almost as if we were participants in the circumstances which gave rise to it. We must accept the inevitable with calm judgment and unruffled spirits, like men accustomed to deal with the unexpected, habituated to take care of themselves, masters of their own affairs and their own fortunes. We shall pay the bill, though we did not deliberately incur it.

In order to meet every demand upon the Treasury without delay or peradventure, and in order to keep the Treasury strong, unquestionably strong, and strong throughout the present anxieties, I respectfully urge that an additional revenue of \$100,000,000 be raised through internal taxes devised in your wisdom to meet the emergency. The only suggestion I take the liberty of making is that such sources of revenue be chosen as will begin to yield at once, and yield with a certain and constant flow.

I cannot close without expressing the confidence with which I approach a Congress, with regard to this or any other matter, which has shown so

untiring a devotion to public duty, which has responded to the needs of the nation throughout a long season despite inevitable fatigue and personal sacrifice, and so large a proportion of whose members have devoted their whole time and energy to the business of the country.

ARTHUR REYNOLDS URGES THE NEED OF OPPOSING DISTURBING LEGISLATION.

The duty which bankers and business men owe to themselves and to the public of protesting openly and fearlessly against the folly of the legislation of the day which tends to disturb, disorganize and disrupt the business of the country was forcibly urged by Arthur Reynolds of Des Moines, President of the American Bankers' Association, in an address before the Illinois Bankers' Association at its annual convention in Chicago on the 1st inst. Discussing recent and present conditions, Mr. Reynolds said:

Events during the past two years at home and abroad have not been such as to encourage new enterprises calling for the use of capital, and business men have been marking time, awaiting the uncertainty of adverse legislation, some accomplished and more to follow, and therein lies the cause of a stagnation which has been described as "psychological" only.

The people of this country, and, in fact, the people of other countries appear to desire a change in their business relations with each other, and this situation is due to several causes, chief among which is the business methods of some of our larger corporations and combinations developed within the last few years. The labor question and the propaganda of Socialism practically demanding a redistribution of property, by law if possible, by other means if necessary, have been factors in fostering a spirit of unrest which the astute politicians have not used their best efforts to ameliorate, but rather, finding it to their advantage, have exploited.

The banking interests of the country are continually and unfairly attacked by the proponents and advocates of our recent forms of theoretical and scholastic legislation relative to business. They have been prejudiced in the public mind and unjustly prejudged. We have come to a time when as bankers we must recognize the fact that the prejudice exhibited in the legislative and administrative branches of our Government concerning all forms of business has become so pronounced and emphatic that popular opinion has been greatly influenced thereby. While in its inception the movement was directed ostensibly only against some of the great so-called trusts in various lines, its momentum has now been so accelerated that as a political question it is proposed to take out of the hands of the people their own business and to dictate its management by bureaus and commissions, regardless of property rights.

The temper of the people has been such as to accept this program advocated by the vociferous politician, and it is fast becoming a political tidal wave which the country must weather or be swamped in the sea of socialism. Nor is our country alone in showing a trend in this direction. At a recent semi-annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union of London & Smith's Bank, Ltd., Sir Felix Schuster referred to the economic depression then observed in England as being "world wide" and ascribed that condition to extravagance "and excessive legislation." It seems to me clearly to reflect the tendency of the times, for it is only in response to persistent popular demand that our conservative English cousins ever venture to make radical changes by legislation.

It is not in a spirit of pessimism or hopelessness that I call your attention to such a situation—movements such as this come in cycles, the history of the world as its civilization has progressed is replete with their examples—our country compared to the older nations is new, and such experiences as this must be met. I have sufficient faith in the public school system to believe that education and the spread of intelligence will finally bring all the people to a correct realization of the rights of all.

Before the cycle is finished it may even test our form of Government. In that event the patriotism of the people will rise above the politician and come to the rescue of the nation as it has in the past. In the meantime a steadfast adherence to those principles of right and wrong in all the human relations of the banker and business man to the public must be maintained.

This means an active participation by every banker in a campaign of education, and that means you, my brother banker. Such methods have corrected public opinion upon other questions and can do so in this instance, but not if you fail to do your part. We cannot afford to let the imputations against bankers and the banking business go unchallenged. We cannot permit the politicians to thus unfairly use the banker as a buffer to accomplish his selfish purposes and thereby discredit a business which has for generations occupied a prominent position in the respect and confidence of the public, and the one upon which the fabric of our credit rests.

The forms of government may change but individual rights under our Constitution will in the end prevail and be protected.

There is no denying the fact that the political tendency of the day is to disturb, disorganize and disrupt the business methods of the country, through which we have made such remarkable progress in the past. Bankers and business men both are interested and it is their duty to themselves and the public to protest openly and fearlessly against the folly of such illogical and repressive legislation—any other course may be construed as an acquiescence in the soundness of the principles involved.

Nowhere on the globe is there a country that has experienced such a wonderful development. No people have been so blessed with abundance and prosperity. In no other country has there been found so many happy homes and contented citizens. In the midst of peace and plenty we find the financial horizon has become darkened by gloom and apprehension; our industries are sluggish, happiness has been succeeded by discontent, and the ranks of the unemployed have grown to alarming proportions. The time has come when careful business men must take notice of this situation and by active participation in politics lend their thoughtful aid in solving the problems with which the country is confronted. Has public opinion reversed itself upon the economic principle underlying our business structure? Is there an organized effort among the people demanding the drastic legislative changes proposed?

The question to-day seems to be whether it is to be a matter of government regulation, or one of political control, coupled with the theory that combinations of capital for the handling of large business under one management cannot be continued if we hope to maintain competition and proper handling of business affairs. For generations in this and other countries, through gradual development, the theory of combinations of capital for the handling of larger business under single managements and at less cost has been sustained and the growth of the commerce of our country under this idea was unequalled. To correct evils which were known to exist and which will continue to exist in some form so long as there is human selfishness in the world, we are told that we must disorganize the organizations which have been developed for common good, and to secure honest and proper handling of business affairs we should place

them under the control of political bodies, with all the attendant possibilities which are known to follow each changing administration.

We all recognize that the wonderful industrial development of our country has come upon us so swiftly that it has been largely a question of devising ways and means of meeting the financial requirements forced upon us. It has not been so much a question of the unfair handling of our business affairs by unscrupulous business men, but rather an involuntary situation forced upon us by the rapidly changing conditions in the industrial world.

Outside of the agitation of the politician, I do not find a demand for such sweeping changes as are proposed nor do I believe it is necessary to disorganize and disrupt our economic and business life to overcome the undesirable features it has developed. Aside from the usual platitudes and generalities of expression found in the platforms of the nation's political parties, we may look in vain for any organized demand for such revolutionary changes as have been suggested in much of the legislation, either accomplished or proposed, whether by the General Government or by the various States.

Our commercial organizations, such as chambers of commerce, boards of trade, manufacturers' organizations, or bankers' associations, certainly have not gone on record in demanding it. Even the labor organizations seem to have confined their efforts in influencing legislation solely to such of its phases as practically might relate to their immediate advantage. We must, therefore, look elsewhere for the cause of the movement and may find it in the changed relations of business which the great and rapid industrial development of this country since the panic of 1893 and 1894 has brought about.

Previous to that time we were content to figure business transactions in thousands; now we quote millions with equal composure. Then, individual effort was the method and moderate capitalization the rule; now, organization and co-operation have taken their place. Such a grand transformation has brought about a condition that the reformers are seeking to regulate by invoking the power of the General Government through legislation. By a stretch of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States which gives the Congress power to regulate commerce between the States, they are endeavoring to regulate all the business of the country and to dictate the economic policy of the people. The protests of business organizations against such a policy of government have so far had little effect in stemming its tide, and their efforts to modify some of the proposed legislation by any sort of organized effort has been unjustly and unfairly characterized as "conspiracy to influence legislation." If the right of appeal to our Representatives in Congress is to be thus cut off or denied our citizens, have they not a just reason to fear the wisdom or good intentions of those who oppose their views?

The idea that the business man has no place in politics, that it is his duty to accept such legislation as may be enacted without protest or criticism, fearing he may bring disaster through more radical measures which may be passed to punish business for its interference, has too long prevented him from that active participation in public affairs which might lead to safer and saner course in legislation. It seems to be time that the business man and the banker should get into practical politics and acquire some share in the law-making power. Heretofore they have contented themselves by forwarding protests which have gone unheeded, and adopting resolutions, which in Washington is regarded as a harmless occupation, and was at home probably a waste of time.

The banker and the business man, to wield their proper influence in government, must make use of their citizenship in a more effective manner in the future. Ballots will be found more efficacious than resolutions with the reformer, who sleeps with one ear to the ground in hope of hearing a sound from the people. Individual interest and effort are the means to be employed and we must, ourselves, work, instead of relegating the task to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Board of Trade or to the State Bankers' Association. That these bodies should have their representatives at the seat of government is a right that no one, no matter how high in authority, can deny them, but such work, to be effective, must be supplemented at home among our citizens, the men from whom the reformers hold their commission.

There are those who believe bankers and business men cannot be trusted for advice upon any proposition in which they are interested, that economically a theorist without practical knowledge is better able to guard the public interests, but when it is recognized that all business is predicated upon the success or failure of the people and that business can only succeed as the people succeed, the business man may certainly be expected to exert as fair an influence upon legislation as will be done by any other class of citizens, and the general relations of the business man to the public is such that his advice can be relied upon.

The readjustment of commerce and transportation through the entire world must soon take place, owing to two factors, the first being the operation of the Panama Canal and the second the results which must follow the European war. It has long been conceded that the opening of the Canal would so re-arrange the routes of travel and commerce that the transportation schemes of nations would have to be remodeled.

The interruption to the commerce, by water, of the European nations caused by the present war is already complete and much of their shipping will, of necessity be destroyed or become useless for the purposes for which it was intended. This country, at peace, with its producing capacity unimpaired, while the nations of Europe are engaged in the work of havoc and destruction, now remains as the principal resource for those products of the soil and the factory that will be required to sustain the vast population in the war-stricken territory, whose energies are now diverted from the means of their own support. The reconstruction of business in Europe which must follow when the devastation now begun has ceased will only see a diminution of the demand for American products.

The market in our own southern hemisphere for the products of American manufacturers will be greatly stimulated by the interruption of the trade of that section with the manufacturers of the old world and the opportunity to increase our commerce in that direction has suddenly assumed the appearance of a monopoly. As a necessary factor to complete our commercial relations with the South American nations we are now enabled to establish the proper financial facilities through the opening of branch banks under the National Reserve Law.

To meet the situation appropriate action must be taken at once permanently to fill the void in carrying facilities, and the world looks to this country with expectant eyes; for hunger will be the accompaniment of the war if it should be protracted.

The inestimable value of a merchant marine to this country must be apparent; if not from the previous example of competing nations present conditions indicate it so plainly that "one who runs may read."

It needs no argument to reach the conclusion that vessels flying our own flag are necessary to transport the cotton and grain which annually finds its way from American shores to foreign ports. There is opened thus a safe and profitable avenue for the capital of this country which from "psychological," or more likely other, causes, has refused to exert upon our business its revivifying influence. Let us hope this country will not fail to embrace so splendid an opportunity.

THE CAUSE OF THE ADVANCE IN FOOD PRICES.

Four factors are cited as having contributed in bringing about the recent rise witnessed in the price of food-stuffs, according to a preliminary report of the Citizens' Committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel three weeks ago to investigate the increases. The report, which was presented to the Mayor this week by George W. Perkins, Chairman of the committee, names as the causes for the advance the present and anticipated foreign demand for domestic foodstuffs; the heavy buying of household supplies by housewives against future needs; the holding back by the producer, and the stocking-up by local and village storekeepers. While the committee considers the opening of city markets desirable and helpful, these, it is argued, cannot be permanently useful in the matter of reducing the cost to the consumer unless established in connection with terminal and transportation facilities reaching back into the country districts. At least three important things, it is contended, can be done to help our people in reducing the cost of table living, viz., the use of substitute foods that have not heretofore been generally used; the education of the people, through public schools, churches and public meetings, as to the nutritious value of foods, how to buy them, cook them and conserve their use; and to set about immediately to try to increase the railway and other facilities by which foodstuffs are brought into this city, that the supply may be increased and the methods of distribution improved and cheapened. The committee suggests that the Chambers of Commerce look into the matter of opening up new markets to our manufacturers and producers, with a view to stimulating the enlarging or establishing in this country of various lines of business heretofore neglected because of the purchase of such lines in Europe. We print the report in full below:

New York, Aug. 29 1914.

Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of the City of New York:

Dear Sir—The executive committee of your Citizens' Committee on Food Supply makes the following preliminary report on certain phases of its work that, in the judgment of the committee, should be at once brought to your attention and made public.

The committee has been constantly at work since appointed, and, with the efficient assistance of the various departments of the city government, has become generally familiar with the present conditions as to food supply, cost, outlook, &c.

Your committee, from its observations and investigations, feels that there is not the slightest doubt that the increase in prices has been almost wholly brought about by four important factors:

First—The present and anticipated foreign demand for our domestic foodstuffs for future shipment.

Second—The heavy buying of household supplies by housewives against future needs.

Third—The holding back by the producer.

Fourth—The stocking up by local storekeepers and village storekeepers—the latter class having made unusually heavy demands on the producers and wholesalers throughout the country.

In addition to this, merchants, large and small, have doubtless done in their sphere what many housewives have done in theirs, viz.: bought larger supplies than ordinarily. There has also doubtless been collusion in some places and in some articles, but under present laws and conditions it is extremely difficult to reach these latter cases, which are more within the jurisdiction of the District Attorney and the Federal authorities, and, as you know, officers from these departments are following up these cases.

Accumulation by Housewives.

The aggregate amount of food supplies that has been bought by housewives in New York City during the past three weeks and put away on their shelves for future needs would aggregate a very large tonnage—so large as, in itself, to move up the price of such commodities. These purchases have been made, of course, by people who had ready cash or good credit, and in making these purchases these people have actually put up the price of foodstuffs to such people in the city as have not ready cash, good credit or storage facilities; and your committee wishes in this report to earnestly appeal to this class of people to immediately desist from stocking up with goods for future consumption. There is no danger whatever of our running out of foodstuffs, and people who have cash or credit can always buy at some price. The danger lies in the fact that these very people, by buying more than for current needs, will so put up the price to the people who have not ready cash or credit that there will be actual want among the people who, because of very slender means, are obliged to live from hand to mouth. Your committee is satisfied that if the more fortunate housewives who to-day are stocking up could realize that they were doing it at the expense of the less fortunate housewives, they would gladly co-operate in a movement to stop this mad rush to stock up, and by so doing would be of actual and substantial assistance to the large number of housewives whose slender purses compel them to live from day to day, regardless of prices.

Export Demand.

Another important factor in connection with the increase in prices is the large export trade that has opened up and which has been increasing in size during the past week. Notwithstanding the fact that there are comparatively few ships sailing for Europe from our ports, the amount of foodstuffs already engaged to go out is large. Take sugar, for example. In August 1913 2,300,000 pounds of sugar left the port of New York for all parts of the world. In August of this year over 70,000,000 pounds have been shipped. This week one ship alone took out the equivalent of 62,000 barrels.

We have had complaints through the mails that this retail merchant or that wholesale merchant had bought 25 or 100 barrels of sugar and put them away, and that this action was putting up the price of sugar. While there have been numerous cases where retail and wholesale merchants have done this very thing, just as housewives have done identically the same thing, yet it would take a vast number of such cases to reach a total equal to the amount of sugar exported on one ship from this port this week; so that the export trade is the great big factor in causing the rise in this commodity.

The problem of food supplies in this city has been approached and is being followed up by your committee from the standpoint of trying to render help to the housewife who buys with a penny as her unit rather than the housewife who buys with a dollar as her unit; and the latter class can greatly help the former class if they will but buy on the same basis, viz., from day to day as their actual needs require.

Embargo.

Your committee is being urged by various citizens to recommend that an embargo be immediately placed on certain articles of food. While realizing that something of this sort may become necessary, your committee does not feel that it would be wise to make any such recommendation at this time. A great many questions must be considered in connection with it. For instance, it is well known that we, as a country, owe a considerable sum of money to Europe. This debt must be paid in gold or its equivalent. Is it not better for us to pay with foodstuffs out of our surplus supply this year than to pay in gold? If we pay our debt to Europe in gold, and the exchanges open up, and Europe needs money and puts on our markets for sale the vast amount of American bonds that she holds, it would undoubtedly cause a serious disturbance in the financial status of American business concerns, even to the point of throwing large numbers of men out of employment. This would be an additional hardship on our people, especially at a time when foodstuffs were high. We simply cite this to show that there are many sides to this question which must be seriously considered in connection with the idea of an embargo.

Establishing New Industries.

We, as a country, are especially fortunate this year in having abundant crops. Last year we exported eighty-odd million bushels of wheat, and yet had an abundance for ourselves. This year we can probably export 250,000,000 bushels of wheat and yet have as much left for ourselves as we had last year. Many other articles of food are in like proportion. At the same time, a war of unprecedented proportions is engaging a large part of Europe. Nothing of equal magnitude has ever before occurred, and the far-reaching effects of it on the food supply of the world cannot be foretold by any man or group of men at this moment. It would seem certain, however, that the calamity which has befallen Europe must be felt to a considerable extent by the entire world. If the war continues it will doubtless be felt by us through higher prices for foodstuffs; but it ought also to be beneficial to us in showing us how to open new markets to our manufacturers and food producers. Your committee has spent considerable time in investigating this question, and we find that there are many openings that are extremely attractive. As an illustration, take macaroni. Italy has just shut down on the exportation of macaroni. Last year she exported something like 50,000 tons to the United States. We make an excellent macaroni in this country. Your committee has talked with these manufacturers here and they tell us they will make every effort to increase their total production and show our people that American macaroni is as good as any other and thereby retain permanently for the manufacturers of this country a substantial percentage of the trade heretofore using the imported article.

This is but one instance out of many, and your committee feels that the Chamber of Commerce of this city, the chambers of commerce of other cities, and the national chamber should be asked to look into all matters of this kind with a view to stimulating as promptly as possible the enlarging or establishing in this country of various lines of business that have heretofore been more or less neglected because we have done our purchasing of such lines in Europe. If intelligently taken up and vigorously pursued, this will greatly help in providing employment for those of our people who are now out of work, and, of course, the first requisite to purchasing food supplies is to have something to purchase them with, whatever the price.

Open City Markets.

In the matter of open city markets, and the cost of general produce in New York City, your committee has given the matter much attention and serious investigation, with the result that it is convinced that while open city markets may be desirable and helpful, they probably cannot be permanently useful in the matter of reducing cost to consumer unless established in connection with terminal and transportation facilities reaching back into the country districts.

In the past few years this city has spent over \$150,000,000 outside the City of New York in providing transportation and terminal facilities for water to be consumed in the City of New York. It would not require anything like this amount of money to build tubes or transportation facilities of some sort from New Jersey, Long Island and adjacent territory into New York, which would save an enormous sum of money to producer and consumer in connection with bringing foodstuffs into New York City. The present system is a relic of 100 years ago. We have grown from a village to a vast, complex mass without improving facilities for gathering and distributing food. One can now see any night or early morning on all ferries countless numbers of wagons drawn by horses, bringing a small amount of provisions into New York. The cost of each such wagon per day is from \$10 to \$15, and the average value of the load brought in is from \$50 to \$75. Again, after these commodities reach the city through this expensive procedure, an equally, if not more expensive, system of delivery from house to house takes place, to say nothing of charges and waste through commission houses and middlemen. For instance, one of the men investigating for this committee reported that nine separate milk wagons called during one morning this week and delivered milk to one apartment house. In the judgment of your committee, the problem of reducing the cost of foodstuffs in New York can never be satisfactorily settled until the method of bringing such articles into New York and distributing them is entirely readjusted and put on a far more economical basis than at present.

Prices During the War of 1862.

Your committee finds that during our war of 1862 flour rose from about \$8 a barrel in 1860 to \$16 a barrel in 1866, and all other commodities more or less in proportion. Collusion, conspiracy and similar expressions and practices were not as much talked of or in vogue in those days as now. The law of supply and demand was the all-powerful factor at that time, and it is the all-powerful factor to-day. If this mighty struggle in Europe continues, foodstuffs will probably rise in price all over the world. If it should terminate shortly, articles like sugar, flour, &c., will doubtless sharply react and sell very much lower. Both contingencies should be borne in mind by our people.

If the war continues, your committee already feels that at least three very important things can be done to help our people in reducing the cost of their table living:

First—Substitute foods, by which we do not mean adulterated foods, but foods that are nutritious and strengthening that heretofore have not been generally used by our people.

Second—Through our public schools, churches and public meetings, educate ourselves as to the relative nutritious value of foods, how to buy them, how to cook them and how to conserve their use.

Third—Immediately to set about to try to increase the railway and other facilities by which foodstuffs are brought into this city, that the supply may be increased, and, as speedily as possible, the method of distribution improved and cheapened.

Educational Campaign.

Several days ago your committee asked the Board of Education if there would be any objection to undertaking, immediately on the opening of the schools, an educational campaign by which a few minutes could be devoted each day to a practical talk with the children on how to buy food, how to cook it, and its relative value from a nutritious point of view. We are pleased to report that President Churchill of the Board of Education feels that the suggestion is a practical one and has agreed to co-operate in working it out. In this connection the schools could be used to enlarge the mothers' meetings that are now held, and helpful suggestions could be made in this way.

It is a well-known fact that we Americans are a long way behind other leading nations in our knowledge of how to buy and prepare food; that in many other countries people live and thrive on smaller quantities of food than we consume, and that they are far less wasteful in their general house-keeping methods. The value of educational work in connection with the present situation is perhaps best illustrated by the general appeal that your committee has made to the people of New York several times during the past few days that they eat less meat in these summer days and more fish and vegetables. Your committee has heard from a great many sources that this suggestion has been followed to quite an extent, with the result that meat dropped in price and fish increased in price. This shows pretty clearly that the law of supply and demand is, after all, the great factor that is now at work in this whole question.

Speaking of the fish supply, every effort should be made to induce our Federal Government to regulate the fishing along all our shores. Investigation shows that a vast number of fish caught, especially in salt waters, are allowed to die and are thrown overboard because they do not meet the local market requirements as to size. Such wasteful destruction should be stopped and every means taken to preserve and increase our fish supply.

Your committee gratefully acknowledges the help rendered to it by various bureaus of the city government. The Police Department promptly furnished the committee with something like 30,000 individual reports, covering substantially every district of the entire city, all of which was done within three or four days, and was not only of material service to the committee, but produced a moral effect throughout the city that was most salutary.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the executive committee of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee,

GEORGE W. PERKINS, *Chairman.*

A statement has also been issued this week (on the 30th) relative to the progress of the inquiry under way by the District Attorney's office into the high cost of living. This statement, which deals with meat prices, we print below:

August 27 1914.

STATEMENT BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY WHITMAN ON THE PROGRESS OF THE JOHN DOE INQUIRY INTO HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Evidence taken at the inquiry we are conducting before Chief Magistrate McAadoo shows that the increase in the retail prices of fresh meats here is due to the increased cost to the retailer, or to the practically uniform increase in the prices which the packing companies have charged the retailer.

The packing companies admit that they increased such prices during certain weeks in August, but they state, by the testimony of their several representatives, that such increase of price was the result of a decrease in the supply of cattle, hogs, sheep, lambs, &c., on the hoof, offered for sale in the great live-stock markets, or stockyards centres, of the Middle West, or to a shortage of the receipts of such live stock for sale at such centres during the period of the increase in the prices of their product.

The packing companies, by the testimony of their several representatives, attributed this shortage of receipts at the domestic live-stock markets to the following causes:

- (a) To a gradual decrease, during the past two or three years, in the gross domestic production of cattle;
- (b) To a steady increase in the domestic demand for fresh meats, due to a constantly increasing population.
- (c) To the fact (stated as a matter of opinion), that large numbers of farmers are not shipping their live stock to the market because of their being engaged in the harvesting of crops;
- (d) To the fact (stated as a matter of opinion) that a large number of farmers are withholding their cattle from the market in the belief that the existence of a state of war in Europe will enable them, later in the year, to obtain higher prices than those prevailing now;
- (e) That the Department of Agriculture of the Federal Government has advised the farmers to hold their wheat, &c., and that the farmers have concluded that if it were advisable for them to hold their wheat, &c., it would also be to their advantage to hold their cattle.

The packers admit that they have increased the price of the Argentine beef which they import to the same extent to which they have increased the price of their domestic products.

The general sales agent of a large Argentine packing company testified that the fact that the prices of Argentine beef had increased in the same ratio with those of the domestic product was due to the basic fact that the Argentine packer kept in close touch with the conditions of the American or local market, and that where there was a shortage in the receipts of American cattle, and hence an increase in the demand for Argentine beef, the Argentine packer increased his prices accordingly; or, in other words, that a shortage in the beef supply available to the American market, whether domestic or foreign, resulted in an increase in the price charged.

The evidence taken upon the inquiry shows that the supply of domestic fresh meats is not sufficient to meet the domestic demand; that the removal of the tariff on foreign beef has resulted in a comparatively large importation of beef from Argentina and South America; that such importations, though thrown upon our domestic market, have not affected the price of domestic beef, but that, notwithstanding these importations, the price of beef, both domestic and foreign, has steadily increased.

The evidence taken at the inquiry shows that certain of our big packing companies have been purchasing large amounts of Argentine beef for sale here, and that certain of them are now engaged upon the construction of packing plants in Argentina and elsewhere in South America.

It was claimed at the hearing that but for these importations of Argentine beef, as the result of the removal of the tariff on beef, that the prices of domestic beef would have advanced to an almost prohibitive degree, and that the result of these importations has been simply to prevent, at least to a degree, such increase.

The representatives of the packers have admitted that the prices which the large packing companies charged for the same grades of fresh meats, at a given time, were practically uniform, but they insist that such uniformity was due, not to any corrupt agreement between the packers, but to a uniformity in the cost of the packers' product, namely, to uniformity in the price which they paid for beef, hogs, sheep, &c., and uniformity in the cost of the slaughtering, packing, transportation and sale thereof.

The great packing companies are operated from central offices in the West. The local authorities have no power to compel the attendance of witnesses from the West or the production of records, books, and papers which might be material in any effort to prove a scheme, arrangement or conspiracy in the fixing of prices.

The verification of the statements made by the representatives of the packers would require the ascertainment of the following facts:

1. Whether there is competition between the packing companies (which constitute the domestic market for cattle, &c.) in the purchase thereof, in the great live-stock centres;
2. Whether the schedules of receipts and sales at the great stockyard centres which have been presented by the representatives of the packing companies are accurate or inaccurate;
3. Whether the packing companies, operating their vast organization from offices in Chicago, Omaha and the Middle West, have entered into any scheme or arrangement whereby they agree as to the prices at which, from time to time, they shall sell their several products.

The local authorities have the power and jurisdiction, however, to ascertain whether or not local representatives of the packing companies have entered into any agreement or arrangement to eliminate competition between them in the sale of fresh meats and my inquiry has been directed to this end.

At the request of Mr. Perkins, Chairman of the Mayor's food committee, Acting Corporation Counsel Louis H. Hahlo on the 28th ult. submitted the following opinion on the subject of "the power to control the conduct of individuals in their possession and distribution of food commodities":

City of New York, Law Department.
Office of the Corporation Counsel.

New York, Aug. 28 1914.

Hon. George W. Perkins, Chairman Mayor's Citizens' Committee on Food Supply.

My dear sir: In compliance with your oral request for an opinion upon the subject of the power to control the conduct of individuals in their possession and disposition of food commodities, after such consideration as I have been able to give to the matter in the short time limited for a reply, I am constrained to confirm my first impression as expressed to you.

There is no doubt that all property is held subject to certain duties and restraints. Thus, it cannot be used so as unnecessarily to injure another; generally speaking, it is liable for the debts of the owner; it is subject to be taken for public use in the exercise of the power of eminent domain; and it is liable to such regulations as the State, or a municipality acting in pursuance of a delegated power, may make in the exercise of the police power. The situation with which you have to deal does not come within the principles underlying any of the foregoing instances.

Again, the control of a commodity, when brought about by acts violative of the laws against monopolies, or in conspiracy with others for that purpose, would be illegal, and the statutes which prohibit and punish such acts have been uniformly upheld. On the other hand, the mere holding of food-stuffs by the individual owner thereof and refusal on his part to sell at any particular time, or except for a price fixed by him, would not come within the purview of such laws.

In the present state of the law and in the light of the attitude of the courts upon the guaranties of the State and Federal constitutions with respect to private ownership of property and the necessary incidents of such ownership, I am of opinion that individuals, unless concerted action by them amounting to conspiracy can be shown, would not be amenable to the criminal statutes for refusing to sell, or for asking an increased price for goods which they have on hand. Respectfully,

[Signed] LOUIS H. HAHLO,
Acting Corporation Counsel.

As one of the means toward effecting a lowering of the price of food to the consumer, four markets were opened by the city on Tuesday, through the instrumentality of Borough President Marcus M. Marks. The new markets are situated as follows:

Manhattan Bridge, East Broadway and Market Street;
Queensboro Bridge, First Avenue and 59th Street.
Harlem Bridge, 129th Street and Third Avenue;
Fort Lee Ferry, 130th Street and the Hudson River.

The experiment of bringing the producer and the consumer together proved eminently satisfactory; no charge whatever is made for the space utilized by the dealers, and producers from a distance are enabled to bring their foods to the markets at the lowest possible cost through the transportation rates obtained by Mr. Marks. The markets remain open day and night. In discussing the newly-inaugurated movement on the 25th ult., Mr. Marks was quoted to the following effect in the "New York Evening Post":

We had long planned to establish these markets as an important move in the fight against the high cost of living. It was, in truth, in my mind when I took office on Jan. 1. At the time my idea was not open markets, but places more convenient for the farmers. A committee of thirty citizens, qualified as experts on market and supply conditions, have been collaborating with Ralph Folks and myself for months, and we have reached this decision.

Originally our idea was to charge rent for space in the markets, but the emergency caused by the war induced us to offer them free of charge and to permit farmers and dealers to operate in them without license fees. Any dealer with a surplussage of stock may bring it into the market for sale. We trust that in this way our citizens will be able to supply their tables at lower cost. The markets are temporary, but there is no good reason to believe that they will not be permanent if they succeed. We are trying not to waste a cent of the city money in carrying out the plan. All our market masters will be appointed from employees of the city government and economy will be practiced rigidly.

At the present time we have in hand \$38,000 appropriated by the Board of Estimate for paving the four market sites. This has not been spent, and will not be spent for the purpose proposed, because of the need of the city conserving its financial resources. My hope is that much good may come of our enterprise.

The responsibility for creating high prices in food is laid to the press by Arthur Meeker, Managing Director of Armour & Co. In a statement made last week Mr. Meeker said, according to the "Times":

When all Europe went war mad, every newspaper in America proclaimed or predicted in one way or another a rise in prices of almost every article of commerce. This alone would cause, as it did, prices to rise, because

both consumers and dealers everywhere were immediately prompted to anticipate the rise by quick and heavy buying. Food prices were affected first, of course, and the "scare" was on. Then the "scare" was exploited, and that still further stimulated the buying impulse. Unprecedented demand was created, and higher prices grew with it. * * * * *

Misrepresentation has bred more misrepresentation. * * * * * A Chicago newspaper of Wednesday, Aug. 19, had Representative Vane of Pennsylvania saying that "while meats in this country have jumped \$4 per 100 lbs. since the war began, Armour & Co. contracted with England last week for 5,000,000 pounds of canned beef." There is not a word of truth in the statement.

MILITARISM THE ISSUE IN THE EUROPEAN WAR, ACCORDING TO WINSTON CHURCHILL.

The issue at stake in the European war is dealt with in an interview had with Winston Churchill, England's First Lord of the Admiralty, by a United Press Staff correspondent, William G. Shepherd, who writes as follows concerning it in the "Evening Sun" of Aug. 29. Mr. Churchill speaks of the conflict as being a war of self-preservation for Great Britain, and asks us to contemplate what would happen if England, as a result of the war, were reduced "to the position of a small country like Holland."

London, Aug. 29.—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, to-day granted me an interview on the subject of the European war. On my asking him about the cause, he handed me the celebrated "white paper" of Sir Edward Grey's negotiations, saying: "Oh, there is our case—and all we ask of the American people is that they should study it with severe and impartial attention."

I then asked him what was the underlying cause, apart from the actual steps which had led to the rupture. He replied, in effect, that the war was started and was being maintained by the Prussian military aristocracy, which set no limits to its ambition of world-wide predominance.

"In a word," he said, "it is the old struggle of a hundred years ago against Napoleon. The grouping of forces is different; the circumstances are different; the occasion is different; the man, above all, is different—happily. But the issue is the same. We are at grips with Prussian militarism. England stands right in the path of this ever-growing power.

"Our military force is, perhaps, small, but it is good and it will grow; our naval and financial resources are considerable, and with these we stand between this mighty army and a dominion which would certainly not be content with European limits."

I asked whether the end of the war would see some abatement of the struggle of armaments. Mr. Churchill replied:

"That depends on the result. If we succeed, and if, as a result of our victory, Europe is re-arranged as far as possible with regard to the principle of nationality and in accordance with the wishes of the peoples who dwell in the various disputed areas, we may look forward with hope to a great relaxation and easement. But if Germany wins, it will not be a victory of the quiet, sober commercial elements in Germany nor of the common people of Germany, with all their virtues, but the victory of the blood and iron military school, whose doctrines and principles will then have received a supreme and terrible vindication."

"I cannot understand," he continued, "why Germany has not been contented with her wonderful progress since the Battle of Waterloo. For the last half-century she has been the centre of Europe; courted by many, feared by many, treated with deference by all. No country has had such a reign of prosperity and splendor. Yet all the time she has been discontented; solicitous of admiration, careless of international law, worshipping force, and giving us all to understand that her triumphs in the past and her power in the present were little compared to what she sought in the future.

"And now the great collision has come, and it is well that the democratic nations of the world—the nations, I mean, where the people own the government and not the government the people—should realize what is at stake. The French, English and American systems of government by popular election and parliamentary debate, with the kind of civilization which flows from such institutions, are brought into direct conflict with the highly efficient imperialist bureaucracy and military organization of Prussia. That is the issue. No partisanship is required to make it plain. No sophistry can obscure it."

I asked whether the democracy of the United States, apart from the moral issues involved, had any direct interests in the result of the war.

"You are the judges of that," replied the First Lord. "You do not require me to talk to you of your interests. If England were to be reduced in this war, or another which would be sure to follow from it if this war were inconclusive, to the position of a small country like Holland, then, however far across the salt water your country may lie, the burden which we are bearing now would fall on your shoulders.

"I do not mean by that that Germany would attack you, or that if you were attacked you would need to fear the result so far as the United States was concerned. The Monroe Doctrine, however, carries you very far, in South as well as North America, and is it likely that victorious German militarism, which would then have shattered France irretrievably, have conquered Belgium and have broken forever the power of England, would allow itself to be permanently cut off from all hopes of that over-sea expansion and development with which South America alone can supply it?"

"Now the impact is on us. Our blood which flows in your veins should lead you to expect that we shall be stubborn enough to bear that impact. But if we go down and are swept in ruin into the past, you are the next in line.

"This war is for us a war of honor, of respect for obligations into which we have entered and of loyalty towards friends in desperate need. But now that it has begun, it has become a war of self-preservation. The British democracy, with its limited monarchy, its ancient Parliament, its ardent social and philanthropic dreams, is engaged for good or for ill in deadly grapple with the formidable might of Prussian autocratic rule.

"It is our system of civilization and government against theirs. It is our life or theirs. We are conscious of the greatness of the times. We recognize the consequence and proportion of events. We feel that, however inadequate we may be, however unexpected the ordeal may be, we are under the eye of history. And the issue being joined, England must go forward to the very end."

While I was speaking to Mr. Churchill, a telegram came in from Belgium announcing the total destruction of the town of Louvain as an act of military execution. Handing it to me, he said:

"What further proof is needed of the cause at issue? Tell that to your American fellow-countrymen.

"You know," he added, "I am half American myself."

THE GOLD ACCUMULATIONS IN THE EUROPEAN BANKS.

Under the caption of "How Financial Europe Prepared for the Great War," Charles A. Conant had the following to say in the N. Y. "Times" of last Sunday:

The possibility that the smoldering ashes of race jealousy in the Balkans might at any moment break into flames was keenly in the minds of the big bankers of Berlin, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg and London throughout the year 1913 and even earlier. Russia began setting her house in order by withdrawing the large balances which she had kept in German, French and English banks, and which in time of peace she had counted as a part of her gold reserve, having the same security as coin and bullion in the vaults of the Treasury or the State Bank.

In Germany, the story was familiarly told that the Kaiser, near the end of the year 1913, inquired of the Governor of the Imperial Bank if the German banks were equipped for war. Being told that they were not ready, he is said to have replied, "When I ask that question again, I want a different answer."

To be able to give a different answer was the end toward which the Imperial Bank strove resolutely and persistently from that moment until Germany stood forth in shining armor to oppose the intervention of Russia in behalf of threatened Serbia. By maintaining a discount rate of 6% at the Imperial Bank from Jan. 1 to Oct. 27 1913, by active bidding at the London gold auctions for the gold which arrived weekly from South Africa, and by several changes in monetary legislation, the gold was steadily piled up which might enable the Governor of the Bank to answer "yes" when again asked whether German finance was equipped for war.

From a gold fund of \$184,000,000 on Dec. 31 1912 the Imperial German Bank increased its reserve to \$336,000,000 on June 30 1914. In addition, it gathered up for the Imperial Government a sum of about \$30,000,000 to be added to the same amount stored in the vaults of the Juliusstrasse at Spandau. This sum of \$60,000,000 is rendered productive to the Government in a sense by the distribution of an equal amount of Government paper money in small denominations in the circulation. The Government is under no pledge, however, to hold the gold against the notes in case of war, and if taxes and loans fail, or are slow in reaching the Treasury, the gold can be employed to obtain necessary war supplies, even from the hard-hearted foreigner who will accept no other form of payment.

France and Russia were not far behind Germany in the scramble for the world's surplus gold to be added to their reserves. Russia and France were from the beginning in a much stronger position in respect to gold than Germany, even at the outbreak of the war. France piled up her gold holdings in eighteen months from \$616,000,000 to \$792,000,000, and Russia, with a reserve already approximating \$800,000,000, materially increased the amount.

Austria-Hungary has not undertaken, under the monetary reform of 1897, to pay gold freely in the redemption of notes, and her gold fund of approximately \$250,000,000 has remained comparatively unchanged in amount. It was not surprising that, under pressure like this, the New York market should have been called upon to export about \$84,000,000 in gold before the war cloud burst, during the first six months of the present year, and that it should have lost another sum of about \$46,000,000 when Europe decided to throw over American securities at any price in order to convert her assets into money.

The entire gold production of the world during the eighteen months ended on June 30 1914 was approximately \$705,000,000. Of this amount about \$200,000,000 is required for the arts and \$150,000,000 went to British India. This left about \$355,000,000 to be applied to monetary uses, and the whole of this amount was absorbed by the four great central banks of Germany, France, Russia and Austria-Hungary.

What course Germany should pursue in respect to her monetary system in case of European war was the subject of considerable discussion in the special commission which was appointed in 1908 to consider the revision of the charter of the Imperial Bank. It was generally agreed that two steps were advisable—to permit the utmost accumulation of gold in the Imperial Bank, and to protect that gold against abnormal demands.

These two steps were, first, the issue of notes for small amounts, with the object of substituting notes for the gold in circulation; and, second, making the notes of the Imperial Bank legal tender throughout the Empire. In 1906 the Bank had already departed from its original policy of keeping the circulation saturated with gold coin by authorizing the issue of notes for 50 marks (\$11 96) and 20 marks (\$4 76). The effort was at first made to limit the issue of notes of these denominations to 300,000,000 marks (\$72,000,000), but early in 1912 this limit was passed, and within the next two years the issue of these two denominations of small notes rose to 681,822,000 marks, and their ratio to the total note circulation to about 26 per cent.

The Government of Russia had already reversed its original policy of 1897, of saturating the circulation with gold coin, and adopted the policy of issuing small notes. The notes of the smallest denomination, 1 ruble (51½c.), were indeed retired; but notes for 3 rubles, 5 rubles and 10 rubles (\$5 15) were steadily pumped into the circulation, until, as early as 1909, they constituted 46.5% of the total amount of paper outstanding. Within the next five years the gold in the State Bank was increased by about \$170,000,000, which nearly covered the increase of the outstanding note issue by \$209,430,000.

Belgium had for several years issued notes of small denominations to take the place of her disappearing gold and silver coin; but France reserved the power to issue notes below 50 francs (\$9 65) until the need for them should be developed by the emergency of war. This foresight did not restrict great additions to her gold reserve, and gave her an opportunity to add materially to the resources of the Bank of France, when, on the outbreak of war, notes were promptly authorized for 20 francs (\$3 86) and even for 5 francs (96½c.).

With the general suspension of gold payments at the central banks of Europe, except at the Bank of England, the banks are in a position to resist raids upon their gold and to lend their resources, as far as sound banking policy permits, to the struggle of their governments to maintain national independence. In England, while the Bank is still paying gold for notes, the policy of keeping gold in circulation has been abandoned, and the old limit of note issue, which was £5 (\$24 40), has been lowered to 10 shillings (\$2 44) and £1 (\$4 88).

It is not the purpose of any of the European Powers, however, to carry on the war by issues of paper money. The suspension of gold payments at the banks and the issue of notes for small denominations, which are legal tender in domestic transactions, is for the purpose of husbanding the gold stock against needless runs and keeping it as a guaranty fund of national solvency. It is the course which was adopted by France at the time of the Franco-German war in 1870, but so prudently were the affairs of the Bank of France conducted that the paper never fell more than 2½% below its value in gold.

A similar policy of reserve will probably be pursued by the banks of France, Germany and Russia in the present contest. The Government of France has raised the maximum limit of the note circulation of the Bank by nearly \$1,000,000,000, but the increase will not be used except as additional currency may be required, owing to the restriction in other forms of credit and the special demand for notes in the districts where the armies are gathered.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND ITS METHODS.

A reply to the strictures recently made by Samuel Untermyer upon the Stock Exchange has come during the week from Samuel P. Goldman, author of "A Hand book of Stock Exchange Laws." Mr. Untermyer's views were set out in the New York "Times" of August 23, following his return from abroad the previous day in a summary of his observations of the war situation, from which we take the following:

We are once more forcibly reminded that the Stock Exchange is an integral and essential part of our financial system. If the experiences of the last few weeks have not satisfied us that its abuses are not matters of private but of national and international concern, and that its operations should be subject to Governmental supervision and control, we must indeed be blind to the economic lessons taught by financial disasters. Following the selling movement of July 30 and 31 the absurd boast was made by the opponents of Government supervision that the Exchange had proved itself the only open market for securities in the world. This was disproved by the closing of the Exchange the next morning. It was a wise and necessary precaution, but made necessary, as I insist, solely by the absence of Government supervision and because manipulation and short selling are permitted.

If, as is claimed, but which is a gross exaggeration, Europe was selling 50,000, or even 100,000, shares per day of stock actually owned by the sellers, that amount of legitimate foreign selling would have caused barely a ripple on the surface of a day's dealings of one million to one and a half million shares. They could readily have been absorbed without perceptible sacrifice in values. It was the short selling by the gamblers at home and abroad that created a veritable panic in prices, and that would have well-nigh destroyed values but for the closing of what was intended as an open market and was being converted into a wild gambling den in which honest investors and public institutions would have been the victims. On those two days prior to the closing there were at least 1,000 shares sold short for every 100 shares sold by the owners. Short selling precipitates and accentuates panics. That is the sole purpose of the man who sells something that he does not own on the chance of buying it in at a lower price. The argument that the short seller must eventually purchase to cover his sale, and thus sustain the market, is superficial and misleading. He drives the securities on to the bargain counter under liquidation forced by himself and then picks them up at his own price.

If the Stock Exchange were to suppress short selling, as it will shortly be compelled to do, it could safely re-open its doors tomorrow morning. Until it does so, or is forced to do so, it will continue a constant source of peril to the business and financial community. It can not and should not remain indefinitely closed, for we must have an open security market; but it should be a matter of national concern that it be an honest market, where only actual transactions are recorded.

Under the pressure of public agitation and as the direct result of the exposure of some of its illicit methods, the Exchange has recently inaugurated many minor reforms, but the chief offenses of manipulation and short selling are still unchecked. The only way to discover and punish them is through Government supervision. The inane non sequitur that was disseminated by its industrious press bureau just before it closed its doors, to the effect that it could not have remained open if the advocates of the Owen bill had had their way, deserves passing mention because of its mendacity. The contrary is true. If the Owen Bill were now law the Exchange would not have had to close to protect itself and the banks that held securities dealt in on its board against the gamblers who infest it and who are encouraged to use its facilities and on whose illicit activities it thrives.

The calamity that have overtaken the civilized world and which few of us thought possible in this supposedly enlightened civilization offers us our great opportunity if we will but take advantage of the lessons it brings to us. We can capture the trade of the world, while at the same time straining every effort to bring peace to the stricken countries. The recently passed Shipping Bill is a step in the right direction, but is only the modest beginning for us of an era of prosperity unequalled in the world's history.

In replying to Mr. Untermyer's attack Mr. Goldman says:

Mr. Untermyer's strictures on the New York Stock Exchange are based entirely on an erroneous assumption. In the first place, he speaks of abuses as if the abuses he had in mind have been patent within the past few weeks. The very contrary is true. During these troublesome times the strength and solidity of the Exchange have been demonstrated more than ever, and nothing has been more patent than the absence of abuses, particularly those abuses which the Exchange, under its own rules and regulations, has succeeded in removing, or at least minimizing.

He is greatly in error when he states that the closing of the Exchange was made necessary solely by the absence of Government supervision, and because manipulation and short selling were permitted. That no manipulation now takes place on the Exchange can be asserted without the fear of contradiction, and that short selling could not cause the closing of the Stock Exchange would seem to be so obvious as to be almost a truism.

It is impossible for one familiar with the theory and practice of stock brokerage to see how Government supervision could have kept the Exchange open. Government supervision could not have restrained foreign holders of securities from endeavoring to sell them in the New York market, nor could Government supervision fix the price at which foreign holders of American securities must dispose of them, nor could Government supervision fix the prices at which American purchasers would take up these securities. When one examines the sort of Government supervision set out in the recent proposed laws submitted by Mr. Untermyer to the Committee on Banking and Currency of the United States Senate, it becomes quite apparent that Government supervision would have been wholly impotent to maintain the Stock Exchange as an open and free market where foreign holders of securities could turn in their holdings in large quantities and be paid for them in American gold. It would have had precisely the opposite effect.

The whole basis of Mr. Untermyer's proposed legislation in regard to the Stock Exchange is compulsory incorporation. Had the New York Stock Exchange been incorporated when the war commenced, any person with an ulterior purpose could have sought an injunction. Even the granting of a preliminary injunction which would have kept the Exchange open for

the shortest time in which such injunctions can be dissolved would have precipitated an economic tragedy in America. Hundreds of thousands of innocent persons would have been ruined beyond recovery.

Again, if the Exchange had been incorporated and the Governing Committee had prohibited private trading, as the Committee of Five of the Stock Exchange actually and wisely did, there is no telling how many injunctions would have been sought to prevent such prohibition. During the time necessary to obtain the dissolution of even the preliminary injunctions, great and irreparable loss and injury would have been inflicted upon numberless innocent persons. Never in the long history of the agitation for compulsory incorporation of stock exchanges at home and abroad has there been stronger and more conclusive demonstration of the fallacy of this measure.

The prices of securities are regulated by the two factors which regulate all other prices—namely, value and supply and demand—and if foreign holders found it necessary to convert their securities into money at any cost all the Government supervision and regulation that could be conjured up by the liveliest imagination could neither prevent them selling nor fix the prices they would receive. On its face, Mr. Untermyer's statement of figures must be wrong. It can hardly be that European holders were selling only fifty to one hundred thousand shares a day, or that one thousand shares were sold short to every hundred shares sold by owners. If, during the two days immediately preceding the close of the Exchange, but 200,000 shares were sold by foreign holders, averaging \$100 par value, this would amount to only \$40,000,000 worth of securities. This is altogether too insignificant a figure for the situation. It is more than likely that \$200,000,000 worth of securities were thrust upon the New York market for sale during those two days, and it is safe to say that a careful investigation will show that the proportion of short selling was very small, and that the bulk, if not all, of the transactions during the closing days were actual bona fide transactions, in which actual sales and deliveries and payments were made.

Without going into detail as to the nature of short selling, Mr. Untermyer puts a fallacious view of the subject by stating indirectly that this does not constitute actual transactions. Short selling is as much actual transactions as any other. The stock is sold, delivered and paid for in full. If there were anything fictitious about it, it could be discovered with little difficulty, and, as Mr. Untermyer should know, the constitution of the Exchange provides expulsion as the penalty for a violation of the rule against fictitious transactions, and the penal law of the State of New York holds out imprisonment as an additional deterrent. A complete answer to Mr. Untermyer's present criticism of short selling is to be found at page 397 of his testimony before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee (Feb. 12 1914), in which he says: "I have not argued here or elsewhere that short selling is an evil." The two statements are irreconcilable.

Again, Mr. Untermyer speaks of "illicit methods" of the Exchange. He cannot be quite serious in this, for his vast experience in Wall Street must have taught him that the practices of certain individual brokers have not only never been sanctioned or permitted by the Exchange itself, but the Exchange, by its Governing Committee, has adopted the most drastic and stringent rules to prevent such practices and these rules have been upon its books for many years, and long antedate the enactments of the penal law upon the subject.

Lastly, Mr. Untermyer's statement in the closing part of his observations, to the effect that the Exchange "thrives" on "illicit activities," deserves the severest condemnation. It is the language of passion and excitement, and should deprive his utterances of the credit usually accorded to the calm, deliberative statements of careful persons. It is statements such as this that cast doubt upon Mr. Untermyer's sincerity. As they are likely to create a false impression in the minds of his readers who are not familiar with the facts and cannot, without great difficulty, become so, they are unworthy of any man who aspires to the confidence of the public.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR.

Conflicting statements have appeared in the daily papers from time to time as to whether Germany has or has not put into effect any Act for postponing the payment of debts, the same as Great Britain and other European countries. Upon inquiry we learn that there is no general moratorium in Germany, but the maturity of foreign drafts accepted in Germany before the 1st of August has been postponed until November 1st on account of the difficulty of drawers in securing their remittances, and the delays occasioned thereby, as well as the interruption in the usual transportation of the mails.

Austria declared a general moratorium until the end of September. Bills of exchange maturing in August and September have been prolonged sixty-one days.

In the London "Times" of August 10 there appeared a lengthy account of the financial measures adopted in Germany for dealing with the situation growing out of the war. This we reproduce herewith:

The Reichstag on Tuesday passed without discussion seventeen emergency bills. The first authorized extraordinary expenditure to the amount of £265,000,000 (\$1,325,000,000)—£250,000,000 (\$1,250,000,000) from loan and £15,000,000 (\$75,000,000) from the Empire's stock of gold and silver. I will try to group the most important of the other measures, taking the financial measures first.

The German bank law, in order to counteract an excess of bank notes, makes the Imperial Bank pay a tax of 5% of the amount by which its notes in circulation exceed the stock of cash. This provision has now been suspended for an indefinite period. In peace time the Imperial Bank must cover the notes in circulation which are not covered in cash by discounted bills with a currency of not more than three months and backed by three or at any rate two good names. These restrictions have been removed and the Imperial Bank can now buy bills with only one signature. Further, the bank is now allowed to cover its note issue not only by discounted bill but by any Imperial acceptances which fall due within three months.

All the paper money issued by the Imperial Bank now becomes legal tender and there is no distinction left between actual bank notes and other paper. The Imperial Bank has been relieved of its obligation to hand out gold in exchange for its paper. The private note-issuing banks are relieved of their obligation to give gold in exchange for their notes and

are allowed to give Imperial Bank notes instead. These provisions take effect not from the declarations of war but from July 31 when the Kriegszustand was declared. In peace time the Imperial Bank in Berlin and its branches at Frankfurt-on-Main, Königsberg and Munich are compelled to give gold in exchange for parcels of silver coins of the amount of not less than £10 (\$50) or of nickel or copper coins to the amount of not less than £2 10s. (\$12 50). These obligations are now suspended by an amendment of the coinage law. This is mainly a precautionary measure.

At present the Imperial Bank is engaged in satisfying the demand for silver and nickel from its extraordinary resources, rather than fearing a demand for gold in exchange for silver and nickel. But it is calculated that when the first rush of adjustments of accounts among the public has passed there will be a fresh effort to turn the accumulation of silver and nickel into gold. The Empire is enabled for an indefinite period to employ bills (Wechsel) as an additional form of credit—these bills being, of course, free from taxation. Bill and check transactions are in Germany subject to restrictions unknown in other countries and there is practically no escape from the necessity to present bills and checks immediately they fall due and to take action immediately they are dishonored. The law has now been amended so as to protect the holders of bills from the consequences of the state of war and especially of the interruption of postal and other communications.

In order to help industry all the restrictions of any importance which the Gewerbeordnung places upon employment and the regulation of hours of labor in particular industries have been removed. This is much as if the factory acts and all similar measures in England were to be suspended. The provisions of the sick insurance and other imperial insurance laws have been adapted to the needs of war time. The legal provisions for the support of families of soldiers have been amended. The German law fixes minimum rates of aid. The minimum rates are only—for a wife, 9s. (\$2 25) a month in May, June, July, August, September and October and 12s. (\$3) a month in the other months of the year; for every child under 15 years of age 6s. (\$1 50) a month.

Perhaps the most remarkable bill of all is that for the granting—up to a total amount of £75,000,000 (\$375,000,000)—of loans on all sorts of stocks and securities. In connection with the Imperial Bank special loan institutions will be set up which will issue special paper (Darlehenskassenscheine). This paper will be honored by the Imperial Bank, and have the same status as banknotes, although the public is not obliged to accept it in payment. The loans will run, as a rule, for three months and exceptionally for six months. The "loan" paper will be issued in notes of 5s., 10s., £1 and £2 10s. (\$1 25, \$2 50, \$5 and \$12 50). Loans can be effected on all sorts of (not perishable) trade stock and industrial products up to one-half or even two-thirds of the assessed value; upon all sound German stocks and shares up to something less than the market quotations; and upon any other securities which the authorities choose to accept. In the case of goods which are subject to wide fluctuations of price, the security of a third person must be given. The procedure will simply be that the loans will be arranged by negotiation and that the authorities will, without removing stock given as security, place their seal upon it.

There was a modest scheme of this sort in 1870, but the whole amount then involved was only £4,500,000 (\$22,500,000), as compared with the present sum of £75,000,000 (\$375,000,000). The rate of interest is, "as a rule", to be something above the published rate at which the Imperial Bank discounts bills. It is no doubt a wonderful scheme of relief—and it should be added that the loan establishments will do business down to an amount so small as £5 (\$25). But, once again, one wonders what appalling consequences will result if the war drags on and trade remains at a standstill. I venture to predict that the £75,000,000 (\$375,000,000) of "loan" paper will be absorbed very rapidly and that it will be impossible for most of the borrowers to redeem it within three months or any such period unless the German forces secure very different results from those which are being concealed from the hoodwinked and unfortunate German public.

TRADE AND TRUST LEGISLATION.

With the passage by the Senate on the 2d inst. of the Clayton Omnibus Anti-Trust Bill, the work of Congress on the trust legislation is about completed. It is the second of the trust bills to go through the Senate and the House—the other being the Trade Commission Bill—and both are now in conference. The third bill intended to complete the trust program—that providing for the Federal regulation of railroad security issues—has passed the House, but, as indicated last Saturday, President Wilson has finally consented to permit this bill to lie over for the present session, at least, in view of the disturbed conditions brought about by the European war. The Clayton bill, which was passed by the House on June 5 and was reported to the Senate in an amended form by the Senate Judiciary Committee on June 22, passed the Senate on September 2 (Legislative day of August 25) by a vote of 46 to 16. All the Democrats (38) voted for the bill, the other affirmative votes being cast by seven Republicans—Senators Brady, Clapp, Cummins, Kenyon, Jones, Norris and Perkins—and one Progressive—Senator Poindexter. The sixteen Republicans voting against the bill were Senators Borah, Burton, Clark (Wyoming), Colt, Dillingham, du Pont, Fall, Gallinger, Lippitt, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Oliver, Smith (Michigan), Smoot and Townsend. The bill provides fines and imprisonment for officers of corporations convicted of offenses against the trust laws; prohibits exclusive and tying contracts which restrict independence of purchasers; prohibits holding companies where their effect is to lessen competition or create monopoly, and makes illegal two years after the passage of the Act interlocking directorates in competing corporations any one of which has capital of more than \$1,000,000. It also forbids the interlocking of railroad directors with corporations dealing in securities, railroad supplies or contracts, and modifies procedure in injunction and contempt cases. The bill as it went to the

Senate from the Senate Judiciary Committee differed considerably from the House draft, as was indicated in our issue of July 25, and it has since been materially amended by the Senate. Several of the principal Senate changes were made on the day of the bill's passage by that body; one of these affects Section 18, which as it came from the committee had eliminated the sentence dealing with picketing, under which it had been provided that no restraining order could be issued prohibiting any person "from attending at or near a house or place where any person resides or works, or carries on business, or happens to be for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information"; this provision was restored through the adoption by the Senate of an amendment of Senator Cummins, which stipulates that no restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any one "from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information." Another change accepted by the Senate on the 2d, at the instance of Senator Cummins, amends Section 7, which exempts labor and agricultural organizations from the provisions of the Act; the amendment consists of the addition of a sentence declaring that "the labor of human beings is not a commodity or article of commerce." The Senate in Committee of the Whole (Aug. 17) struck out Sections 2 (prohibiting price discriminations) and 4 (relating to exclusive or "tying" contracts); a motion to reconsider Section 4 was later agreed to, and on Aug. 26 a substitute for that section (offered by Senator Walsh) was adopted in committee making it unlawful for any person to sell or lease a patented article on condition that supplies or other articles be bought of the patentee. [This becomes Section 2 in the amended bill.] The provision is intended to reach the so-called patent monopoly which in effect was sanctioned in the Dick mimeograph decision of the United States Supreme Court. An amendment offered by Senator Thomas of Colorado and adopted on Aug. 28 provides that if a part of the bill is held to be invalid by the courts, the remainder of it is to remain in force. On Aug. 31 an amendment was accepted to the provision (Section 8) prohibiting the organization of a holding company or the purchase of stock by one corporation in another engaged in inter-State commerce when the effect of such may be to substantially lessen competition. The amendment adopted struck out the word "substantially," thus broadening the scope of the provision somewhat. An amendment proposed by Senator Reed and accepted on the 1st inst. provides that when a corporation is adjudged a monopoly, its assets shall be sold by the Court to persons who will restore competition, the Court retaining jurisdiction until satisfied that this has been accomplished. A new section has been added to the bill making it unlawful for any inter-State corporation to do any business in any State contrary to the laws of the State under which the corporation was created or of the State in which it might be doing business. The maximum penalty fixed for violation of the provision preventing exclusive contracts is \$5,000 or one year imprisonment, or both. The provision against holding companies would not prevent common carriers from acquiring branch lines where there is no substantial competition. Directors of railroads, under the terms of the bill, cannot be interlocked with corporations dealing in securities, railroad supplies or other articles of commerce or contracts for construction, maintenance, &c., to an amount of more than \$50,000 in any one year, unless purchases are made after competitive bidding under regulations of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. A penalty of two years' imprisonment and \$25,000 fine is prescribed for violation. Another provision makes it a felony for officials of common carrier corporations wilfully to misapply or permit misapplication of funds of the corporation, the penalty being not less than \$500 fine or imprisonment for not less than one or more than ten years, or both. The section dealing with court procedure provides that no injunction shall issue between employers and employees in labor disputes unless necessary to prevent injury to property or property rights, and no such order shall prohibit the right of employees to strike or peacefully persuade others to do so. Disobedience of writs subjects offenders to contempt proceedings, accused in indirect cases being granted trial by jury. Senator Borah sought to have incorporated in the bill a provision which would give employers the right to a trial by jury in contempt cases resulting from injunctions issued on account of alleged violations of the anti-trust laws, the same as employees may claim, but his proposal was defeated on Aug. 29 by a vote of 26 to 23. We give below the text of the bill

as passed by the Senate; to indicate the differences between the House and Senate bills the matter carried in the House bill but eliminated by the Senate is shown in black-face brackets, while the new matter inserted by the Senate is printed in *Italics*:

AN ACT

To supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That "anti-trust laws," as used herein, includes the Act entitled "An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July second, eighteen hundred and ninety; sections seventy-three to seventy-seven, inclusive, of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," of August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-four; an Act entitled "An Act to amend sections seventy-three and seventy-six of the Act of August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled 'An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes,'" approved February twelfth, nineteen hundred and thirteen; and also this Act.

"Commerce," as used herein, means trade or commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States and any State, Territory, or foreign nation, or between any insular possessions or other places under the jurisdiction of the United States, or between any such possession or place and any State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia or any foreign nation, or within the District of Columbia or any Territory or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States: *Provided, That nothing in this Act contained shall apply to the Philippine Islands.*

The word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this Act shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the Territories, the laws of any State, or the laws of any foreign country.

Sec. 2. That any person engaged in commerce who shall either directly or indirectly discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities in the same or different sections or communities, which commodities are sold for use, consumption, or resale within the United States or any Territory thereof or the District of Columbia or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, with the purpose or intent thereby to destroy or wrongfully injure the business of a competitor, of either such purchaser or seller, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent discrimination in price between purchasers of commodities on account of differences in the grade, quality, or quantity of the commodity sold, or that makes only due allowance for difference in the cost of transportation: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall prevent persons engaged in selling goods, wares, or merchandise in commerce from selecting their own customers, except as provided in section three of this Act.*

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for the owner, operator, or transporter of the product or products of any mine, oil or gas well, reduction works, refinery, or hydro-electric plant producing coal, oil, gas, or hydro-electric energy, or for any person controlling the products thereof, engaged in selling such product in commerce to refuse arbitrarily to sell such product to a responsible person, firm, or corporation who applies to purchase such product for use, consumption, or resale within the United States or any Territory thereof or the District of Columbia or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, and any person violating this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in the preceding section.

Sec. 4. That any person engaged in commerce who shall lease or make a sale of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, supplies, or other commodities for use, consumption, or resale within the United States, or any Territory thereof or the District of Columbia or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, or fix a price charged therefor, or discount from, or rebate upon such price, on the condition, agreement, or understanding that the lessee or purchaser thereof shall not use or deal in the goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, supplies, or other commodities of a competitor or competitors of the lessor or seller shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. That it shall not be lawful to insert or incorporate a condition in any contract relating to the sale or lease of or license to use any article or process protected by a patent or patents the effect of which will be to prohibit or restrict the purchaser, lessee, or licensee from using any article or class of articles, whether patented or not, or any patented process, supplied or owned by any person other than the seller, lessor, or licensor, or his nominees, or the effect of which will be to require the purchaser, lessee, or licensee to acquire from the seller, lessor, or licensor, or his nominees any article or class of articles not protected by the patent, and any such conditions shall be null and void, as being in restraint of trade and contrary to public policy. Any person violating the provisions of this Section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. [5] 3. That any person who shall be injured in his business or property by reason of anything forbidden in the antitrust laws may sue therefor in any district court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Sec. 6. That whenever in any suit or proceeding in equity hereafter brought by or on behalf of the United States under any of the antitrust laws there shall have been rendered a final judgment or decree to the effect that a defendant has entered into a contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce, or has monopolized, or attempted to monopolize or combined with any person or persons to monopolize, any part of commerce, in violation of any of the antitrust laws, said judgment or decree shall, to the full extent to which such judgment or decree would constitute in any other proceeding an estoppel as between the United States and such defendant, constitute against such defendant conclusive evidence of the same facts, and be conclusive as to the same questions of law in favor of any other party in any action or proceeding brought under or involving the provisions of any of the antitrust laws.

Whenever any suit or proceeding in equity is hereafter brought by or on behalf of the United States, under any of the antitrust laws, the statute

of limitations in respect of each and every private right of action, arising under such antitrust laws, and based, in whole or in part, on any matter complained of in said suit or proceeding in equity, shall be suspended during the pendency of such suit or proceeding in equity.

Sec. 4. That a final judgment or decree heretofore or hereafter rendered in any criminal prosecution or in any suit or proceeding in equity brought by or on behalf of the United States under the anti-trust laws to the effect that a defendant has violated said laws shall be prima facie evidence against such defendant in any suit or proceeding brought by any other party against such defendant under said laws as to all matters respecting which said judgment or decree would be an estoppel as between the parties thereto.

Any person may be prosecuted, tried, or punished for any offense under the antitrust laws, and any suit arising under those laws may be maintained if the indictment is found or the suit is brought within six years next after the occurrence of the act or cause of action complained of, any statute of limitation or other provision of law heretofore enacted to the contrary notwithstanding. Whenever any suit or proceeding in equity is instituted by the United States to prevent or restrain violations of any of the antitrust laws the running of the statute of limitations in respect of each and every private right of action arising under said laws and based in whole or in part on any matter complained of in said suit or proceeding shall be suspended during the pendency thereof: *Provided, That this shall not be held to extend the statute of limitations in the case of offenses heretofore committed.*

Sec. [7] 5. That [nothing] the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of [fraternal] labor, [consumers,] agricultural, or horticultural organizations, [orders, or associations,] instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations, [orders, or associations] from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, [orders, or associations,] or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the antitrust laws.

[Nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid associations of traffic, operating, accounting, or other officers of common carriers for the purpose of conferring among themselves or of making any lawful agreement as to any matter which is subject to the regulating or supervisory jurisdiction of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, but all such matters shall continue to be subject to such jurisdiction of the commission, and all such agreements shall be entered and kept of record by the carriers, parties thereto, and shall at all times be open to inspection by the commission, but no such agreement shall go into effect or become operative until the same shall have first been submitted to, and approved by, the Inter-State Commerce Commission: *Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as modifying existing laws prohibiting the pooling of earnings or traffic, or existing laws against joint agreements by common carriers to maintain rates.*]

Sec. [8] 6. That no corporation engaged in commerce shall acquire, directly or indirectly, the whole or any part of the stock or other share capital of another corporation engaged also in commerce where the effect of such acquisition [is] may be to [eliminate or substantially] lessen competition between the corporation whose stock is so acquired and the corporation making the acquisition, or to create a monopoly of any line of [trade] commerce [in any section or community.]

No corporation shall acquire, directly or indirectly, the whole or any part of the stock or other share capital of two or more corporations engaged in commerce where the effect of such acquisition, or the use of such stock by the voting or granting of proxies or otherwise, [is] may be to [eliminate or substantially] lessen competition between such corporations, or any of them, whose stock or other share capital is so acquired, or to create a monopoly of any line of [trade] commerce [in any section or community.]

This section shall not apply to corporations purchasing such stock solely for investment and not using the same by voting or otherwise to bring about, or in attempting to bring about, the [substantial] lessening of competition. Nor shall anything contained in this section prevent a corporation engaged in commerce from causing the formation of subsidiary corporations for the actual carrying on of their immediate lawful business, or the natural and legitimate branches or extensions thereof, or from owning and holding all or a part of the stock of such subsidiary corporations, when the effect of such formation is not to [eliminate or substantially] lessen competition.

[Nothing contained in this Section shall be held to affect or impair any right heretofore legally acquired: *Provided, That nothing in this paragraph shall make stockholding relations between corporations legal when such relations constitute violations of the antitrust laws.*]

Nor shall anything herein contained be construed to prohibit any [railroad corporation] Common carrier subject to the laws to regulate commerce from aiding in the construction of [branch] branches or short [line] lines [railroads] so located as to become feeders to the main line of the company so aiding in such construction or from acquiring or owning all or any part of the stock of such branch [line] lines, nor to prevent any [railroad corporation] such common carrier from acquiring and owning all or any part of the stock of a branch or short line [railroad] constructed by an independent company where there is no [substantial] competition between the company owning the branch line so constructed and the company owning the main line acquiring the property or an interest therein nor to prevent [any railroad company] such common carrier from extending any of its lines through the medium of the acquisition of stock or otherwise of any other [railroad company] such common carrier where there is no [substantial] competition between the company extending its lines and the company whose stock, property, or an interest therein is so acquired.

Nothing contained in this section shall be held to affect or impair any right heretofore legally acquired: *Provided, That nothing in this section shall be held or construed to authorize or make lawful anything heretofore prohibited or made illegal by the antitrust laws, nor to exempt any person from the penal provisions thereof.*

[A violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court.]

Sec. 9. That from and after two years from the date of the approval of this Act no person who is engaged as an individual, or who is a member of a partnership, or is a director or other officer of a corporation that is engaged in the business, in whole or in part, of producing or selling equipment, materials, or supplies to, or in the construction or maintenance of, railroads or other common carriers engaged in commerce, shall act as a director or other officer or employee of any other corporation or common carrier engaged in commerce to which he, or such partnership or corporation, sells or leases, directly or indirectly, equipment, materials or supplies, or for which he or such partnership or corporation, directly or indirectly, engages in the work of construction or maintenance; and after the expiration of said period no person who is engaged as an individual or who is a member of a

partnership or is a director or other officer of a corporation which is engaged in the conduct of a bank or trust company shall act as a director or other officer or employee of any such common carrier for which he or such partnership or bank or trust company acts, either separately or in connection with others, as agent for or underwriter of the sale or disposal by such common carrier of issues or parts of issues of its securities, or from which he or such partnership or bank or trust company purchases, either separately or in connection with others, issues or parts of issues of securities of such common carrier.

That from and after two years from the date of the approval of this Act no person shall at the same time be a director or other officer or employee of more than one bank, banking association, or trust company organized or operating under the laws of the United States either of which has deposits, capital, surplus, and undivided profits aggregating more than \$2,500,000; and no private banker or person who is a director in any bank or trust company, organized and operating under the laws of a State, having deposits, capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregating more than \$2,500,000, shall be eligible to be a director in any bank or banking association organized or operating under the laws of the United States. The eligibility of a director, officer, or employee under the foregoing provisions shall be determined by the average amount of deposits, capital, surplus and undivided profits as shown in the official statements of such bank, banking association, or trust company filed as provided by law during the fiscal year next preceding the date set for the annual election of directors, and when a director, officer, or employee has been elected or selected in accordance with the provisions of this Act it shall be lawful for him to continue as such for one year thereafter under said election or employment.

No bank, banking association, or trust company organized or operating under the laws of the United States in any city or incorporated town or village of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, as shown by the last preceding decennial census of the United States, shall have as a director or other officer or employee any private banker or any director or other officer or employee of any other bank, banking association, or trust company located in the same place: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall apply to mutual savings banks not having a capital stock represented by shares: *Provided further*, That a director or other officer or employee of such bank, banking association, or trust company may be a director or other officer or employee of not more than one other bank or trust company organized under the laws of the United States or any State where the entire capital stock of one is owned by stockholders in the other: *And provided further*, That nothing contained in this section shall forbid a director of class A of a Federal reserve bank, as defined in the Federal Reserve Act, from being an officer or director or both an officer and director in one member bank.

Sec. 7. That from and after two years from the date of the approval of this Act no person at the same time shall be a director in any two or more corporations, [either] any one of which has capital, surplus, and undivided profits aggregating more than \$1,000,000, engaged in whole or in part in commerce, other than common carriers subject to the Act to regulate commerce, approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, if such corporations are or shall have been theretofore, by virtue of their business and location of operation, competitors, so that [an] the elimination of competition by agreement between them would constitute a violation of any of the provisions of any of the antitrust laws. The eligibility of a director under the foregoing provision shall be determined by the aggregate amount of capital, surplus, and undivided profits, exclusive of dividends declared but not paid to stockholders, at the end of the fiscal year of said corporation next preceding the election of directors, and when a director has been elected in accordance with the provisions of this Act it shall be lawful for him to continue as such for one year thereafter.

When any person elected or chosen as a director or officer or selected as an employee of any [bank or other] corporation subject to the provisions of this Act is eligible at the time of his election or selection to act for such [bank or other] corporation in such capacity, his eligibility to act in such capacity shall not be affected and he shall not become or be deemed amenable to any of the provisions hereof by reason of any change in the affairs of such [bank or other] corporation from whatsoever cause, whether specifically excepted by any of the provisions hereof or not, until the expiration of one year from the date of his election or employment.

[That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$100 a day for each day of the continuance of such violation, or by imprisonment for such period as the court may designate not exceeding one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court.]

Sec. 8. Every president, director, officer or manager of any firm, association or corporation engaged in commerce as a common carrier, who embezzles, steals, abstracts or wilfully misapplies or wilfully permits to be misapplied, any of the moneys, funds, credits, securities, property or assets of such firm, association or corporation, arising or accruing from such commerce, in whole or in part, or wilfully or knowingly converts the same to his own use or to the use of another, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$500 or confined in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than ten years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Prosecutions hereunder may be in the district court of the United States for the district wherein the offense may have been committed.

That nothing in this section shall be held to take away or impair the jurisdiction of the courts of the several States under the laws thereof; and a judgment of conviction or acquittal on the merits under the laws of any State shall be a bar to any prosecution hereunder for the same act or acts.

Sec. 9. That authority to enforce compliance with the provisions of sections six and seven of this Act by the corporations, associations, partnerships, and individuals, respectively, subject thereto, is hereby vested: In the Inter-State Commerce Commission where applicable to common carriers and in the Federal Trade Commission where applicable to all other character of commerce, to be exercised as follows:

Whenever the commission vested with jurisdiction thereof shall have reason to believe that any person, partnership, or corporation is violating any of the provisions of sections six and seven of this Act it shall issue and serve upon such person, partnership, or corporation a complaint stating its charges in that behalf, and at the same time a notice of hearing upon a day and at a place therein fixed. The person, partnership, or corporation so complained of shall have the right to appear at the place and time so fixed and show cause why an order should not be entered by the commission requiring such person, partnership, or corporation to cease and desist from the violation of the law so charged in said complaint.

Upon such hearing the commission shall make and file its findings, and if the commission shall find that the person, partnership, or corporation named in the complaint is violating any of the provisions of said sections it shall thereupon enter its findings of record and issue and serve upon the offender an order requiring that within a reasonable time and in a manner to be stated in said order the offender shall cease and desist from such violations and divest itself of the stock held by it, or rid itself of the directors chosen, contrary to the provisions of sections six or seven, as the case may be. The commission may at any time set aside, in whole or in part, or modify its findings or order so entered or made. Any suit brought by any such person, partnership, or corporation to

annul, suspend, or set aside, in whole or in part, any such order of a commission shall be brought against the commission in a district court of the United States in the judicial district of the residence of the person or of the district in which the principal office or place of business is located; and the procedure set forth in the Act of Congress making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies and insufficient appropriations for the fiscal year of nineteen hundred and thirteen, and for other purposes, relating to suits brought to suspend or set aside, in whole or in part, an order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission shall apply.

Persons, partnerships, or corporations filing or causing to be filed complaints before a commission shall have the right to appear and be made parties to the case and be represented before the courts by counsel, under such regulations as are now permitted in similar circumstances under the rules and practice of equity courts of the United States.

If within the time so fixed in the order of a commission the person, partnership, or corporation against which the order is made shall not cease and desist from the violations found to exist, and divest itself of stock held or rid itself of directors chosen, in the manner ordered by the commission, and if in the meantime such order is not annulled, suspended, or set aside by a court, the commission may bring a suit in equity in a district court in any district wherein such person or persons reside, or wherein such corporation has its principal office or place of business, to enforce its said order; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said court to hear and determine any such suit and to enforce obedience thereto according to the law and rules applicable to suits in equity. All the provisions of the law relating to appeals and advancement for speedy hearing in suits brought to suspend or set aside an order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission shall apply in suits brought under this section: *Provided*, That neither the orders of a commission nor the judgment of the court to enforce the same shall in anywise relieve or absolve any person or corporation from any liability under the Act entitled "An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July second, eighteen hundred and ninety, or for violations of any of the provisions of this Act other than those contained in sections six and seven hereof.

Sec. 1. After two years from the approval of this Act no common carrier engaged in commerce shall have upon its board of directors or as its president, manager, or purchasing officer or agent any person who is at the same time an officer, director, manager, or agent of, or who has any direct or indirect interest in, another corporation, firm, partnership or association, with which later corporation, firm, partnership or association such common carrier shall have any dealings in securities, railroad supplies or other articles of commerce or contracts for construction or maintenance of any kind to the amount of more than \$50,000 in any one year, unless and except such purchases shall be made from or such dealings shall be with the bidder whose bid is the most favorable to such common carrier, to be ascertained by competitive bidding after public notice prescribed by rule or otherwise by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. No bid shall be received unless the names and addresses of the officers, directors, and general managers thereof, if it be a corporation, or of the members, if it be a partnership or firm, be given with the bid.

Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, do or attempt to do anything to prevent anyone from bidding or shall do any act to prevent free and fair competition among the bidders or those desiring to bid shall be punished as prescribed in this section.

Every such common carrier having any such transactions or making any such purchases shall within ten days after making the same file with the Inter-State Commerce Commission a full and detailed statement of the transaction showing the manner and time of the advertisement given for competition, who were the bidders, and the names and addresses of the directors and officers of the corporation and the members of the firm or partnership bidding; and whenever the said commission shall have reason to believe that the law has been violated in and about the said purchases or transactions it shall transmit all papers and documents and its own views or findings regarding the transaction to the Attorney General.

If any common carrier shall violate this Section, every director or officer thereof who shall have knowingly voted for or directed the act constituting such violation or who shall have aided or abetted in such violation shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not exceeding \$25,000 and confined in jail not exceeding two years, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. [10] 11. That any suit, action, or proceeding under the antitrust laws against a corporation or against officers of a corporation by stockholders thereof, may be brought not only in the judicial district whereof it is an inhabitant, but also any district wherein it may be found or [has an agent] transacts any business; and all process in such cases may be served in the district of which it is an inhabitant, or wherever it may be found, and where in any such suit against officers of a corporation, necessary and proper defendants reside in other districts than the one in which the action is pending, the court shall make an order for the summoning of such defendants, and the same may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

Sec. [11] 12. That in any suit, action, or proceeding brought by or on behalf of the United States subpoenas for witnesses who are required to attend a court of the United States in any judicial district in any case, civil, or criminal, arising under the antitrust laws may run into any other district: *Provided*, That in civil cases no writ of subpoena shall issue for witnesses living out of the district in which the court is held at a greater distance than one hundred miles from the place of holding the same without the permission of the trial court being first had upon proper application and cause shown.

Sec. [12] 13. That [whenever a corporation shall violate any of the provisions of the antitrust laws, such violation shall be deemed to be also that of the individual directors, officers, or agents of such corporation who shall have authorized, ordered, or done any of the acts constituting in whole or in part such violation, and such violation] every director, officer, or agent of a corporation which shall violate any of the penal provisions of the antitrust laws, who shall have aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, or procured such violation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof of any such director, officer, or agent he shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not exceeding one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. [13] 14. That the several district courts of the United States are hereby vested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this Act, and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition, the Court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition, and before final decree, the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises. Whenever it shall appear to the court before which any such proceeding may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the court is held or not, and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

Sec. [14] 15. That any person, firm, corporation, or association shall be entitled to sue for and have injunctive relief in any court of the United States having jurisdiction over the parties, against threatened loss or damage by a violation of the antitrust laws, including sections two, six and seven of this Act, when and under the same conditions and principles as injunctive relief against threatened conduct that will cause loss or damage is granted by courts of equity, under the rules governing such proceedings, and upon the execution of proper bond against damages for an injunction improvidently granted, and a showing that the danger of irreparable loss or damage is immediate, a preliminary injunction may issue: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to entitle any person, firm, corporation, or association, except the United States, to bring suit in equity for injunctive relief against any common carrier subject to the provisions of the Act to regulate commerce, approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, in respect of any matter subject to the regulation, supervision, or other jurisdiction of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Sec. [15] 16. That no preliminary injunction shall be issued without notice to the opposite party.

No temporary restraining order shall be granted without notice to the opposite party unless it shall clearly appear from specific facts shown by affidavit or by the verified bill that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to [property or a property right of] the applicant before notice [could] can be served [or] and a hearing had thereon. Every such temporary restraining order shall be indorsed with the date and hour of issuance, shall be forthwith filed in the clerk's office and entered of record, shall define the injury and state why it is irreparable and why the order was granted without notice, and shall by its terms expire within such time after entry, not to exceed ten days, as the court or judge may fix, unless within the time so fixed the order is extended for a like period for good cause shown, and the reasons for such extension shall be entered of record. In case a temporary restraining order shall be granted without notice in the contingency specified, the matter of the issuance of a preliminary injunction shall be set down for a hearing at the earliest possible time and shall take precedence of all matters except older matters of the same character, and when the same comes up for hearing the party obtaining the temporary restraining order shall proceed with [his] the application for a preliminary injunction, and if he does not do so the court shall dissolve [his] the temporary restraining order. Upon two days' notice to the party obtaining such temporary restraining order the opposite party may appear and move the dissolution or modification of the order, and in that event the court or judge shall proceed to hear and determine the motion as expeditiously as the ends of justice may require.

Section two hundred and sixty-three of an Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March third, nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby repealed.

Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to alter, repeal, or amend section two hundred and sixty-six of an Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March third, nineteen hundred and eleven.

Sec. [16] 17. That, [except as otherwise provided in section fourteen of this Act,] no restraining order or interlocutory order of injunction shall issue, except upon the giving of security by the applicant in such sum as the court or judge may deem proper, conditioned upon the payment of such costs and damages as may be incurred or suffered by any party who may be found to have been wrongfully enjoined or restrained thereby.

Sec. [17] 18. That every order of injunction or restraining order shall set forth the reasons for the issuance of the same, shall be specific in terms, and shall describe in reasonable detail, and not by reference to the bill of complaint or other document, the act or acts sought to be restrained, and shall be binding only upon the parties to the suit, their officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, or those in active concert or participating with them, and who shall, by personal service or otherwise, have received actual notice of the same.

Sec. [18] 19. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employee, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving, or growing out of, a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to a property right, of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any [person or persons] individual or individuals, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; [or from attending at or near a house or place where any person resides or works, or carries on business or happens to be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information,] or from attending at any place, where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information or [of] from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from [ceasing to patronize or to employ] withholding their patronage from any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peaceably assembling [at any place] in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto; nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held [unlawful] to be violations of any law of the United States.

Sec. [19] 20. That any person who shall willfully disobey any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command of any district court of the United States or any court of the District of Columbia by doing any act or thing therein, or thereby forbidden to be done by him, if the act or thing so done by him be of such character as to constitute also a criminal offense under any statute of the United States, or [at common law] under the laws of any State in which the act was committed, shall be proceeded against for his said contempt as hereinafter provided.

Sec. [20] 21. That whenever it shall be made to appear to any district court or judge thereof, or to any judge therein sitting, by the return of a proper officer on lawful process, or upon the affidavit of some credible person, or by information filed by any district attorney, that there is reasonable ground to believe that any person has been guilty of such contempt, the court or judge thereof, or any judge therein sitting, may issue a rule requiring the said person so charged to show cause upon a day certain why he should not be punished therefor, which rule, together with a copy of the affidavit or information, shall be served upon the person charged, with sufficient promptness to enable him to prepare for and make return to the order a the time fixed therein. If upon or by such

return, in the judgment of the court, the alleged contempt be not sufficiently purged, a trial shall be directed at a time and place fixed by the court: *Provided, however*, That if the accused, being a natural person, fail or refuse to make return to the rule to show cause, an attachment may issue against his person to compel an answer, and in case of his continued failure or refusal, or if for any reason it be impracticable to dispose of the matter on the return day, he may be required to give reasonable bail for his attendance at the trial and his submission to the final judgment of the court. Where the accused [person] is a body corporate, an attachment for the sequestration of its property may be issued upon like refusal or failure to answer.

In all cases within the purview of this Act such trial may be by the court, or, upon demand of the accused, by a jury; in which latter event the court may impanel a jury from the jurors then in attendance, or the court or the judge thereof in chambers may cause a sufficient number of jurors to be selected and summoned, as provided by law, to attend at the time and place of trial, at which time a jury shall be selected and impaneled as upon a trial for misdemeanor; and such trial shall conform as near as may be to the practice in criminal cases prosecuted by indictment or upon information.

If the accused be found guilty, judgment shall be entered accordingly, prescribing the punishment, either by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court. Such fine shall be paid to the United States or to the complainant or other party injured by the act constituting the contempt, or may, where more than one is so damaged, be divided or apportioned among them as the court may direct, but in no case shall the fine to be paid to the United States exceed, in case the accused is a natural person, the sum of \$1,000, nor shall such imprisonment exceed the term of six months. *Provided*, That in any case the court or a judge thereof may, for good cause shown, by affidavit or proof taken in open court or before such judge and filed with the papers in the case, dispense with the rule to show cause, and may issue an attachment for the arrest of the person charged with contempt; in which event such person, when arrested, shall be brought before such court or a judge thereof without unnecessary delay and shall be admitted to bail in a reasonable penalty for his appearance to answer to the charge or for trial for the contempt; and thereafter the proceedings shall be the same as provided herein in case the rule had issued in the first instance.

Sec. [21] 22. That the evidence taken upon the trial of any persons so accused may be preserved by bill of exceptions, and any judgment of conviction may be reviewed upon writ of error in all respects as now provided by law in criminal cases, and may be affirmed, reversed, or modified as justice may require. Upon the granting of such writ of error, execution of judgment shall be stayed and the accused, if thereby sentenced to imprisonment, shall be admitted to bail in such reasonable sum as may be required by the court, or by any justice, or any judge of any district court of the United States or any court of the District of Columbia.

Sec. [22] 23. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to relate to contempts committed in the presence of the court, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, nor to contempts committed in disobedience of any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command entered in any suit or action brought or prosecuted in the name of, or on behalf of, the United States, but the same, and all other cases of contempt not specifically embraced within section [nineteen] twenty of this Act, may be punished in conformity to the usages at law and in equity now prevailing.

Sec. [23] 24. That no proceeding for contempt shall be instituted against any person unless begun within one year from the date of the act complained of; nor shall any such proceeding be a bar to any criminal prosecution for the same act or acts; but nothing herein contained shall affect any proceedings in contempt pending at the time of the passage of this Act.

Sec. 25. That whenever a corporation shall acquire or consolidate the ownership or control of the plants, franchises, or property of other corporations, partnerships, or individuals, so that it shall be adjudged to be a monopoly or combination in restraint of trade, the court rendering such judgment shall decree its dissolution and shall to that end appoint receivers to wind up its affairs and shall cause all of its assets to be sold in such manner and to such persons as will, in the opinion of the court, restore competition as fully and completely as it was before said corporation or combination began to be formed. The court shall reserve in its decree jurisdiction over said assets so sold for a sufficient time to satisfy the court that full and free competition is restored and assured.

Sec. 26. That it shall be unlawful for any corporation engaged in commerce to do any business in any State contrary to the laws of the State under which said corporation was created or contrary to the laws of the State in which it may be doing business. The District of Columbia shall be deemed a State within the meaning of this section.

Sec. 27. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this Act shall, for any reason, be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

Passed the House of Representatives June 5 1914.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE, Clerk.

H. R. 15657—5.

INCIDENTS OF THE SITUATION.

The total amount of emergency currency placed in circulation by the national banks during August amounted to \$141,171,959, according to a statement of the Treasury Department issued September 1. In reporting this the "Journal of Commerce" says: "It is understood that in all a little over \$203,000,000 of emergency currency has been issued to the banks. This indicates that the banks have generally placed the notes in circulation.

The moratorium declared in England was extended this week for another month, or until October 4. Further reference to this action will be found in our remarks on the "Financial Situation" on a preceding page.

As a first step toward clearing the situation the "Journal of Commerce" on August 31 announced that the committee of the London Stock Exchange has required all members to fill out forms stating the amount of their loans from banks, &c.; and giving a full statement of open and speculative account. Replies were called for this week. These reports,

it is stated, will enable the committee to estimate the actual amount of the Exchange's liabilities which need conserving, but it may take weeks to dissect and analyze the members' statements.

The French moratorium which has been extended to September 30, has been modified so as to allow money to be withdrawn from banks to pay salaries and purchase raw materials. Private individuals, it is stated, are still limited to 250 francs (\$50) plus 20% of their deposits, to prevent banks which are temporarily unable to realize on their assets from making too heavy a demand upon the Bank of France. The Paris Bourse was closed on the 2nd inst. The Exchange had until then remained open, although since July 23, the "coulisse" or curb market was closed down and the official Stock Exchange permitted to trade only on the basis of prices established before that date.

The purchase by Director of the Mint George E. Roberts of 200,000 ounces of silver at 53.1 cents an ounce was reported on Aug. 28. The earlier purchase of 1,175,000 ounces, referred to in these columns last week, was effected at 52 cents an ounce.

Conferences having for their aim an adjustment of the cotton problem were held in this city this week by representatives of the New York, New Orleans and Liverpool Cotton Exchanges. The particular purpose of the conferences was to formulate a plan for the reduction of the open straddle interest between the New York and Liverpool markets and for the reduction of the outstanding commitments. After a session covering three days, tentative plans for the settlement of the differences between New York and Liverpool were agreed on by the committees representing the local and Liverpool exchanges, and on the 3d inst. the plan was approved by the members of the New York Cotton Exchange. The plan is outlined in the following announcement, which was sent to the members of the Exchange notifying them of Thursday's meeting:

This meeting has been called to consider a tentative plan agreed upon by a committee of the New York Cotton Exchange and a committee of the Liverpool Cotton Association, who have held numerous conferences for the purpose of devising some plan for the reduction of the open straddle interest between the two markets and for the reduction of the outstanding commitments, both bought and sold. Your committee has agreed, with the Liverpool committee, that a difference of 150 points between January-February (Liverpool) and December (New York) is just and equitable, and should be accepted by all interests as the basis of liquidation.

One of the difficulties in the reversal of the straddle is the fact that the Liverpool merchant who has actual cotton not directly short in the New York market but is short to the straddler who has bought in the Liverpool market and sold in the New York market. It thus follows that until the Liverpool merchant by his sales to spinners is enabled to buy his short contract back from the straddler who is long of it in Liverpool, the straddler cannot furnish a buying power in the New York market.

After the exchange of numerous cables between Liverpool representatives here and the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, your committee recommends the following plan, having in view the reduction in price to 5.70d. for January-February in Liverpool on Monday.

That New York firms shall put up in trust, in designated New York banks, sufficient cash to margin such cotton as they are long in Liverpool to 5.70d. for January-February, and, further, shall put up in trust, in designated New York banks, such cash as will margin their December contracts in New York down to 9.90c. Such margin will be released unconditionally only to the extent justified by such sales as New York brokers may make of their long interest in Liverpool, through the permission to participate in the ballot, which has been given by the Liverpool Exchange, and, further, to such extent as is justified by such purchases as they may make against the contracts which they have sold in this market for Liverpool account. In other words, this margin, which is put up in trust, is only released unconditionally on closed contracts. The Liverpool firms to whom such money thus becomes available have agreed to make their own arrangements for transferring same to Liverpool. Such margins as are not unconditionally released will be available for return to the parties depositing them to the extent justified by any advance in Liverpool above 5.70d. and in New York above 9.90c. The Liverpool Exchange agrees to give 24 hours' notice of any contemplated change in price, and not to make such change without consultation with New York.

In view of the fact that this plan is intended only to facilitate liquidation, it has seemed necessary to your committee that the members of the Exchange should agree to the following restrictions, which will prevent members from taking a short position on the market:

All New York firms who have been able to effect sales in Liverpool at 5.70d. for January-February will be required:

A. To show that the sale is in liquidation of actual longs either for themselves or clients.

B. In the event that such is not the case, they will be required to purchase a corresponding number of December contracts at 9.90c in New York.

Note.—Purchases of futures which are held as a hedge against sales to spinners cannot be considered as long cotton. Members holding such contracts in Liverpool have the option of allowing them to remain open there, or the option of transferring their hedge to the December position in New York, or proving to the committee that they have purchased a corresponding amount of spot cotton in the South in fulfillment of such delivery.

All members under the above plan who are required to purchase Decembers at 9.90c. shall hand their orders in to the committee, who will distribute such purchases among those who wish to sell as decided by lot. All firms, however, entering orders to sell must prove that they are in liquidation of long contracts and not new business. Hedges long against spot sales cannot be treated as long cotton where held by members; but

if they wish to participate in the allotment they must agree to purchase an amount of spot cotton in fulfillment of their engagements equivalent to the amount which they are by the allotment able to sell.

The committee are assured that the Liverpool Exchange will impose the same restrictions on its members.

In consideration of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange agreeing to this plan, the Liverpool Exchange will agree under no conditions to demand margin below 5.25d. for January-February and below 9c. for December (New York), should the market reach such prices, excepting on such contracts as are actually liquidated in either market.

The plan met the unanimous approval of those present at the meeting, as it is believed that it will serve to clear the situation and prepare the way for an early opening of the cotton exchanges. The outstanding straddles between New York and Liverpool are said to involve approximately 350,000 bales.

The proposal of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to accept as the basis for emergency currency warehouse receipts of cotton, tobacco and naval stores is approved by the special committee appointed by him to draft a report embodying suggestions for the solution of the cotton problems considered at the conference in Washington on Aug. 24 and 25. The following report of the committee was made public on Aug. 28:

The Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Sir:—The committee appointed by you pursuant to resolutions of the so-called cotton conference held in Washington Aug. 24 and 25 beg to report that at a session held in Washington Aug. 28 the following report was adopted by the undersigned, being a majority:

"1. That the committee entirely approve of and congratulate you upon the announcement made by you yesterday afternoon that notes secured by warehouse receipts for cotton and tobacco and naval stores, and having not more than four months to run, will be adopted as a basis for the issue of currency to the members of the national currency associations at 75% of the face value of said notes.

"2. That it is the sense of the committee that cotton, tobacco and naval stores should be marketed as deliberately as possible until they can again be exported in normal quantity, and that when properly conditioned should be warehoused with responsible concerns, that they should be protected against weather damage and be properly insured against loss or damage by fire.

"3. That warehouse receipts for these commodities are proper collateral for loans by banks, and should be so accepted, with such limitations as to margin, inspection and valuation as conservative bankers may each in their discretion see fit to impose.

"4. That the average market value of middling cotton for the past six years has been in excess of 12 cents per pound; that the committee is informed that the cost of producing cotton averages throughout the United States about 9½ cents a pound; that it is a rule of economics that the production of staple commodities will decrease if they continue unsalable at less than the cost of production plus a reasonable profit; that cotton does not deteriorate when properly warehoused, and is as good twenty years after it is picked as when it is first gathered; that it can therefore be carried over until the restoration of normal business conditions enables the world's consumption to absorb it. The committee is therefore of the opinion that every effort should be made to assist the producers to hold their cotton for a price that will minimize their loss as far as possible until such time as the channels of foreign trade shall be reopened; that loans upon cotton made upon a basis of 8 cents per pound for middling, less such margin as the lender shall consider necessary, will afford reasonable protection to bankers and will greatly facilitate the financing of our most important export crop in the present emergency.

"5. That in suggesting 8 cents per pound for middling cotton as a basis for loans it is not the purpose of the committee to convey the idea that that figure represents, in their opinion, the intrinsic value of cotton, but that it is sufficient in their judgment to meet the requirements of the situation and enable the farmer to market his cotton in an orderly and deliberate manner.

"6. That in the case of tobacco and naval stores the committee is informed that when these commodities are properly conditioned, stored and insured, they are practically non-perishable, and that the committee therefore recommends that warehouse receipts for tobacco and naval stores be accepted as security for loans on a basis that has due reference to their market value, less such allowance as the lenders shall consider reasonable in view of the present suspension of the export demand.

"7. Your committee recommends that notes having longer than four months to run, when secured by proper warehouse receipts for the aforesaid commodities, properly insured, be accepted for rediscount by the Federal reserve banks, when organized, and that they also be approved by the national currency associations as security for additional circulation to the national banks under the provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland Act, as amended by the Federal Reserve Act.

"8. That a sub-committee be appointed by you for the purpose of conferring with the Treasury Department and the banking interests with a view of carrying into effect the recommendations herein made.

"ROYAL A. FERRIS, S. T. MORGAN,	LEWIS W. PARKER,
"R. G. RHETT, D. Y. COOPER,	H. WALTERS,
"R. H. EDMONDS, W. B. THOMPSON,	J. O. THOMPSON,
"WM. ELLIOTT, F. G. EWING,	B. L. MALLORY,
"G. GUNBY JORDAN,	THEO. H. PRICE."

Following a meeting of the executive committee of the Oklahoma Bankers' Association in Oklahoma City on Aug. 29, a statement was issued in which it was said that "the bankers feel that there has been too much alarm over the situation, and that by the time the Oklahoma crop comes on to the market the problem will be found to be much less than it now appears." The statement further set out:

The consensus of opinion at the conclusion of the meeting was approximately as follows:

First—That Oklahoma is in an unusually good condition to handle the cotton crop because of the very large amount of cash being received from the sale of wheat. Reports indicate that approximately \$30,000,000 may be expected to come in from the unsold portion of the wheat crop within a short time, and this, in addition to the large amount of cash now in the banks in reserve cities, makes an unusual abundance of funds available. Reserve city banks report no rediscounts or bills payable being carried and reserves unusually high.

Second—No fictitious arrangement for financing the crop will offset the loss naturally to be expected from demoralization of the market by the European war, if the war continues, and farmers should not be encouraged to believe that the crop can be held indefinitely for higher prices.

Third—All national banks are advised to become members of some currency association so as to be in a position to render the greatest possible aid, if the need occurs, but it is felt to be more important that the new regional banks be organized and put in operation at the earliest possible moment so that substantial assistance from this quarter can be given.

Elmer E. Brown, Secretary of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, takes decided and emphatic issue with the bankers' committee's suggestions that the European war will reduce the consumption of cotton. He is quoted in the "Oklahoman" as saying:

The "Oklahoman's" market report gives 19,000 bales of cotton as the receipts at Liverpool for this week and 31,000 bales as the amount forwarded from Liverpool to English mills. A year ago during the corresponding week Liverpool received 19,000 bales and sent to English mills 39,000 bales. During the previous week a year ago, Liverpool received 19,400 bales and sent to the English mills exactly the same as during the following week.

Apparently the war has not disturbed the movement of cotton or the operation of mills. Russia is asking the United States for needles for hosiery and underwear knitting mills, indicating intention to continue operation of cotton mills in Russia.

In 1870 the fighting zone was exactly where it is to-day and covered as much territory along the French-German border. France was soon completely overrun, but during the war France increased her consumption of cotton 10% and Germany increased hers 35%. During the same period England increased her consumption 75% and the United States increased hers 31%.

There is nothing to disturb England's cotton mills and they are likely to largely increase their output. There is scarcely a man working in the cotton mills of Europe fit for army service, and surely with 14,000,000 people under tent, more cotton will be worn out and destroyed than in time of peace. Perhaps the poor of Europe may wear a little less cotton cloth, and Germany and Austria may not be able to get enough raw cotton to keep their mills going full time. But such shortage will not offset the terrible havoc war makes on cotton goods.

This executive committee takes direct issue with the eminent bankers and cotton buyers who recently conferred with Secretary McAdoo.

Delegates to the Southern cotton conference in New Orleans on Aug. 28 decided that they were not vested with authority necessary to sustain important actions they might take to relieve the present situation, and decided to have another conference on Sept. 29. Delegates to that conference will have power to enforce their actions if plans laid last Friday materialize. Each State President of the Southern Cotton Association under whose auspices this conference was held will be asked to have each county President call a meeting of the planters, bankers and merchants in his county on Sept. 19. Representatives to the State convention will be selected and each State convention will meet Sept. 22. These several State conventions will name delegates to the conference at New Orleans Sept. 29. The decision to call such a conference came after the conference was shown to be divided on the question as to whether a minimum price for cotton should be decided upon and what that minimum should be. On a resolution to make it 12½ cents the vote was a tie.

We learn from President S. T. Morgan of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. that there is no truth in the report that his company is organizing or proposes to organize a \$50,000,000 corporation to build and operate cotton warehouses throughout the South. Further reference to this will be found in our "General Investment News" department on another page.

The bill authorizing the establishment of a bureau of war risk insurance in the Treasury Department, which, as noted in our issue of Aug. 22, was passed by the Senate on Aug. 21, passed the House on Aug. 29 by a vote of 230 to 58; the several amendments made in the House were agreed to by the Senate on the 31st ult., and on the 2d inst. the bill was signed by President Wilson. The new Act is intended to provide temporary means of insuring American ships and cargoes against loss or damage during the European war. The House reduced the salary of the Director of the Bureau from \$6,000 to \$5,000 a year, and incorporated an amendment limiting the pay of the members of the advisory board established under the bill to \$25 a day. The bill was further changed by the House through the addition of a paragraph limiting the operation of the Act to two years. On the 2d inst., the date of the bill's approval by President Wilson, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced the appointment of William C. DeLanoy, of the insurance firm of De Lanoy & De Lanoy of New York, as Director of the new bureau. In a later announcement concerning the creation of the Bureau on the 3d, Mr. McAdoo said:

"The Bureau of War Risk Insurance, with Wm. C. DeLanoy of New York as Director, and J. Brooks B. Parker of Philadelphia as assistant to the Director, was organized in the Treasury Department to-day. An advisory board, provided by the Act, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury

to-day as follows: William Wallace of Boston, Hendon Chubb of Jersey City, N. J., and Wm. N. Davey of New York City. Mr. Wallace is a well-known Eastern underwriter; Mr. Chubb is a member of the firm of the long-established underwriting house of Chubb & Son, and Mr. Davey is of the firm of Johnson & Higgins and is an expert marine insurance adjuster. The bureau has been placed under the customs branch of the Treasury Department, which is in charge of Andrew J. Peters, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. All applications, for the present, for war risk insurance should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. The Bureau will be ready to issue insurance just as soon as the necessary policies and forms can be prepared. This preliminary work is now being prosecuted and will be completed within a few days.

We give herewith the text of the bill as enacted into law:

"That there is hereby established in the Treasury Department a bureau to be known as the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the director and employees of which shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury; the salary of the Director shall be \$5,000 per annum, and the salaries of the other employees shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but in no case to exceed \$5,000 per annum for any employee; Provided, That all employees receiving a salary of \$3,000 per annum or less shall be subject to the Civil Service Laws and regulations thereunder.

"That the said Bureau of War Risk Insurance, subject to the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, as soon as practicable, make provisions for the insurance by the United States of American vessels, their freight and passage moneys, and cargoes shipped or to be shipped therein, against loss or damage by the risks of war, whenever it shall appear to the Secretary that American vessels, shippers or importers in American vessels are unable in any trade to secure adequate war risk insurance on reasonable terms.

"That the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to adopt and publish a form of war risk policy, and to fix reasonable rates of premium for the insurance of American vessels, their freight and passage moneys and cargoes against war risks, which rates shall be subject to such change, to each port and for each class, as the Secretary shall find may be required by the circumstances. The proceeds of the aforesaid premiums when received shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

"That the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have power to make any and all rules and regulations necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to establish an advisory board, to consist of three members skilled in the practices of war risk insurance, for the purpose of assisting the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in fixing rates of premium and in adjustment of claims for losses, and generally in carrying out the purposes of this Act; the compensation of the members of said board to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, but not to exceed \$25 per day. In the event of disagreement as to the claim for losses, or amount thereof, between the said Bureau and the parties to such contract of insurance, an action on the claim may be brought against the United States in the District Court of the United States, sitting in admiralty, in the district in which the claimant or his agent may reside.

"That the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, upon the adjustment of any claims for losses in respect of which no action shall have been begun, shall, on approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, promptly pay such claim for losses to the party in interest; and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to make provision for the speedy adjustment of claims for losses and also for the prompt notification of parties in interest of the decisions of the Bureau on their claims.

"That for the purposes of paying losses accruing under the provisions of this Act, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000,000.

"That there is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the establishment and maintenance of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, including the salaries herein authorized and payments for personal services in the District of Columbia, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000.

"That the President is authorized whenever in his judgment the necessity for further war insurance by the United States shall have ceased to exist, to suspend the operation of this Act in so far as it authorizes insurance by the United States against loss or damage by risk of war, which such pension shall be made at any event within two years after the passage of this Act; but shall not affect any insurance outstanding at the time, or any claims pending adjustment; for the purpose of the final adjustment of any such outstanding insurance or claims, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance may, in the discretion of the President, be continued in existence for a further period not to exceed one year.

"That a detailed statement of all expenditures under this Act and of all receipts hereunder shall be submitted to Congress at the beginning of each regular session.

"That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage."

A modification of the United States Government's ruling with regard to the use of the wireless by belligerent Powers was announced by Secretary of State Bryan on the 3d inst. in the following statement:

The Government has reached a decision in regard to the use of high powered wireless stations during the European war. Hereafter all belligerents may send and receive wireless messages in code or cipher. The American censors at the stations will be furnished with copies of code and cipher books so as to be in a position to determine that the neutrality of the United States is not violated. The code and cipher books, as well as the messages sent, are to remain known only to the official censors and to the United States Government.

Thus far the British and German governments have acquiesced in this limited use of the wireless stations. As the enforcement of the executive order of Aug. 5 placing high-powered stations under censorship was left to the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the Navy Department will prepare regulations under which this decision of the United States Government will be carried out.

The original instructions were published in our issue of Aug. 8; the principal objection thereto was entered on behalf of the German Government. Although Secretary Bryan's announcement does not specify the stations which would be allowed to operate, it is known that Great Britain approved the proposal of the American Government that the Tucker-ton, N. J., station, as well as that of Sayville, L. I., be opened to belligerents on equal terms.

(3) That he has sold no securities short since September 1 1914.

Witness..... Signature.....
For the same purpose, the undersigned certify that they have been the sole subsequent owners; are citizens of said United States and have sold no securities short since September 1 1914, it being understood that the last signature is that of the present owner.

Witnesses..... Signatures.....
.....
.....

In explanation of his proposition, Mr. Babson has written the following letter to the Boston Bond Dealers' Committee:

L. Sherman Adams, Esq., Boston, Mass.:

September 2 1914.

Dear Mr. Adams.—I herewith enclose on a white piece of paper a ruling which would confine dealings in securities to citizens of the United States. On the blue piece of paper is the proposed form which would be attached to the share of stock or bond and remain thereon as it passed through various hands until the war is over.

The brokers could protect themselves by having the banks agree to make no loans upon non clear securities which are not accompanied by such certificates. There could be no objection to this on the part of foreign holders because they have already objected to our buying the ships of belligerent nations. What is the difference between purchasing ships and buying securities?

To the objection that prices of long-termed bonds would decline, even if dealings were confined to American citizens, I say "well and good." In such a case prices should be allowed to decline. Every attempt heretofore made to artificially peg prices of iron, copper, cotton or any commodity has ended disastrously. Do securities differ from these commodities? The same economic law applies to both. The longer that bond houses refrain from developing a free market among American citizens, the greater the crash will be.

The following additional rulings have been made by the Special Committee of Five of the New York Stock Exchange. Previous rulings and communications have been published in these columns in past weeks.

17.

August 27 1914.

The Special Committee of Five rules that on all loans of securities between members, as well as on contracts for securities still unsettled, the interest must be paid Aug. 31 to that date.

August 28 1914.

To Members of the Exchange.

In sending buying or selling orders for securities to the Clearing-House, members are requested to send separate slips, such as are used on the floor, for each order in each stock or bond, beginning Monday, Aug. 31 1914.

18.

September 2 1914.

The Special Committee of Five rules that on Borrowed and Loaned Stock a Due Bill for dividend shall be given only when stock is returned between date of closing of transfer books and date of payment of dividend by the company.

That on all Borrowed and Loaned Stock dividends must be paid to the lender by the borrower on the same date as paid by the company.

All Borrowed and Loaned Stock shall continue to stand at closing prices of July 30 1914.

The Board of Governors of the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange at a meeting held on Thursday decided, in deference to the expressed wish of the Clearing-House Committee of the banks, that it would be inadvisable to open the Exchange at this time. The decision was reached following the report of the committee of six, mention of which was made in this column last week.

The Cincinnati Stock Exchange, which has been open continuously, held its last session on Monday, Aug. 31, the Board of Governors announcing in the following statement that they had closed the Exchange until further notice:

"On account of the lack of business and in conformity with the action of other exchanges of the country, the Board of Trustees has decided to close the Cincinnati Stock Exchange from September 1 until further notice."

The following communication has been received regarding the re-opening of the Louisville Stock Exchange to active business:

The last regular meeting of the Stock Exchange was on Saturday, Aug. 1. On Aug. 17 a resolution was passed authorizing members to sell municipal bonds at prices not below one point of the bid price made on the Exchange Aug. 1. Subsequently a meeting was called by the members of the Exchange, and a resolution passed authorizing the members to sell any listed securities at not less than 1% below the bid price on Aug. 1, and report such sales the following day at noon to the Exchange Committee. Furthermore, they instructed that should there be a chance to trade in securities at prices less than 1%, that such cases should be submitted to the Executive Committee, and let them pass upon it, deciding whether or not such trades should be made.

Newspaper statements from Canada are to the effect that authorities of the Canadian stock exchanges will not consent to re-opening until the way is opened definitely to trading in a fair proportion of the listed stocks. The committee of the Montreal Stock Exchange is reported to have decided not to permit cash trading on the Exchange among members. The agitation had been to allow trading on a somewhat similar basis as at present in operation in New York, but without success.

The meeting of investment bankers which was to have been held on Wednesday, at which the Committee of Seven was to have submitted a report, was called off and a confiden-

tial circular was sent to all the bond houses. This circular stated that as conditions remained unchanged, it was considered inadvisable to resume business at present. The committee is made up of representatives from Harris, Forbes & Co., Guaranty Trust Co., White, Weld & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., W. A. Read & Co. and Remick, Hodges & Co. The committee plans to meet an hour each day for any contingencies that might arise.

In connection with the matter, Henry L. Doherty & Co. have issued the following circular:

August 28 1914.

Memorandum to All Brokers and Investment Dealers Interested in the Securities With Which Our Name Is Associated.

You are aware that since the closing of the New York Stock Exchange the bond dealers have, by mutual consent, suspended all trading. The necessity for this course of action is obvious.

The bond dealers are conferring with each other at frequent intervals in meetings which are representative of practically all important houses. At these meetings the situation is carefully studied under the leadership of a committee which is peculiarly well qualified to advise. No participant in the discussions of the meetings is bound to abide by the judgment of the majority; but it is to the credit of all concerned that the spirit of each House is manifestly that of sincere co-operation.

The majority feels very strongly convinced that the time has not yet arrived for any active trading. Where there is an opportunity to place securities with permanent investors, the transaction is permissible at prices prevailing prior to the closing of the market on July 30; but any formal public offerings are regarded as unwise at this time.

It is our earnest desire to co-operate both in letter and spirit, and to abide by the recommendations of the bond dealers' committee. Accordingly, we should be much gratified if all brokers interested in our securities will display the same co-operative spirit.

Yours very truly,

HENRY L. DOHERTY & COMPANY,
Bond Department.

Chicago advices state that representatives of forty or fifty bond houses, banks and commission houses met on Tuesday and appointed a committee to consider the matter of dealing in bonds. Chas. H. Schweppe of Lee, Higginson & Co. is Chairman of the committee. The committee will meet with the Clearing-House Committee of the Chicago banks and with a committee of the Stock Exchange to consider the best course to pursue.

The following proclamation warning British subjects that they would be considered guilty of high treason if they contributed to a loan raised on behalf of the German Emperor or contracting with the German Government, was issued by King George of England on Aug. 5:

BY THE KING A PROCLAMATION NOTIFYING THAT BRITISH SUBJECTS CONTRIBUTING TO A LOAN RAISED ON BEHALF OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR OR CONTRACTING WITH THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT WILL BE GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON, AS ADHERING TO THE KING'S ENEMIES.

George R. I.

Whereas, a state of war exists between us and the German Emperor;

And Whereas, it constitutes adherence to our enemies for any of our subjects or persons resident or being in our dominions during the continuance of the state of war to contribute to or participate in or assist in the floating of any loan raised on behalf of the said Emperor, or to advance money to or enter into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Emperor or his Government (save upon our command), or otherwise to aid, abet or assist the said Emperor or Government—

Now, Therefore, We do hereby warn all our subjects and all persons resident or being in our dominions who may be found doing or attempting any of such treasonable acts as aforesaid that they will be liable to be apprehended and dealt with as traitors, and will be proceeded against with the utmost rigor of the law.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our reign.

The following proclamation of the same date (Aug. 5) prohibits the subjects of King George from having any business intercourse with those of the German Empire:

BY THE KING A PROCLAMATION SETTING FORTH THE LAW AND POLICY WITH REGARD TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

George R. I.

Whereas, a state of war exists between us and the German Emperor;

And Whereas it is contrary to law for any person resident, carrying on business, or being in our dominions to trade or have any commercial intercourse with any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the German Empire without our permission;

And Whereas it is therefore expedient and necessary to warn all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in our dominions of their duties and obligations towards us, our Crown, and Government—

Now, Therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and we do hereby warn all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in our dominions:

Not to supply to or obtain from the said Empire any goods, wares or merchandise, or to supply to or obtain the same from any person resident, carrying on business, or being therein, nor to supply to or obtain from any person any goods, wares or merchandise for or by way of transmission to or from the said Empire, or to or from any person resident, carrying on business, or being therein, nor to trade in or carry any goods, wares or merchandise destined for or coming from the said Empire or for or from any person resident, carrying on business, or being therein;

Nor to permit any British ship to leave for, enter or communicate with any port or place in the said Empire;

Nor to make or enter into any new marine, life, fire, or other policy or contract of insurance with or for the benefit of any person resident, carrying

on business, or being in the said Empire, nor under any existing policy or contract of insurance to make any payment to or for the benefit of any such person in respect of any loss due to the belligerent action of His Majesty's forces or of those of any ally of His Majesty;

Nor to enter into any new commercial, financial or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the said Empire;

And we do hereby further warn all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit, aid or abet any of the aforesaid acts will be liable to such penalties as the law provides;

And we hereby declare that any transactions to, with or for the benefit of any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the said Empire which are not reasonable and are not for the time being expressly prohibited by us either by virtue of this Proclamation or otherwise, and which but for the existence of the state of war aforesaid would be lawful, are hereby permitted;

And we hereby declare that the expression "person" in this Proclamation shall include any body of persons corporate or unincorporate, and that where any person has or had an interest in houses or branches of business in some other country as well as in our dominions, or in the said Empire, this Proclamation shall not apply to the trading or commercial intercourse carried on by such person solely from or by such houses or branches of business in such other country.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace this fifth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of our reign.

FEDERAL RESERVE MATTERS.

Representatives of the Clearing-House Associations in the Federal reserve cities and other reserve cities were called into conference with the Federal Reserve Board yesterday (Friday) for a discussion of general conditions, and particularly the credit situation between the United States and Europe. Notices of the meeting were issued on Aug. 29 by M. C. Elliott, Acting Secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, as follows:

The Federal Reserve Board has invited to a conference to be held in Washington on Friday, Sept. 4, at 11 o'clock, representatives of the clearing-house associations in the Federal reserve cities and certain other reserve cities which deal in foreign exchange. This conference will discuss general conditions and particularly the credit situation between the United States and Europe. Representatives have been asked to bring the latest condensed statements of their clearing-house associations and such data as it is possible to furnish regarding the present United States cash indebtedness to Europe and maturing obligations, and, vice versa, similar indebtedness of Europe to the United States.

The following cities have been invited to organize a committee consisting of the President of the Clearing-House Association and two merchants to collect data of this kind: New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco and Baltimore.

The Clearing-House Association in each of the Federal reserve cities has been invited to send two delegates.

The clearing-house associations in the following cities have been invited to send one delegate each: Cincinnati, Denver, New Orleans, Omaha, Pittsburgh, Portland, Ore., and Baltimore.

In furtherance of the deliberations at yesterday's conference, and likewise as a step in the direction of working out a solution of the problems affecting foreign exchange, a campaign was undertaken in this city to ascertain information concerning the cash indebtedness of the various banking institutions to Europe, and vice versa, and the character of the debit and credit balances of maturing obligations. The bankers were addressed in the matter by Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the Clearing-House Committee, who asked that the data be supplied in time for presentation at the conference called by the Federal Reserve Board for yesterday.

We give Mr. Wiggin's letter further below. About fifty of the leading bankers and business men were in attendance at yesterday's conference which was held behind closed doors. The bankers from all sections, in addition to bringing with them complete reports as to the nature and character of the foreign debt of the country in their respective sections, were also asked to be ready to make any other suggestions that might be pertinent to the general banking situation. The conference was presided over by Secretary McAdoo. Seth Low and Mr. Wiggin were among the New York contingent in attendance and George M. Reynolds of Chicago was one of the Chicago representatives. In indicating the attitude of the Central West toward the purposes of the conference, Mr. Reynolds was quoted in the New York "Evening Post" last night as saying:

The Chicago committee has come here with an open mind on all these subjects. So far as our immediate district is concerned, we see no reason why the Federal Reserve banks should not go into operation as soon as they can be properly organized, but we prefer to hear from the balance of the country represented in the conference before committing ourselves definitely on that proposition. As to the foreign debt owed in the Chicago district, I can say it is an inconsequential factor in the general banking situation. The Chicago representatives have no special constructive suggestions to make at this time.

The letter sent out during the week to the New York banks by Mr. Wiggin is as follows:

CONFIDENTIAL.

August 31 1914.

Gentlemen.—The problems of the banking and commercial interests of this country resulting from the European war are manifold. The business difficulty of greatest concern at the present time results from the chaotic

condition of our international trade and banking arrangements. It is a national problem that requires the heartiest co-operation of all. A method of handling the matter must be found for the sake of our national reputation and of our honor and credit. The Federal Reserve Bank Act recently passed provides for a bank closely allied with the United States Government. This bank is under the direction of the Federal Reserve Board. The members of the Board are Government officers and the membership includes the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and the Comptroller of the Currency. The Federal Reserve Board, owing to the authority vested in it, is the organization best able to cope with the difficulty confronting our business interests. The Board thoroughly appreciates the necessity of action and is already, with representatives of various sections of the country, considering ways and means as to the best method of procedure. In order that real progress may be made in working out this tremendous problem, it is absolutely necessary that the total figures as to the cash indebtedness to Europe and maturing obligations, and vice versa, as well as the character of the debit and credit balances of maturing obligations in dollars or foreign exchange, be assembled. At the request of the Federal Reserve Board, Hon. Seth Low, President of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, Mr. Henry R. Towne, Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and the writer, as Chairman of the New York Clearing-House Committee, take up this subject with you and earnestly request your co-operation and assistance.

Enclosed herewith is a request for certain information. Details are requested that due consideration may be given to the results of the moratoria existing at present in the various countries. The figures will be treated as confidential. No names need be given and none will be used. The data will be in the interest of the nation and the commonwealth and will prove of the greatest help and influence in securing the assistance and necessary information from others.

It will be considered a courtesy if you will supply the figures, that they may be assembled in time to present at a conference to be held with the Federal Reserve Board in Washington on Friday, September 4th.

Yours sincerely,

A. H. WIGGIN,
Chairman Clearing-House Committee.

The letter was accompanied by a blank form on which the banks were asked to supply the information sought. We annex a copy of this form:

Millions.	Thou- sands.	Credit Balances:					
\$		Due to Canada					
\$		Due to Great Britain.					
\$		Due to Germany					
\$		Due to France					
\$		Due to other countries					
			<i>Amount of Time Drafts issued and outstanding.</i>				
			<i>Over- due.</i>	<i>Due Sept.</i>	<i>Due Oct.</i>	<i>Due Nov.</i>	<i>Due later dates.</i>
Total	£	Due to Great Britain					
"	Mks.	Due to Germany					
"	Fcs.	Due to France					
"	\$	Due to oth. countries					
			<i>Amount of acceptances made for our account under commercial and clean credits guaranteed, exclusive of items covered above.</i>				
			<i>Demand or Overdue</i>	<i>Due Sept.</i>	<i>Due Oct.</i>	<i>Due Nov.</i>	<i>Due later dates</i>
Total	£	Great Britain					
"	Mks.	Germany					
"	Fcs.	France					
"	\$	Other Countries					
			<i>Amount of Commercial credits still unused and likely to be availed of. Amount of Travelers' credits still unused and likely to be availed of. Amount loaned here for account of European clients.</i>				
			<i>Demand or Overdue</i>	<i>Due Sept.</i>	<i>Due Oct.</i>	<i>Due Nov.</i>	<i>Due later dates</i>
Total	£	Great Britain					
"	Mks.	Germany					
"	Fcs.	France					
"	\$	Other Countries					
			<i>Amount of Exchange you are obligated to deliver, not covered by a/c e.</i>				
			<i>Already due</i>	<i>Due Sept.</i>	<i>Due Oct.</i>	<i>Due Nov.</i>	<i>Due later dates</i>
Total	£	Great Britain					
"	Fcs.	Germany					
"	Mks.	France					
"	\$	Other Countries					
BANKING HOUSES HAVING PLACED CORPORATE OBLIGATIONS PAYABLE ABROAD AND MATURING UP TO JAN. 1 1915, WILL PLEASE STATE.							
<i>Corporate obligations placed by us but not guaranteed by us, maturing in Europe as follows:</i>							
			<i>Already due</i>	<i>Due Sept.</i>	<i>Due Oct.</i>	<i>Due Nov.</i>	<i>Due later dates</i>
Total	\$	Securities Dividends & coupons					
			<i>Debit Balances.</i>				
Total	\$	Due from Canada					
"	£	Due from Great Britain					
"	Mks.	Due from Germany					
"	Fcs.	Due from France					
"	\$	Due from other Countries					
			<i>Obligations from the following:</i>				
			<i>Demand or Overdue</i>	<i>Due Sept.</i>	<i>Due Oct.</i>	<i>Due Nov.</i>	<i>Due later dates</i>
Total	£	Great Britain					
"	Mks.	Germany					
"	Fcs.	France					
"	\$	Other Countries					

During the week the Federal Organization Committee addressed a circular letter to the member banks requesting them to furnish a statement of their liabilities and resources of date Aug. 31, and a statement portraying their condition on Aug. 31 if the first installment of 1% of capital and sur-

plus had been paid on the subscription to the stock of the Federal reserve bank, supposing the new reserve requirements had gone into effect on the date named, and the transfer of a proportionate amount of reserve had been made to the Federal reserve bank of the district. The following information is asked for under the head of liabilities:

Capital stock, surplus and undivided profits; time deposits; demand deposits; bills payable; circulation outstanding secured by U. S. bonds; circulation outstanding secured otherwise than by U. S. bonds; bank balances; all other liabilities.

In the case of resources the information sought is as follows:

Loans, discounts and overdrafts; bonds and other securities; banking house, real estate, furniture and fixtures; U. S. bonds to secure circulation; U. S. bonds to secure deposits; balances with approved reserve agents and counted as reserve; 5% redemption fund; cash items; cash, including gold or gold certificates; national bank notes, U. S. legal-tender notes, silver and silver certificates; minor coin; all other assets.

Request was likewise made for the following additional information:

Please state from what city or cities you would probably withdraw balances in order to pay the first installment of your subscription to the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of your district, giving amount, if any, that you would probably withdraw from each city.

Please state what amount of the first installment of your subscription to capital stock you would probably pay in gold or gold certificates out of the funds in your own vaults.

Please state what amount, if any, you would probably withdraw from approved reserve agents in order to make transfer of required reserve to the Federal reserve bank of your district, if call were made and new reserve requirements became effective at any time within thirty days from date.

Please give names of cities from which such withdrawals would probably be made, showing amounts you would probably withdraw from each city.

Please state what amount you would probably transmit from your own vaults in cash to the Federal reserve bank to meet new reserve requirements.

Please state what amount, if any, you would probably desire to rediscount with the Federal reserve bank of your district in order to pay part of your reserve in eligible paper.

In answering the foregoing questions, it may be assumed that payment of subscription and transfer of reserve are made simultaneously.

Reports have been current during the week of the existence of dissension in the Board on the question as to the advisability of putting the new Federal reserve system into operation at this time, and that hence pressure was being brought to bear to effect a delay in the naming of the Class C directors. Secretary McAdoo, in an announcement on the 1st inst., while not denying that a postponement of the inauguration of the system was favored in some quarters, denied that the members of the Board were divided on the question; he stated that he would be able to announce the Class C directors by Oct. 1, and that the system would then be promptly established. The Class C directors are to be named by the Federal Reserve Board; the list of Class A and Class B directors was announced last month; the Class A directors were chosen by and are representative of the stockholding banks; Class B directors are required to be actively engaged in their district in commerce, agriculture or some other industrial pursuit. The following is the list of Class A and B directors of the twelve reserve districts:

District No. 1, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

Class A—Group 1, Thomas P. Beal, President Second National Bank, Boston, Mass.; Group 2, C. G. Sanford, President of the First Bridgeport National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.; Group 3, A. M. Heard, President of the Amoskeag National Bank, Manchester, N. H.

Class B—Group 1, Charles A. Morse, Boston, Mass.; Group 2, E. A. Morse, Proctor, Vt.; Group 3, Charles G. Washburn, Worcester, Mass.

District No. 2, Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Class A—Group 1, William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, New York; Group 2, Robert H. Treman, President of the Tompkins County National Bank, Ithaca, N. Y.; Group 3, Franklin D. Locke, Vice-President of the Manufacturers' & Traders' National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.

Class B—Group 1, H. R. Towne, New York; Group 2, William B. Thompson, Yonkers, N. Y.; Group 3, Leslie R. Palmer, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

District No. 3, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

Class A—Group 1, Charles J. Rhoads, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia; Group 2, W. H. Peck, President Third National Bank, Scranton, Pa.; Group 3, M. J. Murphy, Cashier of the Traders' National Bank, Scranton, Pa.

Class B—Group 1, Alba B. Johnson, Philadelphia; Group 2, Edwin S. Stuart, Philadelphia; Group 3, George W. F. Gaunt, Mullica Hill, N. J.

District No. 4, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

Class A—Group 1, Robert Wardrop, President of the People's National Bank, Pittsburgh; Group 2, W. S. Rowe, President of the First National Bank, Cincinnati, O.; Group 3, S. B. Rankin, President of the Bank of South Charleston, South Charleston, O.

Class B—Group 1, Thomas A. Combs, Lexington, Ky.; Group 2, C. H. Bagley, Corry, Pa.; Group 3, A. B. Patrick, Saylerville, Ky.

District No. 5, Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

Class A—Group 1, Waldo Newcomer, President of the National Exchange Bank, Baltimore, Md.; Group 2, John F. Bruton, President of the First National Bank, Wilson, N. C.; Group 3, Edwin Mann, President of the First National Bank, Bluefield, W. Va.

Class B—Group 1, George J. Seay, Richmond, Va.; Group 2, D. R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C.; Group 3, J. F. Oyster, Washington, D. C.

District No. 6, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

Class A—Group 1, L. P. Hillyer, Vice-President of the American National Bank, Macon, Ga.; Group 2, F. W. Foote, Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Group 3, W. H. Toole, Winder, Ga.

Class B—Group 1, P. H. Saunders, New Orleans, La.; Group 2, J. A. McCrary, Decatur, Ga.; Group 3, W. H. Hartford, Nashville, Tenn.

District No. 7, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

Class A—Group 1, George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Group 2, J. B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank, Chicago; Group 3, E. L. Johnson, Vice-President of the Waterloo Savings Bank, Waterloo, Ia.

Class B—Group 1, Henry B. Joy, Detroit, Mich.; Group 2, M. B. Hutchison, Ottumwa, Ia.; Group 3, A. H. Vogel, Milwaukee, Wis.

District No. 8, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

Class A—Group 1, Walker Hill, President of the Mechanics-American National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.; Group 2, F. O. Watts, President of the Third National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.; Group 3, Oscar Fenley, President of the National Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

Class B—Group 1, Murray Carleton, St. Louis, Mo.; Group 2, W. B. Plunkett, Little Rock, Ark.; Group 3, LeRoy Percy, Greenville, Miss.

District No. 9, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.

Class A—Group 1, E. W. Decker, President of the Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.; Group 2, L. B. Hanna, Fargo, N. D.; Group 3, J. C. Bassett, President of the Aberdeen National Bank, Aberdeen, S. D.

Class B—Group 1, F. R. Bigelow, St. Paul, Minn.; Group 2, F. P. Hixon, La Crosse, Wis.; Group 3, Norman B. Holter, Helena, Mont.

District No. 10, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.

Class A—Group 1, Gordon Jones, President of the United States National Bank, Denver, Colo.; Group 2, W. J. Bailey, Vice-President of the Exchange National Bank, Atchison, Kan.; Group 3, C. E. Burnham, President of the Norfolk National Bank, Norfolk, Neb.

Class B—Group 1, M. L. McClure, Kansas City, Mo.; Group 2, T. C. Byrne, Omaha, Neb.; Group 3, L. A. Wilson, El Reno, Okla.

District No. 11, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Class A—Group 1, Oscar Wells, Vice-President of the First National Bank, Houston, Tex.; Group 2, E. K. Smith, Vice-President of the Commercial National Bank, Shreveport, La.; Group 3, B. A. McKinney, Cashier of the Durant National Bank, Durant, Okla.

Class B—Group 1, Marion Sansom, Fort Worth, Tex.; Group 2, Frank Kell, Wichita Falls, Tex.; Group 3, J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Tex.

District No. 12, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

Class A—Group 1, C. K. McIntosh, Vice-President of the Bank of California N. A., San Francisco; Group 2, James K. Lynch, Vice-President of the First National Bank, San Francisco; Group 3, Alden Anderson, President of the Capital National Bank, Sacramento.

Class B—Group 1, A. B. C. Dohrman, San Francisco; Group 2, J. A. McGregor, San Francisco; Group 3, Elmer H. Cox, Madera, Cal.

Favorable reports on a number of amendments to the Federal Reserve Bank Act were ordered by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency on the 3d inst. These amendments are as follows:

First—To permit the Federal Reserve Board to postpone the payment of the second and subsequent installments of the stock subscriptions of member banks, and to postpone for periods not to exceed four months the reserve requirements of Section 19 of the Act applying to member banks.

Second—To permit member banks to carry in the Federal reserve banks any portion of their reserves now required by Section 19 of the Act to be held in their own vaults.

Third—To permit member banks to count as part of their lawful reserves Federal reserve notes up to 5% of their net demand deposits.

Fourth—To permit member banks, in addition to the present liabilities which they have under the law, to incur liabilities on account of the endorsement of foreign bills of exchange, "two-name" commercial paper endorsed by a member bank, and such acceptances as are permitted under the rules of the board, but not to exceed twice the unimpaired capital and surplus of the bank.

Fifth—To permit bills bought in the open market to be used as the basis for the issue of Federal reserve notes.

Sixth—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to designate the Federal reserve banks as agents of the United States and of member banks for the redemption of bank notes in circulation, including the Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency notes, and to put in operation a system of clearance between the Treasury, the Federal reserve banks and the member banks.

Bankers from three cities in Connecticut met in New Haven on Aug. 21 and organized the Connecticut Currency Association with a surplus and capital of \$8,000,000. The purpose of the Association is to act along the lines of a regional bank, until the system contemplated under the Federal Reserve Board is in working order. Five national banks in New Haven, three in Bridgeport and the Birmingham National Bank of Derby were represented at the meeting. President Charles G. Sanford of the First National Bank of Bridgeport, a member of the Federal Reserve Bank, was chosen President.

The changes in the by-laws of the National Currency Association of Philadelphia extending the limits of the Association, have been approved by the Treasury Department. As changed the by-laws provide that—

"Membership in this Association shall consist of national banks doing a business within the County of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, and within the limits of Federal Reserve District No. 3, or any such portions thereof as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Currency Association of Cincinnati on the 1st inst. the applications of seventeen additional national banks from Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia for membership in the Association were favorably passed upon. The national banks of Columbus, Ohio, have decided to become members of the National Currency Association formed at Cincinnati. It was necessary to join the Cincinnati association or to form one at Columbus if the local banks desired to obtain emergency currency.

The organization of a national currency association has been perfected in Seattle under the name of the National Currency Association of the State of Washington. M. F. Backus, President of the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, was elected President of the Association. E. T. Coman, President of the Exchange National Bank of Spokane, was named as Vice-President. M. A. Arnold, President of the First National Bank of Seattle, and W. D. Vincent, Vice-President of the Old National Bank, Spokane, were elected as Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

HOW CANADA IS DEALING WITH THE CRISIS.

We give below the text of the eight laws passed at the five days' session of the Canadian Parliament at the close of August. The most important of these is that which empowers the Governor in Council to declare a moratorium in the event of the necessity of such action; the newly enacted law conferring this power reads as follows:

AN ACT TO CONSERVE THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTERESTS OF CANADA

As Passed by the House of Commons, August 21 1914.

Whereas, for the purposes set forth in an order in Council of the third day of August 1914 advances to the chartered banks in the form of an issue of Dominion notes were authorized to be made against deposits by the banks with the Minister of Finance of such securities as might be approved by the Minister, such advances to be repayable not later than the first day of May 1915, with interest at a rate to be approved by the Minister, not less than 5% per annum; and whereas under the authority of an order in Council of the same date, the chartered banks were authorized to make payment in bank notes instead of gold or Dominion notes until further official announcement in that behalf, and were also authorized to issue from the date of the said order in Council, and until further announcement, excess circulation to amounts not exceeding 15% of the combined unimpaired capital and rest or reserve fund of the respective banks, as stated in their respective statutory monthly returns to the Minister for the month immediately preceding that in which the additional amount is issued; and whereas under authority of an order in Council dated the tenth day of August A. D. 1914, the redeeming in specie of Dominion notes was suspended; and whereas it is expedient that the said orders in Council be confirmed: Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as *The Finance Act 1914*.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires

(a) "Minister" means the Minister of Finance;

(b) "Excess circulation" means the amount of the notes of a bank in circulation in excess of the amount of the notes of that bank which may be issued pursuant to subsections 1 and 3 of Section 61 of The Bank Act.

3. The issue of Dominion notes and all things done under the provisions of the orders in Council cited in the preamble are hereby confirmed and shall be deemed to have been duly authorized, and the said orders in Council shall continue in force until the fifteenth day of September 1914: Provided, always that the Governor in Council may at any time by a proclamation published in "The Canada Gazette" revoke the said orders in Council, or any of them, or any of the provisions in the said orders contained, but such revocation shall not affect the previous operation of any such order, or anything duly done thereunder, or affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, accruing or incurred thereunder.

4. In case of war, invasion, riot or insurrection, real or apprehended, and in case of any real or apprehended financial crisis, the Governor in Council, may, by proclamation published in "The Canada Gazette"—

Advances by issue Dominion notes authorized.

(a) Authorize the making of advances to the chartered banks and to the savings banks to which The Quebec Savings Banks Act 1913 applies, by the issue of Dominion notes upon the pledge of securities, deposited with the Minister, of such kind and amount as may be approved by the Treasury Board; such advances to be repayable at such times as the Board may determine with interest at a rate likewise determined by the Board of not less than 5% per annum;

Payment in notes by Banks.

(b) Authorize the chartered banks to make payments in the bank notes issued by such banks instead of in gold or Dominion notes, but the total amount of the notes of any chartered bank in circulation at any time shall not exceed the amount of its notes issuable under the provisions of the Bank Act and of Clause (c) of this subsection;

Issue of excess circulation by Banks.

(c) Authorize the several chartered banks to issue excess circulation, from and including the first day of March in any year, to and including the last day of August next ensuing, or during any part of such period, to amounts not exceeding 15% of the combined unimpaired capital and rest or reserve fund of the respective banks, as stated in their respective statutory monthly returns to the Minister for the month immediately preceding that in which the additional amount is issued;

Redemption of Dominion Notes.

(d) Suspend the redemption in gold of Dominion notes; and

Moratorium.

(e) Authorize, in so far as the same may be within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, the postponement of the payment of all or any debts, liabilities and obligations however arising, to such extent, for such time and upon and subject to such terms, conditions, limitations and provisions as may be specified in the proclamation.

2. The securities deposited with the Minister under this Section shall, as respects the Dominion notes issued hereunder, be deemed to be the security required to be held by the Minister under Section 5 of the Dominion Notes Act 1914.

3. A tender by a bank of its notes in payment of any of its liabilities when a proclamation made under Clause (b) of the first subsection of this Section is in force shall be a sufficient and valid tender, and the payment at such time by a bank of any of its liabilities with its notes shall be as sufficient and valid a payment as if the same had been made in specie or Dominion notes; Provided in either case the total amount of the notes of the bank in circulation at that time, including in case of tender the amount tendered, does not exceed the amount of notes of the bank issuable under the provisions of the Bank Act and of Clause (c) of said subsection.

4. Subsection 16 of Section 61 of the Bank Act shall apply to the excess circulation issued under the authority of this section, and interest shall accordingly be payable thereon as if such excess circulation had been excess circulation issued under the authority of said Section 61.

Duration of Proclamation.

5. No proclamation issued under the provisions of this Section shall continue in force for more than thirty days after the beginning of the first session of Parliament held after the issue thereof, unless it is approved by resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament.

6. Any proclamation made under the provisions of this Section may be varied, extended or revoked by any subsequent proclamation, and separate proclamations may be made dealing with separate subjects; but if any proclamation is varied, extended or revoked, neither the previous operation thereof nor anything duly done thereunder shall be affected thereby, nor shall any right, privilege, obligations or liability acquired, accrued, accruing or incurred thereunder be affected by such variations, extensions or revocation.

5. The Governor in Council may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, with regard to advances to the chartered banks, and to the said savings banks, the terms and conditions affecting the deposits of securities, and all other matters necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Act.

Amendment Bank Act.

6. The part of Section 135 of the Bank Act immediately preceding Clause (a) is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:

"135. If the total amount of the notes of the bank in circulation at any time exceeds the amount authorized by this Act and by the Finance Act 1914, the bank shall—"

The other seven Acts of the Canadian Parliament are as follows, and we give the text of each of them in the order indicated herewith:

An Act to confer certain powers upon the Governor in Council and to amend the Immigration Act.

An Act respecting Dominion notes.

An Act to amend the customs tariff, 1907.

An Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act.

An Act to amend the Naturalization Act.

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for military and naval defense.

AN ACT TO CONFER CERTAIN POWERS UPON THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL AND TO AMEND THE IMMIGRATION ACT.

As Passed by the House of Commons, Aug. 21 1914.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as *The War Measures Act, 1914*.

Ratification of Acts Already Done.

2. All acts and things done or omitted to be done prior to the passing of this Act and on or after the first day of August, A. D. 1914, by or under the authority of or ratified by—

(a) His Majesty the King in Council;

(b) Any Minister or officer of His Majesty's Imperial Government;

(c) The Governor in Council;

(d) Any Minister or officer of the Government of Canada;

(e) Any other authority or person;

which, had they been done or omitted after the passing of this Act, would have been authorized by this Act or by orders or regulations hereunder, shall be deemed to have been done or omitted under the authority of this Act and are hereby declared to have been lawfully done or omitted.

Limited to War, &c.

3. The provisions of Sections 6, 10, 11 and 14 of this Act shall only be in force during war, invasion, or insurrection, real or apprehended.

4. The issue of a proclamation by His Majesty, or under the authority of the Governor in Council, shall be conclusive evidence that war, invasion, or insurrection, real or apprehended, exists and has existed for any period of time therein stated and of its continuance, until by the issue of a further proclamation it is declared that the war invasion or insurrection no longer exists.

War Existing Since August 4.

5. It is hereby declared that war has continuously existed since the fourth day of August 1914, and shall be deemed to exist until the Governor in Council by proclamation published in "The Canada Gazette" declares that it no longer exists; but any and all proceedings instituted or commenced by or under the authority of the Governor in Council before the issue of such last-mentioned proclamation, the continuance of which he may authorize, may be carried on and concluded as if the said proclamation had not issued.

Special Powers of Governor in Council.

6. The Governor in Council shall have power to do and authorize such acts and things, and to make from time to time such orders and regulations as he may by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection deem necessary or advisable for the security, defense, peace order and welfare of Canada; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms, it is hereby declared that the powers of the Governor in Council shall extend to all matters coming within the classes of subjects hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:—

(a) Censorship and the control and suppression of publications, writings, maps, plans, photographs, communications and means of communication;

(b) Arrest, detention, exclusion and deportation;

(c) Control of the harbors, ports and territorial waters of Canada and the movements of vessels;

(d) Transportation by land, air or water and the control of the transport of persons and things;

(e) Trading, exportation, importation, production and manufacture;

(f) Appropriation, control, forfeiture and disposition of property and of the use thereof.

2. All orders and regulations made under this section shall have the force of law and shall be enforced in such manner and by such courts, officers and authorities as the Governor in Council may prescribe, and may be varied, extended or revoked by any subsequent order or regulation; but if any order or regulation is varied, extended or revoked, neither the previous operation thereof nor anything duly done thereunder shall be affected thereby, nor shall any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, accruing or incurred thereunder be affected by such variation, extension or revocation.

Compensation for Property Appropriated.

7. Whenever any property or the use thereof has been appropriated by His Majesty under the provisions of this Act, or any order in Council, order or regulation made thereunder, and compensation is to be made therefor and has not been agreed upon, the claim shall be referred by the Minister

of Justice to the Exchequer Court or to a Superior or County Court of the Province within which the claim arises, or to a judge of any such court.

Seizure and Forfeitures.

8. Any ship or vessel used or moved, or any goods, wares or merchandise dealt with, contrary to any order or regulation made under this Act, may be seized and detained and shall be liable to forfeiture at the instance of the Minister of Justice upon proceedings in the Exchequer Court of Canada or in any Superior Court.

9. Every court mentioned in the two preceding sections shall have power to make rules governing the procedure upon any reference made to, or proceedings taken before, such court or a judge thereof under the said sections.

10. The Governor in Council may prescribe the penalties that may be imposed for violations of orders and regulations made under this Act, but no such penalty shall exceed a fine of five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or both fine and imprisonment, and may also prescribe whether such penalty be imposed upon summary conviction or upon indictment.

Release of Arrested Alien Forbidden.

11. No person who is held for deportation under this Act or under any regulation made thereunder or is under arrest or detention as an alien enemy, or upon suspicion that he is an alien enemy, or to prevent his departure from Canada, shall be released upon bail or otherwise discharged or tried, without the consent of the Minister of Justice.

Deportation, &c., of Residents Leaving Canada to Assist Enemy.

12. Section 3 of the Immigration Act, Chapter 27 of the Statutes of 1910 is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

"2. No resident of Canada, whether he is a Canadian citizen or not, and whether he has a Canadian domicile or not, who leaves Canada to perform any military or other service for any country then at war with His Majesty, or for the purpose of aiding or abetting in any way His Majesty's enemies, shall be permitted to land in Canada, or remain therein, except with the permission of the Minister. If any such person is also prosecuted for any offense of which he may have been guilty, he shall be liable to undergo any punishment imposed upon him under such prosecution before he is deported."

Increasing Royal Northwest.

13. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 8 of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act, Revised Statutes 1906, Chapter 91, the Governor in Council may from time to time authorize the appointment of such number of constables, supernumerary constables, scouts and boys, in addition to the numbers limited by the said section, as he thinks necessary.

AN ACT RESPECTING DOMINION NOTES.

As Passed by the House of Commons August 21 1914.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as *The Dominion Notes Act, 1914.*
2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—
 - (a) "Dominion notes" means notes of the Dominion of Canada issued and outstanding under the authority of this Act;
 - (b) "gold" means—
 - (i) gold coins which are a legal tender in Canada, and
 - (ii) gold bullion in bars, each bar bearing either the stamp of the Royal Mint of the United Kingdom or of the branch thereof in Canada or of one of the branches thereof in Australia or of one of the coinage mints of the United States or of the Assay Office of the United States at New York certifying its weight and fineness, at a valuation of one dollar in the currency of Canada for every 23.22 grains of fine gold content.
 - (c) "Minister" means the Minister of Finance.

Issue and Redemption.

3. Dominion notes may be issued and outstanding at any time to any amount, and such notes shall be a legal tender in every part of Canada except at the offices at which they are redeemable.

Denomination and Form.

4. Dominion notes shall be of such denominational values as the Governor in Council determines, and shall be in such form, and signed by such persons, two in number, as the Minister directs.

2. By direction of the Minister, there may be substituted for signatures in the proper handwriting of one or both of the persons authorized to sign under the provisions of the last preceding sub-section fac similes thereof printed from engraving; Provided that if both of the signatures are printed, then a distinguishing device and serial number shall be printed from engraving on each note after the notes have been delivered by the printer and engraver to the Minister and while the notes are in the custody and control of the officers of the Department of Finance.

Redemption in Gold.

3. Dominion notes shall be redeemable in gold on presentation at branch offices established or at banks with which arrangements are made for the redemption thereof as hereinafter provided.

Amount Held as Security for Redemption.

5. The Minister of Finance shall always hold as security for the redemption of Dominion notes up to and including fifty million dollars, issued and outstanding at any one time, an amount equal to not less than 25% of the amount of such notes in gold.

Excess of \$50,000,000 to be Secured by Gold.

2. As security for the redemption of Dominion notes issued in excess of fifty million dollars, the Minister shall hold an amount in gold equal to such excess.

Loan May be Raised if Amount of Security is Insufficient.

6. In case the amount held in accordance with the provisions of this Act as security for the redemption of Dominion notes is not sufficient to pay the Dominion notes presented for redemption, or in case the amount so held is reduced below the amount required by this Act to be held, the Governor in Council may raise, by way of loan, temporary or otherwise, upon such form of security and upon such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may approve, such sums of money as are necessary to pay such notes or to provide the amount required to be held as security for the redemption of Dominion notes issued and outstanding.

Proceeds and Expenses.

7. The proceeds of Dominion notes so issued shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and all expenses incurred or required to be paid in connection with the engraving, printing or preparation of such notes, or the signing, issue or redemption thereof, shall be paid out of the said fund.

Monthly Statement.

8. The Minister of Finance shall publish monthly in the "Canada Gazette" a statement of the amount of Dominion notes outstanding on the last day of the preceding month, and of the gold then held by him for securing the redemption thereof.

Agencies for Redemption.

9. The Governor in Council may establish branch offices of the Department of Finance at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Victoria, Charlottetown, Regina and Calgary, for the redemption of Dominion notes, or may make arrangements with a chartered bank at any of the said places for the redemption thereof.

2. The Governor in Council shall appoint a suitable person to be in charge of the respective offices so established, and such officer shall be called an assistant receiver general, and shall be an agent for the issue and redemption of Dominion notes.

Notes of Late Province of Canada.

10. Provincial notes under the Act of the late Province of Canada, passed in the session held in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria's reign, chapter 10, intitled *An Act to provide for the issue of Provincial Notes*, shall be held to be notes of the Dominion of Canada, and shall be redeemable in gold on presentation at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax or St. John, according as the same are respectively made payable, and shall be legal tender except at the offices at which they are respectively made payable.

11. Chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes, *An Act respecting Dominion Notes*, is repealed.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT, 1907.

As Passed by the House of Commons, Aug. 21 1914.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as *The Customs Tariff Amendment Act, 1914.*
2. Schedule A to The Customs Tariff, 1907, as amended by Chapter 15 of the Acts of 1913, and by Chapter 26 of the Acts of 1914, is amended by striking out tariff items: 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 43, 44, 45, 66, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 113, 134, 135, 135a, 141, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 150, 151, 152, 156, 159, 160, 161, 162, 168, 220, 248, the several enumerations of goods respectively, and the several rates of duties of Customs, if any, set opposite each of the said items, and by providing that the following items, enumerations and rates of duties be substituted in said Schedule A:

Tariff Items—	British Preferential Tariff.	Inter-mediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
21 Cocoa paste or "liquor" and chocolate paste or "liquor," sweetened, in blocks or cakes not less than two pounds in weight.....per pound.....	4 cts.	4 1/2 cts.	4 1/4 cts.
22 Preparations of cocoa or chocolate in powder form.....	22 1/2 %	27 1/2 %	27 1/2 %
23 Preparations of cocoa or chocolate, n.o.p., and confectionery coated with or containing chocolate, the weight of the wrappings and cartons to be included in the weight for duty.....per pound.....	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent
and.....	22 1/2 %	35 %	35 %
25 Chicory, kiln-dried, roasted or ground.....per lb.....	2 cts.	3 cts.	3 cts.
25a Coffee, extract of, n.o.p., and substitutes thereof of all kinds.....per pound.....	5 cts.	6 cts.	6 cts.
26 Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations thereof and substitutes thereof, including acorn nuts, n.o.p.....per pound.....	4 cts.	5 cts.	5 cts.
27 Coffee roasted or ground, when not imported direct from the country of growth and production.....per pound.....	4 cts.	5 cts.	5 cts.
and.....	7 1/2 %	10 %	10 %
28 Coffee, green, imported direct from the country of growth and production, and green coffee purchased in bond in the United Kingdom.....per pound.....	2 1/4 cts.	3 cts.	3 cts.
28a Tea imported direct from the country of growth and production, and tea purchased in bond in the United Kingdom.....	Free	Free	Free
29 Coffee, green, n.o.p.....per pound.....	3 cts.	3 cts.	3 cts.
and.....	10 %	10 %	10 %
29a Tea, n.o.p.....	10 %	10 %	10 %
43 Condensed milk, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.....per lb.....	2 1/2 cts.	3 3/4 cts.	3 3/4 cts.
44 Condensed coffee with milk.....	25 %	35 %	35 %
45 Milk foods, n.o.p.; prepared cereal foods, in packages not exceeding twenty-five pounds weight each.....	20 %	27 1/2 %	27 1/4 %
66 Biscuits, sweetened.....	20 %	30 %	30 %
103 Fruits preserved in brandy, or preserved in other spirits, and containing not more than 40% of proof spirit in the liquid contents thereof.....	60 %	60 %	60 %
104 Fruits preserved in brandy, or preserved in other spirits, and containing more than 40% of proof spirit in the liquid contents thereof.....per gallon.....	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00
and.....	30 %	30 %	30 %
105 Fruits in air-tight cans or other air-tight packages, n.o.p., the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty.....per pound.....	1 1/4 cts.	2 1/2 cts.	2 1/2 cts.
106 Jellies, jams, preserves and condensed mince meats.....per pound.....	2 3/4 cts.	3 3/4 cts.	3 3/4 cts.
107 Preserved ginger.....	25 %	35 %	35 %
113 Coconut, desiccated, sweetened or not.....lb.....	3 1/2 cts.	4 1/2 cts.	4 1/2 cts.
134 All sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and all refined sugars of whatever kinds, grades or standards, testing not more than 88 degrees by the polariscope.....per 100 pounds.....	\$1.52	\$1.93	\$1.93
And for each additional degree over 88 degrees.....per 100 pounds.....	1 cent	1 1-3 cts.	1 1-3 cts.
Provided that fractions of five-tenths of a degree or less shall not be subject to duty, and that fractions of more than five-tenths shall be dutiable as a degree.			
Provided that refined sugar shall be entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff upon evidence satisfactory to the Minister of Customs that such refined sugar has been manufactured wholly from raw sugar produced in the British colonies and possessions, and not otherwise.			

Tariff Items—	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
135 Sugar, n.o.p., not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, melado or concentrated melado, tank bottoms, sugar concrete, and molasses testing over 56 degrees and not more than 75 degrees by the polariscope.....per 100 pounds.	88 cts.	\$1.11¼	\$1.11¼
And for each additional degree over 75 degrees.....per 100 pounds.	¼ cent	¼ cent	¼ cent.
Provided that fractions of five-tenths of a degree or less shall not be subject to duty, and that fractions of more than five-tenths shall be dutiable as a degree. Provided all raw sugar, including sugar specified in this item, the produce of any British colony or possession, shall be entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff, when imported direct into Canada from any British country.			
Provided that sugar imported under this item shall not be subject to special duty.			
135a Raw sugar as described in tariff item 135, when imported to be refined in Canada by Canadian sugar refiners, to the extent of the quantity of sugar refined during the calendar years 1912 and 1913, by such refiners from sugar produced in Canada from sugar produced in Canada from Canadian beet-root under regulations by the Minister of Customs, per 100 pounds, testing not more than 75 degrees by the polariscope.....	88 cts.	88 cts.	88 cts.
And per 100 pounds for each additional degree over 75 degrees.....	¼ cent	¼ cent	¼ cent
Provided that sugar imported under this item shall not be subject to special duty. This item to expire Dec. 31 1914.			
141 Sugar candy and confectionery, n.o.p., including sweetened gums, candied peel, candied pop-corn, candied fruits, candied nuts, flavoring powders, custard powders, jelly powders, sweetmeats, sweetened breads, cakes, pies, puddings and all other confections containing sugar, the weight of the wrappings and cartons to be included in the weight for duty.....per pound.	½ cent	½ cent	½ cent
and.....	22½%	35%	35%
143 Cigars and cigarettes, the weight of cigars to include bands and ribbons, and the weight of cigarettes to include the paper covering.....per pound.	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$3.50
and.....	25%	25%	25%
144 Cut tobacco.....per pound.	.65 cts	65 cts.	65 cts.
145 Manufactured tobacco, n.o.p., and snuff.....lb.	60 cts.	60 cts.	60 cts.
146 Ale, beer, porter and stout, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottle.....per gal.	30 cts.	30 cts.	30 cts.
147 Ale, beer, porter and stout, when imported in bottles.....per gallon.	42 cts.	42 cts.	42 cts.
Provided that six quart bottles or twelve pint bottles shall be held to contain one gallon.			
150 Lime juice and fruit juices, fortified with or containing not more than 25% of proof spirits.....per gallon.	75 cts.	75 cts.	75 cts.
151 Lime juice and fruit juices, fortified with or containing more than 25% of proof spirits.....per gallon.	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00
and.....	30%	30%	30%
152 Lime juice, fruit syrups and fruit juices, n.o.p.....	17½%	22½%	22½%
156 Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine, n.o.p.; gin of all kinds, n.o.p.; rum, whisky and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, n.o.p.; amy alcohol or fusel-oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil; methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirits, absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificia brandy and imitations of brandy, n.o.p.; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, n.o.p.; mescal, pulque, rum shrub, schiedam and other schnapps; tafia, angostura and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages; and wines, n.o.p., containing more than 40% of proof spirit.....per gallon of the strength of proof.	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00
Provided, as to all the goods specified in this item when of less strength than the strength of proof, that no reduction or allowance shall be made in the measurement thereof for duty purposes, below the strength of 15% under proof.			
Provided, also, that when the goods specified in this item are of greater strength than the strength of proof, the measurement thereof and the amount of duty payable thereon shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof.			
Provided further, that bottles and flasks and packages of gin, rum, whisky and brandy of all kinds, and imitations thereof, shall be held to contain the following quantities (subject to the provisions for addition or deduction in respect of the degree of strength), viz.:			
Bottles, flasks and packages, containing not more than three-fourths of a gallon per dozen, as three-fourths of a gallon per dozen;			
Bottles, flasks and packages, containing more than three-fourths of a gallon but not more than one gallon per dozen, as one gallon per dozen;			

Tariff Items—	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
Bottles, flasks and packages, containing more than one gallon but not more than one and one-half gallon per dozen, as one and one-half gallon per dozen;			
Bottles, flasks and packages, containing more than one and one-half gallon but not more than two gallons per dozen, as two gallons per dozen;			
Bottles, flasks and packages, containing more than two gallons but not more than two and four-fifths gallons per dozen, as two and four-fifths gallons per dozen;			
Bottles, flasks and packages, containing more than two and four-fifths gallons but not more than three gallons per dozen, as three gallons per dozen;			
Bottles, flasks and packages, containing more than three gallons but not more than three and one-fifth gallons per dozen, three and one-fifth gallons per dozen.			
Provided further, that bottles or phials of liquors for special purposes, such as samples not for sale to the trade, may be entered for duty according to actual measurement, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs.			
159 Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, as being or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences extracts, lotions, tinctures or medicines, or ethereal and spirituous fruit essences, n.o.p.....per gallon.	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00
and.....	30%	30%	30%
160 Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum and cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kinds:			
(a) When in bottles or flasks containing not more than four ounces each.....	60%	60%	60%
(b) When in bottles, flasks or other packages, containing more than four ounces each.....per gallon.	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00
and.....	40%	40%	40%
161 Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia.....per gallon.	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00
and.....	30%	30%	30%
162 Medicinal or medicated wines, including vermouth and ginger wine, containing not more than 40% of proof spirits.....	60%	60%	60%
168 Malt flour containing less than 50% in weight of malt; also extract of malt; fluid or not, including grain molasses—all articles in this item upon valuation without British or foreign excise duties, under regulations by the Minister of Customs.....per pound.	3 cts.	3 cts.	3 cts.
and.....	35%	35%	35%
220 All medicinal, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, compounded of more than one substance, including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches, lozenges syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences and oils, n.o.p.:			
(a) When dry.....	20%	25%	25%
(b) All others.....	60%	60%	60%
Provided that drugs, pill-mass and preparations, not including pills or medicinal plasters, recognized by the British or the United States pharmacopoeia, or the French Codex as officinal, shall not be held to be covered by this item; Provided, also, that any article in this item containing more than 40% of proof spirit shall be rated for duty at.....per gallon.			
and.....	30%	30%	30%
248 Paints and colors, ground in spirits, and all spirits, varnishes and lacquers.....per gallon.	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25

3. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the 21st day of August 1914, and to have applied to all goods mentioned in the preceding section, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on and after that day, and to have also applied to goods previously imported for which no entry for consumption was made before that day.

Provided, however, that the foregoing provisions respecting goods specified in tariff items 146, 147 and 156 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 7th day of August 1914, and to have applied to the goods mentioned in said tariff items 146, 147 and 156 imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on and after that day, and to have also applied to goods previously imported for which no entry for consumption was made before that day.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE INLAND REVENUE ACT.
As Passed by the House of Commons August 21 1914.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Sections 154, 201 and 222 of the *Inland Revenue Act*, chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, and section 279 of the said Act as amended by chapter 34 of the Acts of 1908, are repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

"154. There shall be imposed, levied and collected on all spirits distilled, the following duties of excise, which shall be paid to the collector, as herein provided, that is to say:

"(a) when the material used in the manufacture thereof consists of not less than 90%, by weight, of raw or unmalted grain, or when manufactured from sugar, syrup, molasses or other saccharine matter not otherwise provided for, on every gallon of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer;

\$2 40, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any less quantity than a gallon;

"(b) when manufactured exclusively from malted barley, taken to the distillery in bond and on which no duty of customs or excise has been paid or when manufactured from raw or unmalted grain, used in combination, in such proportions as the Department prescribes, with malted barley taken to the distillery in bond and on which no duty of customs or of excise has been paid, on every gallon of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, \$2 42, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength, and for any less quantity than a gallon;

"(c) when manufactured exclusively from molasses, syrup, sugar or other saccharine matter, taken to the distillery in bond and on which no duty of customs has been paid, on every gallon of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, \$2 43, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength, and for any less quantity than a gallon.

"201. There shall be imposed, levied and collected on every gallon of any fermented beverage made in imitation of beer or malt liquor, and brewed in whole or in part from any other substance than malt, a duty of excise of fifteen cents, which shall be paid to the collector as herein required: Provided that any brewer using sugar, syrup or other saccharine matter in the manufacture of beer, and having previously given ten days' notice in writing, to the collector of his intention to use such sugar, syrup or other saccharine matter, and paying the duty hereinbefore mentioned on the beer made therewith, may receive a drawback equal to the duty of excise paid by him on the malt used with such sugar, syrup or other saccharine matter in making such beer, under such restrictions and regulations as the Department prescribes.

"222. There shall be imposed, levied and collected the following duties of excise on all malt, which shall be paid to the collector, as by this Act provided, that is to say:

"(a) on every pound of malt manufactured in Canada, subject to excise regulations with respect to coomings and absorption of moisture in warehouse, as provided by the order in council of the seventh day of February 1891, three cents: Provided that malt may be removed from a malt house to a distillery in bond, and the duty on such malt may be remitted upon proof satisfactory to the Department that such malt has been used solely for the production of spirits, in which production no other material than malt is used; and provided further that malt used, in any licensed bonded manufactory, in the manufacture of malt extract or other similar medicinal preparation approved by the Department, may have duty thereon remitted under such regulations as the Department establishes;

"(b) on every pound of malt imported into Canada and warehoused, when taken out of bond for consumption, an excise duty of three cents: Provided that malt imported into Canada, crushed or ground, shall be subject to a duty of five cents per pound.

"279. There shall be imposed, levied and collected on tobacco and cigars manufactured in Canada the following duties of excise, which shall be paid to the collector as by this Act provided, that is to say:

"(a) on all chewing and smoking tobacco, fine-cut, cavendish, plug or twist, cut or granulated, of every description, on tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed or, in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument and without being pressed or sweetened—and on all fine-cut shorts and refuse scraps, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco made from raw leaf tobacco or the product in any form, other than in this Act otherwise provided, of raw leaf tobacco, ten cents per pound, actual weight;

"(b) on common Canada twist, when made solely from tobacco grown in Canada, and on the farm or premises where grown, by the cultivator duly licensed therefor, or in a licensed tobacco manufactory, ten cents per pound, actual weight;

"(c) on all snuff made from raw leaf tobacco, or the product in any form of raw leaf tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use, ten cents per pound, actual weight;

"(d) snuff flour, when sold or removed for use or consumption, shall pay the same duty as snuff, and shall be put up in packages and stamped in the same manner as herein prescribed for snuff completely manufactured, except that snuff flour not prepared for use, but which needs to be subjected to further processes, by sifting, pickling, scenting or otherwise, before it is in a condition fit for use or consumption, may be sold by one tobacco manufacturer directly to another tobacco manufacturer, and without the payment of the duty, under such regulations as are provided in that behalf by the Department;

"(e) on cigars of all descriptions, made from raw leaf tobacco, or any substitute therefor, \$3 per thousand;

"(f) on all cigars, when put up in packages containing less than ten cigars, \$4 per thousand;

"(g) on cigarettes made from raw leaf tobacco or any substitute therefor, weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, \$3 per thousand;

"(h) on cigarettes made from raw leaf tobacco or any substitute therefor, weighing more than three pounds per thousand, \$8 per thousand;

"(i) on all foreign raw leaf tobacco, unstemmed, taken out of warehouse for manufacture in any cigar or tobacco manufactory, 28 cents per pound, computed according to the standard of leaf tobacco as hereinbefore established;

"(j) on all foreign raw leaf tobacco, stemmed, taken out of warehouse for manufacture in any cigar or tobacco manufactory, 42 cents per pound, computed according to the standard of leaf tobacco as hereinbefore established;

2. In all tobacco manufactories where less than 50% of Canadian raw leaf tobacco is used, and where 10%, or more, of other materials is used, such materials shall be subject to a duty of 16 cents per pound, actual weight.

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the seventh day of August 1914.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE NATURALIZATION ACT 1914.

As Passed by the House of Commons, August 22nd 1914.

Whereas by the Naturalization Act 1914 the Dominion of Canada adopted Part II of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914, passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, which was before the said Parliament at the time of the passing of the Naturalization Act 1914, and which received the assent of His Majesty on the 7th day of August, 1914; and whereas amendments were made in Parts II and III of the said Act while it was being passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, which are not contained in the Naturalization Act 1914 and it is desirable that corresponding amendments be made in the Naturalization Act 1914: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, enacts as follows:

1. Subsection 5 of Section 2 of the Naturalization Act 1914, Chapter 44 of the statutes of 1914, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:

"5. In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien and whose husband has died, or whose marriage has been dissolved, the requirements of this Section as to residence shall not apply, and the Secretary of State, may, in any other special case, if he thinks fit, grant a certificate of naturalization, although the four years' residence or five years' service has not been within the last eight years before the application."

2. Section 10 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following proviso:

"Provided that where a man ceases during the continuance of his marriage to be a British subject, it shall be lawful for his wife to make a declaration that she desires to retain British nationality, and thereupon she shall be deemed to remain a British subject."

3. Paragraph (b) of Section 25 of the said Act is repealed and the following is enacted in lieu thereof:

"(b) The form and registration of declarations of alienage and declarations of resumption or retention of British Nationality."

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

As Passed by the House of Commons, Aug. 22 1914.

Whereas, it is desirable to provide a fund for the assistance, in case of need, of the wives, children and dependent relatives of officers and men, residents of Canada, who, during the present war, may be on active service with the naval and military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies; and whereas, money is now being raised for the said purpose, and it is desirable to provide for the administration of the same, Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914.

2. His Royal Highness The Governor-General, His Honor Sir J. M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, His Honor Sir Francois Langelier, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, His Honor Josiah Wood, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, His Honor D. C. Cameron, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, His Honor Thomas W. Paterson, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, His Honor James D. McGregor, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, His Honor B. Rogers, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, His Honor Geo. E. Brown, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, His Honor G. H. B. Bulyea, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, The Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G., The Honourable Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., The Honourable George H. Perley, The Honourable Robert Rogers, The Honourable W. T. White, The Honourable L. P. Pelletier, The Honourable J. D. Hazen, Colonel The Honourable Samuel Hughes, The Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., The Honourable Sir James Whitney, K.C.M.G., The Honourable Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., The Honourable J. K. Flemming, The Honourable G. H. Murray, The Honourable J. A. Matheson, The Honourable Walter Scott, The Honourable A. L. Sifton, The Honourable Sir R. P. Roblin, K.C.M.G., The Honourable Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., The Honourable George Black, Sir Hugh Graham, The Honourable T. Berthiaume, E. R. Wood, Esq., The Honourable Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G., J. K. L. Ross, Esq., The Honourable Robert Jaffray, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Sir William Mackenzie, E. J. Chamberlain, Esq., The Right Honourable Chief Justice Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., The Honourable C. Sifton, H. B. Ames, Esq., M.P., F. S. Barnard, Esq., George Burn, Esq., T. C. Casgrain, Esq., K.C., The Honourable R. Dandurand, Sir Henry K. Egan, J. B. Frazer, Esq., Herbert S. Holt, Esq., The Honourable Sir Melvin Jones, The Honourable A. E. Kemp, The Honourable W. L. McKenzie King, The Honourable R. Lemieux, A. M. Nanton, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Patterson, William Price, Esq., A. F. Sladen, Esq., C.M.G., Sir Byron Edmund Walker, C.V.O., E. C. Whitney, Esq., and Lieutenant-Colonel D. R. Wilkie are incorporated under the name of "The Canadian Patriotic Fund" (hereinafter called the "Corporation").

3. The objects of the Corporation shall be to collect, administer and distribute the fund hereinbefore mentioned for the assistance in case of need of the wives, children and dependent relatives of officers and men, residents of Canada, who, during the present war, may be on active service with the naval and military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies.

4. There shall vest in the Corporation—

(a) Any moneys, securities and other property which are now the property of The Canadian Patriotic Fund Association, incorporated by Chapter 92 of the Statutes of 1901, and which the Association may agree to transfer;

(b) All moneys at any time contributed to be expended or distributed by or through the Corporation hereby created.

5. Upon the transfer of the funds, securities and other property of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association to the Corporation, the Corporation shall be subject to the obligations, debts and liabilities of the said Association up to the amount so received.

6. The affairs of the Corporation shall be administered by an executive committee, consisting of a president and such other officers and members as the corporation may from time to time determine.

7. The persons whose names are mentioned in Section 2 shall constitute the provisional executive committee, and provided that ten of the said persons are present at the meeting, the Corporation may be organized and the executive committee may be elected by them. Until otherwise provided by by-law or regulation made by the executive committee, ten members of the executive committee shall be a quorum.

8. The Corporation shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, pay, apply or distribute to the best of its judgment, in such manner among the persons entitled to share therein, and in such amounts, as in the absolute and uncontrolled discretion of the Corporation seems proper or advisable; and the Corporation shall take such means as it thinks necessary or advisable to ascertain who are entitled to share in the said fund, and to what extent and in what manner the persons entitled will be relieved by the Corporation.

9. The Corporation shall have the power to establish branches or local organizations throughout Canada, and to co-operate with any association or organization established in any place in Canada, for purposes similar to those of the Corporation, upon such terms and conditions as the Corporation may by by-law determine.

10. Pending the final distribution of the fund, the Corporation may—

(a) Invest it in the public consols, stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities of the United Kingdom, or of any Dominion or dependency thereof, or in the debentures, bonds, stocks or other public securities of Canada, or of any Province of Canada, or of any municipal or public school corporation in Canada; or

(b) Deposit it with any chartered bank in Canada.

11. On and from the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, the accounts of the Corporation shall be audited by the Auditor-General of Canada, and a report of such audit, with such further statement as seems proper, shall be published as the Corporation directs; and the said Auditor, or his successor in office, shall be the Auditor of the Corporation.

11. Except as provided for by the next preceding section, and except as to any fraudulent act or fraudulent omission of the Corporation, the Corporation shall not, nor shall any of its members, be liable or in any way answerable for any of the acts, errors or omissions of the Corporation or of any of its officers, members, employees or agents, with respect to the receipt, expenditure or distribution of the said moneys, or of any portion thereof, or in any other respect in carrying out the objects of this Act.

12. Until the Corporation is dissolved as hereinafter provided, the successor or successors in office of the Governor-General, and of the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Commissioner of the Yukon, shall be members of the Corporation.

13. The office of the Corporation shall be in the City of Ottawa.

14. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Corporation may make by-laws, rules and regulations as to the holding of its meetings, the admission of additional members to the Corporation, the appointment and duties of its officers and employees, the appointment of members to fill vacancies, the quorum at meetings, and generally the internal government of the Corporation and the carrying out of the objects of this Act.

15. The Corporation may, out of the moneys vested in it, pay all expenses it thinks necessary or proper to incur, or which it considers have been properly incurred by the said Corporation, or on its behalf, in connection with the carrying out of the objects of this Act or of the work of the said Corporation or of the committees thereof.

16. When the purposes for which the Corporation is created have been fully carried out, completed and finished, the corporate powers of the Corporation shall be deemed to have ceased and the Corporation to be dissolved.

AN ACT FOR GRANTING TO HIS MAJESTY AID FOR MILITARY AND NAVAL DEFENCE.

As passed by the House of Commons, August 21 1914.

Whereas a state of war exists between His Majesty and the Emperors of Germany and of Austria-Hungary; and whereas it is necessary that measures be taken for the common defence and security, and to this end it is expedient that aid as hereinafter provided be rendered to His Majesty: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as The War Appropriation Act 1914.

Payment of Fifty Million Dollars May be Made.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied beyond the ordinary grants of Parliament a sum not exceeding fifty million dollars towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred by or under the authority of the Governor in Council during the year ending the 31st day of March 1915 for:

- (a) The defence and security of Canada;
- (b) The conduct of naval and military operations in or beyond Canada;
- (c) Promoting the continuance of trade, industry and business communications whether by means of insurance or indemnity against war risks or otherwise; and
- (d) The carrying out of any measures deemed necessary or advisable by the Governor in Council in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

3. The Governor in Council, in addition to any regulations deemed necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Act, shall make all such regulations as to the rates of pay and allowances of officers and men payable out of the moneys provided under this Act as may by the Governor in Council be deemed proper.

Loan Authorized.

4. The Governor in Council may, in addition to the sums now remaining unborrowed and negotiable of the loans authorized by any Act of Parliament heretofore passed, raise by way of loan, temporary or otherwise, upon such form of security and upon such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may approve, such sum or sums of money as are required for the purpose of making any payment authorized by this Act, and the sums so raised shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

BANKING, LEGISLATIVE AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

It is reported this week that two Boston Stock Exchange memberships were posted for transfer, the consideration in each case being \$11,000, a decline of \$4,000 from the last preceding sale.

A conference of railroad men will be held with President Wilson in Washington on Wednesday next. While important facts relative to the railroad situation will be taken under advisement, the particular matters of discussion are not indicated. There has been some agitation this week toward a reopening of the freight-rate case in view of the effect of the European war upon railroad securities. Announcement was made by the Pennsylvania RR. on the 3rd inst., however, that it was not considering any application for a rehearing of the case, nor will it participate in any movement having that object in view. There are intimations that a protest will be entered at the conference against the suggestion to impose a war tax on railroad passenger and mileage tickets.

Besides urging upon bankers and business men the duty of opposing unwise and disturbing legislation in certain remarks which we have quoted at length on a preceding page, Arthur Reynolds of Des Moines, President of the American Bankers' Association, had something to say concerning the working of the new Federal Reserve Law in his address Sept. 1 before the Illinois Bankers' Association. To his mind, the greatest danger under the new system is the possibility of inflation and over-expansion. On that point we quote the following:

The principal object in view by the originators of the measure was to add stability to our banking by devising a system that would alleviate the periodical stringencies to which business in this country has been subjected, and to prevent those disastrous panics which followed.

Rediscounting (Foreign).

In reading some of the hearings held by the Monetary Commission in Europe, I was much surprised at the statement made by the Manager of the Bank of England to the effect that joint-stock banks seldom if ever rediscounted with that institution, and the further statement by the manager of one of the largest joint-stock banks that his bank had never rediscounted with the Bank of England and that to do so would cause his bank to be looked upon with suspicion. Thus, while afforded the opportunity, the joint-stock banks do not rediscount with the Bank of England. The moral effect of the retained reserve and the right to rediscount demonstrates the ability of the banks to meet all reasonable obligations. The Reichsbank held about one hundred forty millions of dollars rediscounts from banks of total loans of about two hundred forty millions of dollars; the Bank of France held about 70% of its loans as rediscounts from banks.

When we compare the annual production of our soil of about ten billions of dollars in value with the comparatively small amount of England, it will be seen there is not the requirement for the dissemination of large amounts of cash in England that there is in this country, and, hence, a different system is needed here, and, like the German and French banks, our reserve banks should be banks of discount for other banks, and not for profit primarily, but only under unusual conditions, such as to meet extreme strain in crop-moving periods, &c. It must also be remembered that the discount houses of England maintain the equilibrium in the financial affairs of the various banks through their purchase and sale of paper from and to these banks, the discount houses in turn using the Bank of England with which to rediscount paper when it is not convenient for the joint-stock banks to take care of it, and hence there is not the necessity for rediscount by the bank with the central banks that there would otherwise be.

Rediscounting (Domestic).

While it would be a mistake for our banks not to rediscount at all with the reserve banks, the bank rate of our regional reserve banks must be maintained above the commercial loan rate to enable the reserve banks to prevent expansion and hold their reserve available for unusual conditions.

I realize that many entertain the view that lower rates of interest will prevail, and if the banks avail themselves of the privilege of rediscounting solely for profit, we may soon expect such over-expansion as would cause a collapse of the system; for, if the resources of these regional banks are to be again and at once redistributed into the channels of business, and our circulating medium immediately increased by the emission of Government notes, where shall we turn in case adverse business conditions, such as might arise from war, crop failure, or any other cause, should again overtake us.

If, on the other hand, no extensions are to be made to member banks and the system is to be administered on the basis of always having on hand and impounded the capital and reserves which the regional banks will draw from our trade, it seems to me that a serious contradiction will at once result.

The Conservative Course.

If, now, the regional banks shall be managed by officers whose business, experience and ability qualify them for the conduct of such an important duty, untrammelled by outside influences, they may find a course along a medium line between these two extremes and by judicious use of the discount rate prevent over-expansion of credit and at the same time maintain a position of sufficient strength to ward off disaster and relieve the business of the country, should the emergency require it.

To my mind, the greatest danger under the new system is the possibility of inflation and over-expansion, and every line of the bill and every defence made of it by its sponsors is an invitation to rediscount. If the opportunity to rediscount is thus held out and the rates should prove to be profitable, it would invite an over-expansion of credit, continuously reflected in our circulating medium. As the amount of credit which can be extended by the Federal reserve banks is measured by their gold reserves, it will be necessary at all times for such banks to have the means of obtaining the necessary gold.

If, now, the Federal reserve banks carried a good volume of foreign bills of exchange and acceptances, in addition to reasonable extensions to their member banks, they would have at their command the power, through the purchase and sale of these foreign bills, to regulate their gold reserve to meet exactly the requirements for credit extensions, to properly care for the business of the country.

The expansion of credit contemplated in the operation of the reserve banks in rediscounting will be apparent immediately upon its consummation, by the injection of the regional reserve bank notes into our circulation. This expansion will be positive and quickly follow each transaction in rediscounting.

I have not yet heard any theory or argument advanced which justifies the conclusion that they will be as rapidly retired when they have served the purpose of issue. Under present methods, if a customer of a bank obtains the use of credit, whether it be an individual or corporation, or another bank, the extension of credit takes the form of a credit instrument which does not remain in circulation even in that capacity for more than three or four days, and works no increase of the circulating medium. To the extent that national reserve notes remain in the hands of the people and in the possession of the banks other than national reserve banks, they will be redundant.

None of the steps relating to the note-issuing power of the Federal Reserve Bank at any stage of its operation offers any incentive to a retirement of the notes, and it appears to depend entirely upon the wishes or policy of the directors managing the banks whether any material volume of the notes will be retired when they have served the purpose of issue.

It is safe to say any retirement of the notes which will occur will not be due to any automatic operation of the system, but will depend solely upon the judgment of those in control. Reference to this aspect of the operation of the new law is not made in a spirit of criticism, but is presented at this time to point out to those who will administer so important a function the conditions which they will ultimately face and which they must be prepared to meet. Bankers regard the measure as a constructive one and will be found using their best efforts to make it successful in serving the business interests of the country.

The nomination of Attorney-General James C. McReynolds to be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court was confirmed by the Senate on Aug. 29 by a vote of 44 to 6. One Democrat voted against the appointment—Senator Vardaman of Mississippi. Mr. McReynolds, who took the oath of office on the 3d inst., was named by President Wilson to succeed the late Associate Justice Lurton on Aug. 19. Senator Norris (Republican) vigorously opposed the appointment, and on Aug. 27 succeeded in securing the adoption of a resolution calling upon the Department of Justice for an explanation of its failure to act on a report of C. B. Mor-

rison and Oliver E. Fagan, who, at the instance of the Department, were directed to inquire as to whether the Standard Oil Co. had undertaken to comply with the decree of the U. S. Supreme Court calling for the dissolution of the company. Senator Norris alleged that the Attorney-General had never complied with a resolution of the Senate requesting information in the matter.

Co-incident with Mr. McReynolds' confirmation as Associate Justice, the Senate also confirmed (Aug. 29) the nomination of Thomas Watt Gregory as Attorney-General. Mr. Gregory had been Assistant Attorney-General. He was also sworn in on the 3d inst.

Andrew J. Peters, whose nomination as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, succeeding Charles S. Hamlin, was confirmed by the Senate on Aug. 12, took the oath of office on Aug. 18. With the assumption of his new post, Mr. Peters resigned as a member of Congress from the Eleventh Massachusetts District.

The Senate on Aug. 27 confirmed the nomination of Verne M. Bovie of New Rochelle, N. Y., as Superintendent of the United States Assay Office at New York, succeeding Daniel P. Kingsford, resigned. Mr. Bovie, who was nominated for the post by President Wilson on Aug. 24, was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1877. He received the A. B. degree, magna cum laude, from Marietta College in 1898, later he attended both the Columbia and New York Law schools and received the degree of LL. B. from the latter in 1902. In the same year he was admitted to the New York bar and has since been a member of the law firm of Bovie & Wilson of 50 Pine Street, New York.

Daniel P. Kingsford, who resigned in June as Superintendent of the Assay Office at New York, has been appointed New York agent of the London & Brazilian Bank, Ltd., to succeed J. L. McKeever, retired. The appointment will take effect October 1.

As a result of his investigation into the "to arrive" rule of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis. Attorney General Barker of Missouri holds the rule to be clearly in restraint of trade. As stated in our issue of August 15, objection to the rule was entered with the Attorney-General by Edward M. Flesh, President of the C. H. Albers Commission Co. of St. Louis, who complained that the rule (adopted July 2) gave the "to arrive" committee absolute control over the price of grain, and shut out all competition, preventing members of the Exchange from paying any price on grain save that fixed by the committee. Under date of August 28 Mr. Flesh writes us as follows:

It may be of interest to you to know that under date of July 29th, Attorney-General Barker notified Mr. Marshall Hall, President of the Merchants' Exchange, that in the opinion of the Department the rule as adopted and enforced by the "to arrive" committee is clearly in restraint of the freedom of trade which the Law requires under all conditions, and that they thought that the rule should be annulled. On August 6th we were advised by the Attorney-General's office, of the suspension of the "to arrive" rule on the Merchants' Exchange.

The writer thought that you would be interested in having this information, as it would indicate that the position the writer took in this matter was the correct one.

The Federal Reserve Board on the 2d inst. granted the application of the National City Bank for authority to establish branches at Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro on condition that it shall abide by any further regulations of the Board and shall submit by-laws now or from time to time enacted for the approval of the Board.

The Bank of the United States of this city has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000. The new stock was sold to the stockholders at par—\$100.

The Guaranty Trust Co. of this city has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 6%, omitting the usual extra disbursement of 2%. The company announced that while earnings for the quarter were satisfactory, it was deemed best, in view of the unsettled financial situation, to discontinue the extra payment. The dividend is payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 23.

An officer of the Columbia Trust Co. states that its deposits have shown a very satisfactory increase since the outbreak of the European war. This increase in the face of tight money is due, it is stated, largely to new deposits resulting from money awaiting investment, funds deposited

temporarily until they can be remitted abroad and to some extent by an increase in the reserve accounts of industrial companies whose business has become slow.

The Tremont Trust Co. of Boston, which received its charter last March, is to open for business shortly at 14 State Street. The office of President of the institution yet remains to be filled, but the management as thus far chosen will consist of Simon Swig, J. M. W. Hall and John N. Cole, Vice-Presidents; Ralph E. Parker, Treasurer; Dr. Charles Fleisher, Secretary, and Isaac Cohen, Assistant Secretary; H. C. Spiller of H. C. Spiller & Co., Inc., of Boston and New York is one of the directors; the other members of the board are J. M. W. Hall, ex-Mayor of Cambridge; John N. Cole, ex-Speaker of the House; Simon Swig, attorney; Ralph E. Parker, formerly of the firm of Parker, Morse & Co., bankers; Walter E. Torrey, attorney; Edward Heffernan, President Commercial Breweries; Arthur F. Baker, wool merchant; William H. Gile, director Lawrence Trust Co.; Bowdoin S. Parker, former City Collector; Samuel Carver, attorney; J. C. Kennedy, director Carter Rice Co.; Mark Lewis, real estate; N. D. Plakias, President Plakias restaurants; W. E. Locke, real estate; Bernard Grass, manufacturer ladies' garments; M. J. Sawyer, attorney; G. A. Creighton, boot and shoe manufacturer; Louis S. Levi, banker; D. J. O'Shay, physician; Isaac Heller, real estate; Henry T. Schaefer, wholesale coal dealer; T. Berman, manufacturer men's clothing and Arthur Koerner, banker. The company has been formed with a capital of \$200,000.

Arrangements for the payment of the depositors of the Germantown Avenue Bank of Philadelphia, which closed its doors on August 21, were perfected on the 25th ult. The affairs of the bank will be liquidated through the Northern National Bank of 2300 Germantown Avenue, that institution having offered to take care of the closed bank's depositors, dollar for dollar, on condition that the defunct bank turns over all its assets, guaranteeing in addition against any further decline in the value of the securities. In explanation of the arrangements, the Philadelphia Record says:

This means that by jointly indorsing an indemnity bond in person or by proxy the 200 stockholders return to depositors all their moneys, while the Northern National administers disposition of the securities to the best interests of all concerned, at such time as may seem advantageous for their sale.

The deposits of the Germantown Avenue Bank include savings accounts of \$99,000, and about \$130,000 checking accounts. All of these, it is stated, are subject to immediate withdrawal from the Northern National. The Germantown Avenue Bank began business in 1911; it had a capital of \$50,000. A former cashier of the institution was acquitted in June of the charge of having permitted a depositor to overdraw his account to the extent of \$8,400. In referring to the meeting of the stockholders of the Germantown Ave. Bank on the 25th ult., when action was taken on the Northern National's proposal, the Record says:

More than unexpected was the announcement that, instead of the \$8,000 which it was at first announced the first Cashier, Anthony W. Hecker, had permitted to be overdrawn, the beneficiary by that deal, one Pearson, obtained a total of \$51,000, or \$1,000 more than the capital stock of the bank.

The sum of \$1,750 is also said to have recently disappeared from the cash drawer of the vaults. Almost \$34,000 in worthless obligations is said to have been written off the books of the Germantown Avenue Bank at last week's meeting. The bank had \$38,000 invested in the building occupied by it. The closing of the institution on August 21 followed a meeting of the directors on the 20th, as a result of which it was announced that "it was deemed advisable to close the bank in order to protect the best interests of the depositors and stockholders." The arrangements for the payment of depositors by the Northern National have been approved by State Bank Commissioner Smith.

Negotiations were concluded on the 2d inst. for the merger of the business of the United States National Bank of Pittsburgh with that of the Diamond National Bank. The latter assumes all the obligations of the United States National; the absorbed bank had a capital of \$500,000, surplus and profits of about \$150,000 and deposits of over \$900,000.

The new Merchants' National Bank of Detroit, to which reference was made in these columns on July 11 and Aug. 22, opened for business on Aug. 25. The officers received the felicitations of the banking fraternity and others and substantial evidence of the interest in the success of the new organization was furnished in the number of deposits placed

with it by its well-wishers. The bank has a capital of \$1,000,000 and a surplus of \$250,000. Its officers were indicated in our issue of Aug. 22.

Owen T. Reeves Jr. assumed the office of President of the Drivers' National Bank of Chicago on the 1st inst. He was elected to the post on Aug. 25 to succeed John Fletcher, who resigned with his election as Vice-President of the Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Reeves in accepting the presidency of the Drivers' National, retires as Chief National Bank Examiner for the Chicago District. He had been in the service of the Government for thirteen years, and prior to that had been identified for a dozen years with the First National Bank of Bloomington, Ill., his native city.

Ezra J. Warner, Vice-President and Secretary of Sprague, Warner & Co., has been elected a director of the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago, succeeding the late Byron L. Smith.

Heavy withdrawals, said to have been caused by idle rumors, resulted in the closing on the 1st inst. of the American National Bank of Pensacola, Fla. A statement issued by the directors in the matter says:

"At a meeting of the board of directors of the American National Bank of Pensacola, Fla., held in the directors' room of said bank in the city of Pensacola, at the hour of ten o'clock, pursuant to notice duly given to each director residing in the city of Pensacola, there were present Messrs. C. W. Lamar, H. L. Covington, Thos. V. Hannah, W. S. Rosasco and Frank Reilly.

"The President reported to the directors that, owing to conditions arising during the course of business on the 31st day of August and the early morning of the 1st day of September, followed by heavy withdrawals caused by persistent damaging rumors, the reserve of the bank was rapidly being depleted to such an extent as to reduce it below the legal requirements, and that the reserve could not be within a limited time replaced within the usual course of business. Upon motion duly made by H. L. Covington and seconded by Frank Reilly, it was

"Resolved, That the American National Bank of Pensacola, Fla., be closed to business and that no further deposits be received nor checks, drafts, money or other of its assets be paid out until the further order of the Comptroller of the Currency, and that the Comptroller be fully notified immediately by telegraph and that this announcement be made by the bank at once."

The bank has deposits of about one and a half million dollars.

The Security National Bank of Oklahoma City, Okla., will erect a new bank building on the west side of Broadway, just north of Main Street. The building will be massive in appearance, the materials used for the facade being polished gray granite and Bedford white stone. The banking room is to be finished with art tile and its fixtures are to be beautiful marble and bronze. William Mee is President and William Raymond, Cashier.

J. E. McAshan retired on the 1st inst. as Vice-President and Cashier of the South Texas Commercial National Bank of Houston, the step being impelled by ill-health and the necessity for a respite from business cares. On the day of his withdrawal, Mr. McAshan completed forty-two years of banking service. At fifteen years of age he entered the employ of the T. W. House Bank, and continued with it for eighteen years, until June 1890, when he resigned to take part in the organization of the South Texas National Bank of Houston, of which he became Cashier and later Vice-President. With the consolidation of the Commercial National Bank and the South Texas National Bank in 1912, Mr. McAshan was made a Vice-President of the enlarged institution and had during the present year officiated in the dual capacity of Vice-President and Cashier. Mr. McAshan's son, S. Maurice McAshan, who had been Vice-President of the Citizens' National Bank of Waco, succeeds to his father's position in the South Texas Commercial National Bank. The directors of the latter on Aug. 21 placed on their records resolutions expressing their deep appreciation of the services of their retiring officer and their regret at his withdrawal. Mr. McAshan remains as a member of the board.

The directors of the Houston National Exchange Bank of Houston, Tex., have taken action toward increasing the capital of their institution from \$200,000 to \$400,000. It is the purpose to declare a stock dividend of 100% out of the surplus and profits, aggregating \$335,000. The bank pays annual dividends of 18%.

Edward W. Andrews, President of the Seattle National Bank of Seattle, Wash., died suddenly on Aug. 24 of heart disease. Mr. Andrews seemed to be in his usual good health

during the day while conducting his affairs at the bank, and was stricken with the fatal attack while at dinner, his death occurring a few hours later. He was sixty-one years of age; he was born in Cincinnati and entered upon his banking career with the Lafayette National Bank of that city. In 1890 he located in the West and started a bank in Olympia, Wash., but two years later relinquished its presidency to become President of the Seattle National Bank; he had since continued to guide the affairs of the latter, which has on several occasions been enlarged through consolidations—the Boston National Bank was merged with it in 1903 and the Puget Sound National in 1910. Mr. Andrews was formerly President of the Seattle Clearing-House Association, and at the time of his death was Chairman of the Clearing-House Committee. He was also a Vice-President of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Andrews is said to have felt keenly the death in June last of Jacob Furth, Chairman of the board of directors of the Seattle National.

On Oct. 9 the stockholders of the German-American Bank of Seattle are to hold a special meeting to ratify the proceedings entered into on July 24 for the consolidation of the business of that institution and the Mercantile National Bank of Seattle under the name of the German-American Mercantile Bank. The merger went into effect on Monday last. The capital of the German-American Bank has been increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000. Horace Middaugh, President of the Mercantile has become Chairman of the board of the merged banks, and C. S. Harley of the Mercantile National, has been made Vice-President. The following officers of the German-American continue in their respective capacities: Ernest Carstens, President; Thomas B. Minahan, Vice-President; Isaac J. Riley, Cashier, and Hamilton C. Coffin, Assistant Cashier. The German-American, incorporated in 1905, had a capital on June 30 of \$100,000; surplus and profits, \$8,350, and deposits, \$673,389; the Mercantile National, established 1898, is capitalized at \$200,000, surplus and profits, \$7,973 and deposits \$773,754. The consolidated institution occupies the new quarters of the German-American Bank.

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS.

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu & Co. of London, written under date of Aug. 20 1914:

GOLD.

Large amounts of gold, coined and uncoined, continue to flow into the country, chiefly from the Americas. There was no withdrawal, and the Bank of England reports a total influx of £3,402,000, made up as follows: Aug. 13 £340,000 in bar gold.

- " 13 416,000 " U. S. A. gold coin.
- " 13 30,000 " sovereigns from Uruguay.
- " 13 100,000 " " " Argentina.
- " 14 144,000 " bar gold.
- " 14 531,000 " U. S. A. gold coin.
- " 14 16,000 " sovereigns from Brazil.
- " 15 62,000 " bar gold.
- " 15 209,000 " U. S. A. gold coin.
- " 17 41,000 " bar gold.
- " 17 243,000 " U. S. A. gold coin.
- " 17 100,000 " sovereigns from Argentina.
- " 18 386,000 " bar gold.
- " 18 518,000 " U. S. A. gold coin.
- " 19 183,000 " bar gold.
- " 19 13,000 " U. S. A. gold coin.
- " 19 70,000 " sovereigns from Brazil.

The Bank of England has extended the purchase of gold abroad against payment in this country to another British possession besides Canada. The Bank is prepared to purchase gold tendered in British South Africa, and will make advances to the extent of 97% of the value on the basis of 77s. 9d. per ounce standard. The balance will be adjusted on the arrival of the gold in London.

No allotment of India Council bills or telegraphic transfers was made yesterday. Only one lac of telegraphic transfers was applied for, at the rate of ls. 3 15-16d.

SILVER.

Owing to the temporary dislocation of business with the Eastern and other markets, which usually figure frequently as buyers, transactions continue to be confined to the covering of contracts as they fall due, and to meeting the pressing necessities for coinage.

It has therefore been impossible to conduct operations with much freedom, and the market has been fitful and erratic. The undertone seems to be fairly good, but during the last few days larger supplies from the United States of America and the absence of competition have combined to reduce the price.

No quotation for forward delivery is fixed for the present. The price rose from 26½d. to 27d. on the 14th instant and to 27¼d. on the 17th instant. A reaction of 5-16d. on the 18th instant carried it to 26 15-16d., and further falls yesterday and to-day to 26d.

No shipment of silver is notified from San Francisco to Hongkong. The quotation to-day for cash delivery is ¼d. below that fixed a week ago. Quotations for bar silver per ounce, standard:

Aug. 14-27	cash	No quotation	Bank rate-----	5%
" 15-27	"	"	Bar gold per ounce, stand.	77s. 9d.
" 17-27½	"	fixed	French gold coin per ounce	Nominal
" 18-26 15-16	"	two	German gold coin per ounce	Nominal
" 19-26½	"	months'	U. S. A. gold coin per ounce	Nominal
" 20-26	"	delivery.		
Average for the week--26.781 cash				

Clearings by Telegraph—Sales of Stocks, Bonds, &c.
 —The subjoined table, covering clearings for the current week, usually appears on the first page of each issue, but on account of the length of the other tables is crowded out once a month. The figures are received by telegraph from other leading cities.

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph. Week ending Sept. 5.	1914.	1913.	Per Cent.
New York	\$916,614,266	\$1,407,825,289	-34.9
Boston	88,588,474	95,711,418	-7.4
Philadelphia	124,796,028	123,889,287	+0.7
Baltimore	28,646,976	25,661,442	+11.6
Chicago	233,701,064	226,070,427	+3.4
St. Louis	54,132,440	63,272,286	-14.5
New Orleans	15,219,507	13,122,524	+16.0
Seven cities, 5 days	\$1,461,698,755	\$1,955,552,673	-25.3
Other cities, 5 days	452,016,198	489,784,362	-7.7
Total all cities, 5 days	\$1,913,714,953	\$2,445,337,035	-21.7
All cities, 1 day	339,555,928	532,992,064	-36.3
Total all cities for week	\$2,253,270,881	\$2,978,329,099	-24.4

Our usual monthly detailed statement of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange is appended. The results for the eight months of 1914 and 1913 are given below:

Description.	Eight Months 1914.			Eight Months 1913.		
	Par Value or Quantity.	Actual Value.	Aver. Price.	Par Value or Quantity.	Actual Value.	Aver. Price.
Stock (Sh's.)	45,990,575	\$3,792,545,143	94.3	57,467,687	\$5,006,491,541	96.3
RR. bonds	\$4,023,321,369	376,286,685	96.0	\$5,198,464,050	313,556,099	96.1
Gov't bds.	391,771,500	683,029,104.3	1,330,100	1,330,100	1,351,515	101.6
State bonds	655,100	32,922,526	100.8	20,605,700	19,276,590	93.6
Bank stks.	32,659,500	535,338	201.4	112,300	233,966	208.3
Total	\$4,448,673,269	\$4,202,972,721	94.5	\$8,546,806,750	\$5,340,909,711	96.3

The volume of transactions in share properties on the New York Stock Exchange each month since Jan. 1 in 1914 and 1913 is indicated in the following:

Mth.	1914.			1913.		
	Number of Shares.	Par.	Actual.	Number of Shares.	Par.	Actual.
Jan.	10,088,805	881,625,495	\$47,963,208	8,748,973	809,787,850	\$790,879,494
Feb.	6,220,059	398,348,240	\$15,947,918	6,763,632	617,315,100	\$600,464,308
Mar.	5,555,260	518,398,024	\$483,147,619	7,229,732	639,404,500	\$620,004,816
1st qr.	22,164,214	1,956,132,870	\$847,058,745	22,742,337	2,066,507,450	\$2,021,348,588
April	7,145,284	623,482,570	\$593,476,978	8,463,226	738,652,100	\$716,498,976
May	4,757,405	398,348,240	\$374,842,097	5,463,561	486,456,000	\$470,216,400
June	4,002,748	343,676,540	\$324,688,914	9,588,174	872,946,225	\$833,496,241
2d qr.	15,905,437	1,365,507,350	\$1,293,007,989	23,514,961	2,098,054,325	\$2,020,211,626
6 mos.	38,069,651	3,321,640,229	\$3,140,066,734	46,257,298	4,164,561,775	\$4,041,560,214
July.	7,920,924	701,681,140	\$652,478,409	5,124,105	473,143,325	\$444,217,869
Aug.	No transactions.			6,086,374	560,758,950	\$520,713,458

MONTHLY CLEARINGS.

Month.	Clearings, Total All.			Clearings Outside New York.		
	1914.	1913.	%	1914.	1913.	%
Jan.	\$16,198,119,613	\$16,233,840,268	-0.2	\$6,826,299,220	\$6,895,099,062	-1.0
Feb.	\$12,864,108,921	\$13,614,567,259	-5.5	\$5,826,553,438	\$5,819,961,954	+3.3
Mar.	\$14,254,780,928	\$14,140,021,542	+0.8	\$6,405,190,884	\$6,253,796,632	+2.4
1st qr.	\$43,317,009,462	\$43,988,429,069	-1.5	\$18,858,043,542	\$18,968,857,658	-0.6
April	\$14,899,762,026	\$14,289,152,590	+4.3	\$6,351,244,705	\$6,233,821,615	+1.9
May	\$13,166,042,664	\$14,119,532,249	-6.8	\$5,927,511,106	\$6,157,073,527	-3.8
June.	\$13,946,091,208	\$13,709,419,177	+1.7	\$6,101,888,444	\$5,955,898,726	+2.5
2d qr.	\$42,011,895,898	\$42,118,154,016	-0.3	\$18,380,644,255	\$18,346,793,868	+0.2
6 mos.	\$85,328,905,360	\$86,106,583,085	-0.9	\$37,238,687,794	\$37,315,651,526	-0.2
July.	\$14,492,362,819	\$13,554,457,867	+6.9	\$6,311,878,198	\$6,209,537,843	+1.7
Aug.	\$9,942,247,166	\$12,391,433,472	-19.8	\$5,361,046,571	\$5,629,238,968	-4.8

The course of bank clearings at leading cities of the country for the month of August and since Jan. 1 in each of the last four years is shown in the subjoined statement:

BANK CLEARINGS AT LEADING CITIES.	August				Jan. 1 to Aug. 31			
	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
(000,000 omitted.)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
New York	4,581	6,762	7,486	7,384	60,852	62,898	65,544	61,492
Chicago	1,164	1,245	1,233	1,113	10,804	10,579	10,044	9,171
Boston	506	561	644	641	5,295	5,431	6,006	5,146
Philadelphia	578	633	628	588	5,438	5,637	5,299	5,146
St. Louis	283	304	322	291	2,732	2,705	2,626	2,507
Pittsburgh	211	218	224	204	1,932	1,833	1,691	1,553
San Francisco	193	208	226	201	1,661	1,723	1,725	1,849
Cincinnati	101	101	106	98	904	880	918	849
Baltimore	150	145	176	139	1,259	1,325	1,272	1,154
Kansas City	246	237	222	195	1,816	1,834	1,712	1,669
Cleveland	94	100	95	85	856	851	743	666
New Orleans	66	67	77	79	622	613	674	654
Minneapolis	97	89	83	75	784	770	652	617
Louisville	48	53	53	51	472	477	491	460
Detroit	126	126	109	88	937	880	740	635
Milwaukee	65	60	55	54	566	510	472	454
Los Angeles	88	87	94	79	795	817	757	617
Providence	27	29	32	30	276	288	267	267
Omaha	67	72	70	62	573	586	558	497
Buffalo	48	48	48	43	401	407	372	339
St. Paul	40	41	43	40	374	333	361	342
Indianapolis	36	35	33	38	290	309	313	290
Denver	35	38	38	36	290	309	313	290
Richmond	30	29	35	31	274	268	289	258
Memphis	21	22	23	18	245	245	250	211
Seattle	51	54	51	46	424	425	386	355
Hartford	20	19	18	17	185	169	166	151
Salt Lake City	23	25	27	25	199	205	250	206
Total	8,995	11,408	12,260	11,751	101,039	103,425	105,049	98,063
Other cities	947	985	948	912	8,725	8,629	7,954	7,666
Total all	9,942	12,393	13,208	12,663	109,764	112,054	113,003	105,729
Outside New York	5,361	5,631	5,722	5,279	48,912	49,156	47,459	44,237

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings of the Canadian banks for the month of August 1914 show a decrease from the same month of 1913 of 15.9% and for the eight months the loss reaches 8.3%.

Clearings at	August.			Eight Months.		
	1914.	1913.	Inc. or Dec.	1914.	1913.	Inc. or Dec.
Canada	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
Montreal	100,434,006	232,700,313	-18.2	1,801,902,946	1,872,090,029	-3.8
Toronto	143,924,791	158,540,281	-9.2	1,402,847,894	1,419,280,402	-1.2
Winnipeg	87,424,502	98,940,525	-11.6	818,346,830	939,503,459	-12.9
Vancouver	33,598,185	47,455,329	-29.2	302,752,052	407,092,137	-25.8
Ottawa	16,960,770	16,089,620	+5.5	136,340,851	124,158,628	+1.6
Quebec	13,517,193	13,483,042	+0.3	106,579,282	107,742,022	-1.1
Halifax	8,808,297	8,755,037	+0.6	67,505,134	67,954,282	-0.7
Hamilton	11,422,751	21,363,700	-46.5	101,476,687	125,245,454	-19.0
St. John	6,437,732	6,585,673	-2.1	52,789,559	54,922,330	-3.9
Calgary	15,880,301	18,692,392	-15.0	138,880,011	157,718,866	-11.9
London	7,016,338	7,207,350	-2.6	58,246,520	61,124,028	-4.7
Victoria	9,824,821	14,133,320	-30.5	87,662,872	121,864,349	-27.9
Edmonton	11,693,266	15,770,803	-25.9	114,132,937	139,982,123	-18.5
Regina	6,832,266	8,381,642	-18.5	63,468,922	82,088,748	-22.7
Brandon	1,766,876	2,230,269	-20.8	15,891,717	19,387,119	-18.0
Saskatoon	3,700,000	6,136,479	-39.7	40,145,255	63,331,386	-36.6
Moose Jaw	3,247,255	4,054,051	-19.9	29,887,851	39,090,431	-23.8
Lethbridge	1,618,363	1,875,305	-13.7	14,471,834	17,740,223	-18.4
Brantford	1,978,287	2,355,449	-15.6	19,937,554	21,306,711	-6.1
Fort William	3,500,000	4,015,469	-12.8	27,504,844	30,860,610	-10.9
New W'm'ter	1,553,791	2,353,651	-32.7	13,629,231	19,964,081	-31.7
Med'ne Hat*	1,300,000	2,308,663	-43.7	14,073,649	11,121,988	+25.1
Peterboro'h.	Not incl. in total.	Not incl. in total.		Not incl. in total.	Not incl. in total.	
Total Canada	581,139,791	691,099,700	-15.9	5,414,401,135	5,903,047,418	-8.3

The clearings for the week ending Aug. 29, in comparison with the same week of 1913, show a decrease in the aggregate of 11.2%.

Clearings at—	Week ending August 29.				
	1914.	1913.	Inc. or Dec.	1912.	1911.
Canada	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Montreal	45,218,982	44,450,697	+1.7	52,732,127	37,296,939
Toronto	31,249,212	37,105,643	-15.8	35,000,000	30,000,000
Winnipeg	17,998,280	21,422,045	-16.0	24,187,670	17,784,373
Vancouver	7,192,262	10,014,505	-28.2	12,995,064	9,568,072
Ottawa	3,936,851	3,353,148	+17.4	5,615,515	3,509,950
Quebec	2,830,496	3,043,714	-7.0	2,624,203	2,397,514
Halifax	1,740,602	1,781,093	-2.3	1,651,658	1,432,631
Hamilton	2,273,098	3,067,327	-25.9	2,892,350	2,227,007
St. John	1,474,947	1,467,367	+0.5	1,732,093	1,241,052
Calgary	3,195,432	3,937,230	-18.9	5,154,335	3,435,473
London	1,512,913	1,436,721	+5.3	1,336,195	997,008
Victoria	2,029,223	2,884,895	-49.1	3,178,528	2,322,041
Edmonton	2,511,484	3,219,752	-22.0	4,475,853	1,904,469
Regina	1,355,715	1,633,076	-17.0	1,792,086	1,289,080
Brandon	364,019	448,027	-18.7	527,687	416,792
Saskatoon	794,823	1,341,992	-40.8	1,941,667	1,236,655
Moose Jaw	741,832	971,274	-23.7	1,139,672	692,740
Lethbridge	322,2				

Clearings at—	Week ending August 29.				
	1914.	1913.	Inc. or Dec.	1912.	1911.
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
San Francisco	36,000,000	45,638,533	-21.1	48,119,899	46,047,669
Los Angeles	17,430,686	17,014,257	+2.4	22,313,088	15,723,327
Seattle	11,570,574	12,103,744	-4.4	10,852,021	10,245,808
Portland	8,871,142	4,941,905	+77.981	5,889,259	9,682,768
Salt Lake City	2,822,304	3,230,991	-15.0	3,550,000	3,489,320
Spokane	2,017,453	2,558,402	-21.1	2,262,030	2,373,991
Tacoma	2,585,772	2,979,504	-13.2	3,537,052	2,890,037
Oakland	1,733,973	1,978,467	-12.4	1,415,203	1,212,481
Sacramento	1,488,995	1,876,687	-20.7	1,948,422	1,400,000
San Diego	753,227	760,999	-1.0	725,105	801,033
Stockton	586,070	641,309	-8.4	707,463	550,000
San Jose	944,351	804,129	+17.4	674,434	592,199
Fresno	520,440	658,974	-22.5	640,000	603,192
Pasadena	324,000	310,695	+4.3	288,070	333,076
North Yakima	470,000	280,000	+3.6	303,000	300,000
Reno	230,000	Not included			
Long Beach	437,512	Not included			
Total Pacific	92,861,292	105,462,810	-11.9	111,670,887	100,848,849
Kansas City	54,223,255	52,924,786	+2.5	46,553,957	45,569,779
Minneapolis	22,413,483	20,913,501	+7.2	18,991,342	18,439,257
Omaha	15,000,000	15,423,806	-2.7	15,116,879	13,860,749
St. Paul	8,659,814	9,475,728	-8.6	8,666,726	7,772,712
Denver	7,361,002	7,798,596	-5.6	7,500,000	8,027,544
St. Joseph	5,201,118	6,803,433	-23.5	6,488,110	5,950,965
Des Moines	4,381,882	4,015,498	+9.2	3,756,042	3,111,992
Sioux City	2,976,686	2,907,912	+2.4	2,712,280	2,157,156
Wichita	3,365,014	3,514,327	-4.2	3,323,763	2,855,292
Duluth	4,200,209	3,801,037	+10.5	3,103,548	2,704,917
Topeka	1,604,863	1,535,129	+4.5	1,298,557	1,584,142
Lincoln	1,591,169	1,556,255	-1.1	1,456,731	1,339,296
Davenport	1,172,518	1,250,000	-6.2	1,458,742	1,241,700
Cedar Rapids	1,372,971	1,388,418	-1.1	1,027,758	1,004,223
Colorado Springs	533,470	505,000	+5.6	500,000	445,000
Fargo	891,762	301,935	+195.3	289,273	676,105
Pueblo	540,857	524,859	+3.0	463,418	519,705
Fremont	361,130	329,384	-2.2	289,034	315,630
Waterloo	1,097,882	1,328,577	-17.4	1,324,743	1,097,205
Helena	1,133,388	883,167	+28.3	777,763	869,056
Aberdeen	615,351	332,239	+85.2	398,662	296,477
Hastings	240,307	195,000	+7.3	186,957	200,318
Billings	309,187	358,271	+13.7	280,765	246,352
Tot. oth. West.	139,211,318	138,101,858	+0.8	125,962,050	120,285,572

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

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

APPLICATION TO CONVERT APPROVED.

The Golden City Banking Co., Golden City, Mo., into "The Golden City National Bank." Capital, \$25,000.

CHARTERS ISSUED TO NATIONAL BANKS AUG. 22.

10,602—Mount Vernon National Bank, Mount Vernon, Wash. Capital, \$50,000. O. Gunderson, President; R. L. Davis, Cashier. (Conversion of Mount Vernon State Bank, Mount Vernon, Wash.)

NICARAUGUA CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.—We append a statement showing the Nicaraguan customs receipts for the first six months of 1914, compared with 1913:

	1914.	1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
January	\$158,251 36	\$149,945 98	+8,305 38
February	156,910 64	126,957 25	+29,953 39
March	118,220 40	139,518 74	-21,298 34
First quarter	\$433,382 40	\$416,421 97	+16,960 43
April	\$115,087 24	\$154,767 38	-39,680 14
May	118,806 40	150,718 94	-32,412 54
June	105,549 52	150,006 12	-44,456 60
Second quarter	\$338,943 16	\$455,492 44	-116,549 28
Half year	\$772,325 56	\$871,914 41	-\$99,588 85

DIVIDENDS.

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

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed. Days Inclusive.
Railroads (Steam).			
Atlantic Coast Line Co. (quar.)	\$1.50	Sept. 10	Sept. 1 to Sept. 10
Boston & Albany (quar.)	2 1/2	Sept. 30	Holders of rec. Aug. 31a
Canadian Pacific, com (qu.) (No. 73)	2 1/2	Oct. 1	Aug. 22 to Oct. 14
Preferred (quar.)	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 22 to Oct. 14
Chicago & North Western, com (quar.)	1 3/4	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 1a
Preferred (quar.)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 1a
Delaware & Hudson Co. (quar.)	2 1/4	Sept. 21	Holders of rec. Aug. 28a
Erle & Pittsburgh (quar.)	1 3/4	Sept. 10	Holders of rec. Aug. 31a
Interborough Rapid Transit (quar.)	2 1/2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15 to Sept. 23
Manhattan Ry. (quar.)	1 3/4	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15a
M. St. P. & S. S. M., com & pt. (No. 23)	3 1/2	Sept. 19	Holders of rec. Sept. 21a
Norfolk & Western, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 19	Holders of rec. Oct. 31a
Norfolk & Western, adj. pref. (quar.)	1	Sept. 10	Holders of rec. Aug. 25a
Reading Company, first pref. (quar.)	1	Sept. 15	Sept. 11 to Sept. 15
St. Joseph South Bend & Southern, common	2 1/2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 1a
Preferred	2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 1a
Southern Pacific (quar.) (No. 32)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 1a
Union Pacific, common (quar.)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 1a
Preferred	2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 1a
Street and Electric Railways.			
American Railways, common (quar.)	75c.	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 27a
Arkansas Valley Ry., Lt. & Powl., pf. (qu.)	1 3/4	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 31
Brocton & Plymouth St. Ry., pf. (No. 11)	3	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 5a
Brooklyn Rapid Transit (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 9a
Duluth-Superior Tract., com. & pf. (qu.)	1	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15a
Eastern Power & Light Corp., pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 31a
El Paso Elec. Co., com. (qu.) (No. 13)	2 1/4	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 5a
Federal Light & Trac., pf. (qu.) (No. 17)	1 1/2	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 31a
Franklin & Southwark Pass., Phila. (quar.)	\$4.50	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 1a
Galveston-Hous. Elec. Co., com. (No. 11)	3 1/2	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 5a
Preferred (No. 15)	3	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 5a
Honolulu Rapid Transit & Lamā (quar.)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 27 to Sept. 30
Louisville Traction, common (quar.)	2	Sept. 30	Sept. 11 to Sept. 15
Preferred	2 1/2	Oct. 1	Sept. 11 to Sept. 15
Northern Ohio Trac. & Light, com. (qu.)	1 1/4	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 31a
Second & Third Sts. Pass., Phila. (quar.)	\$3	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 1a
Twin City Rap. Tran., Minn., com. (qu.)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 14a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/4	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 14a
United Traction & Elec., Providence (quar.)	1 1/4	Oct. 1	Sept. 9 to Sept. 13
Trust Companies.			
Guaranty (quar.)	6	Sept. 30	Holders of rec. Sept. 23

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed. Days Inclusive.
Miscellaneous.			
American Bank Note, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15a
Amer. Beet Sugar, pref. (quar.) (No. 61)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 16a
American Car, pref. (quar.)	1 3/4	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 16a
Amer. Can & Pkg., com. (qu.) (No. 48)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 11a
Preferred (quar.) (No. 62)	1 3/4	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 11a
American Cigar, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15a
American Locomotive, preferred (quar.)	\$1.75	Oct. 21	Sept. 22 to Oct. 21
American Pneumatic Service, first pref. Second preferred.	75c.	Sept. 30	Sept. 13 to Sept. 18
American Radiator, common (quar.)	2 1/2	Sept. 30	Sept. 22 to Sept. 30
American Sewer Pipe	1 1/2	Oct. 1	Sept. 20 to Oct. 1
Amer. Smelt. & Ref., com. (qu.) (No. 44)	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 29 to Sept. 7
Amer. Smelters Sec., pf. A (qu.) (No. 39)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	Sept. 19 to Sept. 27
Preferred B (quar.) (No. 38)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	Sept. 19 to Sept. 27
American Snuff, common	(n)	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 12a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 12a
American Steel Foundries (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 30	Holders of rec. Sept. 12a
Amer. Sugar Refg., com & pref. (quar.)	1 1/4	Oct. 2	Holders of rec. Sept. 1a
American Tobacco, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15a
Anso Company (quar.)	2 1/2	Oct. 1	Sept. 19 to Sept. 30
Atlas Powder (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 10	Aug. 30 to Sept. 10
Behlheim Steel, pref. (quar.)	1 1/4	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15
Borden's Cond. Milk, pref. (qu.) (No. 51)	1 1/2	Sept. 15	Sept. 6 to Sept. 15
Borne, Scrymser Co. (annual)	\$20	Oct. 15	Sept. 19 to Oct. 14
British-American Tobacco, ord. (interim)	\$22 1/2	Sept. 30	See note (m)
Brooklyn Union Gas (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	Sept. 13 to Sept. 30
Buckeye Pipe Line (quar.)	\$3	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 25
Cambria Iron	2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15a
Case (J. L.) Threshing Mach., pref. (quar.)	1 1/4	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 14a
Central Leather, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 30	Holders of rec. Sept. 15
Central States Elec. Corp., pf. (qu.) (No. 9)	1 1/4	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 10
Cheesebrough Mfg. Consolidated (quar.)	6	Sept. 21	Sept. 9 to Sept. 21
Extra	4	Sept. 21	Sept. 9 to Sept. 21
Chicago Telephone (quar.)	2	Sept. 30	September 30
Childs Company, common (quar.)	1 1/4	Sept. 10	Sept. 3 to Sept. 10
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 10	Sept. 3 to Sept. 10
Cleve. & Sandusky Brewing, pref. (qu.)	1	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 31a
Colorado Power, preferred (quar.)	1 3/4	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 31
Columbus Gas & Fuel, preferred (quar.)	1 1/4	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15
Cons. Gas, El. L. & P., Balt., com. (qu.)	1 1/2	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 12a
Preferred	3	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 19
Continental Can, pref. (quar.)	1 3/4	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 20a
Continental Oil (quar.)	3	Sept. 16	Aug. 28 to Sept. 16
Crecent Pipe Line (quar.)	\$1	Sept. 15	Aug. 21 to Sept. 15
Cuban-American Sugar, pref. (quar.)	1 1/4	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15a
Diamond Match (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 31a
Dominion Textile, Ltd. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15a
du Pont (E. I.) de Nem. Pow., com. (qu.)	2	Sept. 15	Sept. 6 to Sept. 15
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/4	Oct. 26	Oct. 16 to Oct. 26
Du Pont Internal. Powd., pref. (quar.)	1 1/4	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 19a
Eastern Steel, first preferred (quar.)	1 1/4	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 1
Eastman Kodak, common (quar.)	2 1/2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 31a
Common (extra)	2 1/2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 31a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Aug. 31a
Federal Mining & Smelting, pref. (quar.)	1	Sept. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 22a
Galena-Signal Oil, common (quar.)	3	Sept. 30	Holders of rec. Aug. 31a
Preferred (quar.)	2	Sept. 30	Holders of rec. Aug. 31a
General Chemical, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 17a
General Electric (quar.)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 29a
Globe Soap, 1st, 2d & spec. pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 15	Sept. 1 to Sept. 15
Globe Vernicke, common (quar.)	2	Sept. 10	Holders of rec. Aug. 31
Goodrich (R. F. C. Co.), preferred (quar.)	1 3/4	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 18a
Helme (George W.) Co., com. (quar.)	1 1/4	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 12a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/4	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 12a
Hercules Powder, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 25	Sept. 16 to Sept. 25
Homestake Mining (monthly) (No. 478)	65c.	Sept. 25	Holders of rec. Sept. 19a
Independent Brewing, preferred (quar.)	1 1/4	Aug. 31	Aug. 20 to Aug. 30
International Silver, pref. (quar.)	1 1/4	Oct. 1	Sept. 18 to Oct. 1
Inter. Smokeless Powd. & Ch., com. (qu.)	3 1/2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 19a
Preferred	4	Nov. 16	Holders of rec. Nov. 5a
Kresge (S. S.) Co., pref. (quar.)	1 3/4	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 16a
La Belle Iron Works, preferred (quar.)	2	Sept. 30	Sept. 22 to Sept. 30
Laclede Gas Light, common (quar.)	1 1/4	Sept. 15	Sept. 2 to Sept. 15
Liggett & Myers Tobacco, pref. (quar.)	2 1/2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15a
Lorillard (P. C.) Co., common (quar.)	1 1/4	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/4	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15a
Mackay Companies, com. (quar.) (No. 37)	1 1/4	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 9a
Preferred (quar.) (No. 43)	1	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 9a
Mergenthaler Linotype (quar.)	2 1/2	Sept. 30	Holders of rec. Sept. 5a
Extra	1 1/2	Sept. 30	Holders of rec. Sept. 5a
Montana Power, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/4	Oct. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 15a
Montgomery, Ward & Co., pref. (quar.)	1		

Statement of New York City Clearing-House Banks and Trust Companies.—The New York Clearing House has discontinued for the present issuing its detailed statement showing the weekly averages of condition of the separate banks and trust companies, both the member and the "non-member" institutions. The reserve items "Cash reserve in vault" and "Trust companies' reserve with C. H. members carrying 25% cash reserves" are separately stated as to banks and trust companies in the summarized statement furnished by the Clearing House; but with these exceptions the figures are for banks and trust companies together and are not apportioned between the two classes of institutions. The publication of the statement in the usual form, it is stated, will not be resumed until all outstanding Clearing-House loan certificates are retired. The last complete statement issued, that for August 1 1914, will be found in the "Chronicle" of August 8 on page 398.

We show below the figures as given out by the Clearing House and also print the totals reported by the State Banking Department for the State banks and trust companies in Greater New York *not in the Clearing House*. In addition we combine, as has been our custom, each corresponding item in the two statements, thus affording an aggregate for the whole of the banks and trust companies in Greater New York.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Week ended Aug. 29.	Clear.-House Members Actual Figs.	Clear.-House Members Average.	State Banks & Trust Cos. not in C.-H., Av.	Total of all Banks & Tr. Cos., Aver.
Capital as of June 30....	\$175,300,000	\$175,300,000	\$28,950,000	\$204,250,000
Su plus as of June 30....	296,930,800	296,930,800	70,887,900	367,818,700
Loans and Investments....	2,127,667,000	2,127,667,000	570,145,800	2,697,812,800
Change from last week....	-1,359,000	-1,359,000	-1,918,500	-3,277,500
Deposits.....	1,902,704,000	1,902,704,000	a558,859,500	2,461,563,500
Change from last week....	-9,846,000	-9,846,000	-3,146,100	-12,992,100
Specie.....	317,937,000	317,937,000	b41,320,600	359,257,600
Change from last week....	+5,576,000	+5,576,000	-518,500	+5,057,500
Legal-tenders.....	76,243,000	76,243,000	c12,549,600	88,792,600
Change from last week....	+1,010,000	+1,010,000	+713,100	+1,723,100
Banks: Cash in vault....	326,682,000	326,682,000	12,480,500	339,162,500
Ratio to deposits.....	Not given	Not given	13.36%	
Trust Cos.: cash in vault....	67,498,000	67,498,000	41,389,700	108,887,700
Aggr'te money holdings....	394,180,000	394,180,000	53,870,200	448,050,200
Change from last week....	+6,586,000	+6,586,000	+194,600	+6,780,600
Money on deposit with other bks. & trust cos....	53,307,000	53,307,000	76,408,400	129,715,400
Change from last week....	+1,349,000	+1,349,000	+1,306,100	+2,655,100
Total reserve.....	\$447,487,000	\$447,487,000	\$130,278,600	\$577,765,600
Change from last week....	+7,935,000	+7,935,000	+1,500,700	+9,435,700
Surplus CASH reserve—Banks (above 25%)... Trust cos. (above 15%)....	Not given	Not given		
Total.....	def33,857,000	def33,857,000		
Change from last week....	+8,862,900	+8,862,900		
% of cash reserves of trust cos—Cash in vault.... Cash on dep. with bks....	Not given	Not given	9.94% 15.63%	
Total.....	Not given	Not given	25.57%	

+ Increase over last week. — Decrease from last week.
a These are the deposits after eliminating the item "Due from reserve depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in New York City and exchanges"; with this item included, deposits amounted to \$631,816,900, a decrease of \$2,298,300 from last week. In the case of the Clearing-House members, the deposits are "legal net deposits" both for the average and the actual figures. b Gold. c Currency and bank notes.

The averages of the New York City Clearing-House banks and trust companies, combined with those for the State banks and trust companies in Greater New York City 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 cyphers in all these figures.

Week Ended—	Loans and Investments	Deposits.	Specie.	Legals.	Tot Money Holdings	Entire Res on Deposit
June 27....	2,692,658.8	2,609,054.5	463,148.9	86,941.2	550,090.1	741,075.1
July 3....	2,695,191.2	2,598,481.3	447,038.3	81,769.4	528,807.7	710,565.9
July 11....	2,678,283.6	2,560,240.7	424,266.6	83,062.8	507,329.4	665,877.5
July 18....	2,648,964.3	2,529,964.8	418,781.3	89,974.5	508,755.8	656,680.2
July 25....	2,631,527.5	2,530,917.6	427,809.1	91,313.7	519,122.8	667,378.3
Aug. 1....	2,627,002.4	2,503,437.3	406,912.1	90,805.7	497,717.8	642,550.9
Aug. 8....	2,654,887.9	2,472,122.6	355,460.5	85,556.5	441,017.0	563,381.5
Aug. 15....	2,694,560.3	2,477,574.6	352,248.9	85,578.9	437,827.8	558,181.6
Aug. 22....	2,701,090.3	2,474,555.6	354,200.1	87,069.5	441,269.6	568,329.9
Aug. 29....	2,697,812.8	2,461,563.5	359,257.6	88,792.6	448,050.2	577,765.6

We add herewith the weekly returns furnished by the State Banking Department 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. 98, p. 1661

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Week ended Aug. 29.	State Banks in Greater N. Y.	Trust Cos. in Greater N. Y.	State Banks outside of Greater N. Y.	Trust Cos. outside of Greater N. Y.
Capital as of June 30....	\$ 23,850,000	\$ 67,300,000	\$ 10,753,000	\$ 11,300,000
Surplus as of June 30....	38,502,800	155,158,200	13,894,100	11,702,800
Loans and Investments....	329,788,400	1,111,948,300	133,869,200	189,711,100
Change from last week....	-303,900	-3,235,300	+417,200	+948,700
Gold.....	49,458,900	84,703,800	-----	-----
Change from last week....	+492,300	-838,000	-----	-----
Currency and bank notes....	30,596,900	23,502,700	-----	-----
Change from last week....	+193,200	+1,474,500	-----	-----
Deposits.....	387,860,800	1,171,522,300	138,327,600	196,924,000
Change from last week....	+596,000	-2,953,900	-1,423,900	+2,423,800
Reserve on deposits....	96,218,700	230,366,900	23,744,600	25,518,400
Change from last week....	+1,645,900	+3,159,600	-685,900	+2,421,200
P. C. reserve to deposits....	27.2%	24.4%	18.8%	15.1%
Percentage last week....	26.9%	24.1%	19.4%	13.9%
+ Increase over last week. — Decrease from last week.				

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

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

Banks.	Capital and Surplus.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Boston.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
July 11....	45,396.0	242,561.0	25,738.0	4,743.0	287,483.0	9,762.0	159,779.0
July 18....	45,396.0	240,798.0	25,445.0	5,464.0	287,490.0	9,750.0	159,099.5
July 25....	45,396.0	242,421.0	27,149.0	5,588.0	290,077.0	9,551.0	163,112.0
Aug. 1....	45,396.0	243,562.0	26,564.0	4,941.0	285,713.0	9,317.0	159,674.9
Aug. 8....	No state	No state	ment issu	ed.	-----	-----	137,775.3
Aug. 15....	No state	ment issu	ed.	-----	-----	-----	109,652.7
Aug. 22....	No state	ment issu	ed.	-----	-----	-----	109,922.0
Aug. 29....	No state	ment issu	ed.	-----	-----	-----	96,427.2
Phila.							
July 11....	103,684.3	397,124.0	100,317.0	-----	*452,896.0	11,587.0	167,248.1
July 18....	103,684.3	398,408.0	100,652.0	-----	*454,701.0	11,605.0	162,321.9
July 25....	103,684.3	396,444.0	99,750.0	-----	*448,449.0	11,573.0	138,919.8
Aug. 1....	103,684.3	396,872.0	95,906.0	-----	*444,461.0	11,464.0	154,138.8
Aug. 8....	103,684.3	400,172.0	87,213.0	-----	*423,473.0	11,613.0	140,810.9
Aug. 15....	103,684.3	401,553.0	85,902.0	-----	*424,113.0	12,525.0	119,368.7
Aug. 22....	103,684.3	399,898.0	85,451.0	-----	*421,292.0	13,179.0	131,601.2
Aug. 29....	103,684.3	399,830.0	84,017.0	-----	*418,421.0	13,441.0	125,425.7

* Includes Government deposits and the item "due to other banks."
** "Deposits" now include the item "Exchanges for Clearing House," which were reported on August 29 as \$10,612,000.

Imports and Exports for the Week.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending Aug. 29; also totals since the beginning of the first week in January:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

For Week.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Dry goods.....	\$1,998,925	\$3,531,396	\$3,361,619	\$2,579,854
General merchandise....	9,717,892	18,882,253	14,175,377	11,125,138
Total.....	\$11,716,817	\$22,413,649	\$17,536,996	\$13,704,992
Since January 1.				
Dry Goods.....	\$120,258,843	\$101,733,969	\$98,312,569	\$93,521,232
General merchandise....	555,100,034	557,009,594	573,129,253	487,414,160
Total 35 weeks.....	\$675,358,877	\$658,743,563	\$671,441,822	\$580,935,392

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending Aug. 29 and from Jan. 1 to date:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
For the week.....	\$10,214,302	\$12,158,997	\$14,816,359	\$12,372,460
Previously reported....	566,481,742	590,279,972	535,699,099	504,482,804
Total 35 weeks.....	\$576,696,044	\$602,438,969	\$550,515,458	\$516,855,264

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending Aug. 29 and since Jan. 1 1914, and for the corresponding periods in 1913 and 1912:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

Gold.	Exports.		Imports.	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain.....	\$5,000	\$37,616,460	-----	\$17,366
France.....	-----	85,540,015	\$962	109,830
Germany.....	-----	1,018,913	-----	3,602
West Indies.....	-----	935,049	66,125	1,220,329
Mexico.....	-----	1,105,120	-----	864,063
South America.....	10,000	703,492	32,232	2,453,626
All other countries....	-----	238,900	54,508	1,367,617
Total 1914.....	\$15,000	\$127,157,949	\$153,827	\$6,036,433
Total 1913.....	-----	68,743,196	398,285	13,494,571
Total 1912.....	600	32,508,733	606,036	15,632,351
Silver.				
Great Britain.....	\$1,107,381	\$23,443,411	-----	\$9,305
France.....	-----	3,204,408	\$656	11,251
Germany.....	-----	-----	-----	18,267
West Indies.....	-----	201,895	1,935	40,064
Mexico.....	-----	91,346	648,236	3,191,693
South America.....	13,151	1,138,051	14,635	2,089,109
All other countries....	259,000	384,059	36,182	6,547,246
Total 1914.....	\$1,379,532	\$28,463,170	\$701,644	\$6,436,146
Total 1913.....	902,198	32,118,883	360,979	6,736,584
Total 1912.....	1,851,971	37,503,181	223,004	6,547,246

Of the above imports for the week in 1914, \$83,653 were American gold coin and \$1,550 American silver coin.

For General Distribution
Circular No. 616 describing Conservative Bond
Circular No. 617 describing Convertible Bonds
Circular No. 618 describing Listed Stocks

Spencer Trask & Co.

43 EXCHANGE PLACE NEW YORK

Albany Boston Chicago
Members New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges

Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, Sept. 4 1914.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—Some progress has been made this week in reconstructing international banking facilities and foreign trade. Plans for liquidating our indebtedness abroad have been freely discussed and were a matter of special interest at a meeting of leading bankers and the Federal Reserve Board in Washington to-day. The money markets at home and in London have steadily improved and, although still far from normal, are now in better condition for a renewal of international trade relations than they recently were.

Saturday's New York bank statement showed a reduction of nearly \$9,000,000 in the reserve deficit and the Bank of England has added \$21,000,000 to its gold holdings within the week, both somewhat remarkable under present restricted conditions.

The foreign exchange market also has improved, notwithstanding the fact that rates continue unusually high. The supply of bills has increased, is more varied, and includes some bankers' bills, thus showing a gradual recovery from the paralysis of the last month or more. On the other hand the Stock Exchange remains firmly closed and there are no outward signs of its reopening. This is undoubtedly one of the most serious problems with which we are now confronted. No one not familiar with the situation can understand to what extent the business of the country is hampered and restricted by the lack of an open market or a market of any kind for securities. Various plans have been suggested for opening the Exchange but none seems to meet all the requirements. Evidently it is not an easy matter to devise a scheme whereby it could be opened without the possibility of the market's being flooded with foreign-owned securities, as was the case just before the Exchange closed. We discuss the subject in our editorial columns on a preceding page.

There are also other problems of importance. Wheat has sold this week at \$1.25 per bushel and 100% of the population of the United States eats bread. Sugar has advanced in price relatively more than wheat and many other necessities of life nearly as much. Last, but by no means the least important matter referred to here is the request of President Wilson to-day that Congress impose a special war tax of \$100,000,000.

The open market rates for call loans on the Stock Exchange during the week on stock and bond collaterals have ranged from 6% to 8%. Friday's rates on call were 6@8%. Commercial paper closed at 6½@7% for sixty to ninety-day endorsements and prime four to six months' single names and 7½% for good single names.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed an increase of £4,299,360 in gold coin and bullion holdings and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 19.03, against 17.83 the week before. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 5%, as fixed Aug. 13. The Bank of France issued no statement.

In the following table the totals for all the Clearing-House members, both banks and trust companies, are compared with corresponding dates in 1913 and 1912.

NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

	1914. Averages for week ending Aug. 29.	Differences from previous week.	1913. Averages for week ending Aug. 30.	1912. Averages for week ending Aug. 31.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital (June 30).....	175,300,000	-----	179,900,000	174,275,000
Surplus (June 30).....	296,930,800	-----	305,550,500	293,808,000
Loans and investments	2,127,667,000	Dec. 1,359,000	1,950,444,000	2,043,965,000
Circulation.....	103,157,000	Inc. 14,618,000	45,004,000	45,279,000
Deposits.....	1,902,704,000	Dec. 9,846,000	1,804,994,000	1,909,913,000
Specie.....	317,937,000	Inc. 5,576,000	343,050,000	352,943,000
Legal-tenders.....	76,243,000	Inc. 1,010,000	80,271,000	84,715,000
Cash reserve held.....	394,180,000	Inc. 6,586,000	423,321,000	437,658,000
Cash reserve required..	428,037,000	Dec. 2,276,900	409,323,700	428,112,850
Surplus.....	def33,857,000	Inc. 8,862,900	13,997,300	9,545,150

Foreign Exchange.—The market for sterling exchange has made distinct progress this week towards a return to more normal conditions. Grain bills have been offered quite freely. The Continental exchanges, however, are still largely nominal.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were nominal for sixty days, 5 01@5 02¼ for cheques and 5 02@5 03¼ for cables. Commercial on banks nominal and documents for payment nominal. Cotton for payment and grain for payment nominal.

There were no sterling rates posted by leading bankers this week. To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were nominal. German bankers' marks were nominal. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were nominal.

The range for foreign exchange for the week follows:			
Sterling Actual—	Sixty Days.	Cheques.	Cables.
High for the week.....	-----	5 07	5 07¼
Low for the week.....	-----	5 01	5 02
Paris Bankers' Francs —			
High for the week.....	-----	-----	-----
Low for the week.....	-----	-----	-----
Germany Bankers' Marks —			
High for the week.....	-----	-----	-----
Low for the week.....	-----	-----	-----
Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders —			
High for the week.....	-----	-----	-----
Low for the week.....	-----	-----	-----

Domestic Exchange.—Chicago, 35c. per \$1,000 discount. Boston, par. St. Louis, 50c. per \$1,000 premium bid and 60c. premium asked. San Francisco, par. Montreal, 1¼c. per \$1,000 discount. Minneapolis, 30c. per \$1,000 premium. Cincinnati, 20c. per \$1,000 discount.

Owing to the fact that the New York Stock Exchange has remained closed since the afternoon of July 30, that business is also suspended at the Stock Exchanges at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and nearly everywhere else in the United States, and that security dealings have by common consent been discontinued, it having been decided to omit even the customary auction sales of securities at New York, Boston and Philadelphia so long as the Stock Exchanges are closed, we are compelled to omit the 10 pages of stock and bond prices ordinarily appearing in this department.

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 the latest week or month. We add a supplementary statement to show the fiscal year totals of those roads whose fiscal year does not begin with July, but covers some other period. The returns of the electric railways are brought together separately on a subsequent page.

Main table with columns: ROADS, Latest Gross Earnings (Week or Month, Current Year, Previous Year), July 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year). Includes sub-sections for 'Various Fiscal Years' and 'Period'.

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly

Summary table with columns: *Weekly Summaries (Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %), *Monthly Summaries (Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %).

a Mexican currency. b Does not include earnings of Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Ry. from Nov. 1 1911. c Includes the New York & Ottawa, the St. Lawrence & Adirondack and the Ottawa & New York Ry., the latter of which is a Canadian road, does not make returns to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. f Includes Evansville & Terre Haute and Evansville & Indiana RR. g Includes the Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling Ry. in both years. n Includes the Northern Ohio RR. p Includes earnings of Mason City & Fort Dodge and Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific. s Includes Louisville & Atlantic and the Frankfort & Cincinnati. t Includes the Mexican International. u Includes the Texas Central and the Wichita Falls Lines. v Includes not only operating revenues, but also all other receipts. x Includes St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern. z Includes the Northern Central beginning July 1 1914. * We no longer include the Mexican roads in any of our totals.

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—For the third week of August our final statement covers 38 roads and shows 7.09% decrease in the aggregate under the same week last year.

Third Week of August.	1914.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
Previously reported (30 roads)	\$ 12,193,260	\$ 13,151,409	\$ 99,097	\$ 1,057,246
Ann Arbor	50,719	48,778	1,941	
Chicago Great Western	315,400	318,581		3,181
Denver & Salt Lake	41,899	40,846	1,053	
Georgia Southern & Florida	43,269	40,872	2,397	
Nevada-California-Oregon	8,069	9,255		1,186
Rio Grande Southern	12,305	14,953		2,648
Seaboard Air Line	370,957	407,490		36,533
Tennessee Alabama & Georgia	2,028	1,963	65	
Total (38 roads)	13,037,906	14,034,147	104,553	1,100,794
Net decrease (7.09%)				996,241

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

Roads.	Gross Earnings		Net Earnings	
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
Atlantic Coast Line a	July 2,538,140	2,457,152	316,391	335,328
Bangor & Arrostook b	June 307,966	272,715	126,546	142,255
July 1 to June 30	3,795,413	3,252,421	1,383,523	1,033,325
Buff & Susq RR Corp b	July 115,585	153,124	9,677	44,050
Canadian Pacific a	July 10,481,972	11,993,062	3,778,446	4,116,793
Chesapeake & Ohio b	July 3,264,098	2,923,785	935,019	876,121
Chicago Ind & Louisv b	June 571,614	562,638	167,446	122,407
July 1 to June 30	6,944,005	6,985,944	1,759,277	1,882,007
Chic Milw & St Paul a	July 7,824,986	7,920,834	2,383,898	2,230,269
Chicago & North West a	July 7,362,811	7,596,020	1,915,745	1,850,084
Chic St P Minn & O a	July 1,580,989	1,469,778	451,168	328,829
Cinc Ham & Dayton b	July 938,738	882,593	224,488	148,600
Denver & Rio Grande a	July 2,003,300	2,100,303	436,664	382,679
Detroit & Mackinac a	July 103,658	111,303	24,292	28,757
El Paso & Southw b	July 740,159	704,396	293,719	231,271
Erie a	July 5,419,581	5,538,223	1,257,933	1,444,442
Genesee & Wyoming b				
Apr 1 to June 30	61,500	63,172	37,133	38,364
Jan 1 to June 30	97,410	98,218	54,008	55,933
July 1 to June 30	205,046	183,465	116,601	105,391
Great Northern b	July 6,840,407	7,694,812	3,280,139	3,532,886
Illinois Central a	July 5,396,122	5,357,908	706,341	768,480
Lehigh & New Eng b	July 233,342	137,246	106,222	53,006
Louisville & Nashv b	July 4,803,643	4,945,042	1,255,053	1,160,657
Louisiana & Arkansas a	July 155,777	143,543	48,470	51,005
Maine Central b	July 1,014,868	1,026,857	295,584	248,342
Minneapolis & St Louis a	July 784,684	742,787	419,518	419,439
Minn St P & S S M a	July 1,586,323	1,746,602	467,135	478,754
Chicago Division a	July 899,178	946,918	262,195	278,017
Missouri Kans & Tex b	July 2,693,820	2,656,009	750,220	732,405
Missouri Pacific a	June 4,687,130	4,724,823	1,102,681	1,186,887
July 1 to June 30	59,793,900	62,155,066	14,084,731	15,049,156
Nashv Chatt & St L b	July 1,071,780	1,027,198	233,886	159,305
N Y Cent & Hud Riv b	July 8,073,280	8,932,016	2,243,513	2,041,099
Jan 1 to July 31	53,995,323	58,782,098	11,856,333	13,511,730
Boston & Albany b	July 1,470,180	1,546,725	429,233	465,984
Jan 1 to July 31	9,528,628	9,993,325	2,126,814	2,537,512
Lake Shore & M S b	July 4,592,240	5,122,218	1,381,474	1,622,198
Jan 1 to July 31	29,572,970	34,763,499	7,201,341	10,404,500
Lake Erie & West b	July 507,956	495,638	151,784	78,745
Jan 1 to July 31	3,193,217	3,371,894	610,686	605,389
Chic Ind & South b	July 331,754	323,625	45,925	49,216
Jan 1 to July 31	2,405,950	2,530,737	339,579	461,272
Mich Central b	July 2,838,342	3,024,441	805,455	663,194
Jan 1 to July 31	19,100,630	21,032,640	4,258,533	5,425,189
Cleve C C & St L b	July 3,147,147	3,302,886	855,547	217,121
Jan 1 to July 31	19,730,992	21,094,651	2,044,886	2,069,429
Cincinnati North b	July 130,220	112,967	37,278	def9,298
Jan 1 to July 31	767,820	727,997	26,171	def25,380
Pitts & Lake Erie b	July 1,503,661	1,746,488	619,671	798,896
Jan 1 to July 31	9,499,238	11,716,814	3,289,788	5,510,322
N Y Chic & St L b	July 920,658	958,447	240,584	126,288
Jan 1 to July 31	6,483,559	7,105,854	840,142	1,337,218
Toledo & Ohio Cent b	July 316,407	587,980	15,047	138,307
Jan 1 to July 31	2,372,357	3,323,425	87,810	778,442
Total all lines b	July 23,831,845	26,153,431	6,825,511	6,191,750
Jan 1 to July 31	156,650,684	174,442,934	32,682,283	42,615,623
N Y N H & Hartf b	July 5,755,633	5,843,935	1,872,281	1,900,427
N Y Ont & Western a	July 992,561	1,008,297	361,866	357,564
N Y Susq & Western a	July 289,632	291,268	62,778	64,380
Norfolk & Western b	July 3,743,588	3,858,538	1,228,166	1,285,562
Northern Pacific b	July 5,792,063	6,272,973	2,056,837	2,119,772
*Pennsylvania Lines—				
Pennsylvania RR a	July 16,068,587	16,451,934	3,560,883	3,905,259
Jan 1 to July 31	101,788,107	108,798,805	18,254,515	21,015,604
Balt Ches & Atlan a	July 174,764	159,649	41,325	34,916
Jan 1 to July 31	676,106	654,917	62,681	52,205
Cumberland Vall a	July 240,254	288,406	63,555	92,154
Jan 1 to July 31	1,948,715	2,059,087	636,932	626,849
Long Island a	July 1,519,860	1,549,407	659,637	634,364
Jan 1 to July 31	7,475,059	7,563,124	1,707,320	1,589,504
Maryland Del & Va a	July 112,105	112,500	21,948	23,200
Jan 1 to July 31	504,480	501,399	34,047	42,484
N Y Phila & Norf a	July 442,619	412,562	153,223	109,531
Jan 1 to July 31	2,235,681	2,324,016	390,583	484,632
Phila Balt & Wash a	July 1,852,017	1,786,011	311,779	186,244
Jan 1 to July 31	11,670,943	12,112,288	1,555,513	1,452,367
West Jersey & Sea a	July 831,303	851,311	311,141	278,896
Jan 1 to July 31	3,547,635	3,579,610	447,869	336,809
Pennsylvania Co a	July 5,198,494	6,281,699	1,376,892	1,660,534
Jan 1 to July 31	31,660,454	37,822,068	5,322,581	6,075,091
Grand Rap & Ind a	July 489,579	502,245	118,510	76,968
Jan 1 to July 31	3,028,248	3,086,113	353,563	251,269
Pitts C C & St L a	July 3,476,210	3,817,787	878,210	677,938
Jan 1 to July 31	22,510,452	24,994,478	3,850,849	2,735,369
Vandalia a	July 956,462	980,883	181,856	202,208
Jan 1 to July 31	6,087,170	6,256,289	796,500	784,102
Total East P & E a	July 21,811,583	23,423,241	5,336,457	5,636,569
Jan 1 to July 31	138,426,766	148,283,640	24,100,020	27,260,753
Total West P & E a	July 10,246,136	11,719,781	2,558,271	2,646,365
Jan 1 to July 31	64,161,355	73,049,584	10,453,914	10,013,516
Total all lines a	July 32,057,719	35,143,022	7,894,729	8,282,935
Jan 1 to July 31	202,588,121	221,333,224	34,553,934	37,274,269

Roads.	Gross Earnings		Net Earnings	
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
Reading Company—				
Phila & Reading b	July 3,821,800	4,211,407	1,127,602	1,340,292
Coal & Iron Co b	July 1,822,951	2,062,207	def91,060	def89,224
Total both cos b	July 5,644,751	6,273,614	1,036,542	1,251,068
Reading Company—	July		554,838	546,966
Total all companies	July		1,591,380	1,798,034
Rich Fred & Potom b	July 257,913	234,396	104,867	89,841
St L Iron Mtn & Sou a	June 2,523,628	2,479,941	653,478	596,069
July 1 to June 30	33,171,860	34,136,598	10,451,600	10,226,754
Seaboard Air Line a	July 1,833,170	1,818,346	434,238	426,696
Southern Railway b	July 5,705,119	5,513,213	1,394,791	1,432,945
Mobile & Ohio b	July 1,098,606	1,059,143	260,748	265,508
Georgia Sou & Fla b	July 217,251	203,106	46,922	31,857
Southern Pacific a	July 11,632,919	11,761,010	3,281,573	3,417,068
Tidewater & Western b	July 7,541	7,604	1,267	861
Union Pacific a	July 7,559,237	7,822,609	2,676,337	2,697,612
Virginia & Southwest b	July 169,302	154,842	55,756	50,099
Western Maryland b	July 712,429	740,658	190,926	170,959
Wrightsv & Tennille b	July 18,618	16,565	def 217	def 278
Yazoo & Miss Valley a	July 853,191	807,829	80,885	38,660

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

Abington & Rockland Elect Light & Power a	July 11,814	11,061	2,149	1,763
Jan 1 to July 31	76,689	75,950	14,604	13,871
Atl Gulf & West Indies SS Lines—				
Subsidiary cos—	June 1,499,413	1,651,291	318,798	231,621
Jan 1 to June 30	9,209,387	10,046,912	1,284,189	1,738,405
Blackst Val Gas & El a	July 101,579	101,117	33,751	37,673
Jan 1 to July 31	752,939	744,990	268,602	298,551
Ed El III (Brocton) a	July 36,552	31,740	10,685	9,763
Jan 1 to July 31	269,493	250,911	87,669	92,652
Fall River Gas Wks a	July 42,357	38,740	14,377	10,963
Jan 1 to July 31	286,751	270,829	61,217	84,795
Houghton Co El Lt a	July 23,318	23,733	9,353	9,325
Jan 1 to July 31	176,162	173,925	79,509	79,915
Lowell El Lt Corp a	July 34,634	34,458	11,113	11,066
Jan 1 to July 31	262,857	257,586	95,341	95,995
Mobile Elect a—				
Aug 1 to July 31	385,960	380,582	192,983	179,489
Mt Whitney Pow & El a	July 61,335	52,376	35,658	31,217
Aug 1 to July 31	638,956	505,022	369,082	265,885
Northern States Power Co and subsidiary cos a—				
Aug 1 to July 31	4,124,817	3,767,721	2,151,429	1,909,220
San Joaquin L & P	July 158,297	145,864	100,392	69,090
Jan 1 to July 31	1,078,025	977,666	678,379	556,156
Sierra Pacific Elec a	July 54,470	51,809	32,297	29,870
Jan 1 to July 31	384,501	375,871	231,951	226,274

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes.
 b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes.
 c After allowing for outside operations and taxes, operating income for July 1914 was \$630,101, against \$615,748.
 h Includes St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern. After allowing for other income, total income was \$1,409,300 in June 1914, against \$1,566,930 and, from July 1 to June 30 was \$16,532,511 in 1914, against \$17,512,755.
 k After allowing for additional income for the month of July 1914, total net earnings were \$192,536, against \$213,114 last year.

* The Inter-State Commerce Commission having put into effect new classifications for operating revenues and expenses, effective July 1, 1914, the figures for July 1914 are not strictly comparable with the figures shown for 1913. The former "auxiliary operations" are now included in the rail accounts and the 1913 figures have been adjusted accordingly, to produce as near as possible a fair comparison. The figures of the Pennsylvania RR. Co. are also affected by the inclusion of the results of operation of the former Northern Central Ry. lines, the lease of which was put into effect as of July 1, 1914.

† These statements are prepared in accordance with the new classifications of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, effective July 1, 1914, and accumulations and comparisons have been adjusted to conform thereto.

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Roads.	Int., Rentals, &c.—		Bal. of Net Earnings—	
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ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND TRACTION COMPANIES.

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

a Includes earnings on the additional stock acquired May 1 1913. b Represents income from all sources. c These figures are for consolidated co.

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). Shows weekly net earnings for various electric railway roads.

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Shows quarterly gross and net earnings for various electric railway roads.

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes. b Net earnings here before deducting taxes. * Gross revenue from all sources.

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Table with columns: Roads, Interest (Current Year, Previous Year), Surplus (Current Year, Previous Year). Shows interest charges and surplus for various electric railway roads.

a Does not include interest on bonds, after deducting which the amount available for interest on Adjustment Income bonds was \$40,333 in July 1914, against \$30,015. z After allowing for other income received.

New York Street Railways.

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Shows gross and net earnings for New York Street Railways.

Roads.	Gross Earnings		Net Earnings	
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
N Y & Long Isl Trac a...May	\$ 38,658	\$ 37,057	\$ 7,512	\$ 1,285
Jan 1 to May 31.....	145,822	151,451	803	def9,543
N Y & North Shore a...May	16,707	14,873	5,391	1,915
Jan 1 to May 31.....	60,941	59,586	8,684	2,098
N Y & Queens a...May	133,647	128,681	34,748	24,745
Jan 1 to May 31.....	523,732	537,650	40,974	51,154
Ocean Electric (L. I.) a...May	12,217	9,919	5,596	1,948
Jan 1 to May 31.....	35,592	30,547	4,271	def11,042
Richmond Lt & RR a...May	36,345	32,753	2,894	def9,599
Jan 1 to May 31.....	135,405	133,047	def33,503	def45,153
Staten Island Midland a...May	29,868	26,110	5,153	6,606
Jan 1 to May 31.....	102,843	97,617	3,228	9,717

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes.
c Other income amounted to \$84,405 in May 1914, agst. \$70,437 in 1913.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

	May		July 1 to May 31	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
Adams Express Co.—				
Gross receipts from operation	2,668,352	2,886,400	30,845,692	32,239,378
Express privileges—Dr.....	1,372,393	1,504,912	16,011,610	16,734,581
Total operating revenues.....	1,295,958	1,381,487	14,834,081	15,504,796
Total operating expenses.....	1,354,975	1,377,063	15,359,356	15,145,085
Total operating revenue.....	def59,016	4,424	def525,274	359,711
One-twelfth of annual taxes.....	11,426	15,680	180,825	179,138
Operating income.....	-70,443	-11,256	-706,100	180,573

	Month of		July 1 to May 31	
	1914.	1913.	1913-14.	1912-13.
American Express Co.—				
Gross receipts from operation	3,780,541	4,059,310	41,286,139	43,957,306
Express privileges—Dr.....	1,841,957	1,985,554	20,303,816	21,181,888
Total operating revenues.....	1,938,583	2,073,756	20,982,323	22,775,417
Total operating expenses.....	1,888,776	1,978,269	21,232,199	21,529,978
Total operating revenue.....	def59,016	4,424	def525,274	359,711
One-twelfth of annual taxes.....	11,426	15,680	180,825	179,138
Operating income.....	-70,443	-11,256	-706,100	180,573

	June		July 1 to June 30	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
Canadian Northern Exp. Co.				
Gross receipts from operation	\$ 84,623	\$ 87,203	\$ 971,947	\$ 957,275
Express privileges—Dr.....	32,156	34,051	374,704	372,202
Total operating revenues.....	52,467	53,151	59,243	584,672
Total operating expenses.....	35,456	32,200	402,993	365,833
Total operating revenue.....	17,011	20,950	194,249	218,839
One-twelfth of annual taxes.....	6,389	631	21,157	6,316
Operating income.....	10,621	20,318	173,092	212,522

	Month of		July 1 to May 31	
	1914.	1913.	1913-14.	1912-13.
Globe Express Co.—				
Gross receipts from operation	51,377	59,219	616,996	754,972
Express privileges—Dr.....	25,639	29,646	306,810	375,091
Total operating revenues.....	25,738	29,573	310,185	379,881
Total operating expenses.....	27,970	30,540	328,210	348,072
Total operating revenue.....	def2,231	def966	def18,024	31,803
One-twelfth of annual taxes.....	600	1,500	11,400	10,200
Operating income.....	loss2,831	loss2,466	loss29,424	21,608

	Month of		July 1 to May 31	
	1914.	1913.	1913-14.	1912-13.
Great Northern Express Co.				
Gross receipts from operation	261,049	269,264	2,987,944	3,048,036
Express privileges—Dr.....	155,875	161,249	1,709,157	1,834,037
Total operating revenues.....	105,174	108,015	1,188,786	1,213,999
Total operating expenses.....	86,391	84,649	985,253	942,352
Net operating revenue.....	18,783	23,366	203,533	271,647
One-twelfth of annual taxes.....	3,348	3,005	41,750	43,098
Operating income.....	15,435	20,360	161,782	228,548

	June		July 1 to June 30	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
Northern Express Co.—				
Gross receipts from oper.....	297,239	321,271	3,054,809	3,219,725
Express privileges—Dr.....	157,547	169,766	1,637,573	1,732,155
Total operating revenues.....	139,692	151,505	1,417,236	1,487,570
Total operating expense.....	99,111	113,509	1,093,244	1,128,467
Total operating revenue.....	40,581	37,995	323,991	359,102
One-twelfth of annual taxes.....	10,875	5,650	60,375	55,150
Operating income.....	29,705	32,345	263,615	303,951

	Month of		July 1 to May 31	
	1914.	1913.	1913-14.	1912-13.
Southern Express Co.—				
Gross receipts from operation	1,358,080	1,365,737	14,770,510	14,999,628
Express privileges—Dr.....	683,408	679,290	7,430,335	7,457,674
Total operating revenues.....	674,672	686,446	7,340,175	7,541,953
Total operating expenses.....	549,342	563,233	6,328,856	6,239,551
Total operating revenue.....	125,329	123,212	1,011,318	1,302,402
One-twelfth of annual taxes.....	15,247	13,534	166,149	146,715
Operating income.....	110,081	109,678	845,168	1,155,686

	Month of		July 1 to May 31	
	1914.	1913.	1913-14.	1912-13.
United States Express Co.—				
Gross receipts from operation	1,463,782	1,805,329	18,101,928	19,929,387
Express privileges—Dr.....	745,464	868,164	8,839,916	9,611,723
Total operating revenues.....	718,317	937,165	9,262,012	10,317,663
Total operating expenses.....	819,069	917,597	9,500,136	10,269,038
Total operating revenue.....	def100,752	19,567	def238,124	48,625
One-twelfth of annual taxes.....	10,721	11,331	120,441	130,199
Operating income.....	loss111,473	8,236	loss358,565	loss1,573

	Month of		July 1 to May 31	
	1914.	1913.	1913-14.	1912-13.
Wells, Fargo & Co.—				
Gross receipts from oper.....	2,592,306	2,882,947	29,147,599	32,140,150
Express privileges—Dr.....	1,347,656	1,408,964	14,429,451	15,536,032
Total operating revenues.....	1,244,650	1,473,983	14,718,148	16,604,117
Total operating expenses.....	1,169,051	1,308,363	13,403,582	14,734,686
Total operating revenue.....	75,598	165,619	1,314,565	1,869,431
One-twelfth of annual taxes.....	35,000	25,000	368,000	320,000
Operating income.....	40,598	140,619	946,565	1,549,431

	Month of		July 1 to May 31	
	1914.	1913.	1913-14.	1912-13.
Western Express Co.—				
Gross receipts from operation	99,810	111,172	1,116,250	1,218,560
Express privileges—Dr.....	51,936	57,970	604,404	650,166
Total operating revenues.....	47,873	53,202	511,846	568,394
Total operating expenses.....	46,790	50,320	542,158	519,194
Total operating revenue.....	1,083	2,881	def30,311	49,199
One-twelfth of annual taxes.....	1,156	946	9,727	10,216
Operating income.....	Loss73	1,935	Loss40,038	38,983

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 does not include reports in the issue of the "Chronicle" in which it is published. The latest index will be found in the issue of Aug. 29. The next will appear in that of Sept. 26.

Chicago Great Western RR.

(Preliminary Statement for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1914.)

The company has made a statement to the New York Stock Exchange for the recent fiscal year, which we compare with previous years as follows:

	1913-14.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.
Operating revenues.....	\$14,260,522	\$14,000,618	\$12,795,242	\$12,618,642
Operating expenses.....	10,831,168	10,260,142	10,006,233	9,442,006
Net revenue.....	\$3,429,354	\$3,740,476	\$2,789,009	\$3,176,636
Outside oper. (net).....	def3,249	sur2,293	def1,755	sur1,394
Total net revenue.....	\$3,426,105	\$3,742,769	\$2,787,254	\$3,178,030
Taxes.....	499,082	439,419	406,725	384,503
Operating income.....	\$2,927,023	\$3,303,350	\$2,380,529	\$2,793,527
Other income.....	146,140	118,475	126,571	114,911
Total income.....	\$3,073,163	\$3,421,825	\$2,507,100	\$2,908,438
Int. on C. G. W. bonds.....	\$1,033,720	\$917,500	\$917,500	\$824,500
Int. M. C. & Ft. D. bds.....	480,000	480,000	480,000	482,000
Int. on W. M. & P. bds.....	1,250	1,683	2,147	2,195
Other interest.....	592,850	587,775	598,192	621,664
Property, rental paid.....	50,400	C75,905	75,905	C226,128
Hires of equip. (bal.).....	19,013	14,293	17,308	5,859
Miscellaneous.....				
Total deductions.....	\$2,177,233	\$2,176,786	\$2,233,491	\$2,140,530
Balance, surplus.....	\$895,930	\$1,245,039	\$183,609	\$767,908

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
Assets—				
Road & equip. a.....	126,692,887	125,911,710		
Securs. of prop., &c., cos.—				
Pledged.....	117,803	117,803		
Unpledged.....	225,190	225,190		
Other invest's.....	5,933,350	5,910,510		
Cash.....	2,577,355	2,593,851		
Marketable secs.....	468,837	364,837		
Loans & bills rec.....	2,059,963	2,059,963		
Agts. & cond'ns.....	260,465	242,104		
Miscell. accounts.....	677,505	632,357		
Material & supp.....	1,009,175	1,131,410		
Advances, &c.....	23,505	110,225		
Unexting. discount on bonds.....	610,222	617,394		
Other def. items.....	919,337	869,882		
Total.....	134,177,690	133,408,236		
Liabilities—				
Common stock.....	45,246,913	45,246,913		
Preferred stock.....	44,137,402	41,021,402		
C. G. W. 1st ds.....	25,687,500	22,500,000		
Minn. Term. 3 1/2%.....	500,000	500,000		
M. C. & F. D. 1st ds.....	12,000,000	12,000,000		
W. M. & P. 1st ds.....	55,000	6,230,000		
Traffic, &c., bals.....	282,753	234,309		
Vouch. & wages.....	1,125,721	1,192,357		
Miscell. accounts.....	271,675	432,446		
Mat'd int. unpd.....	21,430	203,390		
Unmat'd int., &c.....	467,517	475,818		
Taxes accrued.....	184,715	225,357		
Other reserves.....	466,569	382,492		
Other def. credit items.....	148,320	187,789		
Profit and loss.....	3,582,175	2,653,963		
Total.....	134,177,690	133,408,236		

a After deducting reserve for accrued depreciation, \$599,928.
b Includes in 1914 physical property, \$68,549; securities pledged, \$302,701; and unpledged, \$222,100.—V. 99, p. 406, 195.

The Cuba Railroad Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1914.)

Pres. Sir William Van Horne, Montreal, Aug. 27, wrote: Results.—The gross earnings of the railway for the year show an increase of \$532,631, or 11.5%; the net earnings increased \$255,419, or 11.5%. The proportion of working expenses to gross earnings was 52.16%, as compared with 52.17% the year before.

Balance Sheet, &c.—The item "deferred assets, advances on extraordinary replacements, \$348,003," and the deduction from the income account of \$135,000 relate to the extraordinary replacement of bridges and cross-ties mentioned in the annual report of 1906. The loan of the Government of \$798,450 for ten years, was paid off from earnings four years before maturity, but on this work, was paid off from earnings four years before maturity, but the expenditures above those charged out monthly to operation remained to be deducted from surplus. The total cost of these extraordinary replacements to June 30 1914 was \$1,434,971, of which there now remains to be charged off the item of \$348,003. It is the intention to write off this amount in the next two years and within the time the Government loan would have run.

The amount shown as due from the Cuba Company (see that company below) represents advances against

	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.
Operating Expenses—				
Maint. way & structures	\$741,370	\$644,915	\$478,225	\$387,512
Maint. of equipment...	351,943	324,354	283,388	249,722
Conducting transport'n.	1,234,009	1,139,008	972,275	824,233
General expenses & taxes	220,923	186,361	162,902	154,892
Antilla terminals	145,504	120,800	103,603	69,220
Total	\$2,693,749	\$2,416,538	\$2,000,393	\$1,685,579
Ratio oper. exp. to gross	(52.16)	(52.17)	(52.37)	(55.06)
Net earnings	\$2,470,922	\$2,215,502	\$1,818,860	\$1,374,071
Int. on fund. debt, &c.	*954,417	801,222	758,998	576,755
Prof. divs. (see note)	(9%)900,000	(6%)600,000	(5%)500,000	(4%)400,000
Common dividends	(6%)600,000	(4%)400,000		

Bal. surp. (see note) \$16,505 \$414,280 \$559,862 \$397,316
 * Includes extraordinary replacements charged off and deducted from income in addition to the charge for extraordinary replacements made directly to current operation.

Note.—The net surplus for 1913-14 has been reduced to \$16,505 through charging against such surplus three pref. stock dividends, while only two are applicable thereto, it having been deemed advisable to alter the accounting so that hereafter all dividends will be shown in the income account of the fiscal year during which such dividends are declared and not, as in previous reports, in the income account of the fiscal year during which such dividends are actually paid.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Cost road & equip.	38,877,326	37,257,132	Preferred stock	10,000,000
The Cuba Co., N.Y.	545,768	449,297	Common stock	10,000,000
Material & suppl's	570,445	729,649	1st M. bonds, 5%	10,000,000
Cash	644,313	626,607	due July 1 1952	12,030,000
Cash for bond int.	303,950	304,350	Imp'r. & equip. 5s.	
Agts. & conductors	25,423	33,032	due May 1 1960	4,000,000
Cos. & individuals	140,561	142,152	Trust equip. cfts.	860,000
Due from oth. lines	103,973	112,172	Audited vouchers.	59,590
Govt. of Cuba current account	225,324	296,546	Wages	142,771
Due from Cuba Co. car trust	4,623	1,443	Int. on bds. July 1	300,750
Ins., &c., prepaid	27,464	1,917	Dividends & eos.	334,077
Adv. on extra'ry replacements	348,003		Prof. div. Aug. 1	300,000
			Miscellaneous	81,617
Total assets	41,822,151	39,954,297	Profit & loss surp.	3,413,346
			Total liabilities	41,822,151

Note.—As against cost of road and equipment there is payable by the Government of Cuba on Bayamo Lines, subsidy account, the two remaining annual installments of \$273,703 each, the first being due Nov. 4 1914.—V. 98, p. 1766.

(The) Cuba Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1914.)

Pres. Sir William Van Horne, Montreal, Aug. 27, wrote

Results.—The surplus income of The Cuba RR. Co. for the year ended June 30, after providing for its fixed charges and dividends on its pref. stock, and after writing off \$135,000 for matters having no relation to the business of the year, was \$916,505 (see report above), an amount equal to 9.16% on its common stock, all of which (\$10,000,000) is in your treasury. From this surplus a dividend of 6% for the year was declared on its common stock, one-half of which dividend was paid May 1 last and the other half is payable Nov. 1 next.

Your profits for the year from the Jatibonco sugar mill and plantations were \$580,460; from the Jobabo mill and plantations \$578,622; from the land department (chiefly from town sites) \$35,026; a total of \$1,194,108. Adding the dividends of \$600,060 from The Cuba RR. Co. and deducting interest and general expenses and dividends on pref. stock, the surplus income for the year applicable to the ordinary stock was \$1,299,177.

Sugar.—All of the sugar and molasses have now been sold except 32,000 bags of sugar, which stand in the accounts at the low prices prevailing on June 30. The recent large advance in the sugar market in consequence of the wars in Europe will afford on the sugars yet unsold a large additional profit—about \$300,000 at present prices.

The prevailing prices for raw sugar during the past grinding season were lower than have ever been known before for any considerable period, and therefore the working profit of \$1,159,082 for the season may be taken as evidence of the high character of your sugar establishments.

Your two sugar plants were built to an estimated total capacity of 500,000 sacks, of 327 lbs., but they produced in the last grinding season more than 600,000 sacks, and this unexpectedly large output makes necessary some additional plantings of cane, which are now going on; and every effort is being made to provide for the utmost capacity of the mills for the coming season in order to secure the fullest advantage of the probable continuance of the present high prices.

Dividends.—Your directors felt warranted in making a dividend for the year ended June 30 last of 7% on your ordinary stock. One-half of this dividend was paid July 1 and the remaining half is payable Nov. 1 next.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1913-14		1912-13	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
Sugar, molasses, &c.	\$4,443,559	\$1,159,082	\$2,761,677	\$723,393
Land dept. (town lots, &c.)	67,487	35,026	85,736	55,836
Total	\$4,511,046	\$1,194,108	\$2,847,413	\$779,229
Div. rec'd on Cuba RR. stock		600,060		400,060
Total net revenue		\$1,794,168		\$1,179,289
Interest on deb. bonds & notes		\$286,250		\$312,000
General interest		43,716		71,696
General expenses		39,839		24,073
Preferred dividends		125,185		
Ordinary dividends, 7%		560,000		
Balance, surplus		\$739,178		\$771,520

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Cuba RR. pref. stk.	1,000	1,000	Ordinary stock	8,000,000
do com. stk.	10,000,000	10,000,000	Preferred stock	2,500,000
Jatibonco mill, &c.	2,748,425	2,733,709	Debenture bonds,	4,000,000
Jababo mill, &c.	2,944,467	2,108,205	3-year 6% notes,	4,000,000
Land department,	782,150	865,312	due Mar. 1 1914	
Cabanquan saw-mill	24,707	23,476	Pay-rolls	12,878
Live stock	93,856	83,491	Audited vouchers	21,840
Material & suppl's	220,325	75,721	Bills payable	418,464
Office furniture	4,232	4,232	Individuals & cos.	157,657
Cositas Branch Ry	42,528		Unclaimed wages	2,964
Sundry accounts		6,688	Sundry accounts	29,443
Cash on hand	315,835	114,206	Cuba RR. Co.	545,766
Cash for bond int.	120,270	120,090	Int. due & unclaim	270
Individuals & cos.	188,998	77,668	Interest accrued	24,000
Sugar & molasses	*1,921,508	1,317,508	Int. on deb. bonds	120,000
Exp's (new crop)	171,065	86,729	Def'd payment on land (not due)	1,222
Com. div. Cuba RR., due Nov. 1	300,000		Ord. divs. July & Nov	560,000
			Prof. div. Aug. 1	87,500
			Profit and loss	3,450,805
Total	19,879,366	17,618,347	Total	19,879,366

* All but 32,000 bags sugar sold since.—V. 98, p. 1395.

American Hide & Leather Co., New York.

(15th Annual Report—Fiscal Year ending June 30 1914.)

President Theodore S. Haight says in substance:

Results.—The operations resulted in a profit of \$1,064,684, which, after arging replacements, renewals and repairs, reserve for bad and doubtful

debts, interest, and the usual sinking fund appropriations, is reduced to a net profit of \$107,205, as against the estimated profit \$104,515.

Bonds.—The bonds in the hands of the public at June 30 1914 amounted to \$5,171,000, having been reduced by the acquisition for the sinking fund of \$150,000 (being the usual appropriation) and \$185,000 purchased out of accretions to the fund; the cost of these \$335,000 bonds was \$341,655. There are now \$3,354,000, par value, of bonds held for the sinking fund, together with cash and accrued interest, \$67,376; total, \$3,421,376.

Depreciation.—The charge to profit and loss account in respect of the appropriation for sinking fund for the past year, together with interest on the bonds in this fund, has been \$348,195, and, as usual, this, in conjunction with the outlay on replacements and repairs, is considered as taking the place of any specific provision for depreciation.

Additions.—Additions, improvements and betterments added to cost of properties during the year amounted to \$108,666, against which there has been a reduction by sales of land, machinery, &c., and indemnity collected on fire losses, \$85,920, net increase, \$22,745.

Net Current Assets.—The total current assets on June 30 1914 amounted to \$12,132,202, being an increase of \$438,808 compared with the previous year's figures. The current liabilities were \$2,894,281, an increase of \$354,348. The excess of current assets over current liabilities is, therefore, \$9,237,922, being \$4,066,922 more than the total par value of bonds outstanding, leaving the entire plant and good-will standing against the stock.

INCOME ACCOUNT OF COMPANY AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES.

	1913-14.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.
Gross output	\$17,759,076	\$19,674,072	\$17,581,364	\$15,448,241
Expenses—				
Hides & skins used, &c.	\$12,187,667	\$13,241,245	\$11,785,814	\$9,978,776
Mfg. supplies & expenses	3,264,645	3,676,261	3,255,262	3,293,251
Discounts	754,180	760,477	731,038	682,927
General and selling exp.	529,103	507,217	473,948	483,320
Total	\$16,735,595	\$18,185,200	\$16,251,062	\$14,438,275
Trading profits	\$1,023,481	\$1,488,872	\$1,330,302	\$1,009,966
Add miscellan's income	41,202	5,600	1,067	
Total	\$1,064,683	\$1,494,472	\$1,331,369	\$1,009,966
Deduct—				
Replace'ts, renew. & rep.	\$188,296	\$214,844	\$184,834	\$162,591
Bad debts and reserve	17,195	12,741	23,392	28,441
Interest on loans, less interest earned	87,332	126,410	39,762	54,696
*Int. on 1st M. bonds	511,500	511,500	511,500	511,500
Cost of 150 bonds for s. f	153,155	153,460	149,061	148,483
Total deductions	\$957,478	\$1,018,955	\$908,549	\$905,711
Balance, surp., for year	\$107,205	\$475,517	\$422,820	\$104,255

* Includes interest on bonds in sinking fund.

BALANCE SHEET OF COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARY COS. JUNE 30.

	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
Assets—			Liabilities—	
a Cost of proper's	27,073,398	27,050,653	Preferred shares	13,000,000
Sinking fund	657,376	60,837	Common shares	11,500,000
Supplies	9,629,441	9,523,602	1st M. 6% bonds	45,171,000
Bills & accts. rec.	1,806,025	1,537,064	Interest accrued	170,500
Sundries, claims, &c.	6,471	13,133	Bills payable	1,500,000
Insur. unexpired & prepaid interest	91,644	79,228	Foreign exchange	973,283
Bonds of Am. H. & L. purch. (cost)	130,275		Trade accounts	170,470
Cash	468,347	540,367	Wages, &c.	80,028
			Sink. fund 1st M.	3,421,376
Total	39,272,977	38,804,884	Surplus	3,286,320
				3,179,115

a Cost of properties includes 4,517 shares preferred and 2,259 shares common stock of American Hide & Leather Co. held in trust.

b Includes only cash and accrued interest. The par value of bonds in sinking fund (\$3,354,000 in 1914, against \$3,019,000 in 1913) not being treated as an asset—See foot-note d.

c After deducting reserves of \$152,833 for doubtful debts and discounts in 1914, \$133,705 in 1913.

d After deducting \$475,000 bonds in treasury yearly and in 1914 \$3,354,000 bonds in sinking fund, against \$3,019,000 bonds in 1913.—See foot-note b.—V. 99, p. 271.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond, Va.

(President's Annual Statement, Dated July 30 1914.)

The comparative figures for the year ended May 31 were given Aug. 1 (p. 340). Pres. S. T. Morgan July 30 wrote in substance as follows:

The fiscal year which closed on May 31 1914 was satisfactory in many particulars, the manufactured goods sold under proprietary brands in all departments being materially larger than ever heretofore, and in 1914.

While the net profits are better than for the past three years, still the main feature of the business is not as satisfactory as we had expected. After the shipping season for fertilizers became very active in March there developed a disposition in the general trade to make very much heavier discounts than we anticipated, the demand for commercial fertilizers in our territory being then larger than it had been for several years. The increased business and the high cost of materials caused the company to borrow more largely than usual, and the high rates for time money in connection therewith made our payments on interest account materially heavier than in the previous year.

At the close of the year, even with largely increased business, the company showed bills payable \$123,500 less than last year, cash in bank \$403,808 more than last year, increase in general reserve \$201,212 and increase in inventory \$79,039. As is our custom, we write off all claims considered doubtful, the amount this year being \$249,995; at the same time we materially increased the reserve account for taking care of losses, &c., of this character. Very little money has been expended this year which would be charged to new construction. As usual, the plants are maintained so as to give the best efficiency. This is clearly demonstrated by the increased amount of goods manufactured the past fiscal year and the decrease in the factory cost of handling it, so far as efficient machinery and appliances go. Labor costs more and more each year and, therefore, it becomes necessary to equip the various plants with the very best labor-saving devices possible.

The quick assets have been materially improved and what investments were made were largely the purchase of stock heretofore subscribed for in phosphate rock properties. That branch of our business has increased in volume with the other branches, but the lower prices have not allowed us to derive as much profit from it as we have done the past few years. The Southern Cotton Oil Co. has had a gratifying year in every department. Their earnings have been reasonable, and probably the most satisfactory feature is the increased consumption of the proprietary brands of oil and lard compound, commonly known as cotton seed oil lard. The item in the financial statement of surplus adjustments, amounting to more than \$234,000, is caused entirely by the Southern Co's selling property which they bought long ago but could not now operate profitably.

The potash company, operating mines in Germany, in which your company is largely interested, shows a slight increase in profits over the previous years, but as it is developing other mines, the German interests recommended that no dividends be paid, but that the money earned be spent in this new development. That company is now operating two mines and will soon be operating a third shaft, which will give it equivalent to three operating plants instead of one as heretofore. The pyrites mines in Virginia and Georgia are putting out about the usual quantity of pyrites ore. Owing to the continuous political disturbances in Mexico, we have been unable to do anything with the sulphur mines there since they were closed down on this account two years ago.

The aggregate turn-over of all the associated companies, as below specified, amounted to \$60,863,107, without however, including the company's interests in the potash mines in Germany and the Southern Cotton Oil Co.'s interest in the oil refining companies in Germany; of this aggregate, \$23,965,282 (being the total of "a") and "b") represents the turn-over of the company and the interests directly operated by it.

(a) Turn-over of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., and the fertilizer companies of which it owns all the stocks, amounting to \$21,082,476; add company's proportion of turn-over aggregating \$2,614,236 of affiliated companies, of whose [capital] stocks it owns 50% and more, \$1,404,362; total turn-over in the fertilizer business	\$22,486,838
(b) Turn-over of the Charleston, S. C., Mining & Mfg. Co., of which the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. owns all of the capital stock	1,478,444
(c) Southern Cotton Oil Co.—Turn-over on its own account	34,516,153
(d) Turn-over of affiliated companies (of whose stocks Southern Cotton Oil Company owns 50% or more) \$3,699,366, of which its proportion was	2,381,672

Total turn-over ----- \$60,863,107
Debitures.—Since May 31 1914 the company, as authorized by the stockholders on May 12 1914, has sold \$5,000,000 of the \$10,000,000 debenture bonds then approved. The company has received the net proceeds of same and are using these funds in payment of notes which the company then had outstanding. No consideration has been given this bond sale in the financial report recently mailed to the stockholders because this transaction was completed after the year ended. (V. 99, p. 54, 204).
Outlook.—Agricultural conditions are generally considered good. Particularly is this so in the cotton and tobacco States, in which a large percentage of the company's business is done. Compare V. 99, p. 340.

Standard Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co., Philadelphia.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1914.)

Pres. Jos. S. Keen Jr., Phila., July 30 1914, says:

The business of the past year was far from satisfactory. We had all hoped that by this time there would have been an improvement in the conditions existing in the cast iron pipe business over last year, but, if anything, the competition is keener and the margin between the price of raw material and the finished product is even less.

During the year your company shipped the largest amount of pipe in its history, 1, e., 61,086 tons, and we have orders on hand to enable us to run for several months. After paying all operating expenses and fixed charges and charging to operation the sum of \$76,487, which had been expended in maintenance and keeping your works up to its present high state of efficiency, the company showed a deficit for the year of \$30,414.

There is no question but that you have one of the best-equipped and most economical works in the United States, and the loss is due to two reasons: (1) The very slight margin over the cost of manufacture; (2) lack of working capital to go into the market and purchase its pig iron and other materials for cash; so doing would have saved more than the amount of the year's deficit.

If the securities now in the treasury can be sold, it will give ample working capital to run your works to its full capacity, and in this way would reduce the overhead charges which, together with the saving in purchases, would enable your company to operate at a profit even under the present conditions of the trade. However, even running with a slight loss is better than to shut down, which would mean the loss of the entire amount of overhead charges and other expenses which of necessity must be met.

[For the previous year President Keen on Aug. 6 1913 wrote in substance: The Treasurer's report for the fiscal year ending June 30 1913 shows that the gross profits from operation were \$126,336; deducting from this maintenance and repair account of \$62,285, interest on bonds sold, \$37,064, and interest on notes and accounts, \$20,922, the net earnings were \$6,065. While the average price of pipe was a little higher than the previous year, this was offset by the increased cost of pig iron.]

Statistics for years 1910 to 1913—		Tonnage	Value.	Aver. Price
Year ending June 30 1910	-----	Shipped.	-----	per Ton.
" " " 30 1911	-----	36,022	\$884,973 00	\$24 56
" " " 30 1912	-----	44,197	1,050,681 10	23 77
" " " 30 1913	-----	54,738	1,190,404 19	21 74
" " " 30 1913	-----	57,945	1,352,961 59	23 35

"On March 1 1913 the company sent a circular letter to the stockholders giving a full history of the company since its organization and inviting the stockholders to subscribe for the balance of the bonds remaining in the treasury (amounting on June 30 1914 to \$237,000, against \$259,000 June 30 1913.—Ed.), in order to provide additional working capital. There has been very little response to this letter, and for this reason the company has been handicapped by the lack of sufficient capital. On July 1 1913 the first payment under the sinking fund was made, and the trustee canceled \$25,000 of the 1st M. bonds."

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Assets—		Liabilities—			
1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.		
\$	\$	\$	\$		
Real est., bldgs., machinery, tools & patent rights	2,842,001	2,818,000			
Bristol Realty stock	100,000	100,000			
Accts & bills receiv.	230,665	237,361			
Merch. on hand	59,176	94,208			
Raw mat'l on hand	44,804	69,683			
Pref. stk. in treas.	31,000	31,000			
1st M. bonds in treas.	237,000	259,000			
Cash on hand	43,034	63,553			
Total	3,587,680	3,672,895	Total	3,587,680	3,672,895

—V. 88, p. 751.

Chalmers Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.

(Balance Sheet June 30 1914.)

Assets—		Liabilities—			
1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.		
\$	\$	\$	\$		
Buildings, machinery, land, &c.	2,113,278	1,928,590			
Good-will	1	1			
Stocks other cos.	527,600	521,756			
Sales branch	30,962	10,135			
Cash on hand, &c.	1,039,491	404,691			
Notes & accts. receiv.	939,704	693,617			
Inventories	3,473,163	3,928,674			
Prepaid expenses	29,760	26,682			
Total	8,147,959	7,514,146	Total	8,147,959	7,514,146

—V. 97, p. 727.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

RAILROADS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC ROADS.

Atlanta Birmingham & Atlantic Ry.—New Securities.—The Georgia RR. Commission has given authority to this company as successor, after foreclosure, of the old Atlanta Birmingham & Atlantic RR. Co., the Georgia Terminal Co. and the Alabama Terminal RR. Co., to issue \$30,000,000 common stock and \$10,000,000 pref. stock, both in \$100 shares; also \$3,000,000 5% bonds. See V. 99, p. 536.

Bangor & Aroostook RR.—Earnings.—*Fiscal Operating* Year. Revenue. Earnings. Net Interest. Income. Taxes, &c. Dividends. Balance, Sur. or Def. '13-14. \$3,795,412 \$1,382,205 \$171,569 \$1,348,506 (3 1/2%) \$111,951 sur \$93,317 '12-13. 3,252,421 1,032,004 212,362 1,328,673 (3) 95,958 def 180,265 —V. 99, p. 269.

Birmingham Ensley & Bessemer (Electric) RR.—Default.—The semi-annual interest due Sept. 1 on the \$2,650,000 1st M. 5s of 1911, due March 1 1914, was defaulted. Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y., trustee. Compare V. 96, p. 1363; V. 97, p. 363.

Boston & Maine RR.—Extension of Notes.—The "Boston News Bureau" says that the holders of less than \$2,000,000 of the \$27,000,000 notes which matured in Feb. and June have to date failed to consent to the extension of the same. Of these it is said that less than \$900,000 have been made a subject of litigation and as a result of judgments obtained about \$400,000 have so far been paid by the road.

Passenger Rates.—See "Rates" below.—V. 99, p. 604, 118.

Bridge Operating Co., New York.—Notice of Termination of Contract.—Bridge Commissioner Kracke on Sept. 1 served notice on the Brooklyn Heights RR. Co., the Bridge Operating Co., the Coney Island & Brooklyn RR. and the New York Railroad Co., as assignee of the New York City Rys., of the city's election to terminate the contract dated Sept. 1 1904 between the companies and the Bridge Department in regard to local service over the Williamsburgh Bridge. Under its terms operation is continued for one year after notice of termination.

The Commissioner says that he believes that the city is getting an inadequate return from the company (\$10,000 a year) and that the city should receive a larger rental or the fare should be reduced from 2 cents to 1 cent. The net income of the company in 1912 is stated to have been \$118,951; in 1913, \$90,227, and in 1914, \$61,113. The fare was reduced some time ago from 3 cents, or two tickets for 5 cents, to 2 cents, or 3 tickets for 5 cents.—V. 95, p. 1471.

Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR.—Through Line to Galveston.—The gap between Thermopolis and Powder River and Orin Jct., 124 miles, having been completed, it is announced that on Nov. 1 through train service will be inaugurated over the Hill lines between Seattle, Wash., and Galveston, Tex.

This will mean a saving of 700 miles in favor of traffic from Galveston to Seattle via Denver. The route is as follows: From Galveston to Fort Worth over the Trinity & Brazos Valley, from Fort Worth to Denver over the Fort Worth & Denver, thence to Orin Jct., Wyo., over the Colorado & Southern, from Orin Jct., Wyo., to Billings, Mont., over the C. B. & Q. from Billings, Mont., to Spokane, Wash., over the Northern Pacific, and from Spokane to Seattle over the Great Northern.—V. 99, p. 608.

Chicago Great Western RR.—Preliminary Report.—See "Annual Reports."

Listed.—The N. Y. Stock Exchange has authorized to be listed \$44,137,400 pref. stock and \$45,246,900 com. stock, on notice of issuance and payment in full or in exchange for voting trust certificates.—V. 99, p. 406, 195.

Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville Ry.—New President.—Harry R. Kurrie of Chicago, who has heretofore been general attorney for the company, has been elected President to succeed F. A. Delano, the latter having been appointed a member of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Kurrie also becomes a director and member of the executive committee, succeeding Mr. Delano.—V. 99, p. 47.

Chicago Peoria & St. Louis RR.—Protective Committee.—Default having been made in the payment of interest maturing Sept. 1 on the old Railway Co.'s \$2,000,000 Prior Lien mortgage 4 1/2% 30-year gold bonds of 1900, due March 1 1930, the committee named below urges the immediate deposit of these bonds with the Equitable Trust Co., 37 Wall St., N. Y., preparatory to prompt and concerted action.

Committee: Sidney C. Borg of Simon Borg & Co.; Henry E. Cooper, V.-Pres. The Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.; Thomas Denny of Denny, Pomroy & Co.; Robert Struthers Jr., of Wood, Struthers & Co., with J. N. Babcock, Secretary, 37 Wall St., N. Y. City, and Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, as Counsel. See V. 99, p. 342.

Chicago Railways.—No Further Payments on Series 2 Certificates.—No further dividends will be paid this year on the Series 2 participation certificates, all cash funds being required for corporate purposes. No bonds can be sold under present conditions. An initial distribution of \$2 per share was made on this class in Feb. last. See V. 99, p. 118.

Chicago Rock Island & Pacific RR.—Foreclosure.—The Central Trust Co. of New York, trustee of the collateral trust bonds of 2002, on Thursday brought suit in the U. S. District Court to foreclose the collateral trust bonds of 2002, on which interest was defaulted on May 1. See adv.

Listed.—The New York Stock Exchange has listed the Central Trust Co. certificates of deposit for collateral trust bonds, Wallace protective committee.

Suit.—Mrs. Clara S. McNeill of Columbus, Kan., as owner of \$30,000 bonds, on Aug. 29 brought suit in the Polk County Dist. Court, asking for the appointment of a receiver of the company and the recovery of the par value of the bonds owned, with interest.

Charges of mismanagement are made against certain of the directors, and it is requested that an action be authorized to be brought against them to recover the loss in the value of the outstanding securities alleged to have been caused thereby.—V. 99, p. 269.

Cities Service Co., New York.—Official Statement—Earnings.—Pres. Henry L. Doherty, in circular dated N. Y., Aug. 30 1914, says:

We enclose statement of earnings for the month and year ending July 31 1914, on which appears [for the month of July 1914] a new item of "surplus reserve." This is in accordance with an order of the board of directors to set aside from and after July 1 1914, as a reserve fund, an amount equal to 10% of the net earnings of the company available to stock, which is to be in lieu of a depreciation fund. This fund is in addition to the usual maintenance charges, which are regularly included in the operating expenses of the subsidiary companies.

Also enclosed is a copy of the report of Price, Waterhouse & Co., certifying as correct the earnings reported for the year ending April 30 1914.

Your board, at their meeting on Aug. 26, decided that present conditions and outlook do not warrant any immediate action beyond that previously taken with respect to the payment of dividends. Since our last communication various shareholders have written to inquire how the war in Europe can affect the payment of dividends by this company. Public utility properties are required continually to extend their service to meet the natural, growing demands of their communities. Capital for these requirements is provided ordinarily from the surplus earnings and by the sale of new securities. Under existing conditions, when all security markets are closed, Cities Service Co. must be prepared to meet all capital requirements out of the income from its properties.

Your directors believe that the measures put into effect strengthen the position of the company and fortify the investment of the stockholders.

[Official circulars were also sent on Aug. 14 to the shareholders of Gas & Electric Securities Co. and Empire District Electric Co., of both of which companies Mr. Doherty is President, stating that "It is our opinion that developments since the last meeting of the board of directors have fully justified the wisdom of the action taken in deferring the payment of further cash dividends for the present."]

Earnings Statement of Cities Serv. Co. (x July 1914 pref. div. "accrued")

(See below)	12 Mo. end. 12 Mo. end. 9 Mos. end. Prof. of Month of	July 31 '14	July 31 '13	July 31 '14	July 1914	July 1913
Gross earnings	-----	\$3,543,737	\$1,487,345	\$3,096,435	\$271,637	\$127,087
Expenses	-----	97,269	74,582	69,789	8,962	7,490
Net earnings	-----	\$3,446,467	\$1,412,762	\$3,026,646	\$262,674	\$119,597
Interest on notes	-----	320,991	17,904	274,167	40,833	13,092
Net to stock	-----	\$3,125,476	\$1,394,857	\$2,752,479	\$221,842	\$106,504
Preferred dividends	-----	1,422,124	699,304	1,231,493	±136,833	63,538
Common dividends	-----	702,686	326,354	601,988	-----	33,559

Net to surplus, \$1,000,666; \$369,199 surplus, \$918,988; \$85,008 surplus reserve month of July 1914, \$22,184; surplus, \$2,733,534; total surplus July 31 1914, \$2,755,718. The 12 months' statement ending July 31 1914, as above, includes three months on the old basis and nine months on the new basis after Cities Service Co. acquired Utilities Improvement and Consolidated Cities Light, Power & Traction Companies. Stock outstanding July 31 1914, preferred, \$27,368,426; common, \$15,718,380.

Statement by Price, Waterhouse & Co., New York. We have examined (a) the books of the Cities Service Co. from its organization up to and including April 30 1914 and (b) a substantial portion of the subsidiary companies for the 12 months ending April 30 1914. The gross earnings of the subsidiary companies examined aggregate about 60% of the total gross earnings, and this includes the earnings of the Denver Gas & Electric Light Co. audited by other chartered accountants, whose audit we have accepted as correct. Our examination has shown the records of the Cities Service Co. to be correct for the period, and, subject to depreciation, the examination of the books of the subsidiary companies has not indicated any other than minor adjustments. The annexed statement sets forth the results of operations as shown by such books and by the reports of the remaining subsidiaries.

The earnings taken up by the Cities Service Co. include its proportion of the earnings of certain companies whose stock the Cities Service Co. has not yet paid for in full. These properties are under the control and management of the Cities Service Co. The purchase prices are fixed and the full liability therefor in cash or securities has been taken up on the books, and the full dividend or interest charges thereon have been charged to income.

Income Account of Cities Service Co. for Year ending April 30 1914.

Company's proportion of earnings applicable to common stock of subsidiary companies	-----	\$2,836,932
Dividends on preferred stocks of subsidiary companies	-----	21,221
Interest on bonds of subsidiary companies	-----	176,607
Interest on bills and accounts receivable	-----	293,772
Total	-----	\$3,328,532
Deduct—General and administrative expenses, \$65,879; interest on bills and accounts payable, \$97,598; interest on 5-year 7% convertible gold notes, \$246,685; interest on Consolidated Cities Light, Power & Traction Co. 5% bonds, \$175,000; total	-----	585,162
Dividends paid on stock of Cities Service Co.—Pref., \$1,202,242; common, \$646,329	-----	1,848,571

Balance, transferred to surplus account, \$894,799. This balance of \$894,799 includes the company's proportion of earnings applicable to common stock for six months on the properties acquired from the Utilities Improvement Co. and the Consolidated Cities Light, Power & Traction Co.—V. 99, p. 466, 406.

Cleveland (Electric) Ry.—Application.—The company has applied to the Ohio P. U. Commission for authority to issue \$1,068,500 additional stock to reimburse the company for expenditures made for extensions, betterments and improvements, and also to pay for further extensions to be made.—V. 99, p. 608.

Denver & Rio Grande RR.—Income Interest.—The semi-annual installments of interest on the \$10,000,000 Adjustment bonds, amounting to 3½%, represented by coupons Nos. 8 and 9, will, it is announced, be paid as usual on or after Oct. 1 1914. See adv. on another page.

Ogden Gateway.—See Union Pac. RR. below.—V. 99, p. 406.

Gary & Interurban RR.—Default—Assessment.—Interest due Sept. 1 on the \$350,000 3-year 6% Gary & Interurban Ry. notes of Sept. 1 1912 (V. 95, p. 890) remains unpaid and the Baltimore Trust Co., as trustee for the issue, is taking steps to protect the interests of the holders. "Baltimore Sun" on Sept. 2 said:

Under the law of Indiana, where the embarrassed company operates, stockholders can, it is said, be assessed without foreclosure, and failure to pay the assessment within the prescribed time subjects shareholders to forfeiture of their stock. Acting under this law, the company has called upon the stockholders for the payment of an assessment of 10% within 60 days. As there is \$4,750,000 stock of the Gary & Interurban RR. outstanding, of which \$1,000,000 is preferred, the assessment equals \$475,000, which, if paid, will enable the company to pay off its floating debt, amounting to approximately \$350,000, and leave a balance of \$125,000.

The embarrassment of the company is a direct result of the European war, which made it impossible for it to raise needed funds at this time despite the fact it has ample collateral to put up. Earnings, too, have been falling off, owing to the exodus of employees of steel and other industrial plants at Gary to take part in the war abroad. The city lines operated by the company show a loss in earnings of about 30%. The interurban lines, on the other hand, show an increase of about 30%. The funded debt of the company, including subsidiaries, is \$2,100,000. Semi-annual interest on this debt was paid July 1.—V. 99, p. 608.

Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.—New Mortgage.—There has been deposited with the Secretary of State of Canada a mortgage dated Aug. 5 1914, to the Royal Trust Co., trustee, securing an issue of bonds [\$16,000,000 4s due Jan. 1 1962] to be guar. by the Dominion Government. See V. 99, p. 342.

Hocking Valley Ry.—Electric Service Ordered to be Restored.—The Ohio P. U. Commission on Sept. 1 made an order requiring the company to resume operation of electric cars on the Wellston & Jackson Belt Ry., operating between Jackson and Hamden, 17 miles.

The interurban service was recently discontinued, but the company maintained a steam train service over the line. The electric service had been in operation since 1896 and was discontinued on the ground that operation of the line was a losing proposition, inasmuch as the mining industry in that section had waned in recent years. The company also contended that its franchise allowed the substitution of steam service.

The Commission found that the company had the option of using electric or steam service 18 years ago when its operation was started, but the fact that it chose to operate by electricity binds it to continue operation by that method. The change, if allowed, would, it is held, be grossly unjust to the community served, since the people who use the road have adjusted themselves to the service and investments have been made on that basis.—V. 99, p. 467.

Hudson & Manhattan RR.—Income Interest.—The directors have declared an interest payment of \$10 (or 1%) on each \$1,000 Adjustment Income bond for the 6 months end-

ing June 30 1914, payable Oct. 1 at the office of Harvey Fisk & Sons. The same amount was disbursed on April 1 for the half-year ending Dec. 31 1913. The first payment of \$8 34 for the 5 months ending June 30 1913 was made on Oct. 1 1913, being also at the rate of 2% per annum.—V. 99, p. 406, 196.

Jamestown Westfield & Northwestern RR.—Author. The P. S. Commission recently granted the application to change the motive power from steam to electricity and to issue \$100,000 capital stock, which is to be given to Sheldon B. and Almet W. Broadhead as part payment for the properties purchased from the receivers of the Jamestown Chautauqua & Lake Erie Ry. The Commission in the order does not go into the question of the payment of the balance to the vendors, which it is proposed to meet by an issue of mortgage bonds. The Commission approves the lease to the Erie RR. of certain parts of the line and of the freight terminal east of Fairmount Ave. in Jamestown and the Falconer branch line.—V. 97, p. 1663.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry.—Payment of Notes.—The company has arranged, through J. P. Morgan & Co., to meet the £420,000 one-year sterling notes due in London Sept. 6 by the offer of a new one-year note in exchange, repayable either in sterling at the holders' option, or in dollars, at a rate which is expected to give a substantial profit over rates of exchange usually ruling in the fall. Holders who prefer not to make the exchange will receive payment at maturity.—V. 99, p. 342.

Lehigh & New England RR.—Payment of Bonds.—The company gives notice that it will on Oct. 1 redeem at 105, at its office, 437 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, the \$1,380,000 outstanding consolidated M. 5% gold bonds dated Oct. 1 '03. The payment was provided for by the recent sale of \$4,000,000 General M. 5% bonds. Compare V. 99, p. 49.

Mail Remuneration.—Joint Congressional Report. See "Banking, Legislative and Financial News."—V. 98, p. 1694.

Maine Rys. Cos.—Notes Called.—Ninety-eight notes dated April 1 1914 for payment at par and int. on Oct. 1 at Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, Mass.—V. 98, p. 1245.

Mexican Eastern Ry.—Moratorium as to Debenture Interest—Receivers Discharged.—The English courts on July 28 sanctioned the scheme of arrangement for a moratorium in respect of the installments of interest payable June 15 and Dec. 15 1914 on the 5% debentures. The suits of the debenture holders against the company have accordingly been stayed and the receivers appointed by the Court discharged.

Certain amendments have been made to the plan, principally with the object of making it quite clear that the moratorium is to be strictly limited to the above-mentioned two installments of interest, and that after the expiration of the moratorium the full rights of the company to the rental payable by the Interoceanic Ry. are to revive. It has also been arranged that a new trustee for the debenture holders is to be appointed to act jointly with the existing trustees. In other respects the plan as now amended does not, it is stated, differ in any essential from that approved at the meeting of debenture holders held on June 29. As provided by the plan, separate certificates of indebtedness will be issued to the debenture holders against the surrender of their respective coupons. As soon as the certificates in respect of the coupon payable June 15 last are ready, notice will be given. Compare Interoceanic Ry. in V. 98, p. 48.—V. 98, p. 1646.

Mexican Southern Ry.—Plan Approved.—The English Court on July 28 gave its approval to the plan of the Interoceanic Ry. Co. of Mexico for deferring payment of one year's rent payable to the Mexican Southern Ry. See Interoceanic Ry. of Mexico in V. 99, p. 48.—V. 91, p. 1711.

Mexico North Western Ry.—Prior Lien Interest Deferred.—Secretary A. M. Trueb gives notice that the board has decided, owing to the financial conditions in Europe and Mexico, to defer the payment of the half-yearly coupon due Sept. 1 on the £1,671,000 6% 15-year Prior Lien bonds.—V. 99, p. 269.

Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light Co.—Listed.—The New York Stock Exchange has listed \$1,305,000 general and refunding M. 5% bonds, due 1951, and has authorized \$695,000 additional to be listed on notice that they have been sold, making the total amount to be listed \$6,000,000.

Total Expenditures (\$2,281,625) on Account of Which Bonds Listed Have Been Used, from Which Has Been Deducted \$177,309 for Adjustment of Value of Property Scrapped, Displaced, Sold, &c.

Roadway and track	-----	\$322,617	Transformers, meters, lamps, &c.	-----	-----
Electric transmission & distributing system	-----	434,152	Miscellaneous	-----	\$246,454
Buildings and improvements	-----	259,455	Power plant equipment	-----	191,222
			Cars & elec. equip't of cars	-----	403,749
					423,976

Earnings.—For year end. June 30 1914 and cal. year 1913

	Operating Revenue	Net (after Depr., &c.)	Non-Oper. Revenue	Interest Charges	Balance, Surplus
June 30 1914	-----	\$1,817,616	\$64,733	\$783,214	\$1,099,134
Dec. 31 1913	-----	6,016,913	1,810,482	45,178	733,323
					1,122,337

Missouri Pacific Ry.—Earnings.—

Combined Earnings (including St. Louis Iron Mtn. & Southern)					
Year	Gross Earnings	Net (after Taxes)	Other Income	Fixed Charges	Balance, Sur. or Def.
1913-14	\$59,793,900	\$14,084,731	\$2,447,779	\$16,457,318	sur. \$74,692
1912-13	62,155,506	15,049,156	2,463,599	15,950,021	sur. 1,562,734

Earnings of Missouri Pacific Ry. Proper.

1913-14	\$26,622,040	\$3,633,131	\$3,701,226	\$8,313,804	def. \$979,447
1912-13	28,018,909	4,822,402	3,721,121	8,173,826	sur. 369,697

Earnings of St. Louis & Iron Mountain Ry.

1913-14	\$33,171,859	\$10,451,600	\$520,538	\$8,142,349	sur. \$2,829,789
1912-13	34,136,598	10,226,754	515,946	7,774,014	sur. 2,968,686

From the surplus as above in 1913-14 and 1912-13 there were paid dividends of 4% (\$1,775,649) yearly on St. L. & I. M. stock, leaving a balance of \$1,054,140 in 1913-14, against \$1,193,037 in 1912-13.—V. 97, p. 538, 343, 197.

National Railways of Mexico.—Time Extended Till Sept. 30.—Referring to the notice of July 31 1914 with respect to the deposit of coupons and notes maturing between July 1 and Sept. 30 1914, both incl., the company gives notice that the time for making such deposit has been extended until and including Sept. 30. This notice applies to holders of—

- Prior lien 4½s 50-yr. s. f. gold bonds.
- Mexican Internat. RR. pr. lien 4½s.
- Electric Cent. Ry., Ltd., priority 5s.
- First consolidated 4s.
- 5% equip. & coll. 2d series.
- Nat. RR. of Mexico prior lien 4½s.
- Equipment notes, series 8.
- Pan-American RR. 1st gold 5s.
- Equipment notes, series 10.
- General mortgage gold 5s.
- Equipment notes, series 11.
- Vera Cruz & Pac. 1st 4½s gu. bonds.

Depository.—Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., either at its N. Y. office, 140 Broadway, or at its London office, 33 Lombard St., London, E. C.
Copies of the circular of July 31 1914 may be obtained at the office of the company, 25 Broad St., N. Y. See also V. 99, p. 407.—V. 99, p. 467.

National Railways of Mexico.—*Resumption of Traffic from U. S.*—It is announced by officers of the Texas & Pacific, International & Great Northern and St. Louis Iron Mtn. & Southern that affairs in Mexico have reached a state where traffic with the United States is being resumed.

The International & Great Northern, in connection with the Texas & Pacific and St. Louis Iron Mtn. & Southern, previous to the trouble in Mexico ran through trains via Laredo, Tex., to the City of Mexico in connection with the National Railways of Mexico. The war caused a suspension of this traffic. Recently arrangements have been made with the Constitutionalists for an interchange of traffic between the Gould lines and the Mexican railways at Laredo. All freight in both directions is transferred in the International & Great Northern yards at Laredo. As there are no through rates in effect, through bills of lading cannot at present be issued. Through train service over the railroad between Laredo and the City of Mexico was resumed on Aug. 26, the track which was destroyed in connection with the operations of the war having been made passable. Numerous branch roads are being repaired rapidly.—V. 99, p. 467, 407.

New England Investment & Security Co.—*Plan of Pref. Shareholders to Buy All the Company's Common Stock.*—Touching the plan of a protective committee of the pref. shareholders to purchase the entire common stock of the company, amounting to only 100,000 shares (see V. 99, p. 609), a circular has been issued by leading preferred shareholders under date of Aug. 24, saying:

The undersigned, who hold substantial amounts of pref. stock, believe that it is essential to the protection of the interests of the pref. shareholders to acquire control of this common stock. We have, therefore, become parties to the protective agreement [dated July 2 1914], and earnestly urge every pref. shareholder to do the same. [The sale of this stock, we understand, was arranged in June, about a month prior to the commencement of the suit of the U. S. Government against the N. Y. N. H. & H. RR. Co., and was in no wise the result of the bringing of the suit.—Ed.] See V. 99, p. 609. Signed by A. G. Bullock, Arthur Lyman, trustee; Eugene V. R. Thayer, Charles P. Bowditch, Alfred Bowditch, Moses Williams, Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co., by A. W. Damon, Pres.; trustees of Clark University, F. H. Dewey, Treas.; Augustus P. Loring, Charles E. Ware and Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Chas. E. Rogerson, Pres.—V. 99, p. 609.

New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—*Committee.*—See New England Investment & Security Co. above.—V. 99, p. 538.

New York Railways.—*Income Interest.*—President Shonts on Wednesday issued the following statement:

The company has prepared a summarized statement showing the net income payable as interest on the adjustment mortgage bonds for the six months ended June 30 1914, amounting to 1.24%. The mortgage provides that such a statement must be signed by three-fourths of the directors to be elected by the bondholders. The unavoidable absence in Europe of one of the directors representing the bondholders, and the refusal of another to sign the approval, made it necessary to agree with the trustee of the mortgage upon the selection of a board of experts to ascertain the income. The directors have authorized the necessary procedure, and there probably will be no delay in the interest payment due Oct. 1. [The board will be appointed next week, possibly on Tuesday.—Ed.]

Previous Payments on Income Bonds (Per Cent.)			
Oct. 1912.	April 1913.	Oct. 1913.	April 1914.
0.771%	2.25%	1.636%	2.345%

Application for Abandonment of Roosevelt Ferry Branch.—

The company has applied to the P. S. Commission for permission to abandon the Roosevelt St. ferry branch of the Madison St. line, extending from the Roosevelt St. ferry through South St., James Slip and New Chambers St. to Madison St. Owing to the falling off of business, there is, it is stated, no further need for the line. While the Madison St. line has of late been operated by storage battery cars, but of late year for only 12 hours a day, with no operation at all on Sunday and holidays. The abandonment was authorized by the directors on May 6 and on July 1 by more than two-thirds of the stockholders and upwards of two-thirds of the bondholders. V. 99, p. 343, 49.

Northampton (Mass.) Street Ry.—*Strike Settled.*—The strike of the 65 conductors, motormen, car-house employees and trackmen begun Aug. 19 was settled on Aug. 25.

All employees under the new 2-year agreement, dating from June 1, return to work without prejudice and all motormen and conductors receive an increase of 2 cents an hour and employees in car-house, line and track departments 2½ cents. Motormen and conductors will receive a minimum of 25 cents an hour in a graduated scale, reaching a maximum of 30 cents an hour at the end of 6 years' service. Schedules of regular runs are to be arranged as far as possible on the 9-hour basis. The men gain an increase of 2 cents an hour in all grades over the schedule awarded by the recent board of arbitration, while the company is not obliged to grant the demand for \$3,600 back pay for which the men contended, and the men are required to work on platform time. The estimated total wage increase is \$3,600 yearly.—V. 96, p. 1840.

Ogden (Utah) Rapid Transit Co.—*Merger Plan.*—It was reported recently that the stockholders had approved the plan for the amalgamation of the company with the Logan Rapid Transit Co. as the Ogden Logan & Idaho RR. An officer of the Ogden Rapid Transit Co., writing from Ogden on Aug. 24, says:

Our company, in organizing the Ogden Logan & Idaho Ry. Co., has not completely perfected its plans, and as a consequence there have been no stock or bonds issued to the present time. This matter, we believe, will be taken up within the course of the next 60 days. [The officers of the Ogden Rapid Transit Co. are M. S. Browning, Pres.; Jos. Scowcroft, V. Pres.; E. S. Rolapp, Sec., and P. D. Kline, Gen. Mgr. At last accounts the company had outstanding \$308,975 cap. stock and \$965,000 1st M. 5% gold bonds dated Jan. 1 1909 and due Jan. 1 1929. Interest J. & J. at Ogden Savings Bank, trustee (V. 88, p. 1062). Miles of track electric, 50; steam, 6. The Logan Rapid Transit Co. (controlled by the Ogden R. T. Co.) operates 14½ miles of track.—V. 88, p. 1062.]

Ottumwa (Ia.) Ry. & Light Co.—*Earnings, &c.*—H. M. Bylesby & Co. report as follows:

Year—	1913-14.	1912-13.	July 31 Year—	1913-14.	1912-13.
Gross	\$324,446	\$312,027	Interest	\$67,268	\$66,433
Net (less taxes)	146,194	139,234	Pref. divs. (7%)	31,493	31,493
Balance, surplus				\$47,433	\$41,308

—V. 97, p. 1899.

Pennsylvania RR.—*Proposed Passenger Rate Increase.*—See "Rates" below.—V. 99, p. 609, 344.

Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry.—*Tenders Asked.*—The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. of N. Y., as trustee for the consolidated mortgage, asks tenders up to Sept. 30 for the sale of bonds for the sinking fund to an aggregate cost of \$872,515.

Bonds must be delivered on Oct. 1, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery would be made within ten days.—V. 99, p. 199.

Rapid Transit in New York City.—*Contracts, &c.*—The Commission will on Sept. 15 receive bids for the construction of Section 2, of Route 48, being the two-track subway to be operated by the

Interborough Rapid Transit Co. in William St., extending from Beekman St. down William and under Hanover Square to a point opposite the easterly building line of Pearl St.

The Commission on Aug. 21 awarded the contract to the Flinn-O'Rourke Construction Co. (the lowest bidder) for \$3,395,152 for the construction of Section 3, of Route 33, which will connect the Brooklyn Rapid Transit tunnel from Whitehall St., Manhattan, to Montague St., Brooklyn, with the Fourth Ave. (Brooklyn) subway in the Flatbush Ave. extension, and also the new Interborough tunnel from Old Slip to Clark St. with the present subway at Borough Hall. (V. 99, p. 468, 408.)

Justice Hendrick in the Supreme Court in this county on Sept. 1 granted an injunction restraining the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and the Manhattan Ry. from third-tracking the Second and Third Avenue elevated roads until compensation to the property owners for their easements had been agreed upon. The application was made by 20 owners. The injunction will not be entered for 90 days, in order not to delay the work pending a settlement. The Court said that the argument of the defendants impressed him, but that under a decision of the Appellate Division he was compelled to grant the injunction. Justice Brady in the Supreme Court in Bronx County on Aug. 31 denied a similar application of several property owners to enjoin the building of a third, or middle, track on the elevated structure in Third Ave. in that county, holding that the rights of property owners would not be violated by the improvements.

Chief Engineer Robert Ridgeway of the P. S. Commission has made a report stating the outlook is that operation of the Fourth Avenue Line (Brooklyn) subway and the Steinway tunnel from Manhattan to Long Island City will begin shortly after the first of the coming year. It is expected that the two additional tracks in the Centre St. loop will be ready for operation and the connection of that tube with the Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges will be completed at about the same time. According to the report, 22 contracting firms are at work on subway construction throughout the city, employing in all about 13,000 men. The total contract price of all city contracts so far awarded is \$133,910,269. In addition to which the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit companies have contracts under way to the extent of about \$15,000,000 under contractors employing about 2,400 men.—V. 99, p. 539, 468.

Rates.—*Plan to Increase Mileage Book Rates.*—The Pennsylvania RR. Co. on Sept. 2 filed with the I. S. C. Commission the necessary notices "providing that, beginning Oct. 1, the charge for interchangeable mileage books shall be at the rate of 2½ cents per mile instead of 2 cents, as heretofore." Similar action was also taken by the Reading Company, New York New Haven & Hartford RR. Co., Boston & Maine RR. Co., Boston & Albany RR. Co., &c.

It is understood that like notice will shortly be given by all railroads in Eastern trunk line territory, and that all of these companies will similarly increase the price of their non-interchangeable mileage books except in New York State, where a statute requires them to sell mileage books at 2 cents. These applications are made by the several roads individually and as a result of no concerted action. Whether a general readjustment of single-trip rates may ensue later is pronounced wholly problematical.

Schedules embodying increases in freight rates in Central Freight Association territory allowed by the I. S. C. Commission will probably be completed by Oct. 1, and the Commission will be asked to make a special ruling allowing them to become effective early in that month.

Statement Made by Pennsylvania RR. Co. Respecting Increase in Cost of Mileage Books.

This increase is made to carry out the suggestion of the Inter-State Commerce Commission that additional revenue "demanded," as the Commission says, "in the interests of both the general public and the railroads," should be obtained by carriers in Trunk Line territory by other than increases in freight rates.

In its decision in the 5% advance rate case, the Commission found it to be a fact that there had been a very general and substantial increase in railroad expenses, the Commission saying: "It is probable in the case of every railroad showing a largely increased operating ratio that the increased ratio is due in large measure to its passenger service."

The public is well aware that, although there has been no increase in passenger rates, there has been for many years past a constant improvement in passenger service. It is evident that very large expenditures have been made necessary to provide the steel cars, improved stations, automatic signals and other features which have added so pronouncedly to the comfort, safety and convenience of passengers.

As the Commission has now declared it to be a matter of public policy that each branch of the railroad "service should contribute its proper share to the cost of operation and of return upon the property devoted to the use of the public," the Pennsylvania Railroad also intends to make certain other readjustments in passenger rates. These will be announced later.

The purpose will be both to embody the policy established by the Commission and so spread the changes in fares that the burden will fall but lightly on any single traveler.

The "Boston News Bureau" on Sept. 2 said in part:

Boston & Maine is revamping its entire tariffs covering one-trip tickets, to put them more in line with the establishment of a 2½-cent mileage-book basis. They will be placed, for the most part, on a 2½@2½-cent basis. In a majority of instances, price of the one-trip tickets will be lowered, but in the net result, together with the advance in the mileage-book rate, will of course be a substantial increase in the road's passenger revenue. Before the take a good many weeks to figure out its proposed revisions. Before the I. S. C. Commission some months ago, B. & M. officials reported that an increase of ¼ cent per mile for mileage books would yield about \$539,000 per annum more revenue on a volume of business equivalent to that carried during the year ended June 30 1913.

The New Haven will undoubtedly also get busy and bring its one-trip fares up to at least a 2½-cent-per-mile basis. In this connection it is pointed out that on all trunk lines except New York Central between Albany and Buffalo (where a lower basis is forced by charters), single fares have for a considerable period been on a 2½-cent-per-mile basis.

Effective Oct. 1, Boston & Albany will discontinue the sale of 10-ride tickets affording a 2-cent-per-mile basis in the Boston metropolitan district, and also of its 100-trip books available for use between various stations on a basis of 1½ cents per mile. Boston & Albany is not planning to increase its one-trip fares, which, except around Boston, are on a 2½-cent-per-mile basis. It is estimated that the increased Boston & Albany rates will yield the road less than \$150,000 in additional annual revenue.—V. 99, p. 539, 468.

St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern Ry.—*Application.*—The company has applied to the Missouri P. S. Commission for authority to issue \$893,000 5% equipment bonds.—V. 99, p. 121.

Salt Lake Lt. & Trac. Co.—*Further Data—Purchase.*—See Utah Power & Light Co. under "Industrials" below.—V. 99, p. 609.

San Diego (Cal.) Electric Ry.—*New Bonds.*—The shareholders will vote Sept. 30 on authorizing a \$10,000,000 General First Lien Mortgage. See V. 99, p. 122.

Tacoma Olympia & Chehalis Valley RR.—*Control.*—See Eastern Ry. & Lumber Co., V. 99, p. 608.—V. 99, p. 199.

Union Pacific RR.—*Closing of Ogden Gateway.*—The company on Aug. 13 issued a notice that the Ogden gateway, both eastbound and westbound, would be closed on Oct. 1 or as soon thereafter as current traffic can be supplemented, to passengers desiring to travel on through tickets via the Denver & Rio Grande and connecting lines east of Colorado common points.

The notice issued on Aug. 13 says that on passenger traffic originating at Colorado common points, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad, or points east, south or north thereof, destined to points on the Oregon Short Line, or from points on that line, interchange at Ogden or Salt Lake City will be discontinued and that such business must be routed via the U. P. between Denver, Colo., or authorized points of interchange east thereof on the one hand, and Granger, Wyo., or Ogden, Utah, on the other. Interchange on traffic to or from points beyond Huntington and on traffic originating on points west of, but not including Colorado common points, destined to points on the Oregon Short Line or the reverse, is to continue as at present. Connecting lines are requested to arrange to eliminate from tariffs all routing in conflict with the notice and for the withdrawal of tickets accordingly.

It was reported this week that the company would defer action, because of the protests from interested connecting lines, particularly the Denver & Rio Grande, whose loss, it is stated, will be particularly heavy. The object of closing the gateway is to control tourist business. In recalling its notice the company, it is stated, says that it will take measures to accomplish its purpose in another way.

The Union Pacific, it is said, recently closed the Denver and Ogden gateways to freight destined to Oregon Short Line territory.—V. 99, p. 540, 199.

Trolley Sale.—

See Utah Power & Light Co. under "Industrials" below.—V. 99, p. 540.

United Railroads of San Francisco.—Financial Statement Covering 8½ Years.—As bearing on the Solano land matter, M. P. Starring, President of the California Railway & Power Co., has sent to the shareholders of that company a condensed summary of income and profit and loss for the United Railroads of San Francisco, as certified to by Haskins & Sells, covering the 8½ years ending June 30 1914, as follows:

United Railroads of San Francisco, 8½ Years Jan. 1 1906 to June 30 1914.

Operating revenue, \$61,763,682; net income (after fixed chgs.)	\$7,463,667
Add—Surplus as of Jan. 1 1906, \$1,217,933; transferred amount of sinking fund investments made during the period, \$1,207,821; miscellaneous, \$56,967	2,482,720
Total	\$9,946,387
Profit and Loss Charges.—Depreciation, \$3,925,629; Solano land note written down, \$1,996,111; loss on securities, adjustments, &c., \$361,014; dividends on preferred stock, \$3,245,000; dividends on common stock (1906), \$300,000	8,927,754
Profit and loss surplus on June 30 1914	\$1,018,633

Depreciation, \$3,925,629, is here shown after deducting (i.e., crediting to profit and loss), \$1,200,000 for cancellation of 12,000 shares of common stock contributed to the company.—V. 99, p. 408.

Utah Light & Ry., Salt Lake City.—Sale.—

See Utah Power & Light Co. under "Industrials" below.—V. 99, p. 610.

INDUSTRIAL, GAS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

American Locomotive Co.—Bonds Called.—

See Rogers Locomotive Works below.—V. 99, p. 271.

American Lumber Co., Cleveland.—Bond Agreement.—

Under a bondholders' agreement of May 25 1914, Otis & Co. were appointed "Managers" for the purpose of formulating and carrying out a plan for the protection of the bondholders, and the Guardian Savings & Trust Co. of Cleveland was made depository for the bonds. Any bondholder at any time within 20 days after the mailing of copies of a plan may withdraw his deposited securities on paying his pro rata share of the obligations and expenses of the Managers and compensation of the Trustee. All bondholders not so withdrawing will be bound by such plan, but such plan shall not be consummated if a majority in interest dissent.

Statement of Otis & Co., Cleveland, May 15 1914.

The company was not able to pay the installment of principal, amounting to \$50,000, due Jan. 1 1914, on its First and Refunding M. 6% gold bonds dated Sept. 1 1909. The original issue amounted to \$650,000 and there are now outstanding and unpaid \$500,000 of bonds. On Jan. 1 1914 the company paid its interest. We are advised that at that time the directors were negotiating for the sale of the properties or for the further financing of the company's requirements, and that in the event of success in such negotiations, the bonds due Jan. 1 1914 would have been paid. We understand, however, that such efforts have not been successful, and hence it is now incumbent upon the bondholders to organize for mutual protection.

We are well acquainted with the company's property. It owns in fee about 270,000 acres of land in McKinley and Valencia counties, New Mexico, and has a very large amount of merchantable timber on such land. It also owns ample railroad equipment and a large mill at Albuquerque, N. M., part of which mill property, amounting to 115 acres, is inside the corporate limits of that city. The mill property, houses, &c., cost upwards of \$700,000. See V. 98, p. 1995.

American Pipe & Construction Co.—Dividend Omitted.

The directors have decided, in order to conserve resources, to omit the quarterly dividend on the \$5,000,000 which would be payable on Oct. 1. From April 1913 to July 1914, inclusive, 1% quarterly was distributed.

Previous Dividend Record (Per Cent).

1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1906	1907	1908	1913	1914.
6	0	6	8	11½	13	12	yearly	9	8	yearly	5 1, 1, —

—V. 98, p. 389.

American Snuff Co.—Com. Div. in Treasury Assets.—

An advertisement says: "While the earnings have been sufficient to warrant the payment of the usual (quarterly) cash dividend on the common stock, nevertheless, in view of the conditions brought about by the European war, it is the judgement of the directors that the cash of the company should be conserved and that the usual cash dividend on the common stock should not be paid, and in lieu thereof the board has ordered distributed among the common stock holders 2,425 shares of the 7% pref. stock of P. Lorillard Co. and 3,440 shares of the 7% pref. stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. owned by the company; said distribution to be made out of the surplus of the company and amounting to .02204 6-11 of a share of P. Lorillard Co. stock and .03127 3-11 of a share of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. stock for each share of common stock held in American Snuff Co., and is to be made about Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 12.

"The regular quarterly dividend of 1½% has been declared on the pref. stock, payable at the same time."

Previous Dividend Record Since Sale of Part of the Assets.

Apr. '12.	July '12.	Oct. '12.	1913.	1914.
Regular	2	2½	3	12 (3 qu.) Jan., Apr. & July, 3 qu.
Extra	—	—	1	2½ (Jan.)

Also in July 1913 \$1,100,000 Amer. Tobacco Co. pref. stock and \$500,000 Amer. Cigar Co. pref. stock were distributed in the proportion of one-tenth and one-twenty-second, respectively, of Snuff Co. com. stk.—V. 98, p. 759.

American Tobacco Co.—Suit Withdrawn.—

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in this city on Thursday signed an order, by consent of the attorneys for both sides, discontinuing the appeal in the suit brought by Otto S. Jonas, an independent tobacco deal r, to have the disintegration plan which was approved by the Circuit Court of Appeals set aside on the ground that it was not drawn in accordance with the decree of the U. S. Supreme Court (V. 96, p. 1426). The complainant also asked for \$100,000 damages.

Counsel for the complainant is quoted as saying that the main purpose of the suit has been accomplished, inasmuch as the Government has undertaken a country-wide investigation of the conditions in the tobacco industry (V. 99, p. 122).—V. 99, p. 409, 122.

Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.—Dividend Omitted.—The following notice has been sent to the stockholders:

In view of the unsettled condition of the copper market in this country and the interruption of the company's business with its foreign customers, the directors have decided not to declare a dividend at the present time. The product of the mine will be curtailed and the wages and salaries of all employees and officers will be reduced. It is planned to continue operations on three-quarters' time rather than to discharge any large number of men and by keeping the entire force at work part of the time it is hoped

that the organization of the company may be kept intact and a lesser hardship imposed on the men.

The following notice has been posted at the Houghton mine of the Calumet & Hecla Co. and subsidiary: "On account of extraordinary conditions prevailing in the copper market, it has become necessary to curtail production. Beginning Sept. 1 all the mines, mills and smelters of this company will be operated three-quarters time and the rate of wages existing immediately prior to May 1 1912 will be restored."

A reduction of 15% in the pay of the officers and all those not affected by the increase in wages May 1 1912 will, it is stated, be made, also a similar reduction in the pay of all officers and employees of the Boston and New York offices.

In March and June last quarterly dividends of \$5 per share (20%) were paid, comparing with \$10 in June and March 1913 and \$6 in Sept. & Dec. '13. Since 1871, when payments were begun, only once before passed its dividend, viz. in May 1884. Total dividends paid to date \$124,250,000.

Partial Dividend Record—Stock Now \$2,500,000 in \$25 Shares, \$12 Paid in.

Year	'02.	'03.	'04.	'05.	'06.	'07.	'08.	'09.	'10.	'11.	'12.	'13.	1914.
Perct.	100	140	160	200	280	260	80	108	116	96	168	128	20, 20, 0, —

—V. 98, p. 1842.

Chambersburg Engineering Co.—Bonds Called.—

Ten (\$10,000) 1st M. 5% 20-year bonds dated Oct. 1 1906, namely Nos. 58, 93, 116, 157, 162, 163, 168, 179, 182, 197, for payment on Oct. 1 at 105 and int. at Girard Trust Co., Phila., trustee.—V. 95, p. 621.

Childs Co. (Restaurants), N. Y.—Dividend Reduced.—

A quarterly dividend of 1½% has been declared on the \$4,000,000 common stock, payable Sept. 10 to holders of record Sept. 2. This compares with 2½% quarterly from Dec. 1910 to June 1914 incl. In Dec. 1911 a 33 1-3% stock dividend (\$1,000,000) was paid.

Dividend Record (Per Cent) of Common Stock—Calendar Years.

1902 1903-04 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911-13 1914

1½ 3 yrly. 3½ 4½ 5½ 6 7½ 8½ 10 yrly. 2½, 2½, 1½, —

No statement has been made of the reasons for the reduction, but it is reported that while the company is of course affected by the general poor business conditions now prevailing, the more immediate necessity of financing new restaurants throughout the country was the real reason for cutting the dividend. It is, it is stated, expected that the saving in common dividends will be used mainly for this and other purposes.—V. 98, p. 1922.

(H. B.) Claflin Co.—Plan.—

The reorganization plan in rough draft has been submitted to the general merchandise creditors' committee and its general outline agreed upon. No details, however, are as yet available for publication. The published statement in regard to creditors receiving 15% in cash and the remainder in stock of the new corporation, it is stated, is partly right and partly wrong, although the general lines to be followed in the plan could not be learned.—V. 99, p. 540, 410.

Crane Company, Chicago.—President Retires, Exchanging His Stock for \$15,000,000 Bonds.—

Charles R. Crane has disposed of his stock in the company to his brother, Richard T. Crane Jr., in exchange for \$15,000,000 of a new \$20,000,000 30-year 5½% first mortgage bond issue. Mr. Crane resigned as President of the company on Aug. 1 and was succeeded by Richard T. Crane Jr.

Statement Reported as Made by an Officer of the Company Aug. 27.

The arrangement is merely a business transaction between the brothers. Mr. Charles R. Crane has disposed of his stock to his brother and has taken \$15,000,000 in bonds. The other \$5,000,000 in bonds authorized will not be issued. Mr. Crane, being no longer actively connected with the company, felt that it would be safer, wiser and more proper that he should convert his holdings into bonds. None of the bonds will be offered to the public. By the same transaction the company purchases the plant at Bridgeport, Conn. Directors are: R. T. Crane Jr., Pres.; Jno. B. Berryman, 1st V.-Pres.; A. D. McGill, 2d V.-P. & Treas.; E. H. Raymond, Sec.; R. B. Stiles, Asst. Treas.; A. F. Bennett, H. P. Crane, R. T. Crane III., W. W. Doolittle, C. A. G. Wayman and J. H. Wrath.

Description of New \$20,000,000 Mortgage (Compiled for "Chronicle").

The company has filed for record its mortgage to the Central Trust Co. and James N. Wallace and Breckenridge Jones as trustees, to secure the authorized \$20,000,000 1st M. 5½% 30-year bonds dated June 1 1914. Interest J. & D. Denom. \$1,000 registered bonds \$10,000. Bonds subject to call at option of company in part or whole on or after June 1 1915 at 103 and interest. Principal and interest to be paid in so far as may lawfully be done, without deduction for any taxes or other governmental charges which the company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, State, Federal or municipal, the company to pay all such taxes in so far as it lawfully may. Annual sinking fund beginning June 1 1917. The difference between 6½% of the total aggregate amount of the bonds at any time issued and 5½% of the par value of the bonds then outstanding, and this shall continue until one-half of the total bonds issued shall have been retired.

The mortgage covers all property, real, personal and mixed, except current assets and property under contract of sale. The properties are very large and widely scattered, including holdings in Birmingham, Ala., Vancouver, Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, San Francisco, Bridgeport, Washington, Atlanta, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Des Moines, Sioux City, Wichita, Baltimore and Chicago.

Of the bonds, \$15,658,000 were issuable forthwith, and the remainder, \$4,342,000, can be issued from time to time for improvements, additions, betterments, extensions, &c., and for 75% of the cost of the acquisition of properties.

The Crane Company has an authorized capital stock of \$17,000,000, of which \$12,300,000 is now outstanding. Recently reported unofficially as \$16,000,000—Ed.), along with \$15,372,000 of the new bonds. Par \$100. gas and water service; also steam specialties, wrought pipe, tools, &c.—V. 99, p. 345; V. 92, p. 465.

Empire District Electric Co.—Cash Dividends Deferred.

See Cities Service Co. under "Railroads" above.—V. 99, p. 410.

Federal Utilities, Inc.—Pref. Div. Not Declared.—

The directors have not taken any action on the quarterly dividend on the \$1,000,000 6% cumulative preferred stock due Sept. 1. Two quarterly payments (dividends Nos. 10 and 11) were paid on Feb. 28, thus providing for the quarterly distribution omitted in Dec. 1913, all previous thereto having been promptly met. The regular quarterly payment of 1½% (No. 12) was made on June 1 last.—V. 98, p. 453.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.—Increased and Extra Divs.

A quarterly dividend of 3% and an extra payment of 2% have been declared on the \$3,000,000 common stock, together with the regular quarterly dividend of 1½% on the \$1,000,000 preferred stock, both payable Oct. 15 at the rate of 10% yearly (2½% quar.) for some time, earlier payments having been at the rate of 7%.

Gross sales for the year ending July 31 1914 exceeded, it is stated, \$19,000,000, against \$16,600,000 in the previous year and \$11,500,000, \$7500,000 and \$5,000,000 in the years ended July 31 1912, 1911 and 1910, respectively. Net earnings are stated as about \$3,200,000, after deducting about \$200,000 of "special charges."—V. 94, p. 1510.

Gas & Electric Securities Co.—Cash Dividends Deferred.

See Cities Service Co. under "Railroads" above.

Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co., Chicago.—Stock.—

A certificate increasing the capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 each. See V. 99, p. 611.

Idaho-Oregon Light & Power Co.—Sale Sept. 30.—

Receiver W. J. Ferris on Aug. 26 stated that the way has been cleared for bondholders to bid in the property at the sale on Sept. 30 by the decision of Judge Dietrich of the U. S. District Court, on Aug. 24, holding that Light & Power Co. bonds claimed to be owned by the Idaho Ry. The Priest committee. (V. 97, p. 118.)

Mr. Ferris is quoted: "The decision removes all question as to the stability of the company. Another factor that will add to the strength of its position is the completion of the Oxbow power plant. It will be in operation by Sept. 1. This means that when the bondholders bid on the property

that they will be bidding on a concern fully equipped to render the service required of it. At present the company is buying, during the irrigation season, some 3,000 h.p. With the completion of the Oxbow plant, it will have a surplus of 2,000 h.p., since the Oxbow plant will develop 5,000 h.p.—V. 98, p. 1247.

International Agricultural Chemical Co.—Voting Trust Expires.—The voting trust will expire by limitation on Sept. 14 and will not be renewed.—V. 98, p. 1463.

International Paper Co.—Bonds Called.—Sixteen bonds of the St. Maurice Lumber Co., dated Oct. 24 1907, for payment at par and int. on Sept. 21 at N. Y. Trust Co., trustee.—V. 98, p. 606.

International Steam Pump Co.—Foreclosure Suit.—The Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., as trustee under the 1st lien M. of 1909, on Sept. 2 brought suit in the U. S. Dist. Court for the foreclosure of the mortgage. Judge Mayer has made an order extending the receivership to the foreclosure suit.—V. 99, p. 611.

Milwaukee & Chicago Breweries, Ltd.—Report.—The report for the year ending Sept. 30 1913 shows the following results for the American company:

Fiscal Year	Total Profits	Int. Adm. Exp.	Deprec'n.	Div. to Eng. Co.	Balance Surp. or Deficit	Sales (Barrels)
1912-13	\$1,277,485	\$695,196	\$330,000		sur. \$252,289	1,051,451
1911-12	772,183	634,420	150,000		def. 12,237	1,001,061

The English company paid 3% in dividends in the year 1912-13.—V. 98, p. 1771.

National Brick Co., Laprairie, Ltd.—No Dividend.—The directors have decided to omit the usual quarterly payment on the \$2,000,000 stock. Quarterly distributions of 1 1/4% were made from March 1913 to June 1914, inclusive.—V. 98, p. 1320.

National Transit Co., Oil City, Pa.—Warrants.—The company announced on Aug. 31 that it would be prepared on Sept. 1 1914 to resume the issue of negotiable warrants (formerly known as "acceptances" or "certificates") for crude petroleum, Pennsylvania grade, in the custody of its gathering system, in exchange for orders on credit balances. These warrants will be issued in amounts of 100, 500 and 1,000 barrels, as desired by the owner of the oil. Compare "Incidents of the Situation" on a preceding page.—V. 98, p. 391.

New York Transit Co.—Dividend Again Reduced.—A quarterly dividend of \$6 has been declared on the \$5,000,000 stock (par \$100), payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 24, comparing with \$10 quarterly from April 1912 to April 1914 and \$8 in July 1914, both incl. An official statement says: "The board has deemed it wise to reduce the dividend from that paid July 1914, owing to the continued decline in business and unusual conditions arising from the European war."—V. 98, p. 1697.

Osage & Oklahoma Co.—Earnings for 6 Mos. end. June 30.

June 30	Gross Earnings	Gas	Oper. Exp.	Bond Int.	Deprec'n.	Dividends Paid	Balance Surplus
1914	\$155,873	\$1,048	\$50,565	\$1,665	\$29,380	(2 1/2%) \$37,500	\$35,720
1913	129,305	5,829	40,968	2,081	22,344	(2) 30,000	28,583

Operating expenses include taxes, junk accounts, &c.—V. 98, p. 766.

Parkersburg & Ohio River Bridge Co.—Contracts.—A contract for the construction of a 2,850-foot suspension bridge across the Ohio River at Parkersburg has, it is announced, been awarded to Herman Laub of Pittsburgh, Pa.—V. 98, p. 895.

Paterson Passaic & Suburban Telephone Co.—Vice-Chancellor Backes at Trenton, N. J., on Aug. 31 appointed George F. Wright of Paterson receiver for the company on application made by counsel for James Kerney, receiver for the Inter-State Telephone & Telegraph Co. of New Jersey, a creditor for \$40,000 (V. 99, p. 541).—V. 81, p. 1178.

Penmans Ltd., Montreal.—\$100 Pref. Shares.—The directors on June 24 passed a by-law "whereby the 300,000 6% cum. pref. shares of the capital stock of the par value of \$5 in Canadian currency or £1-0-6 1/2 sterling each, were consolidated into 15,000 6% cum. pref. shares of the par value of \$100 each," and certificates of said consolidated pref. shares were directed to be issued to the holders of the existing pref. shares in the proportion of one share of the consolidated preferred for each 20 pref. shares now held by them respectively. The pref. shareholders are accordingly required to surrender their pref. shares for exchange as aforesaid at Royal Trust Co., 107 James St., Montreal.—V. 98, p. 917, 767.

Pittsburgh Terminal Warehouse & Transfer Co.—Dividend Increased.—A dividend of 21 1/4 cents per share (par \$100) has been declared, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 8:

This compares with regular monthly payments of 18 3/4 cents per share from Jan. 1912 to Aug. 1914, and increases the yearly rate from 2.25% to 2.55%. From July 1911 to Dec. 1911 15 cents monthly was distributed and an extra distribution of 22 1/2 cents was also made on Dec. 30 1911.—V. 94, p. 127.

Reo Motor Car Co.—Extra Dividends.—An extra dividend of 12 1/2% has been declared on the \$3,000,000 stock, in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 2 1/2%, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20. In July 1914 12 1/2% was also paid and in April 2 1/2%. A dividend of 10% has also been declared, payable next month on the \$600,000 Reo Motor Truck Co. stock, which was distributed to stockholders of the Motor Car Co. in October 1913.

Dividend Record (Per Cent).

Cash	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1912	1913	1914
Stock	10	37 1/2	86 1/2	80	70	30	20	a15	b37 1/2
	50	33	1-3		100				50

a Includes 5% extra. b Includes 27 1/2% extra.
Also \$600,000 stock of the Reo Motor Truck Co. distributed Oct. 20 1913, a cash dividend of 7% being paid on the stock of the Truck Co. after this distribution.—V. 98, p. 1854, 1611.

Rogers Locomotive Works.—Bonds Called.—The 1st M. 5s (\$205,000 outstanding) issued under the mortgage dated May 14 1901 have been called for payment at par and interest at the Equitable Trust Co., N. Y., on Nov. 14.—V. 90, p. 1106.

Russellville (Ark.) Water & Light Co.—Control, &c.—See Seven Cities Co. below.—V. 94, p. 284.

St. Louis Screw Co., St. Louis.—New Stock.—The capital stock, it is stated, has been increased from \$600,000 to \$750,000, in connection with the extension of the plant. See V. 99, p. 53.

Sawyer-Massey Co., Toronto.—Dividend Deferred.—The directors have deferred the regular quarterly payment due Sept. 1 on the \$1,500,000 7% cumulative pref. stock. The reason given is the necessity of husbanding the company's resources in the present disturbed conditions.—V. 98, p. 1004.

Sears, Roebuck & Co.—Total Sales.

1914—August—1913	Increase.	1914—8 Mos.—1913	Increase.
\$6,142,404	\$5,853,379	\$60,369,533	\$57,112,461
	4.93%		5.71%

—V. 99, p. 411, 124.

Seven Cities Co., Russellville, Ark.—Receivership.—The Chancery Court at Russellville on Sept. 3 placed this company in the hands of the Southern Trust Co. of Little Rock as temporary receiver on application by the Russellville (Ark.) Water & Light Co. (V. 94, p. 284). Organized in Jan. 1914 with \$250,000 of auth. capital stock (increased in June to \$500,000) and some \$250,000 of 6% 1st & Ref. M. bonds, by Henri Chouteau and associates of St. Louis, to acquire control of the Russellville Water & Light Co. with its public utility plants at Russellville and Dardanelle, and also, it was said, light and power properties in Morrilton-Cabin Creek, Dover, Springdale, Fayetteville, Rogers and Bentonville, Ark. All of these properties, it was stated, would be served from the hy-

dro-electric plant of the Russellville Water & Light Co. on the Illinois River in Arkansas.

South West Pennsylv. Pipe Lines Co.—Div. Reduced.—A quarterly dividend of 3% has been declared on the \$3,500,000 stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15, comparing with 3% quarterly from April 1912 to July 1914, inclusive.—V. 98, p. 457.

Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky.—Extra Div. Omitted.—A quarterly dividend of 4% has been declared on the \$3,000,000 stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15. This compares with 4% and 1% extra in July and April 1914 and 5% in Jan. 1914 and Oct. and July 1913. In Feb. 1914 the stock was increased from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000.—V. 98, p. 1923.

Union Electric Light & Power Co. of St. Louis.—Listed.—The New York Stock Exchange has listed \$571,000 refunding and extension M. 25-year 5% bonds, due 1933, and has authorized \$429,000 additional to be listed on notice that they have been sold, making the total amount to be listed \$7,500,000.

Total Cash Cost of Additions, Extensions and Improvements (\$1,096,508), from Which \$282,462 Has Been Deducted for Cost of Property Replaced.

Transmission & distribution system	\$427,612	Distribution system equipment	\$145,476
Buildings and fixtures	44,771	Miscellaneous capital expenditures	36,863
Power plant and sub-station equipment	441,786		

Earnings.—For years ending June 30 1914 and cal. yr. 1913:

Year ending—	Operating Revenue	Net (after Depr. &c.)	Non-Oper. Revenue	Interest Charges	Surplus
June 30 1914	\$3,661,096	\$1,319,612	\$25,944	\$849,417	\$496,139
Dec. 31 1913	3,665,421	1,520,180	17,361	840,576	696,965

—V. 99, p. 275.

United Cigar Stores of America.—Subsidiary Dividends.—The dividend of 15% on the \$900,000 stock of the United Cigar Stores Co. of New Jersey all of which is owned brings the total since Jan. 1 up to 140%, or \$1,260,000. Dividends at the rate of 6% on the \$27,162,000 common and \$4,527,000 7% preferred call for about \$1,935,000 yearly, at the rate of \$1,289,500 for the 3 months to Sept. 1 1914. This, it is stated, means that all dividends from two other large operating tobacco companies—United Cigar Stores of Illinois and of Rhode Island—as well as dividends of various real estate companies all of whose stock is owned by United Cigar Stores of America, may either be held as surplus in the treasuries of the operating companies or be added to surplus of the holding company.—V. 99, p. 474, 412.

United Drug Co. ("Rexall"), Boston.—Quarterly Dividend on Common Stock Paid in Scrip.—

This company on Sept. 1 paid in scrip the quarterly dividend of 2% on its common stock. This scrip carries 6% interest and matures in one year, but is redeemable on any quarterly dividend date intervening, at the option of the company through vote of its executive committee, in cash or in preferred or common stock of the company. Both the preferred dividend, 1 1/4% cash, and the common dividend, 2% scrip, were paid Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 20. Cash payments on the common stock have been made regularly at 2% quarterly for some years past.

The common stock issued and outstanding Aug. 1 (date of most recent balance sheet) was \$4,684,100; pref. stock issued and outstanding, \$2,787,750. Par of pref. stock, \$50; of common stock, \$100. Concerning the vote with reference to issuing \$1,000,000 additional preferred stock, we are informed that a definite specific plan for marketing this preferred stock referred to in the vote has not been set up as yet.

Statement by Pres. Louis K. Liggett, Boston, Sept. 1.—In view of the unsettled condition of the world's money market, the board considered it their duty to conserve the company's cash, although at the closing of the 12 months ending June 30 we showed the largest net earnings in the company's history.

The closing of the foreign producing markets has forced us in the past four weeks to purchase heavily of raw material in order to protect our trademark products. This, combined with the further fact that our business has shown increase in August in excess of 15% over August of last year, following a substantial July increase, has made an unusual demand on the working capital of our company.

It is the intention of the board to take up this scrip in cash at the first dividend date following a normal condition of the world's money market, although, as a protection, said scrip grants the company the privilege at the end of the year of issuing pref. or common stock. One's guess is as good as another, but we ourselves are of the opinion that money is going to be very much easier, and we hope this will come about shortly. (Boston (main) office, Greenleaf, Lean and Bryant streets. Branches, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Toronto, Liverpool and Paris.)—V. 95, p. 1688.

Utah Power & Light Co., N. Y.—Acquisition—New Company.—The company has applied to the Salt Lake City Commission for authority to purchase the Utah Light & Ry., which owns and operates a street railway and electric-light and power system in Salt Lake City and adjoining towns, and also a gas and electric and power system in Ogden. This is merely a formal step.

The Salt Lake Light & Traction Co., incorporated on or about Aug 14 1914 with \$1,000,000 common capital stock (V. 99, p. 609), will, if the plan goes through, own the 98% interest in the common and preferred stock of Utah Light & Ry. now owned by the Union Pacific interest through the Oregon Short Line, and will later take over the title to the property. The stockholders of the Utah Light & Ry. Co. will vote on Sept. 18 on approving this sale of their properties, assets and franchise. The Utah Power & Light Co., whose issued stock is owned by the Utah Securities Corp. will own all the outstanding stock of the new company, the Salt Lake Light & Traction Co., and will finance the acquisition by means of its own treasury funds and securities now on hand; no securities will be issued at present. The acquisition gives full control of the electric business in both Salt Lake and Ogden to the Utah Power & Light Co.—V. 99, p. 474.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond, Va.—See "Annual Reports" on a preceding page.

Cotton Warehouses.—President S. T. Morgan Aug. 29 wrote: Returning to-day to my office I find your letter and telegram in reference to the [newspaper reports of] Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.'s organizing a \$50,000,000 corporation to build and operate cotton warehouses through the South. This is entirely a mistake. We do not propose and will not organize any corporation of this character.

It is our purpose to build warehouses, or rather to build enclosures for the storage of cotton at our various fertilizer and cotton-oil mills, where we can have it properly cared for and looked after. Until we have finished the construction of these storage places at our own plants, to be owned by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. we will build but few, if any, others.

After we have gotten these completed we may build some others at points where we may find desirable, and at which we have more or less interest.

Mr. Morgan is quoted in the "Evening Sun": Strictly speaking, we are not going to build any warehouses at all. To erect regulation brick buildings in time to take care of the present crop would be an utter impossibility. Furthermore, they would cost several millions of dollars. Our plan is a simple one. We propose to fence off certain areas on our properties in the cotton belt and to stack the cotton in the open, raising it from six to ten inches from the ground to protect it from dampness. It will then be covered with tarpaulin. We will stack from 100 to 500 bales in one storage unit and surround it with a ten-foot barbed-wire fence. It will be insured and protected against fire. We believe the plan to be feasible and hope eventually to see it extend all over the South, although at first the system will be put into effect only in towns where we have plants or branches.—V. 99, p. 340, 204.

—Mr. Charles N. Daly has retired from the firm of Frederic H. Hatch & Co., dealers in unlisted securities, to go with the Union Sulphur Co.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, Sept. 4 1914.

Trade is still more or less disorganized by the great European war. The cotton exchanges remain closed; also the Coffee Exchange. Cotton prices seem to be drifting to a lower level in the absence of opportunity to hedge on the exchanges. Building is less active. Money has been tight. Though the foreign exchange situation is better, it is still unsatisfactory. A big failure in the hardware trade here makes an unpleasant impression. The bank exchanges for August are the smallest for half a dozen years. Trade is slow at the South and East. Fall transactions at the West are more liberal. Enormous sales of wheat and oats are being made to Europe, partly direct to the governments of England, France and Greece. Exports of wheat during the past week reached the extraordinary total of 9,737,000 bushels. The prospects seem to point to a good export trade in steel products. Progress is being made with preparations to restore our foreign trade as far as possible. The President has signed the War Risks Bill.

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE IN NEW YORK.

	Sept. 1 1914.	Aug. 1 1914.	Sept. 1 1913.
Coffee, Brazil	bags. 978,823	1,264,859	1,135,740
Coffee, Java	mats. 29,231	28,741	28,195
Coffee, other	bags. 265,704	264,155	199,760
Sugar	hogheads. 37,694	53,248	43,938
Hides	No. 69,504	18,760	3,452
Cotton	bales. 78,901	96,103	12,786
Manilla hemp	bales. 325	2,930	11,570
Sisal hemp	bales. 2,340	140	6,293
Flour	barrels & sacks. 26,700	23,100	40,900

LARD has been in moderate demand; prime Western 10.65c.; refined for the Continent 11.10c.; South America 11.60c.; Brazil 12.60c.; Lard futures have been stronger. Near months have been bought in various kinds of provisions by carriers and packers. Receipts of hogs have been running somewhat behind those of last year. To-day prices advanced on the rise in grain and good buying at Chicago by Stock Yards interests.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Sept. delivery	cts. 10.05	10.22	10.15	10.05	10.07	10.15
October delivery	10.30	10.42	10.37	10.22	10.20	10.27
January delivery	10.77	11.00	10.90	10.77	10.82	11.00

PORK steady; mess \$24 75@25 25; clear \$23@25; family \$27@29. Beef firm; mess \$23@24; packet \$24@25; family \$29@30; extra India mess \$40@45. Cut meats continue unchanged; pickled hams, 10 to 20 lbs., 16@17c.; pickled bellies, 6 to 12 lbs., 16 1/2@18 1/2c. Butter, creamery extras 31 1/2@32c. Cheese, State, whole milk, colored specials, 16@16 1/4c. Eggs, fresh gathered extras 29@31c.

COFFEE has been quiet on the spot and prices have weakened; No. 7 Rio 7 1/2c., No. 4 Santos 12 1/4@12 1/2c., fair to good Cucuta 12@12 1/2c. Coffee futures have been nominal, the Exchange still being closed. The Brazilian markets have been rather depressed. The weather in Brazil has been fine. New business in futures here is forbidden. There is supposed to be some quiet liquidation by those who are averse to remaining "long."

SUGAR has eased somewhat; centrifugal, 96-degrees test, 6.01c.; molasses, 89-degrees test, 5.36c. The week's receipts at the six principal Cuban ports were 6,000 tons. The stocks there amount to 186,000 tons, against 163,000 last year. The entire Island receipts for the week were 12,000 tons, against 10,000 last week and 15,000 last year. Stocks in the United States and Cuba are 588,856 tons, against 659,760 last week and 476,902 last year. Refined steady at 7@7 1/4c. for granulated.

OILS.—Linseed steady; city, raw, American seed, 60c. boiled 61c.; Calcutta 70c. Coconut higher; Cochin 16@16 1/2c.; Ceylon 14@14 1/2c. Olive unchanged at \$1@1 10. Castor firm at 8 1/4@8 1/2c. Palm fairly active at 12c. for Lagos. Cod, domestic steady at 35@36c. Cottonseed oil easier; winter 6.80c.; summer white 6.50c. Corn higher at 6.05@6.10c. Spirits of turpentine 41 1/2@42c. Common to good strained rosin \$3 65.

PETROLEUM steady; refined in barrels 8.25@9.25c.; bulk 4.75@5.75c.; cases 10.75@11.75c. Naphtha, 73 to 76 degrees, in 100-gallon drums, 23 1/2c.; drums \$8 50 extra. Gasoline, 86 degrees, 26c.; 74 to 76 degrees, 25c.; 67 to 70 degrees, 22c. Crude prices are unchanged as follows:

Pennsylvania dark	1 45	Corning	85c.	Somerset, 32 degr.	85c.
Second sand	1 45	Wooster	1 28	Ragland	65c.
Tiona	1 45	North Lima	1 06	Illinois, above 30	
Cabell	1 05	South Lima	1 01	degrees	\$1 02
Mercer black	1 02	Indiana	1 01	Kansas and Okla-	
New Castle	1 02	Princeton	1 02	homa	75c.

TOBACCO has remained quiet. The demand for Connecticut leaf has been disappointing. Buyers have objected in many cases to the quality offered and the prices demanded have, moreover, been considered too high. The trade is nervous over the talk of additional taxes being imposed by the Government at a time when the tobacco business is considered none too profitable. Sumatra leaf has sold to a fair extent.

COPPER has been quiet, with supplies liberal of electrolytic; lake 12.40@12 1/2c., electrolytic 12.30c. August exports were 44,000,000 lbs., imports at Atlantic ports 22,400,000 lbs., indicated surplus stock increased 21,000,000 lbs. Tin has been quiet and easier at 37c. Lead dull at 3.87 1/2c. Spelter quiet at 5.95c. Pig iron quiet but firm; No. 2 Eastern foundry up to \$13 75; No. 2 Southern \$10@

\$10 25. Fabricated steel has been less active, owing to the financial situation. Pipe works are buying some forge and foundry grades of iron. Basic quiet. It is stated that exports of American steel are increasing, chiefly to replace orders originally placed in German centres, and the shipments are at higher prices. The chief corporation shipped more in August than in July, and it is stated that a slight increase may be shown in the unfilled orders in the statement for August.

COTTON.

Friday Night, Sept. 4 1914.

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 33,430 bales, against 14,338 bales last week and 4,795 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1 1914 67,689 bales, against 402,977 bales for the same period of 1913, showing a decrease since Aug. 1 1914 of 335,288 bales.

Note.—The cotton season having been changed to cover the period from Aug. 1 to July 31, our results are now given to conform thereto.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston	3,616	8,585	4,272	2,084	1,566	1,873	21,996
Texas City	---	---	508	---	---	---	508
Port Arthur	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Aranas Pass, &c	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Orleans	113	450	---	54	218	398	1,127
Gulfpport	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mobile	61	222	90	124	127	60	684
Pensacola	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jacksonville, &c.	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
Savannah	832	1,073	943	909	1,308	1,165	6,230
Brunswick	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Charleston	128	108	116	199	111	---	---
Georgetown	---	---	---	---	---	46	708
Wilmington	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Norfolk	---	149	---	---	---	---	---
N'port News, &c	---	393	85	382	1	---	617
New York	---	---	---	---	---	---	393
Boston	58	11	335	48	11	33	496
Baltimore	---	148	---	---	---	---	173
Philadelphia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals this week	4,808	11,139	6,349	3,800	3,342	3,992	33,430

The following shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1 1914 and the stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Receipts to Sept. 4.	1914.		1913.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1914.	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1913.	1914.	1913.
Galveston	21,996	37,725	106,371	296,664	43,789	78,685
Texas City	508	1,146	1,524	2,294	2,286	987
Port Arthur	---	---	---	---	---	---
Aran. Pass., &c.	398	398	5,801	24,712	1,532	4,500
New Orleans	1,127	6,726	4,193	10,015	48,969	20,382
Gulfpport	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mobile	684	946	3,598	5,752	2,189	6,028
Pensacola	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jacksonville, &c.	100	375	326	749	63	380
Savannah	6,230	9,819	25,464	45,758	13,838	37,906
Brunswick	---	---	2,542	2,542	---	1,023
Charleston	708	1,314	1,865	3,636	1,590	4,641
Georgetown	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wilmington	---	323	690	1,002	7,563	5,434
Norfolk	617	2,511	287	6,248	13,599	5,912
N'port News, &c.	393	4,091	394	1,108	---	---
New York	---	50	---	26	87,968	23,484
Boston	496	1,016	6	569	3,327	4,060
Baltimore	173	1,199	557	1,902	2,156	3,355
Philadelphia	---	50	---	---	1,275	875
Totals	33,430	67,689	153,618	402,977	230,144	197,652

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

Receipts at—	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.
Galveston	21,996	106,371	107,244	76,012	77,838	55,051
Texas City, &c	908	7,325	966	984	349	2,368
New Orleans	1,127	4,193	1,986	3,712	1,162	7,446
Mobile	684	3,598	918	2,345	732	4,554
Savannah	6,230	25,464	7,316	46,625	14,165	55,972
Brunswick	---	2,400	264	---	---	3,905
Charleston &c	708	1,865	590	---	---	11,153
Wilmington	---	690	506	2,583	355	9,690
Norfolk	617	287	1,238	784	29	3,619
N'port N., &c.	393	394	---	807	154	38
All others	769	889	95	58	280	560
Total this wk.	33,430	153,476	121,123	133,910	95,064	154,356
Since Sept. 1.	67,689	402,977	344,612	468,282	295,571	300,592

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 9,796 bales, of which ----- were to Great Britain, ----- to France and 9,796 to the rest of the Continent. Below are the exports for the week and since Sept. 1 1913.

Exports from—	Week ending Sept. 4 1914.				From Aug. 1 1914 to Sept. 4 1914.			
	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.	Total.
Galveston	---	---	9,532	9,532	1,074	---	10,414	11,488
New Orleans	---	---	264	264	3,923	---	414	4,337
Savannah	---	---	---	---	1,157	---	1,426	2,583
New York	---	---	---	---	1,348	5	931	2,284
Boston	---	---	---	---	---	---	51	51
Baltimore	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	1,500
Philadelph'ia	---	---	---	---	130	---	---	130
Total	---	---	9,796	9,796	7,632	5	14,736	22,373
Total 1913.	45,700	43,921	50,395	140,016	90,772	30,625	129,678	251,075

Note.—New York exports since Sept. 1 include 1,159 bales Peruvian, 25 bales West Indian to Liverpool; 5 bales West Indian to Havre.

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.

Sept. 4 at—	On Shipboard, Not Cleared for—					Leaving Stock.	
	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign	Coast-wise.		
New Orleans...	661	4,130	500	991	120	6,402	42,567
Galveston...	464	-----	-----	3,201	1,685	5,350	38,439
Savannah...	100	-----	-----	-----	300	400	13,438
Charleston...	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,590
Mobile...	-----	-----	338	-----	-----	-----	1,851
Norfolk...	-----	-----	-----	-----	11,200	11,200	2,399
New York...	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	87,968
Other ports...	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	18,202
Total 1914...	1,225	4,130	838	4,192	13,305	23,690	206,454
Total 1913...	10,680	5,121	31,890	10,545	8,174	66,418	131,234
Total 1912...	25,808	7,647	23,023	10,137	12,877	79,492	226,204

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has still been suspended, the Exchange here as well as elsewhere remaining closed. Interest has centered largely in the meetings of the committees of the New York, New Orleans and Liverpool exchanges for the purpose of settling the straddle accounts existing between these markets. It has been a knotty question. Some 350,000 bales are involved and there has been a wide disparity of opinion as to just how so large an interest could be settled here. Liverpool people have, it is understood, had the short end of the deal here and the problem has been not only how to liquidate their "shorts" here, but their "longs" in Liverpool, where there has been but little demand for cotton, owing to the great war. Meantime, Liverpool has been doing a small business in the actual cotton on the basis of 6.20d. for middling upland, with January-February quoted at 5.90d. Sales of middling in the interior of Texas have been reported at anywhere from 6½ to 7 cents. It is also said that Texas has been offering middling at 7 cents landed at New England mills. The truth seems to be that prices in different parts of the South are very irregular. Some distress cotton has sold at steadily declining prices. In other cases farmers have taken their cotton home from the gins, refusing to accept current prices. Meantime crop reports are, on the whole, more favorable. For the first time, with one exception in twenty-two years, —that of 1903—the Government report covering conditions in August up to Aug. 25th showed an improvement. That is to say, the condition of the belt was given by the Government at 78%, against 76.4 last month, 68.2 last year, 74.8 in 1912 and 72.4 as the ten-year average. The improvement in August amounts to 1.6%. In 1903 the condition on Aug. 25th was given as 81.2%, against 79.7 in the previous month, an increase during August of 1.5%. In other years there has been a decrease in August of anywhere from 2 to 11.4%, the latter in 1913. In various Southern States, including Texas and Oklahoma, preparations are being pushed to provide warehouses in order to take advantage of the plan to store cotton and receive the benefits of emergency currency recently offered by the Government. The way is being paved for a resumption of business in cotton in different parts of the world. England aims to get some of Germany's trade with South America. The War Risks Committee of the British Government has reduced the rate from 3 guineas to 2 guineas. Code messages can now be sent by wireless from the United States to belligerent countries subject to censorship by American naval officers. The war insurance bill has been passed in this country. Ocean freight lines, it now appears certain, will be established by the United States Government. President Wilson is expected to suspend the provisions of the navigation laws requiring masters and mates of vessels flying the American flag to be American citizens. Great Britain has extended the moratorium one month. It is understood that the United States Government will take measures to restore the foreign exchange market to its normal state, or nearly so. That would, of course, facilitate foreign buying of our cotton. Finally, it is expected that the New York Cotton Exchange and with it the New Orleans and Liverpool exchanges, will shortly reopen, that is as soon as the international straddles are adjusted. The straddle committees have finally formulated a plan to adjust these transactions on the basis to be kept good no matter what prices are current in New York and Liverpool of a difference between the two markets of 150 points. It provides that New York firms shall put up in trust in designated New York banks sufficient cash to margin such cotton as they are long of in Liverpool to 5.70d. for January-February and further shall put up in trust in designated New York banks such cash as will margin their December contracts in New York down to 9.90c. As fast as spot cotton is sold in Liverpool, futures will be bought in New York. It is hoped and believed that spot sales in Liverpool will now increase noticeably. The British Government is awarding large contracts to Lancashire mills and paying in advance. A statement in regard to the liquidation of New York-Liverpool straddles will be found in another column.

The rates on and off middling, as established Nov. 19 1913* by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contract, are as follows:

Fair.....c.1.75 on	Middling.....c. Basis	Good mid. tinged.c Even
Strict mid. fair....1.50 on	Strict low middling.0.50 off	Strict mid. tinged.0.20 off
Middling fair....1.30 on	Low middling.....1.25 off	Middling tinged....0.40 off
Strict good mid....0.90 on	Strict good ord....2.00 off	Strict low mid. ting.1.25 off
Good middling....0.65 on	Good ordinary.....3.00 off	Low mid. tinged...3.00 off
Strict middling....0.32 on	Strict g'd mid. ting.0.45 on	Middling stained 1.25 off

* Reaffirmed Feb. 4 1914.

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

Aug. 29 to Sept. 4—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri
Middling uplands.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

NEW YORK QUOTATION FOR 32 YEARS.

The quotation for middling upland at New York on Sept. 4 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

1914 c.....*11.00	1906 c.....9.90	1898 c.....5.75	1890 c.....10.62
1913.....13.25	1905.....10.95	1897.....7.50	1889.....11.38
1912.....11.60	1904.....11.10	1896.....8.50	1888.....10.62
1911.....11.70	1903.....12.50	1895.....8.25	1887.....10.00
1910.....15.00	1902.....9.12	1894.....6.88	1886.....9.19
1909.....12.85	1901.....8.50	1893.....7.88	1885.....10.12
1908.....9.30	1900.....9.62	1892.....7.06	1884.....10.88
1907.....13.55	1899.....6.25	1891.....8.69	1883.....10.12

* August 17.

FUTURES.—There have been no transactions in cotton for future delivery on the New York Cotton Exchange this week.

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

September 4—	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Stock at Liverpool.....bales.	881,000	525,000	568,000	337,000
Stock at London.....	5,000	5,000	6,000	9,000
Stock at Manchester.....	67,000	25,000	70,000	28,000
Total Great Britain.....	953,000	555,000	644,000	374,000
Stock at Hamburg.....	*29,000	17,000	10,000	14,000
Stock at Bremen.....	*230,000	96,000	190,000	18,000
Stock at Havre.....	235,000	66,000	87,000	43,000
Stock at Marseilles.....	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
Stock at Barcelona.....	*20,000	13,000	15,000	17,000
Stock at Genoa.....	*20,000	5,000	14,000	7,000
Stock at Trieste.....	*30,000	17,000	6,000	7,000
Total Continental stocks.....	568,000	217,000	324,000	108,000
Total European stocks.....	1,521,000	772,000	968,000	482,000
India cotton afloat for Europe.....	143,000	99,000	72,000	36,000
Amer. cotton afloat for Europe.....	28,462	216,156	182,397	237,834
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat for Europe.....	15,000	42,000	26,000	25,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt.....	*88,000	67,000	34,000	37,000
Stock in Bombay, India.....	660,000	527,000	447,000	402,000
Stock in U. S. ports.....	230,144	197,652	305,696	251,746
Stock in U. S. interior towns.....	125,619	124,197	118,234	122,883
U. S. exports to-day.....	8,012	2,068	2,068	11,010
Total visible supply.....	2,811,225	2,053,017	2,195,395	1,605,473

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

American—	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Liverpool stock.....bales.	600,000	324,000	424,000	183,000
Manchester stock.....	48,000	15,000	52,000	16,000
Continental stock.....	*440,000	174,000	293,000	59,000
American afloat for Europe.....	28,462	216,156	182,397	237,834
U. S. port stocks.....	230,144	197,652	305,696	251,746
U. S. interior stocks.....	125,619	124,197	118,234	122,883
U. S. exports to-day.....	8,012	2,068	2,068	11,010
Total American.....	1,472,225	1,089,017	1,377,395	881,473
East Indian, Brazil, &c.—				
Liverpool stock.....	281,000	171,000	144,000	154,000
London stock.....	5,000	5,000	6,000	9,000
Manchester stock.....	19,000	10,000	18,000	12,000
Continental stock.....	*128,000	43,000	31,000	49,000
India afloat for Europe.....	143,000	99,000	72,000	36,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat.....	15,000	42,000	26,000	25,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt.....	*88,000	67,000	34,000	37,000
Stock in Bombay, India.....	660,000	527,000	447,000	402,000
Total East India, &c.....	1,339,000	964,000	778,000	724,000
Total American.....	1,472,225	1,089,017	1,377,395	881,473

Total visible supply.....	2,811,225	2,053,017	2,195,395	1,605,473
Middling Upland, Liverpool.....	6.90d.	7.35d.	6.62d.	7.32d.
Middling Upland, New York.....	a11.00c.	13.25c.	11.75c.	11.90c.
Egypt, Good Brown, Liverpool.....	8.75d.	10.55d.	10 3/16d.	10 1/4d.
Peruvian, Rough Good, Liverpool.....	8.75d.	8.60d.	10.00d.	10.40d.
Broach, Fine, Liverpool.....	5.60d.	6 1/2d.	6 1/4d.	6 1/2d.
Tinnevely, Good, Liverpool.....	5.55d.	6 9/16d.	6 3/16d.	6 7/16d.

* Estimated. a August 17.

Continental imports for past week have been 33,000 bales. The above figures for 1914 show a decrease from last week of 65,476 bales, a gain of 758,208 bales over 1913, an excess of 655,830 bales over 1912 and a gain of 1,205,482 bales over 1911.

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

Towns.	Movement to September 4 1914.				Movement to September 5 1913.			
	Receipts.		Ship ments.	Stocks Sept. 4.	Receipts.		Ship ments.	Stocks Sept. 5.
	Week.	Season.			Week.	Season.		
Ala., Eufaula...	751	1,059	802	986	500	902	407	1,100
Montgomery...	2,558	3,813	518	5,841	3,512	8,339	2,610	4,722
Selma...	2,301	3,050	252	3,190	3,564	6,766	1,984	3,127
Ark., Helena...	33	39	135	906	-----	-----	-----	102
Little Rock...	3	221	630	4,840	29	412	2,394	2,897
Ga., Albany...	1,075	2,114	55	2,939	1,000	2,037	800	1,100
Athens...	40	55	1,082	1,020	25	98	297	255
Atlanta...	1	113	78	695	144	483	152	281
Augusta...	4,946	6,466	3,354	11,164	4,496	8,465	3,056	7,301
Columbus...	1,320	1,467	925	1,952	260	520	350	3,951
Macon...	268	346	17	336	144	211	439	445
Rome...	16	167	50	2,646	64	376	322	1,501
La. Shreveport...	84	124	314	3,340	1,386	1,377	154	2,879
Miss., Columbus...	91	91	80	187	185	185	-----	298
Greenwood...	8	13	85	551	251	295	104	246
Greenwood...	100	100	-----	3,473	149	149	-----	849
Meridian...	88	195	44	1,446	105	659	52	1,627
Natchez...	50	89	-----	1,063	-----	-----	-----	525
Vicksburg...	5	31	-----	603	31	69	-----	776
Yazoo City...	73	81	42	1,142	83	135	-----	1,991
Mo., St. Louis...	500	4,636	691	13,987	748	7,240	941	5,859
N. C., Raleigh...	1	8	-----	3	86	369	75	30
O., Cincinnati...	167	4,973	966	11,862	650	6,266	1,467	20,941
Orla., Hugo...	10	24	10	567	35	487	-----	441
S. C., Greenwood...	401	2,799	480	14,685	949	5,630	1,315	10,738
Nashville...	-----	-----	130	-----	6	16	-----	59
Tex., Brenham...	592	975	44	1,303	2,600	8,285	1,725	1,875
Clarksville...	300	300	-----	300	678	678	73	605
Dallas...	-----	1	-----	329	1,500	2,853	1,238	3,000
Honey Grove...	200	200	-----	200	277	277	38	239
Houston...	25,566	61,320	24,031	33,599	96,058	294,055	86,175	42,915
Paris...	500	500	-----	500	1,756	1,756	234	1,522

1 (Incl. 33 towns) 42,048 95,370 34,815 125,619 121,271 359,890 106,402 124,197

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

Sept. 4. Shipped—	1914		1913	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Via St. Louis	691	15,774	941	13,205
Via Cairo	508	2,136	188	1,930
Via Rock Island	-----	-----	-----	32
Via Louisville	223	1,570	563	2,733
Via Cincinnati	59	450	482	2,192
Via Virginia points	346	2,792	413	2,989
Via other routes, &c.	298	649	265	3,303
Total gross overland	2,125	23,371	2,852	26,384
Deduct Shipments—				
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c.	669	2,315	563	2,497
Between interior towns	24	4,313	13	3,234
Inland, &c., from South	1,043	13,264	581	11,606
Total to be deducted	1,736	19,892	1,157	17,337
Leaving total net overland *	389	3,479	1,695	9,047

* Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 389 bales, against 1,695 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 5,568 bales.

In Sight and Spinners' Takings.	1914		1913	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Receipts at ports to Sept. 4	33,430	67,689	153,476	404,392
Net overland to Sept. 4	389	3,479	1,695	9,047
Southern consumption to Sept. 4	54,000	270,000	60,000	306,000
Total marketed	87,819	341,168	215,171	719,439
Interior stocks in excess	7,233	5,480	14,869	*19,261
Came into sight during week	95,202	-----	230,040	-----
Total in sight Sept. 4	-----	346,648	-----	700,178
North'n spinn's takings to Sept. 4	18,337	52,199	-----	134,973

* Less than August 1.

QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS.—The markets being practically all closed, no quotations are obtainable, except for Augusta, which are 7½c. for middling uplands new cotton.

NEW ORLEANS CONTRACT MARKET.—There have been no dealings at New Orleans this past week.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Advices to us by telegraph this evening from the South denote that the weather has been favorable as a rule during the week. Picking is actively in progress, but the movement of the crop to market is upon a decidedly restricted scale.

Galveston, Tex.—Weather conditions generally favorable. Deterioration is claimed in some parts of Texas from recent excessive rainfall. Worms and weevils are doing considerable damage. It has rained on one day during the week, the rainfall being eighty-eight hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 82, highest 90 and lowest 74.

Abilene, Tex.—There has been no rain during the week. Minimum thermometer 68.

Brenham, Tex.—There has been rain on one day the past week, the rainfall reaching sixty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 82, ranging from 72 to 92.

Cuero, Tex.—We have had rain on one day of the past week, the rainfall being twenty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 77 to 98, averaging 84.

Dallas, Tex.—We have had no rain the past week. Average thermometer 83, highest 94, lowest 72.

Henrietta, Tex.—It has rained lightly on one day during the week, the rainfall having reached fourteen hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 81, the highest being 94 and the lowest 68.

Huntsville, Tex.—There has been no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 80, ranging from 68 to 92.

Kerrville, Tex.—There has been rain on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 62 to 98, averaging 80.

Lampasas, Tex.—The week's rainfall has been ten hundredths of an inch, on one day. Average thermometer 80, highest 94, lowest 66.

Longview, Tex.—We have had light rain on one day of the past week. The thermometer has averaged 83, the highest being 96 and the lowest 70.

Luling, Tex.—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 83, ranging from 70 to 96.

Nacogdoches, Tex.—Dry all the week. The thermometer has ranged from 68 to 94, averaging 81.

Palestine, Tex.—This week's rainfall has been four hundredths of an inch, on one day. Average thermometer 82, highest 92 and lowest 72.

Paris, Tex.—Dry all the week. The thermometer has averaged 81, the highest being 96 and the lowest 66.

San Antonio, Tex.—There has been no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 84, ranging from 72 to 96.

Taylor, Tex.—We have had a trace of rain on one day during the week. Minimum thermometer 70.

Weatherford, Tex.—Dry all the week. Average thermometer 79, highest 90, lowest 68.

Armore, Okla.—There has been rain on one day during the week, the rainfall being forty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 79, the highest being 93 and the lowest 65.

Holdenville, Okla.—There has been rain on one day the past week, the rainfall reaching fifty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 79, ranging from 66 to 92.

Marlow, Okla.—Rain has fallen on one day of the week, the rainfall being sixty-seven hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 68 to 90, averaging 79.

Eldorado, Ark.—Rain has fallen on one day of the week, the rainfall being thirty-seven hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 80, highest 93, lowest 68.

Fort Smith, Ark.—The week's rainfall has been one inch and eighty-two hundredths, on five days. The thermometer has averaged 80, the highest being 98 and the lowest 62.

Little Rock, Ark.—There has been rain on one day of the week, the precipitation reaching nine hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 78, ranging from 65 to 90.

Alexandria, La.—We have had rain on one day during the week, the precipitation reaching ten hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 70 to 95, averaging 82.

New Orleans, La.—Rain has fallen on four days of the week, the rainfall being two inches and four hundredths. Average thermometer 84, highest 97, lowest 72.

Shreveport, La.—We have had rain on one day during the week, the precipitation being fifty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 83, the highest being 93 and the lowest 74.

Columbus, Miss.—We have had rain on two days during the week, to the extent of one inch and eighty-eight hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 80, ranging from 64 to 97.

Greenwood, Miss.—Rain has fallen on two days during the week, the rainfall being seventy-eight hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 66 to 95, averaging 80.

Vicksburg, Miss.—This week's rainfall has been seventy-seven hundredths of an inch, on one day. Average thermometer 81, highest 90 and lowest 72.

Livingston, Ala.—The week's rainfall has been one inch and forty-five hundredths, on two days. The thermometer has averaged 80, the highest being 91 and the lowest 70.

Mobile, Ala.—We have had rain on three days during the week, to the extent of nineteen hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 82, ranging from 73 to 92.

Montgomery, Ala.—Rain has fallen on three days during the week, the rainfall being one inch and twenty-six hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 70 to 93, averaging 81.

Selma, Ala.—We have had rain on four days during the week, the rainfall being one inch and forty-eight hundredths. Average thermometer 79, highest 90, lowest 69.

Madison, Fla.—There has been rain on two days of the week, to the extent of six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 83, the highest being 95 and the lowest 70.

Tallahassee, Fla.—It has rained on three days during the week, the precipitation reaching fifty-three hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 83, ranging from 71 to 96.

Albany, Ga.—We have had rain on two days during the week, the rainfall being seventy-eight hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 70 to 96, averaging 83.

Augusta, Ga.—Rain has fallen on one day of the week, the rainfall being thirty-four hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 81, highest 94, lowest 68.

Charleston, S. C.—The week's rainfall has been twenty-five hundredths of an inch, on three days. The thermometer has averaged 85, the highest being 95 and the lowest 74.

Greenville, S. C.—There has been rain on three days of the week, the precipitation reaching six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 75, ranging from 59 to 90.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Dry all the week. The thermometer has ranged from 60 to 96, averaging 78.

Charlotte, N. C.—Dry all the week. Average thermometer 78, highest 92 and lowest 65.

Goldsboro, N. C.—We have had rain on two days during the week, the precipitation being one inch and seventy-four hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 79, the highest being 95 and the lowest 63.

Weldon, N. C.—It has rained on two days during the week, the precipitation reaching one inch and thirty-five hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 79, ranging from 60 to 97.

Dyersburg, Tenn.—Rain has fallen on two days during the week, the rainfall being two inches and twelve hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 60 to 93, averaging 76.

Milan, Tenn.—Rain has fallen on two days of the week, the rainfall being eighty-nine hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 74, highest 90, lowest 57.

Memphis, Tenn.—The week's rainfall has been one inch and forty-two hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 78, the highest being 90 and the lowest 65.

Savannah, Ga.—There has been rain on two days the past week, the rainfall reaching twelve hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 83, ranging from 71 to 94.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of the rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

	Sept. 4 1914.	Sept. 5 1913.
New Orleans	Above zero of gauge. 4.1	4.0
Memphis	Above zero of gauge. 6.9	6.7
Nashville	Above zero of gauge. 10.0	6.9
Shreveport	Above zero of gauge. 11.0	*4.7
Vicksburg	Above zero of gauge. 4.3	5.3

* Below.

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.—The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Aug. 1 for the last two seasons, from all sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings, or amounts gone out of sight, for the like period.

Cotton Takings. Week and Season.	1914.		1913.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Visible supply Aug. 28-----	2,876,701	---	2,050,309	---
Visible supply Aug. 1-----	---	3,176,816	---	2,581,551
American in sight to Sept. 4-----	95,652	346,648	230,040	700,178
Bombay receipts to Sept. 3-----	88,000	38,000	9,000	36,000
Other India ship'ts to Sept. 3-----	9,000	140,000	11,000	40,000
Alexandria receipts to Sept. 2-----	62,700	4,000	4,000	5,600
Other supply to Sept. 2-----	2,000	17,000	6,000	32,000
Total supply-----	2,993,453	3,722,464	2,310,349	3,395,329
Deduct-----	---	---	---	---
Visible supply Sept. 4-----	2,811,225	2,811,225	2,053,017	2,053,017
Total takings to Sept. 4a-----	182,228	911,239	257,332	1,342,312
Of which American-----	85,528	554,239	---	944,712
Of which other-----	96,700	357,000	---	397,600

*Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c.
a This total embraces the total estimated consumption by Southern mills, 270,000 bales in 1914 and 306,000 bales in 1913—takings not being available—and the aggregate amounts taken by Northern and foreign spinners, 641,239 bales in 1914 and 1,036,312 bales in 1913, of which 284,239 bales and 638,712 bales American.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.—The following notice was issued to-day by the Chairman of the committee on the undoing of Liverpool-New York straddles:

Acting under the authority contained in a resolution unanimously passed at a meeting of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange, held Sept. 3 1914, the Conference Committee of the New York Cotton Exchange announce that they will be in session at the Cotton Exchange daily, for the following purposes:

First—To receive official notification from the Liverpool Cotton Association of the price of January-February as established by them after consultation with New York, and of the quantity allotted to each New York firm by ballot, as well as the quantity allotted to each Liverpool firm on their Liverpool-New York straddle account.

Second—To adjust the price of December contracts in New York, based on 150 American points below the price of January-February—Liverpool.

Third—To receive offers from members to buy or sell December deliveries at the price adjusted.

Fourth—To allot by ballot, sales for members to other members who are obligated to make purchases against sales allotted to them in Liverpool.

Fifth—To designate banks or trust companies in which margins are to be deposited here for account of Liverpool firms, in accordance with the provisions of the plan submitted.

Sixth—To formulate such rules, and from time to time make such rules or rulings, as are necessary to carry out the plan approved by the meeting.

The following rules are in force until canceled, affecting contracts at present outstanding and such others as are made in liquidation of outstanding contracts:

1. Margin on all outstanding contracts must be paid to the pricenamed in paragraph 2.
2. Such margin to be paid by check to memebre entitled thereto and not to be deposited in bank or trust company as heretofore.
3. Margins deposited in such banks or trust companies as shall be designated under paragraph 5, for the account of Liverpool firms, are to be held in trust under such rules of the New York Cotton Exchange as cover the deposit of usual margins, but are not to be paid over to the parties entitled thereto until the contracts either here or in Liverpool against which such margins are put up are liquidated.
4. All members who have been able to effect sales of January-February in Liverpool are required to furnish proof to the committee that their sale is in liquidation of actual longs, or else to place a buying order in December with the Committee for an amount equivalent to their sales in Liverpool.
5. All offers to sell under paragraph 3 must be accompanied by a signed statement, as follows:

Our order to sell ----- bales of December at ----- is in liquidation of a corresponding long contract in December, which contract was made prior to Aug. 1 1914, or by transfer to December of a contract in some other month made prior to Aug. 1 1914. In case such original purchase was made for our account against sales to spinners or sales in other markets, we agree immediately to purchase an amount of cotton for delivery to the mill, or in such other market as we are short, equivalent to the amount of such sale as we are able to effect through the committee. We also agree, in case our long contract is held for some shipper other than ourselves, to request him to purchase immediately cotton to fulfill his sales or contracts in some other market, equivalent to the amount of such sale as he is able to effect through the Committee.

A further notification was given to members as follows:

All members who so desire, having contracts in Liverpool, are requested to cable their Liverpool correspondents, order good until canceled, to tender their interest for liquidation by ballot.

Members are requested to put in all their orders in this market on Tuesday, Sept. 8, before 10 o'clock a. m.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.—Mr. Edward K. Cone, President of the New York Cotton Exchange, issued on Sept. 3 the following notice to the members of the Clearing House:

The following cable has just been received from the President of the Liverpool Cotton Association:

"Inform members who have contracts open that we will admit their orders to close same through ballot good until canceled where they so desire. We suggest that orders be limited to the price fixed by our committee. Notice of any change from previous prices will be given."

In accordance with the above notice, members may now send orders to their Liverpool brokers.

MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.

The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week at New York are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader we also add columns which show at a glance how the market for spot and futures closed on same days.

	Spot Market Closed.	Futures Market Closed.	SALES.		
			Spot.	Cont'ct	Total.
Saturday	Nominal	---	---	---	---
Monday	do	---	---	---	---
Tuesday	do	---	195	---	195
Wednesday	do	---	---	---	---
Thursday	do	---	600	---	600
Friday	do	---	600	---	600
Total	---	---	1,395	---	1,395

UNDOING LIVERPOOL-NEW YORK STRADDLES.

—Reference to action in this matter will be found in our editorial columns to-day under "Incidents of the Situation."

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT'S AUGUST REPORT.

—The following statement, showing the condition of cotton on Aug. 25, was issued by the Department of Agriculture Aug. 31:

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the condition of the cotton crop on Aug. 25 was 78.0% of a normal, as compared with 76.4 on July 25 1914, 68.2 on Aug. 25 1913, 74.8 on Aug. 25 1912 and 73.4, the average on Aug. 25 of the past ten years.

Comparisons of conditions, by States, follow:

STATES.	Aug. 25 1914.	July 25 1914.	August 25.		
			1913.	1912.	10-Year Ave.
Virginia-----	86	89	80	80	81
North Carolina-----	82	86	78	75	77
South Carolina-----	77	79	77	73	76
Georgia-----	81	82	76	70	76
Florida-----	83	86	81	73	78
Alabama-----	77	81	72	75	74
Mississippi-----	75	79	69	70	73
Louisiana-----	66	76	67	74	68
Texas-----	79	71	64	76	70
Arkansas-----	75	72	72	77	76
Tennessee-----	76	73	80	76	82
Missouri-----	72	75	72	78	78
Oklahoma-----	80	75	45	84	73
California-----	98	100	96	95	---
United States-----	78.0	76.4	68.2	74.8	73.4

For purposes of comparison, the condition of the cotton crop in the United States monthly and the estimated yield per acre for the past ten years are given below:

Years.	May 25.	June 25.	July 25.	Aug. 25.	Sept. 25.	Yield per Acre.
1913-----	79.1	81.8	79.6	68.2	64.1	182.0
1912-----	78.9	80.4	76.5	74.8	69.6	190.9
1911-----	87.8	88.2	89.1	73.2	71.1	207.7
1910-----	82.0	80.7	75.5	72.1	65.9	170.7
1909-----	81.1	74.6	71.9	63.7	58.5	154.3
1908-----	79.7	81.2	83.0	76.1	69.7	194.9
1907-----	70.5	72.0	75.0	72.7	67.7	178.3
1906-----	84.6	83.3	82.9	77.3	71.6	202.5
1905-----	77.2	77.0	74.9	72.1	71.2	186.1
1904-----	83.0	88.0	91.6	84.1	75.8	204.9
Average 1904-13-----	80.4	80.7	80.0	73.4	68.5	187.2

COTTON CROP CIRCULAR.

—Our Annual Cotton Crop Review will be ready in circular form about Thursday, Sept. 10. Parties desiring the circular in quantities, with their business card printed thereon, should send in their orders as soon as possible, to secure early delivery.

RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.

—The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

Week ending.	Receipts at Ports.			Stock at Interior Towns.			Receipts from Plantations		
	1914.	1913.	1912.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1914.	1913.	1912.
July 17	20,222	20,061	11,670	144,499	173,609	120,206	6,214	1,133	---
" 24	13,096	18,042	12,478	129,729	158,015	110,503	---	2,448	2,775
" 31	16,354	14,527	8,277	120,139	143,458	98,904	6,764	---	---
Aug 7	5,891	16,639	9,579	115,246	131,012	94,832	998	4,193	5,507
" 14	8,197	24,915	21,959	113,751	123,129	93,172	6,702	17,112	20,299
" 21	4,795	66,011	71,598	113,419	116,292	89,893	4,463	59,174	68,319
" 28	14,338	141,281	118,710	116,469	109,328	93,881	17,388	134,217	122,698
Sept. 4	33,430	153,476	121,123	125,619	124,197	118,234	42,580	168,345	145,476

The above statement shows: 1.—That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1 1914 are 73,169 bales; in 1913 were 385,131 bales. That although the receipts at the outports the past week were 33,430 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 42,580 bales, the balance going to increase stocks at interior towns. Last year receipts from the plantations for the week were 168,345 bales and for 1912 they were 145,476 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market is unchanged, both yarns and shirtings ruling quiet, with prices nominal. The financial situation, however, is improving.

SHIPPING NEWS.

—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 9,796 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic returns, are as follows:

	Total bales.
GALVESTON—To Denmark—Sept. 1—Camperdown, 400-----	400
To Gothenburg—Sept. 2—Texas, 3,100-----	3,100
To Christiania—Sept. 2—Texas, 450-----	450
To Barcelona—Sept. 1—Miguel M. Pinillos, 5,582-----	5,582
NEW ORLEANS—To Genoa—Aug. 28—Mongibello, 264-----	264
Total-----	9,796

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

	Great Britain	French Ports	Germany	—Oth. Europe—	—Mex., &c. Japan.	Total
Galveston				3,950	5,582	9,532
New Orleans				264	264	264
Total				3,950	5,846	9,796

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

	Aug. 14.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 28.	Sept. 4.
Sales of the week	3,000	4,000	11,000	-----
Of which speculators took	-----	200	-----	-----
Of which exporters took	-----	300	2,000	-----
Sales, American	2,000	3,000	11,000	-----
Actual export	-----	2,000	8,000	1,000
Forwarded	17,000	14,000	31,000	24,000
Total stock	908,000	910,000	890,000	881,000
Of which American	625,000	618,000	602,000	600,000
Total imports of the week	53,000	17,000	19,000	-----
Of which American	28,000	4,000	6,000	-----
Amount afloat	37,000	33,000	37,000	-----
Of which American	5,000	2,000	12,000	-----

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

Dealings in spot cotton during the week have been as follows:

Spot.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Mid. Upl'ds	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20
Sales		*4,700	2,800	2,400	2,300	1,900

*Saturday and Monday.

BREADSTUFFS.

Friday Night, Sept. 4th 1914.

Flour has been in steady demand for export to Europe and prices much of the time have been strong. Foreign governments have been buying in this country. Domestic business, on the whole, has been less active, as recent large purchases have for the time being supplied the wants of the home trade. France, however, has been a buyer and so, to all appearance, has been the British Government. Germany and Austria have not been buying, but inquiries have come from Italy, Spain, Portugal and the Mediterranean countries. Recent exports to Great Britain, France, Norway and Brazil have been liberal. It is stated that the flour output for the week at Minneapolis increased 39,325 barrels. Total 441,575, against 389,065 in 1913 and 329,365 in 1912. Not much change anticipated this week. Flour sales are stated to have run from 75 to 100% of output. One Minneapolis firm is said to have latterly sold 100,000 barrels to France. The total output last week at Minneapolis, Duluth and Milwaukee was 501,410 barrels, against 446,023 barrels in the previous week and 428,835 barrels in the same week last year. These figures show clearly enough a new force at work in the flour trade of the United States.

Wheat has had violent fluctuations. Realizing of profits has at times given prices a sharp setback, but the net result for the week is a big advance. In general, Western farmers are excited over the European war and its possible bearing on the price of wheat. Many of them are said to be looking for \$1 50 per bushel or more if the war continues. A deficit in the Canadian crop has not tended to lessen this feeling. Canada's yield is estimated now at only about 135,000,000 bushels, against 209,000,000 bushels actually harvested last year. What is more, the American spring-wheat crop, it is said, is not coming up to the expectations of some time ago, or even those of a month ago. One estimate is 224,000,000 bushels, against 236,000,000 bushels promised last month, on the basis of the Government report, and 240,000,000 bushels, the final figures of last year. Some are now figuring the total wheat crop of the United States, including winter, at about 900,000,000 bushels. Rust and heat did the damage in the spring-wheat belt. Harvesting of spring wheat has recently been delayed by wet weather. At times the export clearances have been large. On the other hand, new export business for a time was not large. At Chicago vessel agents are said to be finding it hard to get loads, although freight rates to Montreal have been reduced to 2 3/4c. per bushel, a decline of about 2 cents from the high level early in July. Speculation for a rise for a time was more cautious. Commission houses have not been encouraging wild trading. Chicago banks seem to have given commission houses some hints on this subject and they have recently been demanding unusually large margins—10 to 15 cents—as well they might with fluctuations at times in a single day of anywhere from 5 to 10 cents a bushel. The result has been to curb the speculation very no-

ticeably and a reaction of 8 to 10 cents after a rise of 35 to 40 cents in the space of one month was not unnatural. Weakness of prices at Minneapolis has been a factor. Favorable weather has prevailed in in the winter-wheat section; the soil is in good condition for the fall ploughing. It looks like an increased acreage. The receipts at the Northwest have been liberal. Hedging sales have had a perceptible effect on the Northwestern markets. Still, despite a certain enforced caution, or, in other words, a lessened degree of recklessness in the trading, the undertone of sentiment is undoubtedly bullish. Farmers have the high-price bee in their bonnets. They think the Agricultural Department has encouraged them to hold for higher prices. At any rate, they are not only doing that, but in some cases they are buying futures. At Chicago, country traders and foreign houses have recently been among the chief speculative buyers. Last week, too, the available supply of American wheat (including Canadian) decreased 2,958,000 bushels, as against a decrease in the same time last year of only 969,000 bushels. The world's stock of wheat is stated at only 107,331,000 bushels at a time of the greatest war in history. This total is about 16,000,000 bushels smaller than that of a year ago. Meantime, come persistent reports that Russia's winter-wheat crop is very short, even if its spring-wheat crop is above the average. Russia, moreover, has poor rye and hay crops and has stopped exporting grain. The British crop of wheat is rather below expectations. In France it turns out, according to an official statement, that the grain crops are of about normal size and that harvesting has been completed without difficulty, often by boys, old men and women. In Roumania the weather has been bad and harvesting delayed. It is of interest to note that Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has informed Ambassador Page at London that a special committee has been appointed to deal with cases regarding release of grain cargoes directed to England. This statement was announced at the Department of Commerce. The committee mentioned above is in communication with various representatives of American shippers and is ready to hear and settle all claims. It will hold daily sessions at the Board of Trade. No difficulty is anticipated by the department regarding release of cargoes about which there is no question of prize. Latterly export buying has increased. Exporters within a few days have taken 720,000 bushels, partly via the Gulf, and Liverpool has advanced. It is estimated that France, Germany, Austria and Russia produce more than half the world's wheat and rye crops, i. e., 2,800,000,000 bushels out of a total of 5,200,000,000 bushels for the world. To-day prices advanced 6c. on a big foreign demand, said to be largely for direct account of the governments of Great Britain, France and Greece. Unfounded reports that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Holland caused renewed excitement.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 red in elevator	cts. 115 1/2	115 1/2	120 1/2	118 1/2	124	130
September delivery in elevator	115 1/2	119	117 1/2	119	125	130
December delivery in elevator	118 1/2	122	120 1/2	122	128	132 1/2

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
September delivery in elevator	cts. 107	111 1/2	110	111	114 1/2	120 1/2
December delivery in elevator	111 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	118 1/2	123 1/2
May delivery in elevator	118 1/2	122	121 1/2	121 1/2	125 1/2	130 1/2

Indian corn, both on account of some adverse crop reports and because of the firmness often displayed by wheat, advanced. At times too the market has got into an oversold condition. Crop reports putting the yield at from 2,447,000,000 bushels to 2,520,000,000 bushels have caused covering. Reserves of old corn in this country are stated at only 131,000,000 bushels, against 274,000,000 bushels a year ago. But the receipts have been liberal and Chicago has reported the Eastern demand to be small. The available supply of American corn increased last week 2,230,000 bushels, whereas in the same time last year there was on the contrary a decrease of 548,000 bushels. Still the rains in the latter part of August are said to have come too late to help the crop much in big corn States like Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. Harvesting of prematurely ripened corn is reported quite generally and there is feeding of new crop to cattle in many sections of Iowa and Illinois. Cattle are scarce but hogs are plentiful. Large quantities of corn will be required to mature the hog crop. There has been very little hog cholera this year. Moreover, visible supplies in the United States are

small, i. e., according to one statement only 5,472,000 bushels, though to be sure a year ago they were even smaller, or 3,771,000 bushels. There were no tenders at Chicago on September contracts. Country consignment notices at Chicago have latterly decreased, though at one time rather numerous. One large elevator company of Chicago estimates the crop at 2,648,000,000 bushels and has sold to some extent. To-day prices advanced sharply in sympathy with the rise in other grain.

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

No. 2 mixed	Sat. 88	Mon. 88 1/4	Tues. 87 3/4	Wed. 88 1/2	Thurs. 88 1/2	Fri. 91
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DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

September delivery in elevator	Sat. 80	Mon. 79 1/2	Tues. 79	Wed. 80 1/2	Thurs. 81 1/2	Fri. 82 1/2
December delivery in elevator	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	75	76 1/2
May delivery in elevator	74 1/2	74 1/2	74	75 1/2	77 1/2	79 1/2

Oats, like other grain, have been irregular. The trading has been large. At times the realizing of profits has been on a very heavy scale and prices have now and then had sharp reactions. The export demand, however, has been persistent, as foreign crops seem to be deficient. Europe has bought from this country in the last two weeks on a vast scale; indeed, on a scale so large as to be something new to the present generation. Probably nothing like it has been seen since the Franco-Prussian war. Even Sweden the other day cabled to Chicago asking for quotations on over 600,000 bushels. On the same day more than 400,000 bushels were sold for export to England, &c. Philadelphia sold 300,000 bushels to Europe on overnight bids. Seaboard markets have been buying heavily in Chicago. In two days some 800,000 bushels were taken for export. On September 1 the deliveries on contracts of some 2,200,000 bushels went mainly to shipping houses, which also in some cases bought September. Country offerings have been small. At Chicago, it is stated, 5,436,000 bushels of standard oats are in public elevators, of which 2,000,000 bushels are special binned. Some elevator interests have been buying September and selling December at the carrying charges. Estimates of the crop of late have been 1,099,000,000 bushels to 1,136,000,000 bushels, the latter based on the Government acreage, against an average crop in the last five years of 1,132,000,000 bushels. The available supply increased last week 1,642,000 bushels, against an increase in the same week last year of 1,530,000 bushels last year and the total American supply is put at 25,575,000 bushels, against 35,356,000 bushels last year and 8,488,000 bushels two years ago. To-day prices were higher on active trading with reports here of half a million bushels sold for export to Europe. Receipts were comparatively small.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

Standards	Sat. 55-55 1/2	Mon. 55-55 1/2	Tues. 55 1/2-56	Wed. 55 1/2-56	Thurs. 55 1/2-56	Fri. 56 1/2-57
No. 2 white	55 1/2-56	55 1/2-56	56-56 1/2	56-56 1/2	56-56 1/2	57-57 1/2

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

September delivery in elevator	Sat. 48 1/4	Mon. 48 3/4	Tues. 48	Wed. 48 3/4	Thurs. 49 1/4	Fri. 51
December delivery in elevator	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 3/4	52 1/2	53 3/4	54 1/2
May delivery in elevator	54 1/2	55	54 3/4	55 1/2	56 1/4	57 3/4

The following are closing quotations:

Winter, low grades	\$4 10 @ \$4 35	Spring clears	\$5 25 @ \$5 50
Winter patents	5 60 @ 5 85	Kansas straights, sacks	5 60 @ 5 85
Winter straights	5 25 @ 5 50	Kansas clears, sacks	4 85 @ 5 10
Winter clears	4 85 @ 5 10	City patents	7 25 @ 7 35
Spring patents	6 35 @ 6 75	Rye flour	5 25 @ 6 00
Spring straights	6 00 @ 6 25	Graham flour	5 00 @ 5 25

WHEAT.

Wheat, per bushel—f. o. b.	Corn, per bushel—	cts.
N. Spring, No. 1	No. 2 mixed	91
N. Spring, No. 2	No. 2 yellow	91
Red winter, No. 2	No. 3 yellow	90 1/2
Hard winter, No. 2, arrive	Argentina in bags	90
Oats, per bushel, new—	Rye, per bushel—	
Standard	New York	
No. 2, white	Western	1 02 1/2
No. 3, white	Barley—Malting	

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 July and the seven months of the calendar years 1914 and 1913.

Ports.	July 1914.		7 Months 1914.		7 Months 1913.	
	Wheat, Bushels.	Flour, Barrels.	Wheat, Bushels.	Flour, Barrels.	Wheat, Bushels.	Flour, Barrels.
New York	4,068,318	298,137				
Maryland	1,523,647	59,758				
Philadelphia	1,832,061	58,341				
Massachusetts	1,394,347	18,900				
Other Atlantic		14,394	Details not compiled	Details not compiled	Details not compiled	Details not compiled
New Orleans	2,760,699	115,715				
Other Gulf	5,081,894	73,243				
Oregon	189,093	37,416				
Washington	13,909	118,379				
San Francisco	80	25,984				
Chicago	9,233,574	1,143				
Other border	60,000	11,644				
Total all	26,158,222	833,054	55,814,093	46,071,957	8,056,417	6,501,716

WEATHER BULLETIN FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 31.—The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture for the week ending Aug. 31 is as follows:

Unseasonable cold over the northern and central portions of the country the first half of the week, and abundant rains thoroughly breaking the severe drought over portions of the corn belt, were the marked features of the weather during the past week. In the northern portions of the corn belt cool weather, with showers, prevented premature ripening of the corn, while heavy rains in other portions benefited the late planted. Early corn is being cut in Kansas and is about ready for cutting in other portions of the southern part of the belt. Good rains over much of the winter-wheat region put the soil in fine condition for plowing, which is now proceeding rapidly. Fall pasturage and late crops of all kinds are in good condition and tobacco is being harvested. In the spring-wheat region frequent showers over the eastern portions delayed threshing and caused some injury to wheat in shock. In the western districts, however, dry weather favored the completion of harvest and threshing progressed without interruption. In the cotton belt, favorable weather prevailed over most eastern districts, the bolls are opening rapidly and picking and ginning are progressing satisfactorily. In the central States of the belt rainy weather interfered with picking and caused further damage from shedding and otherwise, and insect pests appear to be increasing. In the western districts, too much rain in Northern Texas caused some deterioration, and damage by weevil is increasing. In Southern Texas dry weather was favorable and the crop is doing well, as also in Oklahoma, where good rains assure sufficient moisture to mature the crop. In the trucking regions of the South, all late crops appear to be making satisfactory progress, except in Florida, where dry weather prevails and rain is much needed, especially in the citrus fruit regions. Over the Atlantic Coast States, rains relieved the severe drought in Virginia and parts of adjoining States, and greatly improved the outlook for the late crops. In the States to the northward showers sufficient for present needs occurred, and the growth and maturing of crops made satisfactory progress, except it was too cool in the more northern portions. Good crops of sweet corn and tomatoes are being harvested and plowing for wheat is in progress with the soil in fine condition. Over the great range country of the Southwest, grass continues in fine condition and forage as well as other crops and fruits are promising. In the northern Mountain and Plateau districts and over the North Pacific Coast States, the week was dry and favorable for thrashing and the completion of harvest and haying. The drought is becoming very severe in the far Northwest and danger of forest fires is great. In California the drying of grapes has begun and the fruit harvest is continuing under favorable conditions.

The statements of the movement of breadstuffs to market indicated below are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. The receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending last Saturday and since August 1 for each of the last three years have been:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls. 196 lbs.	bush. 60 lbs.	bush. 56 bs.	bush. 32 lbs.	bush. 48 lbs.	bu. 56 lbs.
Chicago	198,000	2,040,000	3,511,000	4,384,000	256,000	74,000
Milwaukee	78,000	342,000	885,000	977,000	272,000	60,000
Duluth	705,000	—	—	53,000	307,000	92,000
Minneapolis	—	2,878,000	159,000	747,000	844,000	237,000
Toledo	—	86,000	90,000	152,000	—	3,000
Detroit	9,000	66,000	80,000	162,000	—	—
Cleveland	22,000	24,000	62,000	16,000	—	—
St. Louis	102,000	683,000	327,000	328,000	26,000	34,000
Peoria	39,000	44,000	355,000	252,000	24,000	5,000
Kansas City	—	2,619,000	245,000	150,000	—	—
Omaha	—	256,000	470,000	344,000	—	—
Total wk. '13	448,000	9,743,000	6,184,000	7,565,000	1,729,000	505,000
Same wk. '13	389,000	6,865,000	3,338,000	7,608,000	1,461,000	401,000
Same wk. '12	313,058	8,414,122	3,387,974	7,179,627	1,359,096	537,092
Since Aug. 1						
1914	1,642,000	44,314,000	17,650,000	37,337,000	3,962,000	1,331,000
1913	1,514,000	39,043,000	10,958,000	28,925,000	4,127,000	1,429,000
1912	1,192,756	31,551,396	10,370,655	22,881,536	3,333,263	1,304,824

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Aug. 29 1914 follow:

Receipts at—	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York	213,000	441,000	272,000	928,000	5,000	—
Boston	33,000	151,000	—	—	—	9,000
Philadelphia	35,000	310,000	35,000	172,000	—	—
Baltimore	29,000	307,000	120,000	348,000	—	27,000
Richmond	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans	78,000	1,654,000	99,000	69,000	—	—
Newport News	—	128,000	—	—	—	—
Galveston	—	1,936,000	—	—	—	—
Mobile	7,000	—	66,000	1,000	—	—
Montreal	46,000	2,437,000	—	321,000	26,000	—
Port Arthur, Tex.	—	240,000	—	—	—	—
Total week 1914	441,000	7,604,000	592,000	1,839,000	31,000	36,000
Since Jan. 1 1914	10,059,000	141,567,000	16,810,000	26,429,000	8568,000	2433,000
Week 1913	464,000	3,459,000	201,000	1,173,000	131,000	19,000
Since Jan. 1 1913	14,496,000	126,452,000	43,511,000	38,115,000	154,360,000	2292,000

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

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Aug. 29 are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from—	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Flour, bbls.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.	Peas, bush.
New York	370,743	21,174	107,343	257,002	9,992	10,000	6,930
Boston	151,000	120	3,787	20	8,547	475	—
Philadelphia	112,000	—	10,000	—	—	—	—
Baltimore	804,000	100	23,000	80	—	—	—
New Orleans	1,497,000	20,000	7,000	2,000	—	—	—
Newport News	128,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galveston	2,401,000	—	17,000	—	—	—	—
Mobile	—	66,000	7,000	1,000	—	—	—
Montreal	4,651,000	—	83,000	215,000	—	99,000	—
Port Arthur	240,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total week	10,354,743	107,394	258,130	475,102	18,539	109,475	6,930
Week 1913	6,633,166	96,941	296,219	194,536	—	170,753	2,359

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1 1914 is as below:

Exports for week and since July 1 to—	Flour		Wheat		Corn	
	Week	Since July 1	Week	Since July 1	Week	Since July 1
United Kingdom	93,221	753,718	6,430,260	29,369,113	—	—
Continent	71,394	306,295	3,767,483	25,893,771	—	12,250
Sou. & Cen. Amer.	25,078	302,868	157,000	502,319	15,000	346,382
West Indies	38,998	309,571	—	16,328	89,088	410,595
Brit. Nor. Am. Cols.	2,364	18,881	—	—	3,120	3,932
Other Countries	27,075	39,379	—	468	186	7,164
Total	258,130	1,790,712	10,354,743	55,781,999	107,394	770,323
Total 1913	296,219	1,730,136	6,637,166	43,297,931	96,941	1,280,267

The world's shipments of wheat and corn for the week ending Aug. 29 1914 and since July 1 1914 and 1913 are shown in the following:

Exports.	Wheat.			Corn.		
	1914.		1913.	1914.		1913.
	Week Aug. 29.	Since July 1.	Since July 1.	Week Aug. 29.	Since July 1.	Since July 1.
North Amer.	Bushels. 10017000	Bushels. 70,371,000	Bushels. 54,074,000	Bushels. 26,000	Bushels. 309,000	Bushels. 563,000
Russia	*	11,922,000	15,868,000	*	1,531,000	3,827,000
Danube	*	2,304,000	3,132,000	*	8,185,000	3,997,000
Argentina	*	2,714,000	6,244,000	578,000	25,904,000	55,225,000
Australia	180,000	5,662,000	6,528,000	-----	-----	-----
India	296,000	7,560,000	16,576,000	-----	-----	-----
Oth. countr's	256,000	578,000	866,000	-----	-----	-----
Total	10749000	101,311,000	103,288,000	604,000	35,929,000	63,612,000

* Not available.

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

	Wheat.			Corn.		
	United Kingdom.	Continent.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Continent.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Aug. 29 1914	-----	-----	29,552,000	-----	-----	12,513,000
Aug. 22 1914	-----	-----	28,056,000	-----	-----	13,822,000
Aug. 30 1913	16,440,000	20,672,000	37,112,000	12,019,000	20,698,000	32,717,000
Aug. 31 1912	17,808,000	15,336,000	33,144,000	8,398,000	24,191,000	32,589,000

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Aug. 29 1914 was as follows:

UNITED STATES GRAIN STOCKS.

In Thousands—	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.	
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
New York	1,685	31	50	466	17	13	90	-----	-----	-----
Boston	412	40	4	4	-----	2	1	-----	-----	-----
Philadelphia	1,171	32	99	236	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Baltimore	1,775	-----	101	551	-----	30	2	-----	-----	-----
New Orleans	2,805	-----	94	212	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Galveston	2,721	-----	134	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Buffalo	1,057	55	629	1,636	-----	5	92	-----	-----	-----
Toledo	1,115	-----	38	776	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----
Detroit	287	-----	90	338	-----	12	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chicago	5,749	-----	1,006	11,012	-----	44	23	-----	-----	-----
afloat	279	-----	89	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Milwaukee	165	-----	174	201	-----	11	158	-----	-----	-----
Duluth	840	64	-----	97	10	77	625	-----	7	-----
Minneapolis	982	-----	13	801	-----	8	178	-----	-----	-----
St. Louis	3,143	-----	58	275	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kansas City	4,731	-----	162	290	-----	19	-----	-----	-----	-----
Peoria	16	-----	72	1,403	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Indianapolis	758	-----	203	493	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Omaha	818	-----	406	1,110	-----	4	24	-----	-----	-----
On Lakes	948	-----	425	53	-----	61	-----	-----	-----	-----
On Canal and River	78	-----	26	170	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Aug. 29 1914	31,535	222	3,923	20,124	27	290	1,193	7	-----	-----
Total Aug. 22 1914	33,027	187	2,196	18,890	43	180	801	7	-----	-----
Total Aug. 30 1913	44,561	325	2,612	24,661	474	674	1,822	41	-----	-----

CANADIAN GRAIN STOCKS.

In Thousands—	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.	
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Montreal	1,115	-----	95	310	-----	23	91	-----	-----	-----
Ft. William & Pt. Arthur	3,609	-----	-----	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other Canadian	1,167	-----	-----	696	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Aug. 29 1914	5,897	-----	95	1,106	-----	23	91	-----	-----	-----
Total Aug. 22 1914	8,351	-----	38	1,452	-----	23	128	-----	-----	-----
Total Aug. 30 1913	2,640	-----	1	5,687	-----	28	559	-----	-----	-----

SUMMARY.

In Thousands—	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.	
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
American	31,535	222	3,923	20,124	27	290	1,193	7	-----	-----
Canadian	5,897	-----	95	1,106	-----	23	91	-----	-----	-----
Total Aug. 29 1914	37,432	222	4,018	21,230	27	313	1,284	7	-----	-----
Total Aug. 22 1914	41,378	187	2,234	20,342	43	203	929	7	-----	-----
Total Aug. 30 1913	47,201	325	2,613	30,348	474	702	2,381	41	-----	-----

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Friday Night, Sept. 4 1914.

The effect of the war is beginning to be felt in the dry goods trade, and there are signs of increasing depression in all quarters. The price situation is very unsettled and seemingly not at all governed by the law of supply and demand. On all goods requiring imported dyes and wools prices are being steadily advanced, although as yet there has not been any marked increase in demand. The demoralization in cotton yarn and raw material is causing buyers to withhold further purchases in expectation of much lower prices on finished goods. Even where sellers have made concessions buyers are taking no interest and are all the more encouraged to wait. Manufacturers fortunately are in a fairly secure position, having no accumulated supplies on hand and they are keeping their mill operations down to a scale that just meets their obligations. The absence of any stable market for cotton is a matter of much concern to manufacturers. No one knows what the present value of spot cotton is, or what it will be two or three months from now, and consequently it is quite impossible for manufacturers to book advance orders at prices which they cannot be sure will hold when deliveries fall due. They are practically helpless until the cotton markets reopen so that they can cover their forward requirements in the staple and hedge against the same as protection. The cheapness of the staple would not matter so much if they knew what it was going to cost them and could regulate their prices on finished goods accordingly. Export business is at a standstill and is likely to continue so until there is a resumption of shipping. If shipping is restored to anything like normal conditions, it is thought that China and India may come into the market for further supplies of cotton goods. Manufacturers are giving considerable attention to the inquiries which are being received from South America and are taking steps to establish banking connections and supply the needs of South American merchants. Extensive English inquiries for duck have been reported, but no business is known to have been

placed. It is thought that the inquiries are of a speculative nature in anticipation of Government bids for army duck.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending Aug. 29 were 2,483 packages, valued at \$205,279, their destination being to the points specified in the table below:

	1914		1913	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
New York to Aug. 29—	11	2,713	2	1,267
Great Britain	6	1,889	6	769
Other Europe	-----	-----	-----	-----
China	-----	49,579	-----	53,193
India	-----	15,093	-----	9,950
Arabia	-----	9,412	-----	23,610
Africa	-----	6,055	12	19,199
West Indies	1,071	31,504	511	24,854
Mexico	13	371	35	1,716
Central America	436	15,111	407	11,079
South America	849	38,558	499	35,470
Other countries	97	46,960	211	43,202
Total	2,483	217,245	1,683	224,579

The value of these New York exports since Jan. 1 has been \$15,609,535 in 1914, against \$17,358,201 in 1913.

Domestic cotton goods are quiet in tone and unsettled in price. Many concessions have been made in staple goods, particularly as regards brown and unbleached goods, but buyers are holding off for lower prices. Coarse cottons continue in a fairly strong position with the demand keeping up. These goods have largely displaced burlaps and are now being adapted to uses for which they were never before considered. Business with jobbers and commission men is of a fair volume, but confined almost entirely to immediate and near-by requirements. The scarcity of dyes in causing printers and converters to maintain prices at high levels, although they are in receipt of good offers at prices a little under their quotations. Print cloths are, nevertheless, easier in many quarters and good sales have been reported at slight concessions. Gray goods, 38-inch standard, are quoted 4c. to 4 1/2c.

WOOLEN GOODS.—Jobbers and commission houses report a good demand for fall dress goods. Broadcloths are very much desired and buyers are finding supplies scarce. Supplies of imported broadcloths are being rapidly taken up with the prospect of no additional supplies becoming available for many months. Prices are consequently being steadily advanced. Domestic lines of broadcloths are also being stimulated by the scarcity of imported lines, and it is not improbable that much of the domestic goods will prove to be just as desirable as the imported fabric, in which event would have never come to them. Other lines of dress goods are also in good demand, and with cooler weather jobbers and commission houses look for a rush to cover fall requirements. In men's wear prices are still moving up and further advances of from two to five cents a yard have been reported. Many spring lines have been entirely sold and withdrawn from the market.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—All imported lines are in urgent request and supplies are rapidly dwindling. Importing houses handling French and German goods have despaired of doing any business for an indefinite period. Those handling lines of English and Scotch production are still accepting orders in the faint hope that they may be able to secure goods if shipping is restored to any extent. As regards linens, prices continue to advance beyond anything heretofore known in this market, and many lines are not available at any price. The restoration of shipping will do little to relieve the linen situation as foreign manufacturers are operating on half-time, while adequate supplies of flax will not be available for an indefinite period. The market for burlaps has again been featureless, business continuing quiet in the absence of supplies. Prices are unchanged, with light-weights quoted at 7.75c. to 8c. and heavy-weights at 9c.

Importations & Warehouse Withdrawals of Dry Goods.

Imports Entered for Consumption for the Week and Since Jan. 1.

Manufactures of—	Week Ending		Since Jan. 1 1914.	
	Aug. 29 1914.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool	904	334,822	65,761	18,561,180
Cotton	1,467	436,777	115,840	30,770,275
Silk	721	383,111	50,072	23,910,930
Flax	734	224,595	48,912	11,785,032
Miscellaneous	486	143,857	97,642	9,187,255
Total 1914	4,312	1,523,162	378,227	94,214,675
Total 1913	9,547	2,463,185	310,775	75,199,255

Warehouse Withdrawals Thrown Upon the Market.

Manufactures of—	1914	1913	1914	1913
Wool	542	161,912	30,887	8,371,449
Cotton	889	237,201	27,267	7,525,492
Silk	327	117,764	10,043	4,315,280
Flax	704	180,695	19,218	4,924,731
Miscellaneous	1,162	115,355	69,807	4,236,952
Total withdrawals	3,624	812,927	157,222	29,373,904
Entered for consumption	4,312	1,523,162	378,227	94,214,675
Total marketed 1914	7,936	2,336,089	535,449	123,588,579
Total marketed 1913	13,230	3,383,840	443,525	96,053,017

Imports Entered for Warehouse During Same Period.

Manufactures of—	1914	1913	1914	1913
Wool	689	147,947	23,520	6,949,232
Cotton	374	129,401	24,526	6,997,465
Silk	178	70,032	9,488	4,086,874
Flax	183	62,310	18,215	4,458,934
Miscellaneous	518	66,073	46,210	3,551,663
Total	1,942	475,763	121,959	26,044,168
Entered for consumption	4,312	1,523,162	378,227	94,214,675
Total imports 1914	6,254	1,998,925	500,186	120,258,843
Total imports 1913	15,145	3,531,396	479,312	101,733,969

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

MUNICIPAL BOND SALES IN AUGUST.

Municipal bonds placed during August amounted to only \$7,073,264. In addition \$10,121,239 were offered without success. The conditions existing have already been explained in our editorial columns (week of Aug. 29, page 580; Aug. 22, page 510, and Aug. 15, page 447), and there is hence no need of again enlarging upon them here. The total of all loans of every character and description put out in August is \$12,960,172, consisting of the \$7,073,264 permanent bond issues, already referred to, \$5,603,408 temporary loans and \$283,500 debentures issued by places in the Dominion of Canada. We give below a comparison of all the various forms of loans negotiated in August of the last five years.

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Permanent loans (U. S.)	7,073,264	19,822,191	15,674,855	22,522,613	14,878,122
Temporary loans (U. S.)	5,603,408	18,835,758	20,146,851	9,289,806	8,304,541
Canadian loans (perm't)	283,500	10,256,006	4,061,151	1,245,243	1,260,163
Bonds of U. S. Possessions	None	None	1,500,000	None	None
Gen. Fund bds. (N.Y.C.)	None	None	5,000,000	None	None
Total	12,960,172	48,913,955	46,382,857	33,057,662	24,442,826

* Including temporary securities issued by New York City, \$3,298,408 in August 1914 and \$7,586,558 in 1913.

The number of places in the United States selling permanent bonds and the number of separate issues made during August 1914 were 191 and 238, respectively. This contrasts with 504 and 704 for July 1914 and with 449 and 553 for August 1913.

For comparative purposes we add the following table, showing the aggregates for August and the eight months for a series of years. In these figures temporary loans and also issues by Canadian municipalities are excluded.

Year	Month of August	For the Eight Mos.	Month of August	For the Eight Mos.
1914	\$7,073,264	\$389,529,312	\$8,009,256	\$108,499,201
1913	19,822,191	292,178,745	15,430,390	84,915,945
1912	15,674,855	292,443,278	7,112,834	93,160,542
1911	22,522,613	288,016,280	5,805,510	87,324,844
1910	14,878,122	213,557,021	25,029,784	76,976,894
1909	22,141,716	249,387,680	6,449,536	97,114,772
1908	18,518,046	208,709,303	4,045,500	52,535,959
1907	20,075,541	151,775,887	8,464,431	80,830,704
1906	16,391,587	144,171,927	7,525,260	82,205,489
1905	8,595,171	131,196,527	2,734,714	37,089,429
1904	16,124,577	187,226,986	4,108,491	57,340,882
1903	7,737,240	102,983,914		

In the following table we give a list of August loans to the amount of \$7,073,264, issued by 191 municipalities. In the case of each loan reference is made to the page in the "Chronicle" where an account of the sale is given.

AUGUST BOND SALES.

Page	Name	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price
621	Ada, Minn.	5	a1916	\$3,000	100
488	Albany County, N. Y.	4 1/2	a1923	33,000	100
687	Americus, Ga. (2 issues)	5	1944	10,000	99.50
422	Armstrong County, Pa.	3 1/2	1917-1926	60,000	100
488	Athens School Dist., Ore.			50,000	100
555	Atlantic City, N. J.			60,000	100
555	Avenue School Dist., Calif.	5		2,000	100
621	Banks School Dist., Ore.	4 1/2		2,400	100.041
687	Bartholomew County, Ind.	4 1/2		2,400	100
488	Beach Grove S. D. No. 3, Ohio	5	a1918	5,000	
621	Belmont, N. Y.	5	1915-1937	23,000	100.20
488	Berea Sch. Dist., Ky.	5	d1919-1934	10,000	
422	Bergen County, N. J. (2 issues)	4 1/2	1934	142,000	100.50
621	Bethlehem, Pa.	4	d1924-1944	15,000	100
687	Beverly, Mass.	4 1/2	1915-1919	10,000	100
422	Blackburn County, Ind.	4 1/2	a1920	5,400	100
422	Blanchester, Ohio	5 1/2	1921	6,500	100
621	Bouton, Iowa	6	1924	2,500	
687	Bremen, Ohio	6	1924	2,500	
555	Brownstown Sch. Town, Ind.	5 1/2	1915-1924	2,250	100.247
687	Brunswick, Neb.	4 1/2	a1921	6,500	100
487	Buck Creek Sch. Twp., Ind.	4 1/2	d1919-1934	12,000	100
489	Burlington, Iowa	4 1/2	1915-1933	34,470	100.29
555	Calixto Sch. Dist., Calif.	6	a1917	2,000	100.25
621	Champaign County, Ohio	5	a1916	19,600	100
423	Chester Sch. Twp., Ind.	5	a1919	19,200	101.14
423	Chicopee, Mass.	4 1/2	a1917	10,000	
556	Cicero Twp., Ind.	4		5,000	100
687	Clay County, Ind.	4 1/2	1915-1924	2,900	100
556	Clay County, Ind. (2 issues)	4 1/2	a1920	21,700	100
556	Cleveland Hts., Ohio (4 issues)	5	a1920	60,661	100
489	Clinton County, Ind. (3 issues)	4 1/2		18,160	100
489	Coe Twp. S. D. No. 2, Mich.	5	1917	6,000	101.042
622	Cohoos, N. Y.	4 1/2	1915-1919	12,000	100
622	Columbia County, Ohio	5	a1919	14,500	100
682	Columbia Sch. Twp., Ind.	5		8,250	101.051
622	Continental, Ohio	6	a1920	6,000	100.50
556	Corning S. D., Ark.	6	a1931	7,000	99
687	Cortlandt (T.), N. Y.	5	1915-1922	8,000	100
489	Coshocton County, Ohio	5	a1916	14,700	100
687	Crawford County, Ohio	5	a1918	50,000	100
622	Crooksville, Ohio	5	1915-1930	8,000	100.337
556	Cross Creek S. D., Calif.			8,000	100
556	Dallas Sch. Dist., Calif.			3,500	100
687	Darke County, Ohio	5	a1916	25,000	100.1
687	Darwin County, Ind.	4 1/2	1915-1924	5,000	100
489	Davis Sch. Dist., Calif.	6	1918-11-28	7,500	101.706
556	Dearborn County, Ind.	4 1/2	a1925	23,000	100
489	Decatur County, Ind.	4 1/2	a1919	4,360	100
556	Decker Sch. Twp., Ind.	4 1/2		4,950	100
622	Deerfield Twp., Ohio	4 1/2		7,500	100
688	Delano, Minn.	5	a1916	5,500	100
622	Delaware County, Ind.	4 1/2	1924	2,800	100.017
622	Delaware County, Ind.	4 1/2		5,480	100.022
622	Delaware County, Ind.	4 1/2		5,200	100.50
489	Des Moines Ind. S. D., Iowa (2 issues)	4 1/2		19,000	100.33
489	Dixon Un. S. D., Calif.	5	1944	60,000	100
556	Dona Ana County, N. Mex.	5	d1934-1944	50,000	100
556	Drain, Ore.	6	d1917-1929	6,000	99
688	East Ely, Nevada			16,000	101.041

Page	Name	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price
622	East Fork Irr. Dist., Ore.	6	1925-1934	6,000	90
556	East Liverpool, Ohio	5	1917	2,700	100
688	East Liverpool, Ohio	5	1916-1920	10,285	100
688	East Liverpool S. D., Ohio	5		35,000	100
688	Elmwood Sch. Dist., Ohio	5	1919-1926	1,600	100
622	Escondido, Cal.	5		75,000	100
489	Essex County, N. J.	4 1/2		200,000	100
622	Eureka, Cal. (3 issues)	5		270,000	100
490	Evansville, Wis.	5		3,000	
423	Findlay School District, Ohio	5	a1923	4,000	101.562
556	Florence School District, Cal.	6	a1924	2,500	100.40
688	Fort Collins, Colo.	6		9,000	100
557	Fort Mill, So. Caro.	5	a1934-1954	15,000	100
622	Franklin School District, N. J.	4 1/2		24,700	
622	Fruitland Pk. Spec. S. D., Fla.	6	1924	2,000	100
622	Grimes County, Tex.	5 1/2	d1924-1944	30,000	100
557	Grover Hill, Ohio	6		2,400	100.458
490	Harrisburg School District, Tex.	6		50,000	
490	Henderson School District, Cal.	6	1915-1924	4,500	100
623	Hood River County, Ore.	5	1924-1933	75,000	100
688	Howard County, Ind.	4 1/2		4,100	100
623	Hughson School District, Cal.	5		10,000	100
557	Huntington, Ind.	4 1/2	a1925	50,000	100.502
623	Huntington County, Ind.	4 1/2	a1920	1,105	
557	Huntington School Dist., Ark.	6	a1931	6,000	99
424	Ironton, Ohio	5	1934	37,500	100.076
623	Jackson County, Ind. (2 issues)	4 1/2	a1920	6,160	100
424	Jackson Twp. Rural S. D., Ohio	5		3,500	100.354
688	Jay County, Ind.	4 1/2		5,400	100
557	Jennings Co., Ind. (2 issues)	4 1/2	a1920	15,196	100
623	Johnson County, Ind.	4 1/2		17,680	100
623	Johnstown, Pa.	4 1/2	d1919-1934	100,000	100
623	Johnstown, Pa.	4	d1924-1944	40,000	
557	Jonesboro, Tenn.	6	d1919-1934	15,000	100.50
623	Kalamazoo School Dist., Mich.	4 1/2	a1922	75,000	100.333
557	Kenmore, Ohio	5	a1917	157,200	
688	Kentfield Sch. Dist., Calif.	5	1915-1931	17,000	100.294
623	Keyser School Township, Ind.	5	a1922	16,500	102.007
688	King Co. U. H. S. D. No. "O," Wash.	5	d1915-1934	25,000	100
623	Lake County, Ind.	4 1/2	a1919	30,000	100.612
557	La Porte County, Ind.	4 1/2	a1925	8,000	100
623	Lawrence County, Ind.	4 1/2		2,000	100
688	Leavenworth, Kan.	5	1915-1924	10,000	100.475
623	Leesburg Spec. Tax S. D., Fla.	6	a1937	35,000	100
689	Leetville Sch. Dist., Nev.	6	a1927	2,500	101
424	Lighthouse, Pa.	4		30,000	
557	Lemon City Spec. Tax S. D. No. 3, Fla.	6	a1930	25,000	100
623	Leonard Indep. S. D., Tex.	5	d1934-1954	11,000	100
689	Little Rock Imp. D. 177, Ark.	5 1/2	1915-1923	40,000	
491	Little York, Ill.	5	a1919	4,350	100.114
491	Logan County, Ohio	5	a1917	10,500	
689	Lonaconing, Md.	5		16,500	100.78
				500	101.50
558	Long Beach, Cal.	5	1915-1954	340,000	100
623	Los Angeles School Dist., Cal.	5		600,000	
689	McConnellsville, Ohio	5	a1928	5,000	100
623	Mankato, Minn.	5	a1916	10,000	100.416
623	Marion County, Ohio	6	a1916	6,000	100.237
623	Marion County, Ohio	6	a1922	21,500	100
689	Marshall, Mich.	4 1/2	1919-1931	13,000	
689	Marshall, Minn.	4		35,000	
689	Marshall Co. S. D. No. 22, Mont.	5	d1924-1934	2,500	
689	Mercherville, N. Y.	5	1924	22,000	100
425	Mercherville Sch. Dist., N. Y.	5	1924	10,000	102.504
623	Miami County, Ohio	5	a1916	24,300	
425	Miamisburg, Ohio	5		6,500	100
491	Middletown, N. Y.	4 1/2	1933-1947	10,000	100
689	Millville, N. J.	4 1/2	1932	36,000	100
623	Milwaukee County, Wis.	4 1/2	1915-1934	600,000	100
558	Minidoka County, Idaho	5		6,000	100
689	Montgomery Twp., Ohio	5	a1918	6,000	100.125
689	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	4 1/2	1934	30,000	100
621	National Sch. Dist., Calif.	5 1/2	1915-1923	9,000	100
624	Navas Sch. Twp., Ind.	5		2,000	100.20
624	New Hartford S. D. No. 8, N.Y.	5	a1924	31,000	
689	Newkirk Sch. Dist., Okla.	5		50,000	100
689	New York City	3	1923	250,000	100
624	Noble Sch. Twp., Ind.	4	1915-1922	15,300	97.549
492	Norton, Va.	5	1944	5,000	100
559	Noxapater, Miss.	5	a1927	14,000	100
426	Orange County, Ind.	4 1/2	a1920	3,720	100.551
426	Orange County, Ind.	4 1/2	a1920	1,460	101.513
559	Orland, Calif. (2 issues)	5		15,000	100

Page.	Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Amount.	Price.
560	Yakima Co. S. D. No. 57, Wash.	5 1/2	d1915-1934	3,450	100
691	Yakima Co. S. D. No. 102, Wash.	5 1/2	d1919-1921	1,800	100

Total bond sales for August 1914 (191 municipalities covering 238 separate issues)----- \$7,073,264

a Average date of maturity. d Subject to call in and after the earlier year and mature in the later year. k Not including \$5,603,408 of temporary loans reported, and which do not belong in the list. z Taken by sinking fund as an investment. y And other considerations.

REVISED TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS MONTHS.

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

Page.	Name.	Amount.
555	Arcanum, Ohio (June list)	\$26,786
687	Bradentown, Fla. (July list)	60,000
687	Buena Vista S. D., Cal. (July list)	12,000
687	Cambridge School District, Ohio (July list)	25,000
687	Crawford County, Ohio (July list)	50,000
688	Harrison, Ark. (July list)	45,000
557	King Co. Union S. D. No. "O," Wash. (June list)	25,000
623	Montgomery County, Ohio (July list)	22,250
624	New Richmond, Ohio (two issues, July list)	4,000
689	North Plainfield School District, N. J. (July list)	50,000
690	San Gabriel School District, Cal. (July list)	8,000
559	Springfield Township, Ohio (July list)	24,000
625	Worth School Township, Ind. (July list)	10,000
625	Yawn Cons. School District, Miss. (July list)	3,000

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

Page.	Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Amount.	Price
555	Atlantic Highlands, N. J.	5	1916-1923	\$4,000	±100
687	Beaufort, No. Caro. (Feb.)	5 1/2	-----	10,000	-----
556	Commerce, Ga. (2 issues) (Jan.)	5	1944	16,000	100
688	De Soto Sch. Dist., Mo.	4 1/2	1934	10,000	100
556	Dillsboro Twp., No. Car. (Jan.)	6	1934	15,000	100
688	Elkins Ind. Sch. Dist., W. Va.	5	-----	90,000	-----
622	Franklin County, Fla.	4 1/2	1934	20,000	100
557	Halls, Tenn. (March)	6	1939	25,000	-----
557	Independence, Ore.	6	d1915-1924	18,869	-----
623	Kirksville, Mo.	5	d1924-1934	25,000	-----
558	Lowndes County, Ala.	5	1944	150,000	100.333
558	McMinnville S. D., Ore. (April)	5	d1929-1934	30,000	100
558	Midville, Ga. (3 issues)	6	-----	24,000	-----
558	Moro, Ore. (June)	6	-----	10,000	100
558	Morrison, Ill.	5	1918-1923	8,000	-----
624	Mt. Olive S. D., No. Car. (Jan.)	5	-----	10,000	100
689	Mt. Sterling, Ky.	6	-----	11,483	100
558	Newport Twp., No. Car. (Mar.)	5	1956	5,000	-----
559	Northampton Co., Va. (March)	4	d1919-1944	16,000	-----
559	North Dakota (8 issues, June)	5	-----	48,350	100
559	Okemah, Okla. (Jan.)	6	1939	25,000	100.712
559	Sacramento, Cal.	4 1/2	-----	422,400	-----
559	Saluda, No. Car. (January)	5	1934	10,000	100
559	Skagit Co. S. D. No. 83, Wash.	5 1/2	d1915-1924	2,000	100

All the above sales (except as indicated) are for July. The additional July issues will make the total sales (not including temporary loans) for that month \$26,351,708.

DEBENTURES SOLD BY CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES IN AUGUST.

Page.	Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Amount.	Price.
691	Edmonton, Alta.	-----	-----	\$100,000	-----
561	Guelph Roman Cath. S. D., Ont.	-----	-----	13,000	-----
691	Kingston, Ont.	5	-----	35,000	101.25
561	London, Ont.	4 1/2	1944	31,000	96.10
561	Richmond, B. C. (2 issues)	5	1954	64,500	87.75
561	Richmond, B. C.	5	1954	40,000	89.875

Total debentures sold in August----- \$283,500

ADDITIONAL SALES OF DEBENTURES FOR JULY.

Page.	Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Amount.	Price.
561	Dominion of Canada (7 issues)	-----	-----	\$10,400	-----

The above sales are for July. These additional July sales make the total of debentures sold that month \$15,789,992.

News Items.

Covington County (P. O. Collins, Miss.)—Litigation.—Tax-payers have brought suit to enjoin the issuance of \$15,000 bonds for the purpose of establishing and equipping an agricultural high-school as is provided by Chapter 150, Acts of 1912. It is charged that the Chancery Clerk failed and refused to file petitions tendered to him for filing, meeting all the requirements of the Act and having been signed by more than 10% of adult tax-payers, exclusive of those who pay poll tax only.

Hawaii (Territory of).—Bond Offering.—Sealed bids for \$750,000 4% coupon public improvement bonds will be received until 2 p. m. Oct. 1 at the office of the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., 55 Cedar St., New York City, or at the office of the Territorial Treasurer in Honolulu.

The bonds are issued under the authority of an Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30 1900 (31 Stat. 141), as amended by an Act of the Congress approved May 27 1910 (36 Stat. 443); and pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of Hawaii, entitled "An Act to Provide for Public Loans," approved April 25 1903, as amended, and pursuant to an Act of said Legislature, entitled "An Act to Provide for Public Improvements," approved April 30 1913. The total issue is for \$1,430,000 in the following amounts and denominations: \$1,180,000 in \$1,000 bonds, \$100,000 in \$500 bonds and \$150,000 in \$100 bonds. The present sale is to be for \$750,000, par value, and in denominations as noted above, to suit purchaser. The bonds will be dated Sept. 15 1914, will mature Sept. 15 1944, and reserve an option of redemption on and after Sept. 15 1934. Interest will be payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable at the office of the Treasurer of the Territory in Honolulu, Hawaii, or, at the option of the holder, at the office of the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. in New York City.

The United States Treasury Department authorizes the statement that these bonds will be accepted as security for public deposits at their par value but not exceeding their market value when further deposits are made. Under a ruling of the United States Treasury Department, these bonds may be substituted for United States 2% bonds by national banks if said United States bonds are used to secure additional circulation.

The bonds will be lithographed under the supervision of, and certified as to their genuineness by, the United States Mortgage & Trust Co. of New York City. The successful bidders will be furnished with the opinion of Messrs. Dillon, Thomson & Clay of New York City, that the bonds are the legal and valid obligations of the Territory.

Bonds of the Territory are exempt by law from taxation in the Territory. These bonds are exempt from taxation under the Federal Income Tax Law and by a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court are exempt from taxation by any State in the United States or any municipality or political subdivision of any such State, the same as bonds or other obligations or securities of the United States. See Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis vs. State of Minnesota, U. S. Sup. Court Decision Feb. 24 1914.

Each bid must be accompanied by a duly certified check upon a bank or trust company to the order of the Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii in the amount of 2% of the par value of the bonds for which application is made.

Delivery of the bonds will be made on Oct. 2 1914 at 11 o'clock a. m. at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., New York City, unless another date is mutually agreed upon. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Blank forms for bidding may be had on application to the above-mentioned trust company. Assessed value 1914: real estate, \$91,058,095; personal property, \$70,136,331; total, \$161,194,426. Bonded debt at present, \$6,844,000.

The official notice of this bond offering will appear Sept. 19 among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

San Francisco, Calif.—Reduction of Bonded Debt.—The following table, showing the gradual reduction of the bonded indebtedness as of July 2 1914 and the annual redemption and interest requirements, is furnished by the Treasurer, John E. McDougald, as a guide in accurately calculating the additional redemption and interest needed on future bond offerings and new issues. It will be noticed that the plan calls for the reduction of the debt from practically 41 millions in 1914 to 27 millions in 1924 and 14 millions in 1934, while the amount required for the payment of principal and interest drops from 3 millions in 1914 to 2 1/2 millions in 1924 and 1 1/2 millions in 1934.

ANNUAL REDUCTION OF BONDED INDEBTEDNESS AS OF JULY 2 1914 AND REDEMPTION AND INTEREST TABLE 1915 TO 1964 INCLUSIVE.

Fiscal Year Ending	Outstanding Debt.	Redemption.	Interest.	Total.
1914	\$40,902,300	\$1,134,800	\$1,963,650 50	\$3,098,450 50
1915	39,767,500	1,214,800	1,920,040 00	3,134,840 00
1916	38,552,700	1,405,800	1,863,492 00	3,269,292 00
1917	37,146,900	1,480,300	1,797,424 00	3,277,724 00
1918	35,666,600	1,476,300	1,727,626 00	3,203,926 00
1919	34,190,300	1,513,300	1,658,008 00	3,171,308 00
1920	32,677,000	1,494,900	1,586,725 00	3,081,625 00
1921	31,182,100	1,483,100	1,516,036 00	2,999,196 00
1922	29,699,000	1,367,000	1,445,900 00	2,812,900 00
1923	28,332,000	1,368,000	1,379,717 50	2,747,717 50
1924	26,964,000	1,368,000	1,313,490 00	2,681,490 00
1925	25,596,000	1,364,000	1,247,262 50	2,611,262 50
1926	24,232,000	1,365,000	1,181,215 00	2,546,215 00
1927	22,867,000	1,363,000	1,115,122 50	2,478,122 50
1928	21,504,000	1,323,500	1,049,120 00	2,372,620 00
1929	20,180,500	1,325,500	984,490 00	2,309,990 00
1930	18,855,000	1,284,500	919,770 00	2,204,270 00
1931	17,570,500	1,235,500	857,105 00	2,092,605 00
1932	16,335,000	1,085,500	796,895 00	1,882,395 00
1933	15,249,500	1,085,500	748,935 00	1,834,435 00
1934	14,164,000	984,500	690,975 00	1,677,545 00
1935	13,179,500	984,500	642,560 00	1,627,060 00
1936	12,195,000	984,500	594,145 00	1,578,645 00
1937	11,210,500	959,500	545,730 00	1,505,230 00
1938	10,251,000	759,500	498,440 00	1,257,940 00
1939	9,491,500	559,500	461,150 00	1,020,650 00
1940	8,932,000	559,500	433,860 00	993,360 00
1941	8,372,500	559,500	406,570 00	966,070 00
1942	7,813,000	559,500	379,280 00	938,780 00
1943	7,253,500	559,500	351,990 00	911,490 00
1944	6,694,000	525,500	324,700 00	884,200 00
1945	6,134,500	525,500	298,600 00	857,100 00
1946	5,575,000	525,500	272,500 00	798,000 00
1947	5,015,500	525,500	246,400 00	771,900 00
1948	4,456,000	525,500	220,300 00	745,800 00
1949	4,066,500	525,500	194,200 00	719,700 00
1950	3,541,000	525,500	168,100 00	693,600 00
1951	3,015,500	525,500	142,000 00	667,500 00
1952	2,490,000	450,000	115,900 00	565,900 00
1953	2,040,000	450,000	93,575 00	543,575 00
1954	1,590,000	350,000	77,750 00	427,750 00
1955	1,240,000	220,000	60,425 00	280,425 00
1956	1,020,000	220,000	49,600 00	269,600 00
1957	800,000	220,000	38,775 00	258,775 00
1958	580,000	220,000	27,950 00	247,950 00
1959	360,000	220,000	17,125 00	237,125 00
1960	140,000	35,000	6,300 00	41,300 00
1961	105,000	35,000	4,725 00	39,725 00
1962	70,000	35,000	3,150 00	38,150 00
1963	35,000	35,000	1,575 00	36,575 00
	\$40,902,300		\$34,440,434 00	\$75,342,734 00

Bond Calls and Redemptions.

Hawaii (Territory of).—Bond Call.—Call is made for payment at the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., New York, of 4 1/2% public-impt. bonds, Nos. 1 to 150 incl., Series 1903-4. Interest will cease on October 1.

New Orleans, La.—Certificate Call.—The following public improvement certificates will be paid at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances on Oct. 1 1914, with interest to said date:

Issue of 1912—Series "A," Nos. 278 to 390 inclusive.
Issue of 1912—Series "B," Nos. 4 to 9 inclusive.
Issue of 1912—Series "C," Nos. 21 to 47, inclusive.
Issue of 1913—Series "A," Nos. 146 to 266 inclusive.
Issue of 1913—Series "B," Nos. 11 to 15 inclusive.
Issue of 1913—Series "C," Nos. 36 to 51, inclusive.
Issue of 1914—Series "A," Nos. 1 to 82 inclusive.
Issue of 1914—Series "B," Nos. 1 and 2 inclusive.
Issue of 1914—Series "C," Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive.

The official notice of this certificate call will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

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

Name—Grade	Dist. Bds. Called No. up to & incl.	Name—Rating	Dist. Bds. Called No. up to & incl.
Ash Street	1018 3	Arthur Street	728 26
Falls Avenue	446 13	4th Avenue	790 18
15th Avenue	591 8	9th Avenue	184 44
40th Avenue	982 3	3rd Avenue	560 25
Garland Avenue	604 37	Sewer	
Jefferson Street	607 51	18th Avenue	650 24
Latawah Street	639 6	5th Ward	4 23
19th Avenue	546 20	McClellan Street	107 12
38th Avenue	642 18	6th Avenue	452 9
37th Avenue	847 5	3rd Avenue	4 64

Bond Proposals and Negotiations this week have been as follows:

ALBION, Calhoun County, Mich.—BONDS VOTED.—The question of issuing \$20,000 water-works-impt. bonds carried, at the election held August 25.

ALBION, Orleans County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Sept. 14 by Ed. S. Eaton, VII. Clerk, for \$165,000 reg. water bonds at not exceeding 5% int. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 10 1914. Int. ann. on Aug. 10 at Citizens' Nat. Bank, Albion, in N. Y. exchange. Due yearly on Aug. 10 as follows: \$1,000 in 1915; \$2,000 from 1916 to 1918 incl.; \$3,000 from 1919 to 1921 incl.; \$4,000 from 1922 to 1925 incl.; \$5,000 from 1926 to 1929 incl.; \$7,000 from 1930 to 1932 incl.; \$8,000 from 1933 to 1939 incl.; and \$9,000 from 1940 to 1943 incl. Cert. check (or cash) on a national bank or trust company for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to VII. Treas., required. Bonds to be delivered Sept. 14 or as soon thereafter as bonds can be completed, at Columbia Trust Co., N. Y. Purchaser to pay accrued int. These bonds will be certified as to genuineness by the above trust company and their legality examined by Caldwell, Masslich & Reed of N. Y. C., whose favorable opinion will be furnished purchaser without charge. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Bids must be on forms furnished by the above Clerk. Bonded debt (including this issue), \$410,100; no floating debt. Assess. val. real estate, \$3,827,060; personal \$266,700; franchises, \$111,880. These bonds were offered without success on Aug. 10 V. 99, p. 555.

AMERICUS, Sumter County, Ga.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 12 the \$7,000 school and \$3,000 hospital 5% 30-year bonds voted June 17 (V. 98 p. 2007) were awarded to the Bank of Commerce, Americus, at 99.50 and int. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1914. Int. J. & J.

ANDERSON SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Milroy), Rush County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—The following bids were received on Sept. 1 for the \$4,600 4½% 6-year (aver.) school bonds offered on that day (V. 99, p. 488): Peoples Trust Co., \$4,607.75 and accrued interest. Fletcher American Nat. Bank, \$4,606 and accrued interest.

ANDOVER, Ashtabula County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Sept. 2 the \$13,500 5½% 5-year (aver.) So. Main St.-improvement (assess.) bonds (V. 99, p. 422) were awarded to the Andover Bank of Andover at par, it is stated.

ARENAC TOWNSHIP (P. O. Omer), Arenac County, Mich.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The question of issuing \$4,500 road bonds failed to carry at the election held Aug. 25 by a vote of 40 "for" to 56 "against."

ASHLAND, Ashland County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Aug. 29, it is stated, for the \$16,300 5% 5½-year (aver.) Ohio St. impt. bonds offered on that day (V. 99, p. 422).

ASHLAND CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ashland), Benton County, Miss.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Sept. 7 by J. J. Hudspeth, Chancery Clerk, for \$8,000 6% coup. tax-free building bonds. Auth. Chaps. 147 and 196 Acts 1914. Denom. \$100 and \$500. Date Aug. 1 1914. Int. ann. on Aug. 1 at Ashland Bank. Cert. check for 10% of bid, payable to Prest. Bd. of Supers., required. Bonded debt, this issue; no floating debt. Assess. val. \$186,369.

ASHTABULA, Ashtabula County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until 12 m. Oct. 1 by Frank W. Wagener, City Aud., it is stated, for \$37,000 1-10-year (ser.) South & Jefferson road, \$12,600 1-12-yr. (ser.) dock, \$11,000 1-10-year (ser.) Kingsville Ave. and \$9,000 road-improvement (city's portion) bonds. Cert. check for \$500 required.

ASPERMONT, Stonewall County, Tex.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Aug. 25 for the \$18,000 5% 10-40-year (opt.) water-way bonds offered on that day (V. 99, p. 555).

AURORA TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Aurora), Kane County, Ill.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Sept. 1 for the \$6,000 5% 21½-yr. (aver.) coup. school-completion bonds offered on that day (V. 99, p. 621). They will be sold at private sale.

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Ind.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—Of the three issues of 4½% highway-improvement bonds, aggregating \$13,400, offered on Aug. 29 (V. 99, p. 555), the \$2,400 O'Haver Road Section No. 2 bonds were awarded to Geo. McGaughey of Columbus at par and interest.

BOND SALE.—Reports state that J. F. Wild & Co. of Indianapolis on Sept. 1 purchased \$33,000 4½% tax-free road bonds for \$33,010, equal to 100.303.

BATAVIA, Kane County, Ill.—BONDS VOTED.—The question of issuing the \$6,500 water-supply bonds (V. 99, p. 488) carried, reports state, at the election held Aug. 22 by a vote of 130 to 31.

BEATRICE, Gage County, Neb.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Sept. 15 for the \$38,000 paving dist. No. 12 and \$12,000 paving dist. No. 13 5% bonds voted May 21 (V. 99, p. 63). Due Oct. 1 1934, subject to call after 5 years. Cert. check for 2% required.

BEAUFORT, Carteret County, No. Caro.—BOND SALE.—We are advised that the \$10,000 5½% Taylor's Creek impt. bonds offered on Feb. 3 1914 (V. 98, p. 250) have been purchased by the Banking & Trust Co. and the Bank of Beaufort, both of Beaufort.

BELL COUNTY (P. O. Belton), Tex.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—An election will be held in the near future, it is stated, to vote on the question of issuing \$8,000 road dist. No. 11 road-impt. bonds.

BEVERLY, Essex County, Mass.—BOND SALE.—Reports state that an issue of \$10,000 4½% bonds has been awarded to Harry C. Grafton Jr. at par. Due \$2,000 yearly on July 15 from 1915 to 1919 incl.

BLED SOE COUNTY (P. O. Pikeville), Tenn.—BOND SALE.—We are advised that the First Nat. Bank of Pikeville has purchased an issue of \$97,000 5% road bonds.

BRADENTOWN, Manatee County, Fla.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Aug. 28 for the \$60,000 5% impt. bonds offered on that day (V. 99, p. 555). These bonds were awarded to John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago in July (V. 99, p. 282), but that sale was not consummated.

BREMEN, Fairfield County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 31 the \$2,250 5½% 1-10-yr. (ser.) coup. taxable street-impt. (village's portion) bonds (V. 99, p. 621) were awarded to the Bremen Bank Co. of Bremen for \$2,255.57 (100.247) and int.

BRULE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Brule), Keith County, Neb.—BONDS DEFEATED.—At a recent election this district defeated the proposition providing for the issuance of 5,000 bldg. bonds.

BRUNSWICK, Antelope County, Neb.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$12,000 6% 5-20-year (opt.) water-works bonds has been awarded to the Yankton Nat. Bank of Yankton at par. Denom. \$500. Date April 20 1914. Int. A. & O.

BUENA VISTA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Tulare County, Calif.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Aug. 21 for the \$12,000 school bonds offered on that day. A like amount of bonds was awarded to Torrance, Marshall & Co. of San Francisco on July 8 (V. 99, p. 283).

BUHL, St. Louis County, Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—It is stated that bids will be received by T. S. Bean, VII. Atty., until Sept. 30, for \$55,000 3-13-year (ser.) water bonds at not exceeding 6% int., payable semi-ann. Cert. check for 2% required.

BUTLER, Richland County, Ohio.—BOND ELECTION.—The question of issuing \$4,000 light-plant-impt. bonds will be submitted to the voters on Sept. 22, it is stated.

CALDWELL, Noble County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—According to reports no bids were received on Aug. 31 for the \$1,413 5% 5½-year street-improvement bonds offered on that day.

CAMBRIDGE, Guernsey County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—According to dispatches, bids will be received until 12 m. Sept. 22 by M. W. Stiles, City Aud., for \$40,250 1-10-yr. (ser.) \$12,956 1-20-yr. (ser.) and \$11,105 1-20-yr. (ser.) impt. bonds. Cert. check for 1% required.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cambridge), Guernsey County, Ohio.—BONDS REFUSED.—Reports state that Mayer, Deppo & Walter of Cincinnati have refused to accept the \$25,000 5% 8 1-6-yr. (aver.) school bonds awarded them at 102.83 and int. on July 23 (V. 99, p. 359).

CANAL DOVER, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—According to reports, three local banks may purchase an issue of \$28,000 Second St. paving and sanitary-sewer-pumping-station bonds.

CANTON, Stark County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—Reports state that the eight issues of improvement bonds aggregating \$256,600 (V. 99, p. 621) have been purchased by Spitzer, Rorick & Co. of Toledo for \$259,650—equal to 101.188.

CASEY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Casey), Guthrie County, Iowa.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Sept. 8 to vote on the question of issuing bldg. bonds at not exceeding \$35,000.

CENTER SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Muncie), Delaware County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 6:30 p. m. Sept. 17 by C. E. Pittenger, Twp. Trustee, for \$11,000 4½% school-house-bldg. bonds in Dist. No. 8. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 25 1914. Int. M. & S. Due \$1,000 yearly on Sept. 25 from 1915 to 1925 incl.

CENTER SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Greenfield), Hancock County, Ind.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—Reports state that no sale was made on Aug. 29 of the \$47,000 4½% 15-year school bonds offered on that day. (V. 99, p. 489).

CENTER SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, Vanderburgh County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—Reports state that no bids were received on Sept. 1 for the \$8,000 4½% school bonds offered on that day (V. 99, p. 556). It was also reported that the Twp. Trustee, John Friday, would take the bonds at par.

CHILLICOTHE, Ross County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Sept. 1 for the following 4½% semi-ann. 20-year bonds offered on that day: \$29,468 flood-emergency bonds. Denom. (1) \$468, (58) \$500. Date March 20 1914.

2,540 general health bonds. Denom. \$254. Date March 2 1914. These bonds are now being offered at private subscription.

CLAY COUNTY (P. O. Brazil), Ind.—BOND SALE.—Reports state that this county has sold at par and int. to the Brazil Tr. Co., Brazil, an issue of \$2,900 4½% highway-impt. bonds. Due part each six months for 10 years.

COBURG, Lane County, Ore.—PRICE PAID FOR BONDS.—We are advised that the price paid for the \$13,350 6% water-works bonds awarded to the Eugene Loan & Savs. Bank of Eugene on June 1 (V. 98, p. 1864) was par. Denom. (1) \$350, (26) \$500. Date June 1 1914. Int. ann. on June 1. Due June 1 1934, subject to call before maturity.

COCHISE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 27, Ariz.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be opened on Oct. 5 by A. C. Karger, Clerk Board of Co. Supers. (P. O. Tombstone), for \$90,000 5½% school bonds. These bonds were recently offered without success.

COLLINSVILLE, Rogers County, Okla.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until 5 p. m. Sept. 28 by Wm. M. Gresham, City Clerk, for \$5,000 6% 25-yr. park bonds. Date Sept. 1 1914. Int. semi-ann. at fiscal agency of State of Okla. in New York City.

COLUMBIA SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Connersville), Fayette County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 28 the \$8,250 5% coup. school bonds (V. 99, p. 489) were awarded to the Myers, Kiser Co. of Indianapolis for \$8,336.75 (101.051) and int. Other bidders were:
Fletcher American Bank, Indianapolis.....\$8,275
T. M. Hanchett, Chicago.....8,273
Farmers' & Merchants' Trust Co., Connersville.....8,262

COLUMBIANA COUNTY (P. O. Lisbon), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Sept. 21 by the Board of County Commissioners, H. R. Dickey, Clerk, for the following 6% coupon inter-county highway No. 86 improvement bonds:
\$54,000 road bonds. Denom. \$500. Due \$5,500 yearly on Aug. 1 from 1915 to 1923, inclusive, and \$4,500 Aug. 1 1924.

3,750 road bonds. Denom. (1) \$250, (7) \$500. Due \$500 yearly on Aug. 1 from 1915 to 1921, inclusive, and \$250 Aug. 1 1922.

Auth. Secs. 1222-1 and 1223, Gen. Code. Interest semi-annually at office of County Treasurer. Certified check on a bank other than the one making the bid for \$500, payable to County Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for on Sept. 21. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Columbus), Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Sept. 1 for the \$210,000 4½% 40-year site-purchase and improvement bonds offered on that day (V. 99, p. 556).

COLUSA COUNTY (P. O. Colusa), Cal.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. Sept. 10, it is stated, by W. J. King, County Clerk, for \$125,000 State highway bonds.

COQUILLE, Coos County, Ore.—BONDS VOTED.—According to local newspaper reports, the question of issuing \$17,500 water-plant-improvement bonds carried at the election held Aug. 26.

CORTLANDT (Town) (P. O. Peekskill), Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 10 an issue of \$8,000 5% bonds was awarded to the Peekskill Savings Bank of Peekskill at par. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 15 1914. Int. ann. in August. Due from 1915 to 1922.

COVINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Collins), Miss.—BONDS DEFEATED.—A recent election resulted in the defeat of a proposition to issue \$30,000 bonds for the payment of outstanding warrants. The vote, we are advised, was 82 "for" to 560 "against."

CRAWFORD COUNTY (P. O. Bucyrus), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—Reports state that the four local banks have purchased \$50,000 5% 4-year (aver.) inter-county highway-improvement bonds. These bonds were awarded to Weil, Roth & Co. of Cincinnati on July 3 (V. 99, p. 139), but that sale was not consummated.

CRESTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Creston), Platte County, Neb.—BONDS VOTED.—The question of issuing \$20,000 bldg. and equip. bonds carried, reports state, at the election held Aug. 24.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Aug. 26, reports state, for the four issues of 5% coup. street-impt. bonds, aggregating \$111,960, offered on that day (V. 99, p. 556).

DADE COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (Fort Lauderdale), Fla.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Sept. 15 by R. E. Hall, Secretary County Board of Public Instruction (P. O. Miami), for \$55,000 6% coupon school-building bonds. Date July 1 1914. Int. J. & J. at Chase Nat. Bank, N. Y. City. Due \$2,000 July 1 1915 and 1916 and \$3,000 yearly on July 1 from 1917 to 1933 incl. Certified check on an incorporated bank, for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to Board of Public Instruction, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for at 11 a. m. Oct. 1 in Miami or at Columbia Trust Co., N. Y., unless a subsequent date shall be mutually agreed upon. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. These bonds will be certified as to genuineness by the above trust company and their legality approved by Caldwell, Masslich & Reed of N. Y. City, whose opinion will be furnished purchaser without charge. Bids must be made on forms furnished by the above trust company or Secretary. These bonds have been validated by the Circuit Court of Dade Co.

DAMASCUS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. McClure), Ohio.—BONDS VOTED.—The question of issuing the \$35,000 bldg. bonds (V. 99, p. 556) carried, it is stated, at the election held Aug. 25 by a vote of 194 to 180.

DARKE COUNTY (P. O. Greenville), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 31 the \$25,000 5% 2-year (average) Greenville and Celina State highway bonds (V. 99, p. 489) were awarded, to the Greenville National Farmers' National and the Second National Banks of Greenville at 100.06. There were no other bidders.

DAVISS COUNTY (P. O. Washington), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Sept. 12 by John L. Clark, County Treas., for the following 4½% coup. highway-impt. bonds:
\$3,100 Bert Streeter et al. road bonds in Washington Twp. Denom. \$155.
2,200 Ernest Osmon et al. road bonds in Washington Twp. Denom. \$110.
7,200 T. J. Fisher et al. road bonds in Barr Twp. Denom. \$360.

Date Sept. 15 1914. Int. M. & N. Due one bond of each issue each six months from May 15 1915 to Nov. 15 1924 incl. These bonds, with an issue of \$5,000 Steele Twp. road bonds, were offered on Aug. 25 (V. 99, p. 556), and the latter issue was awarded on that day to Ira Stratton of Plainville at par, it is reported.

DEARBORN COUNTY (P. O. Lawrenceburg), Ind.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Sept. 1, it is stated, for the \$16,050 4½% road bonds offered on that day. (V. 99, p. 556.)

DELANO, Wright County, Minn.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 28 an issue of \$5,500 5% 10-year refunding bonds was awarded to the Minnesota Loan & Trust Co. of Minneapolis at par. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1914. Int. J. & J.

DE SOTO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. De Soto), Jefferson County, Mo.—PRICE PAID FOR BONDS.—We are advised that the price paid for the \$10,000 4½% 20-year building improvement bonds awarded to the Wm. R. Compton Co. of St. Louis on July 20 (V. 99, p. 622) was par. Denom. \$500. Date Aug. 1 1914. Int. F. & A.

DICKSON, Dickson County, Tenn.—RESULT OF BOND ELECTION.—Reports state that at the election held Aug. 28 the question of issuing \$5,000 water-main-extension bonds carried, while the proposition to issue \$10,000 sewerage bonds was defeated.

DONALDSONVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Donaldsonville), Decatur County, Ga.—BONDS VOTED.—The question of issuing \$15,000 6% bldg. and equip. bonds carried by a vote of 129 to 2 at the election held Aug. 19. Due from 1929 to 1945. These bonds will be offered in about 60 days.

EAST ELY, White Pine County, Nev.—BOND SALE.—Reports state that C. H. Kauffman of Chicago has been awarded an issue of \$16,000 bonds for \$16,165, equal to 101.041.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Columbiana County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—No bids were received for the \$10,285 5% 2-8-year (serial) coup. street-impt. (city's portion) bonds offered on Aug. 29 (V. 99, p. 423). We are advised, however, that the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters have purchased the bonds at par and accrued int.

EAST LIVERPOOL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. East Liverpool), Columbiana County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 31 the \$35,000 5% coupon school-improvement bonds (V. 99, p. 423) were awarded to the First National Bank of East Liverpool at par and interest.

EAST MOLINE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. East Moline), Rock Island County, Ill.—BOND ELECTION.—Reports state that an election will be held Sept. 5 to vote on the proposition to issue \$40,000 bldg. bonds.

ELKINS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Randolph County, W. Va.—BOND SALE.—We are advised that the \$90,000 5% building bonds offered without success on July 5 1913 (V. 97, p. 1839), have been disposed of.

ELMWOOD VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Elmwood Place), Hamilton County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 28 the \$1,600 5% 15-12-year (ser.) deficiency bonds (V. 99, p. 489) were awarded to the First Nat. Bank of Elmwood Place at par and int.

ENTERPRISE, Wallawa County, Ore.—BIDS REJECTED.—All bids received on Aug. 25 for the \$20,000 5% 10-20-year (opt.) sewer-constr. bonds offered on that day (V. 99, p. 360) were rejected.

ESSEXVILLE, Bay County, Mich.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 6 p. m. Sept. 14 by Geo. F. Huob, Vil. Clerk, for \$20,000 5% 15-year playground bonds. Auth. vote of 352 to 8 at the election held Aug. 25. Denom. "to be determined". Date about Oct. 1 1914. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for \$200 required. Official circular states that there is no controversy or litigation pending or threatening affecting the corporate existence of the municipality or the title of its present officers, or any of them, or the validity of these bonds; that no previous issues of bonds have been contested and that the principal and interest have always been paid, promptly at maturity. Bonded debt \$45,000. No floating debt. Assess. val. 1914 \$1,040,388.

FAIRFAX COUNTY (P. O. Fairfax), Va.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—Reports state that petitions are being circulated in the Falls Church district asking that an election be called to vote on the question of issuing \$80,000 highway-improvement bonds.

FAIRMONT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fairmont), Martin County, Minn.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The question of issuing \$20,000 bldg. bonds failed to carry, it is stated, at the election held Aug. 22.

FLOYDADA, Floyd County, Tex.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Sept. 24 of the \$20,000 5% 15-40-yr. (opt.) coupon water-works-construction bonds (V. 99, p. 556). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 11 a. m. on that day by W. T. Montgomery, Mayor, Denom. \$500. Date Oct. 20 1913. Int. ann. on April 10 at State Treasury, Austin, or Chase Nat. Bank, N. Y. City. Cert. check for \$1,000, payable to Mayor, required. Bonded debt this issue, floating debt \$500. Assess. val. 1913 \$710,800.

FOLLANSBEE, Brooke County, W. Va.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—Reports state that an election will be held in the near future to vote on the question of issuing \$10,000 paving bonds.

FORD (P. O. Detroit), Wayne County, Mich.—BONDS VOTED.—The question of issuing \$16,000 water-mains and sewer-extension bonds carried, it is stated, at the election held Sept. 1.

FORT ATKINSON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fort Atkinson), Winnebago County, Iowa.—BONDS DEFEATED.—At the election held Aug. 24 the proposition to issue \$8,000 bldg. bonds failed to carry by a vote of 85 "for" to 100 "against."

FORT COLLINS, Larimer County, Colo.—BOND SALE.—The city has sold at par to the Water Bonds Sinking Fund, Second Series, an issue of \$9,000 6% street-impt. bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Oct. 1 1914. Int. A. & O. Due in 1924, subject to call.

FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—We learn that no bids were received for the \$50,000 5% 3-2-3-year (aver.) bonds for the relief and support of the poor offered on that day (V. 99, p. 490).

GALLMAN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT, Copiah County, Miss.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until 2 p. m. Sept. 7 by R. B. Greenlee, Prest. Bd. of Comm., for \$5,000 6% 11-25-year (ser.) bldg. and equip. bonds. Denom. \$100. Date Sept. 1 1914. Int. annual.

GALVA, Ida County, Iowa.—BOND OFFERING.—I. E. Baumgardner, Vil. Clerk, is offering at private sale \$5,000 20-year coupon taxable water-works-improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Int. (rate to be named in bid) payable in Galva. Bonded debt (not incl. this issue) \$8,500. Floating debt \$1,200. Assess. val. 1913 \$227,900.

GARRARD COUNTY (P. O. Lancaster), Ky.—BOND ELECTION.—The question of issuing \$15,000 court-house-improvement bonds will be submitted to a vote on Nov. 3, it is stated.

GARY, Lake County, Ind.—BONDS VOTED.—The proposition to issue \$76,000 6% municipal water-works bonds carried at the election held Aug. 26 by a vote of 1,528 to 186.

GATESVILLE, Coryell County, Tex.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—Local newspaper reports state that an election will probably be held in the near future to vote on the question of issuing sewerage-system-constr. bonds.

GENEVA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Geneva), Kane County, Ill.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The question of issuing the \$30,000 building bonds (V. 99, p. 557) failed to carry at the election held Aug. 29. Another election will probably be held to re-submit the question.

GENOA, Nance County, Neb.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Aug. 28 for the \$13,000 5% 5-20-year (opt.) coup. sanitary-sewer bonds offered on that day (V. 99, p. 490). It is expected that these bonds will be taken by the State School Fund.

GRANDVIEW HEIGHTS, Franklin County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—It is stated that no bids were received on Aug. 29 for the three issues of 5% impt. bonds aggregating \$41,150, offered on that day (V. 99, p. 361).

GRANT COUNTY (P. O. Marion), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Reports state that bids will be received until 2 p. m. Sept. 8 by U. Z. McMurtre, County Treasurer, for an issue of \$3,600 4½% road-improvement bonds. Due part each six months for 10 years.

GREENE COUNTY (P. O. Bloomfield), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Sept. 8 by John W. Johnson, County Treas., for the following road bonds:

\$8,700 John D. Coombs et al. road bonds in Richland Twp.
5,100 John E. Lynn et al. road bonds in Richland Twp.
5,000 Geo. Woolam et al. road bonds in Jackson Twp.
10,100 Lewis E. Letsinger et al. road bonds in Wright Twp.
11,000 James H. Kirby et al. road bonds in Wright Twp.
12,400 G. D. Beckwith et al. road bonds in Wright Twp.

HAMILTON, Butler County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received for the \$25,000 5% 5½-year (aver.) street-improvement (city's portion) bonds (V. 99, p. 424) offered on Sept. 1.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Tobasco), Licking County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Sept. 30 by H. D. Evans, Clerk of Board of Education, for \$25,000 5% school bonds. Auth. Sec. 7629 Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 15 1914. Int. semi-ann. Due part each six months. Certified check on a local bank other than the one making the bid, for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to Bd. of Ed., required. Bids must be unconditional.

HANSELL CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hansell), Franklin County, Iowa.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—Newspaper dispatches state that no bids were received for the \$35,000 5% coupon building bonds offered on Aug. 18 (V. 99, p. 424).

HAPEVILLE, Fulton County, Ga.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Sept. 7 to submit to the voters the questions of issuing \$29,000 water and \$14,000 sewer bonds.

HARRISON, Boone County, Ark.—BOND SALE NOT CONSUMMATED.—Concerning the sale of the \$45,000 6% Water Dist. No. 1 general water-system bonds to the Hanchett Bond Co. on July 24 (V. 99, p. 361) we are advised as follows: "This company made a tentative contract for the Harrison bonds contingent upon our formally ratifying the same within 10 days. Meantime the European war broke out and we elected not to do so."

HEATH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Heath), Fergus County, Mont.—BONDS VOTED.—The question of issuing the \$7,500 building bonds (not \$6,500 as first reported) carried, reports state, at the election held August 20 (V. 99, p. 361).

HEBRON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hebron), Morton County, N. Dak.—BONDS VOTED.—The question of issuing the \$8,000 4% 20-yr. bldg.-impt. bonds (V. 99, p. 622) carried, reports state, by a vote of 58 to 5 at the election held Aug. 11. These bonds will be purchased by the State of North Dakota.

HILL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 21, Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Sept. 19 by R. M. Jacobson, Clerk Bd. of Trustees (P. O. Hingham), for \$1,100 16-20-yr. (opt.) coup. site-purchase, constr. and equip. bonds at not exceeding 6% int. Auth. election held Aug. 1. Denom. \$100. Date Oct. 15 1915. Int. ann. at office of Co. Treas.

HOWARD COUNTY (P. O. Kokomo), Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 29 the \$4,100 4½% Jos. W. Mills road bonds in Clay Twp. (V. 99, p. 557) were awarded to the Howard Nat. Bank of Kokomo at par and int.

HUDSON COUNTY (P. O. Jersey City), N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. Sept. 10 by Walter O'Mara, Clerk Bd. of Chosen Freeholders, for \$150,000 4½% 30-yr. coup. or reg. bond-repair bonds. Date Sept. 1 1914. Int. M. & S. Cert. or bank check or cash on a national bank or trust company for 1% of bid, payable to Fred. Eric Rider, Co. Collector, required.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY (P. O. Eureka), Cal.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Oct. 13 by Geo. W. Cousins, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk Board of County Supervisors, for \$150,000 4% State highway bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due in 1942. Certified check for 3% of bid required. These are not new bonds, but bonds purchased by the county from the State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On Aug. 28 the loan of \$50,000 dated Aug. 29 1914 and maturing Oct. 28 1914 (V. 99, p. 557) was negotiated with the Fletcher Amer. Nat. Bank of Indianapolis at 5½% interest.

IOWA CITY, Johnson County, Iowa.—BONDS PROPOSED.—Local newspaper reports state that this city is contemplating the issuance of \$16,000 fire-equip.-purchase bonds.

JACINTO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Willows), Glenn County, Cal.—BONDS VOTED.—The question of issuing \$5,000 6% 3-12-yr. (ser.) school-bldg. bonds carried by a vote of 23 to 0 at the election held Aug. 22.

JANESVILLE, Rock County, Wis.—BONDS PROPOSED.—This city is contemplating the issuance of \$9,000 4½% coup. Douglas school-bldg.-impt. bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Oct. 1 1914. Int. J. & J. at office of City Treas. Due \$1,000 yrly. on July 1 from 1915 to 1923 incl.

JAY COUNTY (P. O. Portland), Ind.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—Of the three issues of 4½% highway-impt. bonds aggregating \$21,900, offered on Aug. 28 (V. 99, p. 557), the \$5,400 Chas. A. Hanlin et al. road bonds were awarded to Chas. E. Swartz at par and interest.

JOHNSON COUNTY (P. O. Iowa City), Iowa.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Aug. 22, it is stated, for the \$50,000 5% bridge-constr. bonds offered on that day (V. 99, p. 557).

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—VOTE.—We are advised that the vote cast at the election held Aug. 25, which resulted in favor of the questions of issuing the \$450,000 water-plant and \$200,000 electric-light-plant 4½% serial bonds (V. 99, p. 623) was 2,010 to 752 and 3,095 to 780, respectively.

KENTFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Marin County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 14 an issue of \$17,000 5% bldg. bonds was awarded to Leon F. Douglas for \$17,050 (100.294) and int. The First Bank of San Anselmo bid \$17,042.50. Denom. (13) \$1,000, (8) \$500. Date July 1 1914. Int. ann. on July 1 at office of County Treas. Due \$500 in 1, 2, 3, 6 and 6 years. \$1,000 in 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 years and \$1,500 in 14, 15, 16 and 17 years.

KING COUNTY UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. "O," Wash.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 26 the \$25,000 coupon constr. and equip. bonds (V. 99, p. 557) were awarded to the State of Washington at its bid of par for 5% 1-20-yr. (opt.) bonds. No other bids were received.

KING COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 184, Wash.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Sept. 9 by W. H. Hanna, Co. Treas. (P. O. Seattle), for \$2,000 1-20-yr. (opt.) coupon constr. and equip. bonds. Auth. election held Aug. 8. Denom. \$500. Int. (rate not to exceed 6%) annually at office of Co. Treas. or at fiscal agency of State of Washington in New York. Cert. check or draft for 1% of bonds bid for, payable to Co. Treas., required, except with bid from State of Washington. Bonds to be ready for delivery Oct. 1. Bonded debt, none. Outstanding warrants, none. Assessed val., \$57,000.

KNOX COUNTY (P. O. Knoxville), Tenn.—BOND OFFERING.—Reports state that the Finance Committee of the County Court is offering for sale the \$100,000 5% 20-year building bonds authorized July 6 (V. 99, p. 215).

LAKEWOOD, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Nov. 3, it is stated, to vote on the question of issuing \$450,000 water-works-plant bonds.

BONDS PROPOSED.—According to newspaper reports, the Common Council is contemplating the issuance of \$100,000 park bonds.

LARCHWOOD, Lyon County, Iowa.—BOND ELECTION.—The question of issuing \$10,000 electric-light bonds will be submitted to a vote on Sept. 7.

LAREDO, Webb County, Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—The questions of issuing the \$24,000 sewerage and \$8,000 paving 5% 20-40-year (opt.) bonds (V. 99, p. 557) carried at the election held Aug. 27 by a vote of 115 to 18.

LEAVENWORTH, Leavenworth County, Kan.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 18 the Wulfekuhler State Bank of Leavenworth was awarded an issue of \$10,000 5% 1-10-yr. (ser.) paving bonds on a 4.75% basis. Denom. \$182 and \$420. Date Aug. 1 1914. Int. F. & A.

LEBANON, Lebanon County, Pa.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—The City Council on Aug. 17 passed an ordinance providing for the issuance of \$18,000 4% coup. tax-free municipal bldg. and site-purchase bonds. Denom. (18) \$500, (90) \$100. Date Oct. 1 1914. Int. ann. on Oct. 1 at Valley Nat. Bank, Lebanon. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$600 yearly from 1915 to 1924 incl., \$700 yearly from 1925 to 1940 incl. and \$800 Oct. 1 1941.

LEETVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Northam), Churchill County, Nev.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 17 an issue of \$2,500 6% 12½-year (aver.) bldg. bonds was awarded to Mrs. U. Willis at 101. Denom. \$100 and \$200. Date Aug. 17 1914. Int. J. & D.

LEIPSIC, Putnam County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The Bank of Leipsic has been awarded an issue of \$2,576 28 5% sewer bonds at par. Denom. (1) \$76 23, (5) \$500. Int. ann. in Sept.

LELAND, La Salle County, Ill.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until Sept. 14 for an issue of \$7,000 5% water-works-imp. bonds authorized by a vote of 139 to 57 at the election held Aug. 28.

LE ROY, McLean County, Ill.—BONDS VOTED.—The question of issuing \$8,000 imp. bonds carried, reports state, at the election held Aug. 25.

LETCHER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Letcher), Sanborn County, So. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Sept. 20 of the \$25,000 6% 10-20-yr. (opt.) gold coup. bldg. bonds (V. 99, p. 623). Proposals will be received until 12 m. on that day by R. H. Todd, Clerk. Denom. \$500. Date "day of sale." Int. J. & J. Cert. check for 5%, payable to the Clerk, required. No debt at present. Assess. val., \$602,000.

LEWISTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lewistown), Ferguson County, Mont.—BONDS VOTED.—The question of issuing the \$7,500 school bonds (V. 99, p. 362) carried, reports state, at the election held Aug. 20.

LINN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5, Ore.—BOND OFFERING.—Reports state that bids for \$50,000 5% Central School building bonds will be received by the District Board of Directors (P. O. Albany) until October 1.

LITTLE ROCK IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 177, Ark.—BONDS OFFERED BY BANKERS.—Whitaker & Co. of St. Louis are offering to investors \$40,000 5½% imp. bonds. Denom. \$500 and \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1914. Int. A. & O. at St. Louis Union Tr. Co., St. Louis, trustee. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$3,500 in 1915, \$4,000 in 1916 and 1917, \$4,500 in 1918 and 1919, \$5,000 in 1920 and 1921, \$5,500 in 1922 and \$4,000 in 1923. The legality of these bonds has been approved by Moore, Smith & Moore of Little Rock. Assess. val. 1912, \$333,100; est. over \$1,000,000.

LONACONING, Allegany County, Md.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 20 the \$7,000 5% coupon bridge-construction bonds were awarded as follows: \$6,500 to Citizens' Nat. Bank, Frostburg, at 100.78 and \$500 to C. S. Murphy at 101.50. Denom. \$100. Date Sept. 1 1914. Int. M. & S. at Lonaconing Savs. Bank, Lonaconing. Due \$500 yearly beginning Sept. 1 1915. These bonds are exempt from State and county taxes. No bonded or floating debt. Assess. val. 1914 \$712,000. An issue of \$8,000 bridge bonds was voted May 5 (V. 98, p. 1867).

LONG BEACH, Nassau County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—According to reports, L. Molitor, Vil. Clerk, will receive bids until 5 p. m. Sept. 12 for \$14,000 6¼-year (aver.) street-improvement bonds at not exceeding 5% int.

LOUISVILLE, Jefferson County, Ga.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be considered for an issue of \$12,000 water-extension and sewerage bonds authorized by a vote of 101 to 1 at the election held Aug. 25.

LUVERNE, Rock County, Minn.—BONDS VOTED.—According to reports, the question of issuing the \$20,000 4% pumping-station and electric-light-plant-constr. bonds (V. 99, p. 491) carried by a vote of 131 to 27 at the election held Aug. 18.

LYERLY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lyerly), Chattooga County, Ga.—BOND SALE.—According to reports, a Chicago firm has purchased \$10,000 bldg. bonds voted by this district some months ago.

MARTHUR, Vinton County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Aug. 31, reports state, for the \$9,000 5% 27-year (average) coupon street-improvement bonds offered on that day (V. 99, p. 491).

MC CONNELLSVILLE, Morgan County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 31 the \$5,000 5% 14¼-yr. (aver.) Barnesville road bonds (V. 99, p. 424) were awarded to the Citizens' Sav. Bank of McConnellsville at par and interest.

MADEIRA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Madeira), Hamilton County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Sept. 19 by the Clerk of the Bd. of Ed. for \$1,000 5½% 35-year school bonds. Denom. \$500. Date "day of sale."

MAGNOLIA TOWNSHIP CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Magnolia), Harrison County, Iowa.—BONDS VOTED.—According to reports, the question of issuing \$35,000 bldg. bonds carried at the election held Aug. 24.

MARION, Marion County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—According to reports, an ordinance was passed on Aug. 24 providing for the issuance of \$50,600 refunding bonds. Date not later than Sept. 1 1914. The City Council also passed an ordinance on Aug. 24 providing for the issuance of \$12,500 5% street-imp. (city's portion) bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 1 1914. Int. M. & S. at office of City Treas. Due \$1,000 each six months from Mar. 1 1915 to Sept. 1 1919 incl. and \$500 yearly on Mar. 1 from 1920 to 1924 incl.

MARSHALL, Calhoun County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—The City Recorder advises us that an issue of \$13,000 4½% storm water sewer bonds authorized by a vote of 371 to 175 at the election held Aug. 25 has been sold to local investors. Due \$1,000 yrly. on Sept. 1 from 1919 to 1931 incl.

MAUMEE, Lucas County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—According to newspaper reports no bids were received on Sept. 1 for the \$11,000 4½% 10-year Key Street Sewer Dist. (assess.) bonds offered on that day (V. 99, p. 362). They will be re-advertised.

MEAGHER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 22, Mont.—BOND SALE.—The State of Montana has purchased the \$2,500 10-20-year (opt.) school-site-purchase and construction bonds at not exceeding 6% int., offered on Aug. 15 (V. 99, p. 425).

MEDIAPOLIS, Des Moines County, Iowa.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—We are advised that the \$4,000 2-10-yr. (ser.) water-mains-ext. bonds offered but not sold on Aug. 20 (V. 99, p. 623) bear interest at the rate of 5½% and bear date of Oct. 1 1914. Denom. (5) \$400, (4) \$500. Int. ann. in October.

MELSTONE, Musselshell County, Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Oct. 5 of the \$20,000 6% 20-year gold coupon tax-free water-works bonds (V. 99, p. 623). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 8 p. m. on that day by A. F. Warner, Town Clerk. Denom. \$500. Int. J. & J. Cert. check for \$1,000, payable to Town Treas., required. Bonded debt this issue. Floating debt \$500. Assess. val. 1914 \$182,154.

MEREDITH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Meredith), Delaware County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 18 an issue of \$5,000 5% 10-yr. bldg. bonds was awarded to Arthur K. Bouton of Meredith at 102.50—a basis of about 4.68%. Denom. \$500. Int. ann. in August.

MIDDLEFIELD, Geauga County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—According to reports, no bids were received for the \$4,000 5% 18½-year (aver.) street-imp. (village's portion) bonds offered on Aug. 24 (V. 99, p. 362).

MILLER COUNTY (P. O. Texarkana), Ark.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Aug. 26 for the \$40,000 5½% drainage bonds offered on that day (V. 99, p. 558).

MILLVILLE, Cumberland County, N. J.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—Of the three issues of improvement bonds, aggregating \$79,000, offered without success on June 12 (V. 98, p. 1935), the \$36,000 4½% 20-year street-improvement bonds were awarded to the Millville National Bank of Millville at par on Aug. 7. Denom. \$500. Date Dec. 20 1912. Int. J. & D.

MINERAL, Cherokee County, Kans.—BONDS PROPOSED.—Local newspaper reports state that the city is contemplating the issuance of \$4,500 water-plant bonds.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Rockville), Md.—BOND OFFERING.—In addition to the \$7,500 5% coup. tax-free school-bldg. bonds to be offered on Sept. 15 (V. 99, p. 141), \$58,500 5% bonds will also be offered. Denom. (1) \$1,500, (57) \$1,000. Int. A. & O. at Farmers' Banking & Trust Co. of Montgomery County, Rockville. Due \$1,500 in 1 year and \$3,000 yearly thereafter. Cert. check for \$200, payable to County Commissioners, required. The above \$7,500 issue was erroneously reported as \$75,000 in last week's "Chronicle," page 623.

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP (P. O. Ashland), Ashland County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 29 the \$6,000 5% 4-year (aver.) road-imp. bonds, series 8 (V. 99, p. 425), were awarded to the First Nat. Bank of Ashland at 100.125 and int.

MORGAN COUNTY (P. O. Deer Lodge), Tenn.—BIDS REJECTED.—BOND OFFERING.—All bids received on Aug. 24 for the \$50,000 of an issue of \$270,000 5% 20-yr. pike bonds offered on that day (V. 99, p. 558) were rejected. New bids are asked for on the entire issue (\$270,000).

MT. PLEASANT, NORTH CASTLE AND GREENSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Valhalla), N. Y.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Aug. 31 for the \$1,200 6% bldg. bonds offered on that day. They will be re-advertised.

MT. STERLING, Montgomery County, Ky.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$11,483 25 6% street-improvement bonds was awarded to the Carey-Reed Co. of Lexington at par and interest on July 10. Denom. (20) \$500, (5) \$296 65. Date June 10 1914. Int. J. & D. Due \$2,296 65 every two years.

MT. VERNON, Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 21 \$30,000 4½% 20-yr. highway-imp. bonds were awarded to the Sinking Fund Commrs. at par. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1914. Int. F. & A.

MOWRYSTOWN, Highland County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Sept. 28 by Wm. Cotterill, Vil. Clerk, for \$2,500 6% 1-10-yr. (ser.) fire-dept. bonds. Denom. \$100. Date Sept. 1 1914. Int. M. & S. Cert. check for 10% of bonds bid for, payable to Vil. Clerk, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

NEWARK, N. J.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On Aug. 28 the city borrowed \$500,000 from the Amer. Exch. Nat. Bank of N. Y. at 6% int. It is reported that \$350,000 will be due in 4 months and \$150,000 in 8 months. The same institution later offered to take another \$150,000 on the same terms, and this offer was also accepted.

According to reports, this city has negotiated a loan of \$185,000 at 4% int.

NEWKIRK SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Newkirk), Kay County, Okla.—BOND SALE.—H. C. Speer & Sons of Chicago have purchased at par an issue of \$50,000 5% building bonds. Int. M. & S. Due every five years from 5 to 25 years.

NEW YORK CITY.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$250,000 3% bonds for various municipal purposes, maturing in 1923, was purchased by the Sinking Fund during August at par.

The following short-term securities, aggregating \$3,298,408 06, and consisting of special revenue bonds and corporate stock notes, were also issued during August:

Table with columns: Special Revenue Bonds, 1914—, Interest, Maturity, Amount. Rows include various bond types like Corporate Stock Notes, Various municipal purposes, Water, Rapid transit, etc.

*Rate of discount; figures in "Amount" column represents proceeds of loan after deducting discount.

BANKERS TO ASSIST CITY IN MAKING PAYMENTS ABROAD.—It is announced that a plan has been arranged for taking care of the city's short-term obligations maturing abroad between now and the end of the year, through the proposal to raise a new \$100,000,000 loan bearing 6% interest, and maturing in one, two and three years. The loan, it is stated, will be backed by a strong syndicate, and all of the bankers of the Greater City are to be asked to contribute toward the loan an amount which will be based upon their total individual resources.

NILES, Trumbull County, Ohio.—BOND ELECTION.—The election to vote on the question of issuing the \$100,000 McKinley memorial site purchase bonds (V. 99, p. 624) will, reports state, be held Sept. 5 (not Sept. 1, as first reported).

BONDS NOT SOLD.—According to reports, no sale was made on Aug. 25 of the \$70,000 5% 5½-year aver. coup. street-imp. bonds offered on that day (V. 99, p. 492). They will be sold at private sale, it is stated.

NORTH PLAINFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Plainfield), Somerset County, N. J.—BONDS REFUSED.—We are advised that A. B. Leach & Co. of N. Y. have refused to accept the \$50,000 4½% tax-free site-purchase, construction and improvement bonds awarded them at 100.07 on July 27 (V. 99, p. 363) because of irregular proceedings.

OCEANSIDE, San Diego County, Calif.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—Newspaper reports state that an election will be held in the near future to vote on the proposition to issue city-hall constr. bonds.

OLIVE TOWNSHIP (P. O. Caldwell), Noble County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Sept. 1 the \$12,000 5% 12-30-year (ser.) coup. road-improvement bonds (V. 99, p. 426) were awarded to the Noble County Nat. Bank and the Citizens' Nat. Bank of Caldwell at par and interest.

PABLO BEACH, Duval County, Fla.—BOND ELECTION.—The election to vote on the questions of issuing the \$35,000 sewerage and \$10,000 electric-light 6% 30-year bonds (V. 99, p. 624) will be held Sept. 15.

PAGE COUNTY (P. O. Clarinda), Iowa.—BOND ELECTION.—At the general election in November a vote will be taken, it is stated, on the question of issuing not exceeding \$25,000 county-home bonds.

PAINT (P. O. Scalp Level), Cambria County, Pa.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—This borough is contemplating calling an election to vote on the question of issuing \$8,000 fire-house-constr. bonds.

PALATKA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Palatka), Putnam County, Fla.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Sept. 8 to submit to the voters the proposition to issue \$100,000 school bldg. bonds.

PATCHOGUE (Village), Suffolk County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—On Sept. 1 the two issues of fire-apparatus bonds aggregating \$6,000 (V. 99, p. 624), were awarded to the Union Sav. Bank of Patchogue as 5s. There were no other bidders.

POCATELLO, Bannock County, Idaho.—RESULT OF BOND ELECTION.—Reports state that at the election held Aug. 25 (V. 99, p. 559), the questions of issuing \$15,000 park, \$20,000 street-imp., \$10,000 city-jail-imp. and \$6,250 hospital-imp. (city's portion) 10-20-year (opt.) coupon bonds, at not exceeding 5% interest, payable annually, were defeated, while the proposition to issue the \$400,000 water-supply bonds carried.

POLK COUNTY (P. O. Des Moines), Iowa.—BONDS NOT TO BE OFFERED AT PRESENT.—We are advised that the \$100,000 bridge bonds will not be offered until the bond market improves.

POPLAR SCHOOL DISTRICT, Lassen County, Cal.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until 10 a. m. Sept. 15 by Geo. E. Bassett, Clerk Board of County Supervisors (P. O. Susanville), for \$1,750 6% school bonds. Denom. \$125. Int. A. & O.

PORTER COUNTY (P. O. Valparaiso), Ind.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—According to reports no bids were received on Sept. 1 for the two issues of 4 1/2% highway-improvement bonds, aggregating \$15,200 offered on that day (V. 99, p. 559).

PORT HURON, St. Clair County, Mich.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The question of issuing \$19,000 water-works-pump-purchase bonds failed to carry, it is stated, by a vote of 1,127 "for" to 1,147 "against" at the election held Aug. 25.

PORTSMOUTH, Scioto County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received for the \$12,000 4 1/2% 11-year coup. city-hospital bonds offered on Sept. 1 (V. 99, p. 426).

PULASKI, Pulaski County, Va.—BONDS VOTED.—The question of issuing \$80,000 street-improvement bonds carried, reports state, by a vote of 233 to 49 at the election held Aug. 22.

PUTNAM COUNTY (P. O. Greencastle), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. Sept. 7 by H. H. Runyan, Co. Treas., for \$6,940, \$18,480 and \$7,330 4 1/2% highway-impt. bonds, it is stated. Due part each six months for 10 years.

RAY SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Paragon), Morgan County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 23 the \$6,000 5% 3 1/4-year (average) school-improvement bonds (V. 99, p. 559) were awarded to W. L. Haltom of Brooklyn, Ind., for \$6,160—equal to 101.766. Other bids were: Fletcher-American Nation—Myer, Kiser Bank, Ind'p's—\$6,006 25 al Bank, Indianapolis—\$6,031 00 Hanchett Bond Co., Chic.—6,000 00

RIDGE TOWNSHIP (P. O. Van Wert), Van Wert County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received for the \$10,000 5% coupon road-improvement bonds offered on Aug. 29 (V. 99, p. 426), it is stated.

RITTMAN VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Rittman), Wayne County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Aug. 28 for the \$40,000 5 1/2% school bonds offered on that day (V. 99, p. 426).

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—NOTE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Sept. 8 by E. S. Osborne, City Comptroller, for \$30,000 city garbage and \$87,000 revenue tax notes, payable three months from Sept. 14 1914. They will be drawn with interest and made payable at the Union Trust Co., N. Y. Bidder to designate rate of interest, denomination of notes desired, and to whom (not bearer) notes shall be made payable.

ROME UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Rome), Oneida County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on Sept. 15 of the \$25,000 4 1/2% reg. bldg.-equip. and impt. bonds (V. 99, p. 559). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 10 a. m. on that day by Geo. G. Bailey, Pres. Bd. of Ed. Demom. \$1,000. Date Nov. 1 1914. Int. M. & N. at National Park Bank, N. Y. Due part yearly on Nov. 1 from 1919 to 1923 incl. No deposit required. Bonded debt (incl. this issue), \$799,664. No floating debt. Assess. val. 1914, \$9,178,075. These bonds are issued under Chap. 650, Laws of 1904, as amended by Chap. 468 of Laws of 1905.

ROSEAU, Roseau County, Minn.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The proposition to issue \$15,000 funding bonds failed to carry, it is stated, at the election held Aug. 18, by a vote of 36 "for" to 37 "against."

ST. JOHNS, Clinton County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 31 the \$43,000 5% 9-yr. (aver.) coupon water refunding bonds (V. 99, p. 625) were awarded to the Clinton Co. Savs. Bank of St. Johns for \$43,101—equal to 100.234+, a basis of about 4.969%. Denom. \$500. Date Oct. 1 1914. Other bidders were: Hanchett Bond Co., Chicago, par, less \$967 for legal and other expenses. Chas. H. Coffin, Chicago, \$43,043, less \$1,000 for attorney's fees, cost of bonds, &c.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY (P. O. South Bend), Ind.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—Local newspaper reports state that no bids were received for the two issues of 4 1/2% 5 1/2-year (aver.) highway bonds, aggregating \$53,000, offered on Aug. 25 (V. 99, p. 426).

ST. PAUL, Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—It is stated that the Commissioner of Finance was authorized on Aug. 27 to sell \$300,000 4% 20-year public-impt. bonds.

ST. STEPHEN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Minn.—BONDS VOTED.—A St. Cloud newspaper states that \$5,000 school-building bonds were authorized at a recent election.

SANDUSKY, Erie County, Ohio.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—Reports state that it is proposed to hold an election shortly to vote on the question of issuing \$200,000 municipal lighting-plant bonds.

BID.—It is stated that Well, Roth & Co. of Cincinnati have been given an option at par and int. until Sept. 12 on the two issues of 4 1/2% impt. bonds, aggregating \$70,000, offered without success on Aug. 25 (V. 99, p. 625).

SANDUSKY TOWNSHIP, Sandusky County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 29 the \$2,037 20 5% 3-year (aver.) coup. White Road sewer-improvement bonds (V. 99, p. 427) were awarded to Eli Fought for \$2,037 25 (100.002) and int. A bid was also received from the Fremont Sav. Bank Co. of Fremont.

SAN FERNANDO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. San Fernando), Los Angeles County, Cal.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—According to reports, an election will be held in the near future to vote on the question of issuing \$150,000 building bonds.

SAN GABRIEL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BONDS REFUSED.—Local newspaper reports state that Wm. R. Staats & Co. of Los Angeles have refused to accept the \$8,000 5 1/2% school bonds awarded them at 104.20 on July 28 (V. 99, p. 427) because of irregular proceedings.

SAULT STE MARIE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sault Ste. Marie), Chippewa County, Mich.—BOND ELECTION POSTPONED.—We are advised that the election which was to have been held Sept. 1 to vote on the question of issuing \$150,000 building bonds has been postponed indefinitely because of the European war.

SEMINARY, Covington County, Miss.—BONDS DEFEATED.—An election held Aug. 26 resulted, it is stated, in the defeat of a proposition to issue \$30,000 funding bonds, the vote being 2 "for" to 168 "against."

SHARON, Mass.—BOND SALE.—On Sept. 1 the \$5,000 4 1/2% 17-year (aver.) coup. water bonds (V. 99, p. 625) were awarded to the Cosmopolitan Trust Co. of Boston at 101.25 and int.—a basis of about 4.35%. Other bidders were: Rockland Tr. Co., Rockland—100.50 Blodget & Co., Boston—100.01

SHELBY COUNTY (P. O. Shelbyville), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Reports state that bids will be received until 10 a. m. Sept. 12 by W. A. McDonald, Co. Treas., for \$4,480 4 1/2% highway-improvement bonds. Due part each six months for 10 years.

SHENANDOAH, Page County, Iowa.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—Reports state that an election will be held in the near future to submit to the voters the question of issuing electric-light-plant bonds at not exceeding \$40,000.

SMITH TOWNSHIP (P. O. Sebring), Mahoning County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Sept. 26 by Arthur Oyster, Clerk of Trustees, for \$3,000 5% school bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 1 1914. Int. M. & S. at office of Twp. Treas. Due \$500 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1934 to 1939 incl. Certified check on a Mahoning County Bank for \$150, payable to Geo. E. Clark, Treas., required. Bonds to be delivered not later than Oct. 5.

SOUTH AMBOY, Middlesex County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 18 the \$15,000 5% sanitary-sewer bonds (V. 99, p. 427) were awarded to the First Nat. Bank of So. Amboy at par and interest.

SPRINGFIELD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Springfield), Clark County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No sale was made on Sept. 1 of the \$35,000 5% 5-year (aver.) school bonds offered on that day (V. 99, p. 427).

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Holland), Lucas County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 7:30 p. m. Sept. 28 by Arthur H. Wood, Clerk of Bd. of Ed., for \$1,500 6% 2-year site-purchase and construction bonds. Auth. Secs. 7627 to 7629 incl. Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 28 1914. Int. M. & S. at Market Savs. Bank Co., Toledo. Cert. check or cash on a Toledo bank, for \$100, required. Bonds to be delivered at office of Co. Aud., at 10 a. m. Oct. 3. Bids must be unconditional.

STILLWATER (Town) (P. O. Bemis Heights), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Reports state that bids will be received by Geo. H. Van Wie, Supervisor, until 2 p. m. Sept. 9 for \$30,060 3-20-yr. (ser.) town bonds at not exceeding 5% int. Cert. check for 2% required.

STRUTHERS, Mahoning County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Sept. 15 by Jonah Richards, Village Clerk, for the following 6% Park Ave. storm-water and sanitary-sewer-construction bonds: \$2,427 50 assessment portion bonds. Denom. \$485 50. Due \$485 50 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1915 to 1919, inclusive. 704 75 village's portion bonds. Denom. \$140 95. Due \$140 95 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1915 to 1919, inclusive. Date Sept. 1 1914. Int. M. & S. Certified check for \$200, payable to Village Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within ten days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. No abstract of proceedings will be furnished to bidders by the Village.

SUMMIT COUNTY (P. O. Akron), Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Aug. 31, for the four issues of 5% coup. road-impt. bonds, aggregating \$89,793 83, offered on that day (V. 99, p. 493).

SWISSVALE, Allegheny County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be considered until 8 p. m. Sept. 19 by Sam. G. McKin, City Atty., for \$65,000 4 1/2% 18-year (aver.) city bonds, it is stated. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for \$3,000 required.

TACOMA, Wash.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. Sept. 19 by J. F. Meads, City Comptroller, for \$35,000 6% 7-year street railway bonds. Denom. \$100. Interest semi-annually at fiscal agency of State of Washington in New York City.

TAYLOR SPRINGS, Montgomery County, Ill.—BOND OFFERING.—This city is offering at private sale the \$7,000 6% funding and improvement bonds authorized by a vote of 41 to 9 at the election held Aug. 26 (V. 99, p. 560). Due \$500 yearly on Oct. 1, subject to call after 3 years.

TETON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 3, Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Sept. 19 by D. H. Bateman, District Clerk (P. O. Cut Bank), for \$1,500 6% coup. site-purchase, construction and equipment bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 19 1914. Int. ann. Due in 10 years, subject to call any interest-paying date after 7 years. Certified or cashier's check for \$100 required. These bonds were voted Aug. 12.

TEXAS.—BONDS REGISTERED.—The following bonds were registered by the State Comptroller during the week ending Aug. 29:

Table with columns: Amount, Place and Purpose, Rate, Due, Option. Rows include Grimes County road and bridge, Burnett County bridge, San Patricio County Road District No. 1, Maverick County road and bridge, Ellis County Common Sch. Dist. No. 103, Killen water-works, Bonham garbage and crematory, Bonham school house, Beaumont wharf and dock.

TIMPSON, Shelby County, Tex.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Sept. 7, it is stated, to vote on the question of issuing sidewalk bonds.

TOMAH, Monroe County, Wis.—BOND OFFERING.—Reports state that proposals will be received until Sept. 23 by Wm. Koopman, City Clerk for the \$15,000 refunding bonds. (V. 99, p. 560). Denom. \$100. Date Oct. 1 1914. Int. (rate to be named in bid) A. & O. Due \$500 on Oct. 1 1915 and 1916, \$3,500 on Oct. 1 1917 and 1918 and \$2,500 on Oct. 1 1919, 1920 and 1921.

TULSA, Tulsa County, Okla.—BOND SALE.—The Sinking Fund has purchased an issue of \$10,000 boulevard bonds.

TULSA COUNTY (P. O. Tulsa), Okla.—NO BOND ELECTION.—We are advised that the reports stating that this county will hold an election to vote on the proposition to issue \$132,000 school bonds are erroneous.

UNION COUNTY (P. O. Marysville), Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—Reports state that no bids were received for the \$11,300 5% 2 1/4-year (aver.) highway bonds offered on Sept. 1 (V. 99, p. 560).

UNION (Town) (P. O. Weekawken), Hudson County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Sept. 14, it is stated, by E. Bautz, Jr., Town Clerk, for \$15,000 5% 2-6-yr. (ser.) fire bonds. Int. semi-ann.

UPPER SANDUSKY, Wyandot County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No sale was made on Sept. 2 of the \$25,000 5% electric-light-plant bonds offered on that day (V. 99, p. 427), owing to injunction proceedings brought by the Hardin Wyandot Lighting Co.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 8, Montgomery County, Ohio.—SALE.—We are advised that the only bid received on Aug. 31 for the \$1,400 5 1/2% 2-year (aver.) coup. building-equipment bonds (V. 99, p. 560) offered on that day was from the City Nat. Bank of Dayton, which bid \$1,402—equal to 100.142.

VANDERBURGH COUNTY (P. O. Evansville), Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Sept. 1 the \$7,500 4 1/2% Middle Mt. Vernon road-improvement bonds (V. 99, p. 493) were awarded to Jacob Kissinger of Howell for \$7,525 (100.333) and interest.

VAN WERT, Van Wert County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 29 the two issues of 5% 5 1/2-year (aver.) Shannon St.-impt. bonds, aggregating \$23,300, were awarded to the First Nat. Bank of Van Wert at par and int. These bonds were offered on Aug. 28 (V. 99, p. 427), but no bids were received.

VIGO COUNTY (P. O. Terre Haute), Ind.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Sept. 1 for the \$12,600 4 1/2% 5 1/2-year (aver.) highway-impt. bonds in Fayette Twp. (V. 99, p. 625) offered on that day.

WADSWORTH, Medina County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Aug. 25 for the \$3,500 5% 7-year (average) coupon taxable Highland Ave. paving improvement bonds offered on that day (V. 99, p. 493).

WAHPETON, Richland County, No. Dak.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 25 the \$21,000 11-year (average) coupon water-works bonds (V. 99, p. 493) were awarded to the Hunterdon County National Bank of Flemington, N. J., at par and interest for 5 1/4%. There were no other bidders.

WATERTOWN, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On Sept. 2 loans of \$25,000 maturing Dec. 21 1914 and \$50,000 maturing April 14 1915, issued in anticipation of revenue, were negotiated with Bond & Goodwin of Boston at 5.95% discount. R. L. Day & Co. of Boston bid 5.97% discount.

WAYNE, Wayne County, Neb.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 1 the \$7,000 5% 10-20-yr. (opt.) water bonds (V. 99, p. 219) were awarded to James F. Wachob of Omaha at par. Date July 10 1914.

WEBSTER, Worcester County, Mass.—BOND SALE.—This city, according to reports, has sold an issue of \$45,000 4 1/2% water bonds to a Boston firm. Date Sept. 1 1914. Due \$4,000 yearly from 1915 to 1925 incl. and \$1,000 in 1926.

WEST HOBOKEN, Hudson County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 9 p. m. Sept. 9 by Aug. L. Wachlin, Town Clerk, for \$205,000 4 1/2% coup. or reg. school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1914. Int. F. & A. Due \$6,000 yearly on Aug. 1 from 1924 to 1935 incl. and \$7,000 yearly on Aug. 1 from 1936 to 1954 incl. Cert. check on an incorporated bank or trust company for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to Town Treas., required. These bonds will be certified as to genuineness by the Columbia Trust Co. and their validity approved by

Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of N. Y., whose opinion will be furnished to the purchaser. Bids must be made on blank forms furnished by the Town. Purchaser to pay accrued int. Bonded debt (not incl. this issue), \$962,938; floating debt, \$170,000. Assess. val. 1913, \$24,7062.

WHITE PLAINS, Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Attention is called to the official advertisement elsewhere in this department of the offering on Sept. 15 of the \$50,932 5% 16-year (aver.) reg. highway bonds. For details and terms of offering see V. 99, p. 625.

WHITLEY COUNTY (P. O. Columbia City), Ind.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—According to reports, no bids were received on Aug. 27 for the three issues of 4 1/4% road bonds, aggregating \$49,322, offered on that day (V. 99, p. 494).

WILMINGTON, New Castle County, Del.—BOND OFFERING.—According to reports the Sinking Fund Commissioners will receive bids until 12 m. Sept. 10 for \$50,000 4 1/2% 23-year water bonds.

WINONA, Winona County, Minn.—PRICE PAID FOR BONDS.—The City Recorder advises us that the price paid for the \$10,000 5% armory-hall bonds awarded to the Merchants' Bank of Winona on Aug. 20 (V. 99, p. 625) was par. Denom. \$100. Date Aug. 20 1914. Int. ann. on Aug. 20. Due \$6,000 in 1917 and \$2,000 in 1924 and 1925.

WOOSTER, Wayne County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—In addition to the two issues of 5% sewer bonds, aggregating \$7,418 95, to be offered on Sept. 24 (V. 99, p. 625), \$2,168 47 5/8% sewer (assess.) bonds will also be offered. Auth. Sec. 3914, Gen. Code. Denom. \$433 70. Date Oct. 15 1914. Int. A. & O. at City Treasurer's office. Due \$433 70 yearly on Oct. 15 from 1915 to 1919 incl. Certified check for \$200, payable to City Treasurer, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

WORTH SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Whitestown), Boone County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Sept. 12 of the \$10,000 4 1/4% coupon tax-free building bonds (V. 99, p. 625). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 10 a. m. on that day by S. R. Stewart, Township Trustee. Denom. \$500. Date July 15 1914. Int. J. & J. at Citizens' Bank, Whitestown. Due \$500 each six months from Jan. 15 1915 to July 15 1924, inclusive. Certified check for 5%, payable to trustee, required. A similar issue of bonds was reported sold to J. F. Wild & Co. of Indianapolis on July 1 (V. 99, p. 143). No bonded or floating debt. Assessed value, \$1,274,000.

YAKIMA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 11, Wash.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 22 the \$1,000 1-10-year (opt.) coupon site-purchase and construction bonds (V. 99, p. 428) were awarded to the State of Washington at par and interest for 6s. The First National Bank, Dolgeville, N. Y., also bid par for 6s.

YAKIMA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 102, Wash.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 22 the State of Washington was awarded at par and interest for 5 1/4% the \$1,800 5-7-year (opt.) coupon site-purchase and construction bonds offered on that day (V. 99, p. 428).

YAVAPAI COUNTY (P. O. Prescott), Ariz.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Sept. 23 of the \$250,000 5% gold coupon court-house-construction and equipment bonds (V. 99, p. 560). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 10 a. m. on that day by the Board of Supervisors, R. T. Belcher, Clerk. Denom. \$1,000. Date Oct. 1 1914. Int. J. & J. at office of County Treasurer. Certified check for 5% of bid, payable to County Treasurer, required. These bonds were voted July 21. Due on Jan. 1 as follows:

\$7,000,	1915	\$11,000,	1919	\$15,000,	1923	\$19,000,	1927	\$23,000,	1931
8,000,	1916	12,000,	1920	16,000,	1924	20,000,	1928		
9,000,	1917	13,000,	1921	17,000,	1925	21,000,	1929		
10,000,	1918	14,000,	1922	18,000,	1926	22,000,	1930		

YORK TOWNSHIP, Belmont County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Sept. 26 by G. L. Bonar, Township Clerk (P. O. Powhatan Point, R. D. No. 1), for \$2,000 5% road bonds. Denom. \$500. Int. M. & S. Due from Oct. 1 1914 to Sept. 1 1924. Certified check for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to Twp. Trustees, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 5 days from time of award. Successful bidder to furnish blank bonds.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—The City Council passed an ordinance on Aug. 17 providing for the issuance of \$9,000 5% 10-year coup. water-works impt. bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Oct. 1 1914. Int. semi-ann.

Canada, its Provinces and Municipalities.

BANCROFT, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.—The question of issuing \$1,500 school-building-completion debentures will be submitted to a vote on Sept. 7, it is reported.

BOLTON, Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Sept. 15 by John McDonald, Town Clerk, for the \$9,500 5% 30-year hydro-electric debentures voted Aug. 3 (V. 99, p. 495). Date Nov. 21 1914. Int. annual.

BROOKE TOWNSHIP, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.—According to reports, an election will be held Sept. 12 to vote on the question of issuing \$10,000 improvement debentures.

BURLINGTON, Ont.—DEBENTURES NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Aug. 28 for the \$42,333 8 1/2% and 6% improvement debentures offered on that day. Interest annual. These debentures will be sold to local investors.

CALGARY, Alta.—RESULT OF DEBENTURE ELECTION.—According to newspaper reports, the question of issuing the \$80,000 water-works-extension debentures carried at the election held Aug. 14 (V. 99, p. 428), while the propositions to issue the \$165,000 Ninth St. Bridge and \$60,000 Hillhurst Park purchase debentures were defeated.

CARLETON PLACE, Ont.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—The Council on Aug. 20 passed a by-law, it is stated, providing for the issuance of \$35,000 sewage-disposal-plant, pump-house and intake-pipe debentures.

EDMONTON, Alta.—DEBENTURE SALE.—It is stated that the City Council has accepted the offer of the Sinking Fund to invest \$100,000 in debentures at from 93 to 95, to yield about 5 1/2%.

GODERICH, Ont.—LOAN ELECTION.—On Sept. 12 the question of issuing \$25,000 debentures to be granted as a loan to the Goderich' Furniture Co. will be submitted to a vote, it is stated.

KINGSTON, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—Reports state that this city has disposed of an issue of \$35,000 5% debentures in N. Y. at 101.25.

LEAMINGTON, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.—The question of issuing \$8,000 funding debentures will, reports state, be submitted to a vote on Sept. 14.

NEEPAWA, Man.—DEBENTURES NOT SOLD.—No bids were received on Aug. 27 for the two issues of 6% impt. debentures aggregating \$7,500 10, offered on Aug. 27.

OAK BAY, B. C.—DEBENTURES DEFEATED.—The questions of issuing the \$24,000 general-municipal-purpose and \$11,000 land-purchase 5 1/4% 30-year debentures (V. 99, p. 495) failed to carry at the election held Aug. 15.

RENFREW, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.—A by-law was passed by the rate-payers on Aug. 12, it is reported, in favor of the issuance of \$16,000 electric-light-system-installation debentures.

STRATHROY, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE NOT CONSUMMATED.—According to reports, the sale of the \$25,000 5% hydro-electric power debentures awarded to R. C. Matthews & Co. of Toronto on July 25 (V. 99, p. 366), was not consummated.

VICTORIA, B. C.—DEBENTURES VOTED.—Reports state that the rate-payers on Aug. 13 carried a by-law to raise \$12,000 for repairs to Rock Bay bridge and for improvements to Rose Bay Cemetery.

WESTON, Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Sept. 7 by J. H. Taylor, Village Clerk, for \$22,152 27 5/8% 20-year sewerage debentures.

WHITBY, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.—The proposition to issue \$6,000 school-building and \$11,000 Henry St. school-improvement debentures will be submitted to a vote on Sept. 21, reports state.

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BOND CALL.

City of New Orleans, La.

BOND CALL

New Orleans, La., September 1st, 1914.
Public notice is hereby given, that the following Public Improvement Certificates of the City of New Orleans will be paid at this office on the 1st day of October, 1914, with interest to said date.
Issue of 1912—Series A—Nos. 278 to 390
Issue of 1912—Series B—Nos. 4 to 9
Issue of 1912—Series C—Nos. 21 to 47
Issue of 1913—Series A—Nos. 146 to 266
Issue of 1913—Series B—Nos. 11 to 15
Issue of 1913—Series C—Nos. 36 to 51
Issue of 1914—Series A—Nos. 1 to 82
Issue of 1914—Series B—Nos. 1 to 2
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A. G. RICKS,
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NEW LOANS

\$50,982

Village of White Plains, N. Y.,

HIGHWAY BONDS

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Village of White Plains at the Corporation Rooms, Grand Street, White Plains, N. Y., until **SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1914, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.**, for the purchase of an issue of Highway Bonds of said Village aggregating \$50,982.

Said Bonds will be registered bonds and will be 87 in number, numbered from 1 to 87, inclusive, and will be of the following denominations:

Bond No. 1 and each third bond thereafter of the denomination of \$1,000.

Bond No. 2 and each third bond thereafter of the denomination of \$500.

Bond No. 3 and each third bond thereafter of the denomination of \$258.

All of said bonds will be dated January 1, 1913, and will mature three bonds in order as numbered on January first in each of the years 1915 to 1943, inclusive, and will bear interest at the rate of 5% per annum.

All proposals must provide for the payment of accrued interest by the purchaser from the date of said bonds to the date of delivery, and must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable to the order of the Treasurer of the Village of White Plains, for 2% of the par value of bonds bid for, the amount of said check to be retained as part payment of the bonds if accepted and to be returned forthwith if not accepted.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

The validity of the bonds will be approved by Messrs. Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow attorneys, of New York City, and a duplicate original of their opinion will be furnished to the purchaser.

Dated August 27th, 1914.

W. H. CARPENTER JR.,
Village Clerk.

Bolger, Mosser & Willaman

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Financial

September

INVESTMENTS at this time should be limited to obligations of well-known municipalities, and high-grade issues of corporations which have stood the test of time and established an earning power which is not jeopardized by developments in foreign lands.

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